

EUROBAROMETER EB60 – CC-EB 2003.4

Fieldwork: October-November 2003

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COMPARATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Gallup Organisation Hungary

Eurobarometer, 2003 October-November

This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate General Press and Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

The Standard Eurobarometer and the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer interviewed 28,247 citizens in 28 European countries that are either the members of or candidates to the European Union (wave CCEB 2003.4 and EB 60 represent face-to-face interviews conducted during October and November, 2003). As the fieldwork for both surveys was done concurrently using identical questions, we can establish an overall description of public opinion in the present and future member states of the European Union.

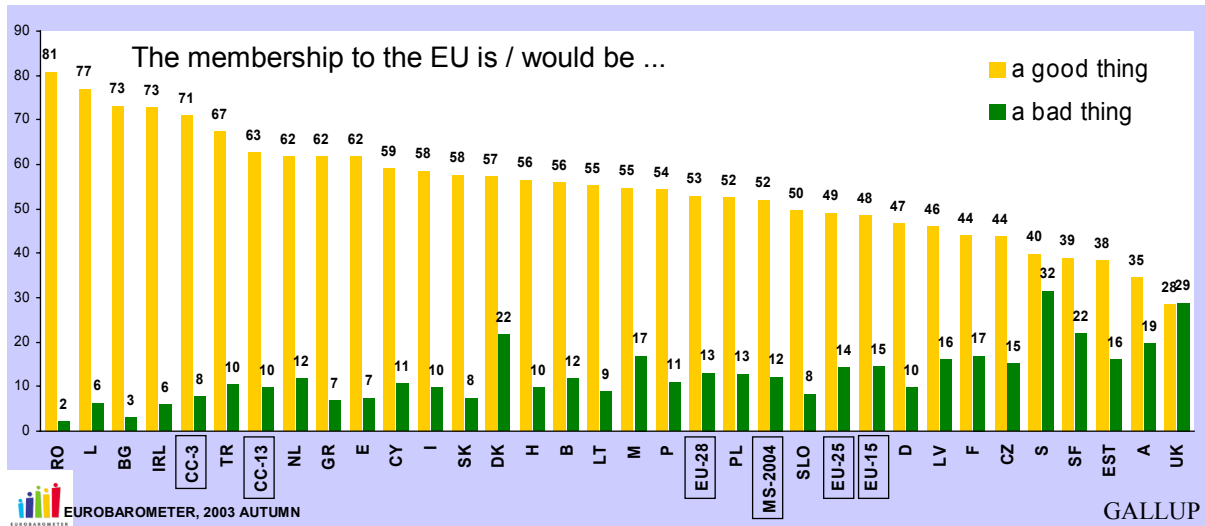
This comparison of the most topical indicators reveals that, on most issues, future cohabitants of Europe share very similar views and hopes for the future of the Union. In our present summary, we look at a range of opinions on both an individual state level and among larger groups of countries. While the Highlights of both the Standard and the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer summarize the similarities and differences within respective regions, the present summary will look at the range of opinion across an enlarged European Union of 2004, and beyond.

Abbreviations:

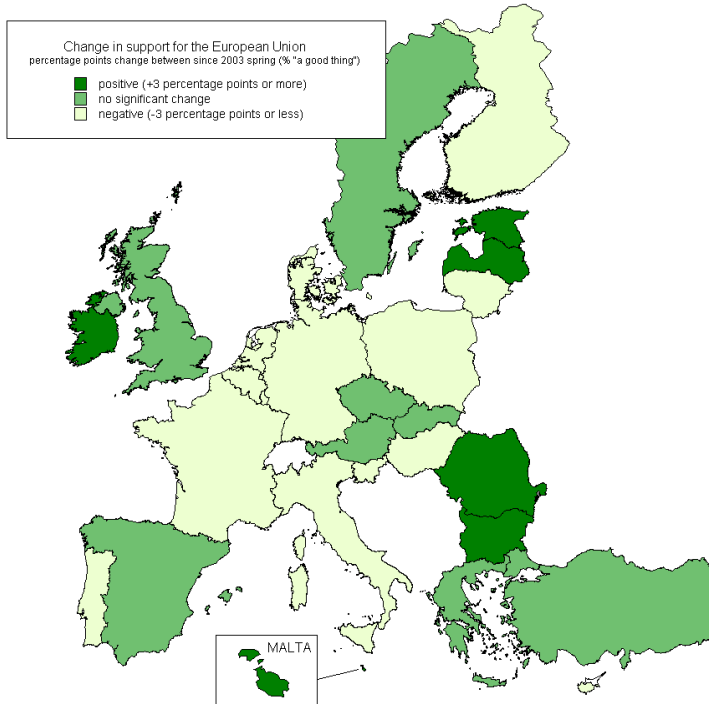
- The **EU-28** countries are all current member states, the acceding countries, and the candidate countries that are not yet entering the EU
- The **EU-25** figure gives the weighted average for the EU of 2004 with 25 member states, including Cyprus (CY), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EST), Hungary (H), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Malta (M), Poland (PL), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SLO)
- **EU-15** refers to the current member states of the European Union: Austria (A), Belgium (B), Denmark (DK), Finland (SF), France (F), Greece (GR), Ireland (IRL), Italy (I), Luxembourg (L), the Netherlands (NL), Portugal (P), Spain (E), Sweden (S), and the United Kingdom (UK)
- **MS-2004** stands for "2004 member states"; countries that will join the EU May 2004: Cyprus (CY), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EST), Hungary (H), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Malta (M), Poland (PL), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SLO)
- The **CC-13** group includes the 10 enlargement countries we listed above as well as Bulgaria (BG), Romania (RO), and Turkey (TR)
- We call **CC-3** the group of candidate countries that are not yet entering the EU

Despite a recent decline in most countries, support for the European Union remains strong across Europe

Current support for the European Union is highest in Romania, followed by Luxembourg, Bulgaria and Ireland. Right now, 49% in the European Union of 2004 (including all 25 member states after enlargement) believe that EU membership is a "good thing." This is a 6 percentage point decrease from the spring of this year. In other words, about 25 million people across Europe have recently abandoned their previously favourable opinion about the European Union. (TABLE 1.)



