



# **EUROBAROMETER 2002.2**

## **PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES**

Fieldwork : September – October 2002

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

# CANDIDATE COUNTRIES EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE COUNTRIES APPLYING FOR  
EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

Report Number 2002.2

BY THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY

**Release: December 2002**

**Fieldwork: September -  
October 2002**

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## Introducing the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer

The European Commission launched a new series of surveys on the model of the Standard Eurobarometer in the countries that are applying for European Union membership. This new tool's function is to gather information from the societies that are to become members of the European Union in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer. Using this tool, the Commission is able to provide decision makers and the European public with opinion data that helps them understand similarities and differences between the EU and the Candidate Countries. The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB) continuously tracks support for EU membership, and the change of attitudes related to European issues in the Candidate Countries.

The present report covers the results of the first wave of surveys conducted in September 2002 in the 13 Candidate Countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged fifteen years and over in each Candidate Country. The regular sample in Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys is 1000 people per country, except for Cyprus and Malta (500). The achieved sample sizes of the 2002.2 wave are:

Bulgaria	1,000	Latvia	1,000	Slovakia	1,123
Cyprus	500	Lithuania	1,008	Slovenia	1,000
Czech Rep.	1,000	Malta	500	Turkey	1,000
Estonia	1,000	Poland	1,000		
Hungary	1,015	Romania	1,001	Total	12,147

In each of the 13 Candidate Countries, the survey is carried out by national institutes associated with and coordinated by The Gallup Organization, Hungary. This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR), and comply with its standards.

The figures shown in this report for each of the Candidate Countries are weighted by sex, age, region, size of locality, education level, and marital status. The figures given for the Candidate Region as a whole (CC-13) are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country.

Due to the rounding of figures in certain cases, the total percentage in a table does not always add up to 100%, but a number very close to it (e.g. 99 or 101). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add up to more than 100%. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of 1% compared to the tables because of the way previously rounded percentages are added.

### Types of Surveys in the Eurobarometer Series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organizes general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all Member States and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys with reports published twice a year.
- Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g. Top Decision Makers).
- Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews).
- Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (replacing the Central and Eastern EB).

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer surveys, the EB Candidate Countries surveys, the telephone Flash EB polls, and qualitative research serve primarily to carry out surveys for the different Directorates General and comparable special services of the Commission on their behalf and on their account.

**The Eurobarometer Website address is:**  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion)

## Key Findings

This Candidate Countries Eurobarometer report presents an analysis of public opinion towards the European Union in the 13 Candidate Countries during the autumn of the year 2002. The key findings follow.

### **Eurobarometer found a bright but blurred image of the European Union. Support for membership in the Candidate Countries remains high — but it is far from an informed consent.**

Six people in 10 (61%) in the Candidate Countries now feel EU membership would be a 'good thing' for their country. But the overwhelming majority claim to be poorly informed about the accession of their own country to the European Union (70%).

- Eurobarometer found no significant change in support over the past six months (+1) or the past one year (+2) on the CC-13 level. While one can see stability in support for EU membership both on CC-13 and Laeken-10<sup>1</sup> level, the proportion of those with explicitly negative opinions is decreasing. Especially so in the Laeken-10 countries, where the proportion saying that EU membership is a 'bad thing' has shrunk to about one-third of the value that the Eurobarometer measured one year ago (10%, -18). In the 10 countries invited to join, possibly as soon as in 2004, the support levels are stable, around the 50% mark (52%, +1).
- Eight in 10 respondents (78%) in Romania think that membership to the European Union would be a good thing. Almost 7 in 10 in Bulgaria (68%), and about two-third of the citizens of Hungary (67%) and Turkey (65%) share this opinion.
- Over the past half year, support levels have increased the most in Malta (+7, 45%), Lithuania (+5, 48%), and Bulgaria (+4, 68%). Over the same period, we saw decreasing support in (Republic of) Cyprus (-6, 47%), Slovakia (-3, 58%), and Estonia (-3, 32%). In the other countries, support levels did not change significantly since March 2002.
- The highest proportion of those who think membership would be a 'bad thing' is in Malta, where 25% of the citizens share this opinion. But the dominant opinion in the countries where support is not overwhelming is uncertainty: 42% of Estonians, 37% of Slovenians, and 34% of those living in the Republic of Cyprus do not have a clear opinion in this question.
- 44% of citizens living in the Candidate Region think they have little knowledge about the European Union, and less than 1 in 10 people (8%) believe they are knowledgeable in EU matters. Every seventh respondent (14%) claimed not to know anything at all about the Union.
- In those 10 countries, where the public might face a real decision over the course of the next 12 months, 8% has the perception that they know much about the EU, and 38% rate their knowledge as low. In the Laeken-10 countries, 7% even claim they know nothing about the European Union. In this group, the Maltese and the Slovenes stand out as the citizens with the highest level of information.

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<sup>1</sup> The Laeken Summit in 2001 concluded that up to 10 countries may join in 2004 if the pace of the accession negotiations were to be maintained. The Seville Summit in June 2002 listed the 10 possible new members as: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

- Those who claim they are well informed about the European Union are significantly more likely to support the membership of their country. Not having a clear opinion whether membership would be a good or a bad thing is more than three times as likely among those who claim to be poorly informed (31%), compared to the well informed citizens (9%).
- The citizens of the Candidate Countries are very poorly informed about the basic facts of the European Union. Only 61% of the people in the Candidate Countries would recognize the European flag. Further questions in a trivia quiz revealed that there is a high level of EU illiteracy persisting even in countries that are usually considered as the most prepared for accession. One-third of the citizens of the Laeken-10 countries fell to the trick question, and confirmed that the president of EU is elected by the citizens. More than half (56%) said that the flag has 15 stars. Some of the countries in the Laeken-10 group might take part in European Parliament (EP) elections as soon as 2004, but 52% of the public in these countries do not know if the members of EP are elected directly, and 16% mistakenly believe that they are not. Twenty percent of the Czech and Slovenes, and 24% of Hungarians, believe that EP members are not elected by the citizens.
- More than twice as many citizens in the Candidate Region claim to be poorly informed about the accession of their own country to the European Union (70%) as are satisfied with their level of information in this respect (28%). People who feel well or very well informed (W) about their country's accession process are in the minority everywhere but Slovenia (W: 58; not, or not well informed (N): 40). In Malta the two groups are equal, both account for 48% of the citizens. In other countries, being informed is rather the exception than the rule, only 30% of the Candidate Region, and 33% of the Laeken-10 citizens, feel well informed. The Estonians (W: 20%, N: 77%) and the Turkish (W: 20%, N: 77%) are the most likely to claim that they are not well informed about the accession process of their country.

**Low turnout rates — rather than strong EU scepticism — can threaten the success of referendums about EU membership across the Candidate Region.**

In the Candidate Countries, seven in 10 teenagers and adults (69%) would vote for their country's European Union Membership, if a referendum were to be held in this issue, which is up three percentage points since spring. However, a strikingly high proportion is not very likely to show up at the ballots.

- Two-thirds (69%, +3) of the citizens in the Candidate Countries declare that they would support their country's membership to the EU with their votes if a referendum were to be held in this issue. In the Laeken-10 countries, the proportion of those who would vote for the accession also grew, compared to the level detected in spring 2002 (61%, +4). And now fewer, one in five people (17%), would cast a vote against accession, thereby actively opposing the membership of his or her country (-2). It remains a question whether the significant proportion of undecided voters (17% without intention to vote or opinion in CC-13, and 22% in Laeken-10 group) indicates a lack of interest in the issue, or if it indicates a latent opposition to EU membership.
- Proportion of 'pro' votes range from 84% in Romania and 77% in Hungary to 39% in Estonia, 45% in Latvia, and 47% in Malta. These proportions improved the most in Poland (+8), Slovenia (+6), and Malta (+5). Support shrank by seven percentage points in Cyprus, and the low Estonian number reflects a decrease of five percentage points as well.
- Just a bit more than half (54%) of the citizens in the Laeken-10 group think that they are likely to participate on the EU referendum, and only a third (33%) say they would definitely vote. The turnouts would be closer to the second figure, if referendums

would be held right now. The proportion of those who say they will definitely participate in the Laeken-10 group ranges from 53% in Malta, 52% in Hungary, and 48% in Slovenia, to only 21% in Estonia, 28% in the Czech Republic, and 31% in Cyprus.

- In each Candidate Country, those who would support their country's EU membership on a referendum outnumber those who would oppose it by a convincing margin. The table below shows that supporters are currently much more mobilized to cast their ballots than are EU sceptics, which further strengthens the position of the 'for' throughout the region.

**Likelihood of Participation, and Voting Intention on EU  
Referendum  
(CC-13 level)**

WOULD CAST A VOTE	LIKELIHOOD OF PARTICIPATION ON EU REFERENDUM		
	Low (score 1-3)	Medium (score 4-7)	High (score 8-10)
For	19%	65%	89%
Against	42%	16%	8%
Undecided, wouldn't participate	39%	19%	3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

**Accession to the European Union is perceived as a golden opportunity for the country and its future generations, but many citizens are sceptical about the direct personal benefits of membership.**

Proven by the high level of general support and the widely shared belief that Candidate Countries could benefit from European Union membership (CC-13: 67%, LAEKEN-10: 60%), people have little doubt that there is something good about the accession to the EU. But in the Laeken-10 group, almost as many people believe they would not get any benefits from the membership (37%) as expect to benefit from it (41%).

- Two-thirds (67%) of the citizens in the Candidate Countries believe that their country would benefit from membership to the EU — this is up four percentage points since March. This proportion has increased even more in the Laeken-10 group since spring, now reaching 60% (+6). The opinion that their country could benefit from EU membership is shared by 78% of Romanians, 76% of Hungarians, and 73% of Turkish. On the other hand only 41% are optimistic in Estonia, 45% in Latvia, and 48% in the Czech Republic. Despite this wide variation, there is no country in the Candidate Region in which the majority claims that their country would not benefit from the accession.
- The highest increases in optimistic responses were recorded in Poland (+8), Latvia, and Lithuania (+6 both) In Cyprus (-5) and Estonia (-2), fewer people now than in March think that their country could benefit from EU membership.
- We see a completely different picture if we ask people about their expectation of personal benefits brought by their country's EU membership. In the Laeken-10 group, only three countries have an optimistic majority — Hungary (expect benefits (B): 48%, does not expect benefits (N): 31%), Slovakia (B: 44%, N: 34%), and Lithuania (B: 40%, N: 20%, with 38% do not know what to expect. In Poland (B: 40%, N: 39%) and Malta (B: 40%, N: 36%) the personally optimistic and pessimistic groups are about the same size. And finally, we have five countries where the number of people who think that they will not benefit from membership outnumber the optimistic citizens: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Slovenia, and Estonia.

- Still, among those who do not think they would benefit from the accession, 34% in the Laeken-10 countries, and 36% in the whole Candidate Region, would vote for the EU membership of their country, even if they do not expect personal advantages from it.

### **Despite the speed-up in the accession process, the citizens in the Candidate Countries desire even faster enlargement.**

- In Turkey, 27% characterize their country's accession process as 'standing still', while 22% of the Maltese told us that their process of accession is 'running as fast as possible'. On average, the region's citizens rated the speed of their countries' accession process at 3.53 on a 7-point scale, a bit faster than they thought it was a year ago (3.23). But the desired speed increased even more, from 5.22 in autumn 2001 to 5.87 now. The pattern of desiring a shift into higher gears when negotiations seem to speed up persists throughout the Candidate Region.
- The gap between the speed at which the accession process is perceived to be progressing and the speed at which people desire it to progress varies significantly from country to country. In most countries citizens would like to see their country's accession process to be faster than the perceived current speed, with the largest positive net difference found in Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, and Poland. The Maltese and Estonians think that the process has been over-accelerated, and they want a speed that would be slower than the current one. Latvia and Slovenia are the countries where the perceived speed matches the desired speed.

### **The European Union retains relatively high trust levels in the Candidate Countries, but many citizens lack an opinion.**

- Overall trust level has not changed since autumn 2001; 59% of people living in Candidate Countries trust the European Union. In the Laeken-10 group, the average trust level is not dramatically different from the larger region (57%).
- Trust levels range from 76% in Hungary, 75% in Romania, and 65% in Bulgaria to 43% in Estonia, 46% in Latvia, and 50% in Malta. 29% of Lithuanians, 28% of Czechs, and 24% of Poles can't tell if they trust the EU or not, and on average 22% of the Laeken-10 citizens have trouble formulating an opinion in this question.

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### **Candidate Countries support a European Constitution and the Euro, but are divided about whether the enlarged Union should keep veto power for the Member States.**

- Sixty-five percent of the citizens in the Candidate Countries believe that the European Union should have a constitution. There is no country among the 13 in which the proportion of opponents would reach one-fifth of the population, but approximately half of the Lithuanians and 40% of the Czech and Bulgarian citizens have no opinion on that subject.
- Except for Turkey, citizens across the Candidate Region are attracted to the Euro. In the whole region, 59% are in favour of changing their currency to Euro once their country joins the EU, 28% oppose such a change, and 13% are undecided on this subject. The highest level of support for the Euro that we have found is in Slovenia, where the local currency is just a little more than a decade old (84%). In each country in the Laeken group, the majority support the change to Euro. The opponents are the majority in Turkey (50%), and are strong in Estonia (37%) and Malta (35%).

