

COMMISSION
OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, July 1974.

EURO - BAROMETER N° 1

April - May 1974

Initial results

EURO - BAROMETER N° 1.

Starting this year, the Commission has decided to carry out polls at intervals in the nine countries of the Community, in order to follow the trends in European public opinion with regards to Community activities, particularly the areas of most interest to the public.

The first of these polls took place between the beginning of April and the middle of May and the provisional results are published here. A second poll is planned for October.

Just as a barometer can be used to measure the atmospheric pressure and thus to give a short-range weather forecast, this Euro-barometer can be used to observe, and to some extent forecast, public attitudes towards the most important current events connected directly or indirectly with the development of the European Community and the unification of Europe.

More than 8.900 people, aged 15 and over, were interviewed in their home in accordance with national representative samples drawn up by quota, Approximately 1.000 people were interviewed in each country, except in Luxembourg where 300 were interviewed.

The poll was carried out by eight well-known institutes (1) and the results coordinated and analysed by the IFOP.

1) These were :

Belgium and Luxembourg	:	INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES,
Denmark	▪	GALLUP MARKEDANALYSE , (x)
France		INSTITUT FRANCAIS D'OPINION PUBLIQUE (IFOP), (x)
Germany	▪	EMNID - INSTITUT, (x)
Ireland	▪	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS,
Italy	▪	ISITUTO PER LE RICERCHE STATISTICHE E L'ANALISI DELL'OPINIONE PUBBLICA (DOXA) , (x)
The Netherlands	▪	HET NEDERLANDS INSITUUT VOOR DE PUBLIEKE OPINIE (NIPO), (x)
United Kingdom	▪	THE GALLUP POLL, (x)

The institutes marked x are members or corresponding members of the European Omnibus, which began its work with this enquiry.

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THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM AT THE PRESENT TIME : INFLATION

The first question - an open question - asked those interviewed what in their opinion was "the most important problem being dealt with by their Government at the present time".

In nearly every country the first spontaneous reply was wages and prices : purchasing power, taxation, family budget and standard of living. These were followed, usually at a great distance, by :

- (i) the economic crisis, jobs, unemployment and the energy crisis,
- (ii) domestic policy,
- (iii) the sick society.

Certain differences between countries should be noted :

1°. In some countries, a large proportion of those interviewed had no opinion in the matter : 20% in Belgium and Italy, nearly 30% in Germany and nearly 40% in Denmark. Only 5 or 6% abstained, in France and Ireland.

2°. Inflation was considered the most important problem by over 50% of those interviewed in France and Great Britain, but only by 21 or 22% in Denmark and the Netherlands, and 13% in Luxembourg. (1).

(1) The results for Luxembourg must always be interpreted with care because of the small number of people interviewed. The margin of error in the other countries, where approximately 1.000 people were interviewed, is about 3% for average frequencies.

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3°. In some countries, the "crisis" seemed to take on a special colouration : with the emphasis laid on jobs and unemployment in Denmark and Italy, and on monetary problems and speculation in Luxembourg (1).

4°. Internal politics played a larger role in Belgium and Ireland than in the other countries.

5°. In some countries, other problems were frequently mentioned : peace, migrant workers, etc... In Ireland these preoccupations certainly reflect the concern of those interviewed as to relations between the Republic of Ireland and the province of Ulster.

For more details, see Table 1 in the Annex.

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(1) The result for Luxembourg is surprising but is confirmed by replies to other questions. Apart from an awareness of the country's role as an international financial centre, this may, as in previous surveys, reflect the image of a country whose Prime Minister at that time, gave his name to the plan for the financial and economic union of the European Community. a poll, except for possible errors, nothing is fortuitous.

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Replies to two other questions confirm that European public opinion is chiefly concerned with economic questions, although other areas of immediate or short term interest can be found among the problems which the nine Member States of the European Community are trying to solve together. (1)

A Rising prices once again occupy first place in the immediate future followed at a distance by energy problems, European currency, differences between regions and the protection of nature.

When the replies have been added up to give the two most important problems, the protection of nature comes third, followed by consumer protection. This is a sign of the existence of minority and underlying preoccupations which should not be overlooked.

Once again there are certain interesting differences between the countries :

1. Nearly 20% of the Danes gave no reply.
2. The European currency problem was considered particularly important in Luxembourg and France.
3. Agriculture and the differences between regions were particularly important in Italy.
4. The protection of nature was considered more important in Denmark and the Netherlands than in the other countries.
5. Only in France did more than 10% of those interviewed list the political unification of Europe as among the most important problems.

(1) These problems were submitted to each person interviewed on a list, with the following heading : "The nine countries of the EEC - The Common Market are together dealing with a number of shared problems. Here is a list of them. Could you please tell me which one of these problems is the most important at the present time ?