Differential change in the support for EU



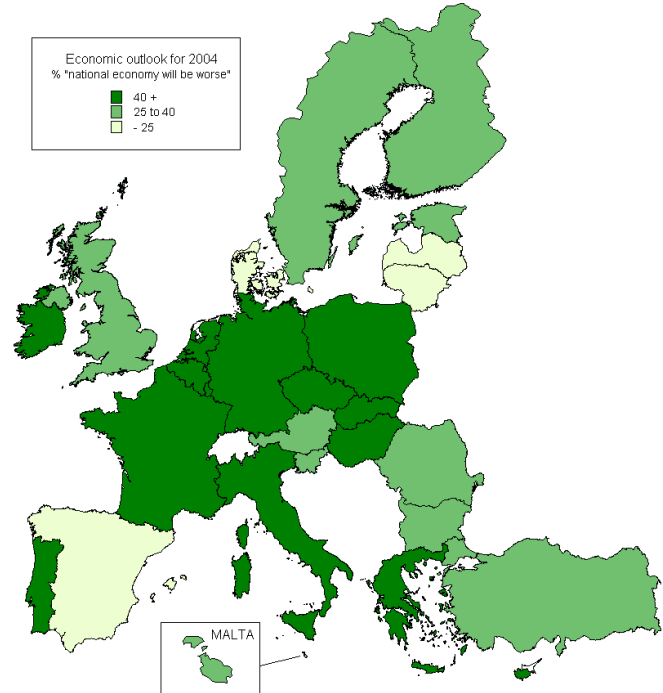
Overall concern for economic security in Europe has cooled enthusiasm towards the European Union. The overall average decline, however, hides interesting diversity on the individual state level. Consistent national-level communication on EU related issues has increased support in several countries. In the two Baltic states, where the EU referenda were held last autumn, direct effects of the mobilisation campaigns have not faded away (Latvia +9, Estonia +7). Membership is considered increasingly favourable in two of the countries where membership remains a relatively distant possibility (Romania +7, and Bulgaria +3). Support has also grown in the smallest candidate, Malta (+4), where citizens were previously evenly divided. The only current member state where support for EU membership has increased significantly over the past six months is Ireland (+6).

At the same time, in 14 countries citizens are now less likely to believe that their country's membership to the European Union is (or would be) a good thing. In five countries support has fallen by 10 percentage points or more (Cyprus -13, Germany -12, The Netherlands -12, Belgium -11, and Lithuania -10). The drop was substantial in eight other countries as well, fluctuating in the 5-8 percentage point range (Poland, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Portugal, Hungary, France, Denmark, and Italy).

Looking at the map showing general economic outlook, we see a substantial overlap between general pessimism of the respondents and perceived benefits of membership. (TABLE 2.)

Outright opposition to EU membership remains low across Europe, with Swedes (32%), Brits (29%) and Danes (22%) having more than one in five citizens claiming that their countries' EU membership is a bad thing. The UK is still the only country where the size of the two camps remains nearly equal.

Gloomier economic outlook in most countries

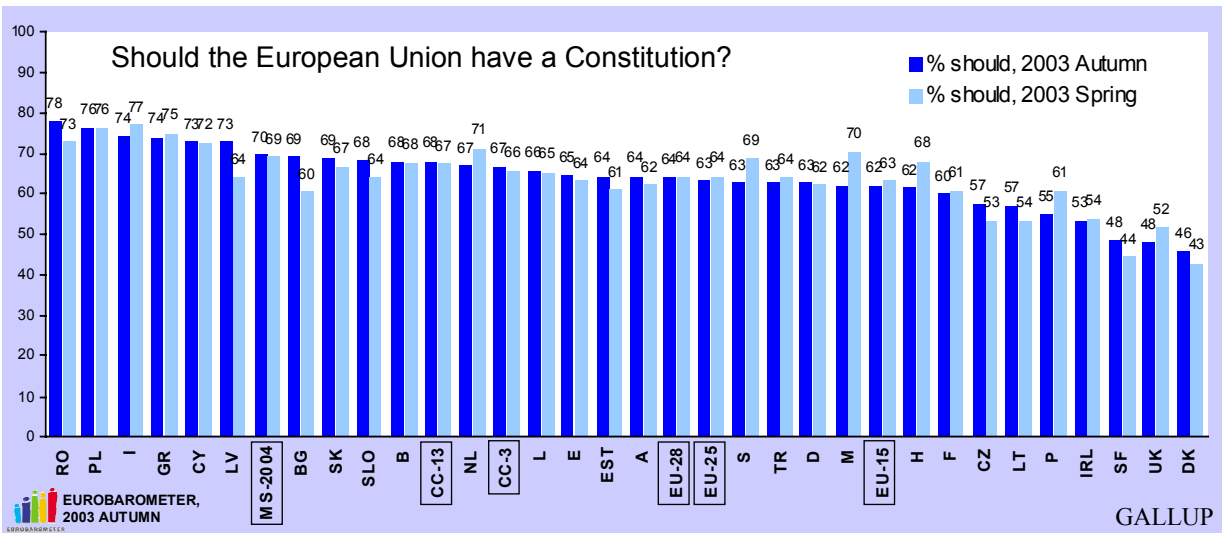
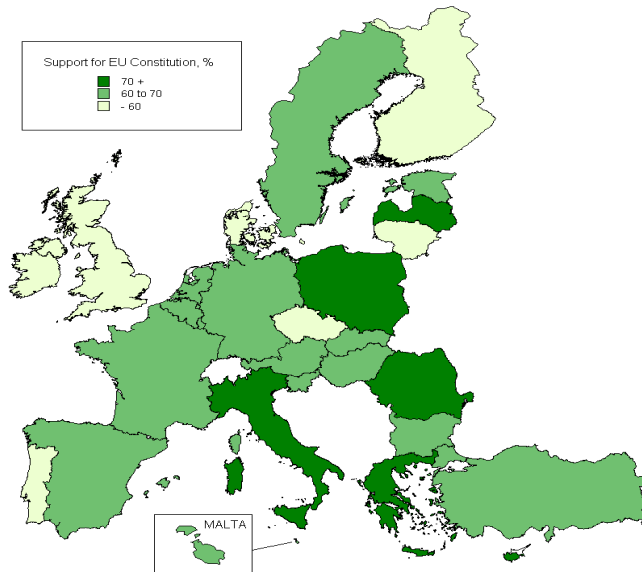


Unanimous support for the EU Constitution

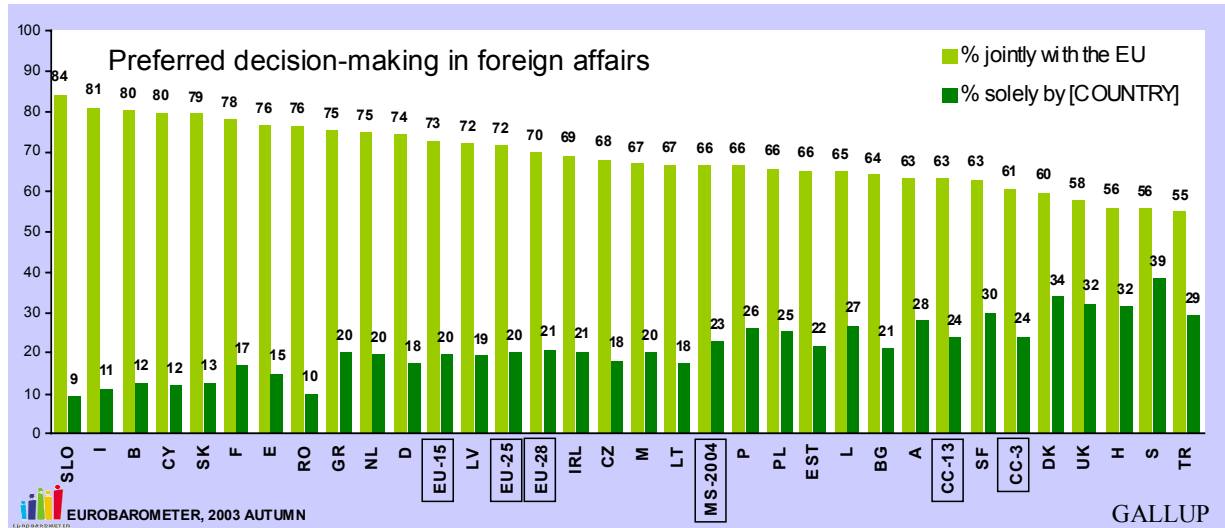
Citizens in each of the 28 current and future EU member states continue to support the adoption of a European Union Constitution. But still many do not have a clear opinion on this issue, with an average of 27% in the EU-25 having no opinion in this matter.