- Finally, there is no agreement in the Candidate Region about whether the enlarged European Union should keep its decision-making mechanism that is based on unanimous vote of all Member States, or if it should switch to decision-making based on majority vote. On average, 39% of the citizens in the Candidate Region prefer to keep unanimous vote and reserve their country's future right to veto (V), and 44% say that a system based on majority vote would better serve its purpose (M). In the Laeken group, the citizens lean more towards replacing the unanimous voting system (V: 34%, M: 49%). Some countries clearly support the majority vote system, most notably Hungary (V: 28%, M: 56%) and the Czech Republic (V: 22%, M: 49%), and to a lesser extent Cyprus, Poland, and Slovakia. On the other hand, Romanians (V: 51%, M: 28%) and Maltese (V: 50%, M: 29%) are keen supporters of unanimous decision-making, accompanied by the Slovenian citizens who also prefer to keep the situation in which even the smallest Member States can exercise their right to veto.



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## Introduction

This third report of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB) presents results on several issues related to the social situation from the 13 Candidate Countries. The survey was fielded in all 13 Candidate Countries during September-October 2002. In many instances, the reader will note that the results are compared with those from the 15 Member States of the European Union, to provide comparisons between the EU and the Candidate Countries.

The report begins with a general description about life in the Candidate Countries. First we focus on ownership of certain **commodities** in the Candidate Countries, followed by an examination of **overall satisfaction levels among the citizens of the Candidate Countries** at the beginning of the third millennium, how people feel about their present personal situation compared to five years ago, and how they think their situation will evolve over the next five years. In this chapter we also examine **media use, trust, and access to modern information technology** in the region. Chapter 1 also examines **trust in political and social institutions** in the Candidate Countries as well as satisfaction with how **democracy works** in each of the countries., foreigners.

Chapter 2 examines levels of **identification with Europe** in the Candidate Countries, as well as the issue of **national and European pride**.

Chapter 3 deals with contacts among the different cultures, including **knowledge of foreign languages**, and **travels** to EU and other Candidate Countries, including **work experience**. It also includes an overview about **attitudes towards minorities, foreigners**.

Chapter 4 introduces the reader to the general sentiments and attitudes towards the EU in the Candidate Countries. It looks at the different **meanings of the European Union**, the **meanings of being a citizen of the European Union**, the **image of the EU**, and the **people's feelings towards the European Union**—does the EU conjure up a positive image for those who live in the Candidate Countries? We examine the levels of **support for European Union membership** in the Candidate Countries, and present the **perceived benefit from EU membership**. This chapter also analyses people's **trust in the European Union and in nine of its institutions and bodies**. It reports on **support for joint EU decision-making**, and the **expected and desired role of the European Union** in these countries.

Chapter 5 investigates information issues related to the European Union. First, it examines respondents' **self-perceived levels of knowledge about the European Union** as well as their levels of **awareness of nine of the Union's institutions and bodies**. We report on the extent to which people pay **attention to news about the European Union** in comparison to news about other issues. Also in this chapter, we present the **EU-related topics that are the most interesting** for people in the Candidate Countries. Finally, the chapter looks at the **sources people are most likely to use when they look for information about the European Union**, and which **sources of information they prefer**.

Chapter 6 presents an examination of **attitudes and knowledge about the process of accession** and about **enlargement** in general. This chapter includes information about the **desired and expected year of accession** in the Candidate Countries.

Chapter 7 analyses the levels of **mutual support** of each other's EU membership in the region, we will find out which countries are the closest together.

Finally, Chapter 8 will take a look on several current policy areas, such as the **Euro, priorities of EU policies, European constitution**, and likelihood of participation on upcoming **EP elections**.



**We wish to thank all respondents in the Candidate Countries who have taken part in the survey. Without their participation, this report could not have been written.**

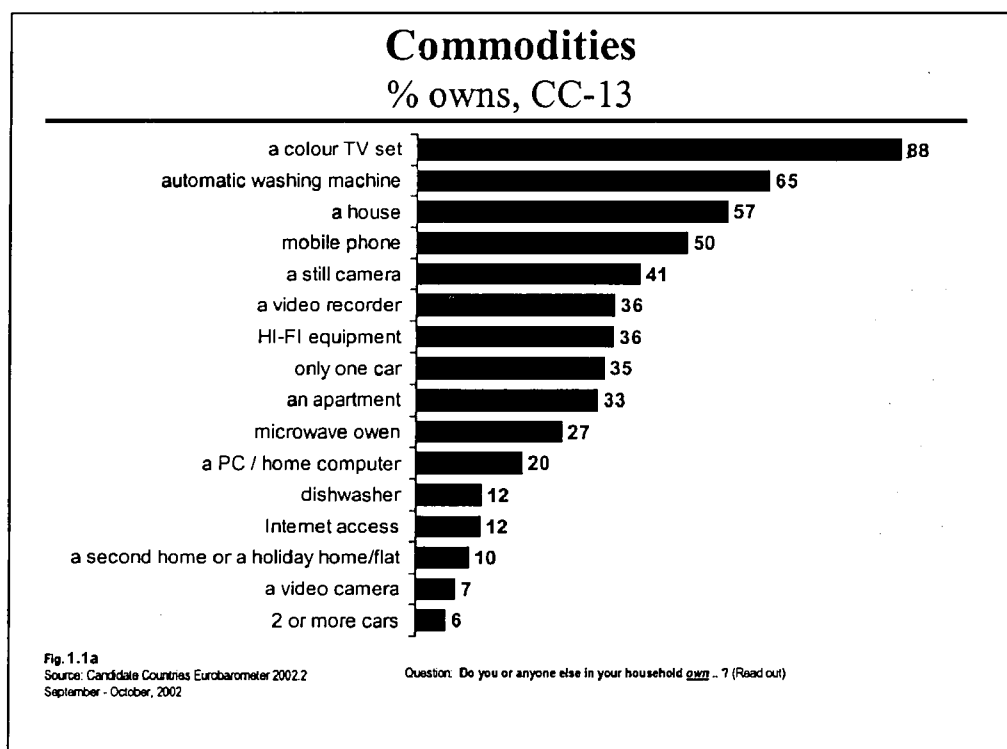
# 1. Life in the Candidate Countries

In this chapter, we will take a closer look at some particular aspects of life in the Candidate Countries. First we will focus on ownership of certain commodities in the region, then we continue with an examination of overall satisfaction levels among the citizens — how people feel about their present personal situation compared to five years ago, and how they think their situation will evolve over the next five years. Later in this chapter, we will examine trust in political and social institutions in the Candidate Countries, and finally we take a look at media use, trust in media, and access to modern information technology in the region.

## 1.1 Commodities

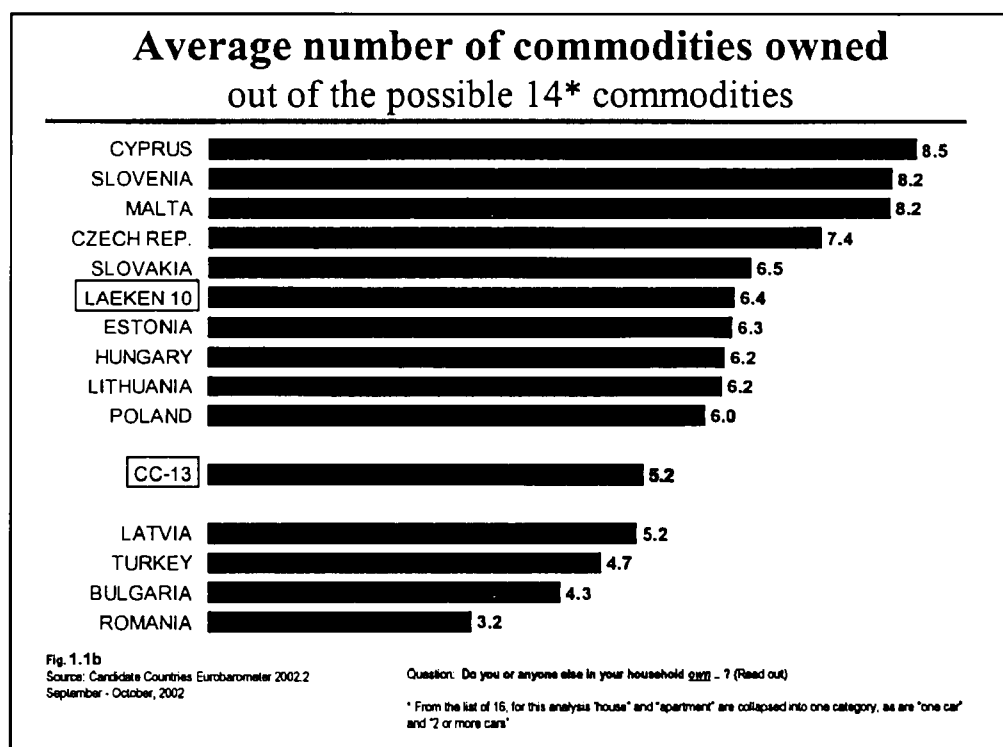
Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found that the middle class basket of consumer goods in the region may be defined as a colour television, an automatic washing machine, a still camera, a mobile phone, hi-fi equipment, a car, and a video recorder. Fifty-five percent of Candidate Countries' citizens own their house, and 35% own their flat. (FIGURE 1.1a)

Ownership of more than one car is rare (in fact, 59% do not have a car at all). One in five people have a PC in their household (20%), and 12% have Internet access at home.



Looking at *Figure 1.1b*, the size of the inventories seems to reflect the actual wealth of these societies (for detailed information about gross national income in Candidate Countries, refer to Chapter 1.2, Table 1.2a). On average, a citizen of the Candidate Region possesses 5.3 of the 14 possible commodities<sup>2</sup>. Four countries emerge as the wealthiest ones: Cyprus (8.5), Slovenia (8.2), Malta (8.2), and the Czech Republic (7.4). At the bottom end of this ranking we find that Romanians have the least of the listed commodities (3.2). Bulgaria (4.3) is well below the Candidate Region average, too. (ANNEX TABLE 1.1)

<sup>2</sup> The original list has 16 items, but for this analysis we treat the two options for home (house and flat), and for car (one car, 2 or more cars) ownership as single items



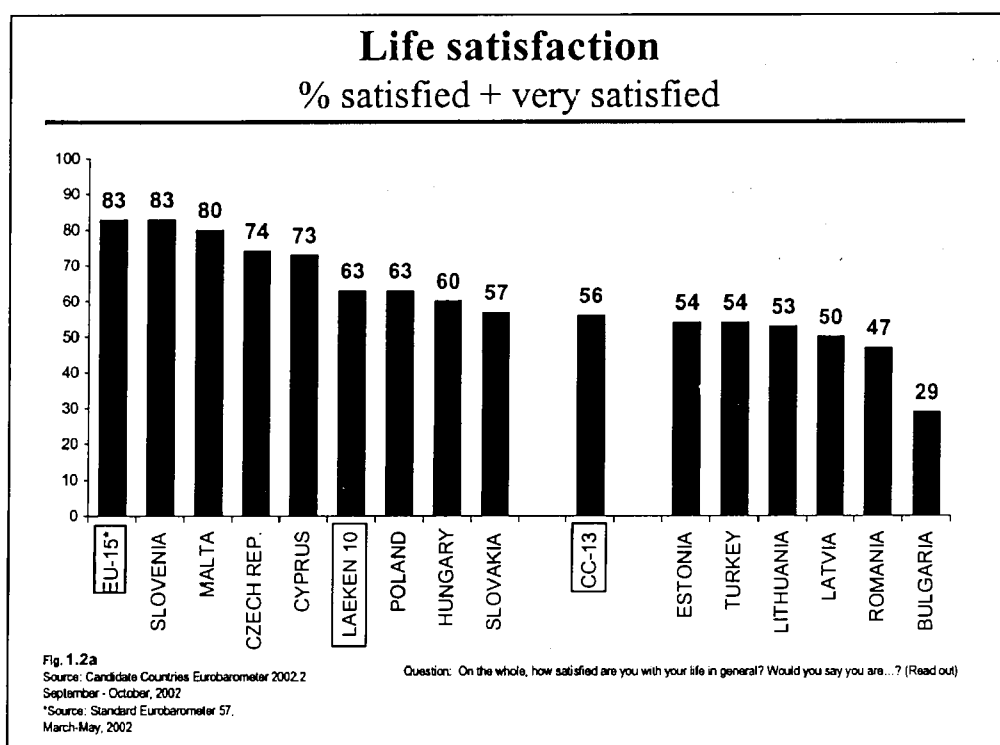
## 1.2 Life Satisfaction

The life satisfaction question is a summary measure in the Eurobarometer series of how people feel about things related to their lives. It ranges from personal happiness, health, family, and economic situation to their views about society in general. This indicator of subjective well-being is regularly asked in the 15 Member States and the 13 Candidate Countries.

### Current life satisfaction

In autumn 2002, Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found a very significant but decreasing gap between the life satisfaction levels in the Candidate Countries and the European Union<sup>3</sup>. This remains probably the most significant difference we find between current and future Member States. While only a bit more than one in two people in the Candidate Countries (56%) say they are very or fairly satisfied with the life they lead, in the Member States life satisfaction has stabilized over the eighty percent mark, currently at 83%.

<sup>3</sup> EB57, Spring 2002



Eurobarometer once again found a direct link between life satisfaction in the Candidate Countries and the per capita Gross National Income – there is no doubt that those in richer countries are more likely to be satisfied than those living in low-income countries. (TABLE 1.2A)

The average per capita GDP in Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) of the 13 Candidate Countries is about one-third of that in the EU-15 region. As of 2000, 11 out of the 13 countries had a lower per capita national income than the poorest country in the European Union (Greece, having a gross domestic product in PPS equal to that of Slovenia). Differences in national product in current prices (where consumer price inequalities are not balanced out) are even wider between the EU and the countries that are invited to negotiation talks with the EU.

**Table 1.2a GDP per capita in PPS\* vs. Life satisfaction**

	GNI per capita*	% Satisfied + very satisfied	change from Autumn 2001
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>€ 22,500</b>	<b>83</b>	
<b>CC-13</b>	<b>€ 7,800</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>(+ 5)</b>
CYPRUS	€ 19,400	73	(- 4)
SLOVENIA	€ 15,600	83	(- 2)
CZECH REPUBLIC	€ 13,200	74	(—)
MALTA	€ 12,600	80	(+ 4)
HUNGARY	€ 11,500	60	(+ 3)
SLOVAKIA	€ 10,800	57	(+ 3)
POLAND	€ 8,900	63	(+ 2)
ESTONIA	€ 8,600	54	(+ 4)
LITHUANIA	€ 7,500	53	(+ 13)
LATVIA	€ 6,700	50	(- 5)
BULGARIA	€ 6,300	29	(- 4)
TURKEY	€ 5,900	54	(+ 8)
ROMANIA	€ 5,200	47	(+ 7)

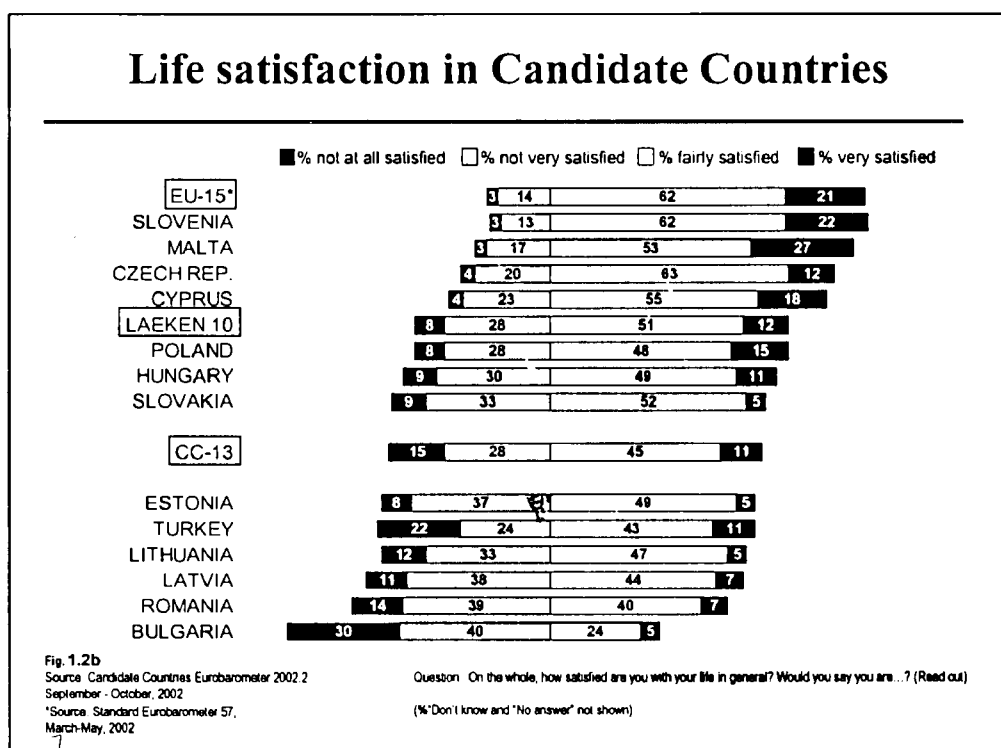
Source: Eurostat, The GDP of the Candidate Countries, 2001  
GDP per capita on PPS figures from 2000, annual.

Slovenia is the only nation in the Candidate Region that maintains a subjective well-being level that is equal to the EU-15 average. If we compare EU-15 and CC-13 rankings, we find that the lowest life satisfaction measured within the Union (Greece with 62%) would rank 6th on the list of Candidate Countries.

In Romania, less than half of the 15 year old and older population were satisfied with their lives, while at the bottom end, in Bulgaria, three in 10 people said they were to some extent satisfied with the life they led (29%).

Accordingly, quite a few of the Candidate Countries' citizens are to some extent unsatisfied with their lives (43%). An even more articulate difference is that only 3% of the European Union citizens say they are "not at all satisfied" with their lives, but this figure is five times higher in the Candidate Region (15%). (FIGURE 1.2b)

In Bulgaria, the ratio of the not-at-all satisfied respondents reaches almost one-third of the population, while virtually nobody in Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, and Malta shared this opinion.



In the majority of countries, a positive change has been recorded since autumn 2001. On the CC-13 level, life satisfaction increased by five percentage points in this period. Bulgaria, Latvia, and Cyprus are the countries where people are now less likely to feel satisfied, whereas satisfaction levels have increased as much as 13 percentage points over the past year in Lithuania, eight percentage points in Turkey, where the effects of the economic crisis in 2000-2001 seem to slowly fade away, and a significant seven percentage points in Romania as well. (ANNEX TABLE 1.2A)

Demographic analyses show no significant differences between men and women. Among the four age groups (those aged 15 to 24, 25 to 39, 40 to 54, and 55 and over) we find that the proportion of very satisfied people is significantly higher for the youngest segment of the population (20%) than it is for the other age groups. Large variations are found among the various occupational groups in the population, with satisfaction levels ranging from 42% among unemployed people to 69% among managers. People who stayed in school until the age of 20 or older (66%) have significantly higher levels of subjective well-being than people

who left school when they were aged 15 or younger (49%) or aged 16 to 19 (55%)<sup>4</sup>. (ANNEX TABLE 1.2B)

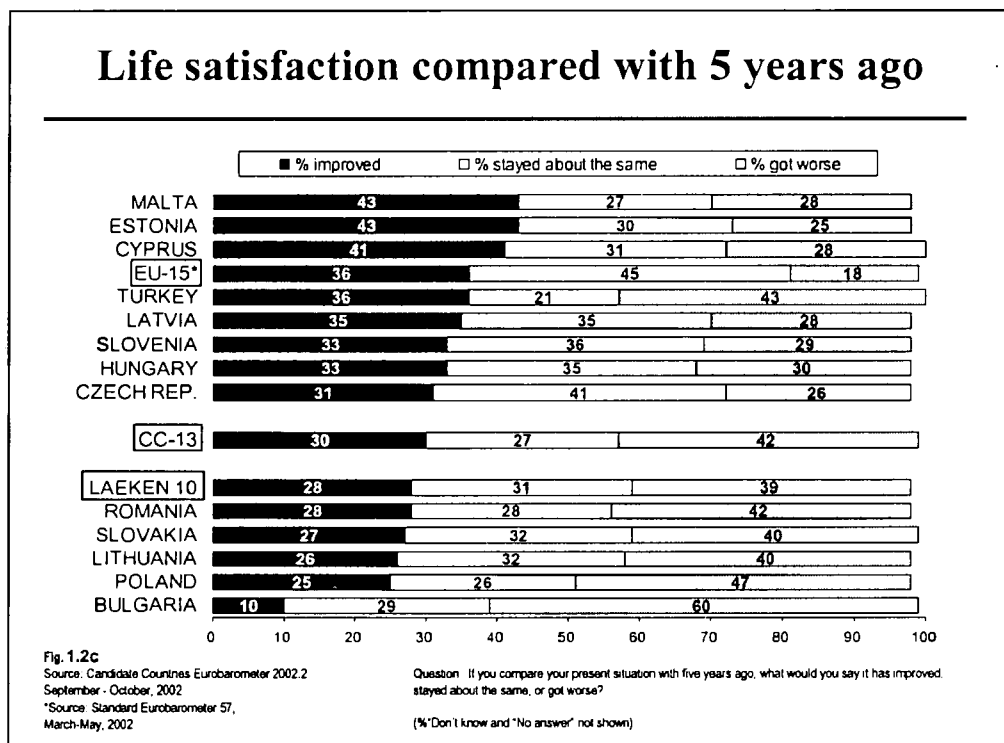
### Life satisfaction compared with five years ago

Figure 1.2c shows that the self-perceived past dynamics of life satisfaction, or quality of life, of the Candidate Countries was not nearly as favourable as in the EU<sup>5</sup>. Thirty percent of Candidate Countries' citizens feel that their present situation has improved as compared to five years ago; only 27% feel it has stayed about the same, and the largest group (42%) feel it has gotten worse. Within the Union, that last number is 18%.

The citizens of Candidate Countries feel that they have experienced many changes in their lives; a relatively small fraction of these societies thought that the quality of their lives had remained stable in the course of the past five years. In contrast, approximately twice as many European citizens feel that their own life is as satisfactory as it was five years ago (45%).

Obviously, there are large differences among the populations of the 13 Candidate Countries. While most of them report stable or improving conditions over the past five years, Bulgarians have been experiencing deteriorating conditions in dramatic proportions, and the perception in Poland and Turkey is at least mixed in this respect. (FIGURE 1.2C)

The Maltese and the Estonians are most likely, at 43%, to feel that their present situation has improved, with 41% of Cypriots sharing this view. In Turkey (36%) and Latvia (35%) more than one-third, and in Slovakia and Hungary exactly one-third (33% both), feel their situation has improved during the past five years. The countries that are well below average in this respect are Poland (where every fourth citizen said their situation improved) and Bulgaria with only 10%. (ANNEX TABLE 1.3A)



<sup>4</sup> Appendix C.4 provides more details about demographic variables.

<sup>5</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

The Czechs are the most likely to feel that their situation is the same as it was five years ago (41%), followed by Slovenian (36%) and Latvian (35%) respondents. At 60%, people in Bulgaria are most likely to say that their situation got worse during the past five years, followed closely by people in Poland (47%) and Turkey (43%). The Czechs (26%) and the Estonians (25%) are the least likely to think that their situation deteriorated over the past half decade.

The next table shows a mixed association between life satisfaction and how people feel about their present situation compared to five years ago. We can clearly see that those who are currently not satisfied with their lives tend to think that their situation worsened in the course of the past five years.

Nevertheless, more than a quarter of those who are currently satisfied with their lives also claimed a decrease in their quality of life during the past five years. This group is a bit more likely to think that their situation did not change in the recent past than are those who are currently not satisfied with their lives.

**Table 1.2b Relationship between life satisfaction and views about one's present situation compared with five years ago**

	Views about life in general:	
	Satisfied %	Not satisfied %
Improved	42	15
Stayed about the same	29	24
Got worse	28	60
(DK / no answer)	1	1
Total	100	100

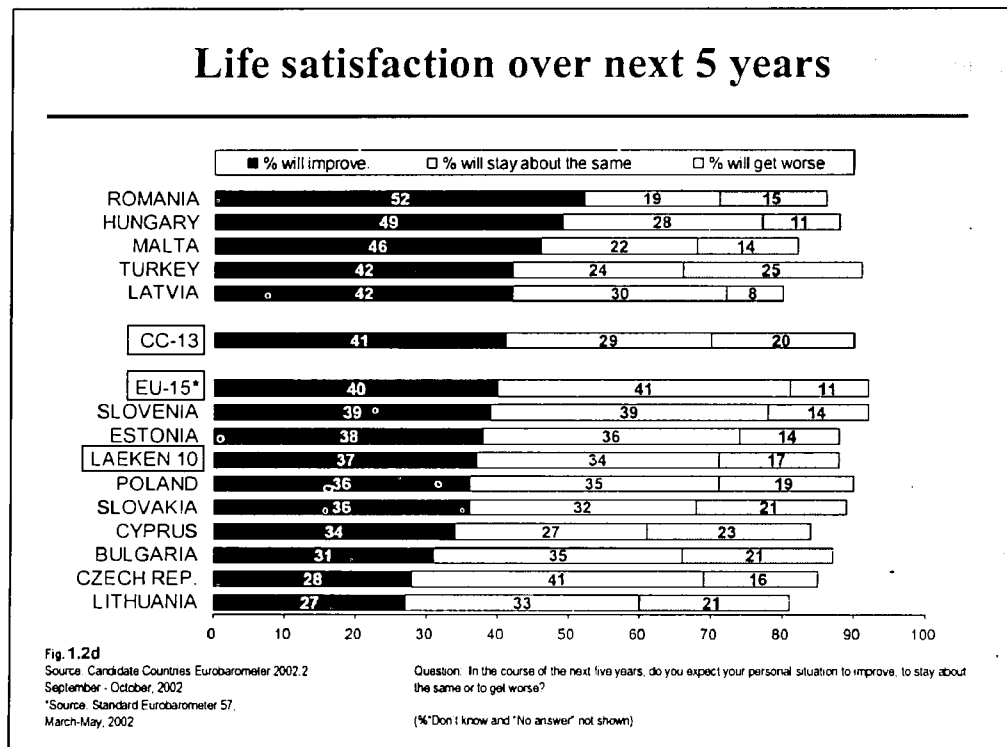
The demographic breakdowns show that managers (46%) and young people (53%) are most likely to feel that, compared with five years ago, their present situation has improved. These also indicate that the older cohorts are most likely to feel that their present situation has gotten worse. Interestingly, those people who are about to finish their careers are more likely to report worsening conditions than the elderly (40-54 years: 53%, 55 years and over: 50%), the retired, or the unemployed (52% both).

Finally, attitudinal analyses show that people who see their country's membership of the EU as a good thing are significantly more likely to feel that their present situation, compared to five years ago, has improved (34%) than are those who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (19%). Among the latter group, 55% feel their present situation has gotten worse, compared to only 39% of people who view their country's membership of the EU as a good thing. (ANNEX TABLE 1.3B)

### Life satisfaction over the next five years

For the next five years, four in 10 Candidate Country citizens forecast that their personal situation will improve and only two citizens out of 10 feel it will get worse. Twenty-nine percent in the Candidate Region feel their personal situation will stay about the same.

These data suggest that people in the Candidate Region generally feel positively about the development of their personal situation over the course of the next five years. However they are slightly less optimistic than current EU citizens<sup>6</sup> are.



The 41% optimism level in the Candidate Region is not significantly different from the 40% level the Eurobarometer measured within the European Union, but the 20% pessimism level about the future is almost twice as high as the percentage found in the Member States (11%).

In previous surveys, we used to find that in countries where the general satisfaction is relatively high and the past dynamics have also been satisfactory, people are more likely to be optimistic about the future as well. This is not the case anymore. The top ranking, most optimistic countries did not report particularly favourable past dynamics or current well-being; they simply seem to trust in their future (in Romania, 52% think they will be better off in five years as do 49% in Hungary). Forty-six percent of the Maltese, as well as 42% of the Turkish and Latvians, also expect their personal situation to improve in the course of the next five years.

We find that Lithuanians are the least likely to feel their situation will improve (27%), and Czechs are the most likely to feel that it will stay about the same (41%). People in Turkey are the most likely to feel that their situation will get worse (25%). In the other Candidate Countries, the proportion of people who hold this view ranges from 8% in Latvia to 23% in Cyprus. About one in five respondents in Latvia (20%) and Lithuania (19%) could not tell what they expect regarding their future. (ANNEX TABLE 1.4A)

<sup>6</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

The demographic analyses show that pessimism is primarily found among elderly people in the Candidate Countries. The age group with the worst expectations for the next five years, behind the oldest one (26% pessimistic), is the middle-aged group in the Candidate Region (40-54 years – 23% pessimistic). Similar to the European Union, students and other young people (71% and 64%, respectively) are most likely to be optimistic. (ANNEX TABLE 1.4B)

Again we find that people who regard their country's future membership of the EU as a good thing are significantly more likely to feel that their situation will improve (49%) than people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing (22%). (TABLE 1.2C)

The following table shows that people who are satisfied with the life they lead are more likely to feel that their personal situation will improve than are those who are not satisfied. There are about as many people in the latter group who think that their situation will get even worse as there are people who are optimistic about their mid-term future.

<b>Table 1.2c Relationship between life satisfaction and expectations of one's personal situation in five years</b>		
	<b>Views about life in general:</b>	
	<b>Satisfied %</b>	<b>Not satisfied %</b>
Improve	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>
Stay about the same	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>
Get worse	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>
(DK / no answer)	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### Dynamics of change in subjective well-being

Satisfaction is always relative. The recent past and expectations regarding the near future together determine to what extent people think they have a chance to improve their quality of life. In the paragraphs below we will profile certain patterns we found in each Candidate Country in this respect. For this analysis, we combined past experience and future expectations in the following groups:

**Improving satisfaction:** those who believe that two years ago their satisfaction levels were not better than today, and expect positive change in the future; and those who experienced improvement in the past two years and do not expect deterioration in the near future.

**Deteriorating satisfaction:** those who believe that their satisfaction levels were better two years ago than today, and do not expect positive change in the future; combined with those who experienced stability over the past two years but expect deterioration in the near future.

**Stable satisfaction:** those who did not experience change in the recent past, and expect stability in the future as well.

All other cases, where there is no clear and consistent directionality of the experienced and expected change over time, are excluded from these analyses.

In the Candidate Region we find that a consistent positive change over this one decade period is perceived by every third citizen (34%), only a bit more than one in 10 (13%) report no change, and 28% expected — or experienced — change pointing in a negative direction. (Twenty-four percent reported mixed directionality in the past and future change of their subjective well-being.)

<b>Table 1.2d Subjective well-being, perceptions of change over time</b> in %, by country					
	<b>CURRENT LEVELS OF SATISFACTION</b>	<b>IMPROVING</b>	<b>STABLE</b>	<b>DETERIO- RATING</b>	<b>NET DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT AND DETERIORATION</b>
<b>CC-13</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>(+ 6)</b>
<b>LAECEN 10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(+ 7)</b>
SLOVENIA	83	41	21	22	(+ 19)
MALTA	80	46	10	18	(+ 27)
CZECH REP.	74	33	24	22	(+ 11)
CYPRUS	73	38	15	25	(+ 13)
POLAND	63	29	16	30	(- 2)
HUNGARY	60	40	15	19	(+ 22)
SLOVAKIA	57	35	15	29	(+ 6)
ESTONIA	54	44	15	22	(+ 22)
TURKEY	54	36	11	31	(+ 5)
LITHUANIA	53	30	15	30	(- 1)
LATVIA	50	39	15	16	(+ 23)
ROMANIA	47	39	8	21	(+ 18)
BULGARIA	29	20	11	42	(- 21)

In most Candidate Countries, the net balance of the consistent directionalities of change points to the positive direction as far as subjective well-being is concerned. This is not the case only in Lithuania and Poland, where deterioration marginally outweighs improvement; positive and negative reports sum up to -1 and -2 percentage points, respectively. Bulgaria

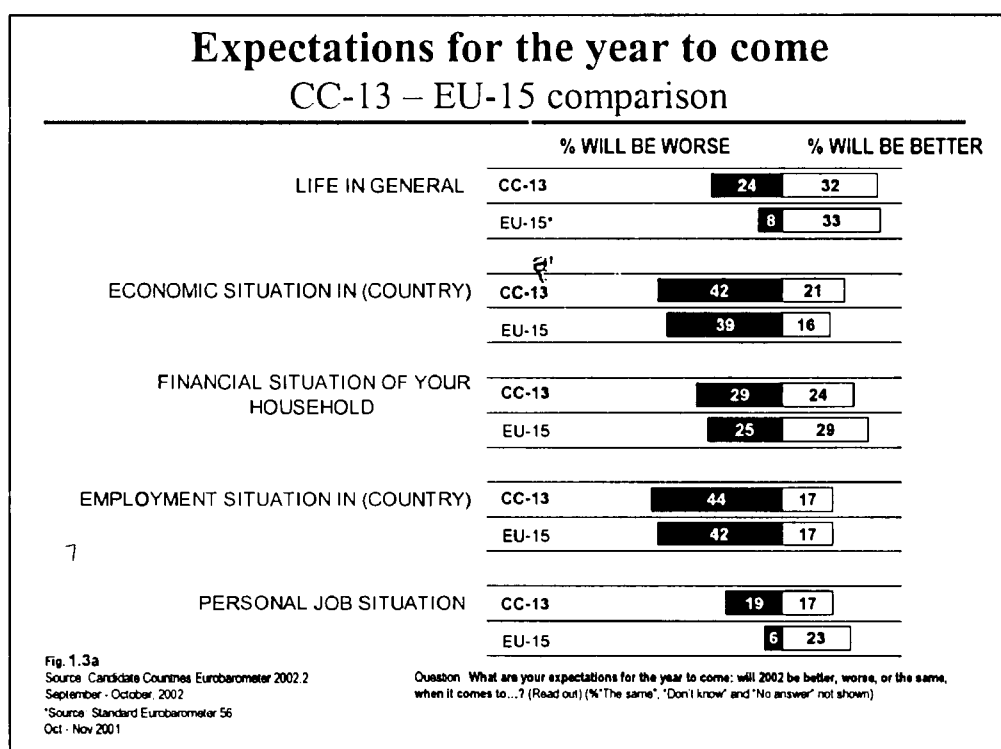
has not nearly hit rock bottom — with a negative balance of -21 percentage points, people definitely expect further deterioration of their situation.

The highest level of positive change can be observed Malta (+27), which is among those topping the ranking of subjective well-being in the CC-13 region. Among the countries, where current quality of life is reported to be relatively low, we found clearly positive tendencies almost everywhere, most notably in Estonia and Hungary (both +22), and in Latvia (+23 percentage points). Romanians and Slovenes also have a positive balance of improvement and decline (+18 and +19 percentage points respectively).

The Czech report the highest stability in life satisfaction; 24% of them did not experience significant change in the recent past, and do not expect one in the future either. The same is true for only 8% of the Romanian citizens.

### 1.3 People's expectations for the year 2003

Respondents were also asked about their expectations for the year to come. Thirty-two percent believe their life in general will be better in 2003; at the same time 24% feel it will be worse. In the Member States, 54% expect stability, whereas only 44% in the Candidate Countries do not forecast any change for the upcoming year. There were three times as many people in the Candidate Region being generally pessimistic about their coming year than there were in the Member States a year ago.



As Table 1.3a on the next page shows, we have not observed dramatic changes over the past one year on the CC-13 level in immediate future expectations in any of the investigated domains of life.

Candidate Countries' citizens are still highly concerned about their national economies: 42% think that their economy will perform worse in 2003, and 44% expect that there will be fewer employment opportunities in their country. Citizens of Candidate Countries feel relatively secure at their present workplace – however, not nearly as secure as European citizens. Twenty-four percent of the people in the Candidate Region expect that the financial situation

of their household will be better in 2002, whereas a bit more people think the opposite (will be worse: 29%). When looking at short-term expectations in the Candidate Region, with 24% of the people expecting their life to get worse, the mood is certainly less optimistic compared to that in the EU Member States last year<sup>7</sup>.

**Table 1.3a Expectations for the year to come, change from past year, %, on CC-13 level**

	Will be better			Will be worse		
	2002 AUTUMN	2001 AUTUMN*		2002 AUTUMN	2001 AUTUMN*	
Life in General	32	31*	34	24	20*	24
Economic Situation in (country)	21	21*	21	42	35*	37
Financial Situation of Your Household	24	23*	22	29	26*	29
Employment Situation in (Country)	17	16*	16	44	41*	43
Personal Job Situation	17	15*	16	19	14*	14
* without Turkish results. In 2001, Turkey was hit by an economic crisis that resulted in very pessimistic expectations that would have distorted the regional average to a large extent. See CCEB 2001.1 report for details. For better comparison, the 2002 autumn results have been computed without Turkey as well (the second column)						

As far as immediate expectations are concerned, the Romanians are the most optimistic among all nations of the Candidate Region, and the Turkish overall expectations increased the most by far over the past year. In the following paragraphs we present the results for each domain.

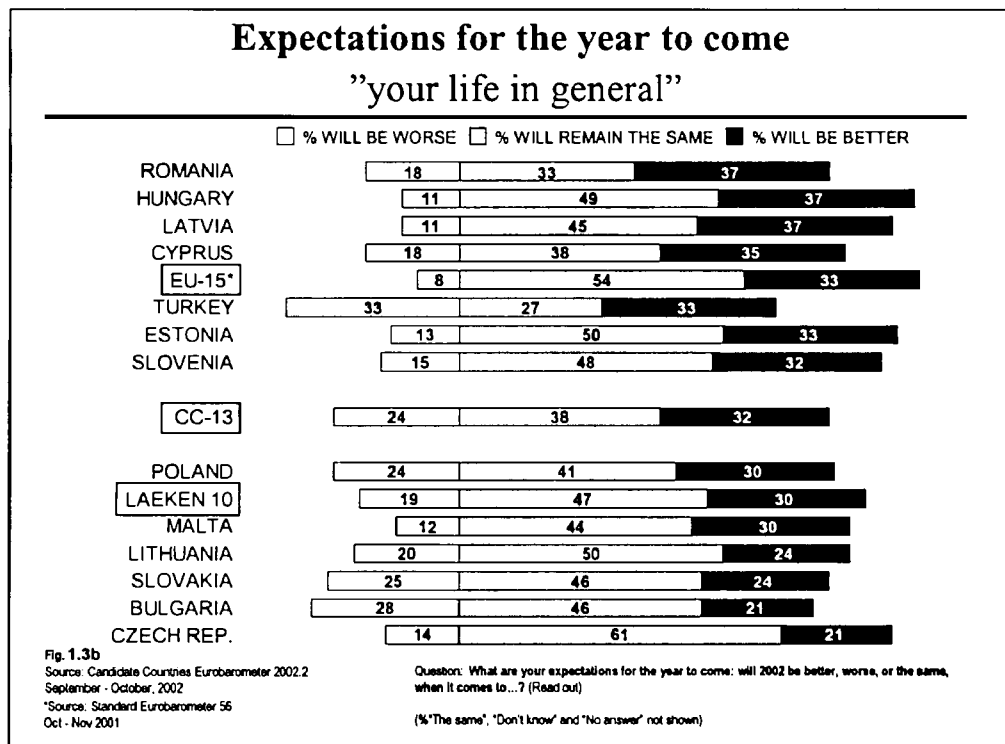
### Personal situation

Country results show that people in Romania, Hungary, and Latvia (37% each) are most likely to believe that 2003 in general will be better. People in Turkey (33%) and Bulgaria (28%) are most likely to feel that their life in general will get worse in 2003. (FIGURE 1.3B)

In Turkey, which has just got over a very serious financial crisis, we still have a very high proportion of pessimistic people, but their ratio shrunk 16 percentage points from last year. At the same time, we found a 13 percentage points increase among citizens (33%) who felt next year would be better for them, as compared to last year

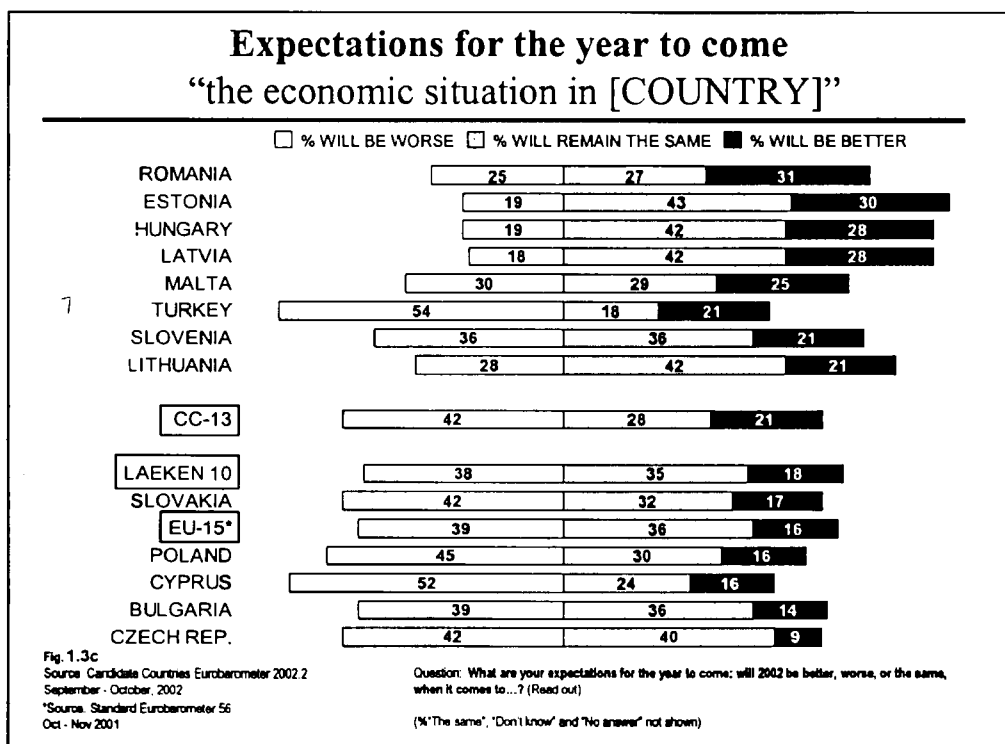
Though not as much as the Turkish, people in Malta (+6), Slovakia (+4), and Hungary (+3) are now significantly more likely to believe the year to come will be better than the previous year. However, there are several countries where the mood is clearly more restrained. In Bulgaria, people are now even less likely to be optimistic and more likely to be pessimistic (-5 and +4 respectively). In many countries, the proportion of those expecting no change for 2003 increased, such as in Romania (+5), Lithuania (+5), Bulgaria (+4), Cyprus (+4), Hungary (+4), Turkey (+4), Poland (+4), and Estonia (+3). From the past year, we observed a decrease in the levels of expectations of change for the better in two otherwise optimistic countries — Cyprus (-9) and Romania (-5). (ANNEX TABLE 1.5)

<sup>7</sup> EB 56, Autumn 2001



### Economic situation in the country

The same end-of-the-year question was used to measure people's expectations for their country's economy in the year to come. The proportion of respondents who feel that the economic situation in their country will be better in 2003 ranges from 9% in the Czech Republic to 31% in Romania. (ANNEX TABLE 1.6)



Comparing the current results with those from one year ago, a series of countries show a higher level of economic confidence for the coming year. Among those we find Turkey, where many more people are optimistic (+11), and pessimism has shrunk even more sharply (-20), and similar patterns prevail in Slovakia (+9, -13), Lithuania (+4, -14), Malta (+5, -8), as well as in Estonia (+4, -10). Reverse tendencies — shrinking optimism and growing pessimism — were found in Bulgaria (-5, +9), the Czech Republic (-5, +8), and in Cyprus (-3, +5).

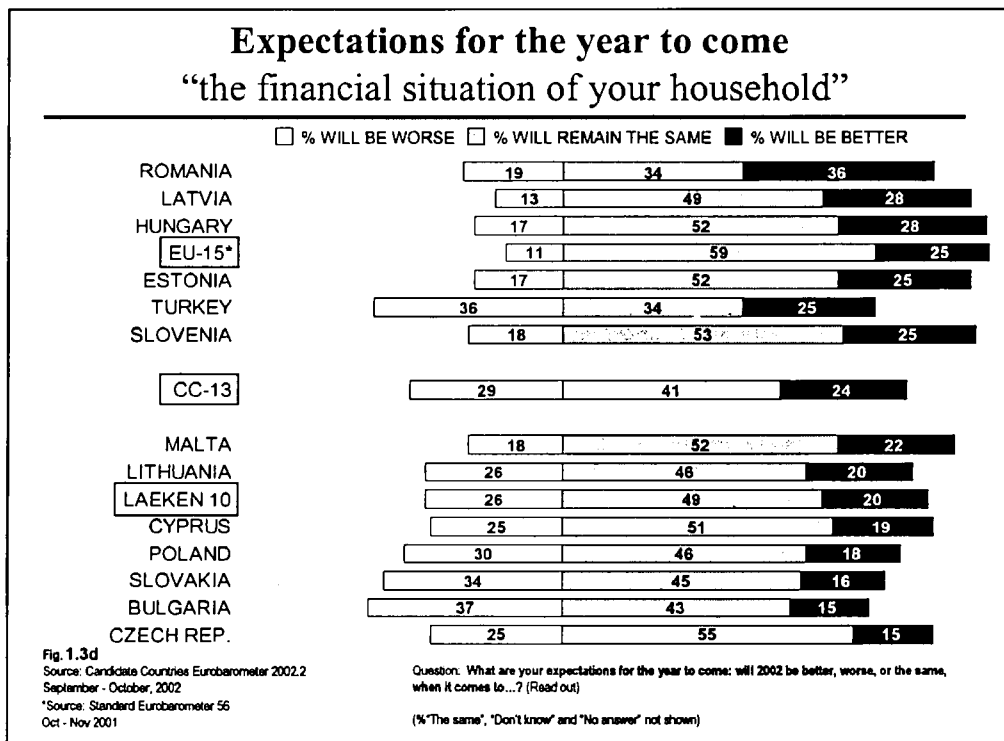
### Financial situation of the household

The survey also measured what people expect to happen to their household financial situation in the year to come. Twenty-four percent of citizens in the Candidate Countries believe their household's financial situation will improve, and 29% believe it will get worse. As Table 1.3a above shows, this is very similar to the forecast respondents made at the end of the year 2001.

Turkey — in spite of being increasingly optimistic — remains divided on this issue: Turkish citizens are relatively likely to think that their household's financial situation will improve in 2003 (25%), and at the same, they have the second largest proportion (36%) who expect negative change in household finances.

Eurobarometer found relatively high levels of optimism regarding household finances in Romania (36%) and Latvia (28%). The lowest levels of optimism were found in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (both 15%). But whilst most of the Czech respondents expect their financial situation to remain the same next year (55%), we found that 37% of Bulgarian citizens think that it will deteriorate. (ANNEX TABLE 1.7)

Levels of pessimism were relatively high in the aforementioned Turkey, Slovakia (34%), and Poland (30%) as well.

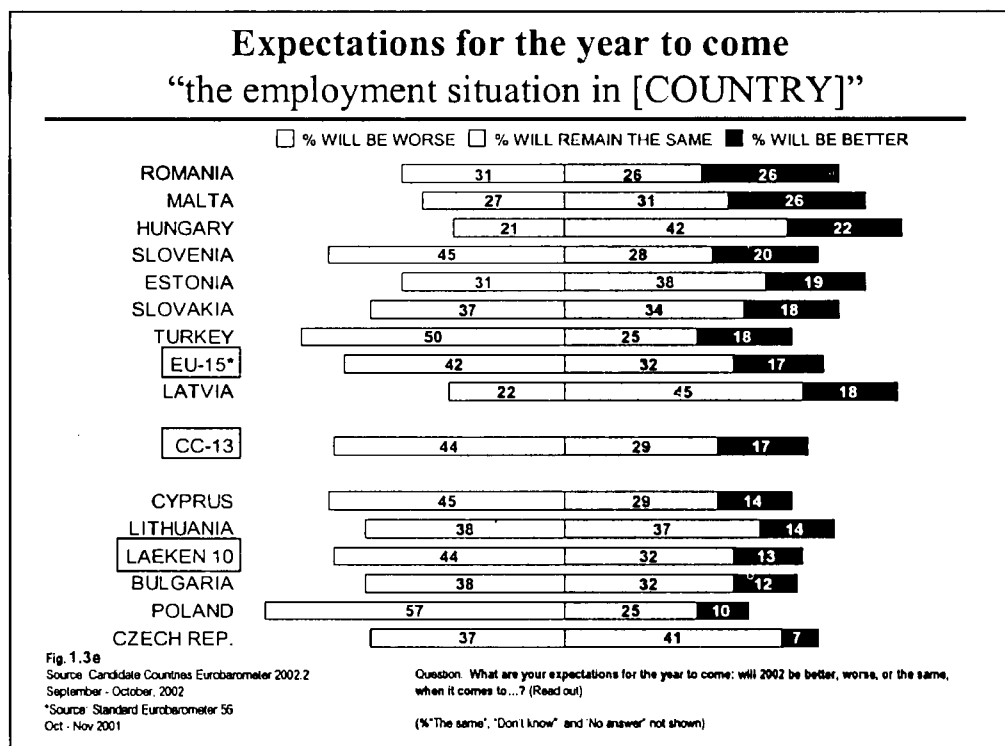


Comparing the current results with those from a year ago, in many countries the survey found a higher level of optimism regarding household finances. Among these we find, of course, Turkey, where many more people are now optimistic (+12 percentage points), and pessimism has shrunk enormously as well (-18). Similar patterns in a much milder form can be observed

in Slovakia (+4, -5), Lithuania (+5, -4), and Malta (+4, -3), as well as in Hungary (+3, -5). Reverse tendencies - shrinking optimism and growing pessimism -- is prevalent in Bulgaria (-6, +8), and markedly prevalent in Cyprus (-8, +11).

### Employment situation in the country

People in Malta, Romania (26% both), and Hungary (22%) are the most relatively optimistic regarding the labour market changes for 2003. People in Poland (57%) and in Turkey (50%) are overwhelmingly pessimistic (ANNEX TABLE 1.8)



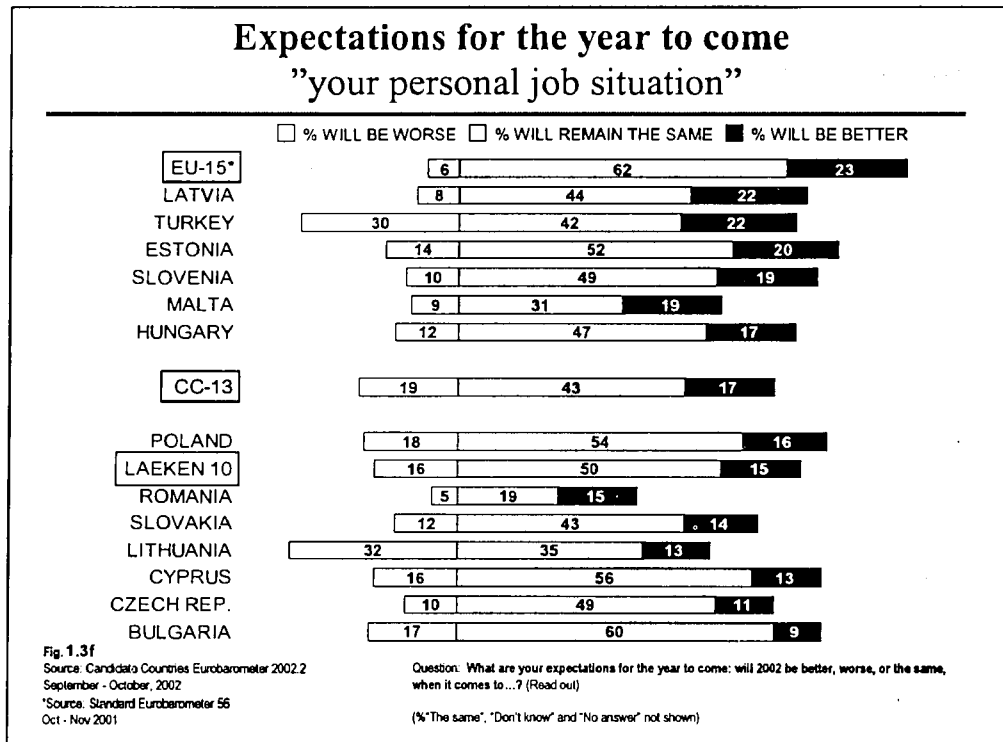
A comparison of the forecast for the year 2003 with last year's forecast for 2002 indicates that the proportion of people who are optimistic has fallen in Bulgaria (-6) and in the Czech Republic (-2). The pessimistic mood in these countries has risen significantly as well (+8 and +9, respectively). The mood changes towards the optimistic direction in several Candidate Countries, including, first of all, Turkey (optimism +9, pessimism -24), then Slovakia (+11, -17), Estonia (+5, -12), and Malta (+3, -11), as well as Lithuania (+3, -10) and Romania (+6, -5).

### Personal job situation

When asked about their expectations regarding their own job situation, most citizens of the Candidate Countries expect no significant change for 2003 (43%), and the general mood is rather neutral. On the CC-13 level, about as many people expect their personal job situation to deteriorate (19%) as count on improvement (17%).

Expectations vary considerably from country to country. People in Turkey and Latvia are the most likely to feel that their personal job situation will get better in 2003 (22%), followed by people in Estonia (20%), Malta, and Slovenia (19% both). People in Lithuania (32%), Turkey (30%), and Poland (18%) are the most likely to feel that their personal job situation will get

worse. In all countries the prevailing attitude is that things will stay the same – except for Romania, where most people can't predict the future in this aspect. (ANNEX TABLE 1.9)



## 1.4 Trust in institutions

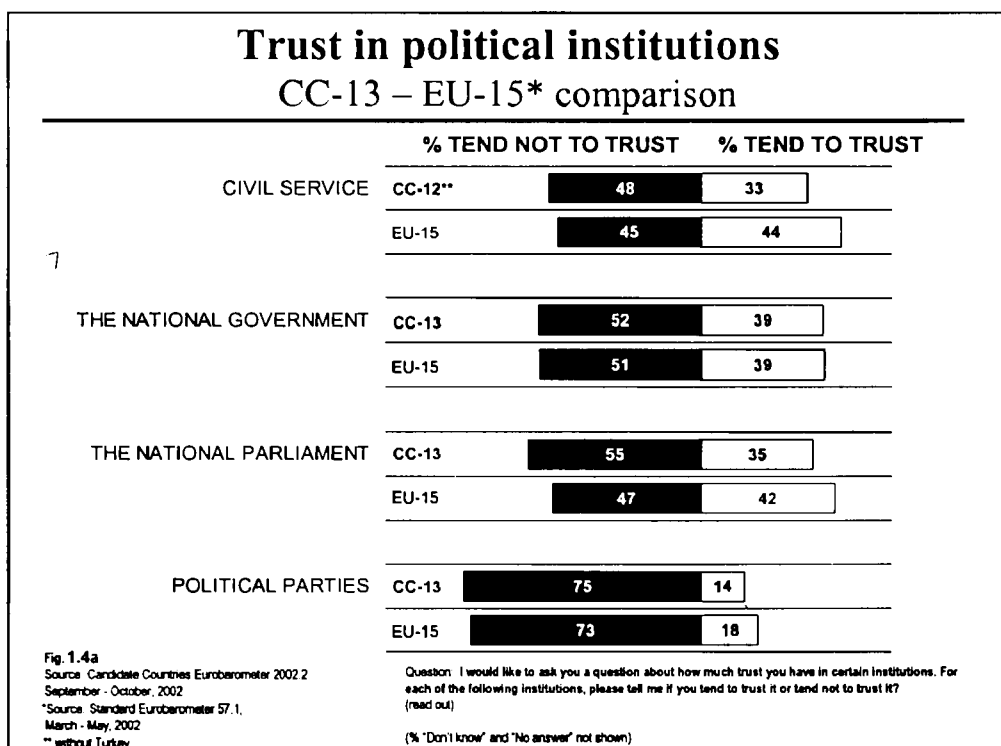
### Trust in political institutions

Next we look at trust in four political institutions: the national governments, the national parliaments, the civil service, and political parties. Like other surveys, the Eurobarometer shows that confidence in these institutions is low in the Member States<sup>8</sup>, and is even lower in the Candidate Countries. Political institutions are trusted by an average of 29% in the Candidate Countries vs. 35% within the Union.

**Table 1.4a Trust in political institutions**  
(Average trust level of four institutions)

Country	%	Country	%
CYPRUS	52	SLOVENIA	27
HUNGARY	45	CZECH REP.	25
MALTA	41	POLAND	24
EU-15	36	LATVIA	23
ESTONIA	35	SLOVAKIA	21
CC-12	29	LITHUANIA	21
ROMANIA	29	BULGARIA	19

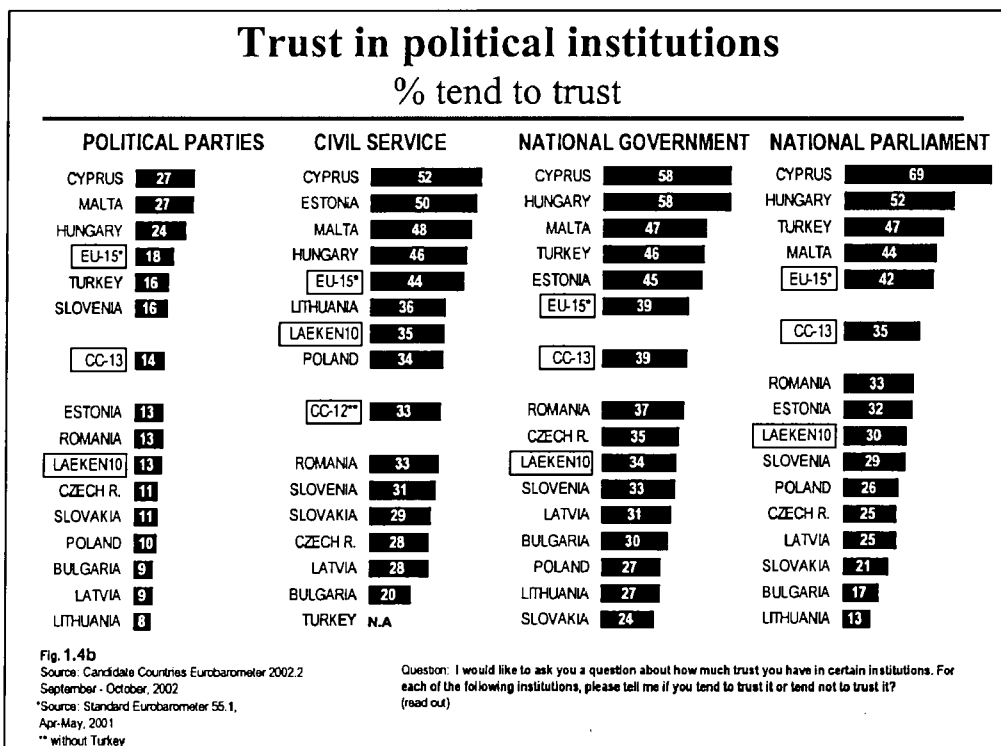
The most trusted political institution in the Candidate Region is the national government (39%), followed by the national parliament (35%). Political parties are trusted by only 13% of the region's population. While the citizens of the European Union trust their legislative bodies the most, citizens in the Candidate Region have the most confidence in their executive branches.



<sup>8</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

The average level of trust in political institutions ranges from 19% in Bulgaria to 52% in Cyprus. Generally, Hungarians, Maltese, and Cypriots tend to trust their political leaders more than do other nations. In Turkey, the improving economic situation brought a significant increase in trust towards the government and the parliament; now Turkey ranks among the countries with the highest support towards their political leadership. In the Candidate Countries, the general tendency is that political leadership is regarded higher than the public service. (ANNEX TABLE 1.10)

The most generally sceptical countries are Slovakia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria. Slovakia's government is only trusted by 24% of the citizens. The Lithuanian Seim is the least trusted national parliament among all (13%), and Lithuanian political parties attain the trust of only 8% of the people. Bulgarians are the least likely to trust their civil service (20%).

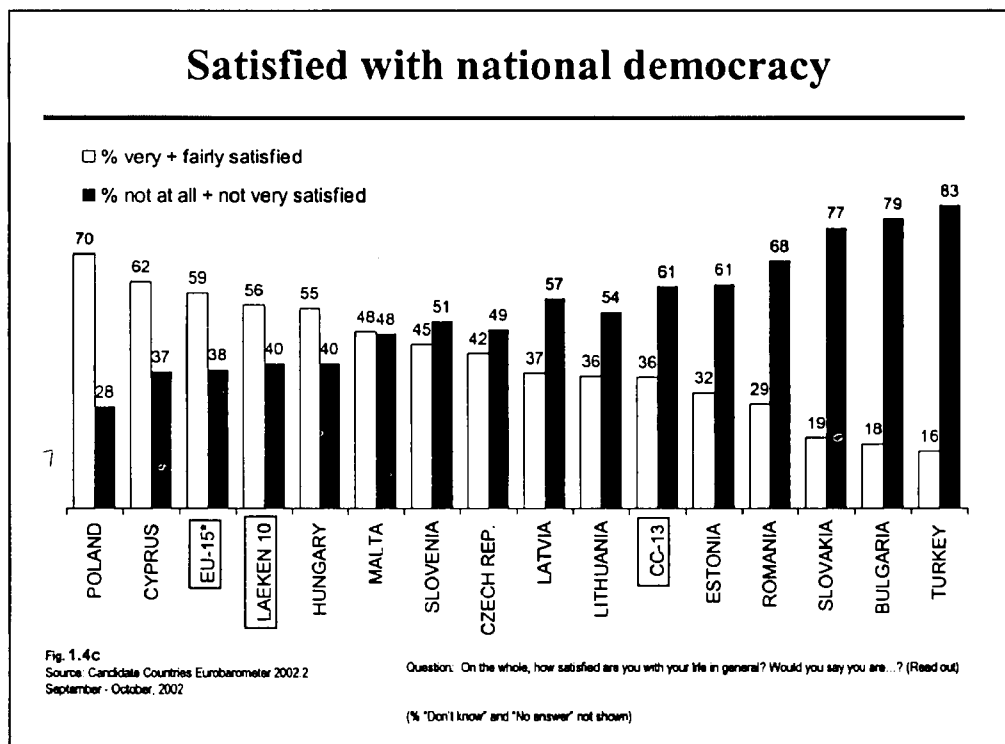


## Satisfaction with how democracy works

More than half of the Laeken-10 citizens (56%), but only 35% in the CC-13, are very or fairly satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. While the differences concerning the political institutions are not particularly significant, in the Member States levels of satisfaction are generally higher (59% satisfied overall).

Satisfaction is by far most widespread in Poland; seven in 10 Poles (70%) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. In Cyprus (62%) and Hungary (55%) the majority give their country's democracy a positive assessment. In Malta about the same proportion of citizens are satisfied as are unsatisfied with the way the democracy works in the country. In all other countries, people who are not satisfied with the way democracy works in their country outnumber those who are satisfied, particularly in Turkey (83% unsatisfied), Bulgaria (79%), and Slovakia (77%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.11A)

Demographic analyses show no significant variance between the different social groups. Those belonging to the elites are, however, slightly more satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Managers (44%), white collar workers (48%), and the well-educated (46%) are most likely to feel satisfied, while house persons (20%), the youngest (33%), and the self-employed (32%) are the groups with the lowest level of satisfaction. Attitudinal analyses show no difference in satisfaction levels between people who see their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing and those who regard it as a bad thing. (ANNEX TABLE 1.11B)



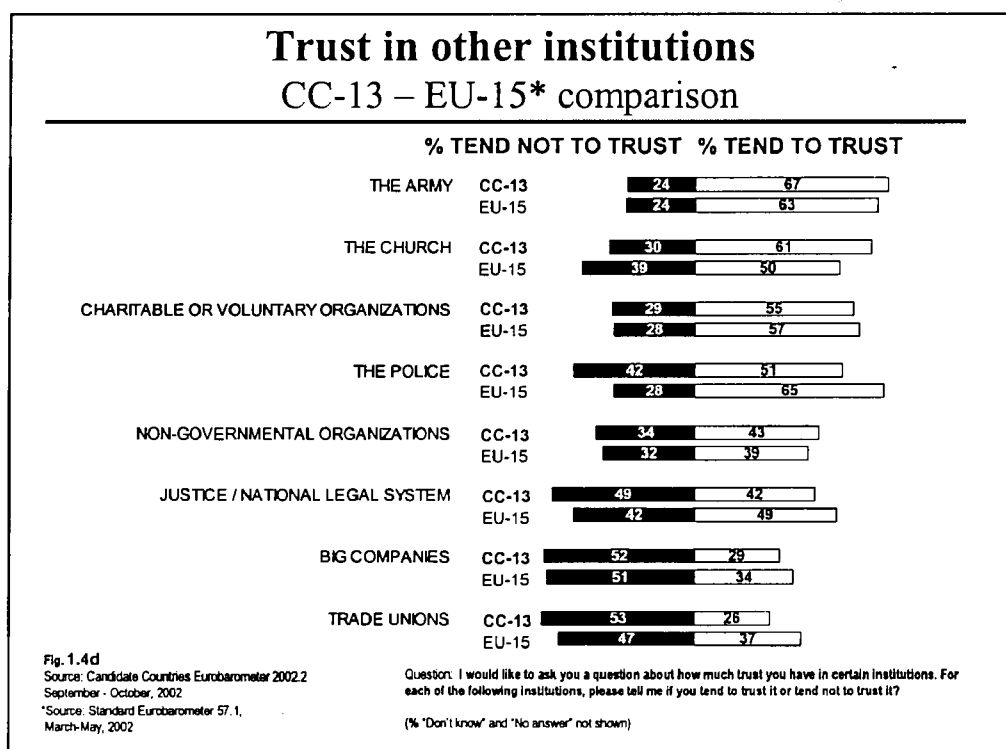
## Trust in other social institutions

Next we look at trust in the following institutions:

- *Big companies*
- *Charitable or voluntary organizations*
- *Justice / national legal system*
- *Non-governmental organizations*
- *The Army*
- *The Church / Religious organizations*
- *The police*
- *Trade unions*

The next graph shows that Candidate Countries' citizens are most likely to trust the Army (67%), followed by the church (61%). People living in the Candidate Region have significantly less confidence in the police (51%) than European citizens do, for whom it is the most trusted institution among those listed (65%)<sup>9</sup>. A similar but tighter gap can be observed in the domain of justice, citizens in the Candidate Countries are not nearly as confident as current EU citizens are. Within the European Union, almost half of the citizens say that they have confidence in their countries' legal systems, but only 42% have the same attitude in the Candidate Region.

In the Candidate Countries less than half of the people tend to trust NGOs (43%), and big corporations (29%). The least trusted institutions in the 13 countries are trade unions (26%), with less credibility than big businesses.



The next table shows the three other institutions that are most widely trusted in each Applicant Country. The **Army** tops the list in eight of the 13 Candidate Countries, comes in second place in three countries, and third place in one country. Malta is the only country where the Army is not included in the top three. The **Church** tops the list in three Candidate Countries, comes in second place in four countries, and third place in three countries. It is not

<sup>9</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

included in the top three in Slovenia, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. **Charities** top the list in Poland and Malta, come in second place in Hungary, Cyprus, and Latvia, and third place in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Turkey, and Estonia. The **Police** make the list in several countries as well, come in as second most trusted institution in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia, and proved to be the third most widely trusted organization Hungary, Malta, and Romania. None of the other institutions makes the top three. (SEE ALSO ANNEX TABLE 1.10)

**Table 1.4b Top three most widely trusted institutions (% by country)**

<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Malta</b>
Amy 57	Charity 89
Police 50	Church 74
Church 46	Police 71
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Poland</b>
Amy 88%	Charity 61
Charity 73	Army 60
Church 67	Church 57
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Romania</b>
Amy 46	Church 86
Police 41	Army 73
Charity 40	Police 38
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>
Amy 60	Army 56
Church 51	Church 51
Charity 45	Charity 50

Hungary	Slovenia
Army 52	Army 54
Charity 51	Police 50
Police 48	Charity 37
Latvia	Turkey
Church 63	Army 81
Charity 45	Church 68
Army 44	Charity 67
Lithuania	
Church 53	
Army 39	
Charity 34	

For the first time, Eurobarometer included the *United Nations* and the *European Union* in the list of organizations for which we have measured trust levels among the citizens of the Candidate Region (we will go into detailed analyses of trust levels found towards these institutions in Chapter 4.2). Here we will take a look at how these two organizations compare to national institutions and to each other.

As Table 1.4c below shows, on the CC-13 level the European Union is a bit more trusted than the United Nations, the two organizations being the fifth and sixth respectively. In the Laeken-10 group, the UN ranks higher among the listed 10 institutions (3.) than the EU (5.).

In seven of the 13 Candidate Countries, the European Union - being higher ranked - attains more trust than the United Nations. There are countries where trust levels are as high towards the EU that, if included, it makes the top three. These countries are Hungary (where EU is the most trusted among the 10 listed institutions - 1), Bulgaria (2), Lithuania, Romania, and Slovakia (3).

Another group of the expressed higher the United Nations EU. The most we have found is in where the United trusted among all European Union fifth place. The Estonia is very high 8.). The other citizens have higher than the European Malta, Poland, and

**Table 1.4c Rank of the European Union and the United Nations among institutions according to expressed trust levels (rank among 10 entries, by country)**

	rank of EU	rank of UN
<b>CC-13</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>
LAOKEN-10	5.	3.
<b>BULGARIA</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>4.</b>
<b>CYPRUS</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>8.</b>
CZECH REPUBLIC	5.	1.
ESTONIA	8.	3.
<b>HUNGARY</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>
LATVIA	6.	4.
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>5.</b>
MALTA	7.	6.
POLAND	6.	4.
<b>ROMANIA</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>5.</b>
SLOVENIA	4.	3.
<b>TURKEY</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>8.</b>

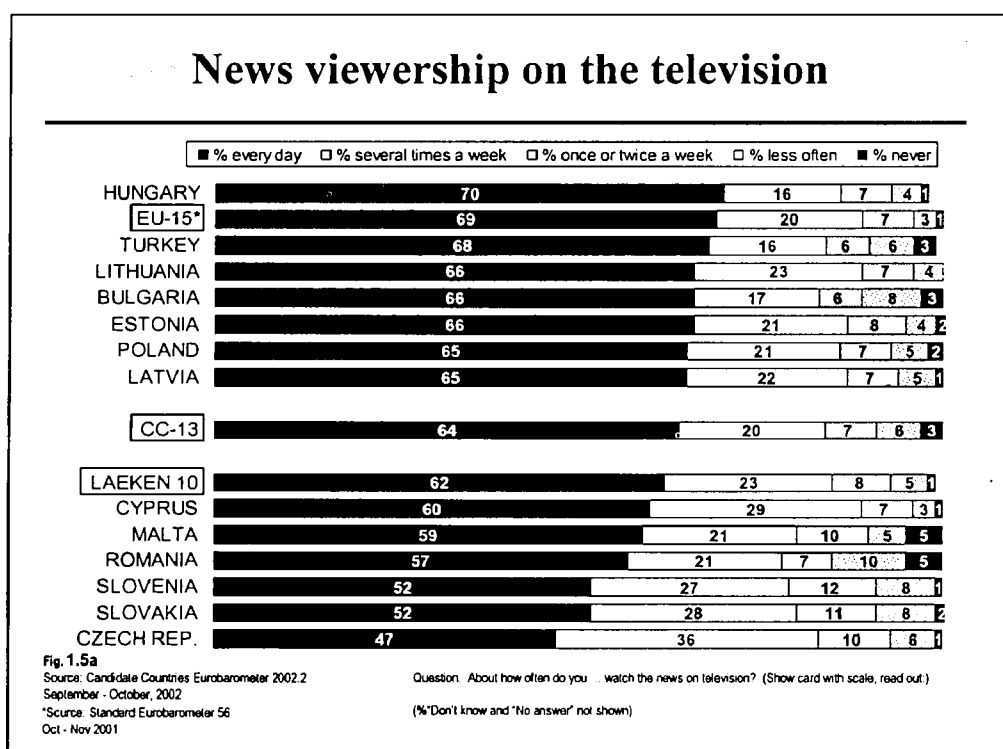
Candidate Countries trust levels towards than towards the marked difference the Czech Republic, Nations is the most institutions, while the comes in only at the ranking difference in as well (UN: 3.; EU: countries where trust towards the UN Union are Latvia, Slovenia.

## 1.5 Media use

This section of the chapter reports on how frequently citizens of the Candidate Countries watch the news on television, read the news in daily newspapers, and listen to the news on the radio. After reporting how much people trust the media in the Candidate Region, it also shows the extent to which citizens have access to modern information technology.

### News viewership on television

As Figure 1.5a shows, 64% of respondents watch the news programmes on television on a daily basis, with a further 20% watching it several times a week. Czechs (47%), Slovaks, and Slovenes (52% both) are the least likely and Hungarians are the most likely (70%) to watch the news on a daily basis. (ANNEX TABLE 1.12)



### News readership of daily newspapers

Unlike in the EU, where a total of six in 10 respondents read the news in daily newspapers every day (40%) or several times a week (19%), the people of the Candidate Region use this source of information much less often. In Candidate Countries, only 23% read news every day, while an additional 18% use this source of information several times a week. This may be the result of the lower purchasing power of the region, but the low ranking of Cyprus and Poland suggest that cultural factors play a role as well.

Slovenes, Estonians, and Hungarians are the most frequent users of daily papers if they are looking for news information, whilst less than one in five Romanians and Poles read newspapers every day. (ANNEX TABLE 1.13)

## News readership of daily papers

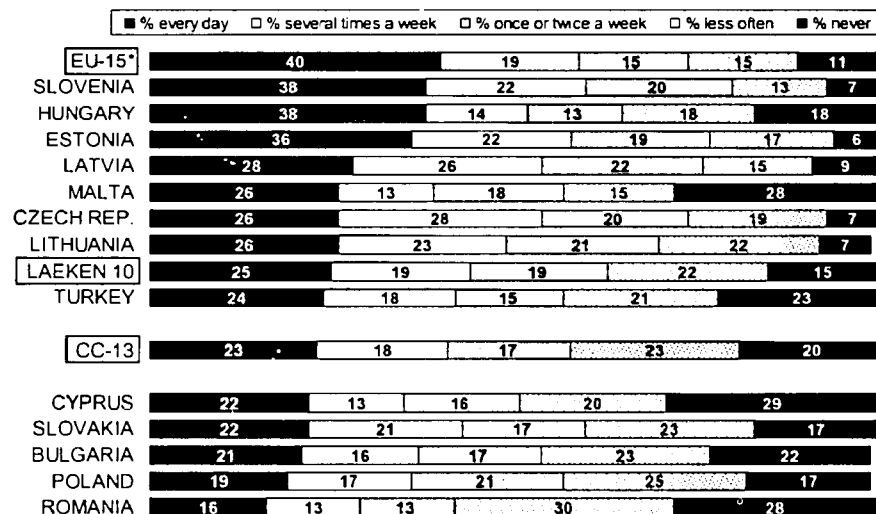


Fig. 1.5b

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September - October, 2002

\*Source: Standard Eurobarometer 56  
Oct - Nov 2001

Question: About how often do you ... read the news in daily papers? (Show card with scale, read out.)

(%Don't know and "No answer" not shown)

## News listenership on the radio

Nearly equal proportions of respondents in the Candidate Countries and in the EU listen to the radio news either every day (33% in the CC-13 and 38% in EU-15 region) or several times a week (15% and 18%, respectively). The radio plays an important role in providing news on a daily basis for Estonians (56%) and Hungarians (54%), while in Turkey less than one in five people listens to radio news every day (17%). (ANNEX TABLE 14)

## News listenership on the radio

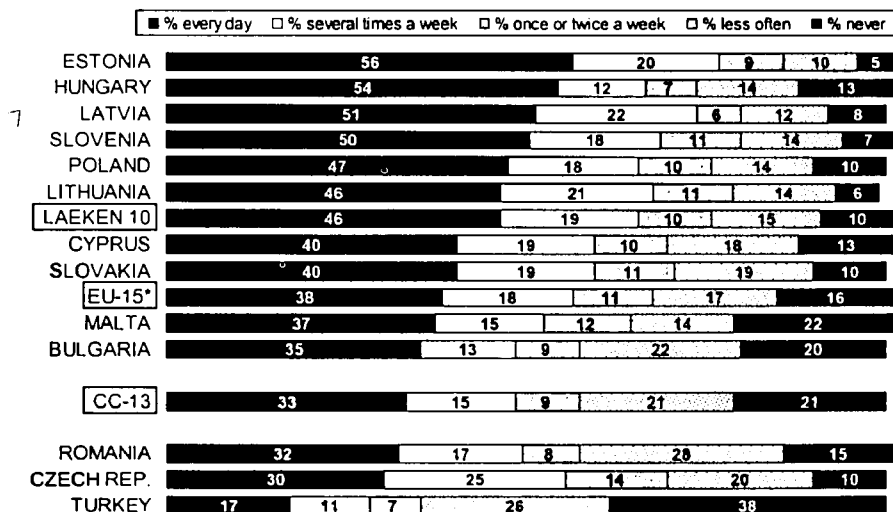


Fig. 1.5c

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September - October, 2002

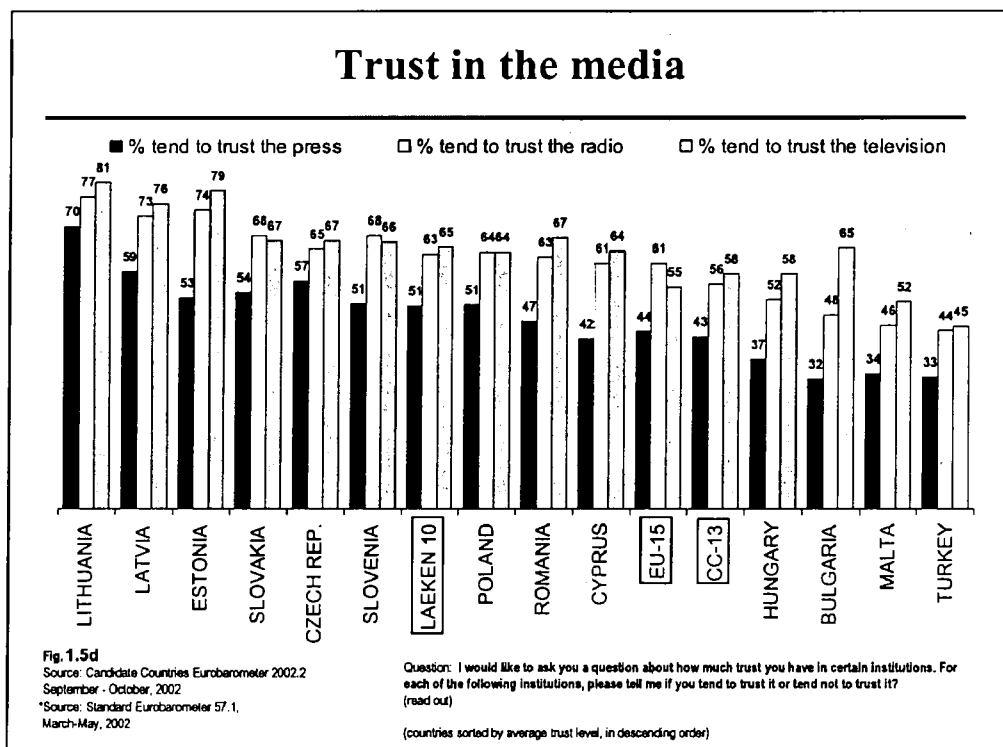
\*Source: Standard Eurobarometer 56  
Oct - Nov 2001

Question: About how often do you ... listen to the news on the radio? (Show card with scale, read out.)

(%Don't know and "No answer" not shown)

## Trust in the media

Eurobarometer also measured the level of trust in the printed press and in the electronic media. The levels of trust in the media are similar in the Candidate Region and the European Union<sup>10</sup>. Television remains the most trusted source of information in the Candidate Countries, 58% of respondents say that they tend to trust television (EU15: 55%); 56% say they tend to trust the radio (EU15: 61%), and 43% say they tend to trust the press (EU15: 44%).



The country-by-country analyses show that the same pattern is followed everywhere, but actual levels of trust vary on a wide range. Confidence in **radio** is highest in Lithuania (77%), Estonia (74%), and Latvia (73%), and lowest in Turkey (44%), Malta (46%), and Bulgaria (48%).

Trust levels for **television** are highest in the three Baltic States: Lithuania (81%), Estonia (79%), and Latvia (76%), and lowest in Turkey (45%) and Malta (52%).

Trust levels for the **press** are highest in Lithuania (71%), the Czech Republic (61%), and Estonia (57%), and lowest in Turkey (26%), where there is very low confidence in all three media. (ANNEX TABLE 1.15)

In comparison to autumn 2001, the results show that trust in the electronic media has dropped (TV -8, Radio -5), and trust in the press has not changed significantly at the CC-13 level (+1).

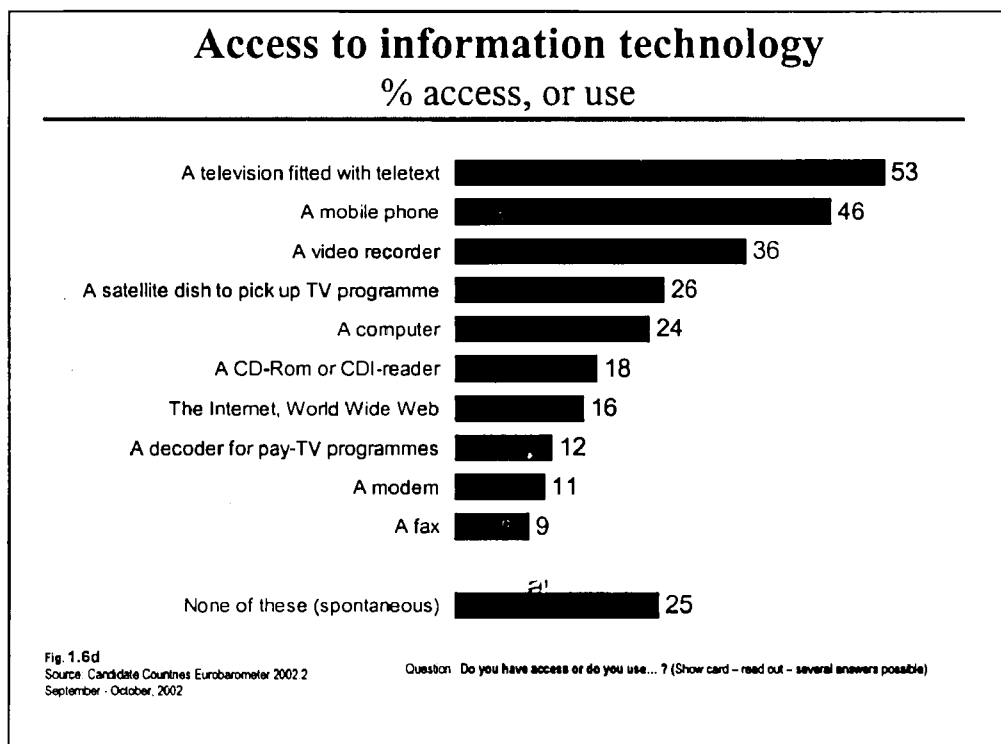
<sup>10</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

## 1.6 Access to modern information technology

The survey also measures the extent to which people have access to information technology. In the Candidate Countries, access is most widespread for traditional means of information, such as televisions fitted with teletext (53%), and video recorders (36%), but mobile phones, which are increasingly used for information services, are accessible to a significant proportion (46%) of the citizens, as well. (ANNEX TABLE 1.16)

One in four respondents claimed they don't use or have access to any of the information technologies listed in the survey (25%).

Since the autumn of 2001 there has been no change in these figures in the Candidate Countries.

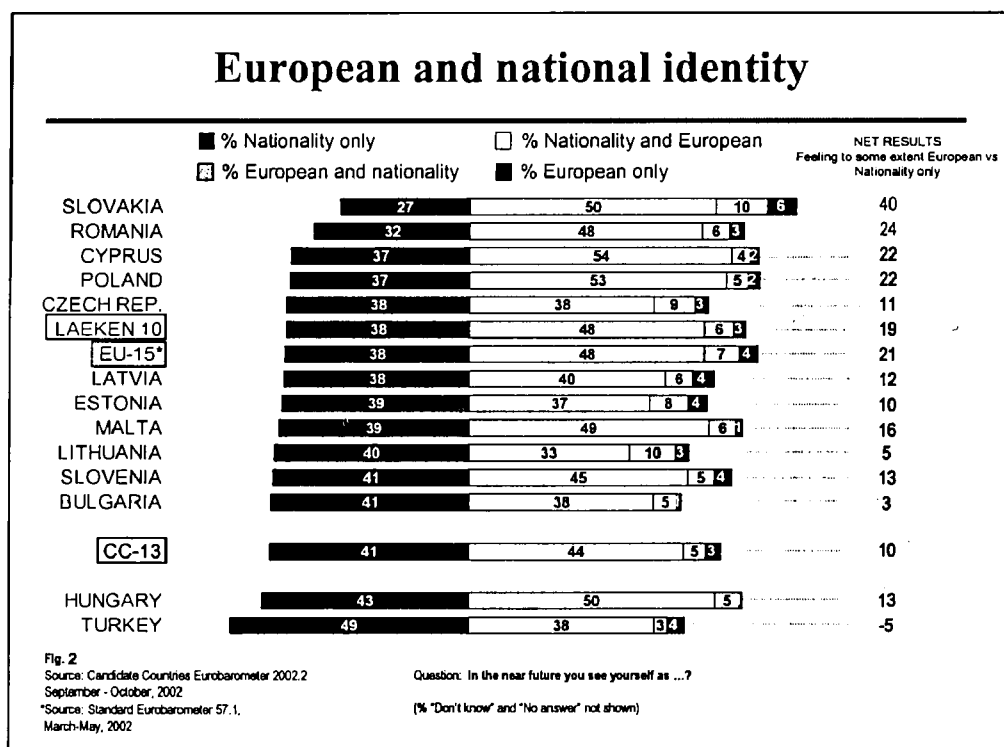


## 2. Attachment to nationality and identification with Europe

When asked how they see themselves in the near future, people who say that they feel European are in the majority in nine of the 15 Member States<sup>11</sup>. Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found that only in Turkey has national identity remained the primary source of self-definition of the majority of respondents to a significant extent, as opposed to the idea of being attached to Europe.

In the other countries, those who see themselves as European to some extent in the near future outnumber those who expect to continue to identify themselves with their nationality only, though – just as in the Member States – very few respondents regard themselves as exclusively European (from 1 % in Malta, Bulgaria and Hungary, to 6 % in Slovakia).

60% of EU citizens associate their identity to some extent with being European; we find only 52% sharing this feeling in the Candidate Countries. There are six countries among current Member States and Candidate Countries, where national attachment exclusively determines the identity of the majority of the people; five of those are current members of the European Union. In the Candidate Region, Turkey was the only country where nearly 50% told us they would see themselves 'Turkish only' in the near future. (ANNEX TABLE 2.1A)



We find that people in Slovakia are most likely to feel European only (6%), followed by people in Latvia (4%), Estonia (4%), Slovenia (4%), and Turkey (4%). In all other countries, 3% or less of the population shares this feeling. When we include people who feel somewhat European, Slovakia tops the list at 67%, followed by Poland and Cyprus (both 59%). The four other countries where people who feel (to some extent) European are in the majority are Romania (56%), Malta (56%), Hungary (56%), and Slovenia (54%). As mentioned before, in Turkey (49%), national identity is clearly the prevailing sentiment.

The demographic analyses show that managers (71%), people who are still studying (70%), and those who left full-time education and are aged 20 or older (68%) are most likely to feel European to some extent. Fifty-four percent of men and 49% of women share this feeling.

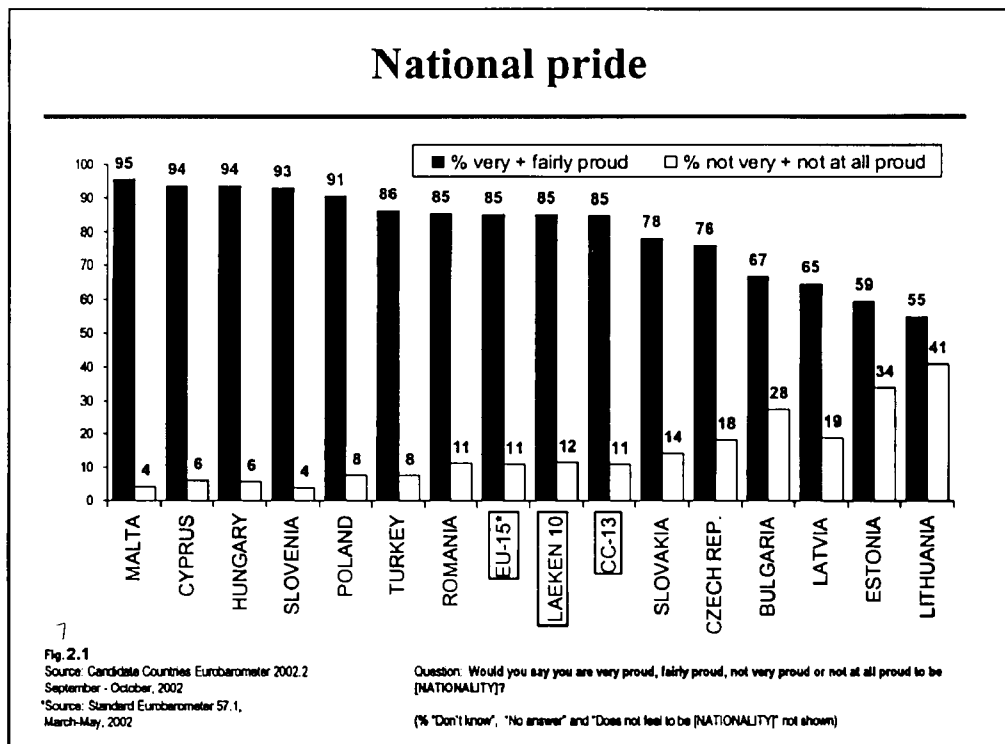
<sup>11</sup> EB54.1, Winter 2000, Chapter 2.2

People who left school before the age of 15 (52%), the self-employed (51%), the persons older than 55 years, and the house persons (both 49%) are most likely to identify with their own nationality.

The attitudinal analysis shows that 64% of people who regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing feel European to some extent (as do 18% of those who answered that their country's membership will be a bad thing). At the other extreme we find that 72% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing identify with their own nationality. (ANNEX TABLE 2.1B)

## 2.1 National pride

The following graph shows that the extent to which people are proud of their nationality varies greatly from country to country. On average, the levels of national pride in the Member States (83%) and in the Candidate Countries (85%) are very similar. People in Malta are most likely to feel proud (95%) and levels of national pride are also high in Cyprus (94%), in Hungary (94%), and in Slovenia (93%), whilst people in the Baltic region are least likely to share this view. (ANNEX TABLE 2.2A)

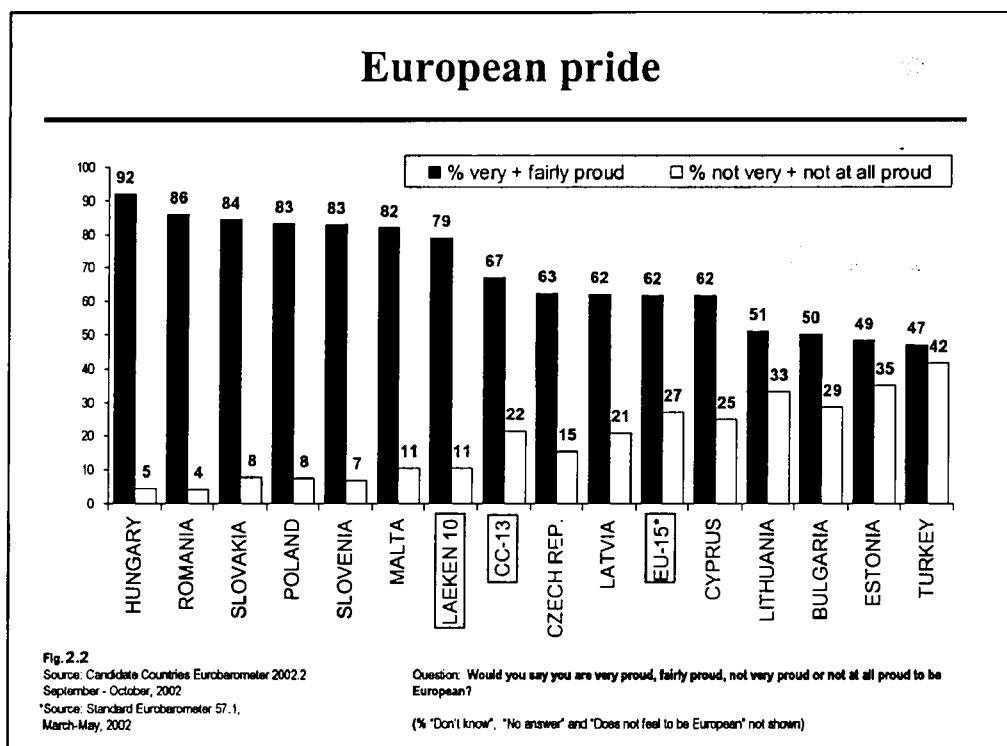


## 2.2 European pride

When asked about how proud people are to be European, levels of pride<sup>12</sup> vary considerably across the Candidate Region (67%), but are, on average, slightly higher than in the Member States (62%). Those who are proud to be European are most likely to be found in Hungary (92 %), followed by Romania (86%), Slovakia (84%), Poland (83%), Slovenia (83%), and Malta (82%). Levels of pride are lowest in Turkey (47%) but a little higher than in the previous wave (41%), in Estonia (49%), and Bulgaria (50%). But in all countries people who feel proud to be European outnumber those who do not feel proud. (ANNEX TABLE 2.3A)

Demographic analyses show significