

euro-barometre

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



No. 25 JUNE 1986

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

EUROBAROMETER No. 25

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

SPRING 1986



- The mood of Europeans: satisfaction with life and feeling of happiness; satisfaction with the working of democracy; attitudes towards social change.
- A people's Europe: a European area with no internal frontiers by the end of **1992**; the Channel tunnel; trust between peoples.
- Attitudes towards Europe and the **Community**.
- The European Parliament: its image, the importance of its current role, hopes for its future role, major problems **it** might discuss.

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Commission of the European **Communities**

Rue de la Loi **200 - 1049** Brussels

PRELIMINARY NOTE

EUROBAROMETER PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES EACH SPRING AND AUTUMN SINCE SEPTEMBER 1973. THEY HAVE INCLUDED GREECE SINCE AUTUMN 1980 AND HAVE NOW BEEN EXTENDED TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

AN IDENTICAL SET OF QUESTIONS IS PUT TO REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES - DIFFERENT EACH TIME - OF THE POPULATION AGED FIFTEEN AND OVER IN EACH COUNTRY. THIS SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT BY PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEWERS BETWEEN 19 MARCH AND 30 APRIL 1986 IN THE HOMES OF THE 11 840 SELECTED RESPONDENTS.

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

THE NAMES OF THE INSTITUTES AND FIELD-WORK SPECIALISTS IN EACH COUNTRY ARE LISTED IN THE APPENDIX TOGETHER WITH THE RELEVANT TECHNICAL DETAILS.

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH NORMAL PRACTICE FOR THIS TYPE OF SURVEY THE COMMISSION DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR QUESTIONS, RESULTS AND COMMENTARIES.

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PREFACE

The phenomenon which has been dubbed "Euro-pessimism" is on the wane: that is the main conclusion to be drawn from the latest Eurobarometer survey conducted in spring 1986. There has been a significant improvement in most countries as regards both the mood of Europeans - measured in the usual way through satisfaction with life and with the working of democracy - and attitudes towards Europe and the Community.

What are the reasons for this development? It is easier to observe than to explain, but there are probably a number of factors working simultaneously in the same direction: a slight improvement in the economic situation, as measured by the indices and highlighted by the media; and a series of events involving the Community which have generally attracted favourable comment from press, radio and television - these include the accession of Spain and Portugal on 1 January, the agreement of governments in February to what has been given the unfortunately restrictive title of "the Single European Act", and the Danish referendum on 27 February.

All these events or, to be more precise, the significance attributed to them by the public, have helped improve both the mood of Europeans and their attitude to the Community between autumn 1985 and spring 1986. Will this last? It is impossible to say. But what is clear is that, throughout the Community, the public is ready to respond to European "messages" which measure up to its expectations and aspirations.

Carlo Ripa di Meana

Member of the Commission
of the European Communities

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This edition of Eurobarometer is divided into four chapters:

1° The mood of Europeans, with the usual distinction between "personal mood" (satisfaction with life and feeling of happiness) and "public mood" (satisfaction with the working of democracy and attitudes towards social change).

2° A people's Europe, in three sections: the plan to create a European area with no internal frontiers by the end of 1992, the rail tunnel under the Channel, and an important update of previous research into feelings of trust between peoples.

3° Attitudes towards Europe and the European Community

4° The European Parliament

THE MOOD OF EUROPEANS

Satisfaction with life and feeling of happiness. People in most countries are feeling slightly more satisfied with life than they were last autumn. This is particularly true in Germany and still more so in Greece, where last autumn's results had admittedly plummeted, no doubt owing to the announcement of stringent austerity measures some weeks earlier.

As in all previous Eurobarometer surveys, Denmark, where 63% are "very satisfied", is top of the satisfaction league. Portugal is bottom, with a mere 5% claiming to be "very satisfied".

(See Table 1, pp. 3-4)

Feelings of happiness show a similar trend: in most countries the index is slightly up on the previous survey, particularly in Greece where the autumn 1985 figure was abnormally low. The most contented are the Dutch (44% are "very happy") with the Greeks in last place (37% are "not too happy").

(See Table 3, p. 6)

It appears that the level of these indices is generally determined both by the degree of socio-economic development and by deeply embedded cultural norms. Current affairs do have a definite, but only limited, bearing with the result that in the longer term indices vary around a more or less constant average.

Satisfaction with the way democracy works. This indicator, which reflects an important facet of the "public mood" is less stable than the other two. Like them, it is strongly influenced by cultural factors: democracy takes different forms in different countries. But, it is also affected by socio- and political developments, in other words by the somewhat vague feeling that things are going well or badly and by major events on the national political scene.

In spring 1986 the most satisfied, with almost identical ratings, were the Luxembourgers, the Danes and the Germans; the least satisfied were the Italians.

Since the previous survey satisfaction has increased considerably in Portugal and France, both countries where general elections have demonstrated that democracy is alive and well.

(See Table 5, pp. 9-70)

Social Change. This indicator is compiled from answers to a question requiring a choice of three basic options: revolution, reform, or defence of the status quo.

The only significant change since the previous survey is the growth of "defensive" attitudes in Italy and, still more so, in Ireland. This doubtless reflects increased public concern at the resurgence of terrorism in these two countries or their near neighbours.

(See Tables 8 and 9, pp. 17-18)

A PEOPLE'S EUROPE

A number of questions are now asked in each Eurobarometer on various aspects of the European identity and on the best ways of strengthening it.

A single European area by 1992. The importance attached by the Commission to the establishment of a single large European market comprising "an area without frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured" by the end of 1992 is common knowledge. Business is for, as are governments, at least in principle. What do the ordinary people think? The question was put to them and the answers are quite clear: the vast majority of Europeans in the twelve Member States are in favour of a European area without frontiers; support is slightly stronger in Spain and Portugal and slightly weaker in the United Kingdom and Denmark but there can be no mistaking the general trend.

(See Table 10, p. 22)

The Channel tunnel. Execution of this project, which has been talked about for more than two centuries and was given the seal of approval by the two governments concerned at the beginning of this year, is of major economic and symbolic significance.

Naturally, a number of countries (Ireland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal and Greece) feel less involved but the project is seen as "a good thing" everywhere except in the United Kingdom, where only 31% are in favour as compared with 46% against.

(See Table II, p. 24)

Trust between peoples. Trust between peoples is a good emotional indicator of international relations and has been analysed by Eurobarometer on a number of occasions. The survey is divided into three parts: trust between the peoples of the Community; trust in peoples outside the Community (Swiss, Turks, Americans, Japanese, Chinese and Russians); and trust in one's own people.

The replies appear to reflect stereotypes, which it is as well to bring out into the open. For example, within the Community the peoples of the smaller northern countries (Flemings, Dutch, Luxembourgers and Belgians) are favourably regarded, unlike the inhabitants of the southern countries (Spaniards, Greeks, Portuguese and Italians). It is not simply that northerners are prejudiced against southerners; the southerners themselves are as suspicious of one another. These emotional responses are deeply rooted in national culture and consequently very stable. Nevertheless, there has been a slight growth in trust since 1976. In this connection it might well be a good idea to organize an information campaign with the slogan "The European Community trusts you ..." to present to the public in the regions concerned.

(See Tables 13, 14 and 19, pp. 28-29 and 35-38)

Once again, of the non-Community peoples it is the Swiss who are top of the table, a long way in front of the Americans and the Japanese, who more or less tie for second place. The image of the Chinese, who were distrusted by the majority of Europeans in 1976, has improved considerably. The Russians, on the other hand, are generally mistrusted, although slightly less than before. The Turks were included in the list for the first time: prejudice against them is widespread, particularly in Greece and Italy, and considerable efforts will be required on both sides if trust is to be established.

(See Tables 21 and 22, pp. 41-43)

The survey of trust in one's fellow citizens bears out previous findings: the Italians trust one another to a lesser degree than other nations but the situation has improved greatly over the last ten years and it may be that the Community can take home credit for this too.

(See Table 25, p. 47)

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE AND THE COMMUNITY

European unification. The growth in optimism, which reflects the improvement in the economic situation, and the achievements which have added to the credit of Europe and the Community in the first quarter of the year have generated increased support for European unification, particularly in Denmark, Germany, Greece and Portugal. The number of "don't knows" in Portugal to questions on Europe has dropped sharply, undoubtedly as a result of greater media coverage of Community affairs.

(See Table 27, p. 52-53)

Community membership. As was to be expected, the great majority of Spaniards feel that their country has not yet gained from Community membership but more than a third of the Portuguese already anticipate benefits. In the other Member States, the results are similar to those of previous surveys, with a majority who feel their country has benefited from membership everywhere except in the United Kingdom (where the number of those opposed has however fallen slightly). In Denmark, 61% of interviewees, as compared with 49% last autumn, think their country has benefited from Community membership; this improvement is undoubtedly a result of the information campaign carried out before the referendum.

(See Table 29, p. 56)

The question of benefits aside, there is a large majority in favour of Community membership everywhere except in the United Kingdom. Once again, the results have improved in Denmark, where 51% now consider Community membership "a good thing" - as compared with 35% last autumn - and in Portugal.

(See Table 30, pp. 57-58)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The decline of "Euro-pessimism", various aspects of which have been dealt with above, has not yet had a beneficial effect on the European Parliament. Public awareness of the institution has fallen back to a level which could be regarded as "normal" for the period between elections: as in 1977, one European in two claimed to have read or heard something about it recently. Once again this is an average, the figures ranging from nearly 70% in Luxembourg to below 40% in Germany, the United Kingdom and Greece.

(See Graph 2, p. 65 and Table 33, p. 66)

¹ This chapter of Eurobarometer covers research carried out since spring 1985 at the special request of Parliament's Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations.

Among interviewees who claimed to have read or heard something about Parliament, 40% had a "generally favourable impression" and 25% a "generally unfavourable impression" of the institution. The remainder gave a neutral reply or no reply at all.

(See Table 37, pp. 74-75)

Both public awareness and overall impression of Parliament depend on a number of variables (education, openness of mind, attitude towards the Community) but the main factor would seem to be the conviction that Parliament does not have a very important role at present, even though the majority of the public in most countries would like its role to increase in the future.

(See Tables 38 and 40, pp. 77-78 and 81-82)

A final question dealt with the issues which people would most like to see debated by P u e n t .

Of the ten offered, those chosen by most people were stimulating the economy to help fight unemployment, fighting terrorism and crime, protecting the environment and fighting rising prices.

(See Table 42, p. 84)

It would therefore seem that the subjects most likely to attract public attention to the European P u e n t are those which it has already debated. What is really needed if the institution is to be taken seriously is for something to happen at the end of the debate, for the House actually to support (or oppose) a decision or policy - in short, involvement on a European scale.

Let this be a warning to us! The next elections, in June 1989, are only three years away

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CHAPTER I

THE MOOD OF EUROPEANS

I

THE MOOD OF EUROPEANS

Be it the effect of spring, the continuing economic recovery or progress in building the Community (the accession of Spain and Portugal, the signing of the agreement on the Single European Act with a view to closer union, the Danish referendum, and so on) - whatever the reasons, the latest Eurobarometer reflects an improvement in the psycho-social climate.

1.1 SATISFACTION WITH LIFE AND FEELING OF HAPPINESS

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

People in most countries are feeling slightly more satisfied with life than they were last autumn. This is particularly true in Germany and still more so in Greece, where last autumn's results had admittedly **plummeted**, no doubt owing to the announcement of stringent social and economic austerity measures some weeks earlier.

Most satisfied of all are the Danes, as has been the case since the question was first asked in 1973: 63% are "very satisfied" with the life they lead. They are followed by the Dutch and the Luxembourgers.

At the other end of the scale, least satisfied are the Portuguese, with only 5% "very satisfied", well behind the Greeks, the Italians and the French.

Results for the other countries are close to the European average: slightly above in the case of Spain, Ireland, Germany and the United Kingdom and slightly below in the case of Belgium.

(See Table 1 and Table A1 in the Appendix)

Since figures for nine countries are available over thirteen years (and over five years for Greece), it is interesting to compare the most recent results with those of earlier surveys.

This comparison leads to the following conclusions:

1. The current level of satisfaction with life in most countries is equal to or higher than the average for all the surveys carried out since 1973 (since 1981 in the case of Greece). The exceptions are Ireland and, in particular, Belgium.

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE¹

	8	OK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK (2)	GR	EC 10 (3)	E	P	EC 12 (4)
	X	%	%	%			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>September 1973</u>														
Very satisfied	43	51	17	15			30				21	:	:	:
Fairly satisfied	49	44	65	62			49				58	:	:	:
Not very satisfied	6	4	15	17			9				16	:	:	:
Not at all satisfied	2	1	2	5			2				4	:	:	:
Don't know		.	1	1			.				1	:	:	:
Index ⁵	3.34	3.45	2.97	2.89	3.42	2.67	3.26				2.98	:	:	:
<u>October 1983</u>														
Very satisfied	18	55	12	15			37			18	18	:	:	:
Fairly satisfied	60	40	66	60			52			45	58	:	:	:
Not very satisfied	15	4	15	18			6			24	16	:	:	:
Not at all satisfied	4	.	2	6			3			12	6	:	:	:
Don't know	3	1	5	1			2			1	2	:	:	:
Index ⁵	2.94	3.51	2.93	2.84			3.21			2.70	2.91	:	:	:
<u>March-April 1984</u>														
Very satisfied	30	56	20	12			38			19	21	:	:	:
Fairly satisfied	46	37	63	60			51			46	56	:	:	:
Not very satisfied	15	4	12	20			6			21	16	:	:	:
Not at all satisfied	8	1	2	7			3			14	6	:	:	:
Don't know	1	2	3	1	1		2	1	2		1			
Index ⁵	2.99	3.52	3.05	2.76	3.13	2.66	3.27	3.36	3.16	2.69	2.96			
<u>October-November 1984</u>														
Very satisfied	16	58	13	10			32			15	19	:	:	:
Fairly satisfied	63	37	71	63			59			48	60	:	:	:
Not very satisfied	15	3	13	21			7			25	16	:	:	:
Not at all satisfied	5	.	2	5			1	1	3	12	4	:	:	:
Don't know	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	2	.					
Index ⁵	2.91	3.55	2.96	2.80	3.12	2.74	3.25	3.40	3.15	2.65	2.94	:	:	:

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK (2)	GR	EC 10 (3)	E	P	EC 1 2 7 (4)	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<u>March-April 1985</u>															
Very satisfied	26	63	24	13	31	15	39	40	33	19	23	:	:	:	
Fairly satisfied	58	32	60	63	50	52	53	50	54	48	56	:	:	:	
Not very satisfied	13	3	14	18	12	23	7	6	9	22	15	:	:	:	
Not at all satisfied	2	1	2	5	6	9	1	2	4	11	5	:	:	:	
Don't know	1	1	.	1	1	1		2			2	:	:	:	
Index ⁵	3.08	3.60	3.06	2.85	3.07	2.74	3.29	3.31	3.15	2.76	2.98			:	
<u>October-November 1985</u>															
Very satisfied	18	55	14	10	25	10									
Fairly satisfied	62	40	64	58	57	53									
Not very satisfied	15	4	17	22	12	28									
Not at all satisfied	4	.	3	8	5	9									
Don't know	1	1	2	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Index ⁵	2.95	3.51	2.91	2.71	3.04	2.62	3.31	3.25	3.11	2.54	2.87	2.87	2.43	2.86	
<u>March-April 1986</u>															
Very satisfied	22	63	25	13	33	11									
Fairly satisfied	57	32	63	63	49	61									
Not very satisfied	15	3	10	18	11	21									
Not at all satisfied	5	1	2	5	6	7									
Don't know	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Index ⁵	2.97	3.59	3.12	2.84	3.11	2.77	3.33	3.35	3.13	2.78	3.00	3.01	2.57	2.99	

¹ All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.

² Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973.

³ Weighted average. Excluding Greece in 1973.

⁴ Including Spain and Portugal-from October-November 1985.

⁵ "Very satisfied" = 4, "fairly satisfied" = 3, "not very satisfied" = 2, "not at all satisfied" = 1; "don't know" excluded. The mid-point is 2.5; higher scores reflect relative satisfaction and lower scores relative dissatisfaction.

2. In most countries the current level of satisfaction is very close to or even higher than the previous maximum. Ireland and Belgium are again the exceptions, although their scores are not the lowest ever recorded, the negative trend in both countries seems to have stopped.

(See Table 2)

TABLE 2
TREND ■ SATISFACTION WITH LIFE¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	■	L	NL	UK	GR
Average score ²	3.15	3.50	3.01	2.79	3.18	2.64	3.25	3.33	3.13	2.66
Maximum	3.34	3.60	3.11	2.91	3.42	2.78	3.33	3.42	3.19	2.76
Minimum	2.91	3.35	2.91	2.71	3.00	2.51	2.98	3.25	3.06	2.54
March-April 1986	2.97	3.59	3.12	2.84	3.11	2.77	3.33	3.35	3.13	2.78

1.1.2 Feeling of happiness

"Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days - would you say you're very happy, fairly happy, or not too happy these days?"

As with satisfaction with life, but to a lesser degree, feelings of happiness have increased slightly in most countries since the previous survey: The rise is significant only in Greece, however, where the autumn 1985 level was abnormally low.

Those reporting themselves happiest are the Dutch (44% "very happy"), ahead of the Danes, the Luxembourgers and the Irish. Least happy are the Greeks, in last place after the Italians and the Portuguese. Everyone else is close to the European average, slightly above in the case of the Belgians, British, Spanish and Germans, and slightly below in the case of the French.

(See Table 3 and Table A2 in the Appendix)

¹ "Very satisfied" = 4, "fairly satisfied" = 3, "not very satisfied" = 2, "not at all satisfied" = 1; "don't know" excluded.

² 21 surveys from 1973 to 1986 for all countries other than Greece (10 surveys from 1981 to 1986).

FEELING OF HAPPINESS¹

	B	DK	O	F	IRL	I	1	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (2)	E	P	EC 12 (3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>May-June 1975</u>														
Very happy	36	38	11	16	17			31	22	:	16	:	:	:
Fairly happy	51	49	63	55	53			54	50	:	54	:	:	:
Not too happy	10	6	21	27	30			10	27	:	27	:	:	:
Don't know	3	7	5	2				5	1		3			
Index ⁴	2.90	3.03	2.34	2.33	2.30			2.84	2.42	-	2.32			
<u>October 1983</u>														
Very happy								41	27	12	16	:	:	:
Fairly happy								50	58	46	61	:	:	:
Not too happy								8	14	41	21	:	:	:
Don't know								1	1	1	2	:	:	:
Index ⁴								3.00	2.70	2.06	2.43	:	:	:
<u>October-November 1984</u>														
Very happy								43	27	11	18	:	:	:
Fairly happy								50	59	51	61	:	:	:
Not too happy								5	14	37	19	:	:	:
Don't know								2		1	2	:	:	:
Index ⁴								3.07	2.68	2.09	2.48			
<u>October-November 1985</u>														
Very happy								39	29	7	18	18	7	18
Fairly happy								54	57	46	61	61	70	61
Not too happy								6	13	46	19	19	21	19
Don't know	2	4	3	1	1			1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Index ⁴	2.66	2.90	2.48	2.39	2.82			3.00	2.74	1.90	2.49	2.19	2.29	2.48
<u>March-April 1986</u>														
Very happy								44	24	14	19	23	7	19
Fairly happy								49	60	48	62	57	67	62
Not too happy								5	15	37	18	17	24	18
Don't know	3	3	3		1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1
Index ⁴	2.76	2.90	2.55	2.42	2.83	2.24	2.90	3.10	2.65	2.17	2.52	2.60	2.24	2.52

¹ All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.

² Weighted average. Excluding Greece in 1975.

³ Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

⁴ 'Very happy' = 4, 'fairly happy' = 2.5, 'not too happy' = 1; 'don't know' excluded.

TABLE 3

As in the case of satisfaction with life, we show below the trend in the feeling of happiness since 1975, when the question was first asked.

(See Table 4)

The table gives rise to the following observations:

1. In all countries other than Belgium the level of happiness is either higher or just slightly lower than the average for all the surveys carried out since 1975 (since 1982 in the case of Greece).
- 2., In Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and Greece the latest scores are either roughly equal to or higher than the previous maximum.
3. All the other countries are up on the lowest score recorded since 1975.

TABLE 4
TREND IN THE FEELING OF HAPPINESS¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR
Average score ²	2.83	2.89	2.47	2.37	2.78	2.06	2.66	3.03	2.66	2.01
Maximum	3.10	3.03	2.56	2.52	3.01	2.23	2.81	3.22	2.85	2.09
Minimum	2.62	2.63	2.34	2.25	2.30	1.77	2.40	2.84	2.34	1.90
March-April 1986	2.76	2.90	2.55	2.42	2.83	2.24	2.90	3.10	2.65	2.17

■ 2 SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS

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

¹ "Very happy" = 4, "fairly happy" = 2.5, "not too happy" = 1; "don't know" excluded.

² 13 surveys from 1975 to 1986 for all countries other than Greece (6 surveys from 1982 to 1986).

This variable measures an important facet of the "public mood", that is to say the feeling - vague or otherwise - that things are going well or badly, that the country is being well or badly governed, and so on. In other words, it reflects an overall assessment of the performance of the current government and of the political system. In a stable social and political situation, satisfaction with the way democracy works, while strongly influenced by the cultural norms peculiar to each country which determine the average level of satisfaction over a long period, also depends in the short term on major events in national political life (successes, failures, crises, elections, changes of government, and so on), as reported by the various public information (or manipulation) media. This media influence probably helps give this variable two significant characteristics which are revealed when it is compared with the variable expressing satisfaction or dissatisfaction with life ("private mood"): satisfaction with the way democracy works, measured in the same way, is generally lower than satisfaction with life and, moreover, swings more sharply.

In spring 1986 the most satisfied, with almost identical ratings, were the Luxembourgers, the Danes and the Germans; the least satisfied were the Italians.

Since the previous survey satisfaction has increased considerably in Portugal and France, both countries where highly significant general elections have demonstrated that democracy is alive and well.

(See Table 5 and Table A3 in the Appendix)

The trend in this variable can be analysed since 1973 in the case of nine countries and since 1980 in the case of Greece.

(See Table 6)

The table gives rise to the following observations:

1. The spring 1986 level of satisfaction is higher in most countries than the average of all the surveys over the period in question. Ireland, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Greece constitute exceptions - but by narrow margins.
2. In three countries - Denmark, Luxembourg and Italy - the spring 1986 scores are a record: the highest-ever level of satisfaction in the case of the first two and the lowest-ever level of dissatisfaction for the third.
3. In the other countries the current level is closer to the maximum recorded in the Netherlands, Germany and France; and closer to the minimum in Belgium, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Greece.

* * * * *

¹ Nevertheless, there is a close correlation between the two variables, both at the level of individual interviewees and at the level of national averages.

	B	OK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK (2)	GR	EC 10 (3)	E	P	EC 12 (4)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>September 1973</u>														
Very satisfied														
Fairly satisfied														
Not very satisfied														
Not at all satisfied														
Don't know	6	2	1	13	2	1	11	10	2		4	:		:
Index ⁵	2.70	2.35	2.38	2.33	2.49	1.99	2.66	2.56	2.32		2.29			
<u>October 1983</u>														
Very satisfied	5	21	7	7	6	1	11	7	12	24	8	:	:	:
Fairly satisfied	48	50	59	39	37	19	49	47	49	37	43	:	:	:
Not very satisfied	27	19	21	30	29	46	22	30	20	20	28	:	:	:
Not at all satisfied	11	3	3	13	20	31	10	11	12	11	14	:	:	:
Don't know	9	7	10	11	8	3	8	5	7	8	7	:	:	:
Index ⁵	2.51	2.94	2.78	2.45	2.31	1.90	2.66	2.53	2.67	2.82	2.48	:	:	:
<u>March-April 1984</u>														
Very satisfied	6	20	12	4	7	1	11	6	11	19	8	:	:	:
Fairly satisfied	38	48	59	36	43	19	53	48	49	41	42	:	:	:
Not very satisfied	34	21	19	34	27	45	20	33	25	21	30	:	:	:
Not at all satisfied	17	6	3	18	16	31	9	10	9	13	14	:	:	:
Don't know	5	5	7	8	7	4	7	3	6	6	6			
Index ⁵	2.35	2.88	2.86	2.30	2.43	1.90	2.71	2.51	2.66	2.70	2.46			
<u>October-November 1984</u>														
Very satisfied	4	20	11	4	6	3	11	7	12	18	8	:	:	:
Fairly satisfied														
Not very satisfied														
Not at all satisfied														
Don't know	5	6	2	10	6	1	3	3	3	6	4	:	:	:
Index ⁵	2.39	2.89	2.78	2.32	2.33	2.04	2.75	2.57	2.63	2.67	2.48			

TABLE 5

SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS¹

	8	OK	0	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10	E	P	EC 12
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	(2) %	%	(3) %	%	%	(4) %
<u>hrch-April 1985</u>														
Very satisfied	5	19	13	5	8	2	15	7	7	19	8	:	:	:
Fairly satisfied						23	57	49	44	40	42	:	:	:
Not very satisfied						45	20	29	30	20	31	:	:	:
Not at all satisfied						27	2	9	13	13	14	:	:	:
Don't know						3	6	6	6	8	5	:	:	:
Index ⁵						2.00	2.90	2.58	2.48	2.71	2.47	:	:	:
<u>October-November 1985</u>														
Very satisfied						3	18	9	9	19	7	14	.	8
Fairly satisfied						25	49	49	43	32	42	37	34	41
Not very satisfied						43	21	28	29	26	31	27	34	31
Not at all satisfied						26	6	9	15	16	14	12	19	14
Don't know						3	6	5	4	7	6	10	13	6
Index ⁵						2.05	2.83	2.62	2.48	2.58	2.45	2.60	2.29	2.46
<u>March-Apr41 1986</u>														
Very satisfied						2	20	10	8	18	7	17	3	8
Fairly satisfied						28	55	51	43	38	47	34	49	45
Not very satisfied						43	17	25	31	17	28	30	26	28
Not at all satisfied						24	2	5	12	20	12	8	9	12
Don't know	7	4	3	12	7	3	6	9	6	7	6	11	13	7
Index ⁵	2.41	2.99	2.91	2.48	2.48	2.09	2.99	2.72	2.48	2.58	2.53	2.68	2.52	2.54

TABLE 5 (Contd.)

