

THE FRENCH-AMERICAN STUDY

Conducted for:

THE FRENCH AMERICAN FOUNDATION

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION
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INTRODUCTION

This is a report on a survey conducted by The Gallup Organization designed to investigate the attitudes of American adults toward the people and government of France.

In conjunction with and during the same period of time as this survey was conducted, a corresponding survey was conducted in France to determine the attitudes of the French people toward the United States.

Several questions on both the American and French surveys were originally asked in 1976 Gallup surveys conducted for Le Point. Trend analysis for these questions appears in the report.

The specific objectives of the survey conducted in the United States were to ascertain the following:

1. How friendly Americans feel toward the people of Germany, France and Great Britain;
2. Perceptions as to which one of five European countries would be the most valuable ally for the United States and which of these countries will, in the next ten years, be in the strongest economic position;
3. Whether President Mitterrand or his predecessor Giscard D'Estaing has been more friendly toward the United States;
4. Whether or not the governments of France and the United States are in agreement on several crucial issues, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict;
5. Areas in which France is perceived to be among the world leaders;
6. Perceptions of the present political situation in France.

The specific objectives of the survey conducted in France were to determine the following:

1. Change in the world-wide prestige of the United States over the past ten years;
2. Effect on French-American relations of Francoise Mitterrand's election to the presidency;
3. Confidence in the United States to exercise good judgement in world problems;
4. Perceptions of the military alliance between France and the United States;
5. Whether or not in world affairs the actions of the United States are consistent with its pronouncements;
6. Whether the U.S. offers more good or more bad examples in five specific areas;
7. Whether President Reagan or President Carter has been more friendly toward France;
8. Objectives of American foreign policy;
9. Whether or not the governments of France and the United States are in agreement on several crucial issues.

Design of the Research

American Study

For the American study, personal at-home interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of approximately 1500 men and women, 18 years of age and older. Interviews were conducted during the period of June 11 - 21, 1982.

The composition of the sample, design of the sample, and tables of recommended sampling tolerances can be found in the Technical Appendix.

French Study

For the French study, telephone interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1,005 respondents, 15 years of age and older. Interviews were conducted during the period of June 10 - 14, 1982.

Trend Analysis

Both the current American survey and the 1976 survey were conducted by means of personal at-home interviews. Identical wording was used on those questions appearing on both surveys.

In contrast, while the 1976 French survey was also conducted by means of personal at-home interviews, the current survey was conducted by telephone. However, identical question wording was used on those questions asked in 1976 and 1982. The effect of this difference in interviewing techniques is difficult to estimate. However, in our judgement, this effect is slight enough to allow results from comparable questions to be meaningfully analyzed for trend differences in opinion.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

The results of the surveys conducted in France and the United States reveal not only current attitudes and perceptions of the people, but more importantly, on those questions where trend data are available, the changes in attitudes which have occurred over the past six years can be measured.

Summary of Findings of the French Survey

1. When asked how the world-wide prestige of the United States has changed over the last ten years, slightly more than three in ten French respondents (32%) reported it has diminished, while nearly as many (29%) indicated it has increased.

These views are much more favorable than those expressed in 1976 when more than twice as many French people reported the prestige of the United States had lessened rather than increased (44% vs. 20%).

At the time of the first survey in 1976 memories of the Vietnam War were still relatively fresh. This is probably a large factor in explaining the shift in French opinion on this question and the generally more positive attitude of the French toward the U.S.

However, among the better educated French, a majority (52%) still believe the prestige of the United States has diminished over the last decade, while only 19% said it has increased.

2. Nearly half of the French people (46%) believe French-American relations have not been affected as a result of the election to the Presidency of Francois Mitterrand. About one in five (22%) reported the French-American relationship has deteriorated since his election, while about as many (21%) indicated President Mitterrand's election has improved the relationship between the two countries.

In 1976, the French people were more optimistic about the effect Giscard d'Estaing's election had on French-American relations. At that time twice as many felt relations had improved (23%) as believed they had deteriorated (11%).

3. The French people are much more likely than in 1976 to have confidence in the capacity of the United States to exercise good judgment in current world problems. More than four in ten (42%) expressed confidence in the recent survey, compared to only 35% in 1976.
4. More favorable attitudes are also revealed concerning the question of a military alliance between France and the United States. More than half of the French (53%) believe the military alliance is the same today as in the past, while only 27% feel it no longer exists. The opposite was true in the earlier survey, when nearly half (47%) believed there was no military alliance compared to only 31% who felt it was the same as in the past.
5. Although only a small proportion of the French (19%) believe that in matters of world affairs the actions of the United States are consistent with its pronouncements, this represents a five percentage point increase over the 1976 results when 14% felt this way.
6. When asked whether the United States offers more good or more bad examples in five specific areas, the French were more positive than negative towards the United States only in the areas of scientific research and equality between men and women.

In the area of education, although a fourteen percentage point increase occurred since 1976 in the proportion who indicated good examples are offered by the United States, the proportion mentioning bad examples (36%) is still somewhat higher than the percentage who feel good examples (31%) are offered.

Concerning the efforts of the United States on behalf of Third World countries, the French are much more negative towards the United States than they were in 1976. Nearly half (47%) currently believe the U.S. offers bad examples in this area, an increase of thirteen percentage points over the 34% who mentioned this in the earlier survey.

7. The French people view former President Carter more favorably than President Reagan. A considerably larger proportion indicated President Carter was more friendly toward France than is President Reagan (43% and 27%, respectively).
8. It appears that the French people have mixed feelings concerning what they believe to be the objectives of American foreign policy. Large proportions believe the United States is trying to maintain world peace (27%) or prevent the spread of communism (25%), whereas in contrast, 30% indicated the U.S. is trying to protect and expand American business and investments in the world and 20% believe the U.S. is attempting to impose its will on the rest of the world.

Summary of Findings of the American Survey

1. Friendly feelings toward the people of Great Britain, Germany, and France are very prevalent among Americans. However, Americans are more likely to express very friendly feelings toward the British (40%) than toward German (33%) or French (22%) people.

Although the incidence of reporting any positive feelings toward the people of these three countries has changed little since 1976, sizeable decreases of eleven percentage points have occurred in the proportions reporting they feel very friendly toward the people of Germany or France.

2. Americans' opinions of Germany as an economic power and particularly as being a valuable ally have declined over the past six years. Although Germany was mentioned significantly more often (43%) than Great Britain (17%) or three other European nations as the country expected to be in the strongest economic position within the next ten years, the proportion citing Germany is currently eight percentage points lower than in 1976.

Moreover, in 1976, equal proportions mentioned Great Britain (34%) and Germany (33%) as the most valuable ally for the United States. However, in the recent survey, Great Britain far outranked Germany (53% vs. 24%).

3. Just as the French people consider former President Carter to have been friendlier than President Reagan, Americans believe former President Giscard d'Estaing (22%) was more friendly towards the United States than is his successor President Mitterrand (18%).
4. When American respondents were shown a card listing nine areas and asked in which they consider France to be among the world leaders, few respondents recognized France as a leader in any of the technological areas such as nuclear energy or aerospace, but rather they most often indicated France is a leader in fashion (55%) and wine (52%).
6. The political situation in France is perceived by Americans to have been moving toward the left in recent years. Three out of ten indicated France has been moving strongly (9%) or somewhat (22%) to the left, whereas only 12% believe France has become more conservative. One in five (22%) reported the political situation in France has changed little over the past several years.

Moreover, a relationship can be seen between respondents' attitudes toward France and their perceptions of the political situation. Americans who believe that France is moving left are more inclined than others to un-

Agreement of French and American Governments On Several Issues

Respondents in both France and the United States were questioned to determine whether they believe the governments of the two countries are generally in agreement or not in agreement on the issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict, détente between Russia and the West, and limiting the spread of nuclear arms. Of the three issues, the people of France and the United States expressed similar views only on limiting the spread of nuclear weapons, with both countries showing slightly higher proportions who believe that France and the United States are generally in agreement than not in agreement on this issue.

With regard to détente with Russia and the Arab-Israeli conflict, however, slightly more than one in three French respondents reported that the two countries do not generally agree on these issues while 32% of the French respondents in each case said that the two countries generally agree. Adults in the United States are about as likely as the French to report that the two countries generally disagree on détente (33%) and the Arab-Israeli conflict (35%), but American respondents, with about one in two "no opinion" answers on each issue, showed significantly smaller proportions who indicated that France and the United States generally agree on détente (21%) and the Arab-Israeli conflict (15%).

Within each country, several differences in opinion by educational and age levels were also observed.

FINDINGS OF THE FRENCH SURVEY

World-Wide Prestige of the United States

The Question: *Would you say that in the last ten years the world-wide prestige of the United States has increased, diminished or stayed the same?*

The French people are about evenly divided in their opinions as to how the world-wide prestige of the United States has changed in the last ten years. Slightly more than three in ten (32%) believe the world-wide prestige of the United States has diminished, while nearly as many (29%) believe it has increased. Twenty-eight percent account for those who reported there has been no change over the past decade.

The people of France expressed much more favorable opinions in the current study than they did in 1976 when this question was previously asked. At that time more than twice as many reported the world-wide prestige of the U.S. had diminished as said it had increased (44% and 20%, respectively).

<u>World-Wide Prestige of the U.S. In Last Ten Years</u>	<u>1976 %</u>	<u>1982 %</u>	<u>Change In % Points</u>
Has increased	20	29	+9
Has diminished	44	32	-12
Has stayed the same	23	28	+5
No opinion	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	-2
Total	100	100	

Variations are seen among segments of the French population concerning changes in the world-wide prestige of the United States. Most notably, the better educated are highly likely to believe the world-wide prestige of the United States has lessened over the last ten years. This was reported by more than half (52%) of those with a university education, compared to 31% of those with a secondary education, and only 21% of respondents with a primary school education.

Although respondents under 50 years of age appear more inclined than older people to believe the prestige of the United States has diminished, the very younger (15 - 24 years) are also likely to believe America's prestige has increased, whereas they were less inclined than others to indicate no change has occurred over the past ten years.

The belief that the prestige of the United States has decreased over the past decade is especially prevalent among those living in the Ile de France and Mediterranean areas. More than four in ten in these areas reported the prestige of the United States has diminished while considerably fewer reported it has decreased.

World-Wide Prestige of the U.S. In Last Ten Years

	<u>Increased</u>	<u>Diminished</u>	<u>Stayed</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number of</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>The Same</u>	<u>Opinion</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
			<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>		
Total French	29	32	28	11	100	(1005)
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	25	34	34	7	100	(486)
Female	32	30	23	15	100	(519)
<u>Age</u>						
15 - 24 years	35	37	20	8	100	(208)
25 - 34 years	27	34	30	9	100	(183)
35 - 49 years	28	37	26	9	100	(236)
50 - 64 years	29	24	32	15	100	(190)
65 years and older	27	26	32	15	100	(187)
<u>Education</u>						
Primary	34	21	26	19	100	(338)
Secondary	30	31	30	9	100	(463)

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World-Wide Prestige of the U.S. In Last Ten Years

<u>Region</u>	<u>Increased</u> %	<u>Diminished</u> %	<u>Stayed The Same</u> %	<u>No Opinion</u> %	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Number of Interviews</u>
Ile de France	21	45	30	4	100	(194)
West Paris Basin	32	27	31	10	100	(95)
East Paris Basin	36	23	26	15	100	(86)
North	23	24	31	22	100	(72)
East	30	30	29	11	100	(91)
West	34	29	21	16	100	(130)
Southwest	27	21	36	16	100	(110)
Southeast	35	29	30	6	100	(118)
Mediterranean	30	44	19	7	100	(109)

Effect of Elections In France on French-American Relations

The Questions: *Would you say that relations between France and the United States have improved, deteriorated or stayed the same since Françoise Mitterrand was elected President? (1982)*

Would you say that relations between France and the United States have improved, deteriorated or stayed the same since Valéry Giscard D'Estaing was elected President? (1976)

The largest proportion of the French people (46%) believe the election to the presidency of Françoise Mitterrand has not affected relations between France and the United States. In contrast, 22% reported that relations between the two countries have deteriorated, while a similar proportion (21%) indicated the election of President Mitterrand has had a positive effect, improving the relationship between France and the United States.

The French people were much less likely to feel the election of President Giscard D'Estaing adversely affected relations between France and the United States. In 1976, only one in ten (11%) indicated the relationship between the two countries had deteriorated since D'Estaing's election; however, they were not more inclined than in the current survey to report that relations had improved, but rather that D'Estaing's election did not affect the relationship between France and the United States.

<u>Change In French-American Relations</u>	<u>Since Election of Giscard D'Estaing 1976</u>	<u>Since Election of Françoise Mitterrand 1982</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Have improved	23	21
Have deteriorated	11	22
Have stayed the same	53	46
No opinion	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	100	100

The less educated French are somewhat more inclined to believe that President Mitterrand's election has helped rather than hindered French-American relations, whereas the opposite is true among those with a secondary or university education.

In all regions except the Southeast, only small differences are seen between the proportions who indicated French-American relations have improved or deteriorated. However, residents of the Southeastern region were twice as likely to report that relations have deteriorated (29%) rather than improved (15%) since the election of President Mitterrand.

Change in French-American Relations
Since Election of Mitterrand

	Have Improved %	Have Deteriorated %	Stayed The Same %	No Opinion %	Total %
Total French	21	22	46	11	100
<u>Education</u>					
Primary	24	20	42	14	100
Secondary	20	23	48	9	100
University	15	24	51	10	100
<u>Region</u>					
Ile de France	22	18	51	9	100
West Paris Basin	27	23	44	6	100
East Paris Basin	23	25	40	12	100
North	18	14	43	25	100
East	20	22	51	7	100
West	22	27	42	9	100
Southwest	17	17	51	15	100
Southeast	15	29	49	7	100
Mediterranean	21	24	42	13	100

Confidence In Judgement of United States Concerning World Problems

The Question: *How much confidence do you have in the capacity of the United States to exercise good judgement in current world problems?*

The people of France are also evenly divided in their opinions concerning the capacity of the United States to exercise good judgement in current world problems. Four in ten (42%) are confident the United States will act wisely, while an equal proportion (41%) reported they are not confident the U.S. will exercise good judgement.

The French people are significantly more likely than in the earlier survey to express confidence in the judgement of the United States. In 1976, nearly six in ten respondents (58%) did not have confidence in the United States as opposed to only 33% who were confident the U.S. would exercise good judgement in world affairs.

<u>Confidence In United States</u>	<u>1976</u> %	<u>1982</u> %	<u>Change In</u> <u>Z Points</u>
Confident	33	42	+9
Not confident	58	41	-17
No opinion	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	+8
Total	100	100	

Better educated respondents are more inclined than others to express negative feelings toward the United States. Those with a university education are more likely not to have confidence (52%) than have confidence (39%) that the United States will exercise good judgment in world problems. In contrast, among those with only a primary education, a higher proportion are confident (43%) than not confident (34%).

Among the age groups, 25 - 49 year olds are more inclined not to have confidence than have confidence in the judgment of the United States, whereas the opposite is true of the very young or those 50 and older.

Regionally, a lack of confidence in the United States is most prevalent among residents of the following three areas: Ile de France, West Paris Basin, and the West.

	<u>Confidence In Judgment of the United States</u>				<u># Of Interviews</u>
	<u>Confident</u> %	<u>Not Confident</u> %	<u>Opinion</u> %	<u>Total</u> %	
Total French	42	41	17	100	(1005)
<u>Education</u>					
Primary	43	34	23	100	(338)
Secondary	42	42	16	100	(463)
University	39	52	9	100	(196)
<u>Age</u>					
15 - 24 years	46	44	10	100	(208)
25 - 34 years	35	47	18	100	(183)
35 - 49 years	38	42	20	100	(236)
50 - 64 years	46	34	20	100	(190)
65 years and older	46	35	19	100	(187)

Continued . . .

Confidence In Judgment of the United States

<u>Region</u>	<u>Confident</u> %	<u>Not</u> <u>Confident</u> %	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> %	<u>Total</u> %	<u># of</u> <u>Interviews</u>
Ile de France	38	48	14	100	(194)
West Paris Basin	41	49	10	100	(95)
East Paris Basin	43	34	23	100	(86)
North	41	40	19	100	(72)
East	43	37	20	100	(91)
West	41	45	14	100	(130)
Southwest	47	27	26	100	(110)
Southeast	45	41	14	100	(118)
Mediterranean	42	38	20	100	(109)

Military Alliance Between France and the United States

The Question: *Do you think that the military alliance between France and the United States is the same today as in the past, or do you think that this military alliance no longer exists?*

A majority of the French respondents (53%) indicated the military alliance between France and the United States is the same today as it was in the past, while half as many (27%) believe this military alliance no longer exists.

These results again reveal increased optimism among the French people towards the United States. A twenty percentage point decrease is seen since 1976 in the proportion reporting a military alliance no longer exists between France and the United States.

<u>Military Alliance</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1982</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Change In</u> <u>% Points</u>
Same as in the past	31	53	+22
No longer exists	47	27	-20
No opinion	<u>22</u>	<u>20</u>	-2
Total	100	100	

The incidence of reporting that the military alliance between France and the United States is the same today as in the past is highest among those residing in the West Paris Basin (63%), the Southeast (61%), and the West (57%).

Military Alliance Between France
and the United States

	<u>Same As In The Past</u>	<u>No Longer Exists</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>	<u>Total</u>
	%	%	%	%
Total French	53	27	20	100
<u>Region</u>				
Ile de France	51	29	20	100
West Paris Basin	63	21	16	100
East Paris Basin	51	30	19	100
North	53	26	21	100
East	50	32	18	100
West	57	24	19	100
Southwest	47	29	24	100
Southeast	61	23	16	100
Mediterranean	46	30	24	100

Whether Actions of United States In World Affairs Are Consistent With Its Pronouncements

The Question: *Would you say that in world affairs the actions of the United States are consistent with its pronouncements, or that what it says and what it does too often differ?*

Only one in five respondents (19%) reported that in matters of world affairs the United States acts consistently with its announced intentions, whereas 57% indicated that what the U.S. says and what it actually does are too often different.

Although only a relatively small proportion currently believe the actions of the United States are consistent with its pronouncements, this represents a five percentage point increase over the 1976 data, when 14% felt this way.

<u>Actions Consistent With Pronouncements</u>	<u>1976</u> %	<u>1982</u> %	<u>Change In</u> <u>% Points</u>
Yes, consistent	14	19	+5
Too often different	60	57	-3
No opinion	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>	-2
Total	100	100	

Although in previous questions, the better educated were generally more inclined than others to express negative feelings toward the United States, in response to the actions of the United States being consistent with its pronouncements, the university educated were most inclined to report that the U.S. is consistent in this respect.