On average, Europeans did not change their minds about an EU Constitution since spring; in autumn, we find almost exactly the same level of support both in the current member states and in the acceding countries. But the similar averages, again, cover a great diversity of dynamics in the individual countries, and even between regions. Between the most supportive Romanians (78%) and the least positive Danes (46%) the gap in support amounts to 32 percentage points. Looking at overall dynamics, it might not come as a surprise that since spring, those countries where the Constitution gained the most (Bulgaria +9, Latvia +9, Romania +5) and lost the most (Malta -8, and Hungary -7) support have been entirely composed of candidate countries. In the candidate region citizens have perhaps felt unable to sufficiently have their voices heard regarding their issue and value positions within the Constitution debate. (TABLE 3.)

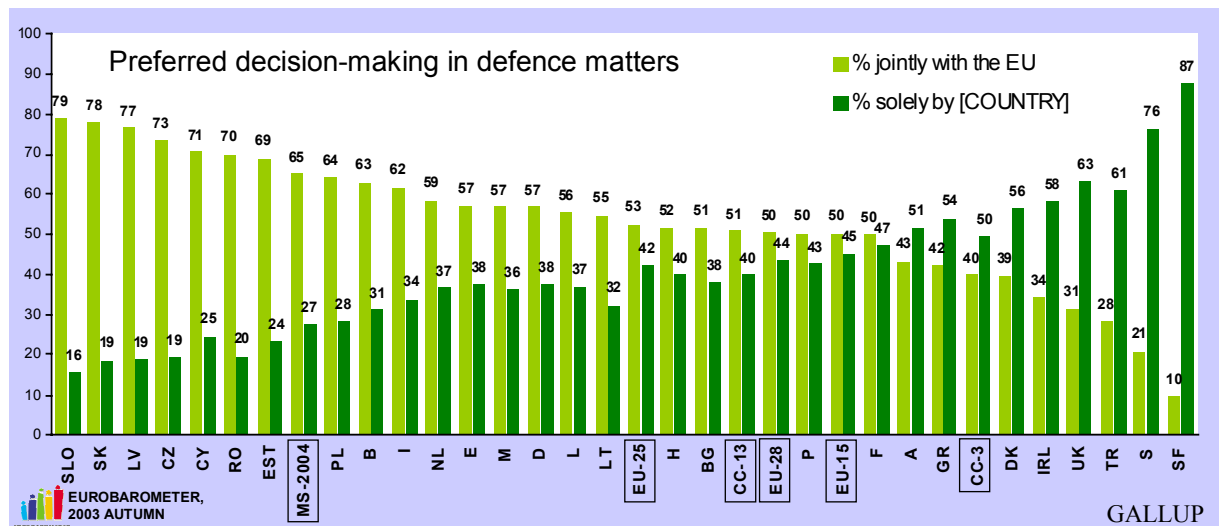
Support for a European Constitution remains strong across Europe



Citizens are generally in favour of measures that would build a stronger Europe. In every current and future member state there is support for joint decision-making in foreign affairs, and in most future EU countries (especially those that are joining the European Union in 2004) citizens do not oppose giving up some national sovereignty in defence matters. (TABLES 4.-5.)

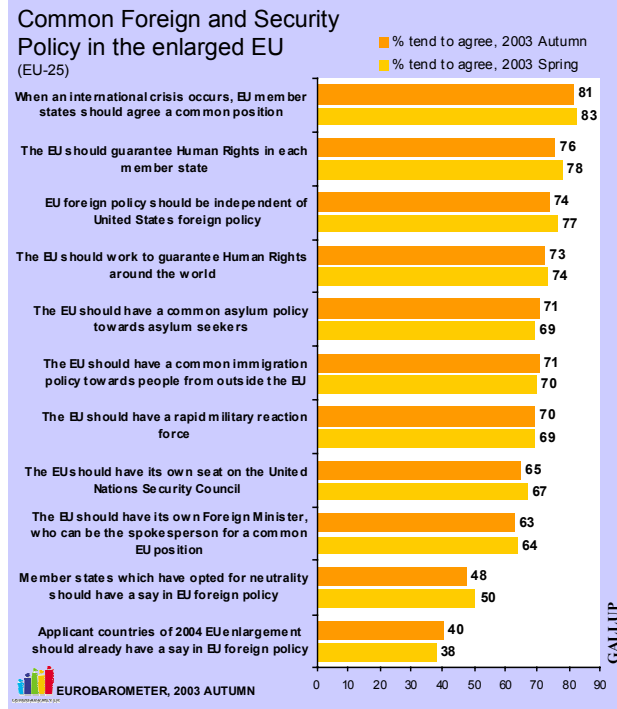


While there is a clear expectation among the European public for a harmonised foreign policy in the European Union, in defence matters we find clear divisions. While both the acceding countries and those countries in the heart of Europe are willing to share defence decisions with the European Union, countries in the Northeast (Finland, Sweden, Denmark), in the Northwest (the UK and Ireland) as well as in the South (Turkey, Greece) oppose the idea of giving up full national control over their troops, or in defence decisions in general. Austrians as well — having successfully maintained their neutrality throughout the Cold War — are reluctant to give up sovereign decision-making regarding defence matters.

