

EUROPE AS THE EUROPEANS SEE IT

Initial results of an opinion poll
carried out in the nine countries of
the European Community (September 1973).

Last September the Commission of the European Communities commissioned an opinion poll in the Nine member countries, in order to have a better idea of the attitudes of the general public, and the subjects interesting it, so that it could organize its information policy accordingly.

The poll covered over 13 000 persons aged 15 years or more, consisting of representative samples of the population of each country: between 1900 and 2000 in Germany, France, Britain and Italy, 1500 in the Netherlands, 1300 in Belgium, 1200 in Denmark and Ireland and 300 in Luxembourg.

Eight specialist organizations took part in this international research and guarantee its scientific quality:

International Research Associates (Belgium and Luxembourg)

Gesellschaft für Marktforschung (Germany)

Gallup Markedsanalyse (Denmark)

Institut français d'opinion publique (France)

Social Surveys (United Kingdom)

Irish Marketing Surveys (Ireland)

DOXA (Italy)

Nederlandse Stichting voor Statistiek (Netherlands)

The detailed results will be published later following a very thorough analyse of the breakdown of the results by sex, age, socio-economic and sociocultural characteristics of the interviewees and, more particularly, of the correlation between formation of European attitudes and levels of education, information and political commitment.

Without waiting for those analyses to be completed, the Commission is now publishing the following initial results concerning the answers given in each country to the main questions.

The "old" and "new" Europeans

The initial results confirm that a large part of the general public in the Nine countries is definitely interested in the problems of unifying Europe, but differences become apparent when the Six founder countries of the European Community and Ireland are compared with the United Kingdom and Denmark. The differences concern rather the procedure to be followed in unifying Europe, or what is commonly known - in simplistic terms - as the "Common Market", than the long-term aims of European policy.

Thus in all the Member States, without exception, the majority of interviewees felt that certain problems now being dealt with, such as the major political negotiations with the Americans, Russians, etc., aid to underdeveloped countries, and scientific research, would be better dealt with by a European government than by individual national governments. But the list of these problems is longer in the Six founder countries than in the Three new Member States of the Community; it includes, among others, questions such as the campaign against drugs, military defence, economic growth and environment protection.

EUROPEAN OR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

	<u>European Government</u>	<u>National Government</u>
<u>1. Major negotiations with the Americans, Russians, etc.</u>		
Belgium	80%	12%
Denmark	66%	28%
Germany	70%	24%
France	65%	19%
United Kingdom	57%	37%
Ireland	74%	25%
Italy	79%	16%
Luxembourg	87%	8%
Netherlands	81%	16%
<u>2. Aid to underdeveloped countries</u>		
Belgium	75%	17%
Denmark	56%	39%
Germany	77%	16%
France	70%	15%
United Kingdom	67%	27%
Ireland	73%	27%
Italy	81%	15%
Luxembourg	86%	8%
Netherlands	77%	21%
<u>3. Scientific research</u>		
Belgium	74%	18%
Denmark	78%	18%
Germany	70%	24%
France	75%	13%
United Kingdom	56%	38%
Ireland	73%	26%
Italy	77%	19%
Luxembourg	86%	8%
Netherlands	75%	22%

(See Table 1 in the Annex)

Likewise in all the member countries the large majority of the general public feels that: "If one of the countries of the European Community is in serious economic difficulties, the other countries should come to its assistance". Between six and nine people out of ten expressed this feeling of European solidarity: 59% of the British, 62% of the Danes, 77 - 80% of the Germans, Belgians, French, Dutch and Irish, 87 or 88% of the Luxembourgers and Italians.

EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY

Come to the assistance of a country facing serious economic difficulties

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Belgium	78 %	9 %
Denmark	62	25
Germany	77	7
France	78	9
United Kingdom	59	28
Ireland	80	10
Italy	88	2
Luxembourg	87	8
Netherlands	79	9

(See Table 2 in the Annex)

Of the problems which the European Community is now dealing with, the populations of the Nine countries regard, almost unanimously the same ones as being the most important: modernization of European agriculture, coordination of social policies, elaboration of a common energy policy. Between seven and nine people out of ten regarded all these problems as "very important" or "important". They are followed by regional policy, aid to underdeveloped countries, the introduction of a common foreign policy and the replacement of national currencies by a single European currency.