And which is the next most important problem"?

(1) Continued

- A. Replacing the currencies of all member countries, including (the national currency) with a single European currency.
- B. Reducing the difference between developed regions and less developed regions of the member countries.
- C. A common fight against rising prices.
- D. Coordinating the social policies of the member countries in the fields of employment and job training.
- E. Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies.
- F. Modernisation of European agriculture by encouraging the most productive farms and providing re-training for people who leave agriculture.
- G. To have a common policy for the development of scientific research.
- H. Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature and fighting pollution.
- I. Introduction of a common policy on aid to under-developed countries.
- J. Protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising.
- K. Achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia.
- L. To introduce the same educational standards and qualifications so that young people can go to school in any of the countries of the Common Market.

None of these problems.

Don't know: no reply.

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B. In the medium term, that is in the next four or five years, the relative importance of the various problems facing the European Community is slightly different. (1)■

Rising prices remains the first spontaneous reply in each country, but the percentage was lower than when their present importance had to be judged. The problem of energy supplies becomes increasingly important. The protection of nature now occupies third place, with the Netherlands and Denmark still showing the most awareness of this problem.

Even admitting that there is no doubt a "contamination" between the two questions, that is the persons interviewed tended to project their present preoccupations forward to 1978 - 1980, there can be no doubt that European public opinion of 1974 is aware that two problems are becoming increasingly important : energy supplies and the protection of nature.

(1) "Looking at these same problems, which one in your opinion will

(a). probably remain or become the most important problem over the next four or five years ?

(b). and the next most important ?"

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AVERAGE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM AT THE PRESENT TIME
AND IN THE NEAR FUTURE IN ALL MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1)

	Important at present	Important in 4 or 5 years' time
Common fight against price	1.00	1.00
Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies	4.11	2.78
Introduction of a common policy for protecting nature <i>and</i> fighting pollution	4.33	3.67
Protection of consumers against fraudulent selling and misleading advertising	5.44	7.33
Achieving a common foreign policy in discussions with the United States and Russia	5.56	5.22

(1) Aggregate of first and second choices from a *list* of 12 items

(See tables 2, 2a, 3 and 3a in the annex).

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Community action is considered inadequate

When questioned on the same list of problems which it had just placed in order of importance, the majority of the public in the nine Member States said that what the Common Market was doing was not sufficient. It was just as severe about future problems as it was for those which are important at present.

There is not necessarily any link however between the importance attributed to any given problem and the judgement expressed on Community action. Aid to under-developed countries came at the bottom of the list, but most of those interviewed felt that the Community ought to do more. This attitude is no doubt an attempt to appease the "guilty conscience" of the person interviewed.

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ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY ACTION ON THE TWO PROBLEMS

CONSIDERED MOST IMPORTANT AT THE PRESENT TIME (BROKEN DOWN BY COUNTRY)

	B	Den	Ger	F	GB	Irl	It	L	N	Community (1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
What the Commn Market is doing is										
sufficient	7	6	10	4	8	9	19	8	10	10
not sufficient	81	69	74	85	72	84	66	84	70	74
No reply	12	25	16	11	20	7	15	8	20	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Weighted in terms population aged 15 and over in each Community country,

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ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY ACTION FOR EACH

OF THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS AT THE PRESENT TIME

(BROKEN DOWN BY PROBLEM)

	Community action is		No reply	Total
	sufficient	not sufficient		
Rising prices	7	78	15	100
Energy	11	73	16	100
Protection of nature	8	77	15	100
Consumer protection	7	77	16	100
Political unity	10	79	11	100
European currency	11	75	14	100
Differences between Regions	12	74	14	100
Jobs, vocational training	10	77	13	100
Agriculture	17	70	13	100
Equivalence of qualifications	8	77	15	100
Aid to under - developed countries	9	80	11	100
Scientific research	14	73	13	100
None of these problems	3	11	86	100
TOTAL (1)	9	76	15	100

(1), Unweighted total of national samples.

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ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY ACTION FOR THE

TWO PROBLEMS WHICH WILL BECOME THE MOST IMPORTANT

(BROKEN DOWN BY COUNTRY)

	B	DEN	CER	F	GB	IRL	IT	LUX	N	Community (1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
What the Common Market is doing is										
Sufficient	9	9	9	7	9	10	21	9	13	11
Not sufficient	79	54	67	81	72	22	63	81	67	70
No reply	12	37	24	12	19	2	16	10	20	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Weighted in terms of population aged 15 and over of each Community country.