¹ All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.

² Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973.

³ Weighted average. Excluding Greece in 1973.

⁴ Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

⁵ "Very satisfied" = 4, "fairly satisfied" = 3, "not very satisfied" = 2, "not at all satisfied" = 1; "don't know" excluded.

TABLE 6

TREND IN SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR
Average score ²	2.46	2.77	2.83	2.37	2.52	1.91	2.81	2.61	2.55	2.67
Previous maximum ³	2.70	2.99	2.96	2.60	2.84	2.09	2.99	2.76	2.73	2.82
Minimum	2.23	2.35	2.38	2.23	2.31	1.73	2.65	2.44	2.32	2.52
March-April 1986	2.41	2.99	2.91	2.48	2.48	2.09	2.99	2.72	2.48	2.58

As demonstrated by France and Portugal, where satisfaction increased significantly between autumn 1985 and spring 1986, this variable is particularly sensitive to major events in national political life such as elections, especially when these produce a change of government⁴. Such was the case with the presidential election in Portugal in February and the parliamentary elections in France on 16 March.

The likely increase in dissatisfaction among those who lose the election might be expected to offset the increase in satisfaction among the winners so that, in systems where victory can be won by only a narrow margin, the average level would remain more or less stable.

In fact, the example of the two countries referred to above shows that, in the short term at least, the average level of satisfaction may rise following a change which removes uncertainties. This could be seen as a test of the sound functioning of a democratic political system, which normalizes and institutionalizes the transfer - or sharing - of power.

Table 7 and Graph 1 illustrate this phenomenon. They show the trend in satisfaction with the way democracy works in France and Portugal between autumn 1985 and spring 1986 related to the political ideology of the interviewees.⁵

¹ "Very satisfied" = 4, "not at all satisfied" = 1; "don't know" excluded.

² 19 surveys from 1973 to 1986 in the case of all countries other than Greece (11 surveys from 1980 to 1986).

³ For Denmark, Luxembourg and Italy the March-April 1986 score is in fact the maximum.

⁴ See analyses of French and Greek results (1980-82) in Eurobarometer No 19, June 1982, pp. 12-14.

⁵ Political ideology is gauged here by the replies of interviewees asked simply to position themselves on a graduated scale from 1 = left to 10 = right. See Eurobarometer No 24, December 1985, pp. 46-48.

Let us look first at France. The satisfaction rating rose from 2.28 before the elections (October 1985) to 2.48 after then, an increase of 9%. The increase was most marked among interviewees who placed themselves on the right or extreme right of the political spectrum and was much greater than among those placing themselves in the centre (or refusing to specify). But the interesting feature which emerges is that satisfaction has declined only slightly on the left; even on the extreme left it is more than offset by the increase in satisfaction on the extreme right.

The trend is even more "consensual" in Portugal. Dissatisfaction is noticeably less on the left and extreme left but also, to a smaller extent, in the centre, on the right and even on the extreme right; the boundary dividing dissatisfaction and satisfaction has actually been crossed in these three **ideological** camps.

(See Table 7 and Graph 1)

1.3 BASIC ATTITUDE TO SOCIAL CHANGE

An indicator of attitude to social change is compiled from answers to a question requiring a choice between three basic options: revolution, reform or **strenuous** defence of the existing social order.

"(SHOW CARD). On this card there are three basic kinds of attitudes vis-à-vis the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion. (ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE)

- 1. The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action.*
- 2. Our society must be gradually improved by reforms.*
- 3. Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces."*

As findings over the last fifteen years have shown this indicator to be very stable, particular attention should be paid to variations.

The only significant variation since the previous survey is the increase in "defensive" replies in Italy and, still more so, in Ireland. This doubtless reflects increased public concern in both countries at the resurgence of terrorism at home or in neighbouring countries.

(See Tables 8 and 9 and Table A4 in the Appendix)

TABLE 7
TREND IN SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS
BETWEEN AUTUMN 1985 AND SPRING 1986
IN FRANCE AND PORTUGAL
RELATED TO POSITION ON LEFT-RIGHT SPECTRUM¹

	Extrem left	Left	Centre	Right	Extreme right	Not specified	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FRANCE							
<u>8-28 October 1985</u>							
Very satisfied	7	9	13	2	-	1	3
Fairly satisfied	47	53	35	26	20	28	36
Not very satisfied	26	23	35	42	38	27	33
Not at all satisfied	14	10	16	24	35	16	18
Don't know	6	5	11	6	7	28	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.51	2.63	2.27	2.05	1.83	2.18	2.28
N	86	194	348	191	72	115	1007
<u>31 March - 25 April 1986</u>							
Very satisfied	4	3	4	7	3	1	4
Fairly satisfied	31	52	47	46	42	34	45
Not very satisfied	28	29	29	27	32	25	28
Not at all satisfied	29	11	10	9	9	10	11
Don't know	8	10	10	11	14	30	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.11	2.54	2.49	2.59	2.46	2.37	2.48
N	78	230	318	204	52	120	1003

¹ Measured on a graduated scale from 1 = left to 10 = right; results have been split into five groups plus one for the "don't knows".

² "Very satisfied" = 4, "not at all satisfied" = 1; "don't knows" excluded.

TABLE 7 (contd.)
TREND IN SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS
BETWEEN AUTUMN 1985 AND SPRING 1986
IN FRANCE AND PORTUGAL
RELATED TO POSITION ON LEFT-RIGHT SPECTRUM¹

	Extreme left %	Left %	Centre %	Right %	Extreme right %	Not spe- cified %	All %
Very satisfied							
Fairly satisfied							
Not very satisfied							
Not at all satisfied							
Don't know	6	4	6	5	12	29	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	1.81	1.99	2.22	2.39	2.44	2.15	2.19
N	46	165	314	149	75	251	1001
21 March - 14 April 1986							
Don't know	11	9	9	7	7	27	13
Index ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	2.17	2.47	2.51	2.67	2.57	2.54	2.52
N	46	167	371	156	58	202	1000

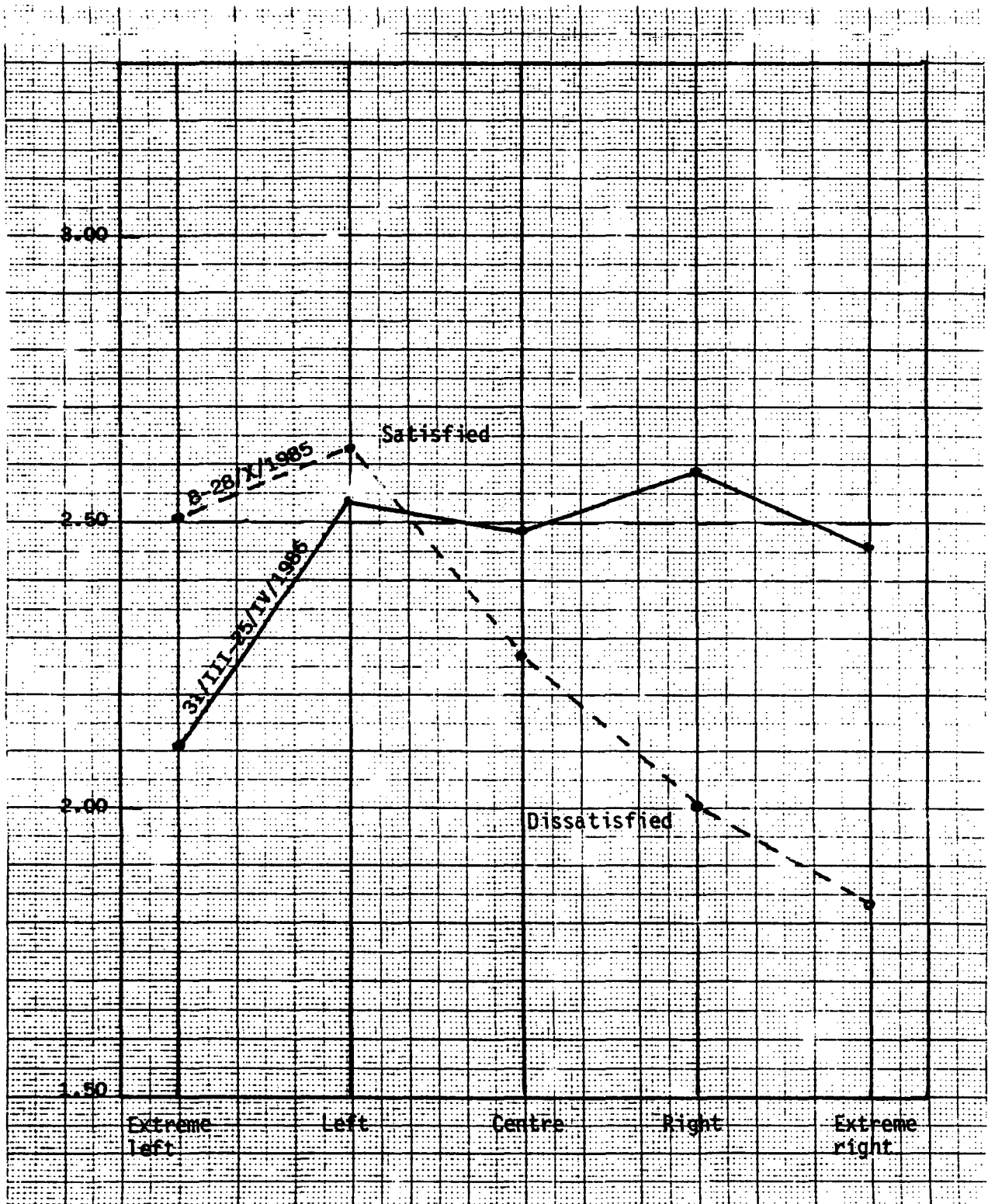
¹ Measured on a graduated scale from 1 = left to 10 = right; results have been split into five groups plus one for the "don't knows".

² "Very satisfied" = 4, "not at all satisfied" = 1; "don't knows" excluded.

Graph 1

SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS RELATED TO POLITICAL IDEOLOGY
(1985-1986)

F R A N C E



Graph 1 (contd.)

SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS RELATED TO POLITICAL IDEOLOGY
(1985-1986)
P O R T U G A L

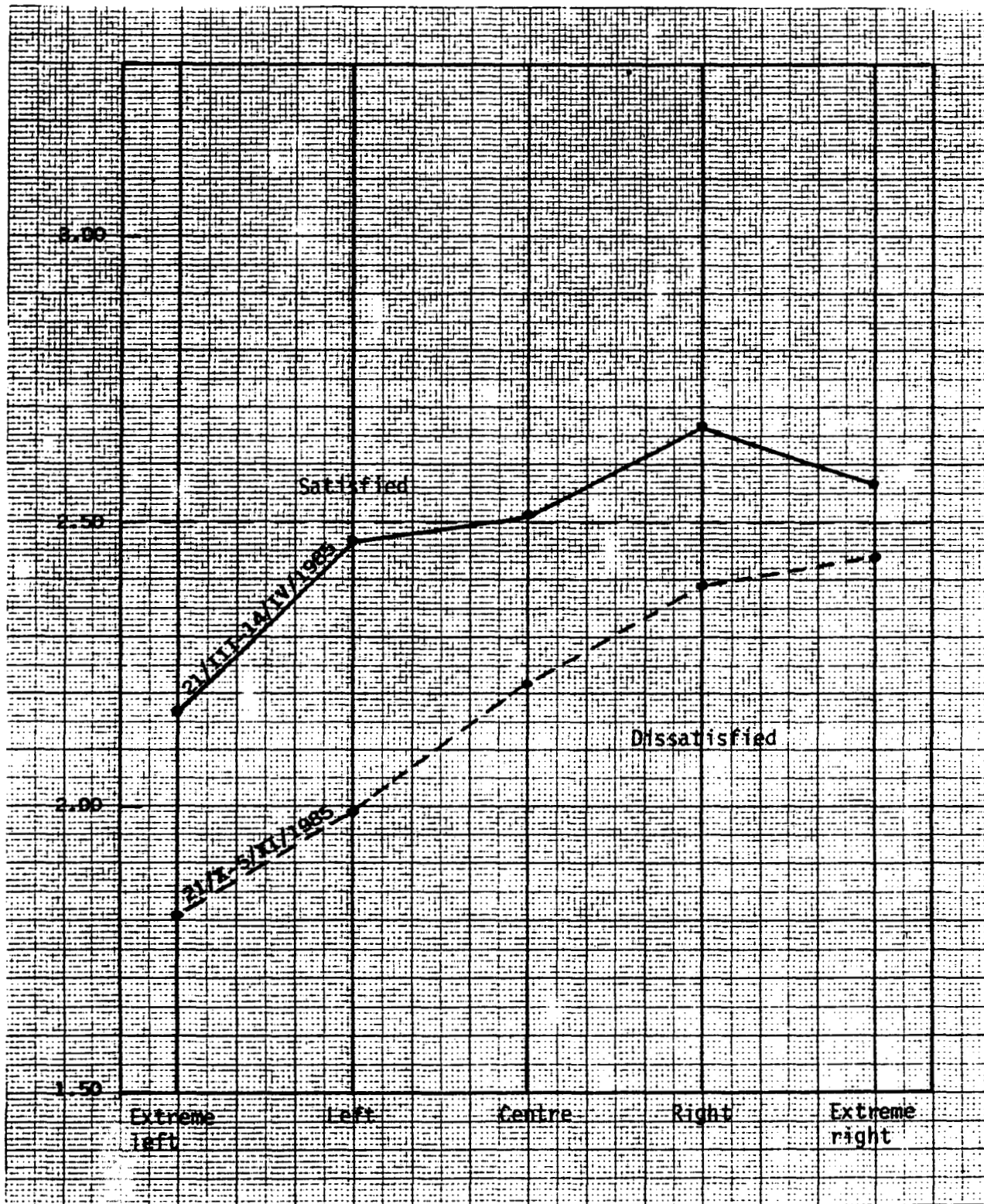


TABLE a

BASIC ATTITUDE TO SOCIAL CHANGE

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	ML	UK	GR	EC 10 (1)	E	P	EC 12 (2)
<u>October-November 1985</u>														
"The entire way our society is organised must be radically changed by revolutionary action"	2	1	3	2	4	7	2	3	5	7	5	2	10	5
"Our society must be gradually improved by reforms"	25	22	51	6	67	71	60	20	60	61	63	29	20	63
"Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces"	22	0	36	24	19	19	31	26	28	16	26	8	10	24
Don't know	7	100	10	2	10	0	7	6	7	16	6	17	19	8
0 0 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>March-April 1986</u>														
"The entire way our society is organised must be radically changed by revolutionary action"	7	2	0	2	5	2	2	4	4	11	5	0	10	5
"Our present society must be gradually improved by reforms"	24	20	52	23	50	22	20	63	66	65	61	20	20	61
"Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces"	21	0	0	28	33	25	0	29	23	16	28	7	10	28
Don't know	0	5	8	3	10	5	3	4	7	8	6	27	10	6
0 0 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Weighted average

2 Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

BASIC ATTITUDE TO SOCIAL CHANGE

(Per 100 actually replying)¹

	B	DK	O	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (2)	E	P	EC 12 (3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>February-March 1970⁴</u>														
Revolutionary action						6	1	6	:	:	(5)	:	:	:
Reforms						80	70	78	:	:	(79)	:	:	:
Defence against subversion	16	:	22	13		12	29	16	:	:	(16)	:	:	:
<u>October-November 1981</u>												(5)		
Revolutionary action						6	4	7	10	9	6	8	:	:
Reforms						64	70	58	63	66	62	82	:	:
Defence against subversion	21	40	40	27	30	30	26	35	27	25	32	10	:	:
<u>October 1983</u>														
Revolutionary action						6	3	8	5	9	6	:	:	:
Reforms						72	69	63	66	63	65	:	:	:
Defence against subversion	23	36	44	23	25	22	28	29	29	28	29	:	:	:
<u>March-April 1984</u>														
Revolutionary action						6	3	4	4	7	5	:	:	:
Reforms						76	75	71	70	68	68	:	:	:
Defence against subversion						18	22	25	26	25	27	:	:	:
<u>October-November 1984</u>														
Revolutionary action						6	2	5	5	8	5	:	:	:
Reforms						75	68	68	64	65	68	:	:	:
Defence against subversion	27	33	35	23	25	19	30	27	31	27	27	:	:	:
<u>March-April 1985</u>														
Revolutionary action						6	3	5	6	9	5	:	:	:
Reforms						72	66	65	67	65	67	:	:	:
Defence against subversion	22	35	35	28	30	22	31	30	27	26	28	:	:	:
<u>October-November 1985</u>														
Revolutionary action						7	2	5	5	8	5	7	14	6
Reforms						74	64	67	65	73	67	83	74	68
Defence against subversion	23	32	40	25	21	19	34	28	30	19	28	10	12	26
<u>March-April 1986</u>														
Revolutionary action						8	2	4	5	12	6	4	6	5
Reforms						65	62	66	71	70	64	86	79	67
Defence against subversion						27	36	30	24	18	30	10	15	28

TABLE 9

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5: See footnotes on p. 20.

CHAPTER II

A PEOPLE'S EUROPE

II

A PEOPLE'S EUROPE

On a number of occasions in the past few years the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the European Community have stressed the need to fulfil the expectations of the peoples of Europe by adopting measures to strengthen the Community's identity and public image.

This subject was investigated in both Eurobarometer surveys in 1985,⁶ and again this spring with questions on:

- a single large European market by 1992;
- the Channel tunnel;
- trust between peoples.

11.1 A SINGLE EUROPEAN AREA BY 1992

In February representatives of the twelve Community countries signed an agreement on the gradual establishment of an international European market comprising "an area without frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured" by the end of 1992.

This agreement is currently being ratified. The people of Denmark have already voted in favour in a referendum. It seemed a good idea to use Eurobarometer to put the question - in simple terms - to the European public in general.

"Lots of things still have to be done to make it easier for people and goods to move about more freely among the countries of the European Community. Some countries want to speed this up, others hesitate or are against. What do you think about the idea that in 5 or 6 years' time, people, goods, services and capital can freely move about or around the countries of the Community as they do inside one country at the moment?"¹

¹ All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.

² Weighted average.

³ Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

⁴ In 1970: "by intelligent reforms".

⁵ European Values Systems Survey.

⁶ See Eurobarometer No 23, June 1985, pp. 9-19, and Eurobarometer No 24, December 1985, pp. 53-61.

⁷ See note 1 on page 21.

The vast majority of those questioned - on average more than three out of four in the Community as a whole - are in favour of freedom of movement within a European area without frontiers. Support is slightly stronger in Portugal and Spain and slightly weaker in Denmark and the United Kingdom but there can be no mistaking the general trend.

More encouraging still, if these results are expressed as they would be in the case of a referendum - disregarding the "don't knows" - the single large European market would gain over 80% of the vote in the Community as a whole and a large majority in each country.

(See Table 10)

11.2 THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

This long-standing project - first mooted over two centuries ago - is once again in the public eye. On 20 January in Lille the British Prime Minister and the French President signed an Anglo-French Agreement on a plan for a rail tunnel under the Channel.

The project is important not only because of the technical challenges it presents, the investment required, and its implications for trade patterns, but also because of its symbolic value: the establishment of a fixed and irrevocable link between England and continental Europe.

What do Europeans think about it? Eurobarometer asked them the following question:

¹ The question reflects the wording used in the European Commission's original proposal, which was not adopted by the Member States' representatives. Both more precise and more emotive, than the deputive text, it makes the public's replies to our question all the more interesting.

² The actual principle of the single European market received much greater support in Denmark than seemed likely from the results of the February referendum.

Provided the comparison is accepted as valid, this difference could be explained by the fact that the subject of the referendum was broader and more political. But it is also possible that the replies collected by the Eurobarometer between 20 and 30 March had been influenced by the victory of the 'Yes' vote in the referendum on 27 February.

	<u>Referendum</u>	<u>Eurobarometer</u>
Yes	56%	67%
No	44	33
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
(Abstentions)	(25%)	(10%)

FOR OR AGAINST A SINGLE EUROPEAN AREA

	8	DK	O	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC10 (1)	E	P	EC 12 (1)
	%	%	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1. Of those interviewed														
Agree completely														43
Agree to some extent														33
Disagree, to some extent														10
Disagree completely														5
Don't know	12	10	8	4	19	8	3	7	8	22	8	17	12	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	3.39	2.84	3.26	3.25	3.34	3.35	3.36	3.34	2.83	3.43	3.19	3.62	3.66	3.25
2. Of those replying														
Agree completely														47
Agree to some extent														36
Disagree, to some extent														11
Disagree completely	3	16	3	6	3	5	5	6	13	6	6	1	1	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 10

¹ Weighted average.

² 'Agree completely' = 4, 'disagree completely' = 1; "don't knows" excluded.

"The British and French Governments have agreed to build, between now and 1990, a railway tunnel under the Channel linking the two countries. Do you think that building this tunnel is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?"

The replies are interesting on several counts.

Firstly, people are willing to discuss the topic: there were few "don't knows"; except in Greece, Spain and Portugal, which are relatively remote from the Channel, and " more surprisingly " in Denmark and Ireland.

Secondly, in most countries " with one exception " there seems to be little opposition to the idea. Opinion is divided between the majority view that it is "a good thing" and the view that it is "neither good nor bad". The exception is the United Kingdom, where 46% of those questioned thought it would be "a bad thing" against 31% who supported the project.¹

(See fable 11)

Who are the Britons most opposed to the building of a fixed link between their island and the continent of Europe? They tend to be women rather than men, older rather than younger and politically on the far left or the far right (altogether 8% of the sample). However, opinion on the tunnel correlates most strongly with attitude towards the European Community. Of the Britons who consider their country's membership of the Community "a good thing" (37%), most are in favour of the tunnel; of those who regard membership as "a bad thing" (29%), a large majority is against.

Clearly, the problem goes deeper than the temporary procedural difficulties facing the Channel Tunnel Bill: the hostility of a section of British public opinion (including some who do not " or no longer " regard withdrawal as a possibility) to the building of a fixed link between England and the continent of Europe with all this involved in material and symbolic terms.

(See Table 12)

¹ The Gallup Institute of London asked a similar question in Great Britain just after the agreement was signed:

"Do you support or oppose the building of a rail tunnel link between Britain and France?"

Support	36%
Oppose	51
Don't know	13

cf. Gallup Political Index, No 306, February 1986, p. 31.

TABLE 11

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (1)	E	P	EC 12 (1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A good thing	52	47	64	64	60	69	64	64	31	62	57	59	60	58
Neither good nor bad	30	13	27	27	12	16	24	22	19	8	22	14	12	21
A bad thing	11	16	8	6	9	4	5	8	46	2	15	4	2	13
Don't know	7	24	1	3	10	11	7	6	4	28	6	23	26	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ²	2.45	2.41	2.56	2.59	2.64	2.72	2.64	2.59	1.84	2.83	2.45	2.71	2.79	2.48

1 Weighted average

2 "A good thing" = 1; "a bad thing" = 3 "don't know" excluded.

TABLE 12

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL: WHAT THE BRITISH THINK

	A good thing	Neither good nor bad	A bad thing	Don't know	Total	Index	N (1)
<u>OVERALL</u>	31%	19%	46%	4%	100%	1.84	1379
<u>By sex</u>							
Men	36%	17%	43%	4%	100%	1.92	664
Women	27	20	50	3	100	1.76	715
<u>By age group</u>							
15-24	40%	19%	38%	3%	100%	2.02	270
25-39	35	21	40	4	100	1.95	401
40-54	30	16	50	4	100	1.80	260
55 or over	22	18	56	4	100	1.64	443
<u>By political views²</u>							
Extreme left	27%	16%	52%	5%	100%	1.74	45
Left	32	27	39	2	100	1.93	225
Centre	31	17	48	4	100	1.82	610
Right	31	15	50	4	100	1.80	279
Extreme right	28	12	60		100	1.67	71
<u>By attitude towards the European Community</u>							
A good thing	43%	19%	33%	4%	100%	2.10	516
Neither good nor bad	26	26	45	3	100	1.81	386
A bad thing	18	11	69	2	100	1.48	395

¹ "A good thing" = 3, "a bad thing" = 1; "don't know" excluded.

² See p. 11 for the construction of this variable.

111.3 TRUST BETWEEN PEOPLES

If we "trust someone", we expect that person to behave favourably towards us in doubtful situations. If we distrust someone, on the other hand, we view their intentions towards us with suspicion.

To be regarded by others as trustworthy is to enjoy a certain prestige, not to be suspected of ~~ill~~ intent from the outset.

It has long been recognized that mutual trust plays an important role in international relations. Trust or distrust predisposes one nation to interpret the actions of another as friendly or threatening. Hence the importance of a feeling of trust in the life of a Community which has grown from the original six to include first nine, then ten and now twelve Western European nations.

A question of this subject was asked in 1970, and again in 1976, 1980 and 1982. In spring 1986, it was asked for the first time in all twelve countries of the European Community.

"Now, I would like to ask about how much you would trust people from different countries. For each country please say whether, in your opinion, they are in general very trustworthy, fairly trustworthy, not particularly trustworthy, or not at all trustworthy".

We shall examine in turn the replies concerning trust in the peoples of the other Community countries, then trust in a number of peoples outside the Community (the Swiss, Turks, Americans, Japanese, Chinese and Russians).

As in 1976 and 1980 the same question also referred to the level of trust in one's own people. A third section will deal with this question.