<u>Actions of U.S. Consistent With Pronouncements</u>	<u>Education</u>		
	<u>Primary</u> %	<u>Secondary</u> %	<u>University</u> %
Yes, consistent	15	16	25
Too often different	55	60	56
No opinion	<u>30</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	100	100	100
Number of Interviews	(338)	(463)	(196)

Whether the United States Offers More Good or More Bad Examples in Various Areas

The Question: *In your opinion, does the United States offer more good or more bad examples of: scientific research; equality between men and women; efforts on behalf of Third World countries; reduction of social inequalities; the education of children?*

When asked whether the United States offers more good or more bad examples in five different areas, the French people were more positive than negative towards the United States in only two areas, namely scientific research and equality between the sexes.

Three in four (75%) reported the United States offers good examples of scientific research while only 10% mentioned bad examples. Moreover, this represents a fourteen percentage point increase since 1976 in the proportion who believe the U.S. offers good examples in this field. Concerning equality between the sexes, 47% indicated good examples are offered, and half as many (21%) said bad examples.

Despite a fourteen percentage point increase since 1976 in the proportion who reported good examples are offered in the field of education, the proportion mentioning bad (36%) was still slightly higher than the percentage mentioning good (31%).

The United States declined in the eyes of the French over the past six years in its efforts on behalf of Third World countries. The proportion mentioning bad examples increased by thirteen percentage points from 34% to 47%, far outweighing the proportion who believe the U.S. offers more good examples in this area. Finally, concerning the reduction of social inequalities, twice as many French respondents reported the U.S. offers more bad examples as feel the U.S. offers more good examples (46% vs. 23%).

<u>United States Offers More Good or More Bad Examples</u>	<u>1976</u> %	<u>1982</u> %	<u>Change In % Points</u>
<u>Scientific Research</u>			
Good	61	75	+14
Bad	14	10	-4
No opinion	<u>25</u>	<u>15</u>	-10
Total	100	100	
<u>Equality Between Men and Women</u>			
Good	49	47	-2
Bad	18	21	+3
No opinion	<u>33</u>	<u>32</u>	-1
Total	100	100	
<u>Education of Children</u>			
Good	17	31	+14
Bad	45	36	-9
No opinion	<u>38</u>	<u>33</u>	-5
Total	100	100	
<u>Efforts On Behalf of Third World Countries</u>			
Good	33	30	-3
Bad	34	47	+13
No opinion	<u>33</u>	<u>23</u>	-10
Total	100	100	
<u>Reduction of Social Inequalities</u>			
Good	25	23	-2
Bad	42	46	+4
No opinion	<u>33</u>	<u>31</u>	-2
Total	100	100	

An examination of the results among the various age groups reveals the incidence of reporting the United States offers good examples of scientific research is highest among 15 - 24 year olds (85%) and declines with age to only 64% among those 65 years and older.

More than half of the respondents 15 - 34 years of age (55%) indicated the U.S. offers good examples in the area of equality between men and women, whereas this was mentioned by only 45% of those 35 - 49 years of age, and by 40% of the older people.

Concerning the education of children, again, young respondents 15 - 24 years of age are more likely than others to feel the U.S. offers good examples.

Among all age groups, larger proportions indicated the United States offers bad examples than mentioned good examples in the areas of its efforts on behalf of Third World countries and the reduction of social inequalities.

<u>United States Offers More Good or More Bad Examples</u>	<u>Age</u>				
	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65 and</u>
	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Older</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Scientific Research</u>					
Good	85	78	72	72	64
Bad	8	10	12	10	12
No opinion	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Equality Between Men and Women</u>					
Good	56	54	45	40	40
Bad	21	20	21	21	24
No opinion	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>36</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Education of Children</u>					
Good	43	29	29	26	27
Bad	32	37	34	41	35
No opinion	<u>25</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>38</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Continued . . .

	Age				
	15-24 Years %	25-34 Years %	35-49 Years %	50-64 Years %	65 and Older %
<u>United States Offers More Good or More Bad Examples</u>					
<u>Efforts On Behalf of Third World Countries</u>					
Good	35	27	27	35	25
Bad	45	57	47	40	45
No opinion	<u>20</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Reduction of Social Inequalities</u>					
Good	21	22	20	25	26
Bad	54	53	49	39	37
No opinion	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100

President Reagan or President Carter More Friendly Toward France

27

The Question: *Between the current American President Ronald Reagan and his predecessor President Jimmy Carter, which one do you think has been more friendly toward France -- President Reagan or President Carter?*

A considerably larger proportion of the French people believe President Carter was more friendly toward France than is his successor President Reagan (43% vs. 27%).

<u>More Friendly Toward France</u>	<u>Total Sample</u>
President Reagan	27
President Carter	43
No opinion	<u>30</u>
Total	100
Number of Interviews	(1005)

Only in the West Paris Basin are respondents equally divided as to which American president has been more friendly towards France. President Reagan was mentioned by 39%, while 38% reported President Carter was the friendlier of the two. In all other regions, considerably higher proportions reported former President Carter was more friendly than his successor.

	<u>More Friendly Towards France</u>			
	<u>President Reagan</u> %	<u>President Carter</u> %	<u>No Opinion</u> %	<u>Total</u> %
Total French	27	43	30	100
<u>Region</u>				
Ile de France	25	42	33	100
West Paris Basin	39	38	23	100
East Paris Basin	27	48	25	100
North	23	49	28	100
East	23	54	23	100
West	30	44	26	100
Southwest	21	34	45	100
Southeast	29	37	34	100
Mediterranean	21	48	31	100

Attitudes Toward American Foreign Policy

The Question: *In your opinion, which of the following statements best explain American foreign policy?*

(Respondents were read a list of the statements listed below.)

When asked which of five statements best explain American foreign policy, a large proportion of the French (30%) believe the United States is acting in its own self interest by trying to protect and expand American business and investments in the world, while 20% reported the U.S. is attempting to impose its will on the rest of the world.

In contrast, more than one in four (27%) indicated a primary objective of the United States is to maintain world peace, while 25% believe an intention of American foreign policy decisions is to prevent the spread of communism. About one in ten (9%) reported an aim of the United States is to aid the development of democracy in the world.

<u>American Foreign Policy Objectives</u>	<u>Total Sample</u> %
To protect and expand American business and investments in the world	30
To maintain world peace	27
To prevent the spread of communism	25
To impose its will on the rest of the world	20
To aid the development of democracy in the world	9
No opinion	<u>11</u>
Total	122*
Number of Interviews	(1005)

*Total exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.

Significant variations are revealed in the perceived objectives of American foreign policy when examined by the respondents' education level. Most notably, those who have attained a university education (49%) are significantly more likely than those with only a secondary (25%) or primary (20%) school education to believe the protection and expansion of American business and investments is a primary objective of America's foreign policy. The better educated are also more likely than others to report that America is trying to prevent the spread of communism (36% - university, 26% - secondary, 16% - primary). On the other hand, the university educated are less inclined than others to indicate that an objective of American foreign policy is to maintain world peace.

<u>Objectives of American Foreign Policy</u>	<u>Education</u>		
	<u>Primary</u> %	<u>Secondary</u> %	<u>University</u> %
To protect and expand American business and investments in the world	20	25	49
To maintain world peace	33	26	18
To prevent the spread of communism	16	26	36
To impose its will on the rest of the world	18	21	20
To aid the development of democracy in the world	7	11	7
Number of Interviews	(338)	(463)	(196)

Marked differences are observed among the residents of various regions concerning their perceptions of American foreign policy objectives. Residents of the Ile de France appear to be more negative than others, while those in the East and West Paris Basins seem to be more favorably disposed towards the United States. For example, residents of the Ile de France are especially likely to believe an aim of the United States is to protect and expand American business and investments in the world (41%), and they are also more inclined than those in most other areas to feel the U.S. is trying to impose its will on the rest of the world. Moreover, those living in the Ile de France are considerably less likely than residents of all other regions except the Southeast to believe that an objective of the U.S. is to maintain world peace.

Residents of both the East and West Paris Basins were least likely to mention the protection and expansion of American business as an objective of American foreign policy, whereas they are most inclined to believe the U.S. is trying to keep peace in the world.

	<u>Objectives of American Foreign Policy</u>				
	<u>Protect and Expand Amer- ican Business</u>	<u>Maintain World Peace</u>	<u>Prevent Spread of Communism</u>	<u>Impose Its Will</u>	<u>Development of Democracy</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Total French	30	27	25	20	9
<u>Region</u>					
Ile de France	41	18	27	24	8
West Paris Basin	19	36	24	17	3
East Paris Basin	16	40	21	19	12
North	29	27	28	25	12
East	25	36	27	22	4
West	28	32	21	15	5
Southwest	28	24	18	15	11
Southeast	33	14	23	18	11
Mediterranean	32	25	26	21	16

FINDINGS OF THE AMERICAN SURVEY

The Question: *Here is an interesting experiment. (HAND RESPONDENT SCALOMETER CARD) You notice that the 10 boxes on this card go from the HIGHEST POSITION OF PLUS 5 - for someone you feel very friendly toward - all the way down to the LOWEST POSITION OF MINUS 5 - for someone you feel very unfriendly toward. You can, of course, choose any box in between. How far up or down the scale would you rate the following? (INTERVIEWER: BE SURE TO RECORD IF THE NUMBER IS PLUS OR MINUS.)*

- The German people?
- The French people?
- The British people?

Approximately eight out of ten Americans expressed friendly feelings toward the people of Great Britain (36%), Germany (32%), and France (78%). However, Americans are much more inclined to feel very friendly (ratings of +5 or +4) toward Great Britain (40%) than either Germany (33%) or France (22%).

Since 1976 few differences are seen in the proportions who expressed any positive feelings toward the people of these three countries; however, Americans are much less likely in the current survey than six years ago to report feeling very friendly toward the people of Germany and France. Declines of eleven percentage points can be seen in the proportions reporting they feel very friendly toward the people of Germany and France.

<u>Attitudes Toward British People</u>	<u>1976</u> %	<u>1982</u> %	<u>Change In</u> <u>% Points</u>
Very friendly (+5, +4)	44	40	-4
Friendly (+3, +2, +1)	41	46	+5
Unfriendly (-1, -2, -3)	8	5	-3
Very unfriendly (-4, -5)	1	2	+1
No opinion	6	7	+1
Total	100	100	

Continued . . .

Continued . . .

<u>Attitudes Toward German People</u>	<u>1976</u> %	<u>1982</u> %	<u>Change In</u> <u>% Points</u>
Very friendly (+5, +4)	44 } 84	33 } 82	-11
Friendly (+3, +2, +1)	40 }	49 }	+9
Unfriendly (-1, -2, -3)	7	8	+1
Very unfriendly (-4, -5)	3	4	+1
No opinion	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	0
Total	100	100	

<u>Attitudes Toward French People</u>	<u>1976</u> %	<u>1982</u> %	<u>Change In</u> <u>% Points</u>
Very friendly (+5, +4)	33 } 51	22 } 79	-11
Friendly (+3, +2, +1)	48 }	56 }	+8
Unfriendly (-1, -2, -3)	10	11	+1
Very unfriendly (-4, -5)	3	3	0
No opinion	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	+2
Total	100	100	

Presented below are the proportions of the various segments of the population who indicated they feel very friendly (ratings of +5, +4) towards the people of Great Britain, Germany, and France.

Great Britain

Very friendly feelings toward the British people are most prevalent among upper socio-economic groups, namely, college graduates (47%) and respondents with annual household incomes of \$20,000 and over (43%). Additionally, respondents 25-62 years of age (42%) appear somewhat more likely than the very young (35%) or very old (38%) to have very positive feelings toward the people of Great Britain.

Germany

Sizeable variations are observed among the age groups concerning their feelings toward the German people. The incidence of feeling very friendly toward the Germans is highest among those 63 years of age and older (45%) and declines with age to 24% among 18-24 year olds. Relatedly, members of the non-labor force (44%) are significantly more likely than others (30%) to have strong positive feelings for the German people.

France

Although similar proportions of men and women expressed very friendly feelings toward the British and Germans, this was not true regarding the French people. A considerably higher proportion of women (25%) than men (19%) indicated they feel very friendly toward the French people. Surveys have historically found that women have a friendlier attitude toward France than men. Respondents 50 years of age and older (25%) are somewhat more inclined than younger people (20%) to feel very friendly toward the French, and these strongly positive feelings are most prevalent among those who are less than high school graduates (27%). Additionally, the affluent and respondents from professional and business households are somewhat less likely than others to have friendly feelings toward the people of France.

Proportions Feel Very Friendly (+5, +4)
Towards People of:

	<u>Great Britain</u> %	<u>Germany</u> %	<u>France</u> %
<u>Total Americans</u>	40	33	22
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	41	35	19
Female	39	31	25
<u>Age</u>			
18 - 24 years	35	24	19
25 - 34 years	42	30	20
35 - 49 years	41	31	21
50 - 62 years	44	37	25
63 years and older	38	45	25
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	47	35	16
High school graduate	39	29	21
Less than high school graduate	40	40	27
<u>Annual Household Income</u>			
\$30,000 and over	44	30	17
\$20,000 - \$29,999	43	31	23
\$10,000 - \$19,999	38	35	24
Under \$10,000	36	33	24
<u>Occupation of Chief Wage Earner</u>			
Professional & Business	43	32	19
Clerical & Sales	40	28	22
Manual Labor	39	30	23
Non-Labor Force	41	44	27
<u>Region</u>			
East	37	29	20
Midwest	38	35	18
South	45	32	24
West	41	35	29

The more Americans know
The less friendly they
feel towards France.

— The Gallup Organization, Inc. —

Country Likely To Be In Strongest Position Within Next Ten Years

The Question: *Which country do you think will have the strongest economic position within the next ten years - Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy or The Netherlands?*

When asked which of five European countries will be in the strongest economic position within the next ten years, more than four out of ten Americans (43%) mentioned Germany. Great Britain ranked a far second, cited by 17%, and fewer than one in ten believe The Netherlands (9%) or France (7%) will be economically strongest within the next decade. Italy was mentioned by only 1% of the respondents.

Although no change is seen since 1976 in the order in which these countries are ranked, the proportion who believe Germany will be in the best economic position has declined considerably (-8 percentage points), while there has been a four percentage point increase in the proportion mentioning Great Britain. Although only a small proportion believe France will be the economically strongest country within the next ten years, it is somewhat higher than the proportion who felt this way in 1976 (7% and 4% respectively).

<u>Strongest Economic Position In Next Ten Years</u>	<u>1976 %</u>	<u>1982 %</u>	<u>Change In % Points</u>
Germany	51	43	-8
Great Britain	13	17	+4
The Netherlands	7	9	+2
France	4	7	+3
Italy	2	1	-1
No opinion	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	0
Total	100	100	

Better educated respondents are especially likely to believe Germany will be in the best economic position within the next ten years. Germany was mentioned by two-thirds of the college graduates (66%), compared to only 43% of the high school graduates and 34% of those with less formal education.

On the other hand, college graduates (7%) were much less inclined than others (19%) to indicate Great Britain will be the economically strongest country within the next ten years.

<u>Strongest Economic Position In Next Ten Years</u>	<u>Education</u>		
	<u>College Graduate</u> %	<u>High School Graduate</u> %	<u>Less Than High School Graduate</u> %
Germany	66	43	34
Great Britain	7	18	20
The Netherlands	9	10	4
France	5	3	7
Italy	*	1	2
No opinion	13	20	33
Total	100	100	100
Number of Interviews	(250)	(287)	(363)

*Less than one-half of one percent.

United States' Most Valuable Ally

The Question: *If there were to be a world crisis which of these European countries in your opinion would be the most valuable ally for the United States -- Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy or The Netherlands?*

A majority of Americans (53%) believe Great Britain would be the most valuable ally for the United States in the event of a world crisis, while only about one in four (24%) indicated Germany would be the ally of most value. A total of less than one in ten respondents cited France (5%), The Netherlands (3%), or Italy (1%).

Americans' perceptions of the most valuable ally for the United States have changed significantly over the past six years. In 1976, equal proportions mentioned Great Britain (34%) and Germany (33%), whereas in the current survey, Great Britain was mentioned more than twice as often as Germany.

<u>Most Valuable Ally For The United States</u>	<u>1976 %</u>	<u>1982 %</u>	<u>Change In % Points</u>
Great Britain	34	53	+19
Germany	33	24	-9
France	7	5	-2
The Netherlands	4	3	-1
Italy	2	1	-1
No opinion	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>	-6
Total	100	100	

Germany was cited by a higher proportion of college graduates (34%) than those with less formal education (22%) as the country which would be the most valuable ally of the United States in the event of a world crisis. Only 1% of the college graduates believe France would be the most valuable ally for the United States.

<u>Most Valuable Ally For The United States</u>	<u>Education</u>		
	<u>College Graduate</u>	<u>High School Graduate</u>	<u>Less Than High School Graduate</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Great Britain	55	56	46
Germany	34	23	20
France	1	5	7
The Netherlands	1	3	4
Italy	1	1	1
No opinion	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	100	100	100
Number of Interviews	(250)	(887)	(363)

President Mitterrand or President Giscard d'Estaing More Friendly
Towards the United States

The Question: *Between the current French President Francois Mitterrand and his predecessor Giscard d'Estaing which one has been more friendly towards the United States, Mitterrand or Giscard d'Estaing?*

A slightly higher proportion of Americans believe former President Giscard d'Estaing was more friendly towards the United States than is the current President Francois Mitterrand (22% vs. 18%). A majority of Americans (60%) were unable to express an opinion.

It is interesting that French people were also more inclined to indicate that former President Carter was more friendly towards France than is President Reagan (43% vs. 27%).

<u>More Friendly Towards The United States</u>	<u>Total Sample %</u>
Francois Mitterrand	18
Giscard d'Estaing	22
No opinion	<u>60</u>
Total	100
Number of Interviews	(1504)

Americans 25 - 62 years of age were more inclined to name Giscard d'Estaing than Francois Mitterrand as being more friendly towards the United States. The very young and very old were divided in their opinions, citing both men equally as often.

Among the college graduates, Giscard d'Estaing was cited much more often than Francois Mitterrand (35% and 21%, respectively) as being more friendly towards the United States. More than half of those with less formal education were unable to express an opinion.