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ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY ACTION FOR THE TWO

PROBLEMS WHICH WILL BECOME THE MOST IMPORTANT

(BROKEN DOWN BY PROBLEM)

	Community action is		No reply	Total
	Sufficient	Not sufficient		
Rising prices	7	76	17	100
Energy	13	69	18	100
Protection of nature	10	74	16	100
Consumer protection	7	75	18	100
Political unity	11	73	16	100
European currency	12	70	18	100
Differences between regions	13	70	17	100
Jobs, vocational training	11	73	16	100
Agriculture	14	60	16	100
Equivalence of qualifications	10	71	19	100
Aid to under - developed countries	12	72	16	100
Scientific research	15	68	17	100
None of these problems	2	16	82	100
TOTAL (1)	10	72	18	100

(1) Unweighted total of national samples

There are two possible explanations for the fact that what the Commission is doing is **now** considered insufficient and it is difficult to choose between the two at the stage reached in the analysis. This critical reply may be a stereotype by which the public expresses its feeling that "**the** Government never **does** enough". It is also possible that the public, or **at** least its more articulate members, is genuinely unsatisfied by the procrastination of its leaders in the pursuit of European unification(1).

It will be observed that this critical "or impatient" majority is particularly large in France (85-92%, depending on whether present or future problems are discussed). In Italy, on the other hand, 20-25% of the population considers that the **Common** Market is not doing enough.

(See Tables 4 and 5 in the Annex) ■

(1) In a poll carried out in July 1971 in what **were** then the six Member States of the Community, two-thirds of those interviewed replied that "**most** people in the **Common** Market are already prepared to **go** much further in unification than the **Governments**".

Joint action or independent action

In the Community as a whole, more than 70% of those interviewed felt that important problems were more likely to be solved by all Members acting together than by independent action by each Member State. In the six original Members the figure was as high as 80%.

ACTION BY ALL MEMBERS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

OR INDEPENDENT ACTION BY EACH MEMBER STATE

	The "Six"	Ireland	Denmark	Gr.Brit.	Community
	%	%	%	%	%
Joint action	78	80	59	57	73
Independent action	10	16	19	30	14
No reply	12	4	22	13	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

In Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Ireland 80% of those interviewed favoured joint action; the figure was slightly lower in Bel— (73%) and the Netherlands (70%) and fell to a little below 60% in Denmark and Great Britain.

(See Table 6 in the Annex)

Attitudes to the Common Market.

The replies to the two questions intended to assess attitudes to the Common Market show, as was to be expected, the distance separating Denmark and Great Britain from the other countries, including Ireland.

Nearly 70% of those interviewed in the "Six" considered that membership of the Common Market was a good thing for their country. This figure was slightly higher than that received in the previous poll (September 1973) and is apparently due to the reduced number of people who gave no reply. Only 4% of those interviewed in Ireland, 35% in Denmark and 33% in Great Britain were in favour of the Common Market; in the first two countries the number in favour was lower than in September 1973.

THE COMMON MARKET : GOOD OR BAD.

	The "Six"		Ireland		Denmark		Gr. Brit.		Community	
	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Sept. 1973	May 1974
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Good	63	67	56	48	42	35	31	33	56	59
Bad	4	6	15	25	30	31	34	39	11	14
Neither good or bad	19	18	21	19	19	24	22	19	20	18
No reply	14	9	8	8	9	10	13	9	13	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Tables 7 and 7a in the Annex).

56% of those interviewed in the "Six" would be very **sorry** if the **Common Market** were scrapped, compared with 38% in Ireland, 27% **in** Denmark **an** 24% in Great Britain.

Comparison with the results of previous polls, carried out on the initiative **of** the Commission of the European Communities in July 1971 and September 1973, shows that support for the **Common Market** has greatly increased in the "Six" : the percentage of those who would be very **sorry** if the **Common Market** were scrapped rose from 40% in 1971 to 47% in 1973 and 56% in 1974. The figures for the three new Member States showed practically no change between ~~September~~ 1973 and April-May 1974 ; in Ireland, however, **a** large number **of** those who were originally indifferent are **now** opposed to the **Common Market**.

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REACTION IF THE COMMON MARKET WERE SCRAPPED

	The " Six "			Ireland		Denmark		Gr. Brit.		Community	
	July 1971	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Sept. 1973	May 1974	Sept. 1973	May 1974
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Verry sorry	40	47	56	37	38	30	27	20	24	41	48
Indifferent	40	37	26	40	27	29	27	33	28	36	27
Relieved	5	2	4	17	28	29	31	37	40	10	13
No reply	15	14	14	6	7	12	15	10	8	13	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Tables 8 and **8a** in the Annex).

Lack of information.

In all Community countries, only a little less than a third of those interviewed felt that they were sufficiently well informed on the problems dealt with by the Common Market : 40% in Germany and 22% in Great Britain. The figure for some countries, for example Italy and Ireland, was slightly higher than that obtained in September 1973.

