

EUROBAROMETER 2004.1

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE ACCEDING AND CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

Fieldwork: February - March 2004

Publication: May 2004

FIRST RESULTS Spring 2004

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.

Preface

This Candidate Countries Eurobarometer measures public opinion in the 10 acceding countries and the 3 candidate countries on European Union matters.

12,124 people were interviewed face-to-face between February 20 and March 17, 2004.

This wave reveals that:

- The accession countries feel a great deal of pessimism about what 2004 will bring for citizens. With more than half of new EU citizens expecting a negative economic change in their country, the outlook is quite gloomy for the upcoming accession year. Although people see their personal job situation nearly stable, more people expect their personal life to become worse in 2004 as expect it to change for the better.
- Trust in EU institutions remains stable, but confidence in national political institutions (parliaments, governments) has dropped to historic lows in most acceding countries. All institutions, but the armed forces, face stagnating or declining confidence
- The general mood in the accession countries regarding the European Union membership has changed significantly. The euphoria has suddenly seemed to evaporate in the new member countries. It is the first time in this enlargement process that the accession countries are less supportive of their EU membership than the current member states (43% think it will be a good thing versus 48% average in the present member countries). This significantly decreased support does not mean huge outright opposition to membership. The proportion of opponents remains limited at 16%, although is increasing.
- Since the sharp decrease in support for the common currency from Spring to Autumn 2003, the unfavourable trend seems to have stopped.
- After last year's erosion, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) gains support, and continues to be backed by an overwhelming majority. All measures of the Common Foreign and Security Policy are strongly approved by those who will become EU citizens in May 2004, including the creation of a post of a common Foreign Minister and an effective European army.
- Although citizens admit that the EP elections might be really important, they are not necessarily convinced that they would actually take part in them. Forty-four percent of the citizens in the accession countries claimed they are likely to participate and 32% say they definitely will turn out at the ballot box.
- Voters will judge the candidates' stance on national issues when casting their votes, and they expect the EP campaign to focus on the issues of employment and agriculture.

(CC-13 stands for the whole candidate zone, AC-10 is the abbreviation we use for the countries that have just joined EU on 1st of May, and CC-3 is the group of countries that will remain candidates after the May enlargement as well: Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey.)

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys are conducted twice a year.

Key indicators arising out of each wave are published soon after the completion of the fieldwork, followed within a few months by the complete set of results.

The complete report of Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2004.1 will be available in July 2004 as well as for the first times a series of National reports.

I. Experiencing life in the accession countries

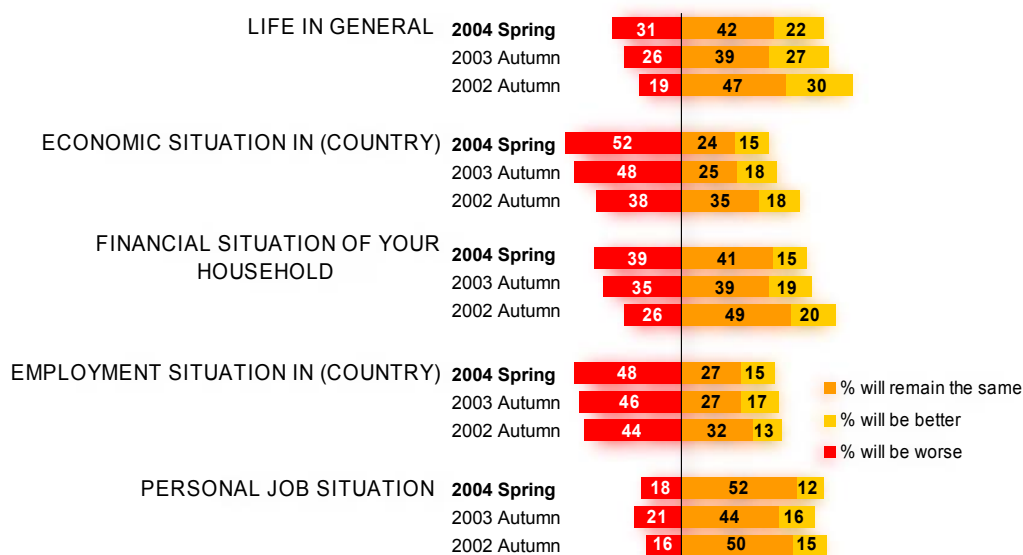
Citizens in the accession countries share a growing pessimism regarding their country's economic prospects and their own personal situation

At the dawn of their EU membership, citizens in the acceding countries feel extraordinarily pessimistic about their personal lives. Though they generally foresee no major personal changes, three months ahead of the much-awaited reunification, more people expect the deterioration of their personal condition than anticipate positive change. In fact, the levels of pessimism have reached historic highs, and optimism has never been so rare commodity in the course of the 5 years of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer.

Hungary, along with Cyprus, has experienced the greatest decrease in optimism since last Autumn. Consequently, the least optimism is found in Hungary; less than one in five citizens expect that things will change for the better in their life next year. Cyprus at the same time reported the second greatest increase in pessimists (+8). In Hungary, however, a decrease in optimism was not met with an increase in pessimism. Instead, those expecting stability increased significantly (+12). Pessimism increased most in Latvia (+15 percentage points).

Overall, among the accession countries, the outlook is the gloomiest in Slovakia (41% think that their personal situation will deteriorate in the course of the next 12 months) and the brightest in Slovenia (with only 15% expecting negative, and 29% awaiting positive change). There is more optimism to be found in the CC-3 as a whole than in either the old or new member countries (see *TABLE 1*) – primarily due to a very positive climate in Turkey.

Expectations for the year to come Accession Countries



We see clear dismay for developments in respondent's home country's economic situation and employment situation. Continuing the trends of last year, citizens are overly pessimistic about how they characterise their country-level economic outlook, with about half expecting the situation to further deteriorate.

Lack of confidence in the short term economic prospects of one's country is most widespread in Poland, where as many as 6 in 10 citizens expect the situation to worsen (59%). Predictions are highly pessimistic in Cyprus (53%) and Slovakia (52%) as well. Such pessimistic expectations have grown most markedly in Latvia (+18), while the negativity increase has been significant in Cyprus (+8),

Poland (+7), and Hungary (+6) as well. On the other hand, Lithuanians are the most confident in their economy (32% predict improvement and 24% fear deterioration). Thus, Lithuania is the only accession country where more people foresee a prospering rather than declining economy. (TABLE 2.)

Regarding employment, citizens in the acceding states have traditionally been very pessimistic. The most recent changes in opinion – although they are unfavourable as pessimism grows and optimism shrinks throughout the accession region – were not as significant as seen for domestic economy and labour market predictions. The most striking changes were found in Slovakia, where citizens move away from the extreme pessimism from last year (will be better: +10, will be worse: -7), and Poland, where change moves in the opposite direction. In Poland the proportion of those expecting employment in their own country to be worse in the next 12 months increased (+6), at the expense of those who expect it to be better (-4). Poland is now among the least optimistic countries (Czech Republic: 9%; Poland: 14%; Hungary: 15%), and claims the highest level of pessimism with 58% thinking that the coming year will bring further negative change for the Polish labour market. Again, the only country where optimists outnumber the pessimists (26% to 22%) is Lithuania. (TABLE 3.)

On a personal level, the primary expectation is stability. Yet, general pessimism related to the national economic situation affects personal outlooks as well. The Visegrad countries (Slovakia, Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary) report the gloomiest personal financial outlook for the coming year. While, again, Lithuania is the relatively most optimistic, with results very close to the EU-15 region. In Cyprus we see a sharp decline in optimism (-7) paired with a comparable increase in the proportion of those expecting financial worsening (+6). The pattern is similar in Poland as well (better: -6, worse: +9). In Hungary an increased expectation of financial stability (+7) was measured along with a rather significant decrease in optimism (-6). In Slovakia, a similar change was felt in the opposite direction: a marked decrease in pessimism (-11) went parallel to a similar increase in the proportion of those predicting stability (+11). Finally, in Malta (where people are generally the least likely, in all issues, to believe that things will remain the same) both the proportion of optimists and pessimists have increased (+4 both) at the expense of those who think their situation will not change (-10). (TABLE 4.)

A clear majority in the accession countries expect that their financial situation will remain unchanged in the course of the coming year. Even in those countries where outlooks are rather gloomy in other respects, we see increases in the numbers of people who expect no significant change in their personal job situation during the next year (Poland: +11, Hungary +7; Lithuania: +5, Slovenia: +5, Czech Republic: +4). (TABLE 5.)

Trust in the political system has fallen in the acceding countries. All institutions, but the armed forces, face stagnating or declining confidence

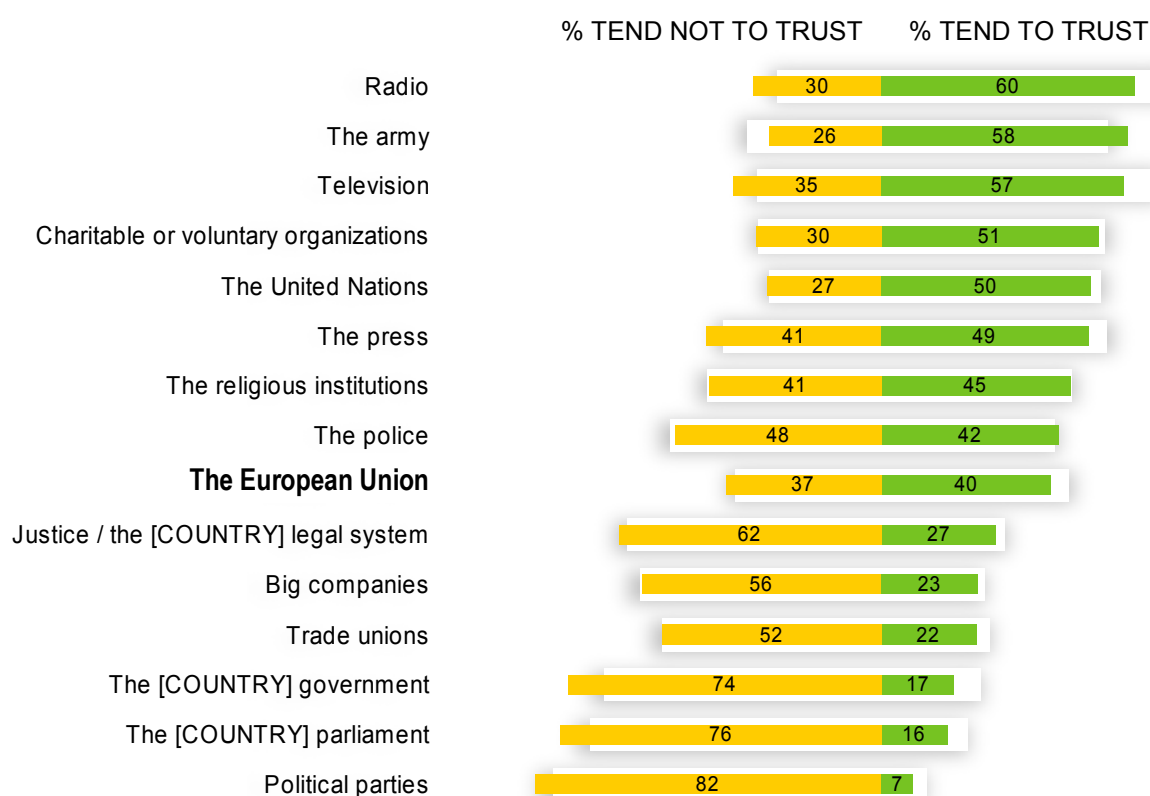
With a significant retreat of accession country confidence in the media (television lost 7, radio 6, and written press 4 points since Autumn 2003), the army is now the second most trusted institution in the ten new member states of the European Union. Only the army managed to gain confidence on an AC-10 level (+5); most markedly in the Czech Republic (+10) and Lithuania (+7).

Confidence in the media has declined especially sharply in some countries, particularly in Lithuania (television: -16, radio: -14, written press: -17), Hungary (TV: -14, radio: -11, press: -6), and Latvia (TV: -13, radio: -7, press: -10).

Confidence in the major institutions of the political system reached historic lows in the accession countries with trust in political parties, shrinking to a single-digit level. These enormously low average figures are mostly driven by the extraordinarily disappointed Polish public, where confidence in government is as low as 7% (-5), confidence in the Sejm decreased by 5 percentage points and it currently stands at 8%. One can barely find anyone in Poland who trusts political parties (3%). Trust in national government (G) and in the national parliament (P) has fallen dramatically in Latvia where there has been a government crisis and a change in power was underway during the fieldwork (G: -18, P: -10), and decreased significantly in Hungary (G: -7, P: -7), Slovenia (G: -6, P: -6), and Poland as well (G: -7, P: -5).

Trust in institutions in the Accession Countries

(the behind bars represent the confidence in 2003 Autumn)



In this rather unfavourable environment, the European Union remains around the midpoint of the institutional trust ranking scale. However, confidence has declined in the EU as well; from 44% last autumn to 40% this spring. Trust in the European Union has not increased with a significant rate in any acceding country, but it decreased markedly in Cyprus (-8), Poland (-7), and Latvia (-6.) (TABLE 6.)