	More Friendly Towards The United States				Number of Interviews
	Francois Mitterrand	Giscard d'Estaing	No Opinion	Total	
	%	%	%	%	
Total Americans	18	22	60	100	(1504)
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24 years	18	18	64	100	(212)
25 - 34 years	13	27	60	100	(321)
35 - 49 years	15	24	58	100	(358)
50 - 62 years	20	23	57	100	(296)
63 years and older	20	20	60	100	(305)
<u>Education</u>					
College graduate	21	35	44	100	(250)
High school graduate	20	25	55	100	(867)
Less than high school graduate	13	11	76	100	(363)

Importance of Europe to the United States

The Question: *Some people say the United States should no longer bother with European affairs, others say European affairs are of prime importance for the United States. Which of these two statements is closer to your own opinion?*

Americans generally consider European affairs to be of great importance to the United States. When read two statements as to the importance of European affairs for the United States, and asked to indicate which statement is closest to their own opinion, seven in ten (70%) Americans reported that "European affairs are of prime importance". Only about two in ten (19%) respondents indicated the United States should not bother about European affairs, while about one in ten (11%) could not give an opinion.

<u>Importance of Europe</u>	<u>Total Sample</u>
	%
Europe is of prime importance	70
Don't bother with Europe	19
Don't know	<u>11</u>
Total	100
Number of Interviews	(1504)

Demographic analysis of responses regarding the importance of European affairs for the United States reveals that men, better-educated, and higher-income respondents are among those most likely to indicate that European affairs are of prime importance to America. Specifically, three in four men (75%) and at least eight in ten adults with college degrees (86%) or household incomes of \$20,000 or more (80%) stated that European affairs are of prime importance, whereas this opinion is shared by significantly fewer women (65%) and respondents in the lowest income and education groups (57%).

Politically, Republicans (75%) and Independents (74%) are more inclined to consider European affairs of "prime importance to the United States" than are members of the Democratic party (66%).

	<u>Importance of European Affairs</u>				# of Int.
	Europe of Prime Importance %	Don't Bother w/Europe %	Don't Know %	Total %	
Total Americans	70	19	11	100	(1504)
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	75	17	8	100	(759)
Female	65	22	13	100	(745)
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24 years	68	22	10	100	(212)
25 - 34 years	73	17	10	100	(321)
35 - 49 years	73	17	10	100	(358)
50 - 62 years	70	21	9	100	(296)
63 years and older	66	21	13	100	(305)
<u>Education</u>					
College graduate	86	9	5	100	(250)
High school graduate	73	18	9	100	(837)
Less than high school graduate	57	27	16	100	(363)
<u>Annual Household Income</u>					
\$30,000 and over	80	16	4	100	(317)
\$20,000 - \$29,999	50	15	5	100	(286)
\$10,000 - \$19,999	69	21	10	100	(492)
Under \$10,000	57	24	19	100	(334)

<u>Political Party</u>	<u>Importance of European Affairs</u>				
	<u>Europe of</u>	<u>Don't</u>	<u>Don't</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u># of</u>
	<u>Prime</u>	<u>Bother</u>	<u>Know</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Int.</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>w/Europe</u>	<u>%</u>		
		<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>		
Republican	75	18	7	100	(398)
Democrat	66	22	12	100	(644)
Independent	74	17	9	100	(418)

Areas In Which France Perceived To Be Among the World Leaders

46

The Question: *In which of the areas on this card do you consider France to be among the world leaders? Just call off the letters, please.*

(Respondents were shown a card listing the areas shown below.)

American respondents were shown a card listing nine areas and asked in which of these areas they consider France to be among the world leaders. Relatively few Americans believe France is one of the world leaders in any of the technological areas, but rather they most frequently indicated France is a leader in fashion (55%), wine (52%), and culture (28%). About one in ten reported France is among the world leaders in the development of military weapons (11%), nuclear energy (10%), and medical research (8%), while even smaller proportions mentioned telecommunications or computers (4%), aerospace (4%), or the production of oil and natural gas (2%).

Only a small proportion (4%) believe France is not among the world leaders in any of the areas mentioned below.

Areas France Among World Leaders

	<u>Total Sample</u>
	%
Fashion	55
Wine	52
Culture (music, books, movies)	28
Development of military weapons	11
Nuclear energy	10
Medical research	8
Aerospace	4
Telecommunications & computers	4
Oil and natural gas production	2
None of the above	4
Number of Interviews	(1304)

Pluralities, and in most cases, majorities in all demographic groups reported that France is a world leader in fashion and wine. However, younger and better educated adults are more likely than others to mention that France is a world leader in culture, while men and Americans in upper socio-economic groups are more likely than their counterparts to point out France as leading in technological fields such as developing military weapons and nuclear energy.

Groups with the highest proportions reporting France as a leader in fashion include women (57%), the better educated (63%, college graduate and 60%, high school graduate) and those with higher household incomes (60% - 61%). Wine was cited most often by men (56%), those with college degrees (68%) and incomes of \$30,000 or more (65%), while younger adults (38%, 25 - 34 years) and those with at least a high school education (31% - 35%) mentioned France's cultural leadership more frequently than did others.

Regarding technological areas, men are more likely than women to name France as a leader in developing military weapons (16%, men vs. 6%, women) and nuclear energy (13% vs. 7%). Mention of weapons and nuclear energy is also particularly high among college graduates (23% and 17%, respectively), and is higher among those in higher-income households than others.

Areas In Which France Is Among The World Leaders

	<u>Fashion</u> %	<u>Wine</u> %	<u>Culture</u> %	<u>Developing Weapons</u> %	<u>Nuclear Energy</u> %	<u># of Int.</u>
Total Americans	55	52	28	11	10	(1504)
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	52	56	27	16	13	(759)
Female	57	48	29	6	7	(745)
<u>Age</u>						
18 - 24 years	52	44	31	10	8	(212)
25 - 34 years	59	53	38	15	10	(321)
35 - 49 years	53	54	28	12	12	(353)
50 - 62 years	61	60	25	10	10	(296)
63 years and older	43	49	18	7	6	(305)

Continued . . .

Areas In Which France Is Among The World Leaders

	<u>Fashion</u> %	<u>Wine</u> %	<u>Culture</u> %	<u>Developing Weapons</u> %	<u>Nuclear Energy</u> %	<u># of Int.</u>
<u>Education</u>						
College graduate	63	68	31	23	17	(250)
High school graduate	60	54	35	10	8	(887)
Less than high school graduate	38	38	13	6	8	(363)
<u>Annual Household Income</u>						
\$30,000 and over	61	65	31	16	15	(317)
\$20,000 - \$29,999	60	54	28	12	10	(286)
\$10,000 - \$19,999	54	50	29	11	8	(492)
Under \$10,000	48	45	24	7	6	(334)

Political Situation In France

The Question: *Which of the following phrases best describes your impression of the political situation in France? Just call off the letter please.*

(Respondents were shown a card listing the phrases shown below.)

Americans are much more inclined to describe the political situation in France as moving toward the left in recent years than moving toward the right. Specifically, 9% indicated France has been moving strongly to the left, while an additional 22% mentioned somewhat to the left. In contrast, only 12% believe France has been moving somewhat (9%) or strongly (3%) to the right in recent years.

One in five (22%) account for those who believe the political situation in France has changed little over the past several years.

<u>Political Situation In France</u>	<u>Total Sample</u>
	%
France has been moving strongly to the left in recent years	9
France has been moving somewhat to the left in recent years	22
The political situation has changed little over the past several years	22
France has been moving somewhat to the right in recent years	9
France has been moving strongly to the right in recent years	3
No opinion	<u>35</u>
Total	100
Number of Interviews	(1504)

With the exception of the youngest adults (18 - 24 years), Americans in most demographic groups are much more likely to state that France is moving politically to the left than to the right. Groups with the greatest proportions expressing the opinion that France is moving toward the left include:

- Men (39%, with 12% "strongly left" and 27% "somewhat left")
- College graduates (57%, with 18% "strongly left" and 39% "somewhat left")
- Those with household incomes of \$30,000 and over (50%, with 12% "strongly left" and 38% "somewhat left")

Additionally, while women and those in lower socio-economic groups are more likely to report that France is moving left than right, high proportions in these groups (43% - 56%) are unable to give an opinion.

Regarding age, however, Americans 18 - 24 years of age are as likely to indicate that France is moving to the right (20%) as to the left (20%). In contrast, 25 - 34 year olds are approximately twice as likely (32%, left vs 15%, right) to report France's political change has been to the left rather than right, while those 35 years or older are at least three times more likely to report movement to the left than right.

France Has Been Moving Politically . . .

	<u>Strongly Left</u>	<u>Some- what Left</u>	<u>Little Change</u>	<u>Some- what Right</u>	<u>Strongly Right</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Int</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total Americans	9	22	22	9	3	35	100	(1504)
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	12	27	21	10	4	26	100	(759)
Female	6	17	23	8	3	43	100	(745)
<u>Age</u>								
18 - 24 years	6	14	29	17	3	31	100	(212)
25 - 34 years	10	22	24	11	4	29	100	(321)
35 - 49 years	10	24	22	5	4	34	100	(358)
50 - 62 years	12	22	21	5	4	34	100	(296)
63 years and older	6	24	14	6	2	48	100	(305)
<u>Education</u>								
College graduate	18	39	15	10	3	15	100	(250)
High school graduate	9	21	27	9	4	30	100	(887)
Less than high school graduate	5	12	16	5	3	56	100	(363)
<u>Income</u>								
\$30,000 and over	12	38	22	8	2	18	100	(317)
\$20,000 - \$29,999	9	22	29	7	4	29	100	(226)
\$10,000 - \$19,999	9	19	22	8	2	40	100	(492)
Under \$10,000	6	10	17	11	6	50	100	(334)

When attitudes toward France are examined based on differing perceptions of French political movement in recent years, one observes that Americans who believe that France is moving left are more likely to hold unfriendly feelings towards France, while the most positive feelings are held by the small proportions who reported that France is moving somewhat or strongly to the right.

For example, three in ten (31%) who reported that France is moving strongly left are not friendly towards France, while the proportion expressing unfriendly feelings decreases to 19% among those who believe France has moved "somewhat" to the left and only 10% among those who indicated that France's movement has been to the right. Moreover, nearly nine in ten (89%) who stated that France is becoming more conservative are friendly or very friendly towards France, whereas only two in three (66%) who perceive France as moving strongly leftwards reported friendly feelings towards France.

<u>Feeling Toward France</u>	<u>France is moving politically . . .</u>		
	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Somewhat/</u>
	<u>Left</u>	<u>Left</u>	<u>Strongly</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Right</u>
			<u>%</u>
Very friendly (+5, +4)	15	19	20
Friendly (+3, +2, +1)	51	59	69
Not friendly (-1, -2, -3, -4, -5)	31	19	10
No opinion	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	100	100	100

Whether or Not French and American Governments Are In Agreement on Several Issues

The Questions: *Thinking now about the Arab-Israeli conflict, would you say the French government's position on this issue is generally in agreement, or generally not in agreement with the U.S. position?*

And what about détente between Russia and the West -- would you say the French government's position on this issue is generally in agreement or generally not in agreement with the U.S. position?

And on the issue of limiting the spread of nuclear weapons, do you think France and the United States are generally in agreement or generally not in agreement?

Respondents in both France and the United States were asked whether they believe the governments of the two countries are generally in agreement or generally not in agreement on the following three issues: the Arab-Israeli conflict, détente between Russia and the West, and limiting the spread of nuclear weapons.

Of the three issues, the people of France and the United States expressed similar views only on limiting the spread of nuclear weapons. In both countries, slightly higher proportions believe France and the United States are generally in agreement than not in agreement on this issue. Specifically, 39% of the French indicated the two governments are in agreement and 35% reported they are not in agreement, whereas in the United States, the proportions expressing these opinions were 33% and 32% respectively.

Interesting results are revealed on the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In France, about one in three respondents (34%) reported the governments of France and the United States are generally not in agreement on this issue, whereas nearly as many (32%) believe the two governments are in agreement. In the United States, although about one in three (35%) also believe France and the United States are not in agreement on the Arab-Israeli conflict, only 15% believe there is agreement between the two countries. The higher incidence of no answers in the United States accounts for this difference.

Similarly, in response to the issue of détente between Russia and the West, a somewhat higher proportion of the French believe the governments of France and the United States are not in agreement than feel they are in agreement (38% vs. 32%). A similar proportion in America as in France reported the governments of the two countries do not see eye-to-eye on this issue (33%), however, again, Americans are much less likely to indicate the governments of the two countries are generally in agreement (21%) on the issue of lessening tensions between Russia and the West, but rather they were more inclined than the French not to express an opinion.

<u>Positions of French and American Governments</u>	<u>French Respondents</u> %	<u>American Respondents</u> %
<u>Arab-Israeli Conflict</u>		
Generally in agreement	(32)	15
Generally not in agreement	34	(35)
No opinion	34	50
Total	100	100
<u>Détente Between Russia and the West</u>		
Generally in agreement	32	21
Generally not in agreement	38	33
No opinion	30	46
Total	100	100
<u>Limiting the Spread of Nuclear Weapons</u>		
Generally in agreement	38	33
Generally not in agreement	35	32
No opinion	27	35
Total	100	100
Number of Interviews	(1005)	(1504)

As was revealed previously, similar proportions of French and American respondents reported the governments of the two countries are generally not in agreement on the issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict, détente between Russia and the West, and limiting the spread of nuclear weapons. However, as a result of higher proportions of Americans not stating their opinions, the incidence of believing the governments are in agreement was higher among the French.

A similar pattern is seen when these results are analyzed among French respondents of different education levels. On all the issues, regardless of the education of the respondent, about equal proportions reported the governments of France and the United States are not in agreement on the various issues. However, the incidence of indicating there is agreement between the two governments is highest among those with a university education and lowest among those with a primary school education. This resulted in the better educated being more likely to believe the governments are in agreement than not in agreement on the three issues, whereas generally the opposite is true among those with only a primary or secondary education.

<u>Position of French and American Governments</u>	<u>Education Of French Respondents</u>		
	<u>Primary</u> %	<u>Secondary</u> %	<u>University</u> %
<u>Arab-Israeli Conflict</u>			
Generally in agreement	28	31	42
Generally not in agreement	33	35	32
No opinion	39	34	26
Total	100	100	100
<u>Détente Between Russia and the West</u>			
Generally in agreement	25	33	41
Generally not in agreement	39	38	39
No opinion	36	29	20
Total	100	100	100
<u>Limiting the Spread of Nuclear Weapons</u>			
Generally in agreement	30	38	59
Generally not in agreement	34	36	36
No opinion	36	26	14
Total	100	100	100

greater the education, better percept in France than in U.S.

When these results are analyzed among Americans of different educational levels, a slightly different pattern emerges. Americans of all educational levels reported that the French and American governments generally disagree more than agree on the issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict and détente between Russia and the West. On these two questions, the only notable variation is an increase in the "no opinion" category as American educational levels decrease.

In contrast, college-educated and high school-educated Americans are equally inclined to report that France and the United States generally agree on nuclear arms control (36% each), whereas college graduates (42%) are much more likely than less well-educated Americans (28% - 31%) to report that the two governments generally disagree with regard to the spread of nuclear weapons.

<u>Position of French and American Governments</u>	<u>Education of American Respondents</u>		
	<u>College Graduate</u> %	<u>High School Graduate</u> %	<u>Less than High School Graduate</u> %
<u>Arab-Israeli Conflict</u>			
Generally in agreement	22	15	14
Generally not in agreement	42	36	30
No opinion	36	49	56
Total	100	100	100
<u>Détente Between Russia and the West</u>			
Generally in agreement	27	23	14
Generally not in agreement	39	33	31
No opinion	34	44	55
Total	100	100	100
<u>Limiting the Spread of Nuclear Weapons</u>			
Generally in agreement	36	36	25
Generally not in agreement	42	31	28
No opinion	22	33	47
Total	100	100	100

Americans of various ages also tend to hold slightly different opinions as to the agreement of the French and American governments on the issues of detente and arms control. While all Americans reported that the two governments disagree (33%) more than agree (21%) regarding detente with Russia, younger Americans 18 - 24 and 35 - 49 years of age are about equally inclined to mention agree as disagree. In contrast, Americans of other ages stated that France and the United States disagree considerably more often than agree on detente with Russia.

An even clearer division of opinion by age appears with regard to nuclear arms control. Overall, Americans are about equally inclined to report that the two governments agree (33%) or disagree (32%) on controlling nuclear weapons. However, younger Americans under 50 years of age mentioned that the two countries agree more than that they disagree, while older Americans are more apt to see the two countries as generally disagreeing on this issue.

Little difference in opinion by age appears among Americans on the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

<u>Positions of French and American Governments</u>	<u>Age of American Respondents</u>				
	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50-62</u>	<u>63 Years and Older</u>
	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Arab-Israeli Conflict</u>					
Generally in agreement	16	17	19	16	8
Generally not in agreement	34	34	32	40	36
No opinion	<u>50</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>56</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Détente Between Russia and the West</u>					
Generally in agreement	25	22	26	18	14
Generally not in agreement	28	32	29	42	36
No opinion	<u>47</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Limiting Spread of Nuclear Weapons</u>					
Generally in agreement	37	36	35	33	24
Generally not in agreement	22	32	28	38	32
No opinion	<u>35</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>44</u>
Total	100	100	100	100	100

DETAILED TABULAR ANALYSIS - FRENCH SURVEY

Faits et Opinions

25, rue Cambon - 75001 Paris
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RESULTS OF FRANCE / U. S. A. RELATIONS

JUNE 17, 1982

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SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

A TOTAL OF 1005 PHONE INTERVIEWS WITH RESPONDENTS 15 YEARS AND OVER WERE COMPLETED BETWEEN 10 - 14 JUNE INCLUSIVE.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED SAMPLE MAY BE FOUND ON PAGE 4

THERE ARE TWO SETS OF TABLES FOR EACH QUESTION. THE FIRST SET (PAGE 5 - PAGE 18) SHOWS A BREAKDOWN OF RESULTS BY SEX, AGE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, THE LATTER BEING DEFINED AS FOLLOWS :

- EDUCATION PRIMAIRE = PRIMARY EDUCATION
- EDUCATION SECONDAIRE = SECONDARY EDUCATION
- EDUCATION SUPÉRIEURE = UNIVERSITY LEVEL OR ABOVE

THE SECOND SET OF TABLES (PAGE 19 - PAGE 32) SHOWS A BREAKDOWN OF RESULTS BY THE SIZE OF LOCALITY AND BY THE 9 REGIONS IN FRANCE WHICH ARE ILLUSTRATED ON THE ENCLOSED MAP PAGE 3.

FRENCH VERSION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Diriez-vous que, depuis les dix dernières années, le prestige des Etats-Unis dans le monde a augmenté, a diminué ou est resté le même ?

- a augmenté 1
 - a diminué 2
 - est resté le même 3
 - ? 0

2. Diriez-vous que les relations de la France avec les Etats-Unis se sont améliorées, détériorées, ou sont restées les mêmes depuis que François Mitterrand a été élu Président de la République ?