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ASSESSMENT OF DECREE OF INFORMATION

	The "Six"		Ireland		Denmark		Gr. Brit,		Community	
	July 1971	May 1974	July 1971	May 1974	July 1971	May 1974	July 1971	May 1974	July 1971	May 1974
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sufficiently well informed	29	35	24	35	37	32	17	22	25	32
Not sufficiently to reply	58	50	71	56	55	44	76	70	63	54
	13	15	5	9	8	24	7	8	12	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Tables 9 and 9a in the Annex),

What is the main difficulty met personally by those interviewed, when trying to obtain information on European problems ?

The most frequent reply in nearly every country is lack of time of interest. In Great Britain and Germany 13 or 14% of those interviewed said that "the press, radio and television do not mention them sufficiently". In France, 16% blamed the lack of objectivity of the media.

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It must, be remembered however, that between a quarter (France) and two-thirds (Denmark, Netherlands) of those interviewed did not reply to this question. This shows that the main reason for the lack of information is that the public has no interest in obtaining information on the problems of the European Community.

(See Table 10 in the Annex).

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An in-depth analysis of all the results will be published later.

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TABLEAUX ANNEXOS / ATTACHED TABLES

Tableau 1

LE PROBLEME LE PLUS IMPORTANT
PARMI CEUX AUXQUELS DOIT FAIRE FACE LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL
 (Réponse spontanée donnée en premier lieu)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr.Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	COMMUNAUTÉ (rang moyen (1))
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fas de réponse	19	37	17	5	10	6	23	15	13	-
1. Les salaires et les prix	31	22	42	51	57	38	31	13	21	1,22
2. La crise économique, l'emploi le chômage, la crise de l'énergie	9	26	11	10	6	4	22	6	16	3,11
3. La politique intérieure	28		10	12	4	19	7	6	11	4,11
4. La paix, les travailleurs immigrés, etc...	2	10		3	12	26	1	8	1	5,00
5. Le malaise de la société	4	2	1	5	1	2	8	6	11	5,00
6. Les problèmes monétaires	2	2	3	2	1		5	39	14	5,55
7. L'agitation sociale et les grèves	5	1		6	5	1	1	6	1	6,00
8. Les relations avec les autres pays développés			6	5	4	4	1	1	1	6,78
9. Les relations avec les pays du tiers monde			0	1	0		1	0	11	8,22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-
BASE	1017	1168	1060	1308	1031	1000	1030	308	1000	8922

(1) Un pourcentage moyen pour les neuf pays n'aurait guère de sens. C'est pourquoi nous avons préféré donner le rang moyen de chaque item, c'est-à-dire la moyenne des rangs de classement des items dans les neuf pays.

Tableau 2
LE PROBLEME LE PLUS IMPORTANT
PARMI CEUX QUE S'EFFORCENT DE RESOUDRE EN COMMUN LES NEUF PAYS MEMBRES
DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

(Première réponse choisie sur une liste) (1)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr. Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederlands	COMMUNAUTE Rang moyen
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pas de réponse	12	18	11	2	6		6	5	16	-
1. Hausse des prix	47	42	46	40	55	56	35	37	34	1,00
2. Energie	6	9	5	5	6	4	5	6	10	4,33
3. Monnaie européenne	2	3	9	13	2	2	11	14	4	4,78
4. Ecart entre régions	4	4	5	5	4	5	12	6	6	5,22
5. Protection de la nature	5	11	3	5	4	3	2	5	11	5,22
6. Europe politique	3	4	6	11	4	2	7	9	3	5,33
7. Agriculture	2	2	3	3	6	6	12	3	2	6,44
8. Emploi, formation professionnelle	3	2	3	7	2	5	4	6	4	6,44
9. Equivalence des diplômes	4	1	1	1	4	8	2	4	2	8,33
10. Protection des consommateurs	3	2	2	3	4	5	2	1	2	8,44
11. Aide aux pays sous- développés	2		1	3	2	4	2	2	3	10,22
12. Recherche scientifique		1	2	2	1			1	1	11,44
Aucun de ces problèmes	1	1	3					1	2	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-
BASE	1017	1168	1060	1308	1031	1000	1030	308	1000	8922

(1) Les réponses sont ici classées suivant leur rang moyen pour l'ensemble des pays de la Communauté.