MAJOR QUESTIONS NOW BEING DEALT WITH BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(total number of people answering "very important" or "important")

Modernization of European agriculture

Belgium	75	%
Denmark	68	
Germany	72	
France	69	
United Kingdom	78	
Ireland	86	
Italy	93	
Luxembourg	80	
Netherlands	80	

Coordination of social policies

Belgium	73	%
Denmark	63	
Germany	71	
France	74	
United Kingdom	72	
Ireland	87	
Italy	83	
Luxembourg	90	
Netherlands	74	

Introduction of a common energy policy

Belgium	72	%
Denmark	74	
Germany	80	
France	68	
United Kingdom	72	
Ireland	65	
Italy	82	
Luxembourg	82	
Netherlands	79	

(See Table 3 in the Annex)

In favour or hesitant

Although most of the interviewees explicitly agreed with or at least tended to be in favour of the principle itself of unifying Europe and the socio-political and socio-economic aims of that unification there were greater differences in attitudes towards the common market or the Community's present institutions.

Here the Six and Ireland generally agree in expressing a favourable attitude, while in Britain and Denmark a large proportion of public opinion is still very hesitant.

For example, while in the six original countries and in Ireland six or seven people out of ten feel that it is a good idea to belong to the common market, only three British and four Danes out of ten share this opinion.

If the question is posed in more personal terms: "Do you believe that belonging to the common market is a good thing for you personally?" - four or five answers out of ten are favourable in the original countries and in Ireland; compared with two in Britain and three in Denmark.

IT IS A GOOD THING TO BELONG TO THE COMMON MARKET

	<u>For your country</u>	<u>For you personally</u>
Belgium	57 %	46 %
Denmark	42	32
Germany	63	47
France	61	50
United Kingdom	31	22
Ireland	56	41
Italy	69	54
Luxembourg	67	42
Netherlands	63	48

(See Tables 4 and 5 in the Annex).

The trend in the Common Market towards the formation of a European political union, decided on in principle by the nine Heads of State or of Government at the Paris Summit Conference in October 1972, receives the approval of 55 - 60% of the Dutch, French and Belgians, 65 - 70% of the Italians, Luxembourgers and Germans, but only 35% of the Irish, 28% of the Danes and 26% of the British.

Roughly 65 - 70% of the Italians, Luxembourgers and Germans, a little over 60% of the Dutch, roughly 50% of the French and Belgians, but only 45% of the Irish, 36% of the Danes and 33% of the British are in favour of the election of a European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

As these percentages show, the answers given by the interviewees in the six founder countries and even in Ireland range from "very favourable" to "less favourable", whereas in Denmark and Britain the answers to the same questions are on the average unfavourable.

Looking at the last question - the election of a European Parliament by direct universal suffrage - from a different angle, it can be said that it is only in the Netherlands and France that opposition to this is as high as 16 and 18%, while the corresponding percentages in the new member countries are 31% in Ireland, 43% in Denmark and 49% in Britain.

If discussion of national averages is meaningful at all¹, the Irish are generally fairly close to certain founder countries of the European Community (France and Belgium), while the Danes and the British at the bottom of a scale on which the Germans, Luxembourgers, Italians and often the Dutch tend to be at the top.

¹They are given here for convenience, but subsequent analysis will doubtless show that in each country there are sections of the population which are very much in favour and others which are less so or which are even unfavourable, and even that attitudes tend to resemble each other in certain section of the population regardless of national frontiers.

THE TREND IN THE COMMON MARKET TOWARDS THE FORMATION OF A EUROPEAN
POLITICAL UNION AND THE ELECTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
BY DIRECT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

(total of the answers - "totally in agreement" and "more or less in agreement")

	<u>Political Union</u>	<u>European Parliament</u>
Belgium	58%	52%
Denmark	28	36
Germany	70	69
France	57	51
United Kingdom	26	33
Ireland	35	45
Italy	65	64
Luxembourg	69	67
Netherlands	55	62

(see Tables 6 and 7 in the Annex)

Should the movement towards unification of Europe be speeded up, slowed down or should it continue as now? Some 55% of the Italians and Luxembourgers and nearly 50% of the Germans are in favour of speeding it up. The French, Belgians and Dutch are more hesitant, though less so than the Irish, British and Danes.