- se sont améliorées 1
 - se sont détériorées 2
 - sont restées les mêmes 3
 - ? 0

3. Quel degré de confiance avez-vous dans la capacité des Etats-Unis à traiter raisonnablement les problèmes mondiaux actuels ?

- confiance 1
 - pas confiance 2
 - ? 0

4. Pensez-vous qu'il existe aujourd'hui entre la France et les Etats-Unis une alliance militaire comme il en a existé dans le passé, ou pensez-vous que cette alliance militaire n'existe plus ?

- comme par le passé 1
 - n'existe plus 2
 - ? 3

5. Diriez-vous que dans les affaires mondiales, les actions des Etats-Unis sont en accord avec leurs discours, ou que ce qu'ils disent et ce qu'ils font est trop souvent différent ?

- actions en accord avec leurs discours 1
 - trop souvent différent 2
 - ? 3

6. A votre avis, les Etats-Unis nous donnent-ils plutôt de bons exemples ou plutôt de mauvais exemples en ce qui concerne :

	bons exemples	mauvais exemples	?
- l'effort de recherche scientifique	1	2	0
- l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes	1	2	0
- l'effort en faveur des pays du tiers monde	1	2	0
- la réduction des inégalités sociales	1	2	0
- l'éducation des enfants	1	2	0

7. Entre le Président actuel des Etats-Unis, Ronald REAGAN et son prédécesseur, le Président Jimmy CARTER, lequel des deux a été, selon vous, le plus amical envers la France

- Ronald REAGAN 1
 - Jimmy CARTER 2
 - ? 0

8. Parmi les choses suivantes, quelles sont celles, qui, selon vous, expliquent le mieux la politique étrangère des Etats-Unis ? (Inverser l'ordre des items cités, une fois sur deux) (plusieurs réponses possibles)

- favoriser le développement de la démocratie dans le monde 1
 - prévenir l'extension du communisme 2
 - maintenir la paix dans le monde 3
 - protéger et étendre les affaires et les investissements américains dans le monde 4
 - imposer ses volontés au reste du monde 5
 - ? 0

9a. En pensant maintenant au conflit Israélo-Arabe, diriez-vous que la position du gouvernement français sur ce sujet est généralement en accord ou généralement en désaccord avec la position des Etats-Unis ?

9b. Et à propos de la détente entre l'U.R.S.S. et l'OUEST ?

9c. Et à propos de la limitation de l'extension des armes nucléaires ?

	Généralement		?
	en accord	en désaccord	
- conflit Israélo-Arabe	1	2	0
- détente entre l'U.R.S.S. et l'OUEST	1	2	0
- limitation de l'extension des armes nucléaires	1	2	0

CARACTÉRISTIQUES

A. SEXE

- Homme 1
 - Femme 2

B. AGE

- 15 à 24 ans 1
 - 25 à 34 ans 2
 - 35 à 49 ans 3
 - 50 à 64 ans 4
 - 65 ans et plus 5

C. PROFESSION DE LA PERSONNE INTERROGÉE

(noter en clair)

- agriculteur 1
 - patron de l'industrie et du commerce, cadre supérieur, profession libérale 2
 - employé, cadre moyen 3
 - ouvrier, personnel de service 4
 - inactif 5

D. ETES-VOUS LE CHEF DE FAMILLE DE VOTRE FOY

- OUI 1
 - NON 2

E. SI NON, LA PROFESSION DU CHEF DE FAMILLE (noter en clair)

- agriculteur 1
 - patron de l'industrie et du commerce, cadre supérieur, profession libérale 2
 - employé, cadre moyen 3
 - ouvrier, personnel de service 4
 - inactif 5

F. Quel est le niveau du dernier établissement d'enseignement que vous avez fréquenté ?

- primaire 1
 - secondaire 2
 - supérieur 3
 - ? 0

G. HABITAT (1)

- Rural (CC1) 1
 - CC2 2
 - CC3 3
 - CC4 4
 - CC5 5

H. REGION (1)

- Ile de France 1
 - Bassin Parisien Ouest 2
 - Bassin Parisien Est 3
 - Nord 4
 - Est 5
 - Ouest 6
 - Sud Ouest 7
 - Sud Est 8
 - Méditerranée 9

Date de l'interview []

NON OPERATEUR []

(1) Noter les indications figurant sur le bords de l'adresse.

FRANCE 9 ZEAT
(ZONES D'ETUDES ET D'AMENAGEMENT DU
TERRITOIRE)



TESTEL | IMAGE DES ETATS-UNIS |

	BRUT OBSERVE	BRUT THEORIQUE	BRUT REDRESSE	POUR. OBSERVE	POURC. THEORIQUE	POURC. REDRESSE
SEXE						
HOMME	462	485	486	45.61	48.30	48.32
FEMME	551	520	519	54.39	51.70	51.68
TOTAL	1013	1005	1005	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGE						
15-24 ANS						
25-34 ANS	191	209	208	18.84	20.80	20.72
35-49 ANS	202	184	183	19.92	18.30	18.23
50-64 ANS	265	237	236	26.13	23.60	23.50
65 ANS ET +	210	190	190	21.50	18.90	18.91
TOTAL	138	185	187	13.61	18.40	18.65
TOTAL	1014	1005	1005	100.00	100.00	100.00
PROFESSION *CHEF DE FAMILLE						
AGRICULTEUR	76	84	85	7.54	8.40	8.48
PATRON CADRE SUP. PRF LIB.	204	144	143	20.24	14.30	14.27
EMPLOYE CADRE MOYEN	255	188	188	25.30	18.70	18.68
OUVRIER	255	322	321	25.30	32.00	31.97
INACTIF	218	267	267	21.63	26.60	26.60
TOTAL	1008	1005	1005	100.00	100.00	100.00
TAILLE *COMMUNE						
COMM. RURALE	263	273	274	25.99	27.20	27.27
M. DE 20.000	133	151	151	13.14	15.00	15.04
20-100.000	134	131	131	13.24	13.00	13.03
+ DE 100.000	296	282	284	29.25	28.10	28.24
AGGLO PARIS	186	168	165	18.38	16.70	16.42
TOTAL	1012	1005	1005	100.00	100.00	100.00
REGION						
ILE DE FRANCE	220	194	194	21.70	19.30	19.30
BASSIN PARISIEN OUEST	89	95	95	8.78	9.50	9.50
BASSIN PARISIEN EST	93	86	86	9.17	8.60	8.60
NORD	82	72	72	8.09	7.20	7.20
EST	109	91	91	10.75	9.10	9.10
OUEST	141	130	130	13.91	12.90	12.90
SUD-OUEST	88	110	110	8.68	10.90	10.90
SUD-EST	86	118	118	8.48	11.70	11.70
MEDITERRANEE	106	109	109	10.45	10.80	10.80
TOTAL	1014	1005	1005	100.00	100.00	100.00

EXEMPLE

	SEXE							PROFESSION					NIVEAU D'ETUDE				ENS. INTERROGES		
	HOMME		FEMME		AGE			CHIEF DE FAMILLE											
	M	F	M	F	15-24 ANS	25-34 ANS	35-44 ANS	45-54 ANS	55-64 ANS	65 ANS	AGRI- CULTEUR	INDUSTRIEL	COMMERCE	PROFESSEUR	LIBERALE	1945		1950	1955
34. L'EXEMPLE DES F.M. EN MATIERE DE ...																			
HOMMES AGES																			
EFFORTS RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
EGALITE HOMMES-FEMMES																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
EFFORTS TIERCE MONDE																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
REDUCTION INEGALITES																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
EDUCATION ENFANTS																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
S.D.																			
ENS. INTERROGES																			
PROFILS VERTICAUX																			
EFFORTS RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
EGALITE HOMMES-FEMMES																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
EFFORTS TIERCE MONDE																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
REDUCTION INEGALITES																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
EDUCATION ENFANTS																			
BONS EXEMPLES																			
MAUVAIS EXEMPLES																			
N.S.P.																			
S.D.																			
ENS. INTERROGES																			

ENSEMBLE

	SEXE		AGE					PROFESSION					NIVEAU D'ETUDES			ENS. INTERROGES
	HOMME	FEMME	15-24 ANS	25-34 ANS	35-49 ANS	50-64 ANS	65 ANS ET +	AGRI- CUL- TEUR	PA- TRON CADRE SUP. PRE- LIEU.	EMPL. OUVRI- ER	INAC- TIF	PRI- MAIRE	SECON- DAIRE	SUPE- RIEUR		
	ME	ME	ANS	ANS	ANS	ANS	ANS	TEUR	CADRE SUP. PRE- LIEU.	ER	TIF	MAIRE	DAIRE	RIEUR		
NOMBRES BRUTS																
SEXE																
HOMME	486	0	111	89	108	91	87	36	74	84	167	126	146	236	100	486
FEMME	0	519	97	94	128	99	100	50	70	104	155	141	192	227	96	519
S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENS. INTERROGES	486	519	208	183	236	190	187	85	143	188	321	267	338	463	196	1005
AGE																
15-24 ANS	111	97	208	0	0	0	0	26	33	38	86	25	7	143	54	208
25-34 ANS	89	94	0	183	0	0	0	7	37	46	63	10	33	92	56	183
35-49 ANS	108	128	0	0	236	0	0	25	54	48	99	10	78	112	45	236
50-64 ANS	91	99	0	0	0	190	0	23	18	27	61	61	101	73	15	190
65 ANS ET +	87	100	0	0	0	0	187	4	3	8	12	161	119	42	25	187
S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENS. INTERROGES	486	519	208	183	236	190	187	85	143	188	321	267	338	463	196	1005
PROFILS VERTICAUX																
SEXE																
HOMME	100.0	.0	53.2	48.6	45.6	48.0	46.4	41.9	51.5	44.5	51.8	47.2	43.2	51.0	51.0	48.3
FEMME	.0	100.0	46.8	51.4	54.4	52.0	53.6	58.1	48.5	55.5	48.2	52.8	56.8	49.0	49.0	51.7
S.R.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
ENS. INTERROGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE																
15-24 ANS	22.8	18.8	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	30.1	22.7	20.4	26.9	9.5	2.1	31.0	27.8	20.7
25-34 ANS	18.3	18.1	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	8.3	25.5	35.3	19.6	3.8	9.9	20.0	28.8	18.2
35-49 ANS	22.2	24.7	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	29.7	37.7	25.8	30.7	3.6	23.1	24.2	23.0	23.5
50-64 ANS	18.8	19.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	27.1	12.4	14.3	19.0	22.9	29.8	15.8	7.6	18.9
65 ANS ET +	17.9	19.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	4.8	1.7	4.1	3.8	60.2	35.1	9.0	12.8	18.7
S.R.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
ENS. INTERROGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ENSEMBLE

REGION	SEXES		AGE					PROFESSION					NIVEAU D'ETUDES				ENS. INTERROGES		
	HOM	FEM	15-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65	CHEF DE FAMILLE				INAC	PRI	SECON	SUPE				
	MF	FE	ANS	ANS	ANS	ANS	ANS	AGRI	PA	EMPL	OUVRI					ER		HAIRE	DAIRE
NOMBRES BRUTS																			
ILE DE FRANCE	95	98	69	66	47	33	20	0	42	46	70	35	38	94	60				194
BASSIN PARISIEN OUEST	45	50	16	26	22	13	18	12	13	13	36	22	42	38	15				95
BASSIN PARISIEN EST	45	41	22	14	15	15	21	8	9	15	28	27	38	37	11				86
NORD	30	42	7	19	20	14	11	6	11	20	25	11	28	32	11				72
EST	50	41	22	13	29	15	13	8	5	21	37	21	29	49	13				91
OUEST	63	67	26	16	34	25	28	30	16	13	35	36	57	56	16				130
SUD-OUEST	57	52	19	14	25	28	24	14	13	17	35	30	48	45	17				110
SUD-EST	50	67	26	24	20	21	27	3	14	24	33	43	37	59	21				118
MEDITERRANEE	48	60	20	11	24	26	26	5	20	18	22	43	22	53	32				109
S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
ENS. INTERROGES	496	519	208	183	236	190	187	85	143	188	321	267	338	463	196				1005
PROFILS VERTICAUX																			
ILE DE FRANCE	19.8	19.7	22.9	25.1	20.1	17.1	10.8	.0	29.3	24.7	21.9	13.1	11.3	20.3	30.8				19.3
BASSIN PARISIEN OUEST	9.3	9.7	7.8	14.0	9.4	6.8	9.8	14.4	8.9	7.0	11.1	8.1	12.3	8.3	7.8				9.5
BASSIN PARISIEN EST	9.4	7.9	10.7	7.4	6.2	7.7	11.2	9.0	6.4	7.9	8.8	10.0	11.1	7.9	5.5				9.6
NORD	6.2	8.1	4.2	10.5	8.4	7.3	5.7	6.6	7.6	10.5	7.9	4.0	8.2	6.9	5.7				7.2
EST	10.4	7.9	10.5	7.2	12.1	8.0	6.7	9.2	3.8	11.2	11.4	7.7	8.6	10.7	6.6				9.1
OUEST	12.9	12.9	12.4	9.0	14.6	13.3	14.8	34.8	11.4	6.7	10.8	13.6	16.8	12.0	8.2				12.9
SUD-OUEST	11.8	10.1	9.1	7.8	10.4	14.8	12.6	16.5	0.9	9.3	10.9	11.3	14.2	9.7	8.4				10.9
SUD-EST	10.4	13.0	12.5	12.9	8.4	11.0	14.4	3.5	9.8	13.0	10.4	16.0	10.8	12.7	10.7				11.7
MEDITERRANEE	9.9	11.6	9.8	6.0	10.4	13.9	14.0	6.1	14.0	9.7	6.8	16.2	6.6	11.4	16.3				10.8
S.R.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0				.0
ENS. INTERROGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0

DETAILED TABULAR ANALYSIS - AMERICAN SURVEY

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RATING OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE					EDUCATION			RACE	
		MALE	FEMALE	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-49 YEARS	50-62 YEARS	63 YRS & OVER	COL- LEGE GRAD	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	WHITE	NON- WHITE
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	1216	1345	463	530	592	480	484	344	1500	713	2229	332
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RATING OF GERMAN PEOPLE													
+5 - FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	495	241	254	54	79	106	105	147	63	236	195	430	65
	19.3	19.8	18.9	11.7	14.9	17.9	21.9	30.4	18.3	15.7	27.3	19.3	19.6
+4	352	186	166	55	80	75	70	71	56	205	91	323	29
	13.7	15.3	12.3	11.9	15.1	12.7	14.6	14.7	16.3	13.7	12.8	14.5	8.7
+3	562	262	300	84	126	142	116	93	87	352	123	520	42
	21.9	21.5	22.3	18.1	23.8	24.0	24.2	19.2	25.3	23.5	17.3	23.3	12.7
+2	362	184	178	90	84	85	64	39	51	235	76	327	35
	14.1	15.1	13.2	19.4	15.8	14.4	13.3	8.1	14.8	15.7	10.7	14.7	10.5
+1	331	141	190	59	89	81	49	51	42	219	69	279	52
	12.9	11.6	14.1	12.7	16.8	13.7	10.2	10.5	12.2	14.6	9.7	12.5	15.7
-1	105	55	50	36	21	30	9	9	14	64	27	89	16
	4.1	4.5	3.7	7.8	4.0	5.1	1.9	1.9	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.8
-2	55	30	25	10	13	16	4	12	6	39	7	48	7
	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	.8	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.0	2.2	2.1
-3	44	17	27	14	4	10	12	3	2	28	14	35	9
	1.7	1.4	2.0	3.0	.8	1.7	2.5	.6	.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.7
-4	22	11	11	9	4	1	5	3	1	17	4	20	2
	.9	.9	.8	1.9	.8	.2	1.0	.6	.3	1.1	.6	.9	.6
-5 - FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	69	19	50	16	6	13	22	11	1	32	36	38	31
	2.7	1.6	3.7	3.5	1.1	2.2	4.6	2.3	.3	2.1	5.0	1.7	9.3
DON'T KNOW	164	70	94	36	24	33	24	45	19	73	71	120	44
	6.4	5.8	7.0	7.8	4.5	5.6	5.0	9.3	5.5	4.9	10.0	5.4	13.3
MEAN	2.44	2.56	2.32	1.80	2.46	2.41	2.52	3.00	2.77	2.31	2.57	2.55	1.63
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.36	2.23	2.47	2.54	2.07	2.24	2.54	2.29	1.84	2.28	2.71	2.71	3.13
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	759	745	212	321	358	296	305	250	887	363	1316	188

RATING OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME					OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				REGION			
	TOTAL	\$30000 & OVER	\$20K - \$29999	\$10K - \$19999	UNDER \$10000	PROF & BUS	CLER & SALES	MANUAL LABOR	NON-LABOR FORCE	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	494	504	853	576	691	172	924	528	675	696	710	480
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RATING OF GERMAN PEOPLE													
+5 - FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	495	73	90	191	117	111	29	159	159	112	136	135	112
	19.3	14.8	17.9	22.4	20.3	16.1	16.9	17.2	30.1	16.6	19.5	19.0	23.3
+4	352	76	68	110	76	109	20	115	72	87	111	96	58
	13.7	15.4	13.5	12.9	13.2	15.8	11.6	12.4	13.6	12.9	15.9	13.5	12.1
+3	562	120	115	192	111	171	41	199	103	166	174	132	90
	21.9	24.3	22.8	22.5	19.3	24.7	23.8	21.5	19.5	24.6	25.0	18.6	18.8
+2	362	74	97	113	56	104	25	157	39	83	108	93	78
	14.1	15.0	19.2	13.2	9.7	15.1	14.5	17.0	7.4	12.3	15.5	13.1	16.3
+1	331	89	66	94	72	101	31	124	52	94	78	90	69
	12.9	18.0	13.1	11.0	12.5	14.6	18.0	13.4	9.8	13.9	11.2	12.7	14.4
-1	105	21	14	41	19	42	10	36	7	28	8	53	16
	4.1	4.3	2.8	4.8	3.3	6.1	5.8	3.9	1.3	4.1	1.1	7.5	3.3
-2	55	16	7	22	9	16	5	19	12	24	8	9	14
	2.1	3.2	1.4	2.6	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.3	3.6	1.1	1.3	2.9
-3	44	5	8	12	16	4	2	20	10	16	8	13	7
	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.4	2.8	.6	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.6	1.5
-4	22	3	3	9	4	7	-	4	6	4	-	13	5
	.9	.6	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	-	.4	1.1	.6	-	1.8	1.0
-5 - FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	69	3	13	23	29	4	3	42	15	26	20	17	6
	2.7	.6	2.6	2.7	5.0	.6	1.7	4.5	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.4	1.3
DON'T KNOW	164	14	23	46	67	22	6	49	53	35	45	59	25
	6.4	2.8	4.6	5.4	11.6	3.2	3.5	5.3	10.0	5.2	6.5	8.3	9.2
MEAN	2.44	2.44	2.49	2.50	2.28	2.51	2.34	2.21	2.87	2.18	2.75	2.28	2.58
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.36	1.99	2.20	2.41	2.72	2.01	2.13	2.50	2.49	2.51	2.12	2.48	2.22
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	317	286	492	334	417	94	518	327	404	407	405	284

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

RATING OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	PARTY I.D.				RELIGION			CITY SIZE			FEELING TOWARD FRANCE		
	TOTAL	REPUB- LICAN	DEMO- CRAT	INDE- PEN- DENT	PRO- TES- TANT	CATHO- LIC	ALL OTHER	CEN- TRAL CITY	SUBURB	NON- SMSA	VERY FRIEND -LY	FRIEND -LY	NOT FRIEND -LY
WEIGHTED BASE	2961 100.0	683 100.0	1119 100.0	677 100.0	1470 100.0	744 100.0	347 100.0	832 100.0	889 100.0	840 100.0	568 100.0	1422 100.0	367 100.0
RATING OF GERMAN PEOPLE													
+5 = FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	495 19.3	151 22.1	205 18.3	109 16.1	287 19.5	133 17.9	75 21.6	186 22.4	158 17.8	151 18.0	320 56.3	120 8.4	43 11.7
+4	352 13.7	90 13.2	158 14.1	98 14.5	198 13.5	118 15.9	36 10.4	107 12.9	110 12.4	135 16.1	142 25.0	171 12.0	28 7.6
+3	562 21.9	166 24.3	217 19.4	162 23.9	337 22.9	159 21.4	66 19.0	157 18.9	231 26.0	174 20.7	51 9.0	437 30.7	60 16.3
+2	362 14.1	99 14.5	141 12.6	119 17.6	194 13.2	122 16.4	46 13.3	109 13.1	140 15.7	113 13.5	24 4.2	288 20.3	48 13.1
+1	331 12.9	71 10.4	164 14.7	88 13.0	186 12.7	93 12.5	52 15.0	99 11.9	129 14.4	104 12.4	14 2.5	270 19.0	46 12.5
-1	105 4.1	33 4.8	50 4.5	17 2.5	58 3.9	20 2.7	27 7.8	33 4.0	26 2.9	46 5.5	1 .2	59 4.1	45 12.3
-2	55 2.1	15 2.2	25 2.2	15 2.2	27 1.8	21 2.8	7 2.0	15 1.8	24 2.7	16 1.9	4 .7	11 .8	34 9.3
-3	44 1.7	7 1.0	31 2.8	6 .9	20 1.4	21 2.8	3 .9	16 1.9	11 1.2	17 2.0	6 1.1	19 1.3	19 5.2
-4	22 .9	8 1.2	5 .4	9 1.3	11 .7	9 1.2	2 .6	4 .5	4 .4	14 1.7	-	7 .5	14 3.8
-5 = FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	69 2.7	14 2.0	41 3.7	12 1.8	35 2.4	19 2.6	15 4.3	31 3.7	14 1.6	24 2.9	3 .5	34 2.4	28 7.6
DON'T KNOW	164 6.4	29 4.2	82 7.3	42 6.2	117 8.0	29 3.9	18 5.2	75 9.0	43 4.8	46 5.5	3 .5	6 .4	2 .5
MEAN	2.44	2.59	2.25	2.50	2.53	2.37	2.21	2.46	2.53	2.32	4.14	2.19	.78
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.36	2.28	2.52	2.14	2.28	2.40	2.56	2.51	2.09	2.47	1.51	1.97	3.03
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	398	644	416	870	439	195	489	551	464	331	829	283

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

RATING OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE					EDUCATION			RACE	
		MALE	FEMALE	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-49 YEARS	50-62 YEARS	63 YRS & OVER	COL- LEGE GRAD	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	WHITE	NON- WHITE
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	1216 100.0	1345 100.0	463 100.0	530 100.0	592 100.0	480 100.0	484 100.0	344 100.0	1500 100.0	713 100.0	2229 100.0	332 100.0
RATING OF FRENCH PEOPLE													
+5 - FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	330 12.9	144 11.8	186 13.8	41 8.9	68 12.8	77 13.0	64 13.3	76 15.7	43 12.5	169 11.3	117 16.4	289 12.8	45 13.6
+4	238 9.3	93 7.6	145 10.8	48 10.4	39 7.4	46 7.8	58 12.1	46 9.5	12 3.5	148 9.9	78 10.9	206 9.2	32 9.6
+3	537 21.0	246 20.2	291 21.6	103 22.2	126 23.8	139 23.5	85 17.7	83 17.1	68 19.8	324 21.6	145 20.3	475 21.3	62 18.7
+2	468 18.3	240 19.7	228 17.0	118 25.5	119 22.5	110 18.6	55 11.5	64 13.2	59 17.2	306 20.4	103 14.4	403 18.1	65 19.6
+1	417 16.3	206 16.9	211 15.7	67 14.5	91 17.2	96 16.2	89 18.5	74 15.3	68 19.8	256 17.1	91 12.8	385 17.3	32 9.6
-1	126 4.9	67 5.5	59 4.4	20 4.3	31 5.8	25 4.2	36 7.5	14 2.9	31 9.0	77 5.1	18 2.5	114 5.1	12 3.6
-2	84 3.3	53 4.4	31 2.3	13 2.8	8 1.5	28 4.7	16 3.3	19 3.9	16 4.7	49 3.3	19 2.7	72 3.2	12 3.6
-3	72 2.8	39 3.2	33 2.5	9 1.9	10 1.9	9 1.5	22 4.6	21 4.3	14 4.1	36 2.4	22 3.1	63 2.8	9 2.7
-4	31 1.2	20 1.6	11 .8	9 1.9	6 1.1	2 .3	4 .8	9 1.9	7 2.0	15 1.0	9 1.3	28 1.3	3 .9
-5 - FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	54 2.1	30 2.5	24 1.8	2 .4	5 .9	18 3.0	15 3.1	14 2.9	5 1.5	39 2.6	10 1.4	43 1.9	11 3.3
DON'T KNOW	204 8.0	78 6.4	126 9.4	33 7.1	27 5.1	42 7.1	36 7.5	64 13.2	21 6.1	81 5.4	101 14.2	155 7.0	49 14.8
MEAN	1.99	1.75	2.19	2.07	2.14	1.99	1.76	1.89	1.53	1.93	2.32	1.97	2.02
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.33	2.42	2.24	2.02	2.04	2.32	2.58	2.66	2.41	2.30	2.34	2.31	2.51
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	759	745	212	321	358	296	305	250	887	363	1316	188

RATING OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

WEIGHTED BASE	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME					OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				REGION			
	TOTAL	\$30000 & OVER	\$20000 - \$29999	\$10000 - \$19999	UNDER \$10000	PROF & BUS	CLER & SALES	MANUAL LABOR	NON-LABOR FORCE	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
	2561 100.0	494 100.0	504 100.0	853 100.0	576 100.0	691 100.0	172 100.0	924 100.0	528 100.0	675 100.0	696 100.0	710 100.0	480 100.0
RATING OF FRENCH PEOPLE													
+5 - FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	330 12.9	43 8.7	61 12.1	122 14.3	85 14.8	69 10.0	29 16.9	114 12.3	94 17.8	84 12.4	76 10.9	67 12.3	83 17.3
+4	238 9.3	39 7.9	53 10.5	82 9.6	52 9.0	65 9.4	8 4.7	98 10.6	49 9.3	53 7.9	48 6.9	82 11.5	55 11.5
+3	537 21.0	93 18.8	110 21.8	205 24.0	100 17.4	143 20.7	39 22.7	213 23.1	92 17.4	154 22.8	166 23.9	122 17.2	95 19.8
+2	468 18.3	96 19.4	101 20.0	137 16.1	108 18.8	150 21.7	42 24.4	178 19.3	60 11.4	120 17.8	155 22.3	140 19.7	53 11.0
+1	417 16.3	112 22.7	84 16.7	126 14.8	77 13.4	128 18.5	32 18.6	141 15.3	76 14.4	129 19.1	105 15.1	114 16.1	69 14.4
-1	126 4.9	30 6.1	20 4.0	49 5.7	20 3.5	42 6.1	8 4.7	51 5.5	17 3.2	24 3.6	42 6.0	32 4.5	26 5.8
-2	84 3.3	24 4.9	23 4.6	22 2.6	9 1.6	34 4.9	3 1.7	12 1.3	18 3.4	14 2.1	17 2.4	28 3.9	25 5.2
-3	72 2.8	17 3.4	13 2.6	16 1.9	25 4.3	19 2.7	5 2.9	19 2.1	26 4.9	21 3.1	11 1.6	70 2.8	20 4.2
-4	91 1.2	7 1.4	1 .2	15 1.8	7 1.2	6 .9	1 .6	15 1.6	4 .8	11 1.6	9 1.3	9 1.1	2 .4
-5 - FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	54 2.1	11 2.2	11 2.2	17 2.0	14 2.4	12 1.7	1 .6	19 2.1	18 3.4	22 3.3	3 .4	14 2.0	15 3.1
DON'T KNOW	204 8.0	22 4.5	27 5.4	62 7.3	79 13.7	23 3.3	4 2.3	64 6.9	74 14.0	43 6.4	64 9.2	62 8.7	35 7.3
MEAN	1.98	1.57	2.03	2.11	2.04	1.81	2.21	2.11	1.98	1.89	2.10	1.96	1.96
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.33	2.31	2.24	2.33	2.47	2.23	2.02	2.24	2.71	2.41	1.99	2.35	2.63
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	317	266	497	334	417	94	518	327	408	407	405	284

RATING OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	PARTY I.D.				RELIGION			CITY SIZE			FEELING TOWARD FRANCE		
	TOTAL	REPUB- LICAN	DEMOC- RAT	INDEF- PEN- DENT	PRO- TES- TANT	CATHO- LIC	ALL OTHER	CEN- TRAL CITY	SUBURB	NON- SMSA	VERY FRIEND -LY	FRIEND -LY	NOT FRIEND -LY
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	683 100.0	1119 100.0	677 100.0	1470 100.0	744 100.0	347 100.0	832 100.0	889 100.0	840 100.0	568 100.0	1422 100.0	367 100.0
RATING OF FRENCH PEOPLE													
+5 - FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	930 12.9	92 13.5	147 13.1	66 9.7	175 11.9	102 13.7	53 15.3	125 15.0	101 11.4	104 12.4	330 58.1	-	-
+4	238 9.3	54 7.9	115 10.3	61 9.0	144 9.8	73 9.8	21 6.1	99 11.9	57 6.4	82 9.8	238 41.9	-	-
+3	537 21.0	149 21.8	231 20.6	141 20.8	303 20.6	172 23.1	62 17.9	157 18.9	205 23.1	175 20.8	-	537 37.8	-
+2	468 18.3	122 17.9	200 17.9	138 20.4	246 16.7	133 17.9	89 25.6	139 16.7	180 20.2	149 17.7	-	468 32.9	-
+1	417 16.3	122 17.9	169 15.1	117 17.3	241 16.4	131 17.6	45 13.0	105 12.6	162 18.2	150 17.9	-	417 29.3	-
-1	126 4.9	32 4.7	56 5.0	38 5.6	81 5.5	27 3.6	18 5.2	60 7.2	34 3.8	32 3.8	-	-	126 34.3
-2	84 3.3	31 4.5	31 2.8	22 3.2	48 3.3	28 3.8	8 2.3	27 3.2	33 3.7	24 2.9	-	-	84 22.9
-3	72 2.8	16 2.3	33 2.9	20 3.0	35 2.4	24 3.2	13 3.7	16 1.9	29 3.3	27 3.2	-	-	72 19.6
-4	31 1.2	9 1.3	12 1.1	10 1.5	16 1.1	10 1.3	5 1.4	10 1.2	10 1.1	11 1.3	-	-	31 8.4
-5 - FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	54 2.1	16 2.3	25 2.2	13 1.9	40 2.7	6 .8	8 2.3	15 1.8	18 2.0	21 2.5	-	-	54 14.7
DON'T KNOW	204 8.0	40 5.9	100 8.9	51 7.5	141 9.6	38 5.1	25 7.2	79 9.5	60 6.7	65 7.7	-	-	-
MEAN	1.98	1.01	2.03	1.83	1.92	2.11	1.94	2.12	1.87	1.95	4.58	2.08	2.46
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.33	2.37	2.35	2.28	2.36	2.21	2.40	2.37	2.27	2.37	.50	.62	1.41
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	398	644	412	870	439	195	489	551	464	331	629	233

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

RATING OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	SEX		AGE					EDUCATION			RACE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-49 YEARS	50-62 YEARS	63 YRS & OVER	COL- LEGE GRAD	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	WHITE	NON- WHITE
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	1216 100.0	1345 100.0	463 100.0	530 100.0	592 100.0	480 100.0	484 100.0	344 100.0	1500 100.0	713 100.0	2229 100.0	332 100.0
<u>RATING OF BRITISH PEOPLE</u>													
+5 - FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	578 22.6	277 22.8	301 22.4	78 16.8	115 21.7	139 23.5	131 27.3	113 23.3	86 25.0	316 21.1	176 24.7	514 23.1	64 19.3
+4	448 17.5	226 18.6	222 16.5	82 17.7	106 20.0	106 17.9	79 16.5	71 14.7	75 21.8	263 17.5	109 15.3	403 18.1	45 13.6
+3	552 21.6	271 22.3	281 20.9	104 22.5	124 23.4	130 22.0	90 18.8	102 21.1	76 22.1	353 23.5	123 17.3	419 21.9	63 19.0
+2	326 12.7	140 13.2	166 12.3	63 13.6	55 10.4	85 14.4	59 12.3	63 13.0	40 11.6	196 13.1	89 12.5	297 13.3	29 8.7
+1	295 11.5	126 10.4	169 12.6	54 11.7	67 12.6	65 11.0	53 11.0	56 11.6	34 9.9	183 12.2	77 10.8	254 11.4	41 12.3
-1	71 2.8	42 3.5	29 2.2	13 2.8	24 4.5	16 2.7	11 2.3	7 1.4	9 2.6	47 3.1	15 2.1	53 2.4	18 5.4
-2	34 1.3	7 .6	27 2.0	12 2.6	3 .6	4 .7	8 1.7	6 1.2	3 .9	25 1.7	6 .8	33 1.5	1 .3
-3	33 1.3	15 1.2	18 1.3	14 3.0	5 .9	4 .7	3 .6	7 1.4	-	9 .6	24 3.4	26 1.2	7 2.1
-4	32 1.2	14 1.2	18 1.3	7 1.5	8 1.5	2 .3	14 2.9	1 .2	3 .9	25 1.7	4 .6	21 .9	11 3.3
-5 - FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	29 1.1	16 1.3	13 1.0	4 .9	2 .4	6 1.0	8 1.7	9 1.9	1 .3	15 1.0	13 1.8	21 .9	8 2.4
DON'T KNOW	163 6.4	62 5.1	101 7.5	32 6.9	21 4.0	38 5.9	24 5.0	49 10.1	17 4.9	68 4.5	77 10.8	118 5.3	45 13.6
MEAN	2.87	2.87	2.78	2.51	2.87	3.00	2.81	2.87	3.18	2.77	2.77	2.89	2.31
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.12	2.09	2.14	2.25	2.00	1.88	2.35	2.11	1.76	2.09	2.32	2.04	2.62
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	759	745	212	321	358	296	305	250	887	363	1316	188

PERCENTAGES ROUNDED

RATING OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME					OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				REGION			
	TOTAL	\$30000 & OVFR	\$20K - \$29999	\$10K - \$19999	UNDER \$10000	PROF & BUS	CLER & SALES	MANUAL LABOR	NON-LABOR FORCE	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	494 100.0	504 100.0	853 100.0	576 100.0	691 100.0	172 100.0	924 100.0	528 100.0	675 100.0	696 100.0	710 100.0	480 100.0
RATING OF BRITISH PEOPLE													
+5 - FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	578 22.6	120 24.3	107 21.2	178 20.9	138 24.0	153 22.1	41 23.8	194 21.0	134 25.4	127 18.8	143 20.5	195 27.5	113 23.5
+4	448 17.5	97 19.6	110 21.8	150 17.6	70 12.2	143 20.7	28 16.3	167 18.1	84 15.9	120 17.8	119 17.1	127 17.9	82 17.1
+3	552 21.6	116 23.5	98 19.4	194 22.7	127 22.0	149 21.6	37 21.5	222 24.0	95 18.0	156 23.1	196 22.4	132 18.6	108 22.5
+2	326 12.7	54 10.9	66 13.1	124 14.5	53 9.2	114 16.5	23 13.4	96 10.4	61 11.6	82 12.1	95 13.6	101 14.2	48 10.0
+1	295 11.5	63 12.8	69 13.7	84 9.8	67 11.6	80 11.6	26 15.1	105 11.4	58 11.0	100 14.8	87 12.5	47 6.6	61 12.7
-1	71 2.8	16 3.2	14 2.8	18 2.1	21 3.6	13 1.9	6 3.5	31 3.4	10 1.9	21 3.1	14 2.0	22 3.1	14 2.9
-2	34 1.3	9 1.8	4 .8	12 1.4	7 1.2	6 .9	1 .6	15 1.6	9 1.7	11 1.6	4 .6	6 .8	13 2.7
-3	33 1.3	-	5 1.0	15 1.8	12 2.1	6 .9	3 1.7	19 2.1	5 .9	8 .9	9 1.3	14 2.0	4 .8
-4	32 1.2	4 .8	9 1.8	17 2.0	2 .3	8 1.2	3 1.7	15 1.6	5 .9	10 1.3	10 1.4	6 .8	6 1.3
-5 - FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	29 1.1	4 .8	5 1.0	15 1.8	5 .9	2 .3	-	13 1.4	9 1.7	11 1.6	11 1.6	4 .6	3 .6
DON'T KNOW	163 6.4	11 2.2	17 3.4	46 5.4	74 12.8	17 2.5	4 2.3	47 5.1	58 11.0	31 4.6	48 6.9	56 7.9	28 5.8
MEAN	2.82	2.98	2.82	2.69	2.83	2.98	2.80	2.69	2.90	2.63	2.77	3.07	2.84
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.12	1.93	2.08	2.27	2.13	1.83	2.02	2.26	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.05	2.09
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1904	317	286	492	334	417	94	518	327	408	407	405	284