Tableau 2bis

LE PROBLEME LE PLUS IMPORTANT
PARMI CEUX QUE S'EFFORCENT DE RESOUDRE EN COMMUN LES NEUF PAYS MEMBRES
DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

(Première et deuxième réponses choisies sur une liste) (1)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr. Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Neder land	COMMUNAUTE (Rang moyen)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pas de réponse	11	18	11	2	6		6	5	16	-
1. Hausse des prix	61	56	58	56	68	71	50	53	45	1,00
2. Energie	18	24	17	14	14	10	16	13	21	4,11
3. Protection de la nature	17	26	14	15	15	10	10	16	28	4,33
4. Protection des consommateurs	14	12	10	11	15	16	10	8	9	5,44
5. Europe politique	9	9	18	22	10	4	13	20	8	5,56
5. Monnaie européenne	15	5	16	22	6	4	16	21	6	6,11
7. Ecart entre régions	7	8	10	10	9	13	22	11	11	6,33
3. Emploi, formation professionnelle	7	4	7	14	7	15	8	9	8	7,67
3. Equivalence des diplômes	10	4	4	6	12	24	6	12	7	7,89
0. Agriculture	5	5	7	7	14	17	28	6	6	8,00
1. Aide aux pays sous-développés	6	2	3	8	6	10	5	8	7	10,11
2. Recherche scientifique	2	2	8	7	4	2	2	4	2	11,22
Aucun de ces problèmes	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	4	5	-
TOTAL (2)	184	177	188	195	187	197	193	190	179	-

(1) Les réponses sont ici classées suivant leur rang moyen pour l'ensemble des pays de la Communauté.

(2) Le total des pourcentages est inférieur à 200 du fait que les personnes interrogées n'ont pas toutes donné deux réponses.

Tableau 3

LE PROBLEME EUROPEEN QUI VA PROBABLEMENT CONTINUER A ETRE OU DEVENIR LE PLUS IMPORTANT

DANS LES QUATRE OU CINQ PROCHAINES ANNEES

(Première réponse choisie sur une liste) (1)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr.Britain	Irelanc	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	COMMUNAUTE Rang moyen (1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bas de réponse	15	26	15	8	11	1	9	8	22	-
Haussse des prix	34	30	34	25	40	45	19	32	21	1,00
Energie	12	9	7	14	11	7	14	8	16	2,67
Protection de la nature	8	13	7	7	6	6	8	4	14	4,56
Europe politique	5	5	6	10	7	3	7	9	5	4,89
Monnaie européenne	8	3	13	12	2	3	11	17	2	5,33
Ecart entre régions	3	4	4	4	5	7	10	6	4	5,56
Agriculture	3	2	3	4	6	8	11	3	3	6,11
Emploi, formation professionnelle	3	2	3	5	3	7	3	4	4	6,78
Protection des consommateurs	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	9,67
Equivalence des diplômes	2	1	1	3	5	5	2	2	2	9,89
Aide aux pays sous-développés	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	3	3	9,89
Recherche scientifique	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	11,00
Aucun de ces problèmes	1	1	2				1	1	1	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-
BASE	1017	1168	1060	1308	1031	1000	1030	308	1000	8922

(1). Les réponses sont ici classées suivant leur rang moyen pour l'ensemble des pays de la Communauté.

Tableau 3 bis

LE PROBLEME EUROPEEN QUI VA PROBABLEMENT CONTINUER A ETRE OU DEVENIR LE PLUS
IMPORTANT DANS LES QUATRE OU CINQ PROCHAINES ANNEES

(Première et deuxième réponses choisies sur une liste) (1)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr.Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	COMMUNAUTE Rang moyen!
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pas de réponse	15	25	15	8	11	1	9	8	22	-
1. Hausse des prix	45	40	44	36	52	58	30	44	30	1,00
2. Energie	24	23	19	27	19	16	26	17	25	2,78
3. Protection de la nature	21	27	19	17	14	16	17	16	28	3,67
4. Europe politique	9	9	17	21	14	6	13	22	10	5,22
5. Monnaie européenne	13	5	21	18	6	7	15	27	5	6,56
6. Ecart entre régions	7	8	9	9	10	14	19	9	9	6,56
7. Protection des consommateurs	13	9	5	9	8	13	9	8	8	7,33
8. Agriculture	8	6	9	8	13	16	25	5	6	7,44
9. Emploi, formation professionnelle	8	5	7	14	7	16	8	10	8	7,56
10. Equivalence des diplômes	6	4	3	6	14	17	5	7	5	9,11
11. Aide aux pays sous-développés	6	3	3	6	7	11	5	10	7	9,78
12. Recherche scientifique	3	3	8	8	5	3	6	3	3	10,89
Aucun de ces problèmes	2	2	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	-
TOTAL (2)	180	169	183	188	182	195	189	189	169	-

(1) Les réponses sont ici classées suivant leur rang moyen pour l'ensemble des pays de la Communauté.

(2) Le total des pourcentages est inférieur à 200 du fait que les personnes interrogées n'ont pas toutes donné deux réponses.