Faced with a choice of three answers, the Germans and Italians showed a greater tendency to favour the creation of a sort of European government to which each national government would delegate a large part of its powers; the British, Irish and Danish, on the other hand, are much more strongly attached to their national independence in its present form.

Finally, when called upon to say how attached they were to the principle of unification of Europe when this involved personal sacrifices, of a financial nature for example, the Italians and Germans still headed the list while citizens of the other countries are less in favour; in Denmark and Britain, there is clear opposition.

(See Tables 8, 9 and 10 in the Annex)

Lack of information

Only a small part of the general public shows great interest in questions concerning the European Community: one in ten in Belgium, two in ten in France, Italy, Netherlands and Britain, three in ten in Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark and Germany.

The interviewees seemed aware of this as the majority of them in most countries feel that they are inadequately informed on these matters: this was the case, for example, of three quarters of the British and Italians; the similiarity is curious in that the Italians are generally far more favourable than the British and the British are generally greater consumers of information media than the Italians; the explanation doubtless lies in the fact that two types of person may complain of lack of information: those who are biased in favour and would like to know more, and those who still have not made up their minds on a controversial subject and would like to be better placed to form an opinion.

Information on the European Community in the press and on television arouses greater interest in Denmark and in Ireland than in the other countries. The Belgians are the least interested.

The populations of the various countries assessed European information in broadly similar terms: it is "useful", but "complicated"; "too infrequent" but "interesting".

Finally, the general public does not agree on what kind of information it wants. Among those answering this question, most wanted more topical news; only in France did a greater section of the population want more news features and leading articles.

LEVEL OF INTEREST AND ASSESSMENT OF INFORMATION

	<u>Very interested in European Community questions</u>	<u>Consider selves sufficient- ly informed on European Community questions</u>
Belgium	10%	32%
Denmark	29	37
Germany	31	31
France	20	33
United Kingdom	23	17
Ireland	27	24
Italy	21	17
Luxembourg	26	45
Netherlands	23	29

(See Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Annex).

Many other interesting conclusions can already be drawn from this survey; they will be used for subsequent analyses and published later.

SONDAGE "COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE" 1973

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 1973

TABLEAUX ANNEXES / ATTACHED TABLES

NOMBRE D'INTERVIEWS PAR PAYS /

NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS FOR EACH COUNTRY

Belgique/België	1265
Danmark	1204
Deutschland	1958
France	1940
Great-Britain	1934
Ireland	1200
Italia	1911
Luxembourg	330
Nederland	1465

TOTAL 13.207

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TAB. 1

75. Est-ce qu'à votre avis, chacun des problèmes mentionnés sur cette carte serait mieux traité par un gouvernement européen ou par le gouvernement (de votre pays)?

For each of the problems I am going to mention, would you say they would be better dealt with by a European Government or by a (national) government?

	Belg. %	Danmark %	Deutschl. %	France %	G.B. %	Ireland %	Italia %	Lux. %	Nederl. %
<u>Gouvernement européen / European Government</u>									
La pollution de l'environnement / Pollution of the environment	52	56	68	54	40	37	63	70	75
La défense militaire / Military defence	61	44	76	50	44	39	52	78	74
La recherche scientifique / Scientific research	74	78	70	75	56	73	77	86	75
Les investissements de firmes étrangères (dans votre pays) / Investments by foreign firms in your country	37	23	37	38	29	34	54	39	27
La drogue / Drug addiction	66	52	61	70	45	33	72	80	62
La croissance économique / Economic growth	57	46	49	54	36	43	62	68	64
Les grandes négociations politiques avec les Américains, les Russes, etc. / Major political negotiations with the Americans, the Russians, etc.	80	66	70	65	57	74	79	87	81
La pauvreté et le chômage / Poverty and unemployment	41	37	59	48	30	35	55	66	51
L'aide aux pays sous-développés / Aid to underdeveloped countries	75	56	77	70	67	73	81	85	77
La hausse des prix / Rising prices	46	46	53	50	31	27	50	69	56