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

RATING OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	PARTY I.D.			RELIGION			CITY SIZE			FEELING TOWARD FRANCE			
	TOTAL	REPU- BLICAN	DEMO- CRAT	INDE- PEN- DENT	PRO- TES- TANT	CATHO- LIC	ALL OTHER	CEN- TRAL CITY	SUBURB	NON- SMSA	VERY FRIEND -LY	FRIEND -LY	NOT FRIEND -LY
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	683 100.0	1119 100.0	677 100.0	1470 100.0	744 100.0	347 100.0	832 100.0	889 100.0	840 100.0	568 100.0	1472 100.0	367 100.0
RATING OF BRITISH PEOPLE													
+5 - FEEL VERY FRIENDLY TOWARD	578 22.6	173 25.3	262 23.4	121 17.9	348 23.7	159 21.4	71 20.5	174 20.9	182 20.5	222 26.4	338 59.5	178 12.5	52 14.2
+4	448 17.5	129 18.9	199 17.8	110 16.2	255 17.3	147 19.8	46 13.3	145 17.4	170 19.1	139 15.8	118 20.8	270 19.0	55 15.0
+3	552 21.6	148 21.7	222 19.8	173 25.6	321 21.8	158 21.2	73 21.0	152 18.3	206 23.2	194 23.1	60 10.6	430 30.2	56 15.3
+2	326 12.7	91 13.3	133 11.9	91 13.4	182 12.4	87 11.7	57 16.4	100 12.0	127 14.3	99 11.8	19 3.3	235 16.5	60 16.3
+1	295 11.5	81 11.9	122 10.9	83 12.3	150 10.2	101 13.6	44 12.7	111 13.3	108 12.1	76 9.0	2 .4	222 15.6	65 17.7
-1	71 2.8	12 1.8	32 2.9	22 3.2	38 2.6	21 2.8	12 3.5	36 4.3	15 1.7	20 2.4	13 2.3	33 2.3	21 5.7
-2	34 1.3	4 .6	24 2.1	6 .9	15 1.0	15 2.0	4 1.2	14 1.7	10 1.1	10 1.2	5 .9	12 .8	14 3.8
-3	33 1.3	8 1.2	18 1.6	7 1.0	16 1.1	11 1.5	6 1.7	11 1.3	8 .9	14 1.7	3 .5	13 .9	16 4.4
-4	32 1.2	-	20 1.8	10 1.5	15 1.0	12 1.6	5 1.4	9 1.1	8 .9	15 1.8	3 .5	15 1.1	10 2.7
-5 - FEEL VERY UNFRIENDLY TOWARD	29 1.1	8 1.2	8 .7	11 1.6	20 1.4	3 .4	6 1.7	6 .7	10 1.1	13 1.5	5 .9	8 .6	16 4.4
DON'T KNOW	163 6.4	79 4.2	79 7.1	43 6.4	110 7.5	30 4.0	23 6.6	74 8.9	45 5.1	44 5.2	2 .4	6 .4	2 .5
MEAN	2.87	3.06	2.79	2.65	2.91	2.78	2.56	2.71	2.88	2.89	4.09	2.75	1.69
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.12	1.89	2.21	2.13	2.10	2.09	2.24	2.13	1.96	2.25	1.74	1.78	2.73
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	398	644	418	870	439	195	489	551	464	331	829	233

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

WHICH COUNTRY WILL HAVE THE STRONGEST ECONOMIC POSITION WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS
 IF THERE WERE TO BE A WORLD CRISIS WHICH EUROPEAN COUNTRY WOULD BE THE MOST VALUABLE ALLY FOR THE UNITED STATES
 BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	SEX		AGE					EDUCATION			RACE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-62	63 YRS	COL-	HIGH	LESS	WHITE	NON- WHITE
				YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS & OVER	LEGE	SCHOOL	THAN			
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	1216	1345	463	530	592	480	464	344	1500	713	2229	332
STRONGEST ECONOMY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GERMANY	1110	587	523	166	225	298	225	195	225	644	239	1013	97
FRANCE	43.3	48.3	38.9	35.9	42.5	50.3	46.9	40.3	65.4	42.9	33.5	45.4	29.2
GREAT BRITAIN	190	88	102	58	38	34	40	18	17	119	53	156	34
ITALY	7.4	7.2	7.6	12.5	7.2	5.7	8.3	3.7	4.9	7.9	7.4	7.0	10.2
NETHERLANDS	427	177	250	110	107	72	69	67	25	261	140	360	67
DON'T KNOW	16.7	14.6	18.6	23.8	20.2	12.2	14.4	13.8	7.3	17.4	19.6	16.2	20.2
GERMANY	54	24	10	11	8	11	2	2	1	20	13	31	3
FRANCE	1.3	2.0	.7	2.4	1.5	1.9	.4	.4	.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	.9
GREAT BRITAIN	218	115	103	32	38	42	57	47	31	156	31	197	21
ITALY	8.5	9.5	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.1	11.9	9.7	9.0	10.4	4.3	8.8	6.3
NETHERLANDS	582	225	357	86	114	135	87	155	45	300	237	472	110
DON'T KNOW	22.7	18.5	26.5	18.6	21.5	22.8	18.1	32.0	13.1	20.0	33.2	21.2	33.1
GERMANY	610	294	316	105	146	138	139	81	118	350	141	573	37
FRANCE	23.8	24.2	23.5	22.7	27.5	23.3	29.0	16.7	34.3	23.3	19.8	25.7	11.1
GREAT BRITAIN	133	78	55	40	19	30	14	30	3	79	51	102	31
ITALY	5.2	6.4	4.1	8.6	3.6	5.1	2.9	6.2	.9	5.3	7.2	4.6	9.3
NETHERLANDS	1358	698	660	237	288	323	264	238	189	838	328	1194	164
DON'T KNOW	53.0	57.4	49.1	51.2	54.3	54.6	55.0	49.2	54.9	55.9	46.0	53.6	49.4
GERMANY	74	9	15	13	9	7	1	-	3	12	9	21	3
FRANCE	.9	.7	1.1	2.8	.6	1.2	.2	-	.9	.8	1.3	.9	.9
GREAT BRITAIN	74	31	43	16	14	18	14	12	5	44	25	62	12
ITALY	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.5	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.6
NETHERLANDS	362	106	256	52	60	76	48	123	26	177	159	277	85
DON'T KNOW	14.1	8.7	19.0	11.2	11.3	12.8	10.0	25.4	7.6	11.8	22.3	12.4	25.6
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	749	745	212	321	358	296	305	250	897	363	1316	188

(PERCENTAGES POWIDEN)

WHICH COUNTRY WILL HAVE THE STRONGEST ECONOMIC POSITION WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS
 IF THERE WERE TO BE A WORLD CRISIS WHICH EUROPEAN COUNTRY WOULD BE THE MOST VALUABLE ALLY FOR THE UNITED STATES
 BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				REGION				
	TOTAL	\$30000 & OVER	\$20K - \$29999	\$10K - \$19999	UNDER \$10000	PROF & BUS	CLER & SALES	MANUAL LABOR	NON-LABOR FORCE	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	494	504	853	576	691	172	924	528	675	696	710	480
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STRONGEST ECONOMY													
GERMANY	1110	304	215	337	193	392	67	347	206	316	286	273	235
	43.3	61.5	42.7	39.5	33.5	56.7	39.0	37.6	39.0	46.8	41.1	38.5	49.0
FRANCE	190	26	36	85	39	48	15	84	24	43	78	41	28
	7.4	5.3	7.1	10.0	6.8	6.9	9.3	9.1	4.5	6.4	11.2	5.8	5.8
GREAT BRITAIN	427	62	82	149	106	91	26	197	78	128	91	121	87
	16.7	12.5	16.3	17.5	18.4	13.2	15.1	21.3	14.8	19.0	13.1	17.0	18.1
ITALY	34	7	8	12	7	6	-	24	2	2	11	14	7
	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	.9	-	2.6	.4	.3	1.6	2.0	1.5
NETHERLANDS	218	46	55	75	34	70	17	64	47	53	67	50	48
	8.5	9.3	10.9	8.8	5.9	10.1	9.9	6.9	8.9	7.9	9.6	7.0	10.0
DON'T KNOW	582	49	108	195	197	84	46	208	171	133	163	211	75
	22.7	9.9	21.4	22.9	34.2	12.2	26.7	22.5	32.4	19.7	23.4	29.7	15.6
MOST VALUABLE ALLY													
GERMANY	610	159	127	216	87	204	29	218	112	165	179	132	134
	23.8	32.2	25.2	25.3	15.1	29.5	16.9	23.6	21.2	24.4	25.7	18.6	27.9
FRANCE	133	14	25	41	52	24	-	67	28	25	35	56	17
	5.2	2.8	5.0	4.8	9.0	3.5	-	7.3	5.3	3.7	5.0	7.9	3.5
GREAT BRITAIN	1358	275	279	446	274	391	103	491	250	380	345	371	262
	53.0	55.7	55.4	52.3	47.6	56.6	59.9	53.1	47.3	56.3	49.6	52.3	54.6
ITALY	74	8	1	13	2	5	-	13	2	10	2	3	9
	.9	1.6	.2	1.5	.3	.7	-	1.4	.4	1.5	.3	.4	1.9
NETHERLANDS	74	5	14	27	21	16	13	28	11	20	29	16	9
	2.9	1.0	2.8	3.2	3.6	2.3	7.6	3.0	2.1	3.0	4.2	2.3	1.9
DON'T KNOW	362	13	58	110	140	51	27	107	125	75	106	132	49
	14.1	6.7	11.5	12.9	24.3	7.4	15.7	11.6	23.7	11.1	15.2	18.6	10.2
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	317	286	492	334	417	94	518	327	404	407	405	284

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

WHICH COUNTRY WILL HAVE THE STRONGEST ECONOMIC POSITION WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS
 IF THERE WERE TO BE A WORLD CRISIS WHICH EUROPEAN COUNTRY WOULD BE THE MOST VALUABLE ALLY FOR THE UNITED STATES
 BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	PARTY I.D.			RELIGION			CITY SIZE			FEELING TOWARD FRANCE			
	TOTAL	REPUB- LICAN	DEMO- CRAT	INDE- PEN- DENT	PRO- TES- TANT	CATHO- LIC	ALL OTHER	CEN- TRAL CITY	SUBURB	NON- SMSA	VERY FRIEND -LY	FRIEND -LY	NOT FRIEND -LY
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	683 100.0	1119 100.0	677 100.0	1470 100.0	744 100.0	347 100.0	832 100.0	889 100.0	840 100.0	568 100.0	1422 100.0	367 100.0
<u>STRONGEST ECONOMY</u>													
GERMANY	1110 43.3	338 49.5	406 36.3	395 49.5	622 42.3	325 43.7	163 47.0	350 42.1	420 47.2	340 40.5	240 42.3	614 43.2	199 54.2
FRANCE	190 7.4	49 7.2	91 8.1	43 6.4	99 6.7	72 9.7	19 5.5	78 9.4	62 7.0	50 6.0	55 9.7	111 7.8	19 5.2
GREAT BRITAIN	427 16.7	88 12.9	215 19.2	110 16.2	217 14.8	153 20.6	57 16.4	140 16.8	146 16.4	141 16.8	90 15.8	264 18.6	50 13.6
ITALY	34 1.3	1 .1	21 1.9	12 1.6	19 1.3	11 1.5	4 1.2	15 1.8	8 .9	11 1.3	15 2.6	17 1.2	2 .5
NETHERLANDS	218 8.5	69 10.1	91 8.1	56 8.3	125 8.5	60 8.1	33 9.5	66 7.9	84 9.4	68 8.1	39 6.9	120 8.4	54 14.7
DON'T KNOW	582 22.7	138 20.2	295 26.4	121 17.9	388 26.4	123 16.5	71 20.5	183 22.0	169 19.0	230 27.4	129 22.7	296 20.8	43 11.7
<u>MOST VALUABLE ALLY</u>													
GERMANY	610 23.8	174 25.5	220 19.7	184 27.2	354 24.1	171 23.0	85 24.5	181 21.8	239 26.9	190 22.6	126 22.2	360 25.3	90 24.5
FRANCE	133 5.2	16 2.3	85 7.6	28 4.1	78 5.3	40 5.4	15 4.3	58 7.0	29 3.3	46 5.5	42 7.4	83 5.8	5 1.4
GREAT BRITAIN	1358 53.0	387 56.7	591 52.8	360 53.2	768 52.2	420 56.5	170 49.0	439 52.8	484 54.4	435 51.8	281 49.5	776 54.6	230 62.7
ITALY	24 .9	4 .6	17 1.5	3 .4	7 .5	14 1.9	3 .9	11 1.3	6 .7	7 .8	9 1.6	11 .8	4 1.1
NETHERLANDS	74 2.9	25 3.7	33 2.9	16 2.4	31 2.1	27 3.6	16 4.6	30 3.6	26 2.9	18 2.1	23 4.0	39 2.7	12 3.3
DON'T KNOW	362 14.1	77 11.3	173 15.5	86 12.7	232 15.8	72 9.7	58 16.7	113 13.6	105 11.8	144 17.1	87 15.3	153 10.6	26 7.1
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	398	644	418	870	439	195	489	551	464	331	829	233

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

WHICH FRENCH PRESIDENT HAS BEEN MORE FRIENDLY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES
 IMPORTANCE OF EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES
 BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE					EDUCATION			RACE	
		MALE	FEMALE	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-49 YEARS	50-62 YEARS	63 YRS & OVER	COL- LEGE GRAD	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	WHITE	NON- WHITE
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	1216	1345	463	530	592	480	484	344	1500	713	2229	332
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>FRIENDLIER TOWARDS U.S.</u>													
FRANCOIS MITTERRAND	459	243	216	84	71	106	99	97	71	293	95	401	58
	17.9	20.0	16.1	18.1	13.4	17.9	20.6	20.0	20.6	19.5	13.3	18.0	17.5
GISCARD D'ESTAING	573	343	230	83	143	142	109	96	122	374	77	523	50
	22.4	28.2	17.1	17.9	27.0	24.0	22.7	19.8	35.5	24.9	10.8	23.5	15.1
DON'T KNOW	1529	630	899	296	316	344	272	291	151	833	541	1305	224
	59.7	51.8	66.8	63.9	59.6	58.1	56.7	60.1	43.9	55.5	75.9	58.5	67.5
<u>IMPORTANCE OF EUROPE</u>													
DON'T BOTHER WITH EUROPE	497	206	291	103	88	101	100	104	32	272	193	413	84
	19.4	16.9	21.6	22.2	16.6	17.1	20.8	21.5	9.3	18.1	27.1	18.5	25.3
EUROPE IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE	1796	915	881	312	388	434	337	318	296	1093	405	1630	165
	70.1	75.2	65.5	67.4	73.2	73.3	70.2	65.7	86.0	72.9	56.8	73.1	50.0
DON'T KNOW	268	95	173	48	54	57	43	62	16	135	115	186	82
	10.5	7.8	12.9	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.0	12.8	4.7	9.0	16.1	8.3	24.7
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	759	745	212	321	358	296	305	290	887	363	1316	188

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

WHICH FRENCH PRESIDENT HAS BEEN MORE FRIENDLY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES
 IMPORTANCE OF EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES
 BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				REGION				
	\$30000 & OVER	\$20000 - \$29999	\$10000 - \$19999	UNDER \$10000	PROF & BUS	CLER & SALES	MANUAL LABOR	NON-LABOR FORCE	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	
	TOTAL												
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	494	504	853	576	691	172	924	528	675	696	710	480
FRIENDLIER TOWARDS U.S.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FRANCOIS MITTERRAND	459	103	103	137	89	123	38	151	110	118	128	112	101
	17.9	20.9	20.4	16.1	15.5	17.8	22.1	16.3	20.8	17.5	18.4	15.8	21.0
GISCARD D'ESTAING	573	150	122	172	101	200	43	195	82	162	151	146	114
	22.4	30.4	24.2	20.2	17.5	28.9	25.0	21.1	15.5	24.0	21.7	20.6	23.8
DON'T KNOW	1529	241	279	544	386	368	91	578	336	395	417	452	265
	59.7	48.8	55.4	63.8	67.0	53.3	52.9	62.6	63.6	58.5	59.9	63.7	55.2
IMPORTANCE OF EUROPE													
DON'T BOTHER WITH EUROPE	497	79	74	179	136	107	36	174	126	120	127	146	104
	19.4	16.0	14.7	21.0	24.0	15.5	20.9	18.8	23.9	17.8	18.2	20.6	21.7
EUROPE IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE	1796	397	403	586	330	542	122	665	316	480	490	478	348
	70.1	60.4	60.0	68.7	57.3	78.4	70.9	72.0	59.8	71.1	70.4	67.3	72.5
DON'T KNOW	268	18	27	88	108	42	14	85	86	75	79	86	28
	10.5	3.6	5.4	10.3	18.8	6.1	8.1	9.2	16.3	11.1	11.4	12.1	5.8
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	317	286	492	334	417	94	518	327	408	407	405	284

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

WHICH FRENCH PRESIDENT HAS BEEN MORE FRIENDLY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES
 IMPORTANCE OF EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES
 BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

15

	PARTY I.D.			RELIGION			CITY SIZE		FEELING TOWARD FRANCE				
	TOTAL	REPUB- LICAN	DEMO- CRAT	INDE- PEN- DENT	PRO- TES- TANT	CATHO- LIC	ALL OTHER	CEN- TRAL CITY	SUBURB	NON- SUSA	VERY FRIEND -LY	FRIEND -LY	NOT FRIEND -LY
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	643	1119	677	1470	744	347	832	889	840	566	1422	367
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>FRIENDLIER TOWARDS U.S.</u>													
FRANCOIS MITTERRAND	459	159	169	119	259	126	74	163	184	112	96	271	78
	17.9	23.3	15.1	17.6	17.6	16.9	21.3	19.6	20.7	13.3	16.9	19.1	21.3
GISCARD D'ESTAING	573	162	216	184	290	195	88	213	191	169	129	331	98
	22.4	23.7	19.3	27.2	19.7	26.2	25.4	25.6	21.5	20.1	22.7	23.3	26.7
DON'T KNOW	1529	362	734	374	921	423	185	456	514	559	343	820	191
	59.7	53.0	65.6	55.2	62.7	56.9	53.3	54.8	57.8	66.5	60.4	57.7	52.0
<u>IMPORTANCE OF EUROPE</u>													
DON'T BOTHER WITH EUROPE	497	122	250	119	295	131	71	135	186	176	116	270	68
	19.4	17.9	22.3	16.7	20.1	17.6	20.5	16.2	20.9	21.0	20.4	19.0	18.5
EUROPE IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE	1796	510	739	500	1000	554	242	599	628	569	397	1040	271
	70.1	74.7	66.0	73.9	68.0	74.5	69.7	72.0	70.6	67.7	69.9	73.1	73.8
DON'T KNOW	268	51	130	64	175	59	34	98	75	95	55	112	28
	10.5	7.5	11.6	9.5	11.9	7.9	9.8	11.8	8.4	11.3	9.7	7.9	7.6
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	398	644	418	870	439	195	489	551	464	331	825	233

