

EUROBAROMETER EB61 – CC-EB 2004.1

Fieldwork: February-March 2004

Publication: May 2004

COMPARATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

The Gallup Organisation Hungary

Eurobarometer, 2004 February-March

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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 28,340 citizens in 28 European countries that are either the members of or candidates to the European Union (wave CCEB 2004.1 and EB 61 represent face-to-face interviews conducted during February and March, 2004). As the fieldwork for both surveys was done concurrently using identical questions, we can establish an overall description of public opinion in the old and new member states of the European Union as well as in the countries that remained candidates after the May enlargement.

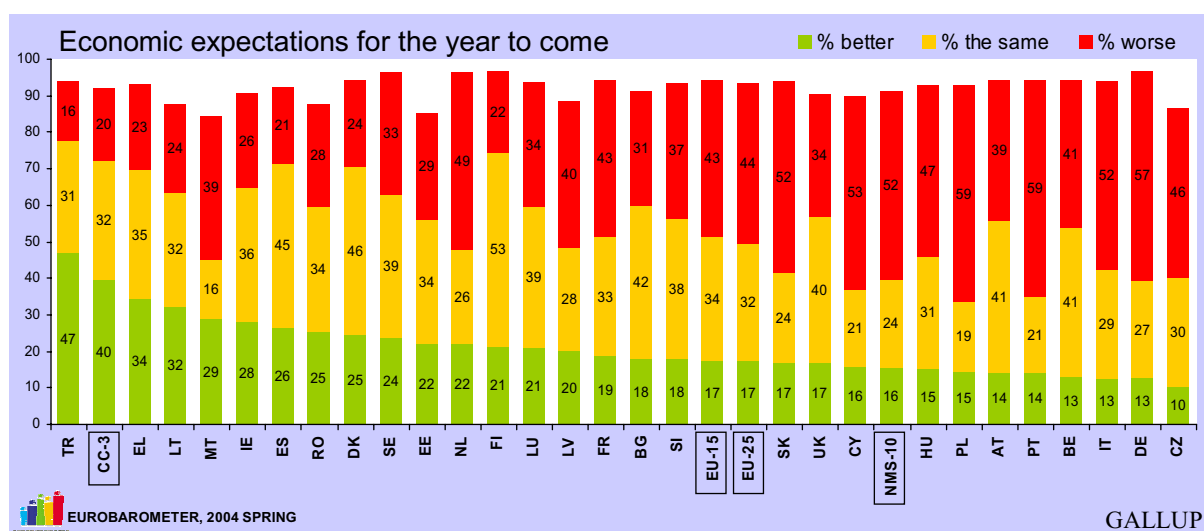
This comparison of the most topical indicators reveals that the enlargement had a greater emotional effect on the citizens of the new member states compared to the 15 established member countries. When the fieldwork was carried out in March especially in the new member states scepticism seemed to grow at the dawn of enlargement, positive expectations and enthusiasm turned into disillusion. The present summary looks at the range of opinion across the enlarged European Union of 2004, and beyond.

Abbreviations:

- The **EU-28** countries are all current member states 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 (EE), Hungary (HU), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SI)
- **EU-15** refers to the member states of the European Union as before May 1st: Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), the Netherlands (NL), Portugal (PT), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE), and the United Kingdom (UK)
- **NMS-10** stands for the 2004 new member states; countries that joined the EU May 2004: Cyprus (CY), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Hungary (HU), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SI)
- The **CC-13** group includes the 10 new member states 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: Bulgaria (BG), Romania (RO), and Turkey (TR)

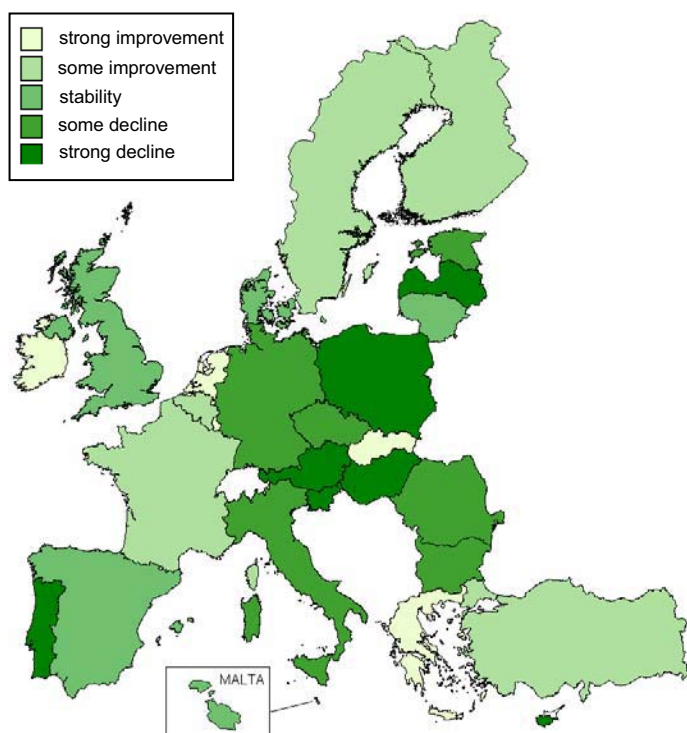
Economic outlooks are gloomy across Europe

Pessimism regarding the short-term economic outlook in the EU countries reached very high levels during the enlargement year. In all member states but Greece (+11), Lithuania (+8), Spain (+6), Ireland (+2) and Denmark (+1), the balance of optimism and pessimism is in the negative range. The extremes are found in the highly pessimistic Portugal (-45), Poland and Germany (-44 both.) In four more countries, pessimists outnumber optimists *and* those who expect economic stability, combined. These countries are Cyprus (-16), Slovakia (-11), Italy (-10) and the Czech Republic (-6). On average, new EU citizens are pessimistic in this sense as well (-12), while on the EU-15 level those who expect stability or improvement outnumber the pessimists by 8 percentage points. In Hungary and in the Netherlands, about as many people expect short-term negative changes as expect improvement or stability (with a balance of -1 percentage point in both countries). (TABLE 1.)



As the figure above illustrates, the Greeks are the most optimistic, the Spanish are the least pessimistic, and the Finns are the most likely to expect economic stability for the enlargement year.

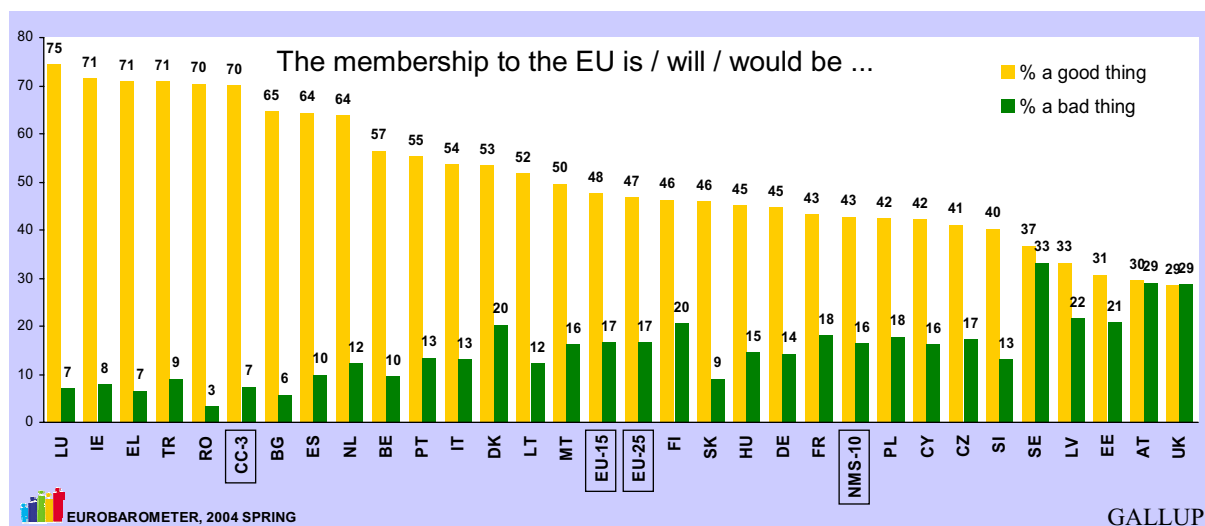
Differential change in short-term economic expectations



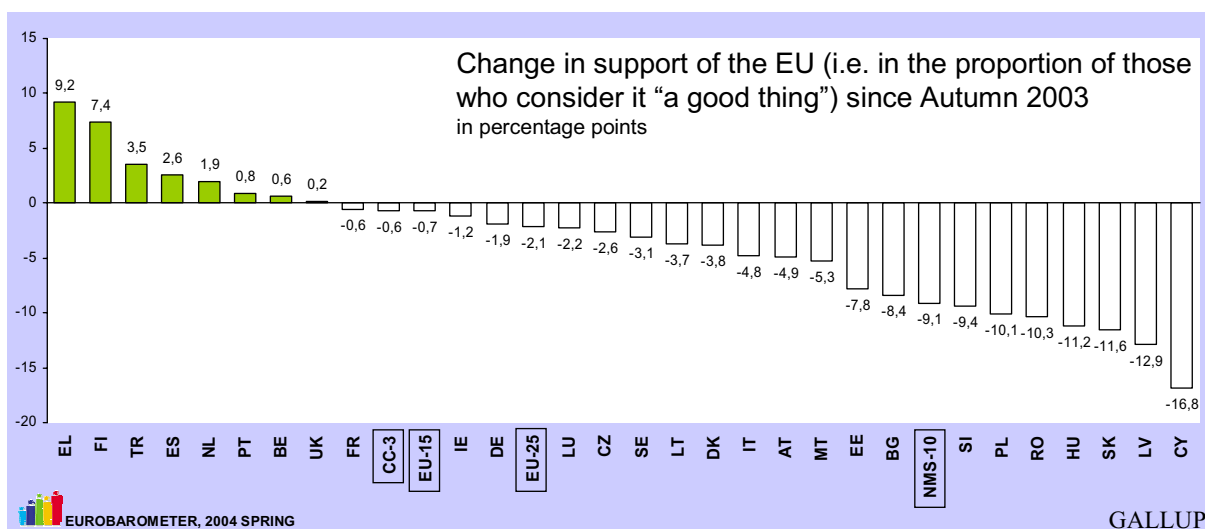
The autumn 2003 Eurobarometer reported an unusually low level of short-term confidence in national economies. The map to the left, displaying the change of mean expectations from autumn 2003, uncovers a marked diversity on the individual state level. The most negative tendencies seem to concentrate in Central Europe (extending to Germany and Italy, but excluding Slovakia, which was even more pessimistic six months ago). Joining this club are Portugal from the West and Cyprus from the Southern edge of the continent. On the other hand, we find improving tendencies in the Northwest and North with the exception of the new member states in that region.