TAB. 1a

75. suite / continued

Gouvernement national / National Government

	Belg. %	Danmark %	Deutschl. %	France %	G.B. %	Ireland %	Italia %	Lux. %	Ned. r. %
La pollution de l'environnement / Pollution of the environment	42	42	29	32	56	62	34	27	25
La défense militaire / Military defence	30	50	18	32	50	60	31	12	23
La recherche scientifique / Scientific research	18	18	24	13	33	26	19	8	22
Les investissements de firmes étrangères (dans votre pays) / Investments by foreign firms in your country	54	73	55	41	64	65	40	52	70
La drogue / Drug addiction	27	46	34	17	51	67	24	15	30
La croissance économique / Economic growth	35	50	45	31	58	56	34	27	34
Les grandes négociations politiques avec les Américains, les Russes, etc. / Major political negotiations with the Americans, the Russians, etc.	12	28	24	19	37	25	16	8	16
La pauvreté et le chômage / Poverty and unemployment	52	60	35	39	66	66	41	29	48
L'aide aux pays sous-développés / Aid to underdeveloped countries	17	39	16	15	27	27	15	8	21
La hausse des prix / Rising prices	48	51	44	38	65	73	47	26	45

TAB. 2

115 - Si l'un des pays de la Communauté Européenne connaît des difficultés économiques importantes, estimez-vous que les autres pays, y compris votre pays, devraient lui venir en aide?

- If one of the countries of the European Community finds itself in major economic difficulties, do you feel that the other countries, including your country, should help it or not?

	Beig.	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	G.B.	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Oui/Yes, should help	78	62	77	78	59	80	88	87	79
Non/No, should not	9	25	7	9	28	10	2	6	9
Sans opinion/Don't know	13	13	16	13	13	10	10	5	12

TAB. 5

117 - Voici une liste de problèmes (CARD H) dont s'occupe actuellement la Communauté Européenne. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacun d'entre eux s'il vous paraît très important, important, pas tellement important, pas important du tout?

- CARD H: Here is a list of problems that the European Community is concerned with at present. For each item on this list, can you say whether in your view it is a very important problem, fairly important, not very important, or not at all important?

Belg. Denmark Deutschl. France G.B. Ireland Italia Lux. Nederl.
% % % % % % % %

- 4 - Remplacer toutes les monnaies des pays membres, y compris celle de votre pays, par une monnaie européenne unifiée.
- Replacement of all member countries currencies including the currency of your country with a single European currency
- Très important/Very important
- Important/Fairly important
- Pas tellement important/Not very important
- Pas important du tout/Not at all important
- Sans opinion/Don't know

34	21	24	27	22	32	40	62	29
52	18	56	34	25	30	51	26	27
20	30	27	20	24	21	18	8	22
9	28	11	11	24	16	9	2	14
5	3	2	8	4	1	2	2	8

- Réduire les écarts entre les régions développées et les régions moins développées des pays Membres.
- Reduction of the differences between developed regions and less developed regions of the member countries
- Très important/Very important
- Important/Fairly important
- Pas tellement important/Not very important
- Pas important du tout/Not at all important
- Sans opinion/Don't know
- Coordonner les politiques sociales des pays membres en matière d'emploi et de formation professionnelle
- Co-ordination of the social policies of the member countries in the field of employment and job training
- Très important/Very important
- Important/Fairly important
- Pas tellement important/Not very important
- Pas important du tout/Not at all important
- Sans opinion/Don't know

	Belg.	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	G.B.	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Necey.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Très important/Very important	30	24	18	25	24	36	53	55	34
Important/Fairly important	40	38	46	46	42	43	35	31	43
Pas tellement important/Not very important	20	23	29	14	19	14	7	10	12
Pas important du tout/Not at all important	5	11	5	5	10	6	3	2	3
Sans opinion/Don't know	5	4	2	10	5	1	2	2	8
Co-ordination of the social policies of the member countries in the field of employment and job training									
Très important/Very important	29	29	24	31	28	54	43	55	35
Important/Fairly important	44	34	47	43	44	33	40	35	39
Pas tellement important/Not very important	16	21	22	10	16	7	11	6	11
Pas important du tout/Not at all important	5	11	4	5	8	5	3	2	2
Sans opinion/Don't know	6	5	5	11	4	1	3	2	13