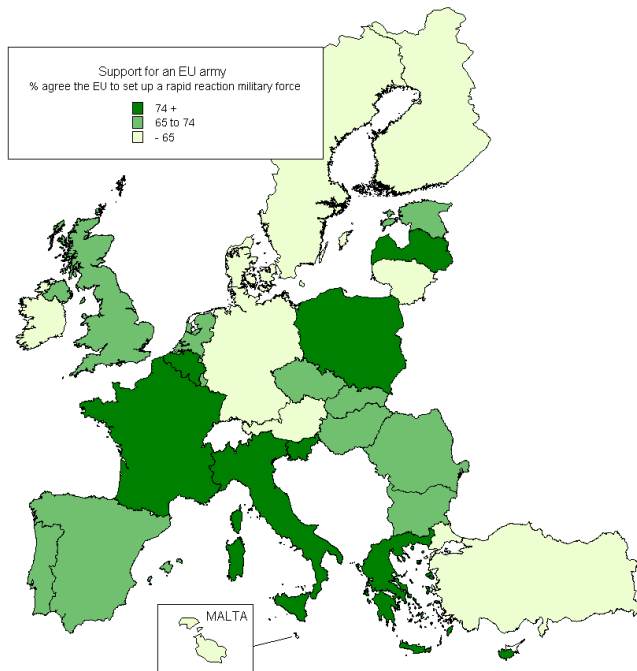


Common European Foreign and Security Policy is widely supported

The principle of setting up effective joint European diplomacy and defence organisations, as well as the measures that make it happen, continue to meet with overwhelming support all over Europe. Citizens would like to see the EU act as a single entity in external, international affairs. The idea of establishing a common Foreign Minister post for Europe that would embody its unity on the global scene is favoured by almost two-thirds of citizens in an enlarged Europe. Support for setting up a European rapid military reaction force that can be deployed quickly and effectively in a case of a local crisis similar to recent ones surpasses majority levels everywhere but Malta, where majority support still exists, but just on marginal level.



Support for setting up European rapid military reaction force



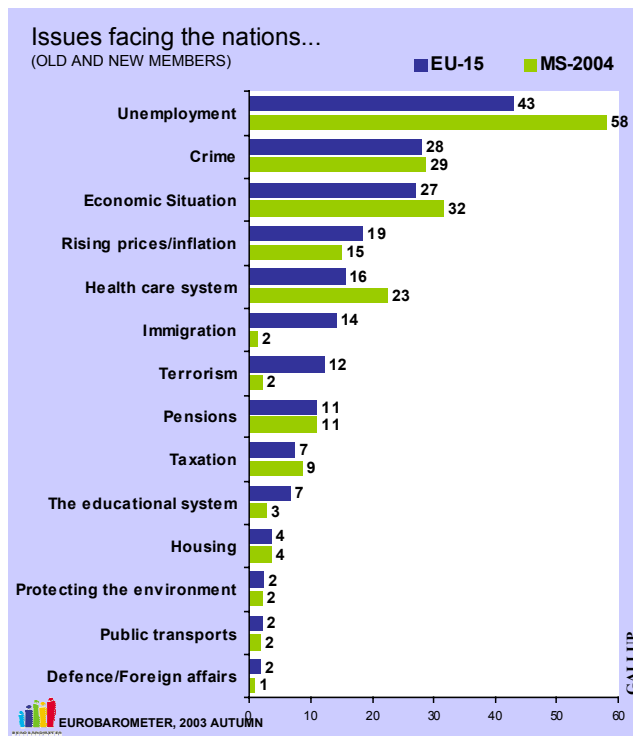
In the North, and in the German-speaking "Mitteleuropa", citizens are less amenable to the establishment of a European such military force. The Maltese, the Turks and Irish are supporting this idea on a relatively low level, too.

But in every single country (excepting only Turkey, which also holds majority support), over 70% of the public agrees that "when an international crisis occurs, EU members should agree on a common position." The same homogeneous public sentiment is expressed in the fact that over 60% in every country of the enlarged European Union agrees that EU foreign policy should be independent of U.S. foreign policy.

Citizens go as far in supporting the idea of united articulation of European

interests and values on the world stage that the European Union must have a mandate in the UN Security Council (by at least half of the citizens in each current and future member state and, on average, by two-thirds in the enlarged Europe of 2004). (TABLE 6.)

Policy priorities: disparities between old and new members, increasing economic concerns



Looking at changes over time, we see clear signs that after the cooling off of the Iraqi conflict and 9/11 becoming less of an issue, citizens are less likely to consider the fight against terrorism (-5 percentage points since spring) as well as defence and foreign policy (-4) in general to be the top priorities that face their nation. The latter has become the least important issue among all listed.

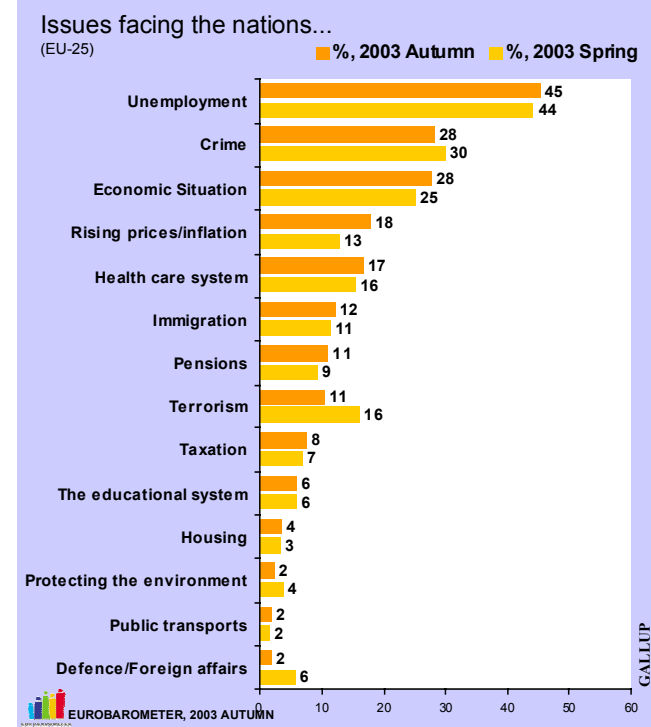
They increasingly feel that inflation, the economic situation, and pensions require attention.

In autumn 2003, we are witnessing the previously somewhat polarised priority setting of Europeans becoming more and more focussed on issues strictly related to economic strength and stability of the nations across Europe. (TABLE 7)

Addressing security concerns will remain the top expectation, but there are slight differences in the kind of security that citizen's demand.

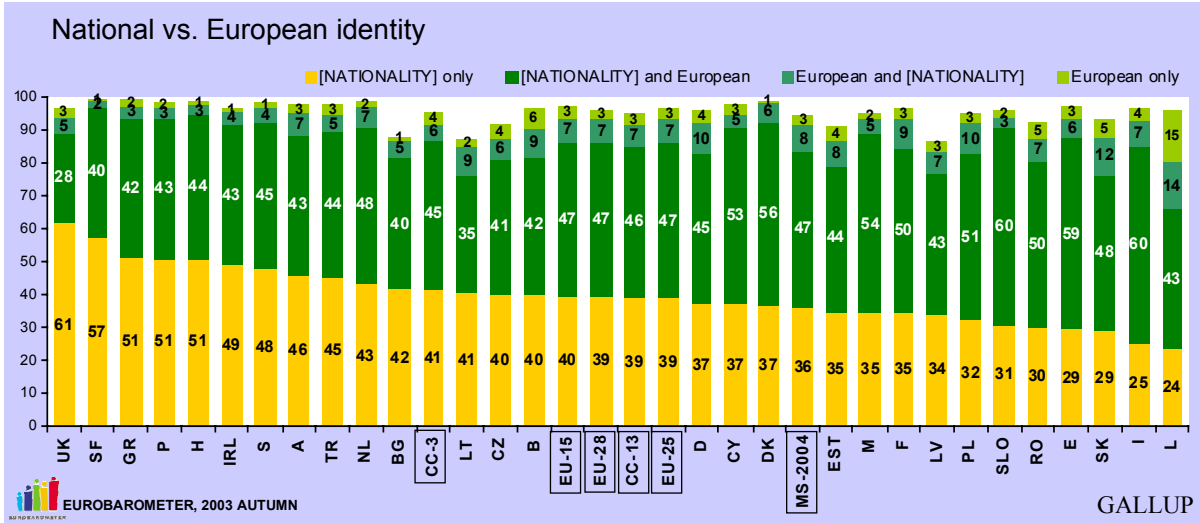
Individual economic security — fighting unemployment — will remain at the top of policy concerns in the enlarged Europe. However, it is a higher priority in the future member states than in the current member countries. In the member states citizens are much more afraid of terrorism and illegal immigration—problems that are practically non-existent in the acceding countries.

While education is considered more of a concern in the current member states, citizens of the acceding countries expect prompt policy intervention in healthcare.



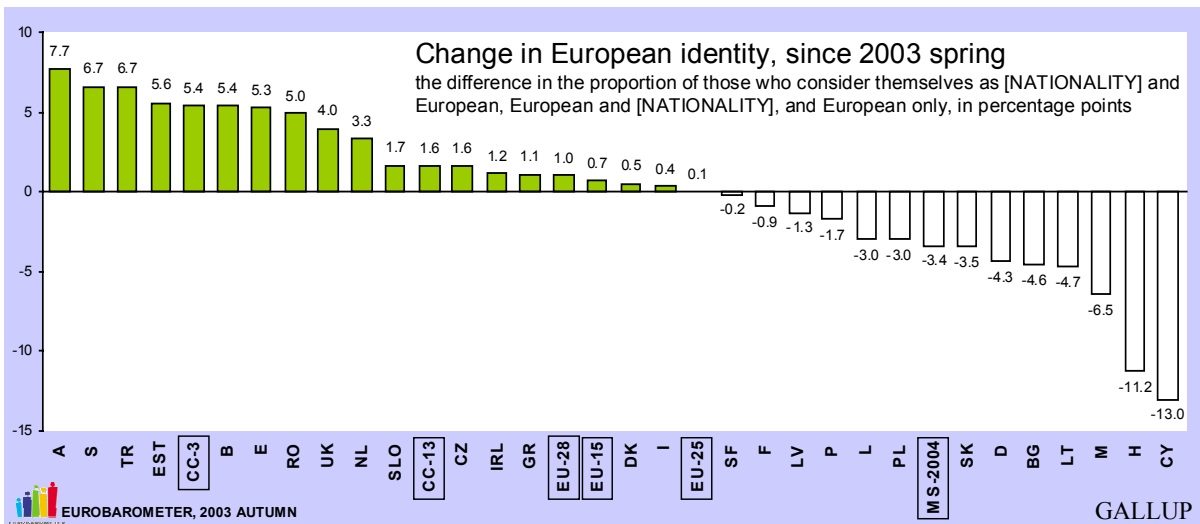
Yet forming European identity

Current European citizens and not those of acceding countries display a higher level of exclusive national identity. In this second “complete” European survey it became very apparent how unstable European identity is, especially in the candidate countries, but in the member states, too. Levels of European identity have changed in 16 out of the 28 countries — positively or negatively — by more than 3 percentage points over six months time, which testifies that there is a serious identity change taking place across Europe. As we define European identity against



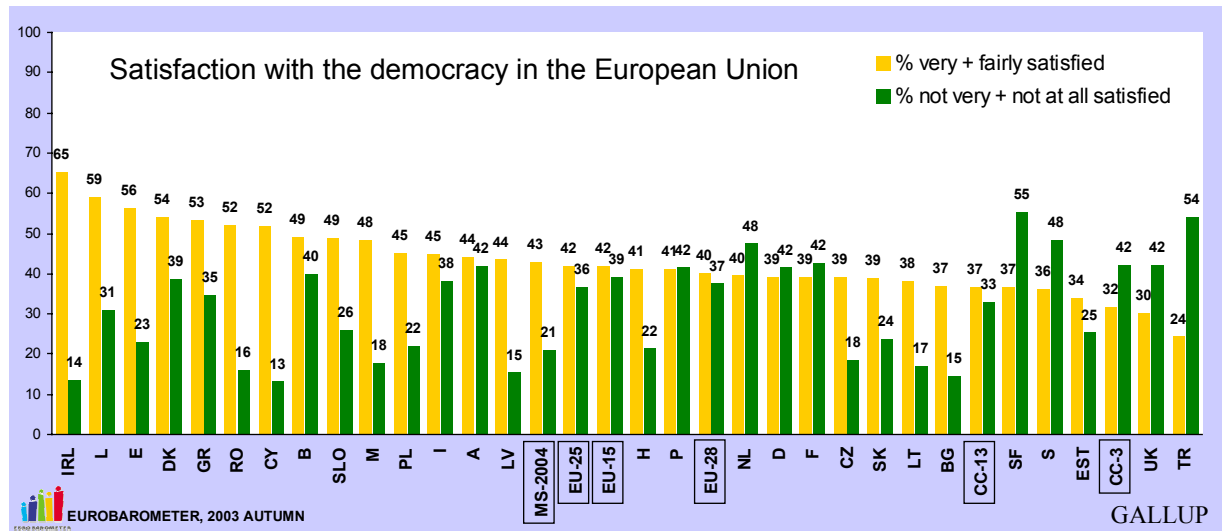
national identity, our numbers are indicators of how unstable national identities have become in most European countries as well.

The chart below show the changes in national identity and gives also an impression of changes in feeling as a European. It suggests that European identity declined especially in the acceding countries. It seems that for these nations being European was more important outside Europe and the emphasis in their identity is currently shifting in the national direction. (TABLE 8.)