The “day-before” effect; enlargement brought disappointment

Of course economic outlooks have much to do with how much people are enthused about the building of Europe, but this spring the dominant factor was the coming enlargement of the Union¹. Current support for the EU membership is highest in Luxembourg, followed by Ireland, Greece, and the three countries that remained candidates after the enlargement. This is the first time in history that the group of the countries that joined the EU in May have a support level (43%) lower than the average of the established members (48%). Currently, 47% in the enlarged European Union (including all 25 member states) believe that EU membership is a “good thing.” This is a decrease of 8 percentage points from the spring of 2003 (-2 since last autumn). Positive for the Union is that opposition remains limited at 17% on EU-25 level. (TABLE 2.)



Not counting the insignificant changes, in 16 out of the 25 member states citizens are now less likely to believe that their country's membership in the European Union is (will, or would be) a good thing. Support remained stable in six (old) member states, and has grown in only three countries.



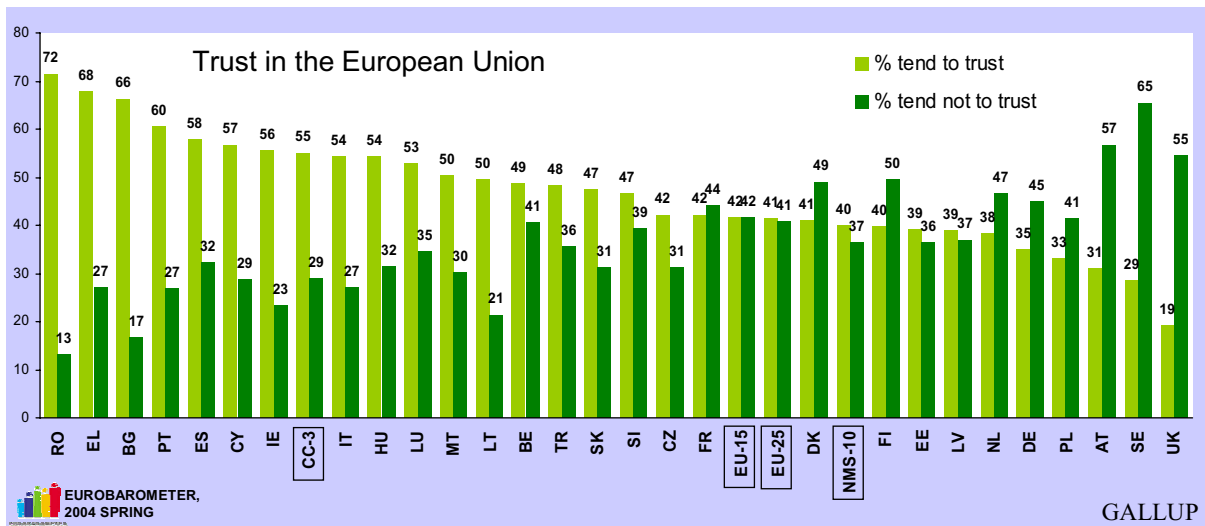
¹ The fieldwork of the Eurobarometer was completed about two months before the enlargement took place.

Disappointment comes from the new member countries. In each of the 10 countries that have joined the Union since the survey was carried out, euro-enthusiasm is waning. In six of these countries support has fallen by about 10 percentage points or more, including among some of the most notorious EU-optimists: Cyprus (-17), Latvia (-13), Slovakia (-12), Hungary (-11), Poland (-10) and Slovenia (-9).

Despite these pre-accession blues, outright opposition to EU membership remains low in the new member countries, with Estonians and Latvians being the most sceptical towards the EU (about one-fifth in these countries believe that membership will be a bad thing for the nation). Considering all member states, Swedes (33%), Britons, and Austrians (both 29%) are likeliest to claim that their countries' EU membership is a bad thing. For the first time, the UK is not the only country where the sizes of the pro and con camps are nearly equal; Austria and Sweden display similar characteristics.

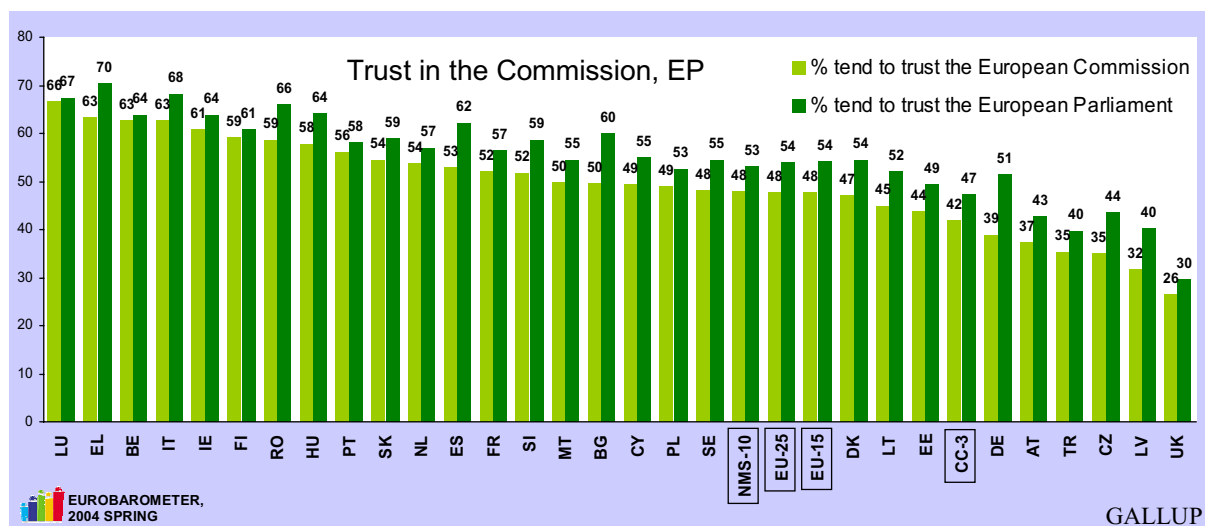
Confidence in the European Union is not universal in the member states

Citizens in the 25 old and new EU member states are hugely divided in how much they trust the European Union. But contrasting with the deep decrease of trust in national political parties and governments in many countries, confidence in EU on the EU-25 level remained stable. Forty-one percent in the EU-25 trust the European Union, but another 41% tend not to trust it. The EU is, on balance, considered trustworthy (in the sense that more people trust than mistrust it) in most countries; but in nine member states those who do not trust the Union outnumber those who do. The extremes are the UK, Sweden and Austria. Poland is the only new member state that considers the EU rather less trustworthy. Despite the significant setback in support of membership, the EU is still trusted by the overwhelming majority in seven new EU members, especially in Cyprus², Lithuania, Hungary and Malta. Overall confidence in the Union remained unchanged on the EU-15 level, and decreased mildly in the new member zone (-4). (TABLE 3.)



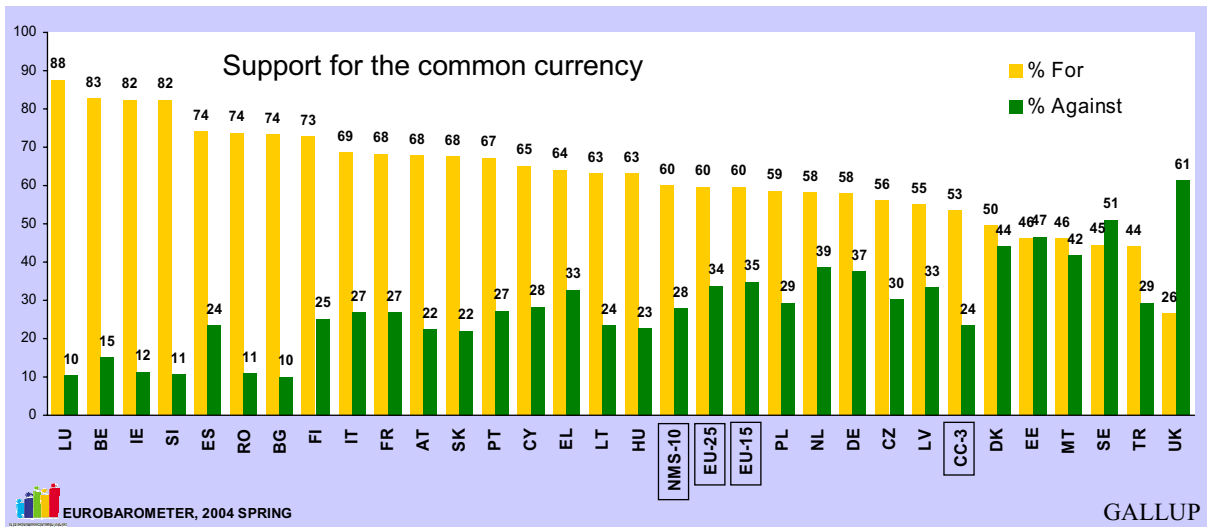
² The Cyprus results reflect the stance of the Greek community before the April referendum that rejected the reunification and the joint accession of the divided Northern and Southern parts of the country.