111.3.1 Trust between the peoples of the Community²

As might have been expected, some peoples are better known to their Community partners than others; this factor is measured here by the number of actual replies. Not surprisingly, people are more ready to express opinions on the British, Germans, French, Spanish or Italians than, say, on the Luxembourgers. The "major" countries are more often visited, more often referred to in the press and on radio and television, and have

¹ The actual question was the same in each survey but the number of countries in which the questions were asked or to which they referred was different in each case.

² We shall keep strictly to the terms "countries" for the Community countries in which the survey was conducted, and "peoples" for those the question is about. Within the Community, of course, each country and each people are both subject and object of the survey.

played a more prominent historical role (for good or ill); consequently their peoples are more "visible" to public opinion in other countries.

It is one thing to be well-known and quite another to be regarded as trustworthy. Indeed, the findings of the countries and peoples of the Community would suggest the relationship between the two variables is actually negative. The better-known the people of a country are, i.e. the more interviewees are inclined to express an opinion on them, the less trustworthy they are felt to be. The peoples with a prominent role in history and in current affairs are viewed, if not with distrust, at least with less trust.

Table 13 below shows the extent to which interviewees in the twelve countries trust each of the peoples of the other Community countries.

In the lead, with almost the same score, are the peoples of the four "small" countries: the Danes, the Dutch, the Luxembourgers and the Belgians.

The second group is made up of the Germans, followed - at some distance - by the Irish, the French and the British.

The third group consists of the four peoples of southern Europe: the Spanish, the Greeks, the Portuguese and the Italians.

(See Table 13)

1. For the nine Community countries in 1976, the only significant changes are:

- increased trust in the Irish, whose score has risen from **-.16** in 1976 to **+.17** in 1980 and 1986; this positive trend is probably due to the fact that in 1976 the questionnaire did not specify "Irish (Republic of Ireland)", so that confusion was possible with Northern Ireland and an association was probably made with the troubles affecting that region;
- less mistrust of the Italians, whose score has risen from **-.32** to **-.24** and **-.02**; in other words, attitudes towards the Italians have virtually reached the point of balance between trust and mistrust.

In short, over the last ten years mutual trust between the peoples of the nine countries for which a comparison is possible has remained remarkably stable, with a slight upward trend.

(See Table 14)

TABLE 13

TRUST IN THE PEOPLES OF THE OTHER COMMUNITY COUNTRIES¹

(Community of Twelve as a whole: weighted average)

	Very trust-worthy	Fairly trust-worthy	Not very trust-worthy	Not at all trust-worthy	Don't know	Total	Index ²
Danes	14%	38%	10%	4%	34%	100%	.59
Dutch	15	41	11	4	29	100	.56
Luxembourgers	11	39	10	4	36	100	.54
Belgians	10	42	13	5	30	100	.46
Germans	15	40	15	11	19	100	.32
Irish	9	33	18	9	31	100	.17
French	12	37	21	11	19	100	.15
British	11	30	23	11	17	100	.15
Spanish	7	38	26	9	20	100	.08
Greeks	8	31	21	10	30	100	.06
Portuguese	8	30	20	11	31	100	.04
Italians	8	34	28	10	20	100	.03

¹ The peoples are ranked here in descending order of their scores on the index of trustworthiness.

² The index is arrived at using the formula: $I = \frac{G - B}{G + B}$, where G is the total of weighted positive replies ("very trustworthy" = 2, and "fairly trustworthy" = 1), and B is the total of weighted negative replies ("not very trustworthy" = 1, and "not trustworthy at all" = 2). Scores on the index range from -1.00 to +1.00.

TABLE 14
TRUST IN THE PEOPLES OF THE COMMUNITY
TREND FROM 1976 TO 1986
(Community of Nine: weighted average)

	Very trust-worthy	Fairly trust-worthy	Not very trust-worthy	Not at all trust-worthy	Don't know	Total	Index ¹
<u>Danes</u>							
1976	13%	42%	10%	4%	31%	100%	.59
1980	17	42	10	3	28	100	.63
1986	14	42	10	3	31	100	.63
<u>Dutch</u>							
1976	16	44	11	4	25	100	.58
1980	19	43	12	5	21	100	.59
1986	15	45	11	4	25	100	.59
<u>Luxembourgers</u>							
1976	11	42	10	4	33	100	.56
1980	15	42	11	3	29	100	.61
1986	11	43	9	4	33	100	.59
<u>Belgians</u>							
1976	10	47	13	4	26	100	.50
1980	14	47	14	4	21	100	.54
1986	10	46	13	5	26	100	.51
<u>Germans</u>							
1976	14	43	18	12	13	100	.27
1980	18	43	17	11	11	100	.34
1986	15	45	16	10	14	100	.34
<u>Irish</u>							
1976	6	29	24	16	25	100	-.16
1980	10	35	19	10	26	100	.17
1986	8	37	19	9	27	100	.17
<u>French</u>							
1976	8	40	26	11	15	100	.09
1980	13	40	23	13	11	100	.15
1986	10	41	23	10	16	100	.20
<u>British</u>							
1976	8	42	29	9	12	100	.11
1980	13	47	22	8	10	100	.32
1986	11	43	25	9	12	100	.21
<u>Italians</u>							
1976	3	29	35	18	15	100	-.32
1980	5	32	31	18	14	100	-.24
1986	6	37	30	10	17	100	-.02

¹ See footnote ² to Table 13.

2. No significant trend is discernible for the three peoples covered only in the 1980 and 1986 surveys : the level of trust in the Spanish, Greeks and Portuguese, although low, is quite stable.

(See Table 15)

TABLE 15
TRUST IN THE SPANISH, GREEKS AND PORTUGUESE:
TREND FROM 1980 TO 1986
(Community of Ten: weighted average).

	Very trust-worthy	Fairly trust-worthy	Not very trust-worthy	Not at all trust-worthy	Don't know	Total	Index ²
<u>Spanish</u>							
1980	6%	35%	30%	12%	17%	100%	-.08
1986	8	38	26	9	19	100	.08
<u>Greeks</u>							
1980	6	32	24	11	27	100	-.02
1986	7	33	22	10	28	100	.04
<u>Portuguese</u>							
1980	16	22	10	16	36	100	.14
1986	7	31	20	11	31	100	.04

Here we see emerging an overall structure marked by a high degree of trust in the peoples of the "small" countries of northern Europe and a low level of trust in southern Europeans, with the others lying between the two groups but closer to the second than to the first.

It would be tempting to imagine that this was a conflict of cultures, reflecting the stereotyped view of southerners by northerners. But the problem is more complex, as we shall see when we look in detail at the bilateral assessments.

¹ The autumn 1980 survey was carried out in Greece ahead of accession. The Spanish and Portuguese were already included among the peoples being judged.

² The index is arrived at using the formula: $I = \frac{G - B}{G + B}$, where G is the total of weighted positive replies ("very trustworthy" = 2, and "fairly trustworthy" = 1), and B is the total of weighted negative replies ("not very trustworthy" = 1, and "not trustworthy at all" = 2). Scores on the index range from -1.00 to +1.00.

It is not simply that northerners are prejudiced against southerners; the southerners themselves are also suspicious of one other.

Table 16 gives the index of trustworthiness for the four southern peoples as they are seen by each of the twelve countries where the 1986 survey was carried out.

(See Table 16)

As we can see, the average index of trustworthiness accorded to the peoples of the south by the countries of the north and centre (+.11) is virtually the same as that accorded by the southern countries (+.07).

Denmark and the Netherlands are the countries most inclined to trust the peoples of the south; they express a greater degree of confidence in southerners than do the individual peoples of the south in their brothers and cousins.

The people of the south who obtain the highest trustworthiness score from the other countries, notably Denmark, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, are the Portuguese (+.21).

The Spanish, closely followed by the Italians, are more highly trusted by their fellow southerners than are the Portuguese and Greeks.

*
* *
*

All these findings, when compared with those of 1980, show a high degree of stability; with " as we have already seen " a slight growth in trust between Community countries.

This improvement is very slow. It is quite understandable that such stereotypes, which are deeply rooted in national culture, cannot be changed overnight; indeed, we may well have to wait until one or more generations have shared a common destiny before there is any significant alteration.

The basically positive long-term trend can be illustrated by the six Community countries asked in 1970 how much they trusted the Germans, the French, the Italians and the British.

The first three were among the founders of the Community in the fifties; the trust of the other founder members in each of them has increased markedly. The fourth joined later (1973), and not without problems; trust in it is not so firmly based.

(See Table 17)

More detailed analysis shows that the most remarkable development between 1970 and 1986 is the increase in trust between France and Germany.

(See Table 18)

¹ See Trust between nations: primordial ties, societal leaning and economic development, a study by Ronald Inglehart and J.-R. Rabier (Ann Arbor, Brussels 1984), and in particular Table 2 thereof.

TRUST IN THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN EUROPE BY THEIR COMMUNITY PARTNERS¹
(1986)

	Northern and central Community countries									Southern Community countries				
	B	DK	D	F	IRL	L	NL	UK	Average (2)	I	GR	E	P	Average (2)
<u>Index of trust in:</u>														
- Italians	.04	.05	-.01	-.13	.13	.00	-.04	.09	.02	-	-.11	.34	.16	.13
- Greeks	.17	.44	.06	.12	-.09	.06	.37	.07	.11	-.15	-	.23	.01	.03
- Spanish	.10	.30	.22	.02	.17	.03	.12	-.17	.10	.14	.26	-	.10	.17
- Portuguese	.03	.53	-.04	.11	.22	-.02	.41	.45	.21	-.36	.20	-.02	-	-.06
Average (2)	.00	.33	.06	.03	.11	.02	.21	.11	.11	-.12	.12	.18	.09	.07

TABLE 16

¹ For the calculation of the index, see footnote to Table 13.

² Arithmetic averages, calculated from scores to three decimal places.

TABLE 17
TRUST IN THE GERMANS, BRITISH, FRENCH AND ITALIANS
BY THE SIX FOUNDER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY
TREND FROM 1970 TO 1986¹

	Very trust-worthy	Fairly trust-worthy	Not very trust-worthy	Not at all trust-worthy	Don't know	Total	Index ²
Germans							
1970	10%	35%	25%	21%	9%	100%	-.10
1976	14	43	19	13	11	100	.22
1980	17	44	20	11	8	100	.32
1986	14	48	18	11	9	100	.31
French							
1970	8	44	28	10	10	100	.11
1976	10	40	29	9	12	100	.10
1980	16	46	23	7	8	100	.35
1986	13	46	23	7	11	100	.31
Italians							
1970	3	28	37	22	10	100	-.41
1976	3	28	40	20	9	100	-.40
1980	5	30	36	19	10	100	-.30
1986	6	38	36	11	9	100	-.05
British							
1970	12	49	21	9	9	100	.30
1976	8	41	30	9	12	100	.09
1980	13	46	23	8	10	100	.30
1986	11	43	26	9	11	100	.19

TABLE 18
TRUST BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND THE FRENCH
TREND FROM 1970 TO 1986

	Very trust-worthy	Fairly trust-worthy	Not very trust-worthy	Not at all trust-worthy	Don't know	Total	Index ²
Trust in the Germans							
by the French							
1970	9%	39%	26%	17%	9%	100	-.03
1976		50	23	9	9	100	.25
1980	11	49	22	8	10	100	.29
1986	15	56	15	8	6	100	.47
Trust in the french							
by the Germans							
1970	10	48	27	8	7	100	.23
1976	11	45	31	9	4	100	.15
1980	22	45	20	7	6	100	.45
1986	18	48	21	5	8	100	.45

¹ Weighted average of replies in the six founder members, excluding replies relating to the interviewee's own people.

² See footnote to Table 13.

A detailed overall picture of the trust between the peoples of the European Community in March and April 1980 is given in Table 19.

(See Table 19)¹

II.3.2 Trust in the Swiss, Turks, Americans, Japanese, Chinese and Russians

A question has been asked since 1970 on the Swiss (as a "fortunate people" and a "model democracy"), the Americans (United States), the Russians (Soviet Union) and the Chinese. The Japanese were added in 1980 and the Turks in 1986.

Following the same pattern as for trust in the peoples of the Community, we shall examine the 1986 replies, then the trend since 1970.²

The "don't know" are about as frequent as for the peoples of the Community (approximately 25%). They range from 17% for the Americans to around 30% for the Turks and the Chinese.

As might have been expected, the feeling of trust is distributed very unevenly, much more so than in the case of the peoples of the Community.

The Swiss enjoy the greatest degree of trust. Switzerland could probably be said to be the archetypal "trustworthy" country. Geographically small and militarily neutral, it poses no threat; its international image is probably one of peacefulness, sheltered from the dangers which threaten the rest of the world.

Trailing some way behind the Swiss are the Americans and the Japanese, whose trustworthiness index is more or less the same as the average accorded by the Community countries to one another: they are regarded as fairly trustworthy.

The Chinese, too, are given a positive score, admittedly not a very high one but no lower than the one accorded to the southern peoples of the Community.

¹ For detailed comparisons with earlier results, see La confiance mutuelle entre les peuples: un indicateur de l'intégration européenne?, duplicated working paper of the Commission of the European Communities (Brussels, March 1977) and Eurobarometer No 14, December 1980, pp. 38'-56.

² The question on the Americans, Japanese, Chinese and Russians was also asked in March-April 1982.

³ See Table 13 above.

TRUST BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY~
(March-April 1986)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	E	P	EC 12 (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Belgians													
Very trustworthy		13	9	16	5	3	12	25	8	11	15	6	10
Fairly trustworthy		31	52	63	26	31	44	54	38	16	21	33	42
Not very trustworthy		2	19	9	4	22	29	7	7	6	11	11	13
Not at all trustworthy		.	6	2	3	9	8	1	3	7	7	7	5
Don't know		54	14	10	62	35	7	13	44	60	46	43	30
Index ³		.91	.40	.75	.58	-.03	.21	.84	.60	.29	.34	.30	.46
Danes													
		p.n.											
Very trustworthy	16		21	13	7	5	12	22	15	15	15	8	14
Fairly trustworthy	43		49	52	25	28	26	43	39	13	18	29	38
Not very trustworthy	10		13	8	4	15	9	2	4	5	10	12	10
Not at all trustworthy	2		4	2	2	6	3	1	1	7	7	6	4
Don't know	29		13	25	62	46	50	32	41	60	50	45	34
Index ³	.69		.64	.74	.64	.16	.56	.93	.62	.39	.34	.32	.59
Germans													
		p.n.											
Very trustworthy	12	21		15	9	15	20	12	15	21	20	10	15
Fairly trustworthy	56	44		56	30	36	38	58	39	20	22	32	40
Not very trustworthy	14	7		15	10	23	22	13	12	13	14	12	16
Not at all trustworthy	8	1		8	8	16	13	6	9	20	11	10	11
Don't know	10	27		6	43	10	7	11	25	26	33	36	18
Index ³	.47	.80		.47	.27	.08	.23	.55	.39	.07	.27	.24	.32

T LE 19

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TRUST BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'

(March-April 1986)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	E	P	EC 12 (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>French</u>				p.s.									
Very trustworthy	13	11	18		7	8							12
Fairly trustworthy	48	34	48		31	42							37
Not very trustworthy	20	13	21		12	28							21
Not at all trustworthy	6	2	5		5	10							11
Don't know	13	40	8		45	12	9	19	24	42	27	32	19
Index ³	.42	.54	.45		.36	.10	.27	.42	-.17	.52	-.21	.57	.15
<u>Irish</u>													
Very trustworthy													9
Fairly trustworthy													33
Not very trustworthy													18
Not at all trustworthy													9
Don't know	27	53	15	26		45	48	36	20	63	46	46	31
Index ³	.44	.71	.18	.40		-.30	.10	.49	.15	.17	.17	.08	.17
Don't know													8
													34
													28
													10
Don't know	12	40	8	7	51		8	23	31	28	34	37	20
Index ³	.04	.05	-.01	-.13	.13		.00	.00	.10	-.11	.34	.16	.03

TABLE 19 (Contd.)

.../...

TRUST BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-
(March-April 1986)

	B	OK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	E	P	EC 12 (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	X	%	%	%	X	%	%	%
<u>Luxembourgers</u>													
Very trustworthy	27	12	13	15	5	3		23	7	9	13	6	11
Fairly trustworthy	56	29	55	59	23	24		47	33	12	18	31	39
Not very trustworthy	6	2	14	6	3	7		2	3	5	10	10	10
Not at all trustworthy	2	.	4	2	2	9		1	2	7	7	7	4
Don't know	9	57	14	18	67	47		27	55	67	52	46	36
Index ³	.85	.92	.56	.82	.60	-.06		.93	.73	.18	.30	.29	.54
<u>Dutch</u>													
Very trustworthy	16	21	20	11	8	7	16		19	14	17	9	15
Fairly trustworthy	51	25	51	51	27	36	40		43	14	21	32	41
Not very trustworthy	14	2	15	11	4	6	20		3	5	10	10	11
Not at all trustworthy	9	1	5	3	3	6	6		2	7	7	6	4
Don't know	10	41	9	24	58	35	18		33	60	45	43	29
Index ³	.45	.93	.57	.63	.65	.27	.38		.84	.40	.42	.36	.56
<u>British</u>													
Very trustworthy	13	23	14	8	15	7	12	16		17	12	10	11
Fairly trustworthy								55		19			
Not very trustworthy								10		10			
Not at all trustworthy								2		20			
Don't know	15	32	8	9	19	16	31	17		34			
Index ³	.53	.a2	.39	.13	.52	-.18	.09	.72		.04	-.19	.35	.15

TABLE 19 (Contd.)

.../...

TABLE 19 (Contd.)

	B	DK	O	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	E	P	EC12 (2)
	3	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	3	%	%	%	%
Greeks													
Very trustworthy													
Fairly trustworthy													
Not very trustworthy													
Not at all trustworthy													
Don't know	23	51	13	25	61	29	45	38	40		46	46	30
Index ³	-.17	.44	.06	.12	-.09	-.15	.06	.37	.07		.23	.01	.06
Spanish													
Very trustworthy													
Fairly trustworthy													
Not very trustworthy													
Not at all trustworthy													
Don't know	18	44	10	7	49	19	27	23	31	50		26	20
Index ³	.10	.30	.22	.02	.17	.14	.03	.12	-.17	.26		.10	.08
Portuguese													
Very trustworthy													
Fairly trustworthy													
Not very trustworthy													
Not at all trustworthy													
Don't know	25	61	16	11	64	37	15	40	48	62	36		31
Index ³	.03	.53	-.04	-.11	.22	-.36	-.02	.41	.45	.20	-.02		.04

¹ All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.
² Weighted average.
³ 'Very trustworthy' = +2, 'fairly trustworthy' = +1, 'not very trustworthy' = -1, 'not at all trustworthy' = -2; (See footnote to Table 13).

The predominant feeling towards the Russians is one of mistrust; this feeling is still more pronounced in the case of the Turks, who have been unpopular in Europe for over a thousand years.

(See Table 20)

TABLE 20

TRUST IN THE SWISS, TURKS, AMERICANS, JAPANESE, CHINESE AND RUSSIANS
(Community of Twelve: weighted average)

	Very trust-worthy	Fairly trust-worthy	Not very trust-worthy	Not at all trust-worthy	Don't know	Total	Index ¹
Swiss	22%	43%	8%	4%	23%	100%	.69
Americans	14	40	12	11	17	100	.27
Japanese	14	33	16	10	27	100	.26
Chinese	2	30	12	14	30	100	.01
Russians	7	22	23	23	25	100	-.31
Turks	4	12	21	26	31	100	-.47

Without going into too much detail, differences in outlook between the individual Member States and in the degree of trust in each of these six non-Community peoples are fairly marked.

The only people to enjoy a very broad consensus are the Swiss; they are trusted in all Community countries, especially in Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Of the three countries with a common frontier and a shared culture with the Swiss, Italy stands out as trusting them less than do Germany and France.

Feelings towards the Turks, the Russians, the Americans and the Japanese are more varied. For example:

- the Turks are trusted less in Greece and Italy than elsewhere in the Community;
- suspicions of the Russians are less prominent in the Netherlands, Denmark and Spain - where there was a high proportion of "don't knows" - than in the other countries; Greece is the only Community country to express a generally favourable view of the Russians;
- trust in the Americans is slightly greater in Ireland than elsewhere; in Spain and Greece, however, their rating is negative;
- the Japanese seem to be viewed with indifference in Denmark; however one Dane in two who replied expressed a high degree of trust in them.

¹ See footnote to Table 13,

The Chinese are a special case. As we have seen, trust and mistrust are evenly balanced in the Community as a whole, but there are marked differences from one country to another:

- feelings of trust towards the Chinese are expressed in Denmark (although with 55% "don't know"), the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Greece and Spain;
- all the other countries tend to mistrust them.

(See Table 21)

These attitudes are relatively stable, as we can see from the trend in replies in the nine countries where the question was asked as early as 1976.

Mistrust of the Russians has declined significantly, probably reflecting the improvement in their world image, albeit relative, after Mr Gorbachev came to power in March 1985.

The most spectacular development, however, is the decline in mistrust of the Chinese. The apparent opening up of China to the outside world over the last few years has earned it the trust of other countries.

(See Table 22)

An analysis of trends going back to 1970 (and therefore limited to the six founder countries of the Community) confirms more recent findings as well as revealing an aspect which had not emerged clearly hitherto: a certain erosion of trust in the Americans.

(See Table 23)

This erosion is particularly marked in Germany and Italy, by contrast with France, where trust in the Americans seems to have risen noticeably in recent years.

(See Table 24)

TRUST IN NON-COMMUNITY PEOPLES¹

(March-April 1986)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	E	P	EC 12 (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Swiss</u>													
Very trustworthy													
Fairly trustworthy													
Not very trustworthy													
Not at all trustworthy													
Don't know	17	43	7	10	59	15	16	23	35	54	43	38	23
Index ³	.73	.91	.79	.76	.71	.48	.73	.89	.89	.45	.41	.53	.69
<u>Turks</u>													
Very trustworthy													
Fairly trustworthy													
Not very trustworthy													
Not at all trustworthy													
Don't know	19	53	12	22	67	31	45	26	50	17	50	46	31
Index ³	-.49	.01	-.34	-.53	-.42	-.86	-.53	-.01	-.30	-.78	-.30	-.33	-.47
<u>Americans</u>													
Very trustworthy													
Fairly trustworthy													
Not very trustworthy													
Not at all trustworthy													
Don't know	18	34	8	10	28	11	18	17	19	29	37	35	17
Index ³	.29	.40	.33	.43	.57	.24	.52	.41	.39	-.22	-.22	.26	.27

TABLE

.../...

TABLE 21 (Contd.)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	E	P	ECIR (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Japanese</u>													
Very trustworthy	7	15	13	12	6	20	8	10	10	20	19	7	14
Fairly trustworthy	31	27	42	42	17	34	28	37	31	15	18	26	33
Not very trustworthy	20	6	25	20	8	14	13	15	10	7	11	12	16
Not at all trustworthy	19	2	7	11	11	10	8	6	12	10	9	12	10
Don't know	23	50	13	15	58	22	43	32	37	48	43	43	27
Index ³	-.12	.70	.29	.21	-.04	.35	.20	.33	.19	.36	.33	.06	.26
<u>Chinese</u>													
Very trustworthy	5	12	7	6	4	9	5	7	9	15	14	4	8
Fairly trustworthy	30	24	29	38	13	30	22	39	35	14	17	25	30
Not very trustworthy	17	7	29	24	10	19	16	15	9	6	11	14	18
Not at all trustworthy	26	2	17	16	15	16	14	7	8	12	11	14	14
Don't know	22	55	18	16	58	26	43	32	39	53	47	43	30
Index ³	-.27	.61	-.20	-.05	-.32	-.03	-.14	.29	.34	.21	.16	-.12	.01
<u>Russians</u>													
Very trustworthy	2	7	6	4	3	8	4	5	4	18	13	3	7
Fairly trustworthy	26	20	21	25	11	23	15	34	25	18	16	21	22
Not very trustworthy	21	14	35	29	11	24	18	23	13	10	14	13	23
Not at all trustworthy	30	17	75	79	22	25	28	14	20	17	16	25	23
Don't know	21	47	13	13	53	20	35	24	38	37	41	38	25
Index ³	-.48	-.06	-.45	-.44	-.55	.20	.53	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00

1 All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons surveyed.
 2 Weighted average.
 3 'Very trustworthy' = +2; 'Fairly trustworthy' = +1; 'Not at all trustworthy' = -1; 'Don't know' = 0.

TABLE 22
 TRUST IN THE SWISS, TURKS, AMERICANS, JAPANESE, CHINESE AND RUSSIANS
 TREND FROM 1976 TO 1986¹

(Community of Nine: weighted average)

	Very trust-worthy	Fairly trust-worthy	Not very trust-worthy	Not at all trust-worthy	Don't know	Total	Index ²
<u>Swiss</u>							
1976	23%	44%	10%	5%	18%	100%	.63
1980	30	41	9	5	15	100	.69
1986	23	48	8	3	19	100	.73
<u>Americans</u>							
1976	16	45	19	8	12	100	.36
1980	24	44	16	7	9	100	.50
1982	16	45	21	10	8	100	.30
1986	15	45	18	9	13	100	.35
<u>Japanese</u>							
1980	15	34	19	13	19	100	.16
1982	8	32	27	16	17	100	-.11
1986	13	37	17	10	23	100	.26
<u>Chinese</u>							
1976	4	18	24	31	23	100	-.53
1980	13	19	12	27	29	100	-.23
1982	4	23	28	25	20	100	-.43
1986	7	33	20	14	26	100	-.01
<u>Russians</u>							
1976	4	18	27	34	17	100	-.58
1980	4	16	23	42	15	100	-.63
1982	2	13	27	46	12	100	-.75
1986	5	24	25	24	22	100	-.36

¹ The question asked in March-April 1982 mentioned the Americans, Japanese, Chinese and Russians only.

² See footnote to Table 13.