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

16

	EDUCATION												
	TOTAL	SEX		AGE					EDUCATION			RACE	
		MALE	FEMALE	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-49 YEARS	50-62 YEARS & OVER	63 YRS & OVER	COL- LEGE GRAD	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	WHITE	NON- WHITE
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	1216	1345	463	530	592	480	484	344	1500	713	2229	332
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	395	207	188	75	90	113	75	40	75	219	99	369	26
	15.4	17.0	14.0	16.2	17.0	19.1	15.6	8.3	21.8	14.6	13.9	16.6	7.8
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	898	506	392	157	181	187	195	175	144	540	212	773	125
	35.1	41.6	29.1	33.9	34.2	31.6	40.6	36.2	41.9	36.0	29.7	34.7	37.7
DON'T KNOW	1268	503	765	231	259	292	210	269	125	741	402	1087	181
	49.5	41.4	56.9	49.9	48.9	49.3	43.8	55.6	36.3	49.4	56.4	48.8	54.5
<u>DEFENSE WITH RUSSIA</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	539	326	213	115	119	151	85	67	94	341	103	487	52
	21.0	26.8	15.8	24.8	22.5	25.5	17.7	13.8	27.3	22.7	14.4	21.8	15.7
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	847	454	393	129	167	172	200	175	132	490	222	737	110
	33.1	37.3	29.2	27.9	31.5	29.1	41.7	36.2	38.4	32.7	31.1	33.1	33.1
DON'T KNOW	1175	436	739	219	244	269	195	242	118	669	388	1005	170
	45.9	35.9	54.9	47.3	46.0	45.4	40.6	50.0	34.3	44.6	54.4	45.1	51.2
<u>LIMITING NUCLEAR WEAPONS</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	845	466	379	171	190	204	161	116	125	539	181	766	79
	33.0	36.7	29.7	36.9	35.8	34.5	33.5	24.0	36.3	35.9	25.4	34.4	23.8
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	810	450	360	130	170	168	181	157	144	464	198	709	101
	31.6	37.0	26.8	28.1	32.1	28.4	37.7	32.4	41.9	30.9	27.8	31.8	30.4
DON'T KNOW	906	320	586	162	170	220	138	211	75	497	334	754	152
	35.4	26.3	43.6	35.0	32.1	37.2	28.8	43.6	21.8	33.1	46.8	33.8	45.8
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT TO ALL OF THE ABOVE	151	83	68	26	33	46	29	16	29	97	25	144	7
	5.9	6.8	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.8	6.0	3.3	8.4	6.5	3.5	6.5	2.1
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT TO ALL OF THE ABOVE	327	224	103	59	59	75	104	88	60	236	90	335	52
	12.7	18.4	7.7	12.7	11.1	12.7	21.7	18.2	17.4	15.7	12.6	15.0	15.7
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	759	745	212	321	358	296	305	250	487	363	1316	188

(PERCENTAGES BOUNDED)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS
 PASSED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME					OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				REGION			
	TOTAL	\$30000 & OVFR	\$20000 - \$29999	\$10000 - \$19999	UNDER \$10000	PROF & BUS	CLER & SALES	MANUAL LABOR	NON-LABOR FORCE	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	494	504	853	576	691	172	924	528	675	696	710	480
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	395	90	78	138	72	126	30	134	63	79	129	117	70
	15.4	18.2	15.5	16.2	12.5	18.2	17.4	14.5	11.9	11.7	18.5	16.5	14.6
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	898	198	178	287	190	259	59	305	177	259	205	245	189
	35.1	40.1	35.3	33.6	33.0	37.5	34.3	33.0	33.5	38.4	29.5	34.5	39.4
DON'T KNOW	1268	206	248	428	314	306	83	485	288	337	362	348	221
	49.5	41.7	49.2	50.2	54.5	44.3	48.3	52.5	54.5	49.9	52.0	49.0	46.0
<u>DETENTE WITH RUSSIA</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	539	110	113	175	103	178	34	192	77	129	167	126	117
	21.0	22.3	22.4	20.5	17.9	25.8	19.8	20.8	14.6	19.1	24.0	17.7	24.4
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	847	192	155	289	167	232	52	284	179	231	213	228	175
	33.1	38.9	30.8	33.9	29.0	33.6	30.2	30.7	33.9	34.2	30.6	32.1	36.5
DON'T KNOW	1175	192	236	389	306	281	86	448	272	315	316	356	188
	45.9	38.9	46.8	45.6	53.1	40.7	50.0	48.5	51.5	46.7	45.4	50.1	39.2
<u>LIMITING NUCLEAR WEAPONS</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	845	149	174	291	165	252	54	306	143	189	251	237	168
	33.0	34.2	34.5	34.1	28.6	36.5	31.4	33.1	27.1	28.0	36.1	33.4	35.0
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	810	209	147	262	150	249	48	300	145	220	214	223	153
	31.6	42.3	29.7	30.7	26.0	36.0	27.9	32.5	27.5	32.6	30.7	31.4	31.9
DON'T KNOW	906	116	183	300	261	190	70	318	240	266	231	250	159
	35.4	23.5	36.3	35.2	45.3	27.5	40.7	34.4	45.5	39.4	33.2	35.2	33.1
'GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT' TO ALL OF THE ABOVE	151	28	35	49	31	48	12	50	21	27	62	20	32
	5.9	5.7	6.9	5.7	5.4	6.9	7.0	5.4	4.0	4.0	8.9	4.2	6.7
'GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT' TO ALL OF THE ABOVE	387	102	65	126	81	114	20	134	75	102	96	105	84
	15.1	20.6	12.9	14.8	14.1	16.5	11.6	14.5	14.2	15.1	13.8	14.8	17.5
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	317	286	492	334	417	94	518	327	408	407	405	284

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

15

	PARTY I.D.			RELIGION			CITY SIZE			FEELING TOWARD FRANCE			
	TOTAL	REPU- LICAN	DEMO- CRAT	INDE- PEN- DENT	PRO- TES- TANT	CATHO- LIC	ALL OTHER	CEN- TRAL CITY	SUPURB	NON- SMSA	VERY FRIEND -LY	FRIEND -LY	NOT FRIEND -LY
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	688 100.0	1119 100.0	677 100.0	1470 100.0	744 100.0	347 100.0	832 100.0	889 100.0	840 100.0	568 100.0	1422 100.0	367 100.0
<u>APAR-ISRAELI CONFLICT</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	395 15.4	106 15.5	166 14.8	113 16.7	232 15.8	114 15.3	49 14.1	141 16.9	132 14.8	122 14.5	128 22.5	226 15.9	32 8.7
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	898 35.1	249 36.5	374 33.4	255 37.7	479 32.6	262 35.2	157 45.2	302 36.3	349 39.3	247 29.4	171 30.1	490 34.5	192 52.3
DON'T KNOW	1268 49.5	328 48.0	579 51.7	309 45.6	759 51.6	368 49.5	141 40.6	389 46.8	408 45.9	471 56.1	269 47.4	706 49.6	143 39.0
<u>DETENTE WITH RUSSIA</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	539 21.0	130 19.0	218 19.5	177 26.1	302 20.5	155 20.8	62 18.6	186 22.4	203 22.8	150 17.9	156 27.5	310 21.8	60 16.3
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	847 33.1	254 37.2	372 33.2	205 30.3	453 30.8	259 34.8	135 38.9	292 35.1	304 34.2	251 29.9	152 26.8	464 32.6	197 53.7
DON'T KNOW	1175 45.9	299 43.8	529 47.3	295 43.6	715 48.6	330 44.4	130 37.5	354 42.5	382 43.0	439 52.3	260 45.8	648 45.6	110 30.0
<u>LIMITING NUCLEAR WEAPONS</u>													
GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT	845 33.0	244 35.7	337 30.1	246 36.3	483 32.9	247 33.2	115 33.1	248 29.8	304 34.2	293 34.9	276 39.8	491 34.5	82 22.3
GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT	810 31.6	218 31.9	361 32.3	207 30.6	406 27.6	268 36.0	136 39.2	267 32.1	292 32.8	251 29.9	150 26.4	447 31.4	179 48.8
DON'T KNOW	906 35.4	221 32.4	421 37.6	224 33.1	581 39.5	279 30.8	96 27.7	317 38.1	293 33.0	296 35.2	192 33.8	484 34.0	106 28.9
'GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT' TO ALL OF THE ABOVE	151 5.9	40 5.9	68 6.1	43 6.4	89 6.1	41 5.5	21 6.1	47 5.6	59 6.6	43 5.4	54 9.5	85 6.0	8 2.2
'GENERALLY NOT IN AGREEMENT' TO ALL OF THE ABOVE	387 15.1	116 17.0	168 15.0	94 13.9	193 13.1	124 16.7	70 20.2	132 15.9	145 16.3	110 13.1	63 11.1	210 14.8	101 27.5
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	398	644	418	870	439	195	489	551	464	331	829	233

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

AREAS IN WHICH FRANCE IS AMONG THE WORLD LEADERS
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE					EDUCATION			RACE	
		MALE	FEMALE	18-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-49 YEARS	50-62 YEARS	63 YRS & OVER	COL- LEGE GRAD	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	WHITE	NON- WHITE
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	1216	1345	463	530	592	480	484	344	1500	713	2229	332
AMONG WORLD LEADERS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FASHION	1400	639	761	242	313	314	292	233	218	908	273	1261	139
	54.7	52.5	56.6	52.3	59.1	53.0	60.8	48.1	63.4	60.5	38.3	56.6	41.9
WINE	1326	677	649	204	307	320	250	238	235	818	271	1225	101
	51.8	55.7	48.3	44.1	57.9	54.1	52.1	49.2	68.3	54.5	38.0	55.0	30.4
CULTURE	718	327	391	145	202	165	118	87	107	519	91	657	61
	28.0	26.9	29.1	31.3	38.1	27.9	24.6	18.0	31.1	34.6	12.8	29.5	18.4
THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY WEAPONS	283	199	84	44	80	74	50	35	79	146	57	262	21
	11.1	16.4	6.2	9.5	15.1	12.5	10.4	7.2	23.0	9.7	8.0	11.8	6.3
NUCLEAR ENERGY	245	155	90	39	55	71	49	31	59	127	58	219	26
	9.6	12.7	6.7	8.4	10.4	12.0	10.2	6.4	17.2	8.5	8.1	9.8	7.8
MEDICAL RESEARCH	207	107	100	61	46	40	33	26	24	135	47	177	30
	8.1	8.8	7.4	13.2	8.7	6.8	6.9	5.4	7.0	9.0	6.6	7.9	9.0
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTERS	90	51	39	22	29	16	12	11	21	54	15	83	7
	3.5	4.2	2.9	4.8	5.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	6.1	3.6	2.1	3.7	2.1
AEROSPACE	89	60	29	17	19	24	16	13	22	59	8	75	4
	3.5	4.9	2.2	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.3	2.7	6.4	3.9	1.1	3.8	1.2
OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	52	21	31	17	12	6	14	3	2	25	25	39	13
	2.0	1.7	2.3	3.7	2.3	1.0	2.9	.6	.6	1.7	3.5	1.7	3.9
NONE OF THE ABOVE	114	54	60	22	32	19	20	21	17	68	29	111	3
	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	6.0	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.1	5.0	.9
ONE OF THE ABOVE	618	322	296	131	117	152	121	96	80	364	172	516	102
	24.1	26.5	22.0	28.3	22.1	25.7	25.2	19.8	23.3	24.3	24.1	23.1	30.7
TWO OF THE ABOVE	792	341	391	110	149	168	148	153	76	474	181	679	53
	28.6	28.0	29.1	23.8	28.1	28.4	30.8	31.6	22.1	31.6	25.4	30.5	16.0
MORE THAN TWO OF THE ABOVE	662	337	325	129	183	150	120	78	147	425	89	604	58
	25.8	27.7	24.2	27.9	34.5	25.3	25.0	16.1	42.7	28.3	12.5	27.1	17.5
DON'T KNOW	435	182	273	71	49	103	71	136	24	169	242	319	116
	17.0	13.3	20.3	15.3	9.2	17.4	14.8	20.1	7.0	11.3	33.9	14.3	34.9
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	759	745	212	321	358	296	305	250	887	363	1316	188

AREAS IN WHICH FRANCE IS AMONG THE WORLD LEADERS
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME					OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				REGION			
	TOTAL	\$30000 & OVER	\$20K - \$29999	\$10K - \$19999	UNDER \$10000	PROF & BUS	CLER & SALES	MANUAL LABOR	NON-LABOR FORCE	LAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	494	504	853	576	691	172	924	528	675	696	710	480
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AMONG WORLD LEADERS													
FASHION	1400	302	300	465	275	424	99	472	286	393	389	349	269
	54.7	61.1	59.5	54.5	47.7	61.4	57.6	51.1	54.2	58.2	55.9	49.2	56.0
MINE	1326	319	271	425	259	408	83	449	272	343	378	365	240
	51.8	64.6	53.8	49.8	45.0	59.0	48.3	48.6	51.5	50.8	54.3	51.4	50.0
CULTURE	718	153	143	246	136	232	44	260	112	191	221	171	135
	28.0	31.0	28.4	28.8	23.6	33.6	25.6	28.1	21.2	28.3	31.8	24.1	28.1
THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY WEAPONS	283	81	59	95	41	122	21	77	38	71	87	63	62
	11.1	16.4	11.7	11.1	7.1	17.7	12.2	8.3	7.2	10.5	12.5	8.9	12.9
NUCLEAR ENERGY	245	76	53	70	35	88	16	70	42	59	61	67	58
	9.6	15.4	10.5	8.2	6.1	12.7	9.3	7.6	8.0	8.7	8.8	9.4	12.1
MEDICAL RESEARCH	207	35	18	97	48	55	30	64	37	52	76	48	31
	8.1	7.1	3.6	11.4	8.3	8.0	17.4	5.9	7.0	7.7	10.9	6.8	6.5
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTERS	90	20	18	36	14	39	5	25	15	29	27	23	11
	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.2	2.4	5.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.3
AEROSPACE	89	38	15	18	15	28	13	29	13	12	31	24	22
	3.5	7.7	3.0	2.1	2.6	4.1	7.6	3.1	2.5	1.8	4.5	3.4	4.6
OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	52	4	4	20	23	3	1	28	12	10	14	17	11
	2.0	.8	.8	2.3	4.0	.4	.6	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.3
NONE OF THE ABOVE	114	34	14	34	16	54	6	36	16	29	25	30	10
	4.5	6.9	2.8	4.0	2.8	7.8	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.3	3.6	4.2	6.3
ONE OF THE ABOVE	618	170	136	204	122	142	42	278	107	206	118	166	128
	24.1	24.3	27.0	23.9	21.2	20.5	24.4	30.1	20.3	30.5	17.0	23.4	26.7
TWO OF THE ABOVE	732	149	186	263	142	199	48	254	165	184	196	209	163
	28.6	30.2	31.0	30.8	24.7	28.8	27.9	27.5	31.3	27.3	28.2	29.4	29.8
MORE THAN TWO OF THE ABOVE	662	167	127	213	124	237	49	202	110	164	218	157	123
	25.8	33.8	25.2	25.0	21.5	34.3	28.5	21.9	20.8	24.3	31.3	22.1	25.6
DON'T KNOW	435	24	71	139	172	59	27	154	130	52	139	148	56
	17.0	4.9	14.1	16.3	29.9	8.5	15.7	16.7	24.6	19.6	20.0	20.8	11.7
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	317	286	492	334	417	94	518	327	408	407	405	284

AREAS IN WHICH FRANCE IS AMONG THE WORLD LEADERS
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	PARTY I.D.			RELIGION			CITY SIZE			FEELING TOWARD FRANCE			
	TOTAL	REPU- BLICAN	DEMO- CRAT	INDE- PEN- DENT	PRO- TES- TANT	CATHO- LIC	ALL OTHER	CEN- TRAL CITY	SUBURB	NON- SENSA	VERY FRIEND -LY	FRIEND -LY	NOT FRIEND -LY
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	683 100.0	1119 100.0	677 100.0	1470 100.0	744 100.0	347 100.0	832 100.0	889 100.0	840 100.0	568 100.0	1422 100.0	367 100.0
AMONG WORLD LEADERS													
FASHION	1400 54.7	374 54.8	605 54.1	396 58.5	780 53.1	428 57.5	192 55.3	472 56.7	467 52.5	461 54.9	317 55.8	829 58.3	219 59.7
WINE	1326 51.8	360 52.7	554 49.5	376 55.5	736 50.1	408 54.8	182 52.4	439 52.8	447 50.3	440 52.4	284 50.0	782 55.0	210 57.2
CULTURE	718 28.0	186 27.2	286 25.6	234 34.6	400 27.2	222 29.8	96 27.7	242 29.1	244 27.4	232 27.6	157 27.6	455 32.0	91 24.8
THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY WEAPONS	283 11.1	73 10.7	119 10.6	88 13.0	130 8.8	90 12.1	63 18.2	92 11.1	122 13.7	69 8.2	64 11.3	179 12.6	37 10.1
NUCLEAR ENERGY	245 9.6	64 9.4	104 9.3	71 10.5	129 8.8	90 12.1	26 7.5	72 8.7	106 11.9	67 8.0	50 8.8	159 11.2	30 8.2
MEDICAL RESEARCH	207 8.1	34 5.0	102 9.1	69 10.2	101 6.9	70 9.4	36 10.4	68 8.2	71 8.0	68 8.1	42 7.4	132 9.3	25 6.8
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTERS	90 3.5	26 3.8	39 3.5	24 3.5	56 3.8	22 3.0	12 3.5	30 3.6	30 3.4	30 3.6	23 4.0	50 3.5	16 4.4
AFROSPACE	89 3.5	24 3.5	41 3.7	24 3.5	37 2.5	29 3.9	23 6.6	22 2.6	48 5.4	19 2.3	19 3.3	53 3.7	15 4.1
OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	57 2.0	3 .4	30 2.7	19 2.8	32 2.2	13 1.7	7 2.0	18 2.2	14 1.6	20 2.4	13 2.3	26 1.8	9 2.5
NONE OF THE ABOVE	114 4.5	35 5.1	46 4.1	28 4.1	65 4.4	36 4.8	13 3.7	30 3.6	48 5.4	36 4.3	16 2.8	66 4.6	31 8.4
ONE OF THE ABOVE	618 24.1	156 22.8	291 26.0	149 22.0	325 22.1	194 26.1	99 28.5	212 25.5	222 25.0	184 21.9	165 29.0	374 23.5	81 22.1
TWO OF THE ABOVE	732 28.6	220 32.2	300 26.8	202 29.8	453 30.8	205 27.6	74 21.3	207 24.9	254 28.6	271 32.3	157 27.6	421 29.6	133 36.2
MORE THAN TWO OF THE ABOVE	662 25.8	161 23.6	280 25.0	208 30.7	331 22.5	227 30.5	104 30.0	240 28.8	224 25.2	198 23.6	138 24.3	422 29.7	88 24.0
DO NOT KNOW	435 17.0	111 16.3	202 18.1	90 13.3	296 20.1	82 11.0	57 16.4	143 17.2	141 15.9	151 18.0	92 16.2	179 12.6	34 9.3
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	398	644	418	870	439	195	489	551	464	331	829	233