Tableau 4 A

JUGE ■■ PORTE SUR L'ACTION DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

EX CE QUI CONCERNE LES DEUX PROBLEMES ACTUELS CONSIDERES COMME LES PLUS IMPORTANTS

	BELGIQUE				DANMARK				DEUTSCHLAND			
	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total
Hausse des prix	12	6	82	100	23	5	72	100	13	7	80	100
Energie	11	13	76	100	28	9	63	100	18	7	75	100
Protection de la nature	8	3	89	100	24	5	71	100	10	17	73	100
Protection des consommateurs	9	6	85	100	27	2	71	100	13	9	78	100
Europe politique	12	8	80	100	20	13	67	100	10	6	84	100
Monnaie européenne	16	10	74	100	22	3	75	100	16	11	73	100
Ecarts entre régions	15	4	81	100	25	6	69	100	12	24	64	100
Emploi, formation professionnelle	16	11	73	100	35	0	65	100	18	17	65	100
Agriculture	4	7	89	100	17	14	69	100	14	15	71	100
Equivalence des diplômes	16	3	81	100	22	4	74	100	14	7	79	100
Aide aux pays sous-développés	17	10	73	100	32	0	68	100	17	23	60	100
Recherche scientifique	0	0	100	100	14	11	75	100	17	20	63	100
Aucun de ces problèmes	72	0	28	100	71	11	18	100	95	0	5	100
Total	12	7	81	100	25	6	69	100	16	10	74	100
Base (1)	219	120	1413	1752	460	117	1275	1852	301	196	1385	1882

(1) La base de calcul est supérieure au nombre des personnes interrogées, du fait que chaque personne était invitée à désigner successivement le problème n° 1 et le problème n° 2.

Tableau 4 B

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'ACTION DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNEEN CE QUI CONCERNE LES DEUX PROBLEMES ACTUELS CONSIDERES COMME LES PLUS IMPORTANTS

	FRANCE				GREAT BRITAIN				IRELAND			
	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total
Hausse des prix	12	3	85	100	17	8	75	100	4	5	91	100
Energie	9	9	82	100	19	12	69	100	8	11	81	100
Protection de la nature	9	4	87	100	21	6	73	100	6	7	87	100
Protection des consommateurs	12	4	84	100	22	9	69	100	7	5	88	100
Europe politique	9	6	85	100	18	6	76	100	14	19	67	100
Monnaie européenne	11	4	85	100	10	19	71	100	13	20	67	100
Ecart entre régions	14	4	82	100	17	9	74	100	13	11	76	100
Emploi, formation professionnelle	8	2	90	100	23	13	64	100	10	11	79	100
Agriculture	15	7	78	100	20	11	69	100	6	15	79	100
Equivalence des diplomes	9	4	87	100	23	7	70	100	11	12	77	100
Aide aux pays sous-développés	3	2	95	100	24	5	71	100	3	13	84	100
Recherche scientifique	6	13	81	100	26	7	67	100	4	23	73	100
Aucun de ces problèmes	60	10	30	100	67	0	33	100	86	0	14	100
Total	11	4	85	100	20	8	72	100	7	9	84	100
Base (1)	270	115	2134	2519	365	160	1340	1865	144	182	1635	1961

(1) La base de calcul est supérieure au nombre des personnes interrogées, du fait que chaque personne était invitée à désigner successivement le problème n° 1 et le problème n° 2.

Tableau 4 C

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'ACTION DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES DEUX PROBLEMES ACTUELS CONSIDERES COMME LES PLUS IMPORTANTS

	ITALIA			LUXEMBOURG				NEDERLAND				
	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total
Hausse des prix	22	17	61	100	4	5	91	100	19	9	72	100
Energie	17	13	70	100	2	23	75	100	15	11	74	100
Protection de la nature	15	18	67	100	6	8	86	100	17	9	74	100
Protection des consommateurs	21	14	65	100	11	8	81	100	26	7	67	100
Europe politique	4	22	74	100	5	8	87	100	10	13	77	100
Monnaie européenne	12	26	62	100	12	8	80	100	16	12	72	100
Ecarts entre régions	11	19	70	100	3	6	91	100	18	14	68	100
Emploi, formation professionnelle	12	17	71	100	0	18	82	100	7	10	83	100
Agriculture	13	25	62	100	11	33	56	100	14	20	66	100
Equivalence des diplomes	8	23	69	100	5	3	92	100	28	5	67	100
Aide aux pays sous-développés	8	19	73	100	4	4	92	100	14	10	76	100
Recherche scientifique	12	16	72	100	17	8	75	100	12	17	71	100
Aucun de ces problèmes	100	0	0	100	92	0	8	100	96	4	0	100
Total	15	19	66	100	2	8	84	100	20	10	70	100
Base (1)	297	371	1263	1931	44	49	476	569	319	167	1150	1636

(1) La base de calcul est supérieure au nombre des personnes interrogées, du fait que chaque personne était invitée à désigner successivement le problème n° 1 et le problème n° 2.