TABLE 23
TRUST IN THE SWISS, AMERICANS, CHINESE AND RUSSIANS
BY THE SIX FOUNDER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY
TREND FROM 1970 TO 1986¹

	Very trust-worthy	Fairly trust-worthy	Not ver. trust-worthy	Not at all trust-worthy	Don't know	Total	Index'
<u>Swiss</u>							
1970	35%	43%	7%	4%	11%	100%	.77
1976	24%	44%	12%	6%	14%	100%	.57
1980	29	43	11	5	12	100	.65
1986	24	51	9	4	12	100	.70
<u>Americans</u>							
1970	23	46	17	6	8	100	.52
1976	18	43	20	9	10	100	.35
1980	24	43	24	10	7	100	.24
1984	16	43	24	10	7	100	.24
1986	16	44	21	9	10	100	.33
<u>Chinese</u>							
1970	2	7	19	54	18	100	-.84
1976	4	18	26	33	19	100	-.55
1980	6	27	29	20	18	100	-.28
1984	3	18	32	28	19	100	-.58
1986	7	33	23	16	21	100	-.09
<u>Russians</u>							
1970	4	19	32	36	9	100	-.59
1976	3	19	30	35	13	100	-.57
1980	5	16	25	41	13	100	-.62
1984	2	12	29	48	9	100	-.78
1986	6	23	29	26	16	100	-.39

¹ Weighted average of replies obtained in the six founder members.

² See footnotes to Table 22.

TRUST IN THE AMERICANS, CHINESE AND RUSSIANS
IN GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM
TREND FROM 1970 TO 1986¹

	Germany	France	Italy	United Kingdom
Americans				
1970	.67	.29	.46	-
1976	.57	.10	.27	.41
1980	.67	.16	.46	.59
1982	.45	.13	.20	.48
1986	.33	.43	.24	.39
Chinese				
1970	-.88	-.85	-.82	-
1976	-.64	-.53	-.39	-.47
1980	-.40	-.24	-.12	-.06
1982	-.65	-.65	-.39	-.10
1986	-.20	-.05	-.03	-.34
Russians				
1970	-.72	-.44	-.53	-
1976	-.75	-.45	-.44	-.61
1980	-.79	-.60	-.42	-.67
1982	-.80	-.82	-.72	-.66
1986	-.45	-.44	-.30	-.23

¹ For the calculation of the index, see footnote to Table 13.

11.3.3 Trust in one's own people

In 1976, 1980 and 1986, as well as being questioned on their level of trust in peoples other than their own, Europeans were also asked about their attitudes towards their own people.

The first time this question was asked we were expecting very positive replies in all countries. And so it proved, with one exception: the Italians did not really trust their fellow countrymen and, what's more, this trust declined the further south one travelled.

It was the same in 1986 except that the Italians' trust in one another, although still low in comparison with other countries, is tending to increase. And the Community can probably take some credit for this.

(See Tables 25 and 26)

What could be more apt than to conclude this section on trust between peoples - a very important aspect of a people's Europe - with these words of Robert Schuman dating from 1956¹

*"Europe is not a simple thing, because it is not a concept which everyone can construe in his own way; it is a realistic enterprise requiring not only technical prowess, but a nation's trust in itself and trust in the good faith of its partners."*¹

¹ Quoted by Pierre Werner in Les racines et l'oeuvre d'un grand Européen: Robert Schuman, a brochure produced for the centenary of the birth of Robert Schuman (Luxembourg, June 1986), p. 13.

TRUST IN ONE'S OWN PEOPLE

<u>November 1976</u>												
Very trustworthy												
Fairly trustworthy												
Not very trustworthy												
Not at all trustworthy												
Don't know	4	23	2	5	2	5	9	6	5			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Index ¹	.85	.76	.96	.70	.79	-.09	.89	.85	.84			
<u>October-November 1980</u>												
Very trustworthy												
Fairly trustworthy												
Not very trustworthy												
Not at all trustworthy												
Don't know	7	18	4	4	5	1	2	5	7	7	:	:
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Index ¹	.80	.78	.91	.74	.75	.24	.90	.86	.88	.62		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index ¹	.74	.87	.83	.69	.70	.33	.84	.78	.76	.51	.68	.64

TABLE 25

¹ See footnote to Table 13.

TABLE 26

TRUST BY ITALIANS IN THEIR OWN PEOPLE
BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

	Very trust- worthy	Fairly trust- worthy	Not very trust- worthy	Not at all trust- worthy	Don't know	Total	Index (1)	N
<u>1976</u>								
AS A WHOLE		35%	40%	11%	5%	100%	-.09	1052
North West								
North East								
Centre								
South								
Islands	6	21	49	ie	6	100	-.43	132
<u>1980</u>								
AS A WHOLE	16%	42%	31%	8%	1%	100%	.24	1108
North West	22	50	24	4	-	100	.50	285
North East				4				
Centre					2	100	.09	228
South								
Islands	10	39	40	9	2	100	.01	118
<u>1986</u>								
AS A WHOLE	16%	47%	30%	5%	2%	100%	.33	1102
North West	16	53	23	3	5	100	.50	209
North East								
Centre								
South								
Islands	12	39	35	11	3	100	.04	138

¹ See footnote to Table 13.

CHAPTER III

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE
AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

III

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The building of a united Europe is a complex venture involving both **economic** factors (creation of a **common** market and gradual convergence of economic policies) and political ones (laying of the **foundations** for an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe).

Regular **monitoring** of changes in public attitudes towards this venture using just a few questions is not easy. However, experience has shown that at **Community** level - adjustments and clarifications are needed for each country, or even region, and for each social group - these questions constitute valuable indicators of the way views are changing. There are four of them:

- the first is about the "**Western European unification**", a general concept but one which does reflect the widespread view that this historic initiative is worthwhile and should be pursued;
- the second is designed to find out whether interviewees feel their country has or has not benefited from **Community** membership;
- the third is designed to elicit the simplest possible overall assessment of **Community** membership (without any attempt at cost and benefit analysis);
- these three questions, all worded positively, are supported by a fourth question asking interviewees how they would react **if** the Community were scrapped.

III. 1 FOR OR AGAINST WESTERN EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

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

It would appear that the growth in optimism emphasized above in the discussion of "personal **mood**" has also generated increased support for European unification, which once again **commands** a majority in all countries, including Denmark. This may also be the result of events in recent months which have attracted favourable media **comment** in all countries; these include the accession of Spain and Portugal, the Danish referendum and the **signing** of the Single European Act.

Support has increased in all countries, particularly in Denmark, Germany, Greece and Portugal, where the number of "don't knows" has fallen sharply, undoubtedly as a result of the media coverage of Community affairs in recent months.

(See Table 27 and Table A5 in the Appendix)

However, this increase should not blind us to the fact that in none of the ten countries for which data are available for a relatively long period (1973-1986 for nine countries and 1980-1986 for Greece) is the current index as high as it has been in the past.

In almost all countries, except the United Kingdom, there has been a slightly downward trend in support since 1973.

(See Table 28)

There are many reasons for this development and they would be worth analysing separately for each country. Our theory is that the principle of European unification, albeit still widely accepted by the general public in most countries, has lost some of its attraction for the politically active and well-informed and for the young, and that only a fresh boost for unification followed by a broad democratic debate will help crystallize the support which surfaces in our surveys.

III.2 ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

III.2.1 Feeling that one's country has or has not benefited from its membership of the Community

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

This question was asked for the first time in Spain and Portugal;¹ elsewhere it has been asked every six months since spring 1983.

¹ In these two cases, the wording was "has on balance already benefited or not".

SUPPORT FOR WESTERN EUROPEAN UNIFICATION¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10	E	P	EC 12
Don't know	35	23	16	28	36	27	19	12	33	:	26	:	:	:
Index ⁶	3.21	2.56	3.50	3.25	3.07	3.41	3.57	3.15	2.53	:	3.19			:
<u>1975-1983 (thirteen surveys)</u>										(7)		(8)	(8)	
To some extent against	6	18	6	7	10	5	7	8	13	8	8	4	3	:
Very much against	2	18	2	2	5	1	2	4	9	8	4	3	3	:
Don't know ⁵	27	20	14	15	25	13	8	12	18	21	16	35	60	:
Index ⁶	3.18	2.50	3.29	3.16	3.02	3.33	3.35	3.17	2.88	3.11	3.17	3.43	3.33	:
<u>March-Apr11 1984</u>														
Don't know ⁵	21	21	15	11	29	15	10	9	15	23	15	35	49	:
Index ⁶	3.08	2.30	3.15	3.21	3.00	3.23	3.38	3.19	2.85	2.98	3.10	3.40	3.31	:
<u>October-November 1984</u>														
Don't know ⁵	13	19	9	13	27	9	5	8	16	17	12	:		:
Index ⁶	3.23	2.33	3.26	3.24	3.01	3.28	3.28	3.18	3.07	3.11	3.19			:

TABLE 27

	9	OK	O	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10	E		
	%								%	%	%		%	%
Don't know ⁵	11	22	14	9	24	11	7	11	17	23	13	31	:	:
Index ⁶	3.27	2.26	3.28	3.35	3.05	3.37	3.50	3.20	3.13	3.17	3.26	3.61	:	:
<u>October-November 1985</u>														
Very much against	2	28	3	1	4	1	3	5	8	7	4	2	3	3
Don't know ⁵	14	16	10	9	26	11	10	10	24	14	12	24	37	14
Index ⁶	3.11	2.26	3.14	3.20	2.99	3.28	3.27	3.12	2.97	2.94	3.12	3.38	3.27	3.15
<u>March-April 1986</u>														
Index ⁶	3.21	2.47	3.35	3.25	3.04	3.30	3.38	3.24	3.02	3.19	3.22	3.41	3.47	3.24

E 27 (Ont)

TABLE 28

CHANGE IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN UNIFICATION¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR
Average 1973-1986 ²	3.19	2.45	3.29	3.19	3.02	3.32	3.37	3.18	2.90	3.10
Maximum	3.33	2.63	3.50	3.34	3.16	3.43	3.57	3.33	3.13	3.33
Minimum	3.08	2.26	3.09	3.01	2.87	3.23	3.10	3.04	2.53	2.91
March-April 1986	3.21	2.47	3.35	3.25	3.04	3.30	3.38	3.24	3.02	3.19
General trend ³	-.005	-.011	-.011	-.000	-.004	-.006	-.008	-.000	.012	.008

¹ "Very much in favour" = 4, "very much against" = 1; "don't know" excluded.

² Average of 19 surveys; in the case of Greece, average of 12 surveys between 1980 and 1986.

³ Represents the gradient of the line of best fit of the values of the index between 1973 and 1986 (1980 and 1986 in the case of Greece).

As was to be expected, the great majority of Spaniards (65%) feel that their country has not yet benefited from Community membership; what is more surprising is that more than one third of the Portuguese claim to have already observed benefits attributable to accession.

With one exception the results in all the other countries are similar to those of previous surveys, with a majority who feel that their country has benefited everywhere except in the United Kingdom, (where the number of those who feel they have not benefited has however fallen slightly).

The only country where there has been a significant change is Denmark: in previous surveys, only between four and five Danes in ten felt their country had benefited from Community membership; this figure has now risen to six in every ten (61%). The information campaign carried out before the referendum of 27 February has obviously had some effect but we shall have to wait for the next survey to see whether this will last.

(See Table 29 and Table A6 in the Appendix)

III.2.2 General attitude towards Community membership

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

As in previous surveys, there is general support for membership everywhere except in the United Kingdom, where only 37% of interviewees regarded membership as "a good thing", while 29% considered it "a bad thing" and 28% were non-committal ("neither good nor bad").

The most striking change since the previous survey is the growth in support for membership in Denmark and Portugal.

More than one Dane in two (51%) now consider Community membership "a good thing". This is a record high and contrasts with 35% last autumn. As explained above, the increase is undoubtedly due to the information campaign carried out before the recent referendum.

In Portugal, the percentage of those who consider membership "a good thing" has risen from below 30% in the surveys between autumn 1980 and spring 1985 to 42% last autumn (following conclusion of the accession negotiations) and to 60% this spring (just after accession). "Don't know" fell over the same period from around 60% to 18%.

In both countries, the trend in attitudes towards the Community clearly shows that a more vigorous public information policy and democratic discussion of European affairs tend to generate support for the Community.

(See Table 30 and Table A7 in the Appendix)

FEELING THAT ONE'S COUNTRY HAS OR HAS NOT BENEFITED FROM MEMBERSHIP

	E	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (2)	E	P	EC12 (3)																						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%																						
<u>March-April 1983</u>																																				
Has benefited	59	51	49	54	56	69	74	78	32	44	52	:	:	:																						
Has not benefited	6	31	15	21	28	14	12	11	57	25	25	:	:	:																						
Don't know	35	18	36	25	16	17	14	11	11	31	23	:	:	:																						
<u>March-April 1984</u>																																				
Has benefited	49	42	39	50	59	58	73	67	32	44	46	:	:	:																						
Has not benefited	22	34	24	24	29	20	14	17	56	35	30	:	:	:																						
Don't know	29	24	37	26	12	22	13	16	12	21	24	:	:	:																						
<u>October-November 1984</u>																																				
Has benefited	48	44	46	47	61	63	72	64	32	51	48	:	:	:																						
Has not benefited	28	34	35	28	28	23	16	19	57	28	34	:	:	:																						
Don't know	24	22	19	25	11	14	12	17	11	21	18	:	:	:																						
<u>March-April 1985</u>																																				
Has benefited	5	2	1	4	6	1	4	5	1	5	3	1	6	2	1	6	5	1	7	3	1	6	3	1	3	1	1	4	9	1	5	0	1	:	:	:
Has not benefited	24	34	37	26	27	19	13	18	55	26	32	:	:	:																						
Don't know	24	22	18	21	11	16	14	19	14	25	18	:	:	:																						
<u>October-November 1985</u>																																				
Has benefited	56	49	53	53	67	70	69	67	34	42	53	:	:	:																						
Has not benefited	2	3	1	2	9	1	3	1	~	2	6	1	2	4	~	1	6	~	15	53	34	30	:	:	:											
Don't know	21	22	16	21	9	14	16	18	13	24	17	:	:	:																						
<u>March-April 1986</u>																																				
Has benefited	55	61	53	50	66	63	74	68	33	50	51	9	37	46																						
Has not benefited	17	22	25	24	22	15	10	14	50	23	27	65	35	32																						
Don't know	28	17	22	26	12	22	16	18	17	27	22	26	28	22																						

TABLE 29

¹ All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.
² Weighted average.
³ Including Spain and Portugal from spring 1986.

GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK (2)	GR	EC 10 (3)	E	P	EC 12 (4)
	%	X	X	X	%	%	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>September 1973</u>														
Good thing	57	42	63	61	56	69	67	63	31	:	56	:	:	:
Neither good nor bad	19	19	22	22	21	15	22	20	22	:	20	:	:	:
Bad thing	5	30	4	5	15	2	3	4	34	:	11	:	:	:
Don't know	19	9	11	12	8	14	8	13	13	:	13	:	:	:
Index ⁵	2.64	2.13	2.66	2.64	2.45	2.78	2.70	2.68	1.97	:	2.52			:
<u>1974-1982 (18 surveys)</u>														
Good thing	59	35	59	57	52	73	75	75	33	40	56	52	24	:
Neither good nor bad	22	26	25	28	23	16	15	14	23	27	23	17	13	:
Bad thing	4	29	6	7	19	4	4	4	37	20	13	6	6	:
Don't know								7	7	1 1 3 1	8	25	57	:
Index ⁵	2.64	2.07	2.58	2.54	2.35	2.73	2.75	2.76	1.96	2.23	2.46	2.62	2.41	:
<u>1983 (2 surveys)</u>														
Good thing	62	35	59	54	43	70	74					48	29	:
Neither good nor bad	19	29	25	30	27	17	17					17	20	:
Bad thing	4	25	7	8	23	5	5					5	8	:
Don't know														
Index ⁵	2.60	2.11	2.56	2.50	2.22	2.71	2.72	2.78	2.00	2.38	2.46	2.61	2.36	:
<u>March-April 1984</u>														
Good thing	59	31	53	62	43	70	80							
Neither good nor bad	25	30	31	27	27	20	14							
Bad thing	7	29	5	4	23	3	3							
Don't know	9	10	11	7	7	7	3							
Index ⁵	2.58	2.02	2.54	2.62	2.22	2.71	2.80	2.79	2.04	2.22	2.48	2.55	2.26	:

TABLE 30

.../...

GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP'

	8	OK	D	f	IRL	I	L	NL	UK (2)	GR	EC 10 (3)	E	P	EC 12 (4)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>October-November 1984</u>														
Good thing														
Neither good nor bad														
Bad thing														
Don't know	5	10	5	5	6	6	1	4	4	10	5	16	46	
Index ⁵	2.63	2.06	2.55	2.60	2.29	2.73	2.77	2.78	2.05	2.33	2.49	2.62	2.30	
<u>krch-Apr11 1985</u>														
Good thing														
Neither good nor bad														
Bad thing														
Don't know	6	13	9	5	6	6	4	7	5	12	7	11	45	:
Index ⁵	2.62	1.98	2.52	2.65	2.35	2.72	2.84	2.77	2.06	2.32	2.49	2.61	2.33	
<u>October-November 1985</u>														
Good thing														
Neither good nor bad														
Bad thing														
Don't know	5	11	7	3	5	4	3	3	4	12	5	16	30	..
Index ⁵	2.62	2.10	2.57	2.61	2.38	2.78	2.78	2.83	2.08	2.17	2.52	2.59	2.47	..
<u>March-Apr11 1986</u>														
Good thing	64	51	64	69	59	74	81	83	37	44	62	62	60	62
Neither good nor bad	22	20	22	21	18	16	16	11	28	26	21	14	18	20
Bad thing	3	21	6	5	16	3	2	2	29	16	10	4	4	9
Don't know	11	8	8	5	7	7	3	4	6	14	7	20	18	9
Index ⁵	2.69	2.33	2.62	2.68	2.46	2.77	2.82	2.85	2.09	2.34	2.55	2.72	2.68	2.57

TABLE 30 (Contd.)

1 to 9: See footnotes on p. 59. -

In all countries, the percentage of those who consider Community membership "a good thing" is now higher than the average recorded since 1973 (1980 in the case of Greece). Except in the United Kingdom, the figure for spring 1986 has either almost reached or exceeded the previous maximum. The margin is particularly wide in the case of Denmark.

(See Table 31)

TABLE 31

CHANGE IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
(Percentage of respondents regarding it as "a good thing")

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR
Average 1973-1986 ¹⁰	60%	35%	58%	59%	52%	72%	76%	76%	34%	41%
Previous maximum	69	42	66	68	67	78	86	84	50	47
Minimum	41	29	48	48	42	63	63	63	23	33
March-April 1986	64	51	64	69	59	74	81	83	37	44
General trend ¹¹	-.003	.002	-.001	-.001	-.003	-.001	.002	.003	-.002	.007

- 1 All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.
- 2 Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973 and 1974.
- 3 Weighted average, including Greece from autumn 1980.
- 4 Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.
- 5 "Good thing" = 3, "neither good nor bad" = 2, "bad thing" = 1; "don't knows" excluded. The mid-point is therefore 2.
- 6 Five surveys only, from October 1980.
- 7 Six surveys between April 1980 and October 1982.
- 8 Five surveys between October-November 1980 and October-November 1982.
- 9 Two surveys.
- 10 Average of 26 surveys since 1973; in the case of Greece, average of 11 surveys since 1980.
- 11 Represents the gradient of the line of best fit of the values of the index. (For calculation of the index, see note to Table 30).

111.2.3 Attitude towards the scrapping of the European Community

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

It could be thought that the previous question was worded in such a way as to encourage "don't know's" to give positive answers. This question forms a sort of counter-balance by possibly promoting the opposite reaction.¹

In all countries without exception, the percentage who would be "very sorry" if the Community were scrapped is smaller than the percentage who regard Community membership as "a good thing".

Scrapping the Community would produce little relief except in Denmark (23%) and the United Kingdom (28%), the only country where the Community still has more opponents than supporters.

What is surprising is that in a country like Belgium, which has been part of the Community for 35 years, more than half the interviewees said they would be indifferent to the scrapping of the Community. This is an exceptional case but the results taken overall show that, while membership is accepted as a fact of life and even generally considered "a good thing", the Community is regarded by many European citizens merely a "common market" and more will have to be done if it is to capture their imagination.

(See Table 32 and Table A8 in the Appendix)

¹ This question was asked in 1971 in the six countries which were then members of the Community and has been repeated 17 times since 1973. See Table A8 in the Appendix.

	8	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	IL	UK	GR	EC 10 (1) -	E	P	EC 12 (2)
<u>September 1973</u>	X	X	%	%	%	%	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very sorry														
Indifferent														
Relieved														
Don't know	14	12	15	13	16	14	11	13	10		13	:	:	:
Index ³	2.41	2.02	2.63	2.45	2.22	2.46	2.55	2.49	1.82	:	2.34			
<u>April 1981</u>														
Very sorry	23	25	42	34	33	50	59	51	21	30	37	:	:	:
Indifferent	53	31	31	44	43	39	33	34	29	43	36	:	:	:
Relieved														
Don't know	20	13	19	14	7	7	5	8	4	9	1 1 1			
Index ³	2.19	1.94	2.34	2.25	2.16	2.47	2.55	2.44	1.75	2.11	2.21			
<u>March-April 1985</u>														
Very sorry														
Indifferent														
Relieved														
Don't know	11	19	14	8	7	10	4	9	4	14	10	:	:	
Index ³	2.36	1.86	2.51	2.49	2.24	2.44	2.62	2.49	1.90	2.21	2.33			
<u>October-November 1985</u>														
Very sorry	31	24	49	53	40	50	61	56	24	27	43	35	25	42
Indifferent	56	32	32	36	38	36	29	33	41	41	37	41	49	38
Relieved	3	27	6	4	15	2	3	3	31	14	10	6	8	9
Don't know	10	17	13	7	7	12	7	8	4	18	10	18	18	11
Index ³	2.31	1.97	2.49	2.52	2.27	2.54	2.62	2.58	1.93	2.16	2.36	2.36	2.21	2.36
<u>March-April 1986</u>														
Very sorry														
Indifferent														
Relieved														
Don't know,	12	17	15	10	13	13	7	11	6	21	12	24	15	13
Index ³	2.40	2.17	2.58	2.52	2.32	2.49	2.70	2.61	1.94	2.25	2.38	2.49	2.35	2.39

TABLE 32

¹ Weighted average. Excluding Greece in 1973. ² Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

³ "Very sorry" = 3, "indifferent" = 2, "relieved" = 1; "don't knows" excluded.

CHAPTER IV

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMEN

IV

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Euro-MPs elected in June 1984 have now completed almost half of their term. The next direct election - the third - will be held in June 1989. It is therefore time to look ahead and to make an accurate and regular assessment of the public's impressions of and attitudes towards the European Parliament.

To this end, since spring 1985, at the request of Parliament's Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations, Eurobarometer has contained a number of questions on public awareness of the institution, its image, the importance attached to its current role and the hopes for its future. A further question was asked this spring on the issues recently debated in Parliament in an attempt to ascertain which ones the public feels are the most important.

These questions were also all asked for the first time in Spain and Portugal.

IV. 1 AWARENESS AND OVERALL IMPRESSION OF THE INSTITUTION

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

"If yes, has what you read or heard given you a generally favourable or unfavourable impression of the European Parliament?"

IV.1.1 Public awareness of the institution

Previous results have shown that public awareness of Parliament is intermittent: it peaks at election time and falls off shortly afterwards. But what we have not yet done is to evaluate the speed of the change and, in particular, to measure what could be termed "basic awareness" in the "trough" between two elections.

We now have twelve reference points - from spring 1977 to spring 1986 and can confirm that "basic awareness" or the "low water mark" averages out below 50%. In other words, other than during election periods - when the public gaze is held by the political parties and the mass media - less than one European in two has recently heard anything about the European Parliament.

There are two possible, but not mutually exclusive, reasons for this: either the newspapers, radio or television have not "recently" reported anything about Parliament, and this can easily be checked; or the message **is** not really getting through because neither **its form** nor content has succeeded in arousing public interest. The second is certainly the **more** significant, as we shall see **later** on when we **look** at the variations by country and, in the individual countries, by **interviewee** profile.

Graph 2 and Table 33 illustrate this phenomenon of intermittent awareness. A few weeks before an election on average about seven people in every ten have heard something about the European Parliament (**66%** in April **1979**, **75%** in March-April **1984**); awareness then fades fairly swiftly to fall below 50%. And **it** could fall further still, but is unlikely to rise again " unless there is **some** new development to arouse interest in Parliament's role " before early **1989**. **It** is even a moot question whether awareness of the institution in the run-up to the next election will be on a par with that of spring **1984**.

(See Graph 2 and Table 33)

So far we have considered only the European average. But the level varies from country to country, as does the trend.

In terms of level, Luxembourg is the country where awareness of the European Parliament is highest (**69%**); **it** is followed fairly closely by Denmark (**66%**) and Italy (**60%**), with Spain and Portugal tying for third place (**57%**). These results are scarcely surprising: Luxembourg is the headquarters of **Parliament** (whose part-sessions are held in Strasbourg) ; Denmark voted in a referendum on the European **Community** and the powers of the European Parliament on 27 February; and Spain and Portugal have just joined the Community and the media are giving wide coverage to the European institutions, including Parliament.

At the other extreme the lowest levels of awareness are to be found in Germany, the United Kingdom and Greece.

In terms of trend, leaving out the three latest arrivals (Greece, Spain, and Portugal), we find that only in four countries out of the remaining nine (Germany, Luxembourg, Italy and, especially, Denmark) is the level of awareness recorded in **1986** significantly up on the spring **1977** level. Again, we **will** have to wait for the next Eurobarometer to see whether this phenomenon in the case of Denmark is not purely short-term.