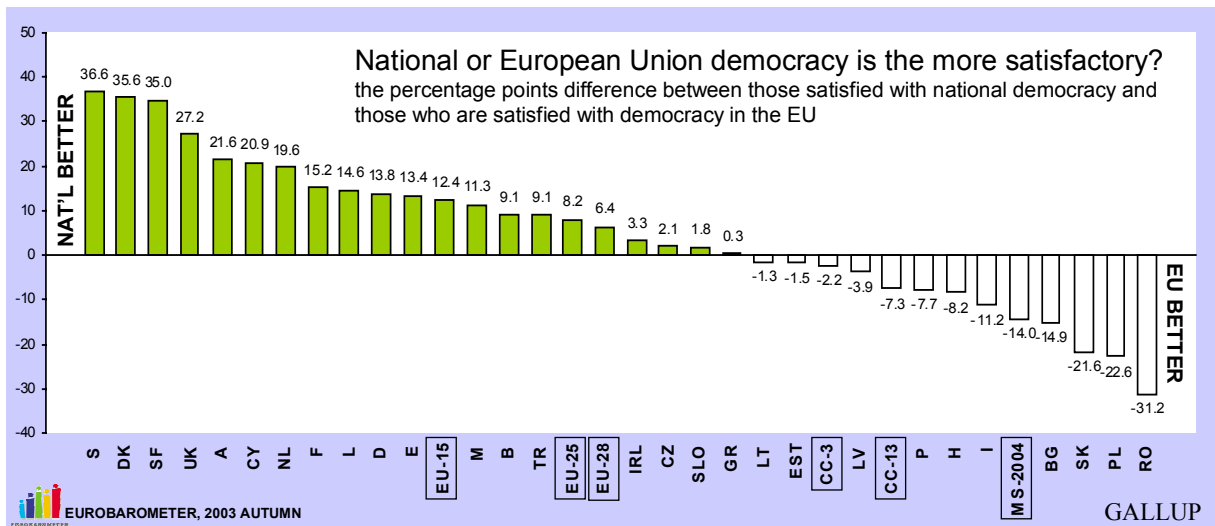


Mixed views on EU democracy

Asking citizens throughout Europe how satisfied they are with the way democracy works in the European Union we find that citizens in some of the current member states have the most favourable views. But at the same time, along with the Turks, the Brits, the Fins, the Dutch and the Swedes have the most unfavourable reactions to inquiries on EU democracy.



But comparing the assessment of European democracy to the perceived quality of national democracy, we find almost all current member states evaluating their national democracies better, while in the acceding region, national democratic institutions are usually regarded worse compared to those of the European Union. With the only noteworthy exception being Italy, it is the “new democracies” who see the European Union having more democratic institutions. (TABLES 9-10.)



TABLES

Table 1. Support for EU membership (% by country)

Question EB60: Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?
Question CCEB 2003.4: Generally speaking, do you think that (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...? (READ OUT)

1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003	EU-28 ¹		EU-25 ²		EU-15 ³		CC-13 ⁴		MS-2004 ⁵		CC-3 ⁶		B		DK		D		GR		I		E		F		IRL		L		NL		P	
	53	4	49	6	48	6	63	1	52	6	71	2	56	11	57	6	47	12	62	1	58	6	62	0	44	6	73	6	77	4	62	11	54	7
a good thing	13	3	14	3	15	4	10	2	12	4	8	0	12	5	22	6	10	2	7	1	10	5	7	1	17	5	6	1	6	1	12	7	11	2
a bad thing	28	3	31	4	31	4	22	3	29	3	16	1	29	9	19	2	34	8	30	1	28	6	27	0	36	2	15	1	15	3	23	5	26	2
neither good nor bad	6	2	6	2	6	1	6	2	7	1	5	3	3	3	2	2	10	2	2	0	4	4	4	2	3	2	6	6	2	1	3	0	8	2
DK / NA																																		
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		101		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		99	
	UK		SF		S		A		BG		CY		CZ		EST		H		LV		LT		M		PL		RO		SK		SLO		TR	
a good thing	28	2	39	3	40	1	35	1	73	3	59	13	44	2	38	7	56	7	46	9	55	10	55	4	52	9	81	7	58	1	50	7	67	0
a bad thing	29	4	22	5	32	5	19	0	3	0	11	7	15	2	16	0	10	3	16	1	9	0	17	2	13	6	2	0	8	1	8	1	10	1
neither good nor bad	30	1	37	1	27	3	42	1	17	0	26	5	34	2	37	5	24	1	31	9	29	6	22	2	28	5	10	5	31	2	37	4	18	4
DK / NA	13	1	2	2	2	0	4	2	7	3	4	1	7	2	8	2	10	2	7	1	7	4	7	1	7	2	7	3	4	1	5	2	4	4
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		101		100		100		101		100		99	

¹ The EU-28 countries are all current member states, and all candidate countries

² The EU-25 figure gives the weighted average for the EU of 2004 with 25 member states, including Cyprus (CY), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EST), Hungary (H), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Malta (M), Poland (PL), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SLO)

³ EU-15 refers to the current member states of the European Union: Austria (A), Belgium (B), Denmark (DK), Finland (SF), France (F), Greece (GR), Ireland (IRL), Italy (I), Luxembourg (L), the Netherlands (NL), Portugal (P), Spain (E), Sweden (S), and the United Kingdom (UK)

⁴ The CC-13 group are those countries that are candidates for EU membership. This category includes the 10 enlargement countries we listed above as well as Bulgaria (BG), Romania (RO), and Turkey (TR)

⁵ MS-2004 stands for "2004 member states"; those countries that will join the EU May 2004: Cyprus (CY), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EST), Hungary (H), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Malta (M), Poland (PL), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SLO)

⁶ We call CC-3 the group of candidate countries that are not yet prepared for full membership to the EU

Table 2. Economic outlook for 2004 (% by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN (COUNTRY)

	EU-28	EU-25	EU-15	CC-13	MS-2004	CC-3	B	DK	D	GR	I	E	F	IRL	L	NL	P
the same	30	30	31	28	25	29	33	49	25	23	29	40	26	30	35	23	25
worse	43	46	46	36	48	27	51	23	57	56	50	24	52	40	46	62	52
better	20	17	16	28	18	36	11	19	13	16	15	27	17	20	15	13	15
DK / NA	7	7	7	8	9	7	5	8	5	5	7	10	5	10	4	3	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	101	100
	UK	SF	S	A	BG	CY	CZ	EST	H	LV	LT	M	PL	RO	SK	SLO	TR
the same	41	53	36	46	44	18	31	33	29	33	28	18	22	28	18	36	28
worse	34	25	35	32	25	45	49	29	41	22	24	37	52	31	65	32	26
better	15	18	21	17	19	24	11	25	20	29	31	25	18	28	11	25	41
DK / NA	10	5	8	5	12	13	9	13	11	16	17	20	7	13	6	7	5
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100

Table 3. EU Constitution (% by country)