Looking at the most visible EU institutions (the European Parliament and the European Commission), trust levels vary among the member states on a very broad range. The EP is considered consistently the more trustworthy of the two institutions in all countries surveyed. The old and the new member states have equivalent average levels of trust in both institutions. The European Parliament is the most widely trusted in Greece (70%), Italy (68%) and Luxembourg (67%). Trust in the EP is by far the lowest in the UK (30%), followed by Latvia (40%) and Austria (43%). Besides the UK (26%) and Latvia (32%), the Czech Republic is the country that is the least likely to trust the Commission (35%), while citizens of Luxembourg (66%), Greece, Belgium and Italy (63%) considered the Commission to be the most trustworthy (TABLES 4.-5.)



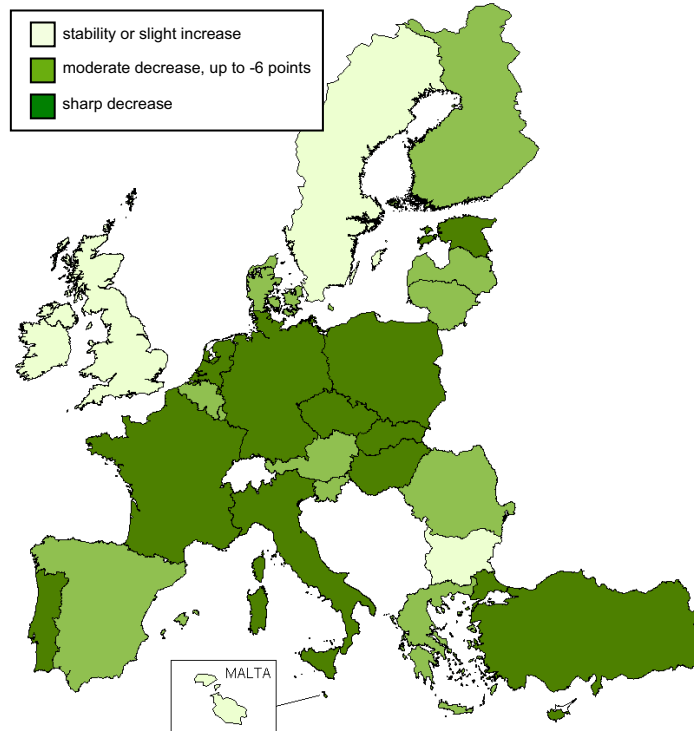
The support in key policies remains strong and solid

Despite the adverse emotional effects of the enlargement and the surrounding debates, citizens continue to support the major policies of the European Union.



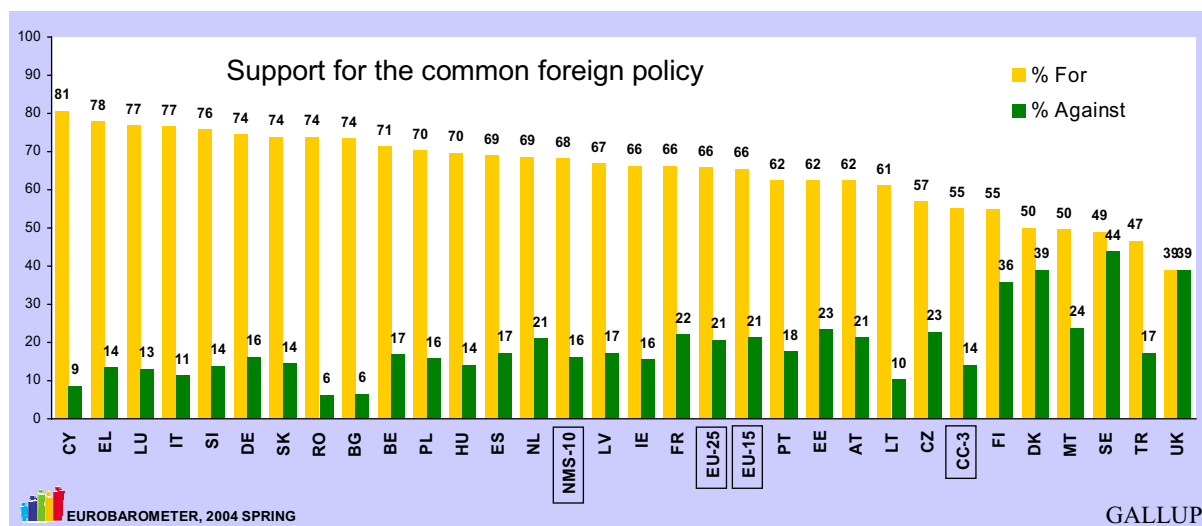
With respect to the common currency, last autumn's decline in support of the Euro halted, and an average 60% in the enlarged Union are in favour of the common currency, though 34% are against. Support is enthusiastic in Luxembourg (88% in favour), Belgium (83%), Ireland and Slovenia (82%). Among the old member states, those outside the euro zone (Denmark, Sweden and especially the UK) are predictably the most negative. This sceptical group has been joined by Malta and Estonia in May; in these new member countries, support for euro is quite lukewarm at the moment. The other countries yet outside the euro zone remained very positive in this respect, though somewhat less so than they were a year ago. (TABLE 6.)

Change in approval of the common currency

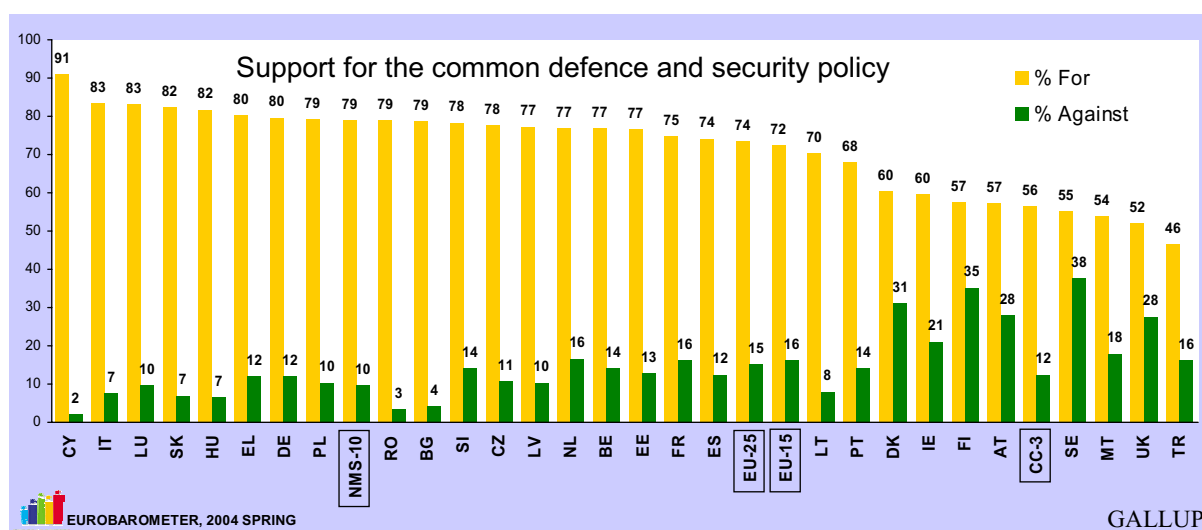


The map to the right reflects change in support for the common currency since last spring. Over the past year we see a decline in support in most countries -- this decline was quite sharp (more than 6 percentage points) in 13 of them. And the countries where we have seen stability, or even a slight increase, are mainly those member states with the least support for the monetary union anyway (UK, Sweden).

Citizens are generally in favour of measures that would build a stronger Europe. The idea of common foreign policy enjoys the backing of two-thirds of the EU-25 citizens, and there is majority support behind it in all countries – except the UK, where supporters and opponents are equally split (39-39%). The new member states support common foreign policy initiatives in a slightly higher proportion than old members do, so the fears of the “Americaphile” new member states again proved to lack a real foundation. The two Greek-speaking nations, Cyprus and Greece, are the most supportive of common foreign policy (81% and 78% respectively), closely followed by the Luxembourgian, Italian (77% both), and Slovenian citizens (76%). (TABLE 7.)