TAB. 3b

	Belg.	Denmark	Deutschl.	France	G.B.	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
- Réaliser une politique commune d'aide aux pays sous-développés	34	46	36	27	36	28	43	44	44
- Introduction of a common policy on aid to under-developed countries	38	28	44	41	36	37	39	38	35
- Très important/Very important	16	13	15	13	15	21	12	11	7
- Important/Fairly important	5	9	5	5	7	12	3	4	2
- Pas tellement important/Not very important	7	4	2	14	6	2	3	3	12
- Pas important du tout/Not at all important									
- Sans opinion/Don't know									
- Arriver à une politique étrangère commune	36	36	23	30	41	55	62	49	42
- Achieving a common foreign policy	39	32	49	39	37	31	54	31	38
- Très important/Very important	15	18	21	13	12	7	3	13	9
- Important/Fairly important	5	10	5	8	6	3	2	5	2
- Pas tellement important/Not very important	5	4	2	10	4	2	2	2	9
- Pas important du tout/Not at all important									
- Sans opinion/Don't know									

TAB. 3c

	Belg.	Denmark	Deutschl.	France	G.B.	Ireland	Italie	Lux.	Nederl.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
27	23	18	22	24	45	37	52	37	37
41	28	43	43	58	38	40	50	40	36
17	26	29	16	21	10	15	12	15	15
10	19	7	9	13	6	5	4	6	6
5	4	3	10	4	1	3	2	8	8
26	21	41	22	30	31	34	45	28	28
38	25	38	38	38	37	36	35	34	34
20	25	15	18	18	18	19	13	16	16
9	25	5	9	10	12	7	4	7	7
7	6	5	13	4	2	4	5	15	15

- Réaliser une politique commune de l'approvisionnement en énergie

- Implementation of a common policy on energy supplies

Très important/Very important

Important/Fairly important

Pas tellement important/Not very important

Pas important du tout/Not at all important

Sans opinion/Don't know

- Moderniser l'agriculture européenne en encourageant les exploitations les plus productives tout en assurant le reclassement des agriculteurs amenés à quitter l'agriculture.

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

Très important/Very important

Important/Fairly important

Pas tellement important/Not very important

Pas important du tout/Not at all important

Sans opinion/Don't know

TAB. 4

66. - D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (votre pays) de faire partie du Marché Commun est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose, ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise?
 - Generally speaking, do you think that (for your country) membership in the Common Market is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?

	Belg.	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	G.B.	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Une bonne chose / Good thing	57	42	53	61	31	56	69	67	65
Une mauvaise chose / Bad thing	5	30	4	5	34	15	2	3	4
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / neither good nor bad	19	19	22	22	22	21	15	22	20
Sans opinion / Don't know	19	9	11	12	13	8	14	8	15

TAB. 5

67. - Et pour vous personnellement, estimez-vous que le fait que (votre pays) fasse partie du Marché Commun est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose, ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise?
 - And for you personally, do you think that membership (of your country) is a good thing, a bad thing, or is neither good nor bad?

	B	Da.	D	F	G.B.	IRL.	I	L	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Une bonne chose / Good thing	46	32	47	50	22	41	54	42	48
Une mauvaise chose / Bad thing	5	29	5	6	38	20	2	6	5
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise / Neither good nor bad	29	29	35	30	28	32	26	41	23
Sans opinion / Don't know	20	10	15	14	12	7	18	11	18

TAB. 6

69. - Etes-vous pour ou contre l'évolution du Marché Commun vers la formation d'une union politique européenne? Si vous êtes pour ou contre, l'êtes-vous tout à fait ou seulement un peu?
 - Are you, yourself, for or against the Common Market developing into a political European union? If for or against: How strongly do you feel about it?

	Belg. %	Danmark %	Deutschl. %	France %	G.S. %	Ireland %	Italia %	Lux. %	Nederl. %
Tout à fait pour/Completely in favour	25	11	31	25	8	11	33	38	21
Plutôt pour/Favour on the whole	33	17	39	32	18	24	32	31	34
Plutôt contre/Disagree in general	7	26	8	11	23	19	8	8	14
Tout à fait contre/Disagree completely	5	32	4	5	31	22	4	5	9
Sans opinion/Don't know	30	14	18	27	20	24	23	18	22

TAB. 7

70. - Etes-vous pour ou contre l'élection d'un Parlement Européen au suffrage universel direct, c'est-à-dire par tous les citoyens des pays membres de la Communauté Européenne? Tout à fait ou seulement un peu?
 - Are you for or against the election of a European Parliament by a popular vote of all the citizens in the member states of the European Community?