Tableau 5 A

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'ACTION DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE
EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES DEUX PROBLEMES QUI VONT DEVENIR LES PLUS IMPORTANTS DANS
LES QUATRE OU CINQ PROCHAINES ANNEES

	BELGIQUE				DANMARK				DEUTSCHLAND			
	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total
Hausse des prix	15	5	80	100	36	8	56	100	23	5	72	100
Energie	12	9	79	100	39	9	52	100	18	10	72	100
Protection de la nature	6	7	87	100	32	7	61	100	20	14	66	100
Europe politique	11	15	74	100	32	13	55	100	24	5	71	100
Monnaie européenne	12	12	76	100	28	12	60	100	29	7	64	100
Ecarts entre régions	19	7	74	100	35	13	52	100	23	9	68	100
Protection des consommateurs	10	6	84	100	46	4	50	100	24	9	67	100
Agriculture	9	15	76	100	39	12	49	100	18	12	70	100
Emploi, formation profession- nelle	13	10	77	100	30	15	55	100	26	8	66	100
Equivalence des diplômes	13	11	76	100	33	9	58	100	19	17	64	100
Aide aux pays sous-développés	14	12	74	100	42	16	42	100	27	18	55	100
Recherche scientifique	13	6	81	100	49	2	49	100	19	24	57	100
Aucun de ces problèmes	55	6	39	100	78	0	22	100	89	2	9	100
TOTAL	12	9	79	100	37	9	54	100	24	9	67	100
BASE (1)	08	45	1324	1677	615	148	909	1672	433	161	1191	1785

(1) La base de calcul est supérieure au nombre de personnes interrogées, du fait que chaque personne était invitée à désigner successivement le problème n° 1 et le problème n° 2.

Tableau 5 B

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'ACTION DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE
EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES DEUX PROBLEMES QUI VONT DEVENIR LES PLUS IMPORTANTS DANS
LES QUATRE OU CINQ PROCHAINES ANNEES

	FRANCE				GREAT BRITAIN				IRELAND			
	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- sante	Insuf- fisante	Total	S.R.	Suffi- jante	Insuf- f isante	Total
Hausse des prix	13	4	83	100	14	8	78	100	3	6	91	100
Energie	12	10	78	100	20	14	66	100	12	18	70	100
Protection de la nature	8	6	86	100	18	3	79	100	9	7	84	100
Europe politique	13	7	80	100	19	9	72	100	5	7	88	100
Monnaie européenne	16	6	78	100	20	13	67	100	5	24	71	100
Ecart entre régions	9	11	80	100	23	8	69	100	7	11	82	100
Protection des consommateurs	15	3	82	100	17	6	77	100	6	6	88	100
Agriculture	13	7	80	100	17	6	77	100	11	12	77	100
Emploi, formation profession- nelle	14	6	80	100	19	7	74	100	10	13	77	100
Equivalence des diplômes	12	10	78	100	31	11	58	100	12	12	76	100
Aide aux pays sous-développés	6	3	91	100	23	11	66	100	10	11	79	100
Recherche scientifique	8	16	76	100	19	14	67	100	6	9	85	100
Aucun de ces problèmes	77	0	23	100	56	0	44	100	86	0	14	100
TOTAL	12	7	81	100	19	9	72	100	8	10	82	100
BASE (1)	191	163	1899	2353	337	154	1274	1765	47	192	1600	1939

(1) La base de calcul est supérieure au nombre de personnes interrogées, du fait que chaque personne était invitée à désigner successivement le problème n° 1 et le problème n° 2.

Tableau 6

ACTION INDÉPENDANTE DE CHAQUE PAYS OU NOTION EUROPEENNE SOLIDAIRE

POUR RESOUDRE LES PROBLEMES JUGES IMPORTANTS

	Belgique	Allemagne	Deutschland	France	Gr. Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Net of the	COMPUTES
	%	%	%	%	%	Be	Be	%	%	Be
Action indépendante	7	19	9	12	30	16	8	10	6	14
Action solidaire	73	59	80	79	57	80	48	82	70	73
pas de réponse	20	22	11	9	13	4	14	8	24	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	1017	1168	1060	1308	1031	1000	1030	308	1000	(1)

(1) Pourcentage pondérés suivant l'effectif de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus dans chaque pays.

Tableau 7

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE DE SON PAYS AU MARCHÉ COMMUN

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr. Bretagne	Irlande	Italie	Luxembourg	Néerlande	COMMUNITÉS
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose	68	35	59	68	33	48	77	79	66	59
Mauvaise chose	3	31	8	5	39	25	5	4	4	14
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	15	24	26	20	19	19	9	12	14	18
Pas de réponse	14	10	7	7	9	8	9	5	16	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	1017	1168	1060	1308	1021	1000	1030	208	1000	(1)

(1) Voir note sous le tableau 6.