II. Support for the EU and its main policies

“Pre-accession blues” in the acceding countries

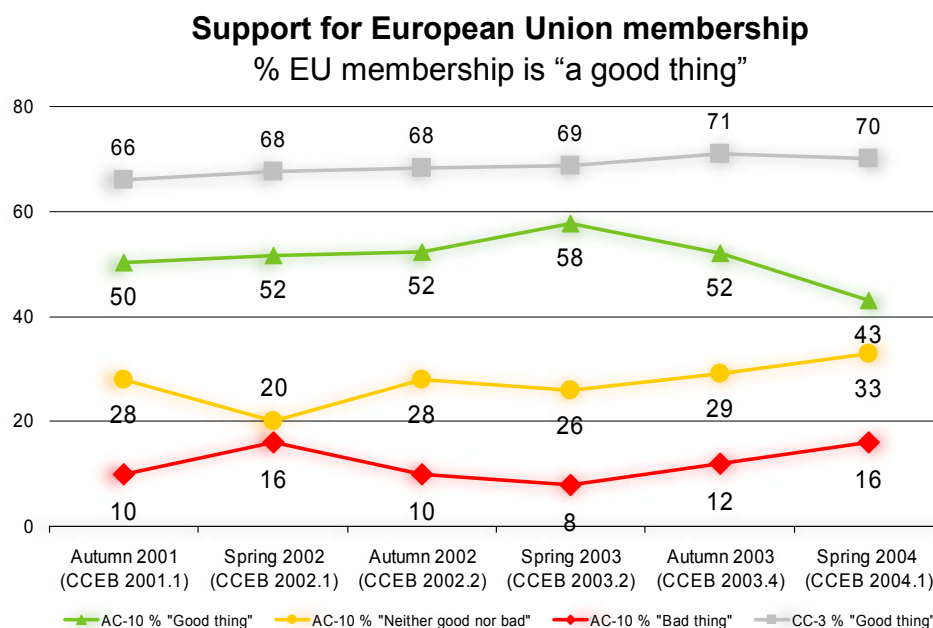
The general mood in the accession countries regarding the European Union membership has changed significantly. It is the first time in this enlargement process that the accession countries are less supportive of their EU membership than the current member states (43% think it will be a good thing versus 48% average in the present member countries).

Since the record of support level measured at the spring of 2003 (coinciding with a number of referendum polls, with campaigns popularising the European Union and motivating citizens to attend referenda about membership) we see a sharp decline in the proportion of those who believe that membership to the EU would/will be a “good thing” (-15 percentage points since one year ago). In most countries EU membership lost the support of the absolute majority. The exceptions are Lithuania and Malta.

This significantly decreased *support* does not mean huge outright *opposition* to membership. The proportion of opponents remains limited at 16%, although is increasing.

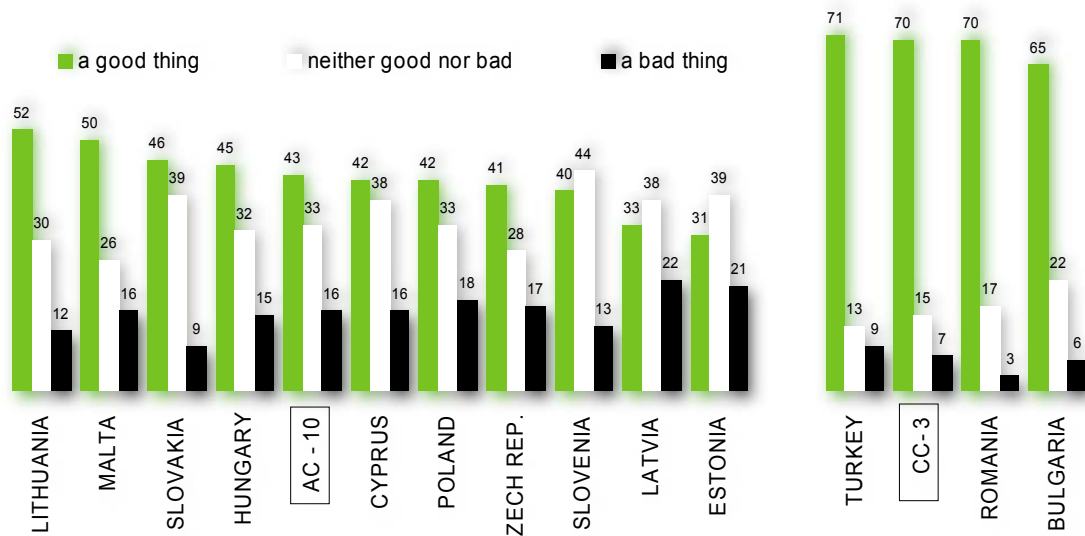
The euphoria has suddenly seemed to evaporate in the new member countries. Most Slovenians, Estonians, and Latvians think that accession will bring as many bad things as good. The group explicitly opposing membership (saying it will be a “bad thing”) is relatively the most populous in Estonia (21%) and Latvia (22%). These two countries join the club of the most euro-sceptic countries of the EU with support levels falling as low as 31% (Estonia) and 33% (Latvia). Latvians witnessed a high and rising inflation of basic foodstuff since this January that has been largely attributed to the country’s EU accession process. This phenomenon, paired with the political crisis and the new government that survives on the support of the “non-Latvian” (i.e. Russian speaking) political groups created a very unfavourable climate both internally, and in relation to the EU as well.

But the tendency is more general. Support of EU membership has declined in each accession country. We have seen some dramatic drops in support in Cyprus (where current resolution efforts are supported by the EU, contrary to the wishes of the Greek leaders and majority public opinion, -17), Latvia (-13), Slovakia (-12), Hungary (-11), Slovenia (-10), and Poland (-10). In the same countries, opposition grew about 5-6 percentage points since last autumn.



Resulting from these changes, the former EU-enthusiastic accession countries are now seated in the mid range of the support ranking scale (most notably Hungary). While former opponents, such as Malta, come in second place with 50% thinking that membership will be a good thing. Most positive about accession are the Lithuanians (52%), where, during their cathartic political experiences (their president was impeached shortly after the fieldwork was completed, and the hearings and procedures have been going on for some months), the general mood concerning national or EU-related matters became the most optimistic. (TABLE 7.)

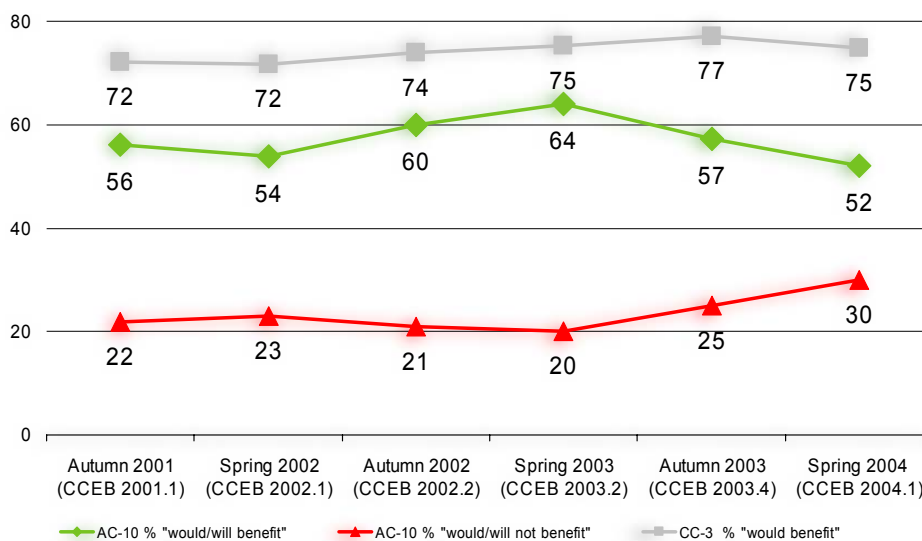
Support for European Union membership



When we consider how beneficial citizens expect their European Union membership to be, we see a repeat of the pattern described above. However, the recent decline is more moderate in regards to this question. Generally, while an emotional stance on EU membership declined, the more rational position proved to be much more stable, as we will show when discussing core EU policies.

Expected benefit from European Union membership

% think their country could benefit from EU membership

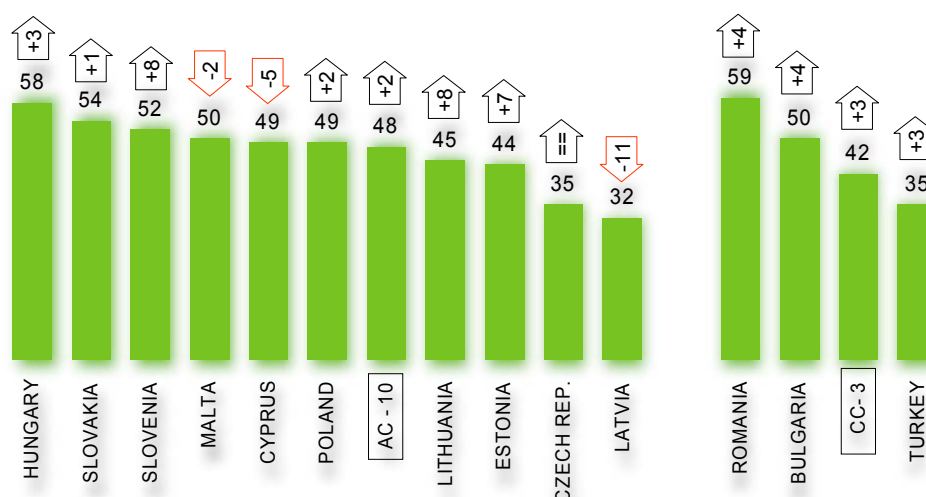


Overall, belief that accession will be beneficial for the acceding countries is now much more limited than prior to national referenda (-12 points since last Spring). Still, an absolute majority among the AC-10 (52%) continue to believe that accession will be beneficial for their country. Again, the declining optimism is the most salient in Cyprus, where the proportion of those who think the country will benefit decreased by 15 points since Autumn 2003, and the proportion of those of the opposite opinion rose by 13 points. The proportion of pessimist rose markedly in Slovenia (+11) and Hungary (+7) as well, while optimism decreased sharply in Slovakia (-8) and Slovenia (-8). Still, the overall opinion remains positive in the acceding countries: 52% expect benefits from the EU membership for their country while 30% do not (+5). (TABLE 8.)

Trust in major EU institutions remains stable

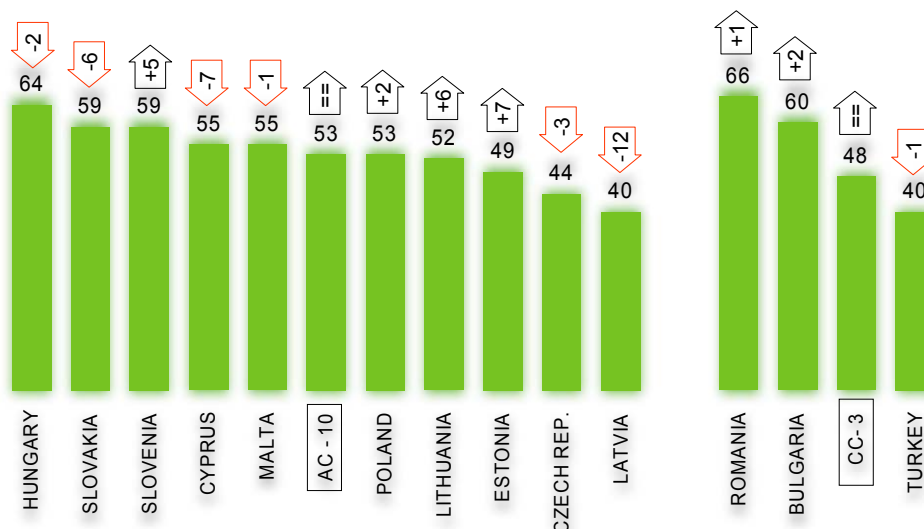
Despite a decline in positive opinion about EU membership, awareness of and trust in the major European institutions remained at relatively high levels. Generally, Hungarians display the greatest trust in European institutions and bodies. They are not only the most favourable, but also the least reluctant to form an opinion. Actual trust levels are highly dependent on awareness, as many of those who “do not trust” these institutions actually have no opinion on the issue rather than an actual loss in confidence.

Confidence in the European Commission
% tend to trust (change since 2003 Autumn)



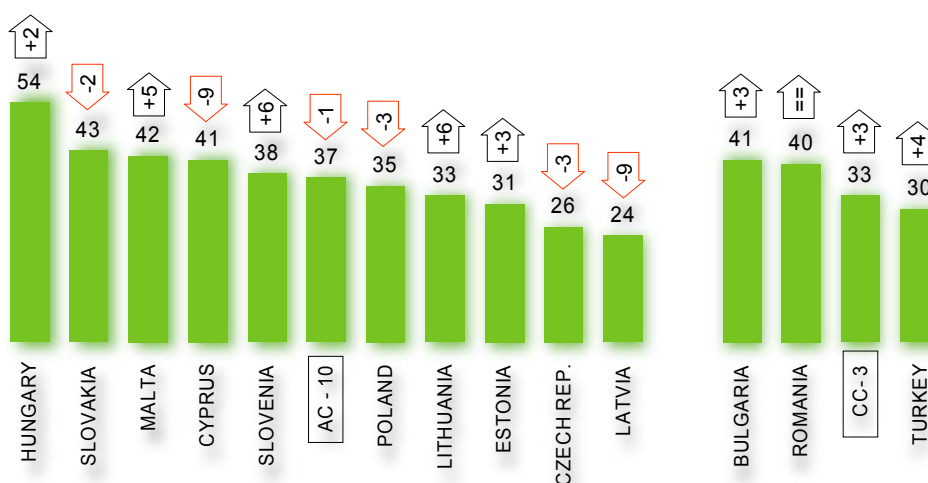
Overall confidence in the European Commission (EC) remains at a somewhat lower level (48%), in spite of a slight recent increase (+2 points since last autumn). In most countries, trust in the EC has grown or remained stable. Notable exceptions are Cyprus (-5) and Latvia (-11). (TABLE 9.)