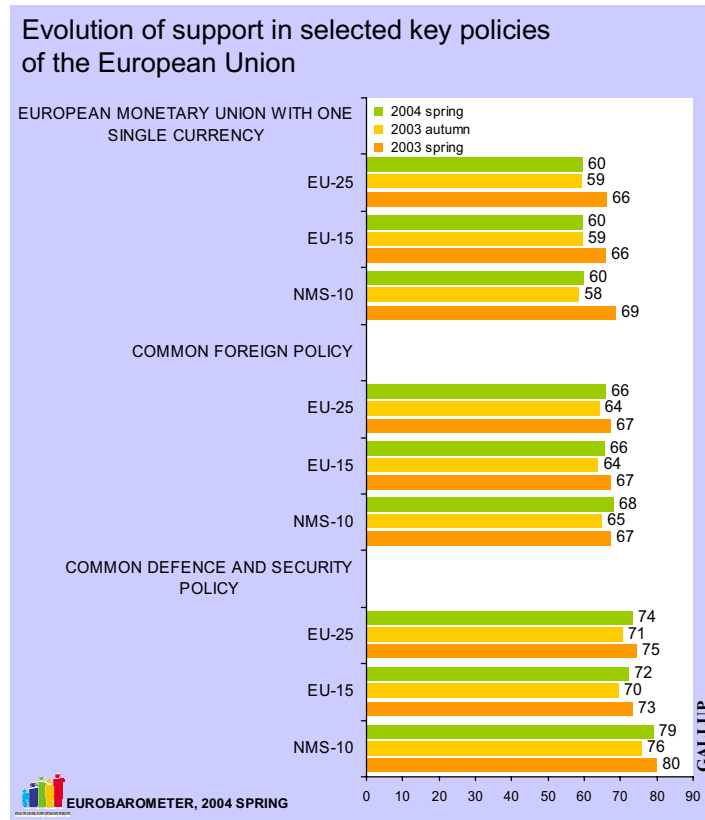


While the European public clearly expects harmonised foreign policy in the European Union, we find even greater homogeneity of affirmative opinions regarding defence matters throughout Europe. Even in the most skeptical country, Sweden, those who support common EU-level security measures outnumber opponents by as much as 17 percentage points. Generally, the support levels oscillate around the 80% mark. The continuing and escalating conflicts in Iraq³, in which many European countries as part of the US-led occupation troops are facing worsening problems, exacerbates the demand for a markedly distinct European defence initiative strategy. Europeans are now 3 percentage points more in favour of common defence and security policy than they were last autumn. Support behind such an initiative has decreased in only three member states (besides the continuing slump in the increasingly alienated Turkey, -11): Austria (-7), Lithuania (-4) and Belgium (-3).



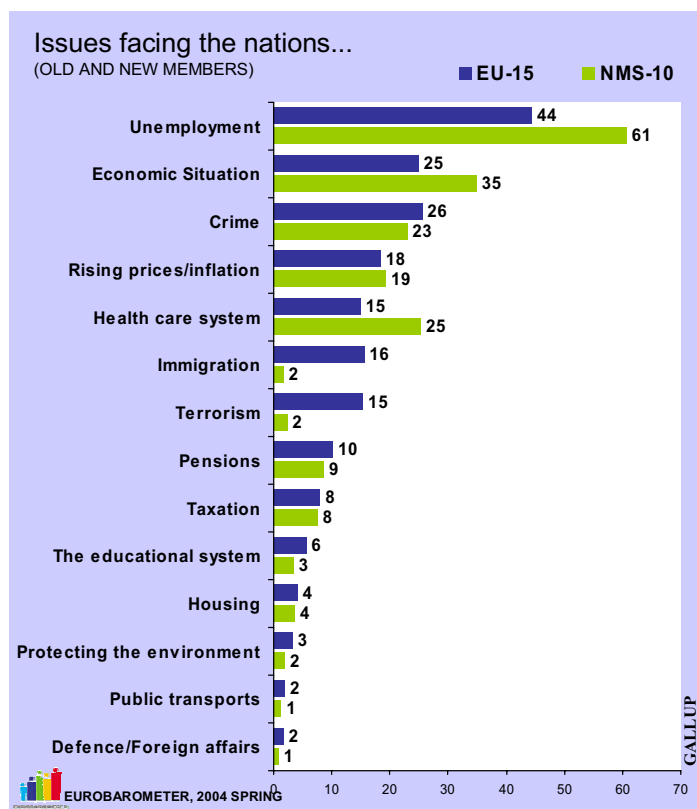
³ The survey was carried out around the time of the escalation of the Shiite rebellion in February and March 2004, but before the news hit that Iraqi prisoners were tortured by U.S. and British troops.

At the same time, support for a common defence and security policy has grown markedly in 10 member states, including those with the most involvement in the Iraqi occupation: the UK (+4) and Poland (+6). The increase was the strongest in the so far rather skeptical Finland and Sweden, 11 percentage points. In Cyprus, an island with substantial British and Turkish military presence, and international troops patrolling the internal border that divides the two communities, the consensus behind EU-level security and military policy is extremely wide, with 91% of citizens being in favour. Among the old member states the Italians and Luxembourgers are most supportive to an European-level defence initiatives, and so are Slovaks and Hungarians from the group of the ten new members. (TABLE 8.)



As the chart above illustrates, there has been no significant change in support for common foreign and defence policies; the current results are almost identical to those measured last spring. EU-level diplomacy and military initiatives suffered a rather small and apparently temporary decrease last autumn, which has now disappeared, and the results from spring 2004 are virtually identical to those measured one year ago.

Policy priorities: disparities between old and new members, further increasing concerns regarding employment opportunities



Individual economic security — fighting unemployment — remains at the top of policy concerns in the enlarged Europe. However, it is a much bigger priority in the new member states than in the current member countries. Economic concerns have replaced the issue of criminality in second place of the overall ranking. (TABLE 9.)

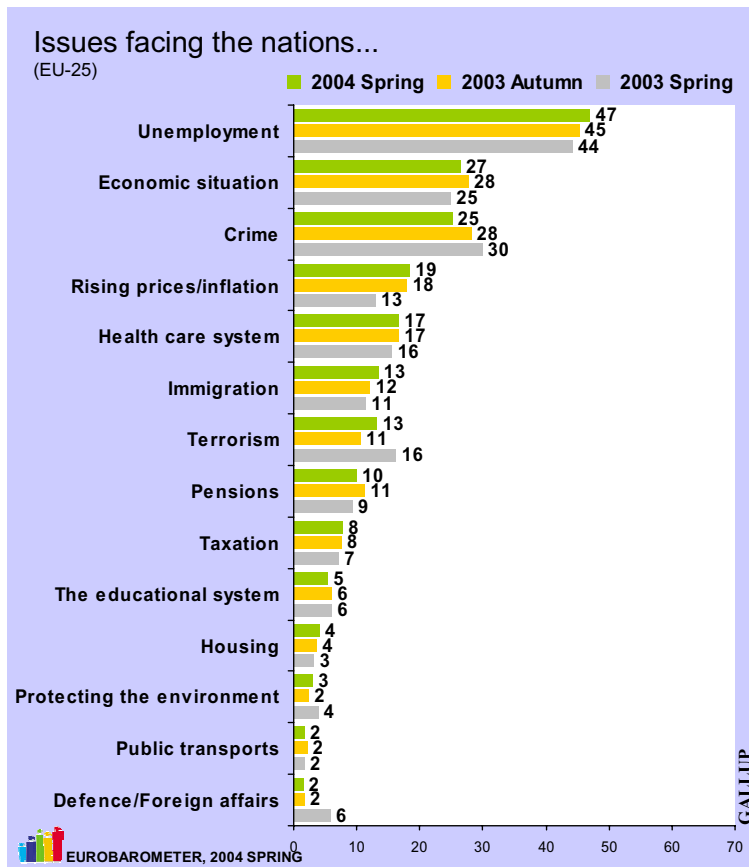
In the member states, citizens continue to be much more afraid of terrorism and illegal immigration — problems that are practically non-existent in the new member countries⁴.

Addressing security concerns will remain the top expectation, but there are slight differences in the kinds of security that citizens demand. While education is considered more of a concern in the current member states, citizens of the new member

countries expect prompt policy intervention in health care.

Looking at changes over time, citizens of the enlarged EU seem to be increasingly concerned about unemployment. They are, on the other hand, less worried about criminality in their countries.

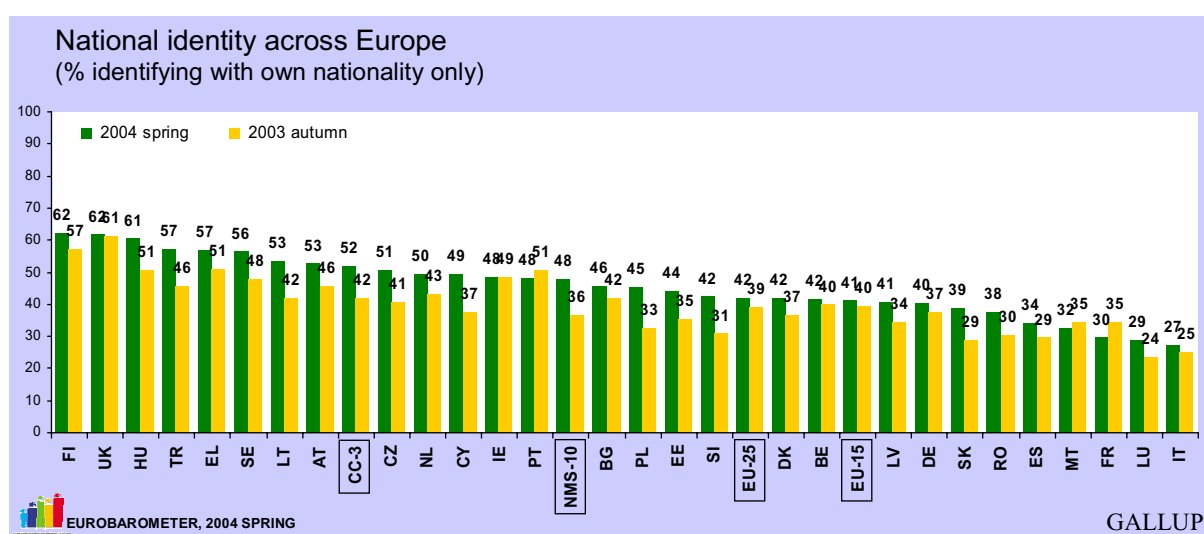
Crime is no longer the second most important issue in the enlarged Europe, having been supplanted by the economic situation. Rising prices bother citizens more now, too. In spring 2004, we are witnessing Europeans becoming more and more focused on issues that strictly relate to economic strength and stability — an issue that used to be somewhat more polarised.