Tableau 7bis

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR L'APPARTENANCE DE SON PAYS AU MARCHE COMMUN

(Septembre 1973)

	Beig ique	Danmark	Deutsch land	France	Gr.Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	COMMUNAUTE
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bonne chose	57	42	63	61	31	56	69	67	63	56
Mauvaise chose	5	30	4	5	34	15	2	3	4	11
Chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	19	19	22	22	22	21	15	22	20	20
Pas de réponse	19	9	11	12	13	a	14	8	13	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	1266	1199	1957	2227	1933	1199	1909	330	1464	(1)

(1) Voir note **sous** le tableau 6.

Tableau 8

ATTITUDE ANTICIPEE EN CAS D'ABANDON DU MARCHE COMMUN

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch land	France	Gr. Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Neder land	COMMUNAUTE
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient :										
-de grands regrets	48	27	53	56	24	38	60	73	54	48
-de l'indifférence	30	27	28	30	28	27	22	17	20	27
-un vif soulagement	2	31	5	3	40	28	4	3	4	13
Pas de réponse	20	15	14	11	8	7	14	7	22	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	1017	1168	1060	1308	1031	1000	1030	308	1000	(1)

(1) Voir note sous le tableau 6.

Tableau 8bis

ATTITUDE ANTICIPEE EN CAS D'ABANDON DU MARCHÉ COMMUN

(septembre 1973) (1)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr. Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	COMMUNAUTE
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eprouveraient :										
- de grands regrets	39	30	57	42	20	37	41	51	46	41
- de l'indifférence	44	29	24	43	33	40	44	35	37	36
- un vif soulagement	3	29	4	2	37	17	1	3	4	10
pas de réponse	14	12	15	13	10	6	14	11	13	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	1266	1199	1957	2227	1933	1199	1909	330	1464	(2)

(1) La question était rédigée de façon un peu différente. : "Si l'on vous annonçait demain que le Marché Commun est abandonné". En 1974, la rédaction était : "Si l'on vous annonçait demain que (votre pays) quitte le Marché Commun ..."

(2) Voir note (1) sous le tableau 6.

Tableau 9

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR LE DEGRE D'INFORMATION
EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES PROBLEMES IMPORTANTS DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr.Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	COMMUNAUTE
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
S'estiment :										
- suffisamment bien informés	31	32	40	32	22	35	31	54	38	32
- pas suffisamment bien informés	48	44	42	62	70	56	53	37	35	54
Pas de réponse	21	24	18	6	8	9	16	9	27	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	1017	1168	1060	1308	1031	1000	1030	308	1000	(1)

(1) Voir note sous le tableau 6.

Tableau 9bis

JUGEMENT PORTE SUR LE DEGRE D'INFORMATION

EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES PROBLEMES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

(Septembre 1973) (1)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutschland	France	Gr.Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	COMMUNAUTE
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
S'estiment :										
- suffisamment bien informés	32	37	31	33	17	24	17	45	29	25
- pas suffisamment bien informés	43	55	54	52	76	71	77	37	53	63
Pas de réponse	25	8	15	15	7	5	6	18	18	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE	1266	1199	1957	2227	1933	1199	1909	330	1464	(2)

(1) Le mot "important" ne figurait pas dans la question posée en 1973.

(2) Voir note (1) sous le tableau 6.

Tableau 10

PRINCIPALE DIFFICULTE RENCONTREE POUR S'INFORMER
SUR LES PROBLEMES IMPORTANTS DE LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

(Réponse spontanée donnée en premier lieu)

	Belgique	Danmark	Deutsch lanc	France	Gr.Britain	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	COMMUNAUTE (Rang moyen)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pas de réponse	36	66	54	26	51	52	34	46	68	-
1. Manque de temps ou d'intérêt	24	10	15	28	3	1	28	24	7	2,33
2. Manque d'objectivité de l'information	10	6	3	16	8	12	10	9	2	2,78
3. Les journaux, la radio, la télévision n'en parlent pas assez	6	4	14	8	13	7	8	5	4	2,78
4. C'est trop compliqué pour moi	5	7	5	6	5	2	3	1	2	4,56
5. Les journaux, la radio, la télévision en parlent de façon ennuyeuse ou incompréhensible	5	1	4	5	3	4	9	5	3	4,56
6. Je ne sais pas où trouver l'information	4	2	2	2	4	6	2	1	5	5,22
7. L'information est contradictoire	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	4	6,56
8. L'information est trop générale	4	1	2	4	1	3	3	1	2	6,89
Autres réponses	3	2	-		10	11	1	6	3	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-
BASE	1017	1168	1060	1308	1031	1000	1030	308	1000	8922