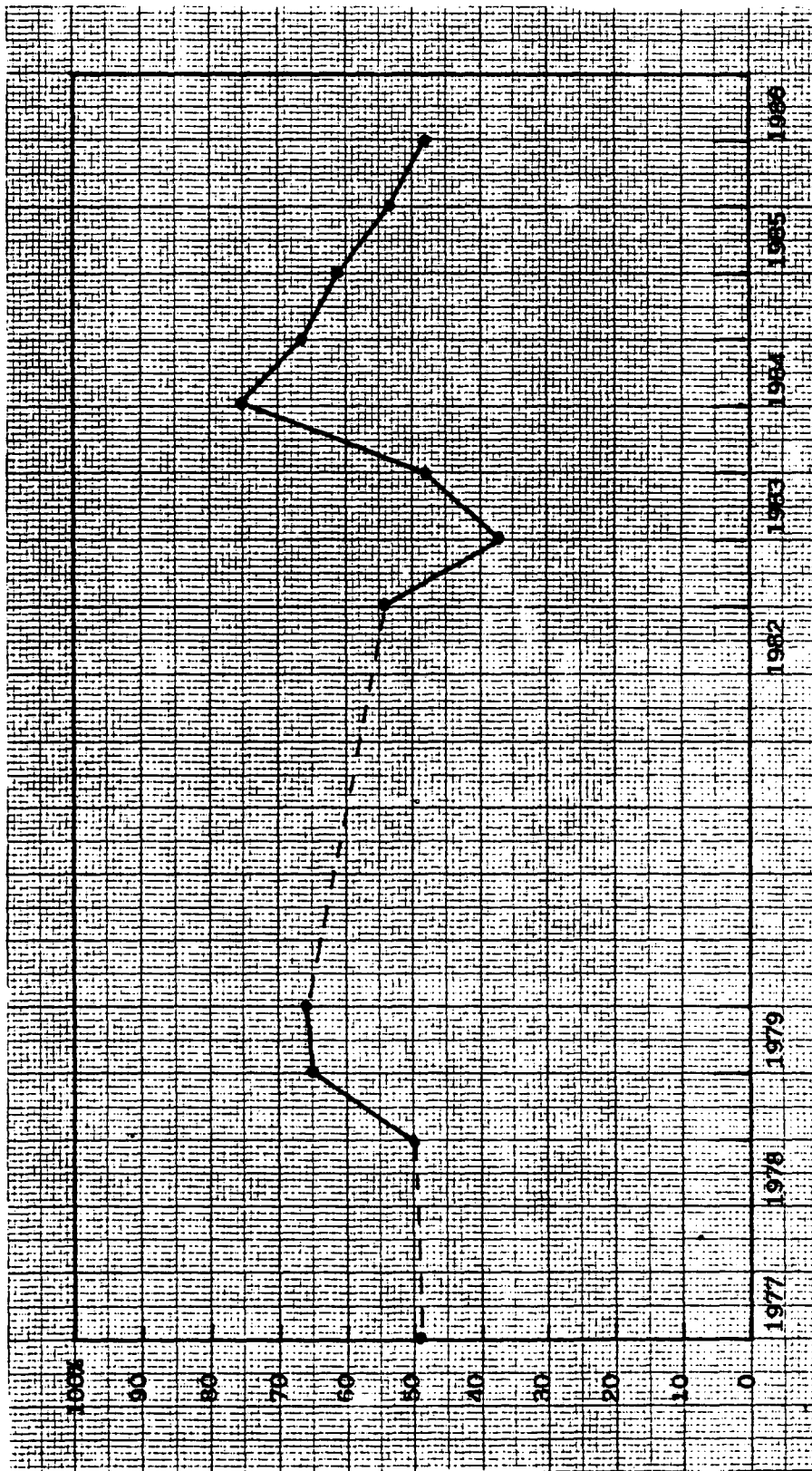
By contrast, the trend in the United Kingdom is downwards, with awareness of the European Parliament well below the **1977** level: **38%** against **58%**.

Despite the appreciable differences between the various countries the overall picture leaves no room for doubt: the European **Parliament** fails to attract **public** attention between elections.

Graph 2

AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(1977-1986)



AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(Claim to have recently seen or heard something about the European Parliament in the papers, or on the radio or TV)¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (2)	E	P	EC 12 (3)
April-May 1977	46%	49%	33%	57%	47%	52%	62%	40%	58%	:	49%	:	:	:
October-November 1978	49	60	51	57	48	49	49	48	44	:	50	:	:	:
April 1979	65	76	60	65	73	77	76	76	55	:	65	:	:	:
ELECTIONS														
October 1979	45	65	77	67	67	66	76	64	55	:	66	:	:	:
October 1982	56	42	70	40	60	52	61	66	50	57	54	:	:	:
March-April 1983	31	31	33	30	41	50	53	49	31	37	37	:	:	:
October 1983	35	62	47	50	52	48	67	52	48	51	48	:	:	:
March-April 1984	74	74	79	82	75	71	81	73	72	67	75	:	:	:
ELECTIONS														
October-November 1984	71	59	75	66	61	72	84	67	58	43	67	:	:	:
March-April 1985	66	60	55	69	58	68	79	62	54	53	61	:	:	:
October-November 1985	58	56	49	55	54	69	73	50	41	45	53	:	:	:
March-April 1986	45	66	39	57	46	60	69	44	38	37	48	57	57	49

TABLE 33

¹ The figures in bold type show the highest percentage reached in each country for the twelve surveys under consideration and the second highest where the difference between the two is not greater than five points.

² Weighted average, including Greece from 1982.

³ Including Spain and Portugal from 1986.

It is worth comparing just how far awareness of Parliament has declined between 1984 and spring 1986 in each of the ten member countries which took part in the last election (June 1984).

There has been a decline everywhere. In the **Community** of Ten as a whole the percentage of interviewees who claim to have seen or heard something has fallen, as we saw, from 75% to **48%**, i.e. by more than a third. The drop is relatively slight - around 10% to 15% - in Denmark, Italy and Luxembourg, but as much as 50% in Germany and the United Kingdom.

(See Table 34)

This measurement of Parliament's fading image is significant, **if** somewhat rough and ready. However, **it** does reveal marked differences between countries, where the trend is determined by a great many structural and short-term variables which go to make up what could be called the socio-political culture peculiar to each of them, i.e. an amalgam of the attitudes, opinions and behaviour of **public** and government alike concerning Europe, the Community and, in particular, the **European Parliament**.

The analysis may be extended in two directions:

- Firstly, the trend curve can be traced through all the reference points for which figures are available instead of merely the starting point (March-April 1984) and the finishing point (**March-April 1986**), which we used for the sake of simplification; this offers the advantage of highlighting short-term variables like, for example, the Danish referendum of February 1986;
- Secondly, **the** pattern of replies can be studied by category of interviewee.¹

1. Trends in awareness of Parliament from 1984 to 1986

Graph 3 shows awareness curves, by slopes, i.e. by gradient **of** the straight line which is the statistical expression of the trend measured. Awareness since the 1984 election has clearly declined much faster in Germany and the United Kingdom than in the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Greece or France. The trend is much weaker in Luxembourg, Italy and especially Denmark (where there was the referendum factor).

¹ It is, of course, possible to combine both types of analysis and study the trends by sex, age, region. and so on.

TABLE 34

DECLINE IN AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
SINCE 1984 ELECTION
BY COUNTRY¹

	Had recently seen or heard something about the European Parliament		$\frac{(b)}{(a)}$
	March-April 1984 (a)	March-April 1986 (b)	(2)
Community as a whole (10)	75%	48%	.63
Denmark	74	66	.89
Italy	71	60	.85
Luxembourg	81	69	.85
France	82	57	.69
Belgium	74	45	.61
Ireland	75	46	.61
Netherlands	73	44	.60
Greece	67	37	.55
United Kingdom	72	38	.52
Germany	79	39	.50

¹ The ten countries which participated in the 1984 election are listed here in descending order of the relationship between the 1984 and 1986 awareness levels.

² These figures show (b) as a proportion of (a), calculated using unrounded percentages (accurate to one decimal place).

In view of what we know of the trend observed between 1977 and 1984¹, it would be rash to extend the curve. In all probability awareness will increase again as the next election approaches but it is impossible to say when or by how much.

(See Graph 3)

2. Awareness among the various categories of the population

Just as different countries are affected differently by Parliament's fading image between elections, so too certain social groups within a given country are more susceptible to this phenomenon than others. As Table 35 shows, its impact between 1984 and 1986 is slightly more pronounced among women than men and among younger people than older people. But the most decisive variable is clearly the cognitive mobilization of the interviewee, i.e. his or her ability to take an interest in relatively complex, remote or abstract issues.² The opinion leaders, who constitute the section of the population in which awareness of Parliament is strongest in 1986 as in 1984, are less affected than non-leaders by the fading effect. Yet, even within this better informed and more active minority, awareness has declined on average by 23% between 1984 and 1986.

(See Table 35)

This phenomenon is evident everywhere but it is especially marked in Germany, the United Kingdom and even Denmark. But, as we saw above, the first two have witnessed a very pronounced fading of Parliament's image, which has not occurred to the same extent in the third. We may conclude that, regardless of the cultural and political features which help determine the trend in the individual country, the non-leaders - i.e. the great mass of the population and hence of the electorate too - lose interest in the European Parliament shortly after an election. How much interest will they take - if nothing changes - during the next election?

(See Table 36)

¹ Despite the fact that we do not have six-monthly data concerning the European Parliament for the period in question.

² Cognitive mobilization is measured by combining the answers to two questions, one dealing with frequency of political discussions and the other with propensity to influence other people. For the Community of Ten as a whole, the current breakdown is as follows:

		<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Leaders	++	1156	12
	+	2922	30
Non-leaders	-	3429	35
	--	2240	23
<u>Total</u>		9747	100

Graph 3

DECLINE IN AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SINCE 1984 ELECTION

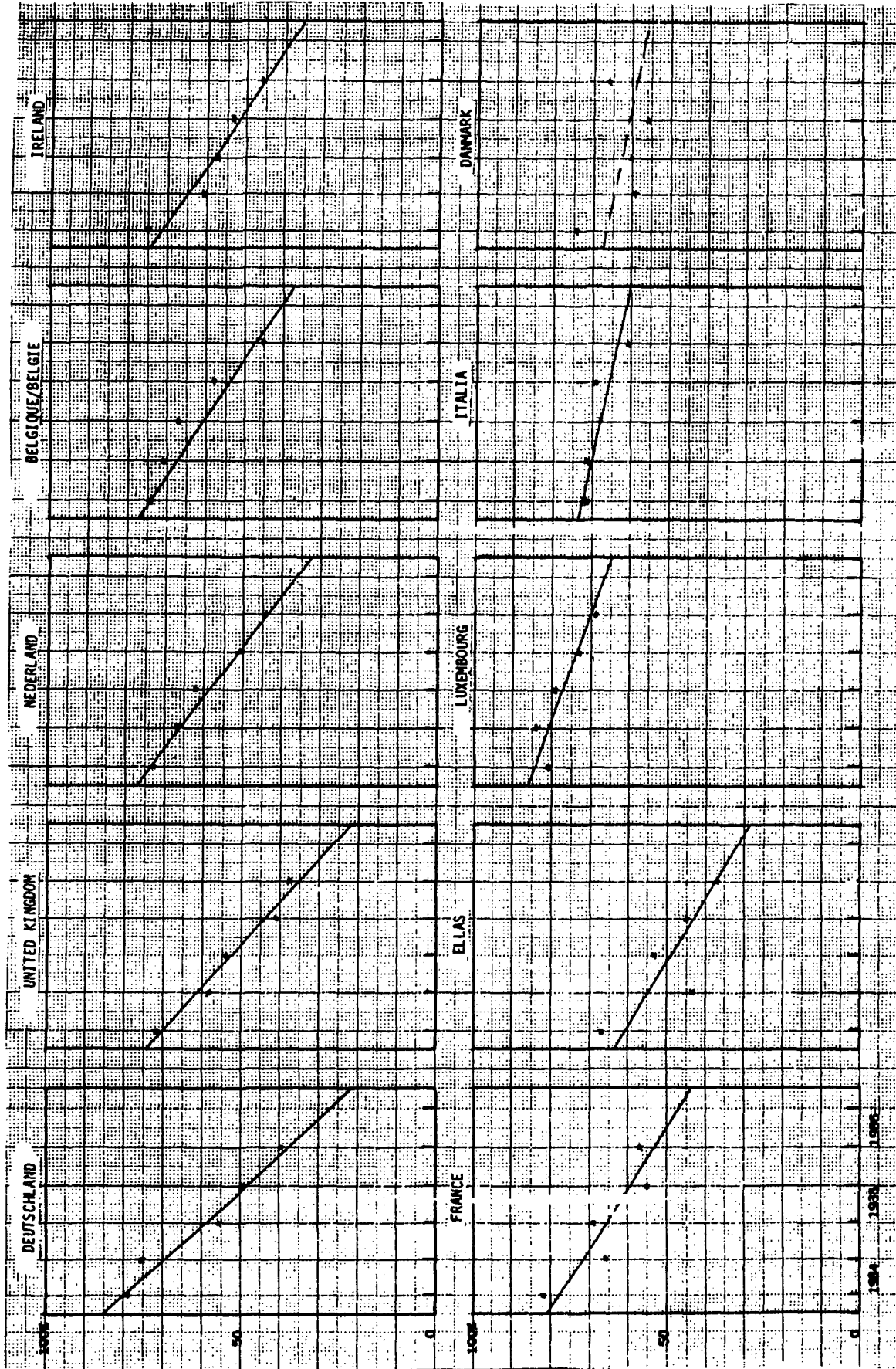


TABLE 35

DECLINE IN AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
SINCE 1984 ELECTION
BY SEX, AGE AND DEGREE OF COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION
(Community of Ten as a whole)

	Had recently seen or heard something about the European Parliament		$\frac{(b)}{(a)}$
	March-April 1984 (a)	March-April 1986 (b)		(1)
Community as a whole (10)	75%	48%	.63
Sex:			
Men	82%	55%	.67
Women	69	41	.60
Age :			
15-24	70%	39%	.57
25-39	79	50	.63
40-54	75	52	.69
55 and over	76	48	.64
Cognitive mobilization:			
Leaders (++)	91%	70%	.77
(+)	84	57	.67
(-)	74	42	.57
Non-leaders (--)	58	30	.51

(1) These figures show (b) as a proportion of (a), calculated using unrounded percentages (accurate to one decimal place).

IV.1.2 Overall impression of the institution

Among interviewees who claimed to have seen or heard something recently about the European Parliament (i.e. a little less than half), **40%** had a "generally favourable impression" and 25% a "generally unfavourable impression" of the **institution**.¹ The remainder gave a neutral reply (27%) or no reply at all (8%).

Good impressions outweighed bad ones of the twelve countries: Belgium, Greece, France, Italy, Ireland and, by a particularly wide margin, in Spain and Portugal despite a relatively high percentage of "don't knows" (16%) in both the ~~new member~~ countries. The positive trend by comparison with previous polls is particularly marked in Ireland where **54%** had a "favourable impression" in March-April 1986, approximately **40%** in 1985 and 29% in October 1982.

In the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and even Luxembourg, bad impressions outweighed good ones, while in Denmark and Germany the two balanced out.

As indicated above, a sizeable proportion of respondents volunteered a neutral reply.

All in all, if we total the "don't knows" and the non-committal and negative answers, it is questionable, whether, as things stand, (i.e. in terms of its powers and responsibilities) the European Parliament "improves on acquaintance", since of those who have seen or heard **something** about it less than half - except in Portugal, Ireland and Italy - have a favourable impression.

(See Table 37)

But the phenomenon is in fact more complicated. A country-by-country analysis of the concurrent trends in levels of awareness and positive opinions between² October 1982 and March-April 1986 throws up some quite sharp contrasts.

¹ The reply "neither favourable nor unfavourable" was not **one** of the options offered. Probably fairly close to a "don't know" it would appear to be a voluntary admission of lack of information, indifference or indecision on the part of the respondent.

² These analyses are given for information only. We must wait for more data from subsequent polls to get a clearer picture.

TABLE 36

DECLINE IN AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
SINCE 1984 ELECTION
BY DEGREE OF COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION¹

	DK	I	L (2)	F	B	IRL	NL	GR	UK	D
<u>March-April 1984</u>										
leaders (++)	86% (n=141)	92% (n=102)	92% (n= 51)	94% (n=119)	96% (n= 90)	95% (n=107)	89% (n=166)	88% (n=261)	83% (n=123)	94% (n=135)
(+)	78 (n=327)	88 (n=333)	86 (n=124)	88 (n=269)	82 (n=288)	84 (n=278)	80 (n=475)	75 (n=263)	80 (n=362)	86 (n=310)
(-)	73 (n=328)	64 (n=375)	77 (n= 82)	80 (n=329)	72 (n=295)	74 (n=328)	60 (n=278)	59 (n=263)	76 (n=514)	79 (n=387)
Non-leaders (--)	61 (n=201)	50 (n=250)	61 (n= 43)	73 (n=292)	63 (n=345)	61 (n=287)	45 (n= 96)	42 (n=213)	54 (n=357)	56 (n=160)
<u>March-April 1986</u>										
Leaders (++)	85% (n=139)	92% (n= 98)	88% (n= 43)	72% (n=105)	74% (n= 55)	72% (n=107)	58% (n=153)	53% (n=357)	61% (n=143)	62% (n=101)
(+)	72 (n=364)	76 (n=339)	77 (n=120)	66 (n=308)	62 (n=212)	49 (n=309)	47 (n=484)	37 (n=285)	41 (n=481)	50 (n=372)
(-)	63 (n=377)	53 (n=426)	64 (n= 86)	54 (n=343)	45 (n=301)	41 (n=330)	36 (n=275)	23 (n=213)	35 (n=466)	31 (n=372)
Non-leaders (--)	41 (n=163)	40 (n=239)	42 (n= 50)	42 (n=246)	34 (n=439)	37 (n=256)	24 (n= 89)	15 (n=145)	23 (n=289)	18 (n=142)

¹ The countries are given in the same order from left to right as in Table 34, i.e. in descending order of the relationship between the average 1984 and 1986 awareness levels. The figures in brackets indicate the number of individuals questioned in each sub-group.

² Because of the small size of the Luxembourg sample (N = 300) the results and, by extension, any comparison of the results for the two dates, must be treated with considerable caution.

IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON THE BASIS OF THINGS SEEN OR HEARD

(Replies from those people who have seen or heard something)

	B	OK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10	E	P	EC 12 (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%					%	%	X
<u>October 1982</u>														
Generally favourable	20	26	24	27	29	44	23							
Neither favourable nor unfavourable	34	21	28	43	25	20	25							
Generally unfavourable	21	40	29	25	33	22	42							
Don't know	25	13	19	5	13	14	10	22	7	13	13			
Total	100	100			100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	567	416	703	372	600	531	184	701	661	573	5252		:	
<u>March-April 1983</u>														
Generally favourable	34	18			36	50	15							
Neither favourable nor unfavourable	31	25			27	20	19							
Generally unfavourable	21	32			22	20	61							
Don't know	14	25			15	10	5	11	10	17	12			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	318	323	350	306	400	514	160	486	415	373	3579		:	
<u>March-April 1985</u>														
Generally favourable		13	20	32	38	52	21							
		31	35	40	25	24	37							
		41	42	21	31	19	38							
Don't know	5	15	3	7	6	5	4	7	6	9	6			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	668	610	555	700	580	765	236	615	783	534	6067			

.../...

IMPRESSION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON THE BASIS OF THINGS SEEN OR HEARD

(Replies from those people who have seen or heard something)

	B	OK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (1)	E	P	EC 12 (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X	%	%
Don't know	3	12	1	7	7	4	5	6	6	6	4			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	583	566	508	550	539	721	220	541	599	451	5278			
Don't know	5	8	5	7	6	6	3	5	6	7	6	16	16	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	454	674	405	574	459	667	206	429	517	367	4754	559	565	5877

1 Weighted average.

2 Including Spain and Portugal.

3 Volunteered.

In some countries it would appear that the positive opinion tends to gain a little ground as and when awareness declines; this seems to be true in the case of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany and Ireland. The reason could be that in those countries it is the people most interested in and most supportive of the Community who continue to be receptive to news about the European Parliament, whereas the general public - less supportive or more sceptical - tends to lose interest.

In some other countries (Italy and France) awareness and favourable opinion tend to move in parallel.

Elsewhere, the relationship between the two variables is not significant. As emphasized earlier, both public awareness and overall impression of the European Parliament depend on numerous variables (including education, degree of cognitive mobilization and attitude towards the Community), but the main factor would certainly seem to be the conviction that Parliament does not have a very important role at present, even though the majority of the public in most countries would like its role to increase in the future.

IV.2 IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO PARLIAMENT'S CURRENT ROLE AND HOPES FOR ITS FUTURE

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

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

IV.2.1 Parliament's current role

With no major change since previous polls except in Denmark, where positive opinions have increased appreciably, the answers to the first question demonstrate quite clearly that Parliament's current role is not considered "very important".

To begin with, on average nearly 20% of interviewees - as much as 40% or over in Spain and Portugal - were 'don't knows'. And most of those who answered felt its role was either "important" (38%) or "not very important" (24%).

(See Table 38)

¹ See in particular Eurobarometer No 24, p. 111.

IMPORTANCE OF PARLIAMENT IN THE LIFE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (2)	E	P	EC 12 (3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>April-May 1977</u>														
Very Important	5	6	3	5	19	16	11	9	20	:	10	:	:	:
Important	25	17	15	28	34	34	46	40	30	:	27	:	:	:
Not very Important	22	31	41	32	23	19	22	32	23	:	29	:	:	:
Not important at all	8	5	16	10	6	6	7	6	9	:	10	:	:	:
Don't know	40	41	25	25	18	25	14	13	18	.	24	:	:	:
Index ⁴	2.46	2.40	2.07	2.36	2.80	2.80	2.71	2.60	2.13	.	2.49	:	:	:
<u>March-April 1983</u>														
Very Important	12	14	5	9	24	14								
Important	33	32	37	45	41	45								
Not very important	25	14	37	22	14	22								
Not Important at all	5	5	9	2	3	2								
Don't know				22	18	17	12	13	16	29	17	:	:	:
Index ⁴	2.69	2.85	2.42	2.77	3.03	2.87	2.81	2.57	2.73	2.96	2.69			
<u>March-April 1984</u>														
Very important	12	10	8	6	18	10	12	6	9	14	9	:	:	:
Important	32	27	30	38	35	35	43	36	32	35	34	:	:	:
Not very important	30	19	31	31	20	27	25	40	37	22	31	:	:	:
Not important at all	8	9	12	3	8	5	4	6	7	9	7	:	:	:
Don't know				22	19	23								
Index ⁴	2.59	2.58	2.42	2.61	2.78	2.65	2.74	2.68	2.52	2.67	2.55			
<u>October-November 1984</u>														
Very important	10	13	4				13	6	14	16	11	:	:	:
Important	35	35	36				47	30	38	45	39	:	:	:
Not very important	36	25	44				27	48	32	18	34	:	:	:
Not important at all	11	8	11				8	7	8	5	7	:	:	:
Don't know	8	19	5				5	9	8	16	9	:	:	:
Index ⁴	2.48	2.64	2.36	2.59	2.75	2.81	2.69	2.39	2.63	2.86	2.58	:	:	:

TABLE 38

IMPORTANCE OF PARLIAMENT IN THE LIFE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (2)	E	P	EC 12 (3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>March-April 1985</u>														
Very important	10	13	6	10	23	14	12	10	20	12	12	:	:	:
Important	40	28	37	48	38	45	48	35	33	37	40	:	:	:
Not very important	30	19	36	27	21	23	21	36	26	18	28	:	:	:
Not important at all	6	10	9	2	6	4	7	8	8	8	6	:	:	:
Don't know	14	30	12	13	12	14	12	11	13	25	14	:	:	.
Index ⁴	2.62	2.63	2.45	2.77	2.90	2.80	2.74	2.53	2.75	2.72	2.67	.	.	.
<u>October-November 1985</u>														
Very important	9	13	5	11	21	15	11	7	19	17	12	:	:	:
Important	38	31	30	47	38	42	49	38	34	38	38	:	:	:
Not very important	33	19	41	25	20	26	25	36	27	17	30	:	:	:
Not important at all	7	7	12	4	5	5	6	6	7	6	7	:	:	:
Don't know	25	35	12	22	18	17	12	13	16	29	17	:	:	:
Index ⁴	2.56	2.72	2.33	2.74	2.89	2.17	2.71	2.53	2.73	2.86	2.63	.	.	:
<u>March-April 1986</u>														
Very important	8	28	8	13	27	16	14	8	16	19	13	19	21	14
Important	34	34	31	49	39	45	48	42	36	40	40	31	31	38
Not very important	30	11	38	21	14	19	25	33	27	12	26	8	4	24
Not important at all	5	5	8	2	4	4	5	6	8	3	5	2	1	5
Don't know	23	22	15	15	16	16	8	11	13	26	16	40	43	19
Index ⁴	2.59	3.08	2.46	2.85	3.06	2.86	2.77	2.58	2.69	3.01	2.71	3.12	3.27	2.76

¹ All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.

² Weighted average, including Greece from 1983.

³ Including Spain and Portugal from 1986.

⁴ "Very important" = 4, "not important at all" = 1; "don't know" excluded. The mid-point is therefore 2.5.

	Opinion leaders		Non-leaders	
	(++)	(+)	(-)	(--)
	%	%	%	%
	20	16	13	10
	39	42	40	31
	29	28	22	17
	7	4	5	4
	5	10	20	38
	100	100	100	100
Index¹				
2. <u>Of 100 persons who replied</u>				
Very important	21	18	16	15
Important	41	46	50	51
Not very important	31	31	27	27
Not important at all	7	5	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100

For the same reasons, pro-Europeans are not necessarily much more positive in their assessment of Parliament's role. It therefore seems unlikely that in the present circumstances better information on Parliament, its powers, responsibilities and activities would be a key factor in generating support for the Community.

IV.2.2 Parliament's future role

When we switch to the role that interviewees would like the European Parliament to play in the future, the reactions are much more positive.

"Don't knows" are admittedly fairly thick on the ground, notably in Spain (51%) and Portugal (47%), but also in Greece, Denmark, Ireland and Belgium. However, the majority - and often a substantial majority, particularly in Italy, France, Luxembourg and Greece - are in favour of a more important role for Parliament.

¹ "Very important" = 4, "not very important" = 1; "don't knows" excluded.

These answers have been relatively stable since the question was first asked in April 1983. They correlate strongly with attitudes towards the Community and European unification but not with awareness of Parliament or views on its current role.

(See Table 40)

A final point worthy of note is that in most countries opinion leaders, who, as we saw earlier, tend to feel that Parliament's current role is "not very important" are very largely in favour of this role being strengthened in the future.

(See Table 41)

IV.3 PRIORITY ISSUES FOR DEBATE IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The previous Eurobarometer contained a question on the problems in respect of which decisions should be taken by each country separately rather than by the member countries of the European Community.

The answers showed that in the case of most of the problems and in most of the countries a large majority was in favour of action being taken at European level. It seemed worthwhile looking at this more closely since there was no way of knowing whether the problems most willingly earmarked for European treatment were also regarded as the most important.

The following question was therefore asked in March-April 1986:

"Here are a certain number of problems which have been debated in the European Parliament. (SHOW CARD) Looking at this list, can you tell me which are the three that appear to you to be the most important at the present time?"

Topping the list of problems considered most important were stimulating the economy to help fight unemployment and fighting terrorism and crime, followed some distance behind by protecting the environment, fighting rising prices and reducing the differences between regions. At the bottom of the list came helping the Third World, protecting national security against external threats, developing scientific and technical research, protecting consumers and guaranteeing energy supplies.

¹ See Eurobarometer No 24, December 1985, pp. 64-81.

² There followed a list of the problems, the same ones for the previous poll; these are shown in Table 42.

FUTURE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT¹

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	EC 10 (2)	E	P	EC 12 (3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>April 1983</u>														
The role of the European Parliament should be:														
- more important	48	17	49	55	41	71	50	58	34	58	52	:	:	:
- about the same ⁴	16	29	17	16	20	10	33				16	:	:	:
- less important	6	16	11		10	1	6				10	:	:	:
Don't know	30	38	23	3	29	18	11				22	:	:	:
				26										
<u>October 1983</u>														
- more important	50	19	57	60	46	76	58				59	:	:	:
- about the same ⁴	16	30	12	14	18	7	20				13	:	:	:
- less important	12	22	10		12	2	9				10	:	:	:
Don't know	22	29		5	24	15	13				18	:	:	:
			21	21										
<u>March-April 1984</u>														
- more important	53	15	44	54	40	67	57				50	:	:	:
- about the same ⁴	21	26	20	18	22	8	26				17	:	:	:
- less important	10	19	10	4	11	2	3				10	:	:	:
Don't know	16	40	26	24	27	23	14				23	:	:	:
						(5)								
<u>October-November 1984</u>														
- more important	56	16	55	65	47	80	68				60	:	:	:
- about the same ⁴	22	34	18	14	23	8	19				16	:	:	:
- less important	11	20	12	4	10	2	5				10	:	:	:
Don't know	11	30	15	17	20	10	8				14	:	:	:

TABLE 40

.../...

FUTURE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT¹

TABLE 40 (Contd.)

	March-April 1985				October-November 1985				March-April 1986				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
B	54	12	26	23	39	20	4	69	44	22	10	13	21
DK	20	20	26	11	20	20	4	24	22	10	17	18	10
D	49	49	20	11	20	20	4	24	22	10	17	18	10
F	69	49	24	3	21	17	17	72	56	25	7	10	13
IRL	44	44	22	13	21	17	17	44	57	27	9	10	10
I	72	49	10	1	17	12	12	75	64	19	2	14	18
L	56	56	25	7	12	12	12	64	59	16	5	12	7
NL	54	54	19	10	17	17	17	59	57	16	9	13	13
UK	40	40	19	23	19	19	39	39	33	15	31	19	19
GR	60	60	8	7	25	25	50	50	56	30	8	30	30
EC 10	56	56	18	10	16	16	56	56	53	12	12	19	19
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	15	15	51	51
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38	12	12	47	47
EC 12	50	16	16	:	50	16	:	50	50	16	16	24	24
	48	22	22	:	48	22	:	48	44	22	22	10	10
	4	4	4	:	4	4	:	4	4	4	4	10	10
	26	28	28	:	26	28	:	26	28	28	28	24	24

March-April 1985

The role of the European Parliament should be:

- more important

- about the same

- less important

Don't know

October-November 1985

- more important

- about the same

- less important

Don't know

March-April 1986

- more important

- about the same

- less important

Don't know

¹ All figures in this table are percentages of the total number of persons interviewed.

² Weighted average, including Greece from 1983.

³ Including Spain and Portugal from 1986.

⁴ Volunteered.

⁵ As a result of a technical error, the results from Italy were collected in November 1984, a little later than in the other countries, and covered only the population aged 18 and over.

	Opinion leaders		Noti-leaders	
	(++)	(+)	(-)	(--)
	%	%	%	%
<u>1. Of every 100 interviewed</u>				
More important	70	57	48	36
About the same	14	12	9	8
Less important	9	17	18	14
Don't know	7	14	25	42
Total	100	100	100	100
<u>2. Of 100 persons who replied</u>				
More important	75	67	64	62
About the same	15	13	13	14
Less important	10	20	23	24
Tota1	100	100	100	100

Comparison of the answers on the importance attributed to these problems with the answers given last autumn on preference for Community or national action for dealing with them shows a positive albeit slight correlation.² In other words, interviewees tend, on the whole, to opt for European rather than national action for dealing with problems to which they attach a certain importance.

The detailed results for each country confirm this trend, although there are some exceptions: in Ireland, Greece and even more so in Belgium the correlation is negative.

Some caution is therefore in order when it comes to interpreting these figures. In eight of the twelve countries, for example, helping the Third World came out top of the list of problems for Community action but far from top in terms of importance.

Be that as it may, it is interesting to learn that problems such as unemployment, terrorism and crime, environment protection and the fight against pollution and rising prices are among those most likely to focus public attention on the debates of the European Parliament - provided, of course, that the press reports them and that something is done.

(See Table 42)

¹ Volunteered.

² $r = ,248$ for the Community of Twelve as a whole.

	B	OK	O	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	GR	E	P	EC 12
	%	%	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stimulating the economy so as to help fight unemployment	50	47	49	68	68	61	45	59	57	51	59	38	57
Fighting terrorism and crime	47	61	42	68	59	58	74	57	62	36	47	43	54
Protecting the environment and fighting pollution	32	61	54	23	24	38	44	49	25	21	24	26	35
Fighting rising prices	54	21	22	38	62	38	39	26	31	46	34	56	34
Reducing the differences between different regions by helping the least developed ones	16	10	20	21	21	33	13	23	17	20	33	30	24
Helping the countries of the Third World	8	20	13	19	23	15	20	20	24	15	19	17	17
Protecting national security against external threat both present and future	11	20	12	18	16	15	23	8	24	29	8	11	16
Developing scientific and technical research in the growth industries	18	19	15	16	12	15	13	19	16	11	11	7	15
Protecting the consumer against false or misleading advertising	13	6	9	11	4	6	9	10	12	4	6	5	9
Guaranteeing energy supplies	11	5	14	4	6	4	12	11	6	6	2	2	7
Don't know	4	3	12	3	.	.	1	1	5	12	16	11	6

TABLE 42

DE ET DE DETAILLES / APPENDIX NI DETAILED LE

INSTITUTS CHARGES DU SONDAGE ET SPECIALISTES RESPONSABLES /

INSTITUTES WHICH CARRIED OUT THE SURVEY AND EXPERTS IN CHARGE (*)

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ELLAS	ICAP HELLAS S.A. Vas. Sophias, 64, GR-Athinai 615 Tél. : 01/7225.651	Anthony LYKIARDOPOULOS Tilemachos DIB
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FRANCE	INSTITUT DE SONDAGES LAVIALLE 6-8, rue du 4 Septembre F-92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux Tél. : 1/45.54.97.11	Albert LAVIALLE Florence FABRE
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Toutes les données relatives aux Euro-Barodtres sont déposées aux "Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences", (1 Place Montesquieu, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve). Elles sont tenues à la disposition des organismes membres du European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), du Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) et des chercheurs justifiant d'un intérêt de recherche.

All Euro-Barometre data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences (1, Place Montesquieu, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve). They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and all those interested in social science research.

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

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

(*) Les douze instituts actuellement chargés de ces sondages ont formé entre eux THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY, dont le comité de direction comprend: Jan STAPEL (NIPO, Amsterdam), Norman WEBB (GALLUP INTERNATIONAL, London), Nicole JAMAR (DIMARSO, Bruxelles), Hélène RIFFAULT et Jean-François TCHERNIA (FAITS ET OPINIONS, Paris). / The twelve institutes which carried out these surveys have formed amongst themselves THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY of which the Management Committee comprises: Jan STAPEL (NIPO, Amsterdam), Norman WEBB (GALLUP INTERNATIONAL, London), Nicole JAMAR (DIMARSO, Brussels), Hélène RIFFAULT and Jean-François TCHERNIA (FAITS ET OPINIONS, Paris).

(**) Le sondage en Northern Ireland est fait en collaboration par Irish Marketing surveys et Social Surveys (Gallup Poll). / The Northern Ireland survey is conducted jointly by Irish Marketing Surveys and Social Surveys (Gallup Poll),

ECHANTILLONNAGE / SAMPLING

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

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

1° Regions et localités d'enquête

1° Geographical distribution

L'enquête a lieu sur l'ensemble du territoire des douze pays, soit 138 régions. (Voir liste ci-jointe p. A 4).

The survey covers the whole territory of the twelve countries i. e. 138 regions. (See attached list p. A 4).

Chaque pays a constitué aléatoirement un échantillon-matériau de localités d'enquête, de telle sorte que toutes les catégories d'habitat soient représentées proportionnellement à leurs populations respectives.

In each country a random selection of sampling points is made in such a way that all types of area (urban, rural, etc.) are represented in proportion to their populations.

Au total, les interviews ont lieu dans environ 1 350 points d'enquête.

The interviews are distributed in more or less 1 350 sampling points.

2° Choix des personnes interrogées

Les personnes interrogées sont toujours différentes d'une enquête à l'autre. L'échantillon-maître aleatoire évoqué ci-dessus indique le nombre de personnes à interroger à chaque point d'enquête. Au stade suivant, les personnes à interroger sont désignées:

- soit par un tirage au sort sur liste dans les pays où on peut avoir accès à des listes exhaustives d'individus ou de foyers: Danemark, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas;
- soit par échantillonnage stratifié sur la base des statistiques de recensement, l'échantillon étant construit à partir des critères de sexe, âge et profession: Belgique, France, Italie, Royaume-Uni, Irlande;
- soit par une méthode combinant les deux précédentes (cheminement systématique): Allemagne, Grèce, Espagne, Portugal.

2° Choice of respondents

For each survey different individuals are interviewed in the master sample of sampling point described above. Within these sampling points the individuals to be interviewed are chosen:

- either at random from the population or electoral lists in those countries where access to suitable lists of individuals or households is possible: Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands.
- or by quota sampling. In these cases the quotas are established by sex, age and occupation on the basis of census data: this system is used in Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland;
- or by a method combining the two precedent ones ("random route"): Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal.

	Milliers	%	%	Echantillons/ Samples (2) (Euro-Barometre n° 25)	Dates (Euro-Barometre n° 25)
	/Thou- sands	CE/EC 10	CE/EC 12		
8	7 924	3.64	3.12	1 008	28/III-14/III/1986
DK	4 133	1.90			20-30/ III
O	51 466	23.62			24/III-30/IV
GR	7 715	3.54			21/ III-12/IV
F	42 851	19.67			31/III-25/IV
IRL	2 455	1.13			27/III-11/IV
I	44 438	20.39			20/ III-11/IV
L	300	.14			28/ III-21/IV
NL	11 400	5.23			26/ III-4/IV
UK	45 207	20.75			20/ III-11/IV
CE/EC 10	217 889	100.00	85.77	9 832	20/ III-30/ IV
E	28 854	-	11.36	1 008	19/ III-6/IV
P	7 314	-	2.88	1 000	21/ III-14/IV
CE/EC 12	254 057	-	100.00	11 840	19/III-30/IV

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

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

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

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

REGIONS D'ENQUÊTES / GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

<u>BELGIQUE/BELGIE</u>	Saarland	<u>ITALIA</u>	<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>
Vlaams gewest	Berlin (Nest)	Nord-Ovest	North
Région Wallonne	<u>DANMARK</u>	Piemonte	Yorkshire and Humber-
Bruxelles/Brussel	Jylland	(Valle d'Aosta)	side
Antwerpen	Sjælland	Liguria	East Midlands
Brabant	Fyn	Lombardia	East Anglia
Hainaut	<u>FRANCE'</u>	Nord-Est	South-East
Liège	Ile-de-France	Trentino-Alto Adige	South-Nest
Limburg	Bassin parisien	Veneto	Neat Midlands
Luxembourg	Champagne-Ardenne	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Worth-Nest
Namur	Picardie	Emilia-Romagna	Wales
Oost-Vlaanderen	Haute-Normandie	Centro	Scotland
West-Vlaanderen	Centre	Toscana	Northern Ireland
<u>BUNDESREPUBLIK</u>	Basse-Normandie	Unbria	
<u>DEUTSCHLAND</u>	Bourgogne	Marche	
Schleswig-Holstein	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	Lazio	
Hamburg	Est	Campania	<u>ELLAS</u>
Niedersachsen	Lorraine	Abrutti-Molise	Kentriki Ellás kai
Braunschweig	Alsace	Abruzzi	Evia
Hannover	Franche-Corté	Molise	Pelopónnissos
Lüneburg	Ouest	Sud	Iónioi Nissoi
Weser-Ems	Pays de la Loire	Puglia	Ipiros
Bremen	Bretagne	Basilicata	Thessalia
Nordrhein-Westfalen	Poitou-Charentes	Calabria	Makedonia
Diisseldorf	Sud-Ouest	Sicilia	Thráki
Köln	Aquitaine	Sardegna	Nissoi Aigaiou
Münster	Midi-Pyrénées	LUXEMBOURG (GRAID-WCHE)	Kriti
Detmold	Limousin	<u>NEDERLAND</u>	<u>ESPANA</u>
Arnsberg	Centre-Est	 Noord-Nederland	Noreste
Hessen	Rhône-Alpes	Groningen	Levante
Darmstadt	Auvergne	Friesland	Sur
Kassel	Méditerranée	Drenthe	Centro
Rheinland-Pfalz	Languedoc-Roussillon	Oost-Nederland	Noroeste
Koblenz	Provence-Alpes-Cate	Overijssel	Norte
Trier	d'Azur	Gelderland	<u>PORTUGAL</u>
Rheinessen-Pfalz	(Corse)	Nest-Nederland	Grande Lisboa
Baden-Württemberg	<u>IRELAND</u>	Utrecht	Grande Porto
Stuttgart	Donegal	Noord-Holland	Litoral
Karlsruhe	North West	Zuid-Holland	Interior Norte
Freiburg	North East	Zeeland	Interior Sul
Tübingen	West	Zuid-Nederland	
Bayern	Midlands	Noord-Brabant	
Oberbayern	East	Limburg	
Niederbayern	Mid West		
Oberpfalz	South East		
Oberfranken	South West		
Mittelfranken			
Unterfranken			
Schwaben			

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	ELLAS									
	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986
	N	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-I
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	19	18	17	17	18	19	15	19	13	22
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	39	46	39	46	45	46	48	48	43	46
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	20	22	29	20	24	21	25	22	27	17
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	22	13	14	17	12	14	12	11	16	14
(Sans réponse/No reply)	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1000	1199	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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

	FRANCE									
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	10	12	16	13	11	15	12	11	13	10
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	60	58	63	60	63	60	60	62	63	58
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied								21	18	22
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied								5	5	8
Sans réponse/No reply		1			1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	993	1004	1199	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017	1006

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

		FRANCE									
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	63										
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	18										
(Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied											
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	1										
Sans réponse/No reply											
Total	100										
N	1004										

		IRELAND									
		IX	v-VI	x-XI	v-VI	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied											
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied											
(Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied											
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied											
Sans réponse/No reply	.									1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1000	998	1007	981	1008	997	1005	1005	1005	997

		IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	X-XI
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	34	34	40	33	35	27	36	30	31	25	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied											
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied											
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied											
Sans réponse/No reply	.	1	1		1		1		1	1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1008	1005	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008	1009	1008	1008

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	IRELAND									
	III-IV									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	33									
Plutôt satisfait/ (Fairly satisfied	49									
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	11									
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	6									
Sans réponse/No reply	1									
Total	100									
N	1002									

	IX	v-VI	x-XI	v-VI	X I	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/										
Sans réponse/No reply	1	3	1	1	1					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1909	1043	1110	923	1052	1025	1155	1175	1030	1178

	ITALIA									
	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/										
Sans réponse/No reply	.				.	'	.	1	1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1116	1183	1301	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127	1047

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TIBLE 1 (continued)

	XTALIA									
	1986									
	III-IV									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	11									
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	61									
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	21									
Pas satisfait du tout/ (Not at all satisfied	7									
Sans réponse/No reply	.									
Total	100									
N	1103									

	LUXEMBOURG									
	1973	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979
	IX	V-VI	X-XI	V-VI	XI	IV-V	X-XI	v-VI	X-XI	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	30	26	39	30	31	39	38	40	34	33
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	49	45	49	58	57	51	51	50	49	60
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	9	15	9	7	7	9	9	9	13	5
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	2	7	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	1
Sans réponse/No reply	.	7	1	4	1	.	.	.	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	330	311	297	268	301	302	344	322	291	299

	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985
	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied										
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied										
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied										
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied										
Sans réponse/No reply	1		1	1	2	2	2	1		1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	300	300	399	300	300	304	300	299	300	300

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	LUXEMBOURG									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	£
Très satisfait/ (Very satisfied)	41									
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	52									
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	5									
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	1									
Sans réponse/No reply	1									
Total	100									
N	299									

	1973 K	1975 v-VI	1975 x-XI	1976 v-VI	1976 XI	1977 IV-v	1977 x-XI	1978 v-VI	1978 x-XI	1979 IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/										
Sans réponse/No reply	1	6	6	1	1	1	1		1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1464	1093	1006	904	1123	1033	943	1131	913	974

	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/									40	35
									50	56
									6	7
Sans réponse/No reply			1	1		1	1	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	999	1091	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985	1068

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	NEDERLANDO									
	III-IV ^A									
	%	%	%	X	%	X	X	%	%	%
Tras satisfait/ Very satisfied										
Plutat satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	53									
Plutat pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	4									
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	1									
Sans réponse/No reply	1									
Total	100									
N	1001									

	GREAT BRITAIN (1973) and UNITED KINGDOM									
	1973	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(Tras satisfait/ Very satisfied	33	33	29	28	28	29	30	34	32	27
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	52	53	53	54	56	53	57	52	55	59
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	11	9	12	12	12	12	10	11	8	11
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	3	3	5	5	4	5	3	3	4	3
Sans réponse/No reply	1	2	1	1		1			1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1933	1328	1438	1340	1351	1414	1351	1426	1339	1317

	GREAT BRITAIN									
	1980 IV	1981 IV	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tras satisfait/ Very satisfied	34	32	36	35					33	30
Plutat satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	52	52	50	51	58	54	53	56	54	55
Plutat pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	9	10	9	10	10	11	10	10	9	11
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	5	5	4	3	3	5	3	3	4	4
Sans réponse/No reply	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	.	.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1454	1369	1419	1335	1348	1277	1355	1405	1443	1383

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	GREAT BRITAIN (1973) and UNITED KINGDOM									
	1986									
	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	29									
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	56									
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	11									
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	3									
Sans réponse/No reply	1									
Total	100									
N	1378									

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (EUR 10)									
	1973	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979
	IX	V-VI	X-XI	V-VI	XI	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	X-XI	IV
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	21	20	19	20	20	20	22	22	22	21
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	58	57	56	55	55	55	57	55	57	56
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	16	16	17	18	18	18	15	16	15	17
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5
Sans réponse/No reply	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	9550	9150	8627	9210	9044	8936	9327	8788	8976

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)									
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985
	IV	IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	X-XI
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	21	21	24	22	20	18	21	19	23	18
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	57	55	57	55	59	58	56	60	56	57
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	16	17	14	17	15	16	16	16	15	18
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	5	6	4	5	5	6	6	4	5	6
Sans réponse/No reply	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	8882	9898	11676	9689	9790	9725	9746	9909	9936	9846

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

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	III-IV										
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X	%	
Très satisfait/ (Very satisfied Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied Plutôt pas satisfait/ (Not very satisfied Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied Sans réponse/No reply											
Total	100										
N	9822										

	1985 X-XI	1986 III-IV									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/											
		1									
		100									
N	1003	1008									

		PORTUGAL									
	X-XI										
	%	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/											

Sans réponse/No reply	1	1									
Total	100	100									
N	1000	1000									

TABLEAU 1 (suite) / TABLE 1 (continued)

	COMMUNAUTE/COMMUNITY (EUR 12) (1)									
	1985	1986								
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	18	22	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	56	58								
(Plutôt pas satisfait/ (Not very satisfied	19	15								
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	6	5								
Sans réponse/No reply	1	1								
Total	100	100								
N	11849	11831								

(1) Y compris l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir d'octobre-novembre 1985. / Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

TABLEAU 2 / TABLE 2

LE SENTIMENT DE BONHEUR / THE FEELING OF HAPPINESS

Tout compte fait, pouvez-vous dire comment vont les choses pour vous en ce moment ? Vous sentez-vous vraiment heureux, assez heureux, ou pas trop heureux en ce moment ? / Taking all things together, how would you say things are these days - would you say you are very happy, fairly happy, or not too happy these days ?

	1975 v - VI	1976 v - VI	1976 XI	1977 x - XI	1978 v - VI	1978 x - XI	1979 IV	1982 X	1983 III - IV	1983 X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy										
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy										
(Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy										
Sans réponse/No reply	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1507	963	1077	1006	1013	1008	983	1020	1038	995

	1984 x - XI	1985 x - XI	1986 III - IV							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	X	X	X	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy										
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy										
(Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy										
Sans réponse/No reply	2	2	3							
Total	100	100	100							
N	1035	1011	1007							

3

	DANMARK									
	1975 v - VI	1976 v - VI	1976 XI	1977 x - XI	1978 v - VI	1978 x - XI	1979 IV	1982 X	1983 III - IV	1983 X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	38	31	35	33	37	33	34	29	29	36
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	49	57	52	57	52	55	59	46	52	47
(Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	6	6	8	7	6	5	5	20	14	14
Sans réponse/No reply										3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1073	977	962	992	983	1002	1073	995	1027	1000

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	1984 x - XI	1985 x - XI	1986 III - IV							
Vraiment heureux/ Total		%	%	X	%	X	%	%	%	X
(Sans réponse/No reply)	3	4	3							
N	100	100	100							
	990	995	1043							

	1975 v - VI	1976 v - VI	1976 XI	1977 x - XI	1978 v - VI	1978 x - XI	1979 IV	1982 X	1983 III - IV	1983 X
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	11	13	17	16	14	10	15	13	13	11
Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	63	63	62	69	66	67	68	69	68	69
Sans réponse/No reply	21	18	19	12	15	16	13	13	15	16
	5	6	2	3	5	7	4	5	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1039	1004	1007	999	996	1006	1003	1012	1049	1058

	DEUTSCHLAND									
	1984 x - XI	1985 x - XI	1985 III - IV							
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	12	14	16							
Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	70	67	68							
Sans réponse/No reply	15	16	13							
	4	3	3							
Total	100	100	100							
N	1053	1028	987							

N		Total		Sans réponse/No reply		Not too happy		Pas trop heureux/		Fairly happy		Assez heureux/		Very happy		Vraiment heureux/	
1984	X-XI	100	100	2	22	63	13	14									
1985	X-XI	100	100	2	20	65											
1986	III-AI	100	100	I													
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

N		Total		Sans réponse/No reply		Not too happy		Pas trop heureux/		Fairly happy		Assez heureux/		Very happy		Vraiment heureux/	
1975	A-AI	100	100	2	27	55	16	15									
1976	XI	100	100	2	27	60	11	16									
1977	X-XI	100	100	1	20	63	16										
1978	A-AI	100	100	2													
1978	X-XI	100	100	E													
1979	AI	100	100	2													
1982		100	100	1													
1983		100	100	1													
1983		1000	1000	1													
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

FRANCE

N		Total		Sans réponse/No reply		Not too happy		Pas trop heureux/		Fairly happy		Assez heureux/		Very happy		Vraiment heureux/	
1982	X	100	100	2													
1983	III-AI	100	100	1													
1983	X	100	100	1													
1983	X-XI	100	100	I													
1985	X-XI	100	100	I													
1966	III-AI	100	100	1													
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	IRELAND									
	1975	1976	1976	1977	1978	1978	1979	1982	1983	1983
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	17	35	26	40	26	29	37	32	34	32
(Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	53	56	55	53	59	57	53	56	54	57
Pas trop heureux/ (Not too happy	30	8	18	6	15	12	9	12	10	11
Sans réponse/No reply	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	2	.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1000	1007	981	997	1005	1005	997	1007	987	1002

	x - XI	x - XI	III - IV							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
Vraiment heureux/										
Sans réponse/No reply	1	1	1							
Total	100	100	100							
N	1008	1008	1002							

	v - VI	v - VI	XI	x - XI	v - VI	x - XI	IV	X	III - IV	1983
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
Vraiment heureux/										6
Sans réponse/No reply	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1043	923	1052	1155	1175	1030	1178	1025	1031	1033

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	ITALIA									
	1984	1985	1986							
	X-XI	X-XI	III - IV							X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	11	10								
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	58	60	63							
Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	29	29								
Sans réponse/No reply	2	1	1							
Total	100	100	100							
N	1097	1047	1103							

	1975	1976	1976	1977	1978	1978	1979	1982	1983	1983
	V-VI	V-VI	XI	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV	X	III - IV	X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	24	12								
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	50	64								
Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	21	19								
Sans réponse/No reply	5	5	2	3	2	3	2	1	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	311	268	301	344	322	291		300	300	304

	LUXEMBOURG									
	1984	1985	1986							
	X-XI	X-XI	III - IV							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	19	28	31							
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	69	63	61							
Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	9	8	5							
Sans réponse/No reply	3	1	3							
Total	100	100	100							
N	299	300	299							

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	NEOERLAND									
	1975 v - VI	1976 v - VI	1976 XI	1977 x - XI	1978 v - VI	1978 x - XI	1979 IV	1982 X	1983 III - IV	1983 X
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	31	38	35	47	44	39	50	44	43	41
(Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	54	52	56	46	49	52	45	47	50	50
Sans réponse/No reply	10	8	7	5	6	7	3	8	6	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1093	905	1123	943	1131	913	974	1056	990	1050

	1984 x - XI	1985 x - XI	1986 III - IV							
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy										
(Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy										
Sans réponse/No reply	2	1	2							
Total	100	100	100							
N	1018	1068	1001							

	v - VI	v - VI	XI	x - XI	v - VI	x - XI	IV	X	III - IV	X
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy										
(Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy										
Sans réponse/No reply	1	1	1	1		2			1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1325	1340	1297	1351	1426	1339	1314	1335	1348	1277

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

	1984	1985	1986							
	X-XI	X-XI	III-IV							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	27	29								
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	59	57								
Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	14	13	15							
Sans réponse/No reply	.	1	1							
Total	100	100	100							
N	1405	1383	1378							

	COHUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)									
	1975	1976	1976	1977	1978	1978	1979	1982	1983	1983
	v-VI	v-VI	XI	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV	X	III-IV	X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	16	19	15	20	17	15	22	18	19	16
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	54	58	55	62	58	59	60	59	60	61
Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	27	20	28	17	23	22	16	21	19	21
Sans réponse/No reply	3	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	9590	8635	9263	8978	9297	8791	8932	9689	9790	9725

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)									
	1984	1985	1986							
	X-XI	X-XI	III-IV							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vraiment heureux/ Very happy	18	18	19							
Assez heureux/ Fairly happy	61	61	62							
Pas trop heureux/ Not too happy	19	19	18							
Sans réponse/No reply	2	2	1							
Total	100	100	100							
N	9909	9846	9822							

(1) Y compris la Grèce à partir de 1982. / Including Greece from 1982.

TABLEAU 2 (suite) / TABLE 2 (continued)

		III-IV									
	X-XI										
Vraiment heureux/	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	2	3									
Total	100	100									
N	1003	1008									

	X-XI	III-IV									
Vraiment heureux/		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

(Sans réponse/No reply)	2	2									
Total	100	100									
N	1000	1000									

	COMMUNAUTE / COWWUNITY (EUR 12) (1)										
	x-XI	III-IV									
Vraiment heureux/		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	2	1									
Total	100	100									
N	11849	11831									

(1) Y compris l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir d'octobre-novembre 1985. / Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

TABLEAU 3 / TABLE 3

LE SENTIMENT DE SATISFACTION QUANT AU FONCTIONNEMENT DE LA DÉMOCRATIE

THE FEELING OF SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS

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

BELGIQUE / BELGIE										
	1973 IX	1976 XI	1977 IV-V	1977 X-XI	1978 V-VI	1978 X-XI	1979 IV	1979 X	1980 X-XI	1981 X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
								8	4	7
								39	30	28
								25	32	31
								12	19	18
Sans réponse/No reply	6	15	13	21	13	21	14	16	15	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1077	988	1006	1013	1008	983	1032	1022	973

BELGIQUE / BELGIE										
	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	7	4	4	5	6	4	5	7	7	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	33	40	39	48	38	43	47	51	43	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	32	29	27	27	34	33	27	24	25	
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	17	14	17	11	17	15	14	12	18	
Sans réponse/No reply	11	13	13	9	5	5	7	6	7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1210	1020	1038	---	1018	1035	1016	1011	1007	

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980	1981
	IX	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV	X	x-XI	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied										
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied										
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied										
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied										
Sans réponse/No reply	2	2	8	3	5	5	6	5	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	962	1010	992	983	1002	1073	1029	1024	1009

	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/										

Sans réponse/No reply	4	6	6	7	5	6	4	7	4	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1211	995	1027	1000	996	990	1030	995	1043	

	IX	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV	X	x-XI	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/										

(Sans réponse/No reply)	1	2	4	4	5	6	5	6	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1957	1007	1005	999	996	1006	1003	1005	1008	962

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied										
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied										
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied										
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied										
Sans réponse/No reply	11	9	6	8	7	6	6	7	7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008	1009	1008	1002	

	1973 IX	1976 XI	1977 IV-V	1977 x-XI	1978 v-VI	1978 x-XI	1979 IV	1979 X	1980 x-XI	1981 x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied										
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied										
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied										
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied										
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1909	1052	1025	1155	1175	1030	1178	1170	1108	1070

		ITALIA								
	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV	
	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	19	16	15	19	19	25	23	25	28	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	44	38	46	46	45	45	45	43	43	
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	31	39	34	31	31	26	27	26	24	
Sans réponse/No reply	4	4	3	3	4	1	3	3	3	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1301	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127	1047	1103	

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	1985	1986	
	%	%	3	3	%	%	%	x-XI	III-IV	%
Très satisfait/ (Very satisfied)								9	10	
Pluttt satisfait/ (Fairly satisfied)								49	51	
(Plutat pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied)								28	25	
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied)								9	5	
Sans réponse/No reply	5	3	4	5	3	3	6	5	9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985	1068	1001	

	IGDOM							1979	1980	1981
	IX	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV	X	X-XI	X-XI
Très satisfait/								%	%	%
								7	9	6
								45	42	42
								28	27	29
								13	16	13
Sans réponse/No reply	2	6	5	8	7	9	7	7	6	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1933	1351	1614	1351	1626	1339	1317	1603	1432	1395

	GRE/			IGDOM					1986	
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	III-IV	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Pluttt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	14	13	12	12	11	12	7	9	8	
(Plutat pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied)	46	45	52	49	49	48	44	43	43	
(Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied)	25	23	23	20	25	27	30	29	31	
(Sans réponse/No reply)	9	12	7	12	9	10	13	15	12	
	6	7	6	7	6	3	6	4	6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1419	1335	1348	1277	1355	1405	1443	1383	1378	

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	1973	1976	1977	1977	1978	1976	1979	1979	1980	1981
	IX	XI	IV-V	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV	X	x-XI	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	40	42	44	46	49	43	43	44	40	42
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	33	29	28	26	21	30	28	27	30	28
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	13	16	16	13	12	14	16	15	17	14
Sans réponse/No reply	6	6	5	7	6	7	7	7	6	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	9210	9044	8936	9327	8788	8976	9021	9001	9911

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)									
	1962	1962	1963	1963	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986	
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied	41	41	41	43	42	43	42	42	47	
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied	30	26	30	28	30	32	31	31	28	
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied	14	16	15	14	14	13	14	14	12	
Sans réponse/No reply	7	7	6	7	6	4	5	6	6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	11676	9689	9790	9725	9766	9909	9936	9846	9822	

	ESPAÑA									
	X-XI	III-IV								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ Very satisfied										
Plutôt satisfait/ Fairly satisfied										
Plutôt pas satisfait/ Not very satisfied										
Pas satisfait du tout/ Not at all satisfied										
Sans réponse/No reply	10	11								
Total	100	100								
N	1003	1006								

(1) Y compris la Grèce à partir d'octobre 1960. / Including Greece from October 1960.

TABLEAU 3 (suite) / TABLE 3 (continued)

	1985	1986								
	x - XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/ (Very satisfied)	.	3								
Plutôt satisfait/ (Fairly satisfied)	34	49								
Plutôt pas satisfait/ (Not very satisfied)	34	26								
Pas satisfait du tout/ (Not at all satisfied)	19	9								
Sans réponse/No reply	13	13								
Total	100	100								
N	1000	1000								

		COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 12) (1)								
	1985	1986								
	x - XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très satisfait/	x	X	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		45								
		28								
		12								
		7								
		100								
N	11849	11831								

(2) Y compris l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir d'octobre-novembre 1985. / Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

TABLEAU 4 / TABLE 4

L'ATTITUDE FONDAMENTALE A L'EGARD DE LA SOCIETE / BASIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS SOCIETY

Sur cette carte (MONTRER CARTE) se trouvent trois attitudes fondamentales vis-à-vis de la société dans laquelle nous vivons. Voulez-vous choisir l'attitude qui correspond le mieux à vos idées personnelles ? (UNE SEULE REPONSE). 1.11 faut changer radicalement toute l'organisation de notre société par une action révolutionnaire. 2.11 faut améliorer petit à petit notre société par des réformes (1). 3.11 faut défendre courageusement notre société actuelle contre toutes les forces subversives. / On this card (SHOW CARD) are three basic kinds of attitudes vis-à-vis the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion. 1. The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action. 2. Our society must be gradually improved by reforms (1). 3. Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces.

BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
Action révolutionnaire / Revolutionary									
Sans réponse / No reply	14	11	10	17	12	18	15	17	13
(Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1298	1077	988	1006	1013	1008	983	1032	1009

BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1980 x - XI	1981 IV	1981 x - XI	1982 III - IV	1982 X	1983 III - IV	1983 X	1986 III - IV	1984 x - XI
	%	X	X	X	X	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire / Revolutionary action						5	6	8	4
Réformes / Reforms						61	61	67	65
Défense contre la subversion / Defence against subversion						19	20	17	26
Sans réponse / No reply	17	17	14	10	15	15	13	8	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1022	949	973	1210	1020	1038	995	1018	1035

(1) En 1970: par des réformes intelligentes. / In 1970: by intelligent reforms.

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE								
	1985 III-IV %	1985 x-XI %	1986 III-IV %	%	%	%	%	%	X
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	6	6	7						
Réformes/Reforms	70	65	64						
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion	21	22	21						
Sans réponse/No reply	3	7	8						
Total	100	100	100						
	1016	1011	1007						

	DANMARK								
	1970 111-1111 %	1976 XI %	1977 IV-V %	1977 x-XI %	1978 v-VI %	1978 x-XI %	1979 IV %	1979 X %	1980 IV %
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Sans réponse/No reply	:	7	6	2	4	6	6	5	7
Total	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	:	962	1010	992	983	1002	1073	1029	994

	DANMARK								
	1980 x-XI %	1981 IV %	1981 x-XI %	1982 III-IV %	1982 X %	1983 III-IV %	1983 X %	1984 III-IV %	1984 x-XI %
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Réformes/Reforms	52	56	55	56					
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion	43	38	38	39					
Sans réponse/No reply	41	4	5	3	2	4	5	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1024	1006	1009	1211	995	1027	1000	996	990

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	DANMARK								
	1985	1985	1986						
	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	2	1	2						
Réformes/Reforms	61	62	60						
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion	33	30	33						
Sans réponse/No reply	4	7	5						
Total	100	100	100						
N	1030	995	1043						

	OEUTSCHLAND								
	1970	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980
	II-III	XI	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	x-XI	IV	X	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Réformes/Reforms									
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion									
Sans réponse/No reply	8	7	7	7	8	11	7	9	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2021	1007	1005	999	996	1006	1003	1005	1009

	DEUTSCHLAND								
	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984
	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Sans réponse/No reply	7	13	11	13	14	7	10	15	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1008	1004	962	1328	1012	1049	1058	992	1053

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/									
Sans réponse/No reply	10	10	a						
Total	100	100	100						
N	1007	1028	987						

ELLAS									
	x-XI	IV	x-XI	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/				6	7	7	9	6	7
				62	54	60	56	64	57
Sans réponse/No reply	5	7	11	23	29	26	25	23	23
				9	10	7	10	7	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1000	1000	1000	1199	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

ELLAS									
	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Réformes/Reforms									
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion									
Sans réponse/No reply									
Total	100	100	100						
N	1000	1000	1000						

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	FRANCE								
	1970	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980
	%	X	%	%	%	%	IV	X	IV
Action révolutionnaire/							9 68	10 63	11 60
Sans réponse/No reply	5	5	5	5	6	5	16 7	19 8	24 5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	2046	1356	1256	1149	1276	1194	1152	986	993

	FRANCE								
	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	
	IV	X-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	9 65	5 65	4 67	5 66	6 63	8 65	6 67	7 66	
	20 6	26 4	23 6	26 3	25 6	21 6	23 4	22 5	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	986	991	1006	1199	939	1011	1000	1008	1006

	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/									
Sans réponse/No reply	3	2	3						
Total	100	100	100						
N	1017	1006	1004						

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	1970 II-III	1976 XI	1977 IV-v	1977 x-XI	1978 v-VI	1978 x-XI	1979 IV	1979 X	1980 IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Réformes/Reforms									
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion									
Sans réponse/No reply		10	8	13	11	12	4	7	12
Total	=	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	=	981	1008	997	1005	1005	997	1006	1008

	1980 x-XI	1981 IV	1981 x-XI	1982 III-IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Réformes/Reforms									
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion									
Sans réponse/No reply	8	9	10	12	12	8	8	6	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1007	1005	985	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008

	IRELAND								
	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	6	4	4						
Réformes/Reforms	59	67	53						
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion	28	19	33						
Sans réponse/No reply	7	10	10						
Total	100	100	100						
N	1009	1008	1002						

TABLEAU b (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

		ITALIA								
		II-III	XI	IV-V	x - XI	v - VI				
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
/Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action		7	13	11	10	8	9	7	9	6
Réformes/Reformas		73	66	58	61	58	63	63	60	58
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion		11	18	28	27	31	24	26	27	32
Sans réponse/No reply		9	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		1822	1052	1025	1155	1175	1030	1178	1170	1116

		ITALIA								
		1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984
		x - XI	IV	x - XI	III - IV	X	III - IV	X	III - IV	x - XI
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/										
Sans réponse/No reply		4	2	4	5	5	4	5	5	4
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		1108	1183	1070	1301	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097

		ITALIA							
		III-IV	X+XI	III					
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action		6	7	8					
Réformes/Reforms		70	71	62					
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion		21	19	25					
Sans réponse/No reply		3	3	5					
Total		100	100	100					
N		1127	1047	1103					

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	LUXEMBOURG								
	1970 III-III	1976 XI	1977 IV-v	1977 x-XI	1978 v-VI	1978 x-XI	1979 IV	1979 X	1980 IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/									
Sans réponse/No reply	7	17	9	13	8	8	6	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	335	301	302	344	322	291	299	298	300

	x-XI	IV	X-XX	III-IV	X	IXI-IV	X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/								2	2
								72	64
Sans réponse/No reply	6	5	4	3	5	7	6	21	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	300	300	500	399	300	300	304	300	299

	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/									
Sans réponse/No reply	5	7	3						
Total	100	100	100						
N	300	300	299						

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	1970	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980
	II-III	XI	IV-v	x-XI	IV-V	x-XI	IV	X	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Réformes/Reforms									
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion									
Sans réponse/No reply	4	7	5	4	4	6	7	6	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1230	1123	1033	943	1131	913	974	1092	999

	NEDERLAND								
	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984
	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Réformes/Reforms									
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion									
Sans réponse/No reply	5	4	10	5	4	4	6	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1114	1091	1011	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018

	NEDERLAND								
	1985	1985	1986						
	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV						
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Réformes/Reforms									
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion									
Sans réponse/No reply	6	6	4						
Total	100	100	100						
N	985	1068	1001						

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

		1985	1985	1986	UNITED KINGDOM				
		III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Révolutionary action		5	5	4	%	%	%	%	%
Réformes/Réforms		63	60	66					
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion		25	28	23					
Sans réponse/No reply		7	7	7					
Total		100	100	100					
		1443	1383	1378					

		1981	1981	1981	1982	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	UNITED KINGDOM				
		X-XI	IV	X-XI	III-IV	III-IV	X	III-IV	III-IV	X	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Révolutionary action		6	9	9	6	5	5	4	5	5	%	%	%	%	%
Réformes/Réforms		58	54	57	58	53	57	57	62	65					
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion		29	31	25	30	33	32	27	23	8					
Sans réponse/No reply		7	6	9	6	9	7	6	8	8					
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					
		1432	1369	1395	1419	1335	1348	1277	1355	1405					

		1970	1976	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1979	UNITED KINGDOM				
		II-III	XI	IA-A	X-XI	A-IA	X-XI	IA	X	IA	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Révolutionary action		7	8	6	6	5	3	7	7	7	%	%	%	%	%
Réformes/Réforms		60	59	55	54	63	67	59	56	6					
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion		25	26	28	31	25	21	28	32	6					
Sans réponse/No reply		8	7	11	9	7	9	6	6	100					
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					
		1351	1414	1351	1426	1339	1317	1403	1454						

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)								
	1970	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980
	%	%	%	%	%	%	IV	X	IV
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	:	8	8	6	5	7	5	7	6
Réformes/Reforms	:	60	55	55	55	59	62	57	55
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion	:	26	31	32	33	27	26	29	31
Sans réponse/No reply	:	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8
Total	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	:	9210	9044	8936	9327	8788	8976	9021	8802

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)								
	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984
	%	%	%	%	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action					5	4	6	4	5
Réformes/Reforms					57	60	60	63	63
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion					30	30	27	25	26
Sans réponse/No reply	7	7	8	8	8	6	7	8	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N					9689	9790	9725	9746	9909

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)								
	1985	1985	1986						
	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action									
Sans réponse/No reply	6	6	6						
Total	100	100	100						
N	9926	9846	9822						

(1) Y compris la Grèce depuis octobre 1980. / Including Greece from October 1980.

TABLEAU 4 (suite) / TABLE 4 (continued)

	ESPARA								
	1985	1986							
	X-XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	6	3							
Réformes/Reforms	69	63							
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion	8	7							
Sans réponse/No reply	17	27							
Total	100	100							
N	1003	1008							

	PORTUGAL								
	1985	1986							
	X-XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	11	5							
Réformes/Reforms	60	69							
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion	10	13							
Sans réponse/No reply	19	13							
Total	100	100							
N	1000	1000							

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 12) (1)								
	1985	1986							
	X-XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Action révolutionnaire/ Revolutionary action	5	5							
Réformes/Reforms	63	61							
Défense contre la subversion/ Defence against subversion	24	25							
Sans réponse/No reply	8	9							
Total	100	100							
N	11849	11831							

(1) Y compris l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir d'octobre-novembre 1985. / Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

TABLEAU 5 / TABLE 5

ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE L'UNIFICATION DE L'EUROPE OCCIDENTALE

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE

D'une façon générale, êtes-vous pour ou contre les efforts qui sont faits pour unifier l'Europe occidentale ? SI POUR, êtes-vous très pour ou plutôt pour ? SI CONTRE, êtes-vous plutôt contre ou très contre ? / In general, are you for, or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe ? IF FOR, are you very much for this, or only to some extent ? IF AGAINST, are you only to some extent against or very much against ?

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

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

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

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

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1962 III-III	1970 II-III	1973 IX	1975 v-VI	1975 X	1978 x-XI	1979 IV	1979 X	1980 IV	1980 x-XI
Très pour/	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	30	29	35	42	39	25	22	23	26	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	770	1298	1266	1507	1000	1008	983	1032	1009	1022

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued.)

									1985	1985
									III-IV	X-XI
									%	%
Très pour/ For very much									30	19
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent									54	59
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent									4	6
Très contre/ Against very much									1	2
Sans réponse/No reply	31	23	21	30	25	19	21	13	11	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	949	973	1210	1020	1038	995	1018	1035	1016	1011

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1986 III-IV									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much										
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent										
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent										
Très contre/ Against very much	2									
Sans réponse/No reply	18									
Total	100									
N	1007									

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

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI				
	%	%	%	%	%	%				
(Très pour/ For very much Plutôt pour/ For to some extent Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent Très contre/ Against very much	13	12	13	11	11	8	9	13	15	
	29	28	32	27	25	30	25	24	33	
	22	19	19	20	20	23	21	19	17	
	20	18	18	23	23	20	23	28	22	
							22	16	13	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1211	995	1027	1000	996	990	1022	995	1043	

	DEUTSCHLAND									
	1952	1954	1955	1955	1956	1956	1957	1962	1962	1964
	IX	X	II	XII	IV	XI	V	II-III	VI	II
Très pour/ For very much Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	70	82	73	69	79	82	75	50	78	78
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent Très contre/ Against very much	10	4	7	6	6	5	7	3	3	5
Sans réponse/No reply	20	14	20	25	15	13	18	15	19	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1591	836	820	813	863	1159	1299	1523	1234	1202

	OUEST-ALLEMAGNE									
	1965	1967	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980
	v-VI	V	II-III	IX	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	X	IV
Très pour/ For very much Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	15	11	19	16	20	21	17	11	12	13
Sans réponse/No reply	15	11	19	16	20	21	17	11	12	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
U	1255	1000	2021	1957	1039	1002	1006	1003	1005	1009

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	1985	1986							
	x-XI	III-IV	%	3	%	%	%	%	X
Très pour/ For very much	27	35	%						
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	26	21	%						
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	15	14	%						
Très contre/ Against very much	8	4	%						
Sans réponse/No reply	24	26	%						
Total	100	100							
N	1000	1000							

	FRANCE									
	1952	1954	1955	1955	1956	1956	1957	1962	1962	1964
	IX	X	II	XII	IV	XI	V	II-III	VI	II
Très pour/ (For very much	)	%	%	3	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	)			45	53	67		44		80
Plutôt contre/ (Against to some extent)									
Très contre/ Against very much	)	16	9	15	12	14	7	9	8	
Sans réponse/No reply	)							2		
	)	24	26	36	43	33	26	36	20	22
Total	)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	)	1345	847	900	805	800	1226	1200	1518	1307

	FRANCE									
	1965	1967	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980
	V-VI	V	II-III	IX	v-VI	X	X	IV	X	IV
Très pour/ For very much)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	)	74	72							
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent)									
Très contre/ Against very much	)	5	7							
Sans réponse/No reply)									
	)	21	21	22	28	17	19	13	18	15
Total	)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	)	1228	1961	2046	2227	1156	1276	1194	1152	986

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	FRANCE									
	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985
	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/										
Sans réponse/No reply	20	16	13	12	10	19	12	11	13	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	986	991	1006	1199	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017

	FRANCE									
	1985	1986								
	x-XI	III-IV								
Tris pour/ For very much	28	31								
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	55	51								
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	7	7								
Tris contre/ Against very much	1	1								
Sans réponse/No reply	9	10								
Total	100	100								
N	1006	1004								

	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	IX	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	X	IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tres pour/ For very much	21	23	25	24	19	25	19	19	20	21
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	31	34	32	45	45	43	41	39	39	41
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	8	8	8	7	9	9	10	10	15	11
Tris contre/ Against very much	4	7	4	3	2	5	2	7	8	5
Sans réponse/No reply	36	28	31	21	25	18	28	25	18	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1000	998	1005	997	1006	1008	1007	1005	985

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	IRELAND									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986	
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	IX/	X-XI	III-IV	
	%	%	%	%	X	X		%	%	%
Très pour/ (For very much)	15	16	16	21	17	18	24	18	20	
Plutôt pour/ (For to some extent)	40	41	39	41	41	42	37	41	41	
Plutôt contre/ (Against to some extent)	12	12	9	7	9	8	9	11	9	1
Très contre/ (Against very much)	5	5	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	1
Sans réponse/No reply	28	26	32	27	29	27	24	26	26	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008	1009	1008	1002	

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

55

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

	1965	1967	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980
	v-VI	V	II-III	IX	v-VI	X	X	IV	X	IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ (For very much)	65									
Plutôt pour/ (For to some extent)			38	36	38	39	51	48	45	48
Plutôt contre/ (Against to some extent)	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	4	4
Très contre/ (Against very much)			1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Sans réponse/No reply	31	28	17	27	20	19	12	9	10	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1166	1023	1822	1909	1043	1110	1030	1178	1170	1116

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	ITALIA									
	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985
	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tres pour/ For very much	39	36	40	32	28	36	35	28	32	39
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	42	46	42	47	47	44	45	49	53	45
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	6	8	5	6	6	5	5	7	5	4
Très contre/ Against very much	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Sans réponse/No reply	12	7	11	14	17	14	13	15	9	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1108	1183	1070	1301	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127

	ITALIA									
	x-XI									
	%	%	%	%	X	%	%	X	%	%
Très pour/										
Sans réponse/No reply	11	14								
Total	100	100								
N	1047	1103								

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

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986
	x - XI	11s-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x - XI	III-IV	x - XI	111-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ (For very much Plutôt pour/ (For to some extent Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent Tris contre/ (Against very much Sans réponse/No reply	3	10	11	11	9	10	5	7	10	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	500	399	300	300	304	300	299	300	300	299

	NEDERLANDO									
	1962	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980
	II-III	II-III	IX	v-VI	X	x - XI	IV	X	IV	x - XI
Tris pour/ For very much Plutôt pour/ For to some extent Plutôt contre/ Sans réponse/No reply	62	30	34	37	33	37	37	34	28	35
	25	44	39	29	31	46	47	48	48	44
						7	5	8	10	8
						3	3	3	4	3
Sans réponse/No reply	9	16	12	26	29	7	8	7	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	779	1230	1464	1093	1006	913	974	1092	999	1114

	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985
	IV	x - XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	111-IV	x - XI	III-IV	x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(Tris pour/ For very much Plutôt pour/ For to some extent Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent Tris contre/ Against very much Sans réponse/No reply	7	9	11	10	10	13	9	8	11	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1091	1011	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985	1068

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	NEDERLAND									
	1986									
	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	35									
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	45									
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	7									
Très contre/ Against very much	4									
Sans réponse/No reply	9									
Total	100									
N	1001									

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1952	1954	1955	1955	1956	1956	1957	1962	1962	1964
	IX	X	III	XII	IV	XI	V	II-III	VI	II
Très pour/ For very much	)	%	%	%	%	%	Y	%	%	%
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	) 58		67	66					47	59
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent)									
Très contre/ Against very much	) 15	4	10	14	16	10	..	:	22	18
Sans réponse/No reply	) 27	18	23	20					31	23
Total	100	100	100	100					100	100
N	1503	832	805	814	806	1210	1232	:	1261	1178

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1965	1967	1970	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980
	V-VI	V	II-III	IX	V-VI	X	X-XI	IV	X	IV
Très pour/ (For very much) %	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	) 69	63	:	14	28	23	22	21	20	21
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent)									
Très contre/ Against very much	) 11	15	:					14	15	16
Sans réponse/No reply	) 20	22		33	28	26	15	6	8	10
Total	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1179	992		1933	1328	1438	1339	1317	1403	1454

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

Très pour/	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985
	X-XI	IV	X-XI	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV [^]
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
N	1432	1369	1395	1419	1335	1348	1277	1355	1405	1443

Tris pour/ For very much Plutôt pour/ For to soie extent Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent Tris contre/ Against very much Sans réponse/No reply	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1985	1986								
	X-XI	XII-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
	24	22								
	43	45								
	12	11								
	7	5								
	14	17								
Total	100	100								
N	1383	1378								

Tris pour/	II-III	II-III	IX	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	X	IV	x-XI
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Sans réponse/No reply	23	20	24	20	22	14	12	12	13	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	6334	8752	9153	6149	5691	5442	5589	5563	5426	5538

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	EUR 6									
	1981	1981				X	III - IV	x - XI	III - IV	x - XI
	IV	X - XI	Y	W	Z	X	%	%	%	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	21	34				32	28	32	37	30
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	47	44				46	48	50	44	50
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	9	8				6	8		5	
Très contre/ Against very much	3	2				2	2	1	2	2
Sans réponse/No reply	14	12	13	14	14	14	14	10	12	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	5518	5522				5440	5393	5508	5452	5460

	EUR 6									
	1986									
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
Très pour/ For very much										
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	46									
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	6									
Très contre/ Against very much	2									
Sans réponse/No reply	12									
Total	100									
Y	5399									

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)									
	1973	1975	1975	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	%	%	Y	%	%	%	%	%	IV	x - XI
Très pour/ For very much	30	35	31	30	30	30	27	29	26	31
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	33	34	38	45	45	45	46	43	43	43
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	6	5	5	8	6	8	9	9	10	9
Très contre/ Against very much	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	6	4
Sans réponse/No reply	26	22	22	14	15	13	14	15	15	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	9550	9150	8788	8976	9021	6882	9001	9878	9911

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

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	COMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)									
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986	
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	
Très pour/	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
For very much	26	26	29	31	25	30	35	28	32	
Plutôt pour/										
(For to some extent	45	44	45	44	46	47	42	47	45	
Plutôt contre/										
Against to some extent	10	10	8	7	10	8	7	9	7	
Très contre/										
(Against very much	5 1	4	3 1	3 1	4	3 1	3	4 1	3 1	
Sans réponse/No reply	14	16	15	15	15	12	13	12	13	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	11676	9689	9790	9725	9746	9909	9936	9846	9822	

	ESPARA									
	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1985	1985	1985	1986
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/										
For very much	36	35	38	43	38	39	47	49	36	37
Plutôt pour/										
For to some extent	23	20	21	18	17	17	18	17	35	41
Plutôt contre/										
Against to some extent	5 1	3	5	3 1	4 1	5	3 1	4	3	3
Très contre/										
Against very much	4 1	3	3 1	2	3 1	4	1	1	2	.
Sans réponse/No reply	32	39	33	34	38	35	31	29	24	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	999	1004	1053	919	996	1016	1033	3463	1003	1008

	PORTUGAL									
	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984			1985	1986
	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI	II-III	%	%	x-XI	111-IV
Très pour/	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
For very much	22	17	20	24	26	29			28	51
Plutôt pour/										
For to some extent	9	10	11	13	17	14			28	16
Plutôt contre/										
Against to some extent	2	4	4	3	4	3			4 1	6
Très contre/										
Against very much	2	4 1	1	4 1	3 1	5 1			3	4 1
Sans réponse/No reply	65	65	64	56	50	49			37	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100			100	100
N	1971	1927	1853	2017	1988	1958			1000	1000

TABLEAU 5 (suite) / TABLE 5 (continued)

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 12) (1)									
	1985		1986							
	x-XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très pour/ For very much	29	33								
Plutôt pour/ For to some extent	45	44								
Plutôt contre/ Against to some extent	9	7								
Très contre/ Against very much	3									
Sans réponse/No reply	14	14								
Total	100	100								
N	11849	11831								

(1) Y compris l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir d'octobre-novembre 1985. / Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

TABLEAU 6 / TABLE 6

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

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

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

	III-IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(A bénéficié/Benefited	III-IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
N'a pas bénéficié/											
(Not benefited											
Sans réponse/No reply											
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1038	1018	1035	1016	1011	1007					

	DANMARK									
	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986				
	III - IV	III - IV	x - XI	III - IV	x - XI	III - IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(A bénéficié/Benefited	51	42	44	44	49	61				
N'a pas bénéficié/	31	34	34	34	29	22				
(Not benefited	18	24	22	22	22	17				
Sans réponse/No reply										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1027	996	990	1030	995	1043				

	III-IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(Sans réponse/No reply	36	37	19	18	16	22					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100					
N	1049	992	1053	1007	1028	987					

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	1983 III-IV	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A bénéficié/Benefited	44	44								
N'a pas bénéficié/ Not benefited	25	35								
Sans réponse/No reply	31	21	21	25	24	27				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000				

	1983 III-IV	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
Sans réponse/No reply	25	26	25	21	21	26				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1011	1008	1006	1017	1006	1004				

	1983 III-IV	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
Sans réponse/No reply	16	12	11	11	9	12				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	987	1000	1008	1009	1008	1002				

ITALIA										
	1983 III-IV	1984 III-IV	1984 x-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X
Sans réponse/No reply	17	22	14	16	14	22				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1031	1060	1097	1127	1047	1103				

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

	III-IV ^A	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A bénéficié/Benefited										
N'a pas bénéficié/Not benefited										
Sans réponse/No reply	14	13	12	14	16	16				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	300	300	299	300	300	299				

NEDERLAND										
	III-IV	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	11	16	17	19	18	18				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	998	1015	1018	985	1068	1001				

	III-IV	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	11	12	11	11	13	17				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1348	1355	1405	1443	1383	1378				

Sans réponse/No reply	23	24	18	18	17	22				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100				
N	9790	9746	9909	9936	9846	9822				

TABLEAU 6 (suite) / TABLE 6 (continued)

		ESPAÑA									
		III-IV									
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A bénéficié/Benefited	9										
N'a pas bénéficié/Not benefited	65										
Sans réponse/No reply	26										
Total	100										
N	1008										

		III-IV									
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A bénéficié/Benefited											
N'a pas bénéficié/Not benefited											
Sans réponse/No reply											
Total											
N											

		COMMUNAUTÉ / COMMUNITY (EUR 12) (1)									
		III-IV									
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A bénéficié/Benefited	46		X								
N'a pas bénéficié/Not benefited	32										
Sans réponse/No reply	22										
Total	100										
N	11831										

(1) Y compris l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir d'octobre-novembre 1985. / Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

TABLEAU 7 / TABLE 7

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE A LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

ATTITUDE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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 ?

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	IX	IV - v	x - XI	v - VI	X	v - VI	XI	IV - v	x - XI
	%	X	X	X	X	%	X	X	X
Bonne chose/Good thing	57	68	60	57	59	62	66	69	60
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	19	14	16	19	17	16	12	10	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1266	1017	1505	1507	1000	963	1077	988	1006

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	v - VI	x - XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	x - XI	IV	x - XI
	%	X	%	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bonne chose/Good thing	58	66	65	51	56	57	54	49	55
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	15	14	13	21	16	16	18	18	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1013	1008	983	965	1032	1009	1022	949	973

	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986
	■ ■ ■ ■	X V ■ ■ ■ ■		X V ■ ■ ■ ■		X V ■ ■ ■ ■		X - XI V ■ ■ ■ ■	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	X	X
Sans réponse/No reply	13	20	16	14	9	5	6	5	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1210	1020	1038	995	1018	1035	1016	1011	1007

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	DANMARK								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	I X	IV - v	x - XI	v - VI	X	v - VI	XI	IV - v	x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(Bonne chose/Good thing									
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	9	10	7	11	8	13	9	10	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1168	1100	1073	1023	977	962	1010	992

	DANMARK								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	v - VI	x - XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	x - XI	IV	x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	34	36	37	38	39	33	32	30	31
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	31	25	25	28	27	29	29	31	29
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	27	30	26	20	24	28	30	30	29
Sans réponse/No reply	8	9	12	14	10	10	9	9	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	983	1002	1073	1018	1029	994	1024	1006	1009

	DANMARK								
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986
	III - IV ^A	X	III - IV	X	III - IV	X - XI	III - IV	X - XI	III - IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing									
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
(Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	10	9	11	11	10	10	13	11	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1211	995	1027	1000	996	990	1022	995	1043

	DEUTSCHLAND								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	I X	IV - v	x - XI	v - VI	X	v - VI	XI	IV - v	x - XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	11	7	8	8	6	10	7	15	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1957	1060	1042	1039	1002	1004	1007	1005	999

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	v-VI	x-XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI
	%	%	X	X	X	%	X	X	%
	58	63	66	59	64	65	62	49	58
Sans réponse/No reply	15	12	9	1	8	11	10	14	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	996	1006	1003	807	1005	1009	1008	1004	962

	DEUTSCHLAND								
	1982 III-IV ^A	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 X-XI	1986 III-IV
	%	%	X	%	X	X	X	X	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	54	51	61	57	53	57	54	61	64
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ (Neither good nor bad)	7	6	8	10	11	5	9	7	8
Sans réponse/No reply									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1328	1012	1049	1058	992	1053	1007	1028	987

	ELLAS								
	1981 IV	1981 X	1982 IV	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	42	38	33	45	42	47	38	45	45
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ (Neither good nor bad)	10	15	15	12	17	11	9	10	12
Sans réponse/No reply									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1000	1000	1199	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

	ELLAS								
	x-XI	III-IV							X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	39	44	1						
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	23	16							
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ (Neither good nor bad)									
Sans réponse/No reply	12	14							
Total	100	100							
N									

(1) Voir page A 72. / Sec p.A 72.

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE (continued)

	FRANCE								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	v-VI	XI	IV-v	x-XI
	X	X	X	X	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	12	7	9	7	5	6	6	6	6
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
(Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IS	2227	1308	1237	1156	1276	1241	1356	1256	1149

	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	v-VI	x-XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI
	%	X	%	X	%	%	%	X	X
Bonne chose/Good thing	54	59	56	49	58	51	48	50	53
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	9	7	8	9	6	9	10	11	7
(Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	27	26	28	31	26	32	31	32	33
Sans réponse/No reply	10	8	8	11	10	8	11	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1276	1194	1152	1002	986	993	986	991	1006

	FRANCE								
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	X	X	%	X	%	%
			53	55	62	63	68	66	69
			7	9	4	5	6	7	5
Sans réponse/No reply	8	5	30	29	27	27	21	24	21
			10	7	7	5	5	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017	1006	1004

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

(1) Voir page A 72. / See page A 72.

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	IRELAND								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	V-VI	x-XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	6	5	8	14	5	7	6	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1005	1005	997	1276	1006	1008	1007	1005	985

	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986
	III-IV ^A	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	44	47	45	42	43	47	53	55	59
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	18	21	20	25	23	20	20	18	16
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	29	27	28	26	27	27	21	22	18
Sans réponse/No reply	9	5	7	7	7	6	6	5	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1181	1007	987	1002	1000	1008	1009	1008	1002

	ITALIA								
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	v-VI	XI	IV-v	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	14	9	4	5	5	11	11	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1909	1030	1021	1043	1110	923	1052	1025	1155

	ITALIA								
	1978	1978	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1981	1981
	v-VI	x-XI	IV	VI (1)	X	IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	12	8	6	8	6	7	7	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1175	1030	1178	985	1170	1116	1108	1183	1070

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	1982 III-IV %	1982 X %	1983 III-IV %	1983 X %	1984 III-IV %	1984 x-XI %	1985 III-IV %	1985 x-XI %	1986 III-IV %
							72 4 1	78 3 1	74 3
Sans réponse/No reply	9	10	8	8	7	6	18 6	15 4	16 7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1301	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127	1047	1103

	1973 IX %	1974 IV-v %	1974 x-XI %	1975 v-VI %	1975 X %	1976 v-VI %	1976 XI %	1977 IV-v %	1977 X-XI %
Bonne chose/Good thing									
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	8	5	11	9	6	8	4	3	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	330	308	297	311	297	268	301	302	344

	1978 v-VI %	1978 x-XI %	1979 IV %	1979 VI %	1979 X %	1980 IV %	1980 x-XI %	1981 IV %	1981 x-XI %
Sans réponse/No reply	6	8	2		1	3	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100	=	100	100	100	100	100
N	322	291	299	=	298	300	300	300	500

	III-IV %	XV %	X %	X %	X-XI %	X-XI %	X-XI %	X-XI %
Sans réponse/No reply	6	3	5	2	3	1	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	399	300	300	304	300	299	300	299

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

		NEDERLAND							
1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977	
IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	v-VI	XI	IV-V	X-XI	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	66	70	64	67	75	74	80	74	
	4	6	3	3	4	4	3	5	
	14	15	18	12	15	14	13	16	
	16	9	15	18	6	8	4	5	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1464	1000	1012	1093	1006	904	1123	1033	943

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

		NEDERLAND							
1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986	
III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
				80	79	77	84	83	
				3	4	5	3	2	
				13	13	11	10	11	
Sans réponse/No reply	6	6	4	6	4	4	7	3	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	1228	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985	1068	1001

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

UNITED KINGDOM									
(Sans réponse/No reply)	9	11	6	24	3	7	8	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1038	976	1351	1697	1414	945	954	1351	1426

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

UNITED KINGDOM									
	1980 V (2)	1980 VI (2)	1980 X (2)	1980 x - XI (3)	1981 III (2)	1981 IV (3)	1981 V (2)	1981 x - XI (3)	1982 III - IV (3)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	26	22	24	24	24	24	21	27	27
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	52	54	46	49	52	48	50	41	43
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad	17	17	24	24	20	26	21	27	24
Sans réponse/No reply	6	7	5	3	4	4	8	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1015	1046	921	1432	923	1369	972	1395	1419

UNITED KINGDOM									
	1982 V (2)	1982 X (3)	1982 XI (2)	1983 III - IV (3)	1983 VI (2)	1983 VII (2)	1983 X (3)	1984 II (4)	1984 III (2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	27	29	25	28	43	34	36	32	25
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing				36	30	37	28	51	48
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad				29	22	21	30	:	20
Sans réponse/No reply	7	5	i	7	5	8	6	17	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	977	1335	950	1348	918	910	1277	1898	1013

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

		1986								
		(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing		34	32	33	25	38	32	37	38	37
Sans réponse/No reply		6	5	6	9	4	7	5	4	6
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		1355	961	997	960	1405	930	1443	1383	1378

		EUR 6								
		1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
Sans réponse/No reply		14	9	8	8	7	9	8	9	8
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N		9153	5723	6114	6149	5691	5303	5916	5609	5596

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

- (1) International Institute of Communications (London).
- (2) Social Surveys (Gallup Poll). Population of 18 years and more, only Great Britain. / Population de 18 ans et au-delà, seulement Grande-Bretagne.
- (3) The European Omnibus Survey. Population of 15 years and more. Great Britain from 1973 to 1974 ; United Kingdom as from 1975. / Population de 15 ans et au-delà. Grande-Bretagne de 1973 à 1974 ; Royaume-Uni depuis 1975.
- (4) NOP Market Research. Population of 18 years and more, only Great Britain. / Population de 18 ans et au-delà, seulement Grande-Bretagne.

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

		EUR 6							
	1982								
	X								
	%								
	58 7								
	27 8	8	9	8	5 1	7	5	7	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	6665	5352	5427	5440	5393	5508	5452	5460	5399

		COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 10) (1)							
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976	1976	1977	1977
	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	v-VI	XI	IV-v	X-XI
	%	X	%	X	X	X	X	%	%
	56 11								
	20								
	13	9	8	9	7	9	7	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	8922	9253	9550	9150	8627	9210	9044	8936

		v-VI	x-XI	IV	VI	X	IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI
		%	%	X	%	%	%	%	%	%
	53 13									
	24									
	10	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N	9327	8788	8976	8126	9021	8882	9001	9898	9911	

		COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (LUR 10) (1)							
	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	52 14	51 15	54 13	55 13	55 11	58 11	57 12	60 12	62 10
	26	27	25	24	27	26	24	23	21
	8	7	8	8	7	5	7	5	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	11676	9689	9790	9725	9746	9909	9936	9846	9822

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	IV	XII	III	X	IV-v	X	V	x-XI	III
	%	Y	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing									
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing									
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise/ Neither good nor bad									
Sans réponse/No reply	24	26	28	24	23	24	32	28	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1980	1009	1010	999	1004	1053	919	996	1016

	X	IV	VI-VII	x-XII	III-IV				
	%	Y	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	16	11	11	16	20				
Total	100	100	100	100	100				
N	1029	1033	1000	1003	1008				

PORTUGAL									
	1980	1981	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984
	x-XI	v-VI	X-XI	III-IV	x-XI	IV	x-XI	II-III	x-XI
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	59	53	60	55	55	48	38	41	46
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1965	1974	1971	1927	1853	2017	1988	1958	1985

PORTUGAL									
	1985	1985	1986						
	VI-VII	X-XI	III-IV	%	%	%	%	%	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose/Good thing	28	42	60						
Mauvaise chose/Bad thing	10	10	4						
Sans réponse/No reply	45	30	18						
Total	100	100	100						
N	1954	1000	1000						

TABLEAU 7 (suite) / TABLE 7 (continued)

	x - XI	III-IV							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	7	9							
Total	100	100							
"	11849	11831							

(1) Y compris l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir d'octobre-noveabre 1985. / Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.

TABLEAU 8 / TABLE 8

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

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

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1971	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982
	VII	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	XI	II	X-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	25	39	48	42	39	42	44	23	28	32
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	53	44	30	33	33	34	34	53	50	47
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	4 1	3 1	2	4	2	2	5 1	4	3 1	3
Sans réponse/No reply	18	14	20	21	26	22	17	20	19	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1364	1266	1017	1505	1507	1000	1006	919	973	1210

	BELGIQUE / BELGIE									
	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986		
	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	X	X
	%	%	%	X	%	%	%	X	X	X
Sans réponse/No reply	20	21	19	13	10	11	10	12		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	1020	1038	995	1018	1035	1016	1011	1007		

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	1973		1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982	1982
	IX		x-XI	v-VI	x	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	x
	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	30									
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	29									
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	29	31								
Sans réponse/No reply	12	15	14	19	15	11	13	20	17	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1199	1168	1100	1073	1023	992	1006	1009	1211	995

	DANMARK									
	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986			
	III-IV	x	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	%	%	x
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	31	23	22	22	19	24	37			
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	34	36	32	31	32	32	23			
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	19	24	28	28	30	27	23			
Sans réponse/No reply	16	17	18	19	19	17	17			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1027	1000	1000	990	1022	995	1043			

	DEUTSCHLAND									
	1971	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982
	VII	IX	IV-V	x-XI	v-VI	x	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	52	57	53	55	55	53	53	42	51	51
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	29	24	28	27	27	31	25	31	30	27
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	7	4		6	5	4	5	8	5	6
Sans réponse/No reply				12	13	12	17			
Total				100	100	100	100			
N	2000	1957	1060	1042	1039	1002	999	1004	962	1328

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	FRANCE									
	1971	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982
	VII	IX	IV-V	X-XI	V-VI	X	X-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	31	42	56	50	56	50	45	34	31	40
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	52	43	30	33	31	37	39	44	48	42
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	5	2	3	4	4	3	6	8	4	4
Sans réponse/No reply	12	13	11	13	9	10	10	14	11	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1806	2227	1308	1237	1156	1276	1149	991	1006	1199

	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986		
	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry										
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent										
- un vif soulagement/ relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	10	13	11	14	8	8	7	10		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	939	1011	1000	1008	1006	1017	1006	1004		

	IRELAND									
	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982	1982
	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(Sans réponse/No reply)	16	7	6	3	5	5	7	14	12	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1999	1000	1000	1000	998	997	1005	985	1181	1007

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	IRELAND									
	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986			
	III-IV	X	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV	X-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	33	30	33	31	37	40	39			
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	49	42	43	46	42	38	36			
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	7	20	16	14	14	15	12			
Sans réponse/No reply	11	8	8	9	7	7	13			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	987	1002	1000	1008	1009	1008	1002			

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

	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986		
	X	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	12	10	12	15	9	10	12	13		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	1025	1031	1033	1060	1097	1127	1047	1103		

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	1971 VII	1973 IX	1974 IV-v	1974 x-XI	1975 v-VI	1975 X	1977 x-XI	1981 IV	1981 x-XI	1982 III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry										
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent										
- un vif soulagement/ relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	16	11	7	12	13	14	9	5	4	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	302	330	308	297	311	297	344	300	500	399

	1982 X	1983 III-IV	1983 X	1984 III-IV	1984 X-XI	1985 III-IV	1985 x-XI	1986 III-IV		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	54									
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	36									
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	4									
Sans réponse/No reply	6	8	5	7	3	4	7	7		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	300	300	304	300	299	300	300	300		

NEDERLAND										
	1971 VII	1973 IX	1974 IV-v	1974 x-XI	1975 v-VI	1975 X	1977 x-XI	1981 IV	1981 x-XI	1982 III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sans réponse/No reply	15	13	22	14	20	20	8	8	18	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1198	1464	1000	1012	1093	1006	943	1058	1011	1228

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	1982	III - IV		X - XI		III - IV		X - XI		III - IV	
	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	
Eprouveraient/Would be											
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	50										
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	34										
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	4										
Sans réponse/No reply	12	10	10	9	9	9	8	11			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	1056	998	1050	1015	1018	985	1068	1001			

UNITED KINGDOM										
	1972	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973
Sans réponse/No reply	6	14	9	12	9	10	9	10	9	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1028	924	1013	873	885	998	818	1933	902	906

UNITED KINGDOM										
	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1975
Sans réponse/No reply	7	7	12	8	8	7	7	12	9	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1054	1055	1007	1031	985	908	817	1006	1039	988

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	1975	1975	1976	1976	1976	1976	1977	1977	1977	1979
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry										
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent										
- un vif soulagement/ relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	9	6	9	8	7	11	8	10	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1328	1438	1077	992	1038	976	945	954	1351	1009

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980	1981	1981	1981	1981	1982
	XI	IV	V	VI	X	II-III	IV	V	X-XI	III-IV
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	16	14	17							
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	26	27	25							
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	51	51	51							
Sans réponse/No reply	7	8	7	6	5	4	4	6	6	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	948	943	1015	1046	921	923	1369	972	1395	1419

	UNITED KINGDOM									
	1982	1982	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1984	1984	1984
	V	X	XI	III-IV	V	VII	X	III	III-IV	VII
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	19	23	19							
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	33	30	34							
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	44	42	42							
Sans réponse/No reply	4	5	5	5	6	7	6	4	4	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	977	1335	950	1348	918	910	1277	1013	1355	960

(1) (2) Voir page A 84. / See page A 84.

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	1984	1985	1985	1985	1986					
	(2) %	(1) %	(2) %	(2) %	(2) %	%	%	%	%	%
Éprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry										
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent										
- un vif soulagement/ relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	4	6	4	4	6					
Total	100	100	100	100	100					
N	1405	930	1443	1383	1378					

	VII	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(Sans réponse/No reply)	15	13	14	14	12	13	12	14	13	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	8670	9153	5723	6114	6149	5691	5596	5518	5522	6665

	EURO 6									
	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985	1985	1986		
	X %	III-IV %	X %	III-IV %	x-XI %	III-IV %	x-XI %	III-IV %	%	%
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
N	5352	5427	5440	5393	5508	5452	5460	5399		

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1977	1981	1981	1982	1982
	IX	IV-v	x-XI	v-VI	X	x-XI	IV	x-XI	III-IV	X
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be - de grands regrets/ very sorry - de l'indifférence/ indifferent - un vif soulagement/ relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	12	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	13484	8922	9253	9550	9150	8936	9898	9911	11676	9689

	III-IV	X	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV	x-XI	III-IV			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Sans réponse/No reply	11	12	13	9	10	10	12		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
N	9790	9725	9746	9909	9936	9846	9822			

	1985	1986								
	x-XI	III-IV								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be - de grands regrets/ very sorry - de l'indifférence/ indifferent - un vif soulagement/ relieved										
Sans réponse/No reply	18	24								
Total	100	100								
N	1003	1008								

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

TABLEAU 8 (suite) / TABLE 8 (continued)

	PORTUGAL									
	X-XI	III-IV								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	25	33								
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	49	49								
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	8	31								
Sans réponse/No reply	18	15								
Total	100	100								
N	1000	1000								

	COMMUNAUTE / COMMUNITY (EUR 12) (1)									
	1985	1986								
	X-XI	III-IV	%	%	X	X	X	%	X	%
Eprouveraient/Would be										
- de grands regrets/ very sorry	42	42								
- de l'indifférence/ indifferent	38	36								
- un vif soulagement/ relieved	91	8								
Sans réponse/No reply	11	13								
Total	100	100								
N	11849	11831								

(1) Y compris l'Espagne et le Portugal à partir d'octobre-novembre 1985. / Including Spain and Portugal from October-November 1985.