Question: Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

	EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		CC-13		MS-2004		CC-3		B		DK		D		GR		I		E		F		IRL		L		NL		P		
	64	0	63	-1	62	-1	68	1	70	1	67	1	68	0	46	3	63	1	74	-1	74	-3	65	1	60	-1	53	-1	66	1	67	-4	55	-6	
Should	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	-1	14	3	33	-4	9	-3	10	-4	5	0	8	-1	8	1	6	-3	9	-1	16	0	9	1	
Should not	26	1	27	1	28	1	22	-1	20	-1	24	0	18	-4	21	0	28	3	16	5	21	3	27	-1	32	0	40	3	25	1	17	4	36	4	
DK / NA	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		
TOTAL																																			
	UK		SF		S		A		BG		CY		CZ		EST		H		LV		LT		M		PL		RO		SK		SLO		TR		
	48	-4	48	4	63	-6	64	2	69	9	73	1	57	4	64	3	62	-6	73	9	57	3	62	-8	76	0	78	5	69	2	68	4	63	-1	
	14	5	33	-6	13	0	6	-2	3	-1	8	1	12	1	15	0	15	1	8	-4	6	-3	9	3	8	0	3	-3	9	-2	13	-7	12	0	
	38	-1	19	2	25	7	29	0	28	-8	19	-1	30	-6	21	-3	23	5	19	-5	36	-2	29	6	15	-1	19	-2	23	1	18	2	25	1	
DK / NA																																			
TOTAL	100		100		101		99		100		100		99		100		100		100		99		100		99		100		101		99		100		

Table 4. Joint decision-making in foreign affairs (% by country)

Question EB60: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION

Question CCEB 2003.4: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (COUNTRY) becomes a member? FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION

	EU-28	EU-25	EU-15	CC-13	MS-2004	CC-3	B	DK	D	GR	I	E	F	IRL	L	NL	P
Solely by COUNTRY Jointly with the EU DK / NA	21	20	20	24	23	24	12	34	18	20	11	15	17	21	27	20	26
	70	72	73	63	66	61	80	60	74	75	81	76	78	69	65	75	66
	9	8	8	13	11	15	7	6	8	4	8	9	5	10	8	6	8
	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
Solely by COUNTRY Jointly with the EU DK / NA	UK	SF	S	A	BG	CY	CZ	EST	H	LV	LT	M	PL	RO	SK	SLO	TR
	32	30	39	28	21	12	18	22	32	19	18	20	25	10	13	9	29
	58	63	56	63	64	80	68	66	56	72	67	67	66	76	79	84	55
	10	7	5	9	15	9	14	13	12	9	16	13	9	14	8	7	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	99

Table 5. Joint decision-making in defence matters (% by country)

Question EB60: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union? DEFENCE

Question CCEB 2003.4: For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made solely by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union, once (COUNTRY) becomes a member? DEFENCE

	EU-28	EU-25	EU-15	CC-13	MS-2004	CC-3	B	DK	D	GR	I	E	F	IRL	L	NL	P
Solely by COUNTRY Jointly with the EU DK / NA TOTAL	44	42	45	40	27	50	31	56	38	54	34	38	47	58	37	37	43
	50	53	50	51	65	40	63	39	57	42	62	57	50	34	56	59	50
	6	5	5	9	7	11	6	4	6	4	5	5	3	8	7	5	7
	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	99	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	100
Solely by COUNTRY Jointly with the EU DK / NA TOTAL	UK	SF	S	A	BG	CY	CZ	EST	H	LV	LT	M	PL	RO	SK	SLO	TR
	63	87	76	51	38	25	19	24	40	19	32	36	28	20	19	16	61
	31	10	21	43	51	71	73	69	52	77	55	57	64	70	78	79	28
	5	3	3	5	11	5	7	8	8	4	13	7	7	11	4	5	11
	99	100	100	99	100	101	99	101	100	100	100	100	99	101	101	100	100

Table 6. Elements of Common Foreign and Security Policy (% by country)

Question: The European Union already has a Common Security and Foreign Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? (READ OUT - ROTATE)

	EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		CC-13		MS-2004		CC-3		B		DK		D		GR		I		E		F		IRL		L		NL		P	
	69	0	70	1	69	0	68	-2	74	0	64	-3	75	-1	61	7	63	2	75	-2	75	2	67	-2	75	0	60	-1	68	-4	68	-1	66	-3
The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs	79	-1	81	-2	81	-2	73	-2	84	1	65	-3	84	-1	77	-1	84	-2	85	-1	89	1	75	-4	84	-2	71	-3	89	-4	83	0	73	-3
	61	-1	63	-1	63	-1	57	-1	63	2	53	-3	69	1	40	0	60	-4	72	-5	81	0	64	2	65	-2	63	-4	70	-9	71	1	57	-6
The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister, who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position	63	-2	65	-2	65	-3	60	1	66	5	55	-2	69	-3	54	2	66	-3	77	-9	71	-4	66	-1	67	-4	71	0	77	-2	75	-2	63	-3
	48	-1	48	-2	47	-4	49	2	49	0	49	4	48	-2	26	-1	53	-5	52	-1	49	-5	46	-4	43	-4	61	-7	59	-6	35	-1	55	-2
Countries which will join the European Union in 2004 as a result of enlargement should already have a say in European Union foreign policy	42	3	40	2	35	2	58	5	69	6	51	5	28	0	23	1	29	2	54	4	41	3	45	3	34	5	46	-2	28	-3	21	2	52	-1
	71	-3	74	-3	73	-4	64	-3	76	3	55	-8	69	-6	73	-3	79	-5	83	-6	70	-5	74	0	75	-4	72	-4	74	-4	73	-3	68	-1
European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	74	-2	76	-2	76	-3	69	0	74	0	64	-1	82	2	85	-2	76	-3	83	-7	78	-2	75	-1	81	-3	76	-1	86	-3	84	0	75	2
	71	-1	73	-1	74	-2	63	0	65	2	61	-2	77	0	80	1	72	-2	82	-7	78	-2	73	0	79	-2	74	-2	81	-4	76	0	75	1
The European Union should work to guarantee Human Rights around the world, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries	68	0	71	1	71	0	61	1	66	3	56	-2	76	2	66	1	75	4	80	-4	76	-3	68	-1	72	0	72	2	75	-2	74	-3	64	-5
	69	1	71	2	71	1	63	0	67	3	60	-2	76	4	62	-2	74	2	81	-3	73	0	68	1	73	2	72	1	73	-2	79	-1	65	-4

(Contd.)

Table 6. Elements of Common Foreign and Security Policy (% by country, continued from the previous page)

Question: The European Union already has a Common Security and Foreign Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? (READ OUT - ROTATE)

	UK	SF	S	A	BG	CY	CZ	EST	H	LV	LT	M	PL	RO	SK	SLO	TR
The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs	68	-3	53	3	61	-6	62	5	67	0	87	-3	67	3	67	3	-4
									69	-3	74	-2	64	3	45	0	78
When an international crisis occurs, European Union member states should agree a common position	71	-1	76	0	78	-7	75	1	75	0	91	0	84	3	82	-2	81
The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister, who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position	48	-1	48	1	40	-7	61	-1	55	3	73	-6	52	2	52	3	63
The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council	48	-5	66	0	49	-6	67	-1	65	2	81	-3	59	6	66	0	68
Member states which have opted for neutrality should have a say in European Union foreign policy	35	-1	75	4	69	-2	71	0	39	4	47	-9	39	-1	58	7	27
Countries which will join the European Union in 2004 as a result of enlargement should already have a say in European Union foreign policy	31	-2	30	10	33	3	35	0	57	3	61	0	80	4	57	12	60
European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	64	-3	86	-2	81	-6	77	0	75	4	80	1	77	-2	76	1	82
The European Union should guarantee Human Rights in each member state, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some member states	62	-5	87	1	89	0	78	3	75	3	89	-5	70	1	75	1	82
The European Union should work to guarantee Human Rights around the world, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries	62	-3	79	2	82	1	76	3	66	-2	90	-3	52	3	56	2	76
The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union	64	0	64	10	64	-3	70	5	62	1	78	-3	60	-1	59	0	72
The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers	65	0	67	7	66	-2	69	6	63	0	78	-1	63	1	59	2	77