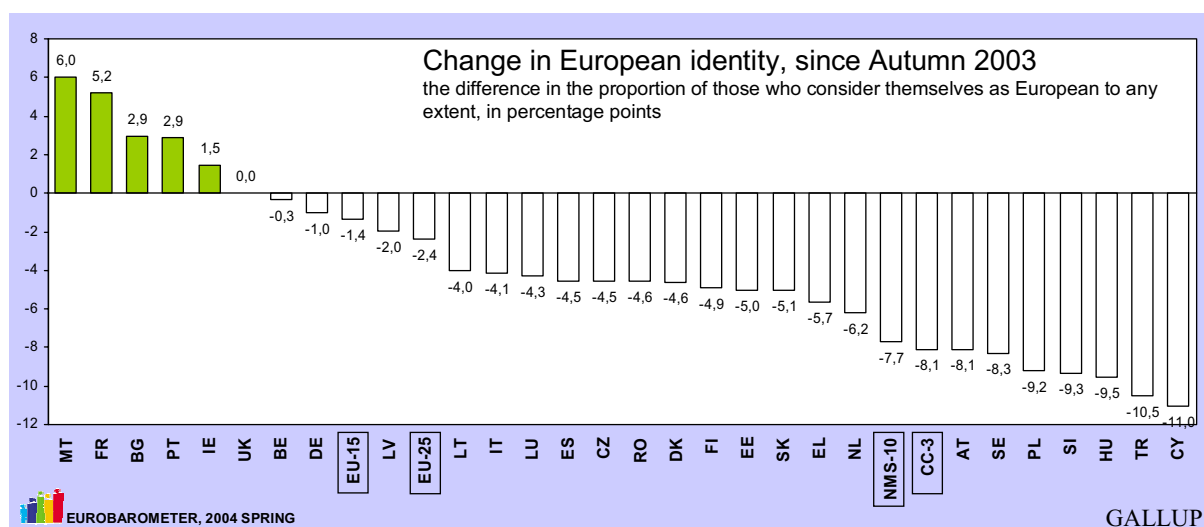
⁴ Please note that the fieldwork was practically completed before the Madrid bombings.

Identities reshaping Europe at the dawn of enlargement

The 2004 Spring Eurobarometer recorded a dramatic change in identities across Europe. If there were any expectations whether the “re-unification” of Europe would enhance attachment to the values and identity of the continent as a whole, they were – at least in the short term – wrong. In 17 of the 25 EU member states, the proportion of those who only identify themselves with their national identity increased by at least 4 percentage points. This shift is the most apparent in the new member countries, where, on average, the increase in national identity amounts to 11 points. Citizens might have learnt from the recent debates on future budgets and majority rules that the Union is not so much a family of the nations of Europe, but rather a group of countries competing for resources, jobs and other gains. Exclusive attachment to national identity has increased by at least 10 percentage points in Poland, Cyprus, Slovenia, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia since last autumn. Still, despite this development, some old European nations, and not those in the new member countries, display the highest level of exclusivist national identity (Finland and the UK, followed closely by Hungary).

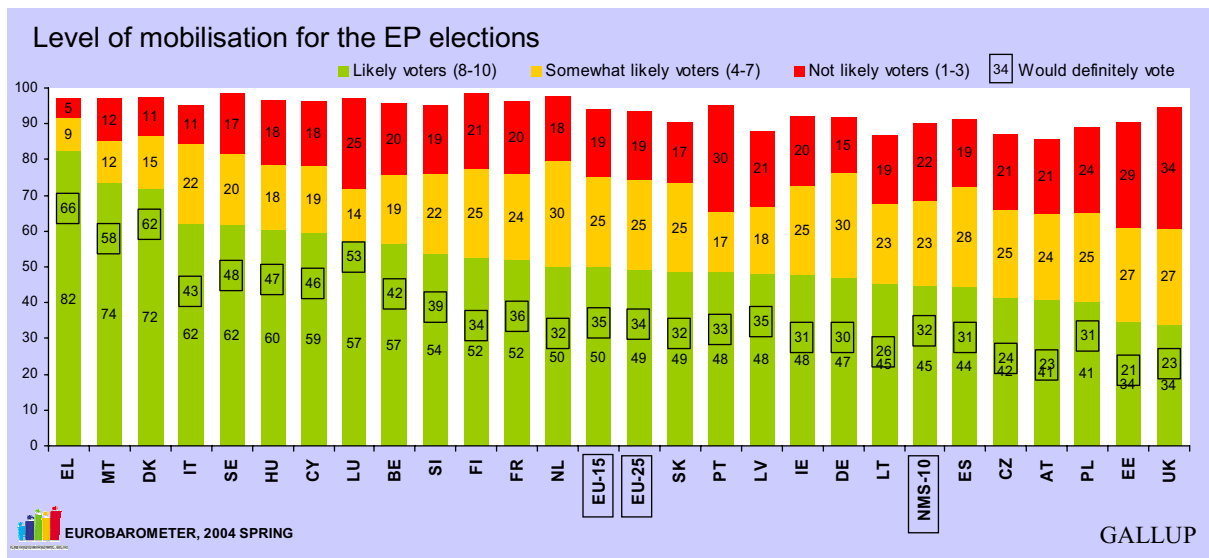


The chart below gives an impression of the other side of the issue: changes in feeling regarding a European identity. The same shift is apparent; with the exception of a few member states, European identity is much less prevalent at the dawn of the enlargement than it ever was before. Earlier results have shown how unstable identities are in this respect, but currently the emphasis on citizens' identity is clearly shifting toward the national one. European identity especially declined in the new member countries, but also in Austria and Sweden. (TABLE 10.)

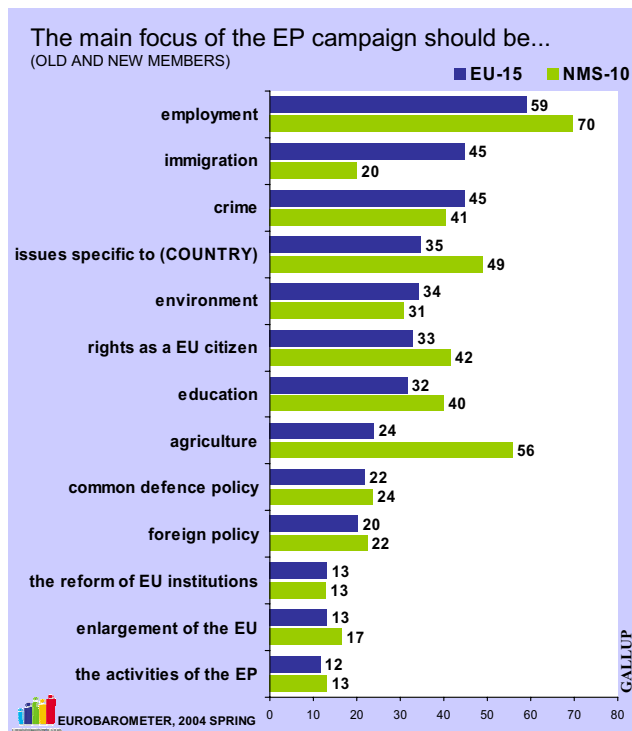


European Parliament elections

Contrary to some recent publications, the new member countries do not seem to “save” the overall turnout rate of the upcoming EP elections. Just the contrary, based on pre-campaign figures, mobilisation is clearly lower in the new member states than in the old ones. Thirty-five percent in the old member states and 32% in the new ones say that they will certainly vote. “Likely” voters (who gave 8-10 on the 10 point scale indicating their willingness to participate) show a similar trend: 50% in the 15 old member and 45% in the ten new members think they are likely to show up at the ballots in June. Fewer than 30% in five member states say they will definitely vote: Estonia (21%), Austria (23%), the UK (23%), the Czech Republic (24%) and Lithuania (26%). Definite voters exceed the 50% mark only in Greece (66%), Denmark (62%), Malta (58%) and Luxembourg (53%). (TABLES 11-12.)



Citizens' foci for the campaign -- the problems they want tackled in the EP -- show a degree of similarity along with marked differences in the old and new member states. Employment is, again,



the issue most considered to deserve a special emphasis in the EP campaign, and therefore EU-level policies. In the old member states the issue of immigration is the second most pressing one, while agriculture appears to be the most crucial policy area for the first voters in the new member countries. Crime is a crucial concern in both parts of Europe.

The new member states are significantly more willing to have their MEPs use their mandates to protect specific national interests, or to be active in issues that are specific to their country. As the citizens in the new EU member countries learnt about the restrictions they face after the enlargement, they are more interested in having their representatives in Strasbourg pursue their rights as EU citizens. While foreign and defence policy is a factor, citizens are least interested in institutional issues, even including the (further) enlargement of the EU. (TABLE 13.)