Confidence in the European Parliament % tend to trust (change since 2003 Autumn)



Fifty-three percent of the AC-10 trust the European Parliament (EP). Fourteen percent say they do not trust the EP, and 32% cannot answer this question (the proportion of the undecided respondents is the highest in the Czech Republic with 41%). Trust levels decreased in Cyprus and Latvia, and increased in Slovenia, Lithuania, and Estonia (mostly due to increased awareness of the institution). (TABLE 10.)

Confidence in the Council of Ministers % tend to trust (change since 2003 Autumn)



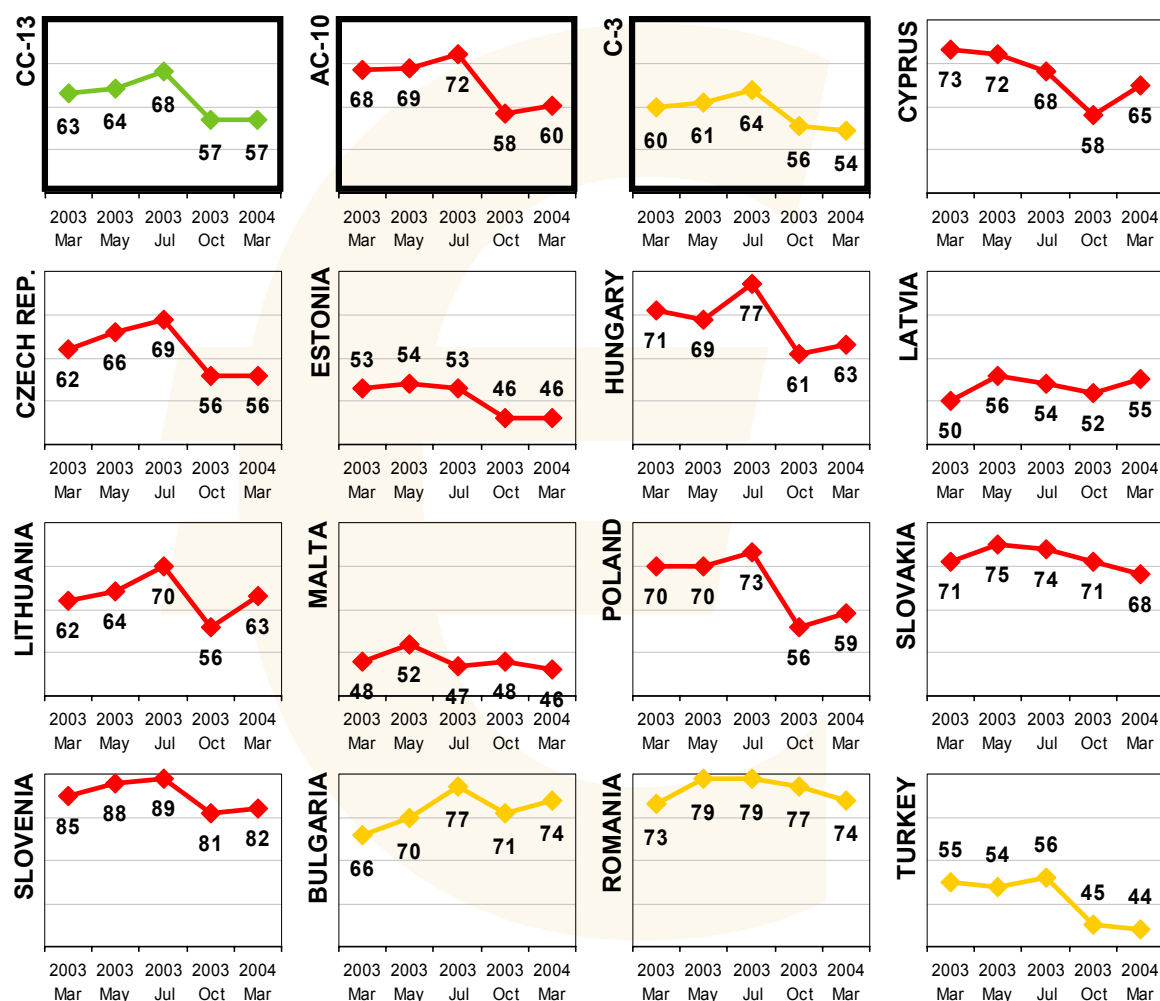
The Council of Ministers is the least known institution among the three, with almost half (47%) among the AC-10 unable to answer the question. Among those who have an opinion, more than twice as many (37%) trust the Council than those who do not (16%). As a result of mixed tendencies in individual accession countries, the overall confidence rating of the Council decreased minimally since Autumn 2003 (-1). While trust has increased in Slovenia (+6), and Lithuania (+6), the opposite tendency is found in Latvia (-9) and Cyprus (-9). (TABLE 11.)

Falling support for the euro came to halt in the acceding countries

Since the sharp decrease in support for the common currency from Spring to Autumn 2003, the unfavourable trend seems to have stopped. With a slight increase (+2 points), now exactly 6 in 10 citizens in the acceding countries support the idea of euro, and 28% (+1) are opposed. Relatively few, 12% among the AC-10 have no opinion on the currency issue.

In most of the acceding countries support for the euro has, even if only moderately, increased. This is most spectacularly witnessed in Cyprus and Lithuania (+7 points in both countries). However, in some countries the negative trend seems to keep up: Slovakia (-3), Malta (-2). But these changes are not at all dramatic. (TABLE 12.)

Support for the euro, % in favour of the common currency



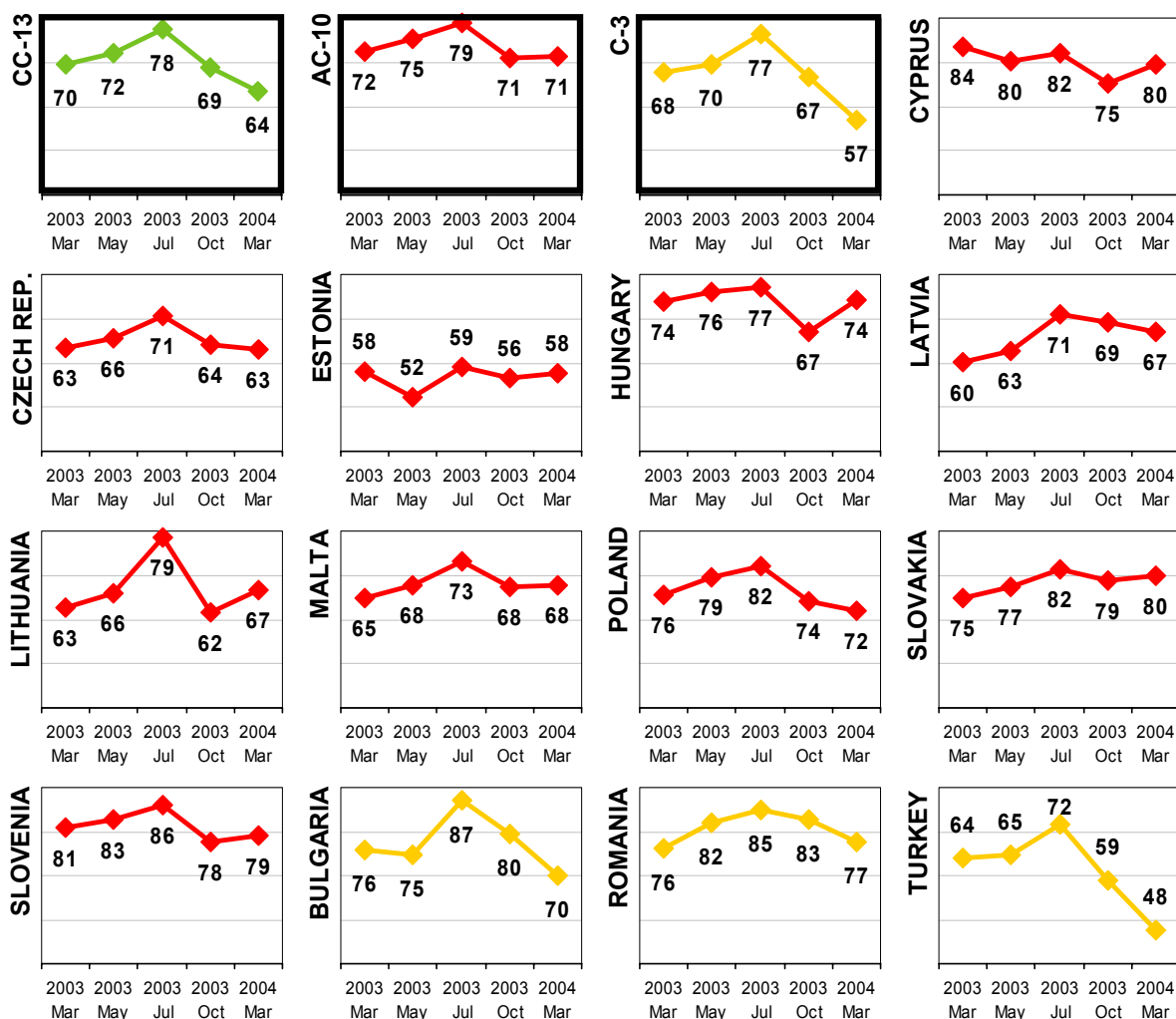
The enlargement is still very popular in the accession countries

The idea of European enlargement remains to be evaluated very positively in the acceding countries, even if opinions are now more lukewarm about own country's membership. The support towards enlargement (measured with a slightly modified question, now specifically asking about "The enlargement of the European Union to include 10 new countries this May" instead of just enlargement in general) seems to stabilise at the 70% level in the accession countries. The very unfavourable trend we witness in Turkey (-11) leaves its mark on the CC-3 average, which displays a rather steep decline in favourable opinions. Romanians and Bulgarians as well, who might feel top be left out, are less likely to favour the May enlargement than before (-6 and -10 percentage points).

In most of the acceding countries support for enlargement changed only insignificantly. In Hungary and Cyprus we see a "comeback" of the support to the earlier witnessed levels (+5 and +7 percentage points, respectively) after a temporary drop in last autumn. Citizens are also more supportive in Lithuania (+5%). (TABLE 13.)

Support for EU Enlargement, % in favour

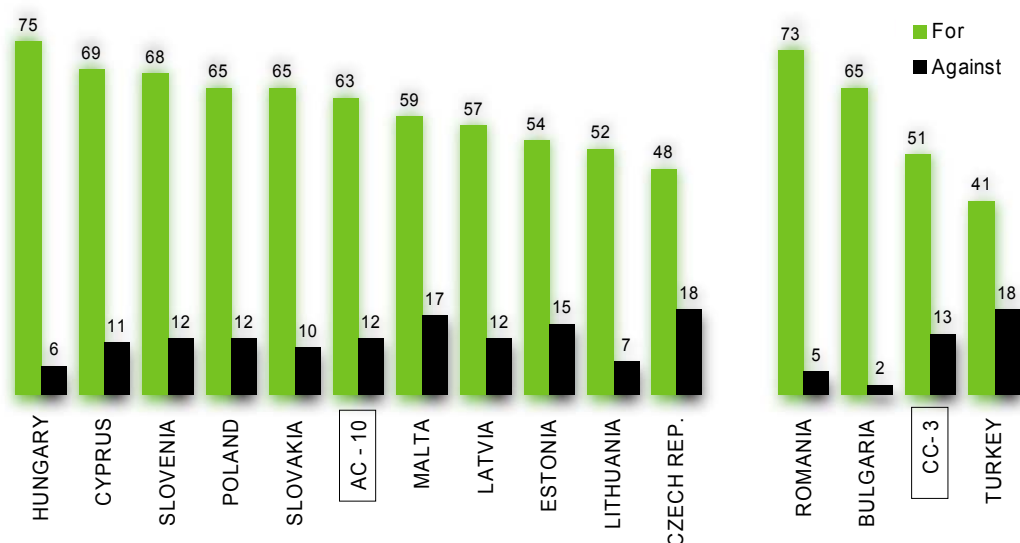
(question wording change was introduced in 2004 Spring)



Support for an EU Constitution remains high

On average, 63% of citizens in the new member states support the idea of a European Constitution; just as many as in the current member states of the Union. Hungarians are the most supportive of the Constitution (75%), followed by Cypriots (69%) and Slovenians (68%). Support is relatively low in the Czech Republic (48%), and in Lithuania (52%), but lack of support only indicates a relatively high level of uncertainty rather than a high level of opposition. The Czechs show the most resistance, with 18% opposing a constitution. Opposition in most countries remains below 15%. This indicates a sustained solid support behind the Constitution, which is expected to open a new chapter in European history. (TABLE 14.)