	B %	Da. %	D %	F %	G.B. %	Irl. %	I %	L %	N %
Tout à fait pour/Completely favour	23	20	29	22	11	15	34	40	32
Plutôt pour/Favour on the whole	29	16	40	29	22	30	30	27	30
Plutôt contre/Disagree in general	8	18	9	11	19	17	8	8	11
Tout à fait contre/Disagree completely	6	25	3	7	30	14	4	4	5
Sans opinion/Don't know	34	21	19	31	18	24	24	21	22

TAB. 8

126 - Pour l'avenir, estimez-vous qu'il faut accélérer le mouvement d'unification de l'Europe, le ralentir ou continuer comme maintenant?
 - As for the future, do you think the movement towards the unification of Europe should be speeded up, slowed down or continued as it is at present?

	Belg. %	Danmark %	Deutschl. %	France %	G.B. %	Ireland %	Italia %	Lux. %	Nederrl. %
Accélérer/Speeded up	33	12	49	36	17	25	55	56	32
Continuer comme maintenant/ Continued as it is at present	45	44	34	40	40	45	18	29	47
Ralentir/Slowed down	3	36	4	3	24	12	2	1	6
Sans opinion/Don't know	21	8	13	21	19	18	25	14	15

TAB. 9

127 - Dans l'avenir, pour l'unification de l'Europe, laquelle des formules suivantes préférez-vous? (CARTE I)
 - In the future, for the unification of Europe, which of the following formulas are you more in favour of? (CARD I)

	Belg. %	Danmark %	Deutschl. %	France %	G.B. %	Ireland %	Italia %	Lux. %	Nederrl. %
Créer une sorte de gouvernement européen auquel chaque gouvernement national délègue une grande partie de ses pouvoirs/ Create some sort of European Government to which each national government delegates a large part of its powers	24	8	42	30	16	14	36	25	30
Etablir des liens étroits entre les pays membres de l'Union européenne, mais sans qu'il y ait un gouvernement européen/ Establish closer ties between the member states of the European Government	26	27	29	25	23	25	25	38	31
Maintenir l'indépendance nationale comme elle est/ Maintain the degree of national independence	29	57	15	26	46	47	17	19	27
Sans opinion/Don't know	21	8	14	19	15	15	22	18	12

TAB. 10

116 - Seriez-vous disposé à faire certains sacrifices personnels, par exemple payer un peu plus d'impôts, pour que l'unification de l'Europe se fasse : seriez-vous tout-à-fait disposé, assez disposé, peu disposé, pas du tout disposé?
 - Would you, or would you not, be willing to make some personal sacrifice - for example, pay a little more taxes to help bring about the unification of Europe?

	Belg.	Danmark	Deutschal.	France	G.B.	Ireland	Italie	Lux.	Nedersl.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tout à fait disposé/Very willing	8	7	5	6	4	8	10	14	15
Assez disposé/Fairly willing	19	29	42	23	25	52	39	28	28
Peu disposé/Not very willing	22	28	26	19	21	22	20	20	25
Pas du tout disposé/Not at all willing	45	30	13	42	44	30	21	28	28
Sans opinion/Don't know	8	6	14	10	8	8	10	10	5

TAB. 11

44. - Personnellement, est-ce que vous vous intéressez beaucoup, un peu ou pas du tout aux problèmes de la Communauté Européenne, c'est-à-dire du Marché Commun ?
- Are you personally very interested, a little interested, or not at all interested in the problems of the European Community -that is, the Common Market?

	Belg.	Danmark	Deutschl.	France	G.B.	Ireland	Italia	Lux.	Nederl.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Beaucoup / Very interested	10	29	31	20	23	27	21	26	25
Un peu / A little interested	39	51	48	45	43	44	44	54	47
Pas du tout / Not at all interested	45	19	16	33	31	29	29	18	27
Sans opinion / Don't know	5	1	5	2	3	-	6	2	5

TAB. 12

45. - Estimez-vous que vous êtes suffisamment bien informé ou pas suffisamment bien informé sur les problèmes de la Communauté Européenne (Marché Commun)
- Do you think that you are sufficiently well informed, or not sufficiently well informed, about the problems of the European Community -that is, the Common Market?

	B	Da.	D	F	G.B.	Ir.	I	L	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Suffisamment bien informé / Sufficiently well-informed	32	37	51	33	17	24	17	45	29
Pas suffisamment bien informé / Not sufficiently well-informed	43	55	54	52	76	71	77	57	55
Sans opinion / Don't know	25	8	15	15	7	5	6	38	16