TABLES

Table 1. Short-term economic outlook (% 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...? (READ OUT) - the economic situation in (COUNTRY)

	EU-28 ¹		EU-25 ²		EU-15 ³		NMS 10 ⁴		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	32	2	32	2	34	3	24	-1	41	8	30	-1	46	-3	27	2	34	1	35	12	45	5	33	7	36	6	29	0	21	3	28	-5	32	4
the same	40	-3	44	-2	43	-3	52	4	41	-10	46	-3	24	1	57	0	29	0	23	-33	21	-3	43	-9	26	-14	52	2	53	8	40	18	24	0
worse	21	1	17	0	17	1	16	-2	13	2	10	-1	25	6	13	0	22	-3	34	18	26	-1	19	2	28	8	13	-2	16	-8	20	-9	32	1
better	7	0	6	-1	6	-1	9	0	6	1	13	4	6	-2	3	-2	15	2	7	2	8	-2	6	1	10	0	6	-1	10	-3	12	-4	12	-5
DK / NA	100		99		100		101		101		99		101		100		100		99		100		101		100		100		100		100		100	
TOTAL																																		
	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		CC-13		CC-3		BG		RO		TR	
	39	4	31	2	16	-2	26	3	41	-5	19	-3	21	-4	38	2	24	6	53	0	39	3	40	-1	29	1	32	3	42	-2	34	6	31	3
the same	34	-12	47	6	39	2	49	-13	39	7	59	7	59	7	37	5	52	-13	22	-3	33	-2	34	0	34	-2	20	-7	31	6	28	-3	16	-10
worse	21	6	15	-5	29	4	22	9	14	-3	15	-3	14	-1	18	-7	17	6	21	3	24	3	17	2	29	1	40	4	18	-1	25	-3	47	6
better	7	3	7	-4	16	-4	4	1	6	1	7	0	6	-2	7	0	6	0	3	-2	4	-4	10	0	8	0	8	1	9	-3	12	-1	6	1
DK / NA	101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		99		99		100		101		100		100		100		99		100	
TOTAL																																		

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 (EE), Hungary (HU), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SI)

³ EU-15 refers to the current member states of the European Union: Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), the Netherlands (NL), Portugal (PT), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE), and the United Kingdom (UK)

⁴ MS-2004 stands for "2004 member states"; those countries that will join the EU May 2004: Cyprus (CY), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Hungary (HU), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SI)

the gallup organization hungary

Table 2. Support for EU membership (% by country)

Question EB61: Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?
Question CCEB 2004.1: Generally speaking, do you think that (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union will <AC-10> / would <CC-3> be...? (READ OUT)

1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn	EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		
	51	-2	47	-2	48	0	43	-9	57	1	41	-3	53	-4	45	-2	31	-7	71	9	64	2	43	-1	71	-2	54	-4	42	-17	33	-13	52	-3	
a good thing	15	2	17	3	17	2	16	4	10	-2	17	2	20	-2	14	4	21	5	7	0	10	3	18	1	8	2	13	3	16	5	22	6	12	3	
a bad thing	27	-1	30	-1	29	-2	33	4	29	0	28	-6	23	4	34	0	39	2	21	-9	22	-5	35	-1	16	1	27	-1	38	12	38	7	30	1	
neither good nor bad	7	1	6	0	6	0	8	1	5	2	13	6	3	1	7	-3	9	1	2	0	4	0	3	0	5	-1	6	2	4	0	7	0	6	-1	
DK / NA																																			
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		99		99		100		100		101		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		CC-13 ⁵		CC-3 ⁶		BG		RO		TR		
	75	-2	45	-11	50	-5	64	2	30	-5	42	-10	55	1	40	-10	46	-12	46	7	37	-3	29	1	58	-5	70	-1	65	-8	70	-11	71	4	
a good thing	7	1	15	5	16	-1	12	0	29	10	18	5	13	2	13	5	9	1	20	-2	33	1	29	0	11	1	7	-1	6	3	3	1	9	-1	
a bad thing	17	2	32	8	26	4	21	-2	36	-6	33	5	24	-2	44	7	39	8	31	-6	29	2	29	-1	23	1	15	-1	22	5	17	7	13	-5	
neither good nor bad	2	0	8	-2	8	1	3	0	5	1	7	0	7	-1	2	-3	6	2	2	0	1	-1	13	0	8	2	8	3	8	1	9	2	7	3	
DK / NA																																			
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		99		99		100		99		100		100		100		100		101		99		100		100

⁵ 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)

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

Table 3. Trust in the European Union (% 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) – The European Union

	EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT				
1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn	tend to trust		44	0	41	-1	42	1	40	-4	49	4	42	-1	41	1	35	0	39	1	68	3	58	1	42	5	56	3	54	-3	57	-8	39	-6	50	3	
	tend not to trust		39	0	41	1	42	0	37	3	41	-6	31	1	49	2	45	3	36	-2	27	-3	32	3	44	-5	23	-4	27	2	29	9	37	1	21	-9	
	DK / NA		18	1	18	0	17	0	23	2	11	3	27	0	10	-2	20	-3	24	0	5	0	10	-4	14	0	21	0	19	1	15	1	24	4	29	5	
TOTAL		101		100		101		100		101		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	
	tend to trust		53	1	54	-2	50	-3	38	0	31	-5	33	-7	60	-1	47	2	47	-4	40	7	29	1	19	-1	49	-2	55	0	66	2	72	5	48	-2	
	tend not to trust		35	-2	32	6	30	-2	47	3	57	5	41	3	27	2	39	-1	31	1	50	-3	65	4	55	-2	32	-2	29	-5	17	-2	13	-6	36	-4	
	DK / NA		13	2	14	-4	19	4	15	-2	12	0	26	5	13	-1	14	0	21	3	11	-3	6	-5	26	4	19	3	16	5	17	0	15	1	16	6	
TOTAL		101		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		99		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

Table 4. Trust in the European Parliament (% by country)

Question: And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT) – The European Parliament

	EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn	53	0	54	0	54	0	53	0	64	6	44	-3	54	-1	51	1	49	7	70	3	62	0	57	3	64	1	68	-1	55	-7	40	-12	52	6
	24	0	26	1	29	2	14	-3	27	-3	15	-1	30	-3	31	7	15	-3	14	-5	22	3	27	-2	13	0	19	3	13	1	18	3	11	2
	23	-1	20	-1	17	-3	32	2	9	-3	41	4	15	2	18	-8	36	-4	16	1	15	-4	16	-1	24	0	13	-2	32	6	42	9	37	-8
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		100		99		100		100		100		99		100		101		100		100		100		100	
tend to trust	67	1	64	-2	55	-1	57	-2	43	-7	53	2	58	2	59	5	59	-6	61	3	55	3	30	-1	50	0	47	-1	60	2	66	1	40	-1
	20	-3	12	2	17	-1	32	4	40	9	15	-5	21	-1	17	-2	14	1	28	-2	37	3	44	0	14	-4	14	-4	10	0	5	-1	18	-5
	12	1	24	0	29	3	11	-2	17	-2	33	4	21	-1	24	-4	27	5	11	-1	8	-6	27	3	36	4	38	4	30	-2	29	0	42	6
TOTAL	99		100		101		100		100		101		100		100		100		100		100		101		100		99		100		100		100	

Table 5. Trust in the European Commission (% by country)

Question: And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT) – The European Commission

	EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	47	2	48	1	48	1	48	2	63	8	35	0	47	2	39	-1	44	7	63	3	53	-2	52	3	61	0	63	3	49	-5	32	-11	45	8
tend to trust	25	0	27	1	29	1	14	-3	27	-4	14	-2	33	-4	33	6	15	-2	16	-1	26	4	27	-3	13	0	19	2	12	0	18	3	10	1
tend not to trust	29	-1	26	-1	23	-2	38	2	11	-3	51	1	20	2	28	-6	42	-4	21	-3	21	-2	21	0	27	1	18	-5	39	5	50	8	45	-9
DK / NA	101		101		100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	
TOTAL	66	5	58	3	50	-2	54	2	37	-5	49	2	56	0	52	8	54	1	59	8	48	4	26	0	44	2	42	4	50	4	59	4	35	3
tend to trust	21	-4	13	3	12	-3	29	0	44	7	15	-6	21	0	18	-1	13	-2	28	-6	39	3	39	-5	15	-4	16	-3	10	-2	6	1	20	-5
tend not to trust	13	-1	29	-6	38	5	17	-2	19	-1	36	5	23	0	30	-7	32	0	12	-3	13	-7	35	5	40	0	42	0	40	-2	36	-5	45	2
DK / NA	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		99		100		100		99		100		100		101		100	
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		99		100		100		99		100		100		101		100	

Table 6. Support for the common currency (% 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) - A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro

		EU-28	EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10	BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT			
1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn	for	59	0	60	1	60	2	83	2	56	0	50	-2	58	-2	46	0	64	0	74	4	68	0	82	3	69	-1	65	7	55	3	63	7		
	against	32	0	34	1	35	1	15	0	30	3	44	1	37	5	47	5	33	0	24	-1	27	-1	12	-2	27	1	28	-5	33	2	24	-4		
	DK / NA	9	0	6	-2	5	-1	12	-2	2	-1	13	-4	6	1	5	-2	7	-5	3	0	2	-3	5	1	6	-1	4	0	7	-1	11	-5	13	-3
TOTAL		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100			
		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		CC-13		CC-3		BG		RO		TR	
for	88	5	63	2	46	-2	58	-4	68	1	59	3	67	-2	82	1	68	-3	73	3	45	4	26	3	56	0	53	-2	74	3	74	-3	44	-1	
	10	-5	23	3	42	4	39	5	22	-2	29	-1	27	2	11	0	22	3	25	-2	51	-3	61	-4	25	-3	24	-4	10	0	11	5	29	-9	
	2	0	14	-5	12	-2	3	-1	10	1	12	-1	6	0	7	-1	10	0	2	-1	4	-2	12	0	18	2	23	6	16	-3	15	-2	27	10	
TOTAL		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100	