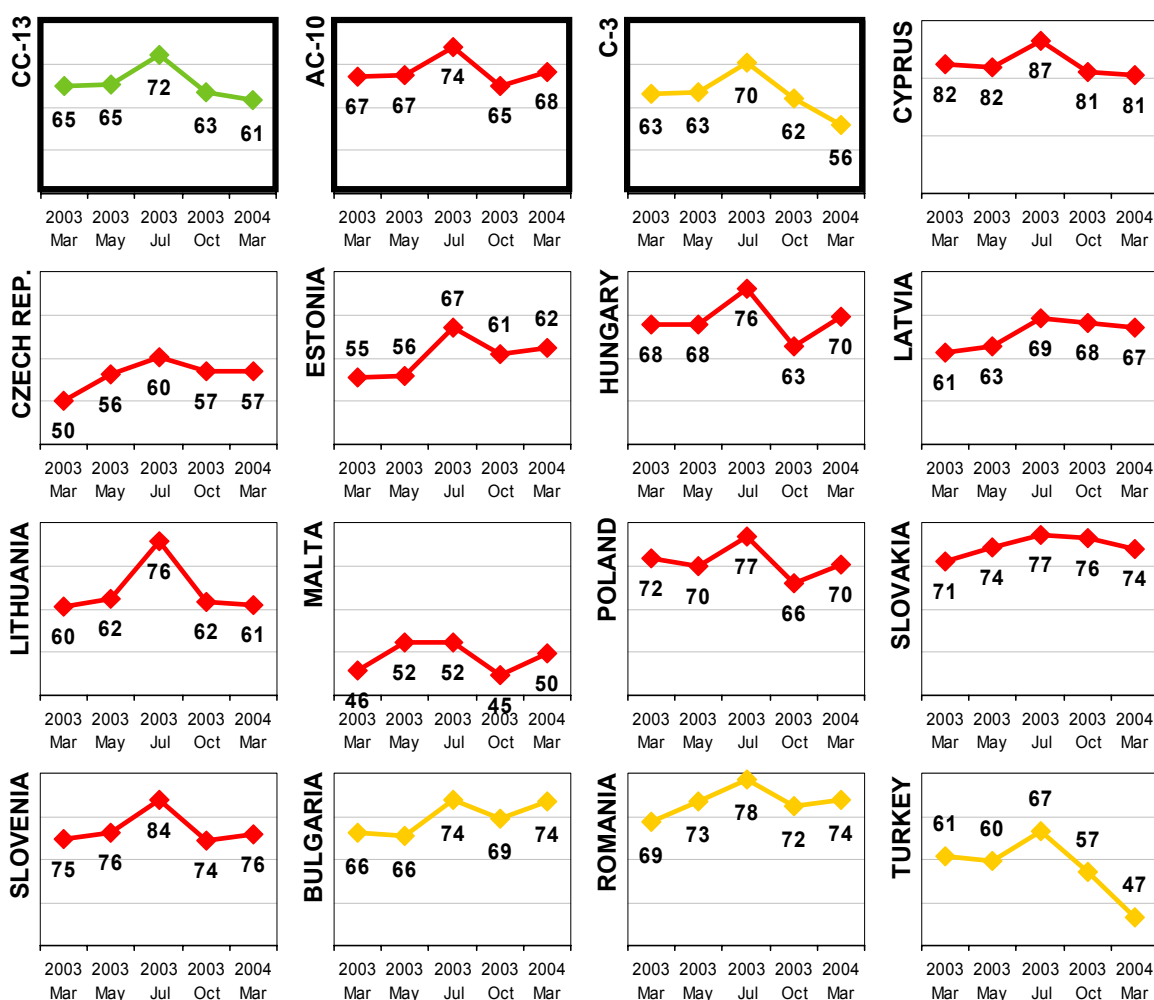
Support for European Union Constitution



After last year's erosion, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) gains support, and continues to be backed by an overwhelming majority

While a relatively sharp decline in support behind these strategic initiatives of the European Union accelerates in Turkey, in most countries the common foreign and defence policy initiatives regained some of their lost support since summer 2003. In the accession countries, despite the “cooling” perception of their own membership, support for common European diplomatic and military initiatives remains extraordinarily high and even increases. Currently, support for a common European foreign policy is at 68% (+3), and support for a joint defence policy stands at 79% (+3).

Support for Common Foreign Policy, % in favour

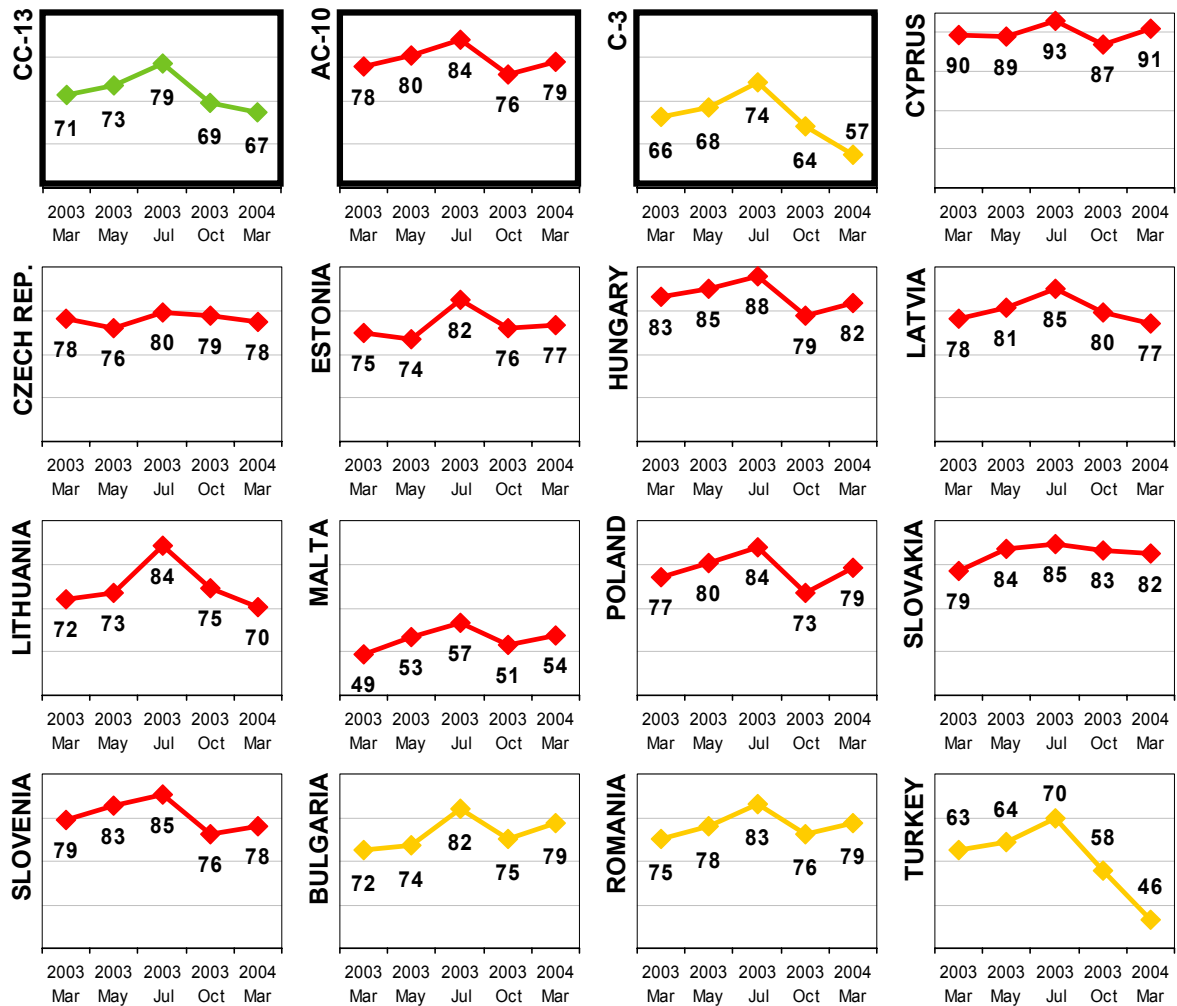


Looking at individual countries, in most new member states we find stability in support of common EU foreign policy (with changes within +/- 2 percentage points). However the Hungarian (+7), Maltese (+5), and Polish (+4) support has increased with a significant proportion. (TABLE 15.)

The European common defence and security policy is one of the most widely supported core policies of the EU in the accession countries. While recent trends are mixed, support for EU-level defence initiatives meet overwhelming support in each accession country. Looking at changes since last Autumn, some countries are now less favourable: Lithuania (-5), Latvia (-3). Yet for others support has increased. Such increases are found in Poland (+6, the acceding country which has been, by far, most involved in the Iraqi occupation), Cyprus (+4, to an extreme 91%), and Hungary (+3).

While the new members' citizens clearly support joint European defence initiatives, Turkish support (and therefore the average support on CC-3 level) declines sharply. (TABLE 16.)

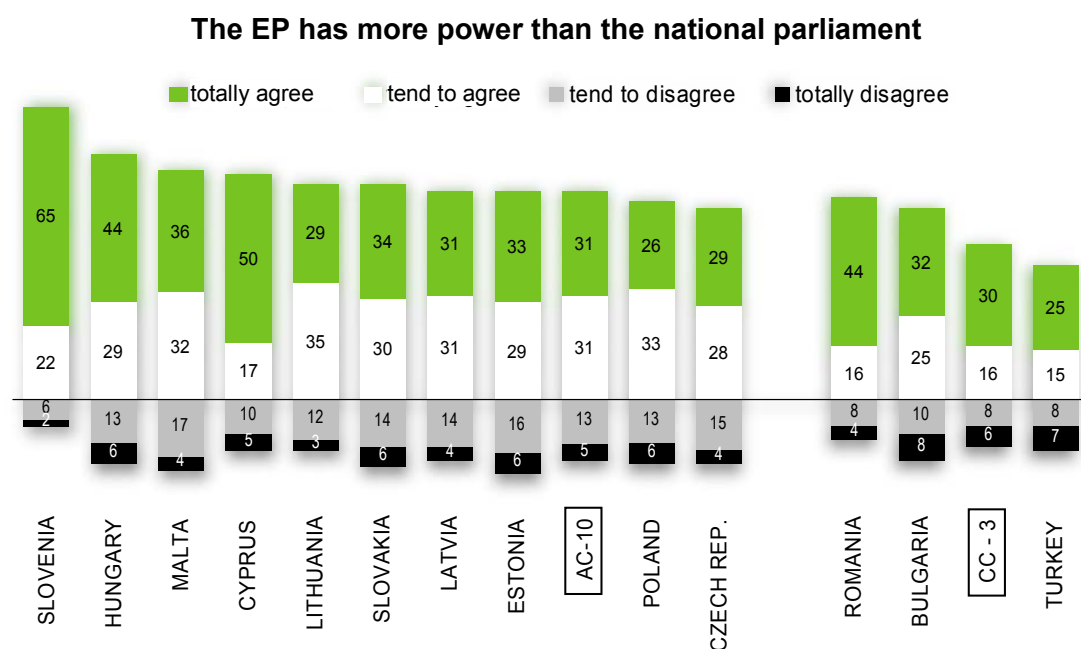
Support for Common Defence and Security Policy, % in favour



III. European Parliament and elections in the accession countries

The European Parliament is seen as more powerful than national parliaments, but also more distant from the citizens

Respondents in the accession countries clearly think that the European Parliament (EP) has more power than their national legislative body (31% totally, 31% somewhat agree). On an AC-10 level, only 18% disagree, while 20% have no opinion on this issue. The prestige of the institution is especially high in Slovenia and Hungary. (TABLE 17.) In comparison, in the EU-15 countries only a slim majority feel that the EP is more powerful than the national parliament.



On the other hand, almost 4 in 10 citizens in the accession countries believe that the decisions and activities of the EP have no affect on their lives at all (37% compared to 24% in the EU-15 countries). The EP is considered to have much less impact on the life of the citizens in the accession countries (just like in the current member states) than national government, parliament, or local government. The EU in general is considered to have more direct effect on one's life compared to the EP.

Overall, 15% of the accession countries' citizens consider the EP decisions to have a great impact on their life, and a further 33% believe that they have some effect. We find the same structure of opinions in each accession country, with different emphases. The proportion of those who do not attribute any direct effect to the EP is highest in Lithuania (46%), Slovenia (41%), and the Czech Republic (38%). At the same time, those who believe that the EP has a great effect on their life are most prominent in Malta (28%), Cyprus (25%), and in Hungary (21%). (TABLE 18.)

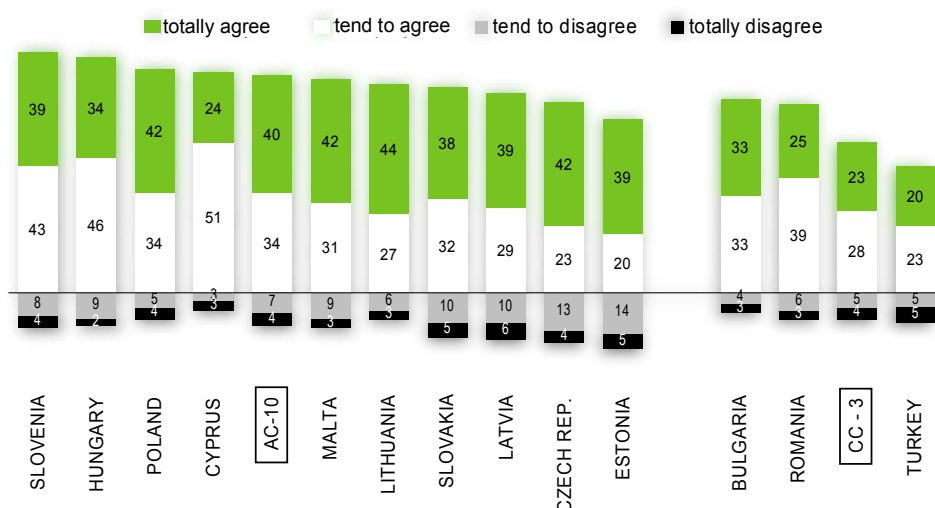
How much do the following institutions' activities and decisions affect people like yourself?



Although the EP elections are considered to be important, willingness to vote remains rather low in the accession countries

Unanimously, a large majority of citizens in the accession countries are convinced that the EP elections are “really important”. On an AC-10 level, 40% agree completely, and a further 34% agree somewhat that elections are “really important”. (In the previous member states only 20% agree completely and 46% somewhat.)

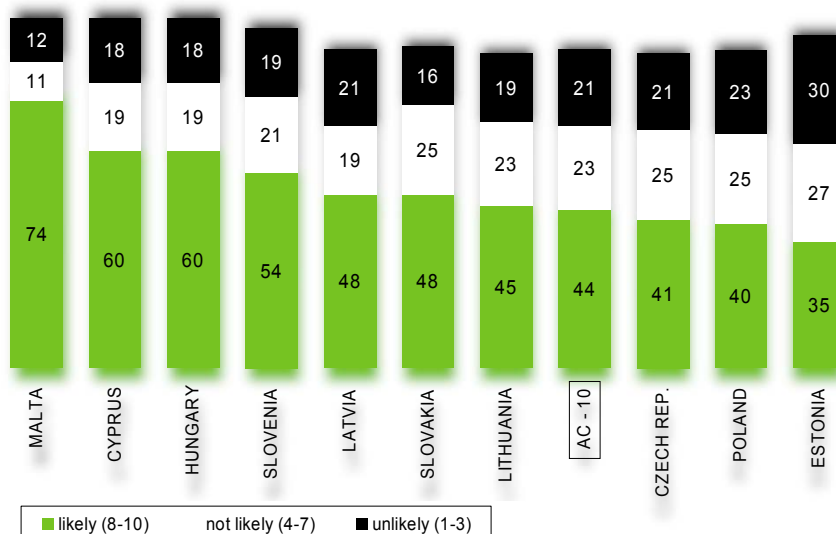
The EP elections are really important



Again, Slovenians and Hungarians are those who attribute the greatest importance to the European elections, and citizens in Estonia and the Czech Republic are relatively the least convinced about the importance of the event. (TABLE 19.)

As to projected participation, the outlook is not too bright. Although citizens admit that the EP elections might be really important, they are not necessarily convinced that they would actually take part in them. Forty-four percent of the citizens in the accession countries claimed they are likely to participate and 32% say they definitely will turn out at the ballot box. The latter figure is rather low even in those countries where the proportion of likely voters is higher: 58% in Malta, 46% in Cyprus, and 47% in Hungary.

Willingness to vote on EP elections
(on a 10-point scale)



The proportion of “definite” voters increased most in Malta (+15), Hungary (+13), Latvia (+8) and Lithuania (+7). Nineteen percent of the Estonians and 18% of the Polish citizens say they will definitely not vote in the EP elections. The state with the least respondents vowing to definitely not vote is Malta (7%). (TABLES 20a AND 20b.)

Voters will judge the candidates’ stance on national issues when casting their votes, and they expect the EP campaign to focus on the issues of employment and agriculture

Although in many countries preferential or even non-preferential party lists will be applied to the European Parliament elections, a surprisingly low proportion of the citizens, 25% on the AC-10 level, plan to vote according to the party affiliation of the candidates. It is only in Malta where this aspect of the candidate is evaluated as really important (49% considers this aspect when making their choice). Opinion on European matters is also a rare factor in one’s decision (31%). In fact, we find surprising variation in the main motivations to pick this or that candidate in the EP elections. (TABLE 21.)

- In Cyprus the candidate’s opinion on national issues is most important (66%) and only his or her personality has comparable relevance (52%) in how citizens decide to vote.
- In the Czech Republic it seems that personality matters the most (63%), while policies are important, too (51%).
- In Estonia one’s opinion on national issues is the dominant determinant of whom to choose, and this is the country where party affiliation seems to matter least (14% say they take this into account when deciding about their vote).
- Hungarian voters say they focus on policies (56%), while none of the other aspects of a candidate hold special importance.
- In Latvia the choice will be made based dominantly on the candidates’ position on national issues (68%), and their personality as well as policies will have a secondary importance (42% for both).
- In Lithuania the picture is very much like in Latvia. But compared to Latvia (and the AC-10 average), the party affiliation of the candidate is relatively unimportant in Lithuania (17%).
- In Malta the three factors that decide most votes are position on national issues (54%), policies (52%) and party affiliation (49%).
- The Polish voter will look for the best policies (56%), and secondarily they will check the candidates’ position on national issues (44%) and their personality (40%).
- Slovaks, on the other hand, go for personalities first when selecting their MEPs (70%)
- Finally, the Slovenian voter will consider all aspects with relatively similar weight, with the policies of the candidates being the most important of them (43%).

In most accession countries citizens expect the EP election campaign to address the problem of unemployment, and agriculture is frequently ranked among the top three desired foci of the EP campaign. Obviously, issues specific to the country rank high in each accession country, making the top three in each but for the Czech Republic. Crime is an issue in Estonia and Lithuania, while the Maltese would like environmental problems to be addressed during the campaign. (TABLE 22.)

Issues citizens would like the European Parliament election campaign to mainly focus on, top three issues by country, accession countries, %

| AC-10 | | Lithuania | |
|-------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| employment | 70 | country-specific issues | 68 |
| agriculture | 56 | crime | 57 |
| country-specific issues | 49 | employment | 56 |
| Cyprus | | Malta | |
| country-specific issues | 73 | employment | 71 |
| education | 62 | country-specific issues | 62 |
| employment | 61 | environment | 62 |
| Czech Republic | | Poland | |
| employment | 70 | employment | 72 |
| rights as a EU citizen | 50 | agriculture | 57 |
| crime | 50 | country-specific issues | 42 |
| Estonia | | Slovakia | |
| employment | 55 | employment | 79 |
| country-specific issues | 48 | rights as a EU citizen | 63 |
| crime | 36 | country-specific issues | 59 |
| Hungary | | Slovenia | |
| agriculture | 68 | employment | 70 |
| employment | 67 | agriculture | 47 |
| country-specific issues | 60 | country-specific issues | 44 |
| Latvia | | | |
| employment | 57 | | |
| country-specific issues | 53 | | |
| agriculture | 50 | | |

CANDIDATE EUROBAROMETER - Spring 2004

(Between brackets: Change since Autumn 2003)

| | Membership good thing ¹ | Benefit from membership ² | Trust in the European Union ³ | Trust in the European Commission ⁴ | Support for the euro ⁵ | Support for enlargement ⁶ | Support for a common Foreign policy ⁷ | Support for a common Defence/ Security policy ⁸ | Support for an EU Constitution ⁹ |
|------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| CY | 42 (-17) | 56 (-15) | 57 (-8) | 49 (-5) | 65 (+7) | 80 (+5) | 81 (=) | 91 (+4) | 69 (-4) |
| CZ | 41 (-3) | 46 (-3) | 42 (-1) | 35 (=) | 56 (=) | 63 (-1) | 57 (=) | 78 (-1) | 48 (-9) |
| EE | 31 (-7) | 41 (-4) | 39 (+1) | 44 (+7) | 46 (=) | 58 (+2) | 62 (+1) | 77 (+1) | 54 (-10) |
| HU | 45 (-11) | 58 (-4) | 54 (-2) | 58 (+3) | 63 (+2) | 74 (+7) | 70 (+7) | 82 (+3) | 75 (+13) |
| LV | 33 (-13) | 49 (-9) | 39 (-6) | 32 (-11) | 55 (+3) | 67 (-2) | 67 (-1) | 77 (-3) | 57 (-16) |
| LT | 52 (-3) | 57 (-6) | 50 (+3) | 45 (+8) | 63 (+7) | 67 (+5) | 61 (-1) | 70 (-5) | 52 (-5) |
| MT | 50 (-5) | 57 (-3) | 50 (-3) | 50 (-2) | 46 (-2) | 68 (=) | 50 (+5) | 54 (+3) | 59 (-3) |
| PL | 42 (-10) | 50 (-6) | 33 (-7) | 49 (+2) | 59 (+3) | 72 (-2) | 70 (+4) | 79 (+6) | 65 (-11) |
| SK | 46 (-12) | 57 (-8) | 47 (-4) | 54 (+1) | 68 (-3) | 80 (+1) | 74 (-2) | 82 (-1) | 65 (-5) |
| SI | 40 (-10) | 64 (-8) | 47 (+2) | 52 (+8) | 82 (+1) | 79 (+1) | 76 (+2) | 78 (+2) | 68 (=) |
| AC10 | 43 (-9) | 52 (-5) | 40 (-4) | 48 (+2) | 60 (+2) | 71 (=) | 68 (+3) | 79 (+3) | 63 (-7) |

1. Membership good thing:

Generally speaking, do you think that (our country's) membership of the European Union is (AC10: will be – previously would be)...

(A good thing / A bad thing / Neither good nor bad)

[% A good thing]

2. Benefit from membership:

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (our country) has on balance benefited or not (AC10: will benefit – previously could benefit) from being a member of the European Union?

[% Benefited]

3. Trust in the European Union:

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. – The European Union

[% Tend to trust]

4. Trust in the European Commission:

And for each of [the following European institutions], please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? - The European Commission

[% Tend to trust]

5. Support for the euro:

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« A European monetary union with one single currency, the euro»

[% For]

6. Support for enlargement:

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« The enlargement of the European Union to include ten new countries this May »

[% For]

(Previously « The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries »)

7. Support for a common foreign policy:

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« One common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries »

[% For]

8. Support for a common defence/security policy:

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« A common defence and security policy among the European Union member states »

[% For]

9. Support for an EU Constitution:

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« A constitution for the European Union »

[% For]

(Previously Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution? [% Should])

Sample Specifications

Between the 20th of February and the 17th of March 2004, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2004.1 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-Generals Press and Communication.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2004.1 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia, Latvia and Cyprus. In Estonia and Latvia, the survey covered permanent residents aged 15 and over. In Cyprus, the sample covered the territory of the Republic of Cyprus only. The basic sample design applied in all Candidate Countries is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Candidate Countries Region according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent; if there are no such regions, we used NUTS 3 or equivalent regions for sampling) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. In countries with significant minorities the respondents had a chance to respond in their mother tongue (in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in Russian, and in Romania in Hungarian).

| Countries | Institutes | Number of Interviews | Field Work Dates | Population (x 000) |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Bulgaria | VITOSHA RESEARCH | 1000 | 25-February - 14 March | 7,891 |
| (Republic of) Cyprus | CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH | 500 | 24-February – 9 March | 689 |
| Czech Republic | THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REPUBLIC / CVVM | 1000 | 21-February - 11 March | 10,226 |
| Estonia | SAAR POLL | 1004 | 21-February -3 March | 1,360 |
| Hungary | THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY | 1012 | 24-February -14 March | 10,195 |
| Latvia | LATVIAN FACTS LTD. | 1006 | 27-February -11 March | 2,345 |
| Lithuania | BALTIC SURVEYS | 1016 | 20-February - 4 March | 3,475 |
| Malta | MISCO | 500 | 23-February -12 March | 386 |
| Poland | THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND | 1000 | 21-February -7 March | 38,632 |
| Romania | THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA | 1019 | 20-February -8 March | 22,435 |
| Slovakia | FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS | 1053 | 25-February - 10 March | 5,331 |
| Slovenia | CATI D.O.O. | 1014 | 24-February - 17 March | 1,980 |
| Turkey | KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY | 1000 | 21-February -11 March | 67,803 |
| Total number of interviews | | 12124 | | 172,748 |

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from population data from national statistics. For all Candidate Countries a weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out, based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, gender, age, region NUTS 2, settlement size, household size, and education level were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. CC-13, AC-10, CC-3 averages), Gallup applies the official population figures as provided by national statistics. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, Office: Brey 7/41, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the "Zentral Archiv" (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits (in case of a sample of 1000 people – confidence intervals for N=500 sample are larger):

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|
| Observed percentages | 10% or 90% | 20% or 80% | 30% or 70% | 40% or 60% | 50% |
| Confidence intervals | ± 1.9% | ± 2.5% | ± 2.7% | ± 3.0% | ± 3.2% |



EUROBAROMETER 2004.1

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE ACCEDING AND CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

Fieldwork: February - March 2004

ANNEX TABLES, FIRST RESULTS Spring 2004

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.

Table 1. Short term expectations regarding personal situation
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?... your life in general? (READ OUT)*

Question in CCEB 2003.4: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... your life in general? (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|
| The same | 39 | +3 | 42 | +3 | 36 | +2 | 51 | +1 | 34 | +6 | 51 | -4 | 46 | -1 | 51 | +12 |
| Worse | 22 | -1 | 31 | +5 | 15 | -4 | 24 | +2 | 25 | +8 | 20 | +1 | 23 | +6 | 27 | 0 |
| Better | 33 | -2 | 22 | -5 | 43 | +1 | 23 | +1 | 32 | -11 | 19 | +3 | 25 | -5 | 18 | -11 |
| DK/ No answer | 6 | 0 | 5 | -2 | 6 | +1 | 3 | -2 | 9 | -3 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | -2 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 99 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| The same | 39 | -7 | 49 | +11 | 34 | -8 | 38 | +3 | 36 | +4 | 32 | -2 | 51 | +2 | 34 | +2 |
| Worse | 30 | +15 | 16 | -3 | 23 | +7 | 36 | +7 | 22 | 0 | 41 | -1 | 15 | -1 | 11 | -7 |
| Better | 22 | -9 | 29 | -5 | 28 | +3 | 22 | -7 | 35 | -4 | 22 | +4 | 29 | -1 | 49 | +3 |
| DK/ No answer | 9 | +1 | 6 | -3 | 15 | -3 | 4 | -3 | 7 | -1 | 5 | -1 | 5 | +1 | 6 | +2 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 2. Short term expectations regarding economic situation in the country
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?... the economic situation in (COUNTRY)? (READ OUT)

Question in CCEB 2003.4: 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)? (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|-----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-------------------|-----|------------|----|------------|-----|
| The same | 29 | +1 | 24 | -1 | 33 | +3 | 42 | -2 | 21 | +3 | 30 | -1 | 34 | +1 | 31 | +2 |
| Worse | 35 | -2 | 52 | +4 | 21 | -6 | 31 | +6 | 53 | +8 | 46 | -3 | 29 | 0 | 47 | +6 |
| Better | 28 | 0 | 15 | -3 | 39 | +4 | 18 | -1 | 16 | -8 | 10 | -1 | 22 | -3 | 15 | -5 |
| DK/ No answer | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | +1 | 9 | -3 | 10 | -3 | 13 | +4 | 15 | +2 | 7 | -4 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| The same | 28 | -5 | 32 | +4 | 16 | -2 | 19 | -3 | 34 | +6 | 24 | +6 | 38 | +2 | 31 | +3 |
| Worse | 40 | +18 | 24 | 0 | 39 | +2 | 59 | +7 | 28 | -3 | 52 | -13 | 37 | +5 | 16 | -10 |
| Better | 20 | -9 | 32 | +1 | 29 | +4 | 15 | -3 | 25 | -3 | 17 | +6 | 18 | -7 | 47 | +6 |
| DK/ No answer | 12 | -4 | 12 | -5 | 16 | -4 | 7 | 0 | 12 | -1 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 | +1 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 3. Short term expectations regarding employment situation in country
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?... the employment situation in (COUNTRY)? (READ OUT)

Question in CCEB 2003.4: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... the employment situation in (COUNTRY)? (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|--|------------------|----|-----------|----|-------|----|----------|----|---------|----|-------------------|-----|----------|----|---------|-----|
| The same | | 30 | +1 | 27 | 0 | 33 | +3 | 38 | -3 | 23 | +5 | 33 | +3 | 31 | +1 | 35 | +7 |
| Worse | | 34 | -4 | 48 | +2 | 23 | -9 | 29 | +7 | 50 | +5 | 41 | -2 | 36 | -4 | 40 | -2 |
| Better | | 25 | +2 | 15 | -2 | 34 | +5 | 18 | +1 | 18 | -3 | 9 | 0 | 17 | +2 | 15 | -3 |
| DK/ No answer | | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | -5 | 9 | -7 | 17 | -1 | 16 | 0 | 11 | -1 |
| TOTAL | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | |
| | | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| The same | | 38 | +1 | 36 | +3 | 15 | -1 | 21 | -3 | 30 | +7 | 29 | -2 | 35 | -2 | 33 | +2 |
| Worse | | 26 | +2 | 22 | -2 | 40 | +2 | 58 | +6 | 35 | -3 | 37 | -7 | 38 | +3 | 18 | -12 |
| Better | | 19 | -1 | 26 | +1 | 28 | +3 | 14 | -4 | 18 | -2 | 25 | +10 | 18 | -3 | 42 | +8 |
| DK/ No answer | | 17 | -2 | 16 | -3 | 16 | -6 | 6 | +1 | 17 | -2 | 9 | -1 | 9 | +2 | 7 | +2 |
| TOTAL | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 4. Short term expectations regarding financial situation of the household
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?... the financial situation of your household? (READ OUT)

Question in CCEB 2003.4: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... the financial situation of your household? (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|--|------------------|-----|-----------|----|-------|-----|----------|----|---------|----|-------------------|-----|----------|----|---------|----|
| The same | | 41 | +2 | 41 | +2 | 40 | +1 | 51 | -2 | 42 | +4 | 44 | +4 | 46 | 0 | 46 | +7 |
| Worse | | 27 | -1 | 39 | +4 | 17 | -5 | 28 | +1 | 34 | +6 | 36 | -3 | 27 | +6 | 38 | +2 |
| Better | | 27 | 0 | 15 | -4 | 37 | +3 | 18 | +3 | 20 | -7 | 12 | 0 | 19 | -5 | 14 | -6 |
| DK/ No answer | | 6 | 0 | 5 | -2 | 6 | +1 | 3 | -2 | 5 | -1 | 8 | -1 | 8 | -1 | 2 | -3 |
| TOTAL | | 101 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| | | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| The same | | 39 | -10 | 45 | +7 | 46 | -10 | 38 | -1 | 37 | -2 | 35 | +11 | 57 | +3 | 40 | +4 |
| Worse | | 34 | +13 | 22 | -1 | 24 | +4 | 43 | +9 | 23 | -2 | 48 | -11 | 22 | +2 | 13 | -7 |
| Better | | 17 | -4 | 23 | -4 | 20 | +4 | 14 | -6 | 32 | +4 | 12 | +1 | 18 | -4 | 41 | +2 |
| DK/ No answer | | 10 | +1 | 10 | -2 | 9 | +1 | 5 | -2 | 7 | -1 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | +2 |
| TOTAL | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 99 | | 101 | | 101 | | 100 | |

Table 5. Short term expectations regarding personal job situation
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?... your personal job situation? (READ OUT)

Question in CCEB 2003.4: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... your personal job situation? (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|----|------------|----|-----------|----|------------|-----|------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|
| The same | 47 | +7 | 52 | +8 | 42 | +5 | 62 | -1 | 52 | +3 | 45 | +4 | 55 | +3 | 47 | +7 |
| Worse | 15 | -4 | 18 | -3 | 11 | -6 | 15 | +3 | 20 | +2 | 14 | -1 | 12 | -2 | 21 | -2 |
| Better | 22 | -2 | 12 | -4 | 31 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 9 | -2 | 17 | 0 | 10 | -5 |
| DK/ No answer | 17 | 0 | 18 | -1 | 15 | 0 | 8 | -4 | 10 | -5 | 32 | -2 | 16 | 0 | 22 | -1 |
| TOTAL | 101 | | 100 | | 99 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| The same | 45 | +6 | 37 | +5 | 16 | -1 | 58 | +11 | 31 | +3 | 41 | +3 | 51 | +5 | 44 | +7 |
| Worse | 11 | +1 | 23 | -1 | 9 | -1 | 19 | -4 | 12 | 0 | 18 | -4 | 8 | -2 | 11 | -8 |
| Better | 13 | -4 | 18 | -3 | 8 | -4 | 13 | -5 | 18 | +2 | 13 | +3 | 15 | -4 | 38 | -1 |
| DK/ No answer | 31 | -3 | 22 | -2 | 66 | +5 | 10 | -1 | 40 | -5 | 28 | -1 | 25 | 0 | 7 | +3 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | |

Table 6. Confidence in institutions (% tend to trust, changes by country)

Question: I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|--------|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| Political parties | 13 | -1 | 7 | -4 | 17 | +1 | 6 | -3 | 31 | +4 | 10 | -3 | 15 | +1 | 13 | -2 | |
| The [COUNTRY] government | 40 | 0 | 17 | -6 | 58 | +5 | 19 | -9 | 75 | +4 | 25 | -5 | 45 | -5 | 31 | -7 | |
| The [COUNTRY] parliament | 37 | -1 | 16 | -4 | 56 | +3 | 13 | -3 | 74 | +1 | 18 | -2 | 35 | -1 | 29 | -7 | |
| The [COUNTRY] legal system | 42 | 0 | 27 | -2 | 54 | +1 | 18 | -5 | 66 | -1 | 29 | -1 | 41 | -5 | 47 | -1 | |
| The police | 51 | 0 | 42 | +1 | 59 | -1 | 45 | -3 | 58 | -12 | 35 | +2 | 47 | -4 | 54 | +6 | |
| The army | 71 | +4 | 58 | +5 | 81 | +2 | 58 | -4 | 83 | -4 | 48 | +10 | 64 | +3 | 52 | +4 | |
| The religious institutions | 57 | +1 | 45 | 0 | 67 | +2 | 36 | +2 | 65 | +4 | 27 | -1 | 37 | +5 | 39 | -1 | |
| Trade unions | 23 | -4 | 22 | -4 | 24 | -5 | 11 | +1 | 37 | -3 | 26 | -4 | 39 | +7 | 16 | -2 | |
| Big companies | 25 | -1 | 23 | -1 | 28 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 29 | -11 | 23 | -2 | 32 | -4 | 21 | 0 | |
| The European Union | 48 | -3 | 40 | -4 | 56 | 0 | 66 | +2 | 57 | -8 | 42 | -1 | 39 | +1 | 54 | -2 | |
| The United Nations | 48 | 0 | 50 | -2 | 47 | +2 | 55 | 0 | 41 | -8 | 49 | +2 | 50 | +4 | 55 | -1 | |
| Voluntary organizations | 51 | +3 | 51 | -1 | 51 | +7 | 30 | +3 | 61 | +2 | 45 | -1 | 48 | +4 | 50 | +5 | |
| The press | 44 | -1 | 49 | -4 | 40 | +1 | 35 | -4 | 53 | +6 | 59 | -2 | 52 | +4 | 27 | -6 | |
| Radio | 54 | -2 | 60 | -6 | 50 | +3 | 51 | -3 | 64 | +3 | 67 | -2 | 75 | -2 | 42 | -11 | |
| Television | 57 | -3 | 57 | -7 | 56 | -1 | 70 | -3 | 66 | +3 | 65 | -5 | 75 | -6 | 44 | -14 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | | |
| Political parties | 9 | -3 | 9 | -1 | 33 | +4 | 3 | -5 | 14 | -3 | 8 | -4 | 16 | -3 | 20 | +3 | |
| The [COUNTRY] government | 28 | -18 | 31 | 0 | 49 | -3 | 7 | -7 | 36 | -2 | 17 | 0 | 27 | -6 | 72 | +9 | |
| The [COUNTRY] parliament | 20 | -10 | 19 | -4 | 47 | +3 | 8 | -5 | 30 | -3 | 19 | -1 | 25 | -6 | 72 | +6 | |
| The [COUNTRY] legal system | 29 | -8 | 27 | +3 | 46 | +3 | 21 | -3 | 29 | -6 | 16 | -3 | 30 | -1 | 68 | +3 | |
| The police | 34 | -5 | 31 | +4 | 70 | +2 | 43 | +1 | 40 | -3 | 32 | +1 | 37 | +1 | 69 | 0 | |
| The army | 47 | -2 | 54 | +7 | 73 | +4 | 63 | +4 | 77 | +2 | 63 | +1 | 43 | -1 | 86 | +4 | |
| The religious institutions | 44 | +2 | 46 | +1 | 74 | +9 | 51 | 0 | 84 | +2 | 44 | -4 | 29 | -7 | 65 | +2 | |
| Trade unions | 21 | -2 | 25 | -1 | 36 | +3 | 21 | -4 | 26 | -1 | 27 | -6 | 34 | +4 | 24 | -8 | |
| Big companies | 32 | -1 | 25 | -2 | 45 | +5 | 20 | -3 | 33 | +1 | 25 | +2 | 36 | +5 | 28 | 0 | |
| The European Union | 39 | -6 | 50 | +3 | 50 | -3 | 33 | -7 | 72 | +5 | 47 | -4 | 47 | +2 | 48 | -2 | |
| The United Nations | 44 | -4 | 42 | +4 | 60 | +1 | 50 | -4 | 64 | +2 | 46 | -1 | 46 | +3 | 39 | +3 | |
| Voluntary organizations | 44 | -2 | 44 | +6 | 87 | +4 | 55 | -4 | 39 | +2 | 52 | +2 | 39 | +2 | 58 | +9 | |
| The press | 52 | -10 | 55 | -17 | 38 | +5 | 50 | -4 | 57 | +1 | 57 | -2 | 54 | +3 | 34 | +2 | |
| Radio | 67 | -7 | 65 | -14 | 51 | +1 | 59 | -6 | 69 | +4 | 71 | -4 | 64 | -2 | 43 | +4 | |
| Television | 68 | -13 | 68 | -16 | 54 | -3 | 54 | -6 | 73 | +2 | 68 | -3 | 62 | -4 | 48 | -1 | |

Table 7. Support for EU membership: a “good thing” or a “bad thing”?
(%, changes by country)

Question: Generally speaking, do you think that (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would/will be ...? (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|-----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| A good thing | 58 | -4 | 43 | -9 | 70 | -1 | 65 | -8 | 42 | -17 | 41 | -3 | 31 | -7 | 45 | -11 |
| A bad thing | 11 | +1 | 16 | +4 | 7 | -1 | 6 | +3 | 16 | +5 | 17 | +2 | 21 | +5 | 15 | +5 |
| Neither good nor bad | 23 | +1 | 33 | +4 | 15 | -1 | 22 | +5 | 38 | +12 | 28 | -6 | 39 | +2 | 32 | +8 |
| DK / NA | 8 | +2 | 8 | +1 | 8 | +3 | 8 | +1 | 4 | 0 | 13 | +6 | 9 | +1 | 8 | -2 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| A good thing | 33 | -13 | 52 | -3 | 50 | -5 | 42 | -10 | 70 | -11 | 46 | -12 | 40 | -10 | 71 | +4 |
| A bad thing | 22 | +6 | 12 | +3 | 16 | -1 | 18 | +5 | 3 | +1 | 9 | +1 | 13 | +5 | 9 | -1 |
| Neither good nor bad | 38 | +7 | 30 | +1 | 26 | +4 | 33 | +5 | 17 | +7 | 39 | +8 | 44 | +7 | 13 | -5 |
| DK / NA | 7 | 0 | 6 | -1 | 9 | +2 | 7 | 0 | 9 | +2 | 6 | +2 | 2 | -3 | 7 | +3 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | |

Table 8. Benefits for the country (%, changes by country)

Question: Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (COUNTRY) could/will get advantages or not from being a member of the European Union?*

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|-------------------|----|------------|-----|------------|----|
| Yes, it will | 64 | -4 | 52 | -5 | 75 | -2 | 74 | -5 | 56 | -15 | 46 | -3 | 41 | -4 | 58 | -4 |
| No, it will not | 21 | +3 | 30 | +5 | 13 | +2 | 11 | +5 | 28 | +13 | 32 | +2 | 38 | +6 | 27 | +7 |
| DK / NA | 15 | +1 | 19 | +1 | 12 | +1 | 16 | +1 | 16 | +2 | 23 | +2 | 21 | -1 | 15 | -3 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| Yes, it will | 49 | -9 | 58 | -5 | 57 | -3 | 50 | -6 | 75 | -7 | 57 | -8 | 64 | -8 | 75 | 0 |
| No, it will not | 31 | +7 | 20 | +5 | 25 | +2 | 31 | +4 | 9 | +3 | 25 | +5 | 27 | +11 | 15 | +1 |
| DK / NA | 20 | +2 | 22 | -1 | 19 | +2 | 19 | +2 | 16 | +4 | 18 | +3 | 9 | -3 | 10 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 9. Confidence in European Commission (% , changes by country)**Question:** And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? - The European Commission (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|-----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|
| Tend to trust | 45 | +3 | 48 | +2 | 42 | +3 | 50 | +4 | 49 | -5 | 35 | 0 | 44 | +7 | 58 | +3 |
| Tend not to trust | 15 | -3 | 14 | -3 | 15 | -4 | 10 | -2 | 12 | 0 | 14 | -2 | 15 | -2 | 13 | +3 |
| DK/NA | 40 | +1 | 38 | +2 | 42 | 0 | 40 | -2 | 39 | +5 | 51 | +1 | 42 | -4 | 29 | -6 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| Tend to trust | 32 | -11 | 45 | +8 | 50 | -2 | 49 | +2 | 59 | +4 | 54 | +1 | 52 | +8 | 35 | +3 |
| Tend not to trust | 18 | +3 | 10 | +1 | 12 | -3 | 15 | -6 | 6 | +1 | 13 | -2 | 18 | -1 | 20 | -5 |
| DK/NA | 50 | +8 | 45 | -9 | 38 | +5 | 36 | +5 | 36 | -5 | 32 | 0 | 30 | -7 | 45 | +2 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 10. Confidence in European Parliament (% , changes by country)**Question:** And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? - The European Parliament (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|-----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|
| Tend to trust | 50 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 60 | +2 | 55 | -7 | 44 | -3 | 49 | +7 | 64 | -2 |
| Tend not to trust | 14 | -3 | 14 | -3 | 14 | -4 | 10 | 0 | 13 | +1 | 15 | -1 | 15 | -3 | 12 | +2 |
| DK/NA | 35 | +3 | 32 | +2 | 38 | +4 | 30 | -2 | 32 | +6 | 41 | +4 | 36 | -4 | 24 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 99 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| Tend to trust | 40 | -12 | 52 | +6 | 55 | -1 | 53 | +2 | 66 | +1 | 59 | -6 | 59 | +5 | 40 | -1 |
| Tend not to trust | 18 | +3 | 11 | +2 | 17 | -1 | 15 | -5 | 5 | -1 | 14 | +1 | 17 | -2 | 18 | -5 |
| DK/NA | 42 | +9 | 37 | -8 | 29 | +3 | 33 | +4 | 29 | 0 | 27 | +5 | 24 | -4 | 42 | +6 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 101 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 11. Confidence in the Council of Ministers of the European Union
(%, changes by country)

Question: And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? - The Council of Ministers of the European Union (READ OUT)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|----|------------|-----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|
| Tend to trust | 35 | +1 | 37 | -1 | 33 | +3 | 41 | +3 | 41 | -9 | 26 | -3 | 31 | +3 | 54 | +2 |
| Tend not to trust | 16 | -2 | 16 | 0 | 17 | -2 | 11 | -1 | 13 | +1 | 14 | 0 | 17 | -1 | 14 | +4 |
| DK/NA | 49 | 0 | 47 | +1 | 50 | -1 | 48 | -2 | 46 | +9 | 60 | +3 | 52 | -1 | 32 | -7 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| Tend to trust | 24 | -9 | 33 | +6 | 42 | +5 | 35 | -3 | 40 | 0 | 43 | -2 | 38 | +6 | 30 | +4 |
| Tend not to trust | 17 | +4 | 12 | +4 | 10 | -1 | 17 | -2 | 7 | +2 | 16 | -2 | 18 | +1 | 21 | -4 |
| DK/NA | 59 | +5 | 55 | -11 | 47 | -5 | 48 | +5 | 53 | -1 | 41 | +3 | 44 | -7 | 49 | -1 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 12. Support for euro (% , changes by country)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
 - A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro (READ OUT - ROTATE)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|
| For | 57 | 0 | 60 | +2 | 54 | -2 | 74 | +3 | 65 | +7 | 56 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 63 | +2 |
| Against | 25 | -2 | 28 | +1 | 23 | -4 | 10 | 0 | 28 | -5 | 30 | +3 | 47 | +5 | 23 | +3 |
| DK / NA | 18 | +2 | 12 | -2 | 23 | +6 | 16 | -3 | 7 | -1 | 13 | -4 | 7 | -5 | 14 | -5 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| For | 55 | +3 | 63 | +7 | 46 | -2 | 59 | +3 | 74 | -3 | 68 | -3 | 82 | +1 | 44 | -1 |
| Against | 33 | +2 | 24 | -4 | 42 | +4 | 29 | -1 | 11 | +5 | 22 | +3 | 11 | 0 | 29 | -9 |
| DK / NA | 11 | -5 | 13 | -3 | 12 | -2 | 12 | -1 | 15 | -2 | 10 | 0 | 7 | -1 | 27 | +10 |
| TOTAL | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 13. Support for enlargement (% by country)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
 (READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON "R" FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST) - The enlargement of the European Union to include 10 new countries this May (M)

| CC EB 2004.1 | CC-13 AVERAGE | 2004 MEMBERS | CC- 3 | Bulgaria | Cyprus | Czech Republic | Estonia | Hungary |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| N= | 12124 | 9105 | 3019 | 1000 | 500 | 1000 | 1004 | 1012 |
| For | 64 | 71 | 57 | 70 | 80 | 63 | 58 | 74 |
| Against | 11 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 20 | 10 |
| DK/NA | 25 | 16 | 33 | 27 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 99 |
| | Latvia | Lithuania | Malta | Poland | Romania | Slovakia | Slovenia | Turkey |
| N= | 1006 | 1016 | 500 | 1000 | 1019 | 1053 | 1014 | 1000 |
| For | 67 | 67 | 68 | 72 | 77 | 80 | 79 | 48 |
| Against | 15 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 13 |
| DK/NA | 18 | 26 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 40 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 101 |

Table 14. Support for an EU Constitution (% by country)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
- A constitution for the European Union (READ OUT - ROTATE)

| CCEB 2004.1 | CC 13 AVERAGE | AC-10 | CC-3 | Bulgaria | Cyprus | Czech Republic | Estonia | Hungary |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| N= | 12124 | 9105 | 3019 | 1000 | 500 | 1000 | 1004 | 1012 |
| For | 57 | 63 | 51 | 65 | 69 | 48 | 54 | 75 |
| Against | 12 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 6 |
| DK / NA | 31 | 25 | 35 | 33 | 20 | 34 | 30 | 18 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| | Latvia | Lithuania | Malta | Poland | Romania | Slovakia | Slovenia | Turkey |
| N= | 1006 | 1016 | 500 | 1000 | 1019 | 1053 | 1014 | 1000 |
| For | 57 | 52 | 59 | 65 | 73 | 65 | 68 | 41 |
| Against | 12 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 18 |
| DK / NA | 31 | 42 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 20 | 41 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 15. Support for common foreign policy (%) , changes by country)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
 - One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries (READ OUT - ROTATE)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|------------|----|------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|
| For | 61 | -2 | 68 | +3 | 56 | -6 | 74 | +5 | 81 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 62 | +1 | 70 | +7 |
| Against | 15 | -2 | 16 | -2 | 14 | -2 | 6 | -4 | 9 | +3 | 23 | -2 | 23 | -1 | 14 | -2 |
| DK / NA | 24 | +5 | 16 | -1 | 30 | +8 | 20 | 0 | 11 | -2 | 20 | +2 | 14 | -1 | 16 | -5 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| For | 67 | -1 | 61 | -1 | 50 | +5 | 70 | +4 | 74 | +2 | 74 | -2 | 76 | +2 | 47 | -10 |
| Against | 17 | +1 | 10 | -2 | 24 | +5 | 16 | -3 | 6 | +1 | 14 | +3 | 14 | +2 | 17 | -4 |
| DK / NA | 16 | 0 | 29 | +2 | 27 | -10 | 14 | -1 | 20 | -2 | 12 | -1 | 10 | -4 | 36 | +14 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |

Table 16. Support for common defence and security policy (%) , changes by country)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
 - A common defence and security policy among European Union member states (READ OUT - ROTATE)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|
| For | 67 | -2 | 79 | +3 | 57 | -7 | 79 | +4 | 91 | +4 | 78 | -1 | 77 | +1 | 82 | +3 |
| Against | 11 | -2 | 10 | -1 | 12 | -2 | 4 | -2 | 2 | -2 | 11 | +1 | 13 | +1 | 7 | 0 |
| DK / NA | 22 | +4 | 11 | -2 | 31 | +9 | 17 | -2 | 7 | -2 | 12 | 0 | 11 | -1 | 12 | -2 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 101 | | 101 | | 101 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| For | 77 | -3 | 70 | -5 | 54 | +3 | 79 | +6 | 79 | +3 | 82 | -1 | 78 | +2 | 46 | -12 |
| Against | 10 | 0 | 8 | +1 | 18 | +2 | 10 | -3 | 3 | -1 | 7 | -1 | 14 | +2 | 16 | -3 |
| DK / NA | 12 | +1 | 22 | +3 | 28 | -5 | 10 | -3 | 18 | -1 | 11 | +2 | 8 | -3 | 37 | +13 |
| TOTAL | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | |

Table 17. The EP has more power than national parliament (% by country)

Question: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree? - The European Parliament has more power than the (LOWER HOUSE OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENT) (READ OUT)

| CCEB 2004.1 | CC 13 AVERAGE | AC-10 | CC-3 | Bulgaria | Cyprus | Czech Republic | Estonia | Hungary |
|------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| N= | 12124 | 9105 | 3019 | 1000 | 500 | 1000 | 1004 | 1012 |
| totally agree | 30 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 50 | 29 | 33 | 44 |
| tend to agree | 23 | 31 | 16 | 25 | 17 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| tend to disagree | 11 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 13 |
| totally disagree | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| DK / NA | 30 | 20 | 39 | 25 | 19 | 24 | 16 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 101 |
| | Latvia | Lithuania | Malta | Poland | Romania | Slovakia | Slovenia | Turkey |
| N= | 1006 | 1016 | 500 | 1000 | 1019 | 1053 | 1014 | 1000 |
| totally agree | 31 | 29 | 36 | 26 | 44 | 34 | 65 | 25 |
| tend to agree | 31 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 16 | 30 | 22 | 15 |
| tend to disagree | 14 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| totally disagree | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| DK / NA | 19 | 21 | 10 | 22 | 29 | 16 | 5 | 46 |
| TOTAL | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 101 |

Table 18. Perceived significance of EP in comparison with other institutions
(% by country)

Question: Please consider each of the following and tell me how much its activities, decisions and so on affect people like yourself. In each case, do they have a great effect, some effect or no effect? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

| CCEB 2004.1 | CC 13 AVERAGE | | | AC-10 | | | CC-3 | | | Bulgaria | | | Cyprus | | | Czech Republic | | | Estonia | | | Hungary | | |
|---|------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|-------|----|----|----------|----|----|---------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----------|----|----|---------|----|----|
| | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| A: "great effect"; B "some effect"; C "no effect" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The (NATIONAL) government | 49 | 28 | 15 | 42 | 37 | 19 | 54 | 20 | 11 | 29 | 39 | 23 | 51 | 34 | 13 | 39 | 42 | 15 | 37 | 47 | 12 | 55 | 33 | 11 |
| The (LOWER HOUSE OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENT) | 35 | 32 | 20 | 39 | 38 | 20 | 31 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 36 | 27 | 44 | 34 | 19 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 33 | 47 | 15 | 48 | 37 | 13 |
| The European Union as a whole | 25 | 33 | 26 | 22 | 40 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 15 | 36 | 29 | 31 | 36 | 26 | 18 | 42 | 26 | 14 | 48 | 26 | 27 | 43 | 24 |
| The European Parliament in particular | 17 | 29 | 32 | 15 | 33 | 37 | 19 | 27 | 28 | 10 | 28 | 35 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 10 | 27 | 38 | 6 | 34 | 37 | 21 | 42 | 30 |
| Regional (or local) government | 34 | 33 | 19 | 30 | 43 | 19 | 38 | 25 | 18 | 34 | 40 | 17 | 32 | 41 | 23 | 23 | 47 | 17 | 39 | 42 | 12 | 49 | 36 | 13 |
| | Latvia | | | Lithuania | | | Malta | | | Poland | | | Romania | | | Slovakia | | | Slovenia | | | Turkey | | |
| A: "great effect"; B "some effect"; C "no effect" | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| The (NATIONAL) government | 40 | 38 | 18 | 25 | 45 | 23 | 62 | 29 | 7 | 40 | 37 | 22 | 56 | 24 | 13 | 52 | 29 | 16 | 24 | 49 | 24 | 58 | 16 | 9 |
| The (LOWER HOUSE OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENT) | 36 | 40 | 20 | 24 | 43 | 26 | 49 | 35 | 13 | 38 | 38 | 22 | 39 | 30 | 21 | 47 | 33 | 16 | 19 | 50 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 19 |
| The European Union as a whole | 16 | 34 | 40 | 8 | 38 | 39 | 44 | 31 | 20 | 23 | 40 | 30 | 33 | 32 | 21 | 25 | 38 | 27 | 16 | 48 | 31 | 27 | 23 | 23 |
| The European Parliament in particular | 10 | 24 | 51 | 5 | 24 | 46 | 28 | 36 | 29 | 16 | 33 | 37 | 21 | 31 | 28 | 14 | 30 | 38 | 11 | 41 | 41 | 19 | 25 | 27 |
| Regional (or local) government | 41 | 39 | 16 | 16 | 45 | 26 | 46 | 38 | 14 | 28 | 44 | 21 | 36 | 32 | 19 | 34 | 44 | 15 | 15 | 50 | 30 | 39 | 20 | 18 |

Table 19. Importance of EP elections (% by country)

Question: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree? - European Parliament elections are really important (READ OUT)

| CCEB 2004.1 | CC 13 AVERAGE | AC-10 | CC-3 | Bulgaria | Cyprus | Czech Republic | Estonia | Hungary |
|------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| N= | 12124 | 9105 | 3019 | 1000 | 500 | 1000 | 1004 | 1012 |
| totally agree | 31 | 34 | 28 | 33 | 51 | 23 | 20 | 46 |
| tend to agree | 31 | 40 | 23 | 33 | 24 | 42 | 39 | 34 |
| tend to disagree | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 9 |
| totally disagree | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| DK / NA | 29 | 15 | 40 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 99 |
| | Latvia | Lithuania | Malta | Poland | Romania | Slovakia | Slovenia | Turkey |
| N= | 1006 | 1016 | 500 | 1000 | 1019 | 1053 | 1014 | 1000 |
| totally agree | 29 | 27 | 31 | 34 | 39 | 32 | 43 | 23 |
| tend to agree | 39 | 44 | 42 | 42 | 25 | 38 | 39 | 20 |
| tend to disagree | 10 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| totally disagree | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| DK / NA | 15 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 26 | 15 | 6 | 47 |
| TOTAL | 99 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 20a. Likelihood of participation on EP elections
(%, changes by country)

Question: European Parliament election will take place this June. Can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions. (M) (READ OUT - SHOW SAME CARD WITH SCALE AS IN Q40)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|-----|------------------|--------|-------|-----------|------|-------|----------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| Would definitely not vote | .. | .. | 16 | +6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | +5 | 14 | +4 | 19 | +6 | 13 | +1 | |
| 2 | .. | .. | 2 | -2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | -1 | 3 | -2 | 5 | -1 | 2 | -3 | |
| 3 | .. | .. | 3 | -1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | -1 | 4 | -1 | 6 | -1 | 3 | -2 | |
| 4 | .. | .. | 3 | -1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | +1 | 3 | -1 | 6 | +2 | 2 | -3 | |
| 5 | .. | .. | 9 | -2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | +0 | 8 | -2 | 9 | -5 | 9 | +1 | |
| 6 | .. | .. | 4 | -3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | -3 | 5 | -1 | 5 | -3 | 4 | -2 | |
| 7 | .. | .. | 7 | -2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | +1 | 9 | -2 | 7 | -1 | 4 | -2 | |
| 8 | .. | .. | 7 | -2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | -3 | 10 | +1 | 7 | -2 | 7 | -1 | |
| 9 | .. | .. | 5 | -1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | +3 | 7 | -1 | 7 | +0 | 6 | +0 | |
| Would definitely vote | .. | .. | 32 | +6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | +2 | 24 | +3 | 21 | +7 | 47 | +13 | |
| DK / no opinion (spontaneous) | .. | .. | 10 | -1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | -4 | 13 | +3 | 9 | -2 | 3 | -2 | |
| TOTAL | .. | | 98 | | .. | | .. | | 101 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | | |
| | | | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey |
| Would definitely not vote | 16 | +6 | 13 | +5 | 7 | -2 | 18 | +9 | .. | .. | 10 | +2 | 14 | +7 | .. | .. | |
| 2 | 2 | -2 | 3 | +0 | 4 | +2 | 2 | -2 | .. | .. | 3 | -1 | 2 | -1 | .. | .. | |
| 3 | 3 | -1 | 3 | -2 | 1 | -2 | 3 | +0 | .. | .. | 3 | +0 | 3 | -1 | .. | .. | |
| 4 | 3 | +1 | 3 | +1 | 2 | +0 | 3 | +0 | .. | .. | 3 | +0 | 2 | -2 | .. | .. | |
| 5 | 6 | -2 | 7 | -2 | 5 | +0 | 11 | -3 | .. | .. | 7 | -1 | 7 | -4 | .. | .. | |
| 6 | 5 | -1 | 5 | -1 | 2 | -1 | 4 | -4 | .. | .. | 6 | +0 | 5 | -2 | .. | .. | |
| 7 | 5 | -2 | 8 | +0 | 2 | -4 | 7 | -2 | .. | .. | 9 | +3 | 7 | -3 | .. | .. | |
| 8 | 7 | -3 | 10 | -1 | 4 | -4 | 6 | -2 | .. | .. | 9 | -3 | 9 | +0 | .. | .. | |
| 9 | 6 | -2 | 9 | +1 | 12 | +4 | 3 | -1 | .. | .. | 7 | -2 | 6 | +1 | .. | .. | |
| Would definitely vote | 35 | +8 | 26 | +7 | 58 | +15 | 31 | +5 | .. | .. | 32 | +5 | 39 | +6 | .. | .. | |
| DK / no opinion (spontaneous) | 12 | -3 | 13 | -7 | 3 | -8 | 11 | +0 | .. | .. | 10 | -4 | 5 | -2 | .. | .. | |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | .. | | 99 | | 99 | | .. | | |

Table 20b. Likelihood of participation on EP elections (categorised)
(%, changes by country)

Question: European Parliament election will take place this June. Can you tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how likely it is that you would vote in that election? Please place yourself at a point on this scale where "1" indicates that you would definitely not vote, "10" indicates that you would definitely vote and the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions. (M) (READ OUT - SHOW SAME CARD WITH SCALE AS IN Q40)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-----------|----|------------|----|-------------------|----|------------|-----|------------|----|
| unlikely (1-3) | .. | .. | 21 | 3 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 30 | 4 | 18 | -4 |
| not likely (4-7) | .. | .. | 23 | -8 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 19 | -1 | 25 | -6 | 27 | -7 | 19 | -6 |
| likely (8-10) | .. | .. | 44 | 3 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 60 | 2 | 41 | 3 | 35 | 5 | 60 | 12 |
| DK / no opinion (spontaneous) | .. | .. | 10 | -1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | -4 | 13 | +3 | 9 | -2 | 3 | -2 |
| TOTAL | 98 | | 98 | | .. | | .. | | 101 | | 100 | | 101 | | 100 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | |
| unlikely (1-3) | 21 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 12 | -2 | 23 | 7 | .. | .. | 16 | 1 | 19 | 5 | .. | .. |
| not likely (4-7) | 19 | -4 | 23 | -2 | 11 | -5 | 25 | -9 | .. | .. | 25 | 2 | 21 | -11 | .. | .. |
| likely (8-10) | 48 | 3 | 45 | 7 | 74 | 15 | 40 | 2 | .. | .. | 48 | 0 | 54 | 7 | .. | .. |
| DK / no opinion (spontaneous) | 12 | -3 | 13 | -7 | 3 | -8 | 11 | +0 | .. | .. | 10 | -4 | 5 | -2 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 99 | | .. | | 99 | | 99 | | .. | |

Table 21 Main motivations to vote for a candidate (% mentioned, by country)

Question: If you decide to vote in the next European Parliament elections, what will be the most important reasons for deciding who to vote for? (READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

| CCEB 2004.1 | CC 13 AVERAGE | AC-10 | CC-3 | Bulgaria | Cyprus | Czech Republic | Estonia | Hungary |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|
| Opinion about national issues | .. | 45 | .. | .. | 66 | 47 | 55 | 34 |
| Opinion about European issues | .. | 31 | .. | .. | 30 | 32 | 23 | 25 |
| The party of the candidate(s) | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 23 | 30 | 14 | 37 |
| Personality of candidate(s) | .. | 45 | .. | .. | 52 | 63 | 30 | 36 |
| Policies of the candidate(s) | .. | 52 | .. | .. | 26 | 51 | 29 | 56 |
| | Latvia | Lithuania | Malta | Poland | Romania | Slovakia | Slovenia | Turkey |
| Opinion about national issues | 68 | 66 | 54 | 44 | .. | 52 | 40 | .. |
| Opinion about European issues | 23 | 22 | 31 | 31 | .. | 42 | 39 | .. |
| The party of the candidate(s) | 28 | 17 | 49 | 20 | .. | 30 | 30 | .. |
| Personality of candidate(s) | 42 | 46 | 30 | 40 | .. | 70 | 37 | .. |
| Policies of the candidate(s) | 42 | 40 | 52 | 56 | .. | 45 | 43 | .. |

Table 22. Desired focus of EP campaign (% , changes by country)

Question: Do you think the next European Parliament election campaign should mainly focus on...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

| 1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4 | | CC-13 AVERAGE | | AC-10 | | CC-3 | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | |
|---|--------|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| country-specific issues | .. | .. | 49 | -7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 | -3 | 50 | -7 | 48 | +8 | 60 | -1 | |
| agriculture | .. | .. | 56 | +5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | +5 | 49 | -2 | 33 | +8 | 68 | +8 | |
| environment | .. | .. | 31 | -2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | -5 | 42 | +1 | 24 | +6 | 38 | -5 | |
| crime | .. | .. | 41 | -6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | -5 | 50 | -6 | 36 | +4 | 40 | -10 | |
| employment | .. | .. | 70 | +2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 | +9 | 70 | +3 | 55 | +8 | 67 | +4 | |
| immigration | .. | .. | 20 | -1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | +10 | 31 | +2 | 15 | +0 | 25 | -2 | |
| education | .. | .. | 40 | +0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | +1 | 42 | +0 | 30 | +6 | 43 | -2 | |
| common defence policy | .. | .. | 24 | -8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | -5 | 27 | -11 | 10 | -2 | 23 | -13 | |
| foreign policy | .. | .. | 22 | -6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | +4 | 28 | -6 | 7 | +0 | 21 | -9 | |
| enlargement of the EU | .. | .. | 17 | -7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | -1 | 20 | -10 | 6 | -1 | 17 | -5 | |
| the reform of EU institutions | .. | .. | 13 | -5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | +6 | 19 | -7 | 6 | -1 | 12 | -6 | |
| the activities of the EP | .. | .. | 13 | -7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | +4 | 17 | -8 | 8 | -2 | 17 | -6 | |
| rights as a EU citizen | .. | .. | 42 | -6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | -11 | 50 | -7 | 30 | -4 | 43 | -5 | |
| | Latvia | | Lithuania | | Malta | | Poland | | Romania | | Slovakia | | Slovenia | | Turkey | | |
| country-specific issues | 53 | -6 | 68 | +6 | 62 | -2 | 42 | -11 | .. | .. | 59 | +1 | 44 | -8 | .. | .. | |
| agriculture | 50 | -5 | 50 | -6 | 38 | +0 | 57 | +8 | .. | .. | 56 | +2 | 47 | +0 | .. | .. | |
| environment | 22 | -7 | 23 | -8 | 62 | -2 | 25 | -1 | .. | .. | 43 | -2 | 37 | -4 | .. | .. | |
| crime | 38 | -11 | 57 | -8 | 35 | -8 | 35 | -6 | .. | .. | 50 | -9 | 39 | -8 | .. | .. | |
| employment | 57 | -11 | 56 | -1 | 71 | -2 | 72 | +2 | .. | .. | 79 | -1 | 70 | +3 | .. | .. | |
| immigration | 17 | -7 | 19 | -6 | 25 | -10 | 14 | -1 | .. | .. | 26 | -8 | 27 | -6 | .. | .. | |
| education | 44 | -2 | 43 | -5 | 55 | -11 | 35 | +1 | .. | .. | 58 | +0 | 43 | +0 | .. | .. | |
| common defence policy | 20 | -9 | 17 | -10 | 21 | -8 | 22 | -7 | .. | .. | 38 | -10 | 25 | -12 | .. | .. | |
| foreign policy | 20 | -7 | 17 | -8 | 20 | -6 | 20 | -5 | .. | .. | 37 | -3 | 26 | -8 | .. | .. | |
| enlargement of the EU | 8 | -7 | 14 | -7 | 23 | -8 | 15 | -7 | .. | .. | 29 | -11 | 20 | -9 | .. | .. | |
| the reform of EU institutions | 7 | -7 | 7 | -8 | 22 | -5 | 11 | -4 | .. | .. | 20 | -7 | 17 | -8 | .. | .. | |
| the activities of the EP | 9 | -8 | 10 | -7 | 17 | -9 | 10 | -7 | .. | .. | 24 | -10 | 19 | -12 | .. | .. | |
| rights as a EU citizen | 35 | -14 | 41 | -6 | 54 | -8 | 37 | -5 | .. | .. | 63 | -8 | 38 | -9 | .. | .. | |