IMPRESSION OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	SEX		AGE						EDUCATION			RACE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-62	63 YRS	COL-	HIGH	LESS	WHITE	NON- WHITE
				YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	& OVER	LEGE	SCHOOL	SHAN		
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	1216	1345	463	530	592	480	484	344	1500	713	2229	332
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>POLITICAL SITUATION</u>													
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING STRONGLY TO THE LEFT	230	149	81	27	55	62	57	28	62	134	33	212	18
	9.0	12.3	6.0	5.8	10.4	10.5	11.9	5.8	18.0	8.9	4.6	9.5	5.4
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING SOMEWHAT TO THE LEFT	548	321	227	67	116	140	107	116	132	326	89	520	28
	21.4	26.4	16.9	14.5	21.9	23.6	22.3	24.0	38.4	21.7	12.5	23.3	8.4
THE POLITICAL SITUATION HAS CHANGED LITTLE	566	254	312	134	125	128	110	69	52	402	112	516	50
	22.1	20.9	23.2	28.9	23.6	21.6	22.9	14.3	15.1	26.8	15.7	23.1	15.1
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING SOMEWHAT TO THE RIGHT	275	120	105	80	59	37	22	27	35	130	60	186	39
	8.8	9.9	7.8	17.3	11.1	6.3	4.6	5.6	10.2	8.7	8.4	8.3	11.7
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING STRONGLY TO THE RIGHT	88	53	35	14	19	22	21	12	10	57	21	69	19
	3.4	4.4	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.4	2.5	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.1	5.7
DON'T KNOW	904	319	585	141	156	203	163	232	53	451	398	726	178
	35.3	26.2	43.5	30.5	29.4	34.3	34.0	47.9	15.4	30.1	55.8	32.6	53.6
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	759	745	212	321	356	296	305	250	887	363	1316	188

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

IMPRESSION OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE
 BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

	ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				REGION				
	TOTAL	\$30000 & OVER	\$20K - \$29999	\$10K - \$19999	UNDER \$10000	PROF & BUS	CLER & SALES	MANUAL LABOR	NON-LABOR FORCE	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
WEIGHTED BASE	2561	494	504	853	576	691	172	924	528	675	696	710	480
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
POLITICAL SITUATION													
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING STRONGLY TO THE LEFT	230	58	44	76	33	83	13	76	37	67	55	55	53
	9.0	11.7	8.7	8.9	5.7	12.0	7.6	8.2	7.0	9.9	7.9	7.7	11.0
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING SOMEWHAT TO THE LEFT	548	191	110	160	60	206	33	133	126	161	129	130	128
	21.4	38.7	21.8	18.8	10.4	29.8	19.2	14.4	23.9	23.9	18.5	18.3	26.7
THE POLITICAL SITUATION HAS CHANGED LITTLE	566	108	147	189	97	140	46	233	77	124	176	155	111
	22.1	21.9	29.2	22.2	16.8	20.3	26.7	25.2	14.6	18.4	25.3	21.8	23.1
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING SOMEWHAT TO THE RIGHT	225	38	34	70	64	77	16	86	27	56	68	65	36
	8.8	7.7	6.7	8.2	11.1	11.1	9.3	9.3	5.1	8.3	9.8	9.2	7.5
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING STRONGLY TO THE RIGHT	88	11	22	19	36	15	1	41	22	21	34	17	16
	3.4	2.2	4.4	2.2	6.3	2.2	.6	4.4	4.2	3.1	4.9	2.4	3.3
DON'T KNOW	904	88	147	339	286	170	63	355	239	246	234	288	136
	35.3	17.8	29.2	39.7	49.7	24.6	36.6	38.4	45.3	36.4	33.6	40.6	28.3
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	317	286	492	334	417	94	518	327	408	407	405	284

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

IMPRESSION OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE
BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE

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	PARTY I.D.			RELIGION			CITY SIZE			FEELING TOWARD FRANCE			
	TOTAL	REPUB- LICAN	DEMO- CRAT	INDE- PEN- DENT	PRO- TES- TANT	CATHO- LIC	ALL OTHER	CEN- TRAL CITY	SUBURB	NON- SMSA	VERY FRIEND -LY	FRIEND -LY	NOT FRIEND -LY
WEIGHTED BASE	2561 100.0	683 100.0	1119 100.0	677 100.0	1470 100.0	744 100.0	347 100.0	832 100.0	889 100.0	840 100.0	568 100.0	1422 100.0	367 100.0
<u>POLITICAL SITUATION</u>													
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING STRONGLY TO THE LEFT	230 9.0	62 9.1	80 7.1	74 10.9	119 8.1	72 9.7	39 11.2	76 9.1	80 9.0	74 8.8	34 6.0	138 8.3	72 19.6
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING SOMEWHAT TO THE LEFT	548 21.4	198 29.0	182 16.3	155 22.9	304 20.7	155 20.8	89 25.6	150 18.0	245 27.6	153 18.2	103 18.1	321 22.6	105 28.6
THE POLITICAL SITUATION HAS CHANGED LITTLE	566 22.1	124 18.2	235 21.0	187 27.6	298 20.3	177 23.8	91 26.2	151 18.1	196 22.0	219 26.1	152 26.8	307 21.6	74 20.2
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING SOMEWHAT TO THE RIGHT	225 8.8	64 9.4	96 8.6	64 9.5	133 9.0	63 8.5	29 8.4	90 10.8	83 9.3	52 6.2	44 7.7	158 11.1	19 5.2
FRANCE HAS BEEN MOVING STRONGLY TO THE RIGHT	88 3.4	25 3.7	42 3.8	19 2.8	52 3.5	22 3.0	14 4.0	37 4.4	23 2.6	28 3.3	18 3.2	58 4.1	12 3.3
DON'T KNOW	904 35.3	210 30.7	484 43.3	176 26.3	564 38.4	255 34.3	85 24.5	328 39.4	262 29.5	314 37.4	217 38.2	460 32.3	85 23.2
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1504	398	644	418	870	439	195	489	551	464	331	829	239

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)

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TECHNICAL APPENDIX

COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN SAMPLE

	<u>Percent</u>
Total	100.0
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	47.5
Female	<u>52.5</u>
	100.0
<u>Age</u>	
18 - 24 years	18.1
25 - 34 years	20.7
35 - 49 years	23.1
50 - 62 years	18.7
63 and older	18.9
Undesignated	<u>.5</u>
	100.0
<u>Education</u>	
College graduate	13.4
High school graduate/some college	58.6
Less than high school graduate	27.8
Undesignated	<u>.2</u>
	100.0
<u>Annual Household Income</u>	
\$30,000 and over	19.3
\$20,000 - \$29,999	19.7
\$10,000 - \$19,999	33.3
Under \$10,000	22.5
Undesignated	<u>5.2</u>
	100.0

	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Occupation of Chief Wage Earner</u>	
Professional & Business	27.0
Clerical & Sales	6.7
Manual Labor	36.1
Non-Labor Force	20.6
Undesignated	<u>9.6</u>
	100.0
 <u>Region</u>	
East: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia.	26.4
Midwest: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri.	27.2
South: Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana.	27.7
West: Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, California, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii.	<u>18.7</u>
	100.0

-NOTE-

Allowance for persons not at home was made by means of a "times-at-home" technique rather than by "call backs". Either procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation in the sample of persons who are difficult to find at home. All results reported, including the composition of the sample, are based on data in which a "times-at-home" weighting has been incorporated. The actual number of interviews made for various population groups are reported in the findings.

THE DESIGN OF THE SAMPLE*

The Gallup Organization, Inc. maintains a national probability sample of interviewing areas which was drawn in the following manner:

1. The United States was divided into seven size-of-community strata: Central cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,999; the urbanized areas of all these central cities as a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages, and rural open country areas.
2. Within each of these strata, the population was further stratified by seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast.
3. Within each size of community-regional stratum, the population was arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal groups of sampling units.
4. From this array of data, in each zone pairs of localities were selected with probability of selection proportional to size of the population producing two replicated samples of localities. Selecting localities with probability proportional to size, a method repeated at subsequent stages, among other things contributes much of the advantage of stratification by population size of the area sampling units and the gain in sampling efficiency of a variable sampling ratio by size of unit.
5. Within cities so selected for which population data are reported by subdivisions such as Census Tracts, such subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to size of population.
6. For cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas selected for which population data are not reported by Census Tracts, other small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

* This is the sample design for Trends the personal interview omnibus survey of The Gallup Organization, Inc. For independent custom surveys either this sample or a multi call probability sample can be provided.

7. Within each subdivision for which block statistics are available, a block is drawn with probability of selection proportional to number of dwelling units. Blocks with too few dwelling units, including blocks with no dwelling units, are combined with adjacent blocks in the Census listing until the minimum number of dwelling units required is included.
8. In subdivisions, such as Census enumeration districts, in cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability.
9. In subdivisions with minor civil divisions which are rural or open in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.
10. In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed.
11. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method for selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home who tend to be under-represented if given an equal chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly at random, but it is systematic and objective.
12. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults, in general, are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4:00 P.M. for women and after 6:00 P.M. for men.
13. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting

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procedure* rather than by "call-backs". This procedure is one standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation in the sample of persons who are difficult to find at home.

14. The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available Census Bureau estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (by men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the Census Bureau derived from their Current Population Survey.

15. The sampling procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population, eighteen years and older, living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals.

* Politz, A. and Simmons, W.. "An attempt to Get the 'Not at Homes' into the Sample without Callbacks," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 44 (March, 1949), 9-31.

SAMPLING TOLERANCES

In interpreting survey results, it should be borne in mind that all sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of such sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews.

The following tables may be used in estimating the sampling error of any percentage in this report. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 per cent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

The first table shows how much allowance should be made for the sampling error of a percentage:

	<u>Recommended Allowance For Sampling Error</u>						
	<u>of a Percentage</u>						
	In Percentage Points (at 95 in 100 confidence level)*						
	-----Sample Size-----						
	<u>1500</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>100</u>
Percentages near 10	2	2	3	3	4	5	7
Percentages near 20	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 30	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 40	3	4	4	5	6	8	11
Percentages near 50	3	4	4	5	6	8	11
Percentages near 60	3	4	4	5	6	8	11
Percentages near 70	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 80	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 90	2	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Let us say a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1500 respondents. Then we go to row "percentages near 30" in the table and go across to the column headed "1500". The number at this point is 3, which means that the 33 per cent obtained

* The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figures shown.

in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 3 points. Another way of saying it is that very probably (95 chances out of 100) the average of repeated samplings would be somewhere between 30 and 36, with the most likely figure the 33 obtained.

In comparing survey results in two samples, such as, for example, men and women, the question arises as to how large must a difference between them be before one can be reasonably sure that it reflects a real difference. In the tables below, the number of points which must be allowed for in such comparisons is indicated.

Two tables are provided. One is for percentages near 20 or 80; the other for percentages near 50. For percentages in between, the error to be allowed for is between those shown in the two tables:

Recommended Allowance for Sampling Error
of the Difference

In Percentage Points
(at 95 in 100 confidence level)*

TABLE A Percentages near 20 or percentages near 80

Size of Sample	<u>750</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>200</u>
750	5			
600	5	6		
400	6	6	7	
200	8	8	8	10

TABLE B Percentages near 50

Size of Sample	<u>750</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>200</u>
750	6			
600	7	7		
400	7	8	8	
200	10	10	10	12

Here is an example of how the tables would be used: Let us say that 50 per cent of men respond a certain way and 40 per cent of women respond that way also, for a difference of 10 percentage points between them. Can we say with any assurance that the 10-point difference reflects a real difference between men and women on the question? The sample contains approximately 750 men and 750 women.

* The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figures shown.

Since the percentages are near 50, we consult Table B, and since the two samples are about 750 persons each, we look for the number in the column headed "750" which is also in the row designated "750". We find the number 6 here. This means that the allowance for error should be 6 points, and that in concluding that the percentage among men is somewhere between 4 and 16 points higher than the percentage among women we should be wrong only about 5 per cent of the time. In other words, we can conclude with considerable confidence that a difference exists in the direction observed and that it amounts to at least 4 percentage points.

If, in another case, men's responses amount to 22 per cent, say, and women's 24 per cent, we consult Table A because these percentages are near 20. We look in the column headed "750" and see that the number is 5. Obviously, then, the 2-point difference is inconclusive.

FRENCH QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Would you say that in the last ten years the world-wide prestige of the United States has increased, diminished or stayed the same?
 - Has increased
 - Has diminished
 - Has stayed the same
 - No opinion

2. Would you say that relations between France and the United States have improved, deteriorated or stayed the same since Francoise Mitterrand was elected President?
 - Have improved
 - Have deteriorated
 - Have stayed the same
 - No opinion

3. How much confidence do you have in the capacity of the United States to exercise good judgement in current world problems?
 - Confident
 - Not confident
 - No opinion

4. Do you think that the military alliance between France and the United States is the same today as in the past, or do you think that this military alliance no longer exists?
 - Same as in the past
 - No longer exists
 - No opinion

5. Would you say that in world affairs the actions of the United States are consistent with its pronouncements, or that what it says and what it does too often differ?
 - Actions consistent with pronouncements
 - Too often different
 - No opinion

6. In your opinion, does the United States offer more good or more bad examples of:
 - A. Scientific research
 - Good
 - Bad
 - No opinion

(Question 6 continued)

- B. Equality between men and women
- Good
 - Bad
 - No opinion
- C. Efforts on behalf of Third World countries
- Good
 - Bad
 - No opinion
- D. Reduction of social inequalities
- Good
 - Bad
 - No opinion
- E. The education of children
- Good
 - Bad
 - No opinion
7. Between the current American President Ronald Reagan and his predecessor President Jimmy Carter, which one do you think has been more friendly toward France -- President Reagan or President Carter?
- Reagan
 - Carter
 - No opinion
8. In your opinion, which of the following statements best explain American foreign policy? (READ EACH) (MULTIPLE ANSWERS PERMITTED)
- To aid (favoriser) the development of democracy in the world
 - To prevent the spread of Communism
 - To impose its will on the rest of the world
 - To maintain world peace
 - To protect and expand American business and investments in the world

9a. Thinking now about the Arab-Israeli conflict would you say the French government's position on this issue is generally in agreement, or generally not in agreement with the U.S. position?

- Generally in agreement
- Generally not in agreement
- No opinion

9b. And what about Detente between Russia and the West -- would you say the French government's position on this issue is generally in agreement or generally not in agreement with the U.S. position?

- Generally in agreement
- Generally not in agreement
- No opinion

9c. And on the issue of limiting the spread of nuclear weapons, do you think France and the United States are generally in agreement or generally not in agreement?

- Generally in agreement
- Generally not in agreement
- No opinion

AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK EVERYONE: And now on another topic . . .

1. Here is an interesting experiment. (HAND RESPONDENT SCALOMETER CARD.) You notice that the 10 boxes on this card go from the HIGHEST POSITION OF PLUS 5 - for someone you feel very friendly toward - all the way down to the LOWEST POSITION OF MINUS 5 - for someone you feel very unfriendly toward. You can, of course, choose any box in between. How far up or down the scale would you rate the following? (INTERVIEWER: BE SURE TO RECORD IF THE NUMBER IS PLUS OR MINUS.)

Scalometer Rating

The German people?

The French people?

The British people?

2. Which country do you think will have the strongest economic position within the next ten years - Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy or The Netherlands?
- 1[]Germany
2[]France
3[]Great Britain
4[]Italy
5[]Netherlands
y[]Don't know
3. If there were to be a world crisis which of these European countries in your opinion would be the most valuable ally for the United States-- Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy or The Netherlands?
- 1[]Germany
2[]France
3[]Great Britain
4[]Italy
5[]Netherlands
y[]Don't know
4. Between the current French President Francois Mitterrand (Mitt-er-ran) and his predecessor Giscard D'Estaing (Gis-kar Des-tang) which one has been more friendly towards the United States, Mitterrand or Giscard D'Estaing?
- 1[]Francois Mitterrand
2[]Giscard D'Estaing
y[]Don't know
5. Some people say the United States should no longer bother with European affairs, others say European affairs are of prime importance for the United States. Which of these two statements is closer to your own opinion?
- 1[]Don't bother with Europe
2[]Europe is of prime importance
3[]Don't know

6. Thinking now about the Arab-Israeli conflict, would you say the French government's position on this issue is generally in agreement, or generally not in agreement with the U.S. position?
- 1[] Generally in agreement
 - 2[] Generally not in agreement
 - 3[] Don't know
7. And what about detente between Russia and the West -- would you say the French government's position on this issue is generally in agreement or generally not in agreement with the U.S. position?
- 1[] Generally in agreement
 - 2[] Generally not in agreement
 - 3[] Don't know
8. And do you think France and the U.S. are generally in agreement or generally not in agreement on the issue of limiting the spread of nuclear weapons?
- 1[] Generally in agreement
 - 2[] Generally not in agreement
 - 3[] Don't know
9. (HAND CARD 2) In which of the areas on this card do you consider France to be among the world leaders? Just call off the letters, please.
- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1[] A | 6[] F |
| 2[] B | 7[] G |
| 3[] C | 8[] H |
| 4[] D | 9[] I |
| 5[] E | 0[] J None of these |
| | y[] Don't know |
10. (HAND CARD 3) Which of the following phrases best describes your impression of the political situation in France? Just call off the letter, please.
- 1[] A
 - 2[] B
 - 3[] C
 - 4[] D
 - 5[] E
 - y[] Don't know

Q. 1

SCALOMETER CARD

- +5
- +4
- +3
- +2
- +1
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

CARD

1-0-2

196-G

- A. The development of military weapons
- B. Nuclear Energy
- C. Wine
- D. Fashion
- E. Culture (music, books, movies)
- F. Telecommunications & Computers
- G. Medical Research
- H. Aerospace
- I. Oil and Natural Gas Production
- J. None of These