Table 7. Support for common foreign policy (% 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) - One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries

	EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	64	0	66	2	66	2	68	3	71	-2	57	0	50	-6	74	2	62	1	78	3	69	3	66	2	66	5	77	1	81	0	67	-1	61	-1
for	19	-2	21	0	21	-1	16	-2	17	-1	23	-2	39	3	16	1	23	-1	14	-2	17	2	22	-5	16	-3	11	0	9	3	17	1	10	-2
against	16	0	13	-1	13	-1	16	-1	12	3	20	2	11	2	9	-3	14	-1	8	-1	14	-6	12	3	18	-1	12	0	11	-2	16	0	29	2
DK / NA	99		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		99		100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	
TOTAL																																		
	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		CC-13		CC-3		BG		RO		TR	
	77	-1	70	7	50	5	69	-2	62	-3	70	4	62	-3	76	2	74	-2	55	3	49	1	39	4	61	-2	55	-7	74	5	74	2	47	-10
for	13	-3	14	-2	24	5	21	3	21	-1	16	-3	18	4	14	2	14	3	36	0	44	3	39	-5	15	-2	14	-3	6	-4	6	1	17	-4
against	10	4	16	-5	27	-10	10	-2	16	3	14	-1	20	-2	10	-4	12	-1	9	-4	7	-4	22	0	24	4	31	9	20	0	20	-2	36	14
DK / NA	100		100		101		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
TOTAL																																		

Table 8. Support for common defence and security policy (% 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) - A common defence and security policy among European Union member states

		EU-28	EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		
1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn	for	71	2	74	3	72	2	79	3	77	-3	78	-1	60	0	80	4	77	1	80	5	74	0	75	4	60	7	83	2	91	4	77	-3	70	-5
	against	15	-2	15	-2	16	-3	10	-1	14	1	11	1	31	-1	12	0	13	1	12	-5	12	1	16	-5	21	-3	7	-3	2	-2	10	0	8	1
	DK / NA	15	1	11	-1	11	-1	11	-2	9	1	12	0	8	0	8	-3	11	-1	8	0	13	-1	9	1	19	-4	9	0	7	-2	12	1	22	3
TOTAL		101		100		99		100		100		101		99		100		101		100		99		100		100		99		100		99		100	
		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		CC-13		CC-3		BG		RO		TR	
for		83	0	82	3	54	3	77	2	57	-7	79	6	68	0	78	2	82	-1	57	11	55	11	52	4	66	-3	56	-7	79	4	79	3	46	-12
	against	10	-1	7	0	18	2	16	0	28	5	10	-3	14	0	14	2	7	-1	35	-8	38	-7	28	-7	11	-2	12	-2	4	-2	3	-1	16	-3
	DK / NA	7	1	12	-2	28	-5	7	-1	15	2	10	-3	18	0	8	-3	11	2	8	-3	7	-4	20	3	23	5	31	9	17	-2	18	-1	37	13
TOTAL		100		101		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		99	

Table 9a. Issues facing the nations (% by country)

Question: What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn																																	
		EU-28	EU-25	EU-15	NMS 10	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT																	
Crime	24	-3	25	-3	26	-2	23	-6	30	1	31	-3	31	-3	20	2	36	-1	24	-3	10	-1	29	-1	39	-2	23	-5	51	6	26	3	35	-1	
	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	-1	3	0	1	-1	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	-1	1	0	7	-1	2	1	4	-2	1	-3	1	1	
	30	-2	27	-1	25	-2	35	3	23	-2	26	-3	17	-1	35	-7	24	1	30	-2	14	-1	26	-3	15	-2	29	1	27	0	33	-4	27	5	
	19	-1	19	1	18	-1	19	4	15	-1	17	5	2	1	10	-4	38	6	17	-1	14	-5	24	2	31	0	45	4	41	1	38	16	22	6	
Taxation	7	-1	8	0	8	1	8	-1	18	5	13	6	5	-3	9	0	5	-2	4	1	5	1	4	-2	6	-4	12	5	11	-2	8	-6	24	-5	
	49	2	47	2	44	1	61	3	54	-1	49	13	55	13	64	1	41	-3	75	10	33	5	58	4	17	0	34	-5	14	0	42	0	52	-4	
Unemployment	12	2	13	2	15	3	2	0	6	2	3	1	11	-1	5	2	1	0	4	0	58	7	9	0	6	4	11	2	4	-2	2	-1	2	0	
	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	4	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	-2	2	-1	1	1	
Defence/Foreign affairs	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	6	-1	5	1	0	0	1	-1	0	-1	17	4	5	2	13	-1	1	0	1	0	4	-4	3	0	
	12	1	13	1	16	2	2	0	18	0	4	1	23	2	8	1	3	0	6	-1	20	-2	8	-1	12	6	12	-2	13	9	2	0	2	0	
Immigration	16	0	17	0	15	-1	25	3	3	-2	20	-8	19	-5	16	-1	19	1	16	-2	3	0	13	1	34	-4	6	-1	7	-2	15	-7	11	1	1
	7	0	5	-1	6	-1	3	0	3	0	3	-2	7	-3	7	0	8	1	7	-2	2	0	4	-3	4	-1	4	1	5	-4	12	3	6	1	1
The educational system	9	-2	10	-1	10	-1	9	-2	13	2	10	-3	4	-1	14	-1	14	-2	9	0	4	-1	10	-1	3	0	11	-3	3	0	17	-9	9	-3	-3
	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	0	4	1	2	0	11	2	2	1	2	-1	2	0	1	0	6	2	4	2	4	1	3	0	2	-1	2	1	1

(contd.)

Table 9b. Issues facing the nations (% by country)

Question: What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		CC-13		CC-3		BG		RO		TR	
	15	0	19	-11	14	2	47	-5	26	6	20	-8	25	2	23	-2	18	-5	23	0	28	-4	37	-11	19	-5	17	-3	46	6	30	6	9	-7
Crime	9	-1	1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	11	2	1	-1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0	3	-3	1	-2	2	-1	0	0	2	0	2	-2
Public transports	19	0	44	11	42	-2	41	1	23	-1	36	4	30	1	32	-2	39	1	14	-2	30	-4	9	1	41	-1	46	-4	42	3	39	1	49	-6
Economic Situation	17	-3	28	1	24	11	4	-1	16	1	15	6	24	-3	17	-5	25	-5	8	-1	2	0	7	2	21	-3	22	-8	8	-4	37	-1	19	-11
Rising prices/inflation	4	-1	7	0	10	1	3	0	8	0	5	-3	6	-2	13	-3	3	0	18	1	7	-3	8	-1	6	-2	6	-2	2	0	7	0	5	-4
Taxation	52	7	42	1	57	15	31	-1	41	-6	72	0	66	10	54	7	60	11	64	8	39	10	13	1	61	5	61	6	57	0	30	-3	72	10
Unemployment	11	4	2	0	1	0	7	3	6	2	3	1	7	4	3	1	1	-1	3	1	5	2	25	8	5	-1	7	-1	3	0	3	1	9	-2
Terrorism	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0		0	4	3	4	3	3	-1	1	-1	1	-2	0	-1	1	0	2	-2
Defence/Foreign affairs	13	-2	6	0	4	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	-2	14	-1	4	0	3	-3	1	-2	5	0	3	-1	3	-1	1	0	11	5	1	-2
Housing	17	3	3	1	2	-6	16	7	10	-1	1	0	2	-1	4	0	1	0	7	2	11	4	41	9	3	0	3	-1	3	-2	3	1	3	-2
Immigration	7	-1	30	2	8	-1	33	0	12	-5	29	8	17	-7	16	2	25	-1	35	-7	43	-6	23	2	18	1	13	1	15	2	19	5	11	0
Health care system	16	-2	3	-1	3	0	6	0	4	0	2	1	3	-2	5	0	6	3	3	-1	14	-5	9	-3	8	1	12	2	2	-2	5	2	16	2
The educational system	6	-3	11	-5	12	-22	3	-2	25	0	6	-2	10	2	9	-2	12	0	9	0	4	-1	9	-1	8	-3	7	-3	12	-4	19	-5	3	-2
Pensions	4	-2	3	-3	14	-2	1	0	5	1	2	1	1	0	2	-3	1	0	6	3	8	3	3	0	2	-1	2	-1	0	0	3	0	1	-2
Protecting the environment																																		

Table 10. National vs. European identity (% by country)

Question: In the near future, do you see yourself as...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

*Question asked on a split ballot, where the answer categories for the European identity were slightly different; one version had two, while the other version had three categories according to intensity. These are combined results, where we have collapsed the various levels of European identity into one single category.