Table 7. Most important issues facing the nations (% by country)

Question: What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Crime		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Public transports		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Economic Situation		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Rising prices/inflation		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Taxation		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Unemployment		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Terrorism		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Defence/Foreign affairs		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Housing		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Immigration		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Health care system		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
The educational system		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Pensions		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Protecting the environment		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Crime		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Public transports		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Economic Situation		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Rising prices/inflation		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Taxation		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Unemployment		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Terrorism		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Defence/Foreign affairs		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Housing		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Immigration		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Health care system		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
The educational system		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															
Pensions		1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003															

Protecting the environment	3	0	3	-2	5	-2	4	-2	0	-1	3	-3	2	0	3	2	6	1	3	1	1	0	16	-9	1	0	3	-1	1	0	5	1	3	1
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Table 8. Feeling European (% by country)

Question: In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		EU-28		EU-25	EU-15	CC-13	MS-2004	CC-3		B	DK	D	GR	I	E	F	IRL	L	NL	P																	
		39	-2	39	0	40	0	39	-2	36	3	41	-6	40	-5	37	0	37	3	51	-2	25	-1	29	-5	35	1	49	1	24	3	43	-3	51	2		
1st column: 2003 autumn 2nd column: % change from spring 2003	(NATIONALITY) only	47	2	47	1	47	3	46	-2	47	-7	45	2	42	6	56	4	45	0	42	1	60	1	59	7	50	2	43	4	43	-2	48	5	43	0		
	(NATIONALITY) and European	7	0	7	-1	7	-1	7	2	8	2	6	3	9	0	6	-1	10	-2	3	0	7	-3	6	-2	9	0	4	-1	14	4	7	0	3	-1		
	European and (NATIONALITY)	3	-1	3	-1	3	-1	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	0	1	-2	4	-2	2	-1	4	1	3	0	3	-3	1	-2	15	-5	2	-1	2	-1		
	European only	4	1	3	0	3	0	5	1	6	1	4	0	3	0	1	-1	4	1	1	1	3	1	3	-1	3	0	3	-2	4	0	1	0	1	0		
	DK / NA	100		99		100		100		100		101		100		99		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	
TOTAL		UK	SF		S		A		BG		CY		CZ		EST		H		LV		LT		M		PL		RO		SK		SLO		TR				
(NATIONALITY) only	(NATIONALITY) and European	61	-3	57	1	48	-7	46	-5	42	5	37	12	40	3	35	-4	51	12	34	3	41	6	35	5	32	0	30	-6	29	4	31	-1	45	-7		
	(NATIONALITY) and European	28	4	40	2	45	6	43	9	40	-4	53	-10	41	2	44	8	44	-9	43	2	35	-4	54	-5	51	-9	50	0	48	-1	60	3	44	3		
	European and (NATIONALITY)	5	1	2	-2	4	0	7	-1	5	0	5	-3	6	-3	8	-2	3	-3	7	0	9	0	5	-1	10	5	7	2	12	-1	3	-2	5	2		
	European only	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	-1	3	1	4	2	4	-1	1	1	3	-3	2	-1	2	1	3	2	5	2	5	-1	2	0	3	0		
	DK / NA	3	-2	0	-1	2	1	2	-2	12	0	3	2	8	-5	9	-2	1	0	13	-2	13	-1	5	2	5	2	8	1	7	0	4	0	2	0		
TOTAL		100		100		100		101		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		101		101		100		101		100		99		99	

Table 9. Satisfaction with national democracy (% by country)

Question: On the whole, are you ... with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	EU-28	EU-25	EU-15	CC-13	MS-2004	CC-3	B	DK	D	GR	I	E	F	IRL	L	NL	P
not at all satisfied	15	13	11	24	21	26	11	1	12	10	22	3	10	7	5	11	17
not very satisfied	35	34	32	43	45	42	27	8	33	35	44	24	32	17	17	29	47
fairly satisfied	40	43	46	27	27	27	51	56	46	43	30	56	48	55	62	50	33
very satisfied	6	7	8	2	2	2	8	33	7	11	3	14	6	14	12	9	1
DK / NA	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	1	3	1	1	3	4	7	4	2	2
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
	UK	SF	S	A	BG	CY	CZ	EST	H	LV	LT	M	PL	RO	SK	SLO	TR
not at all satisfied	10	3	6	3	39	4	10	18	15	17	20	8	25	27	33	10	24
not very satisfied	27	23	21	27	36	20	45	42	47	36	35	25	47	50	46	35	40
fairly satisfied	48	64	61	55	21	54	38	31	31	37	34	54	21	20	16	47	31
very satisfied	10	7	12	11	1	19	3	1	2	3	2	6	2	1	1	3	3
DK / NA	5	3	1	4	3	2	4	8	5	7	8	8	5	2	3	4	3
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	101	100	100	99	99	101

Table 10. Satisfaction with EU democracy (% by country)

Question: On the whole, are you ... with the way democracy works in the European Union?

	EU-28	EU-25	EU-15	CC-13	MS-2004	CC-3	B	DK	D	GR	I	E	F	IRL	L	NL	P
not at all satisfied not very satisfied fairly satisfied very satisfied DK / NA	10	9	10	11	7	5	11	10	10	7	9	3	14	4	7	13	10
	28	34	26	28	26	16	29	29	31	28	29	20	29	10	24	34	32
	36	23	38	38	30	39	45	48	36	44	42	48	37	56	53	37	40
	5	9	4	4	7	4	4	6	3	9	3	9	2	9	7	3	1
	22	26	21	19	30	36	11	7	19	12	17	21	18	21	10	13	17
TOTAL	101	101	99	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	100
not at all satisfied not very satisfied fairly satisfied very satisfied DK / NA	UK	SF	S	A	BG	CY	CZ	EST	H	LV	LT	M	PL	RO	SK	SLO	TR
	17	11	14	11	3	4	3	5	2	2	5	6	6	4	5	4	11
	25	44	34	31	12	9	16	21	19	14	12	12	16	12	19	22	43
	27	35	35	40	23	42	35	33	38	39	35	43	41	41	36	45	17
	3	1	1	5	14	10	4	1	4	5	3	6	4	11	3	4	8
DK / NA	27	8	15	14	49	35	42	41	37	41	45	34	33	32	37	25	21
TOTAL	99	99	99	101	101	100	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100