1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn		EU-28		EU-25		EU-15	NMS 10	BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT			
nationality only some European element in identity DK/NA	43	4	41	2	40	0	47	11	39	-1	49	9	43	6	38	1	44	9	55	4	32	3	29	-6	49	0	28	3	51	14	38	4	54	13	
	54	-3	56	-1	56	-1	51	-7	59	2	49	-2	56	-7	60	1	50	-6	44	-3	65	-3	68	6	49	1	67	-4	48	-13	52	-1	41	-5	
	2	-2	3	0	3	0	2	-4	2	-1	2	-6	0	-1	2	-2	5	-4	1	0	3	0	3	0	2	-1	5	2	2	-1	9	-4	5	-8	
TOTAL		99	100		99		100		100		100		99		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		101		99		100		
nationality only some European element in identity DK/NA		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		CC-13		CC-3		BG		RO		TR	
		27	3	62	11	37	2	48	5	50	4	45	13	46	-5	41	10	36	7	60	3	57	9	62	1	50	11	52	11	45	3	38	8	58	13
nationality only some European element in identity DK/NA		69	-3	37	-11	61	0	50	-7	47	-6	54	-10	53	5	57	-8	62	-3	40	-3	41	-9	35	-1	48	-8	46	-9	47	1	57	-5	42	-10
		4	0	1	0	2	-3	1	0	3	1	1	-4	1	0	2	-2	2	-5	0	0	1	-1	3	0	2	-3	2	-2	7	-5	5	-3	0	-2
		TOTAL		100	100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100		99		100		100

Table 11a. Level of mobilisation for EP elections (% by country)

Question: European Parliament elections 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. (READ OUT)*

*No earlier results are available from the EU-15 zone

1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn		EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		
		13	5	13	6	12	2	16	6	15	3	14	4	7	..	10	..	19	6	3	..	12	..	12	..	7	..	15	5	16	6	13	5			
Would definitely not vote	3	0	3	0	3	-1	2	-2	3	-1	3	-2	2	..	2	..	5	-1	1	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	1	-1	2	-2	3	0		
	4	0	4	1	4	0	3	-1	2	-4	4	-1	2	..	4	..	6	-1	2	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	2	-1	3	-1	3	-2		
	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	-1	2	-2	3	-1	2	..	4	..	6	2	1	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1		
	8	-4	8	-4	7	-4	9	-2	7	1	8	-2	6	..	8	..	9	-5	3	..	7	..	8	..	6	..	6	..	8	0	6	-2	7	-2		
	7	0	7	0	7	0	4	-3	4	-4	5	-1	3	..	10	..	5	-3	2	..	9	..	5	..	7	..	3	-3	5	-1	5	-1	5	-1		
	7	-1	7	0	7	-2	7	-2	5	-3	9	-2	4	..	8	..	7	-1	3	..	9	..	6	..	7	..	7	..	5	1	5	-2	8	0		
	9	0	9	1	9	0	7	-2	8	1	10	1	7	..	11	..	7	-2	9	..	8	..	7	..	11	..	5	-3	7	-3	10	-1	10	-1		
	6	0	6	-1	7	1	5	-1	6	-1	7	-1	3	..	6	..	7	0	7	..	6	..	8	..	8	..	9	3	6	-2	9	1	9	1		
	Would definitely vote	34	4	34	1	35	9	32	6	42	17	24	3	62	..	30	..	21	7	66	..	31	..	36	..	43	..	46	2	35	8	26	7	26	7	
6		-3	6	-3	6	-5	10	-1	4	-10	13	3	2	..	8	..	9	-2	3	..	9	..	4	..	5	..	4	-4	12	-3	13	-7	13	-7		
TOTAL		101		101		101		98		98	100		100		101		101		100		100		99		101		101		101		100		100		100	

(contd.)

Table 11b. Level of mobilisation for EP elections (% by country)

Question: European Parliament elections 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. (READ OUT)*

*No earlier results are available from the EU-15 zone

	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL		PT	SI		SK		FI	SE		UK	
1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn	20	13	7	12	15	18	9	25	14	7	10	2	13	10	..	20	..
Would definitely not vote	3	2	4	4	3	2	-2	3	2	-1	3	-1	4	3	..	7	..
2	2	3	1	2	3	3	0	3	3	-1	3	0	4	4	..	7	..
3	2	2	2	4	3	3	0	2	2	-2	3	0	5	3	..	6	..
4	7	9	5	9	6	11	-3	7	7	-4	7	-1	8	8	..	9	..
5	3	4	2	8	6	4	-4	4	5	-2	6	0	6	5	..	6	..
6	2	4	2	9	8	7	-2	4	7	-3	9	3	7	5	..	6	..
7	3	7	4	11	10	6	-2	6	9	0	9	-3	11	9	..	7	..
8	2	6	12	7	8	3	-1	9	6	1	7	-2	8	5	..	4	..
9	53	47	58	32	23	31	5	33	39	6	32	5	34	48	..	23	..
Would definitely vote	3	3	3	2	14	11	0	5	5	-2	10	-4	2	2	..	5	..
DK / NA																	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	99		101	99		99		102	102		100	

Table 12. Level of mobilisation for EP elections (% by country)

Question: European Parliament elections 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. (READ OUT)*

*No earlier results are available from the EU-15 zone

	EU-28		EU-25		EU-15		NMS 10		BE		CZ		DK		DE		EE		EL		ES		FR		IE		IT		CY		LV		LT	
	20	5	20	7	19	1	21	3	20	-2	21	1	11	..	16	..	30	4	6	..	18	..	20	..	20	..	11	..	18	3	21	3	19	3
1-3	26	-5	26	-4	25	-6	23	-8	18	-8	25	-6	15	..	30	..	27	-7	9	..	28	..	24	..	26	..	23	..	19	-1	19	-4	23	-2
4-7	49	4	49	1	51	10	44	3	56	17	41	3	72	..	47	..	35	5	82	..	45	..	51	..	48	..	62	..	60	2	48	3	45	7
8-10	6	-3	6	-3	6	-5	10	-1	4	-10	13	3	2	..	8	..	9	-2	3	..	9	..	4	..	8	..	5	..	4	-4	12	-3	13	-7
DK/ NA	101		101		101		98		98		100		100		101		101		100		100		99		102		101		101		100		100	
TOTAL																																		
	LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		CC-13		CC-3		BG		RO		TR	
1-3	25	..	18	-4	12	-2	18	..	21	..	23	7	31	..	19	5	16	1	21	..	17	..	34	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4-7	14	..	19	-6	11	-5	30	..	23	..	25	-9	17	..	21	-11	25	2	26	..	21	..	27	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8-10	58	..	60	12	74	15	50	..	41	..	40	2	48	..	54	7	48	0	53	..	62	..	34	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DK/ NA	3	..	3	-2	3	-8	2	..	14	..	11	0	5	..	5	-2	10	-4	2	..	2	..	5	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		99		101		99		99		102		102		100		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 13a. Main desired focus of the European Parliament election campaign (% by country)

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

		1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn																						
		EU-28	EU-25	EU-15	NMS 10	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT						
issues specific to (COUNTRY)		37	-25	35	-21	49	-7	18	-38	50	-7	21	..	31	..	46	38	..	73	-3	53	-6	68	6
	agriculture	29	-18	24	-27	56	5	12	-33	49	-2	25	..	21	..	19	18	..	43	5	50	-5	50	-6
	environment	34	3	34	1	31	-2	28	-10	42	1	55	..	33	..	28	34	..	42	-5	22	-7	23	-8
	crime	44	0	44	3	45	-2	41	-6	51	-11	50	-6	51	..	43	45	..	60	-5	38	-11	57	-8
	employment	61	8	61	20	59	-9	70	2	71	12	70	3	64	..	77	47	..	61	9	57	-11	56	-1
	immigration	41	16	41	24	45	24	20	-1	42	5	31	2	47	..	30	44	..	45	10	17	-7	19	-6
	education	33	-16	33	-22	32	-8	40	0	26	-10	42	0	34	..	33	26	..	62	1	44	-2	43	-5
	common defence policy	22	-10	22	-9	22	-10	24	-8	13	-29	27	-11	25	..	18	12	..	49	-5	20	-9	17	-10
	foreign policy	21	-8	21	-9	20	-8	22	-6	13	-25	28	-6	29	..	19	12	..	35	4	20	-7	17	-8
	enlargement of the EU	14	-15	14	-18	13	-11	17	-7	10	-32	20	-10	17	..	13	12	..	25	-1	8	-7	14	-7
the reform of EU institutions	13	-6	13	-8	13	-5	13	-5	8	-10	19	-7	18	..	14	8	..	28	6	7	-7	7	-8	
	12	-10	12	-11	12	-8	13	-7	6	-19	17	-8	14	..	12	8	..	28	4	9	-8	10	-7	
the activities of the EP	34	-10	34	-7	33	-15	42	-6	27	-27	50	-7	43	..	39	20	..	46	-11	35	-14	41	-6	

(contd.)

Table 13.b Main desired focus of the European Parliament election campaign (% by country)

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

	1st column: 2004 spring 2nd column: % change from 2003 autumn														
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK			
issues specific to (COUNTRY)	21	60	-1	62	-2	41	48	..	42	-11	46	..	46	54	33
	23	68	8	38	0	32	23	..	57	8	27	..	42	31	23
	42	38	-5	62	-2	37	36	..	25	-1	19	..	30	57	29
	47	40	-10	35	-8	63	48	..	35	-6	40	..	45	55	46
	61	67	4	71	-2	60	49	..	72	2	70	..	67	63	38
	44	25	-2	25	-10	38	37	..	14	-1	22	..	22	36	61
	43	43	-2	55	-11	44	26	..	35	1	32	..	21	29	32
	21	23	-13	21	-8	25	15	..	22	-7	11	..	22	19	27
	18	21	-9	20	-6	24	13	..	20	-5	6	..	12	21	20
	12	17	-5	23	-8	17	10	..	15	-7	10	..	13	16	10
	10	12	-6	22	-5	20	13	..	11	-4	7	..	12	18	15
	7	17	-6	17	-9	16	10	..	10	-7	7	..	13	14	13
	42	43	-5	54	-8	37	26	..	37	-5	20	..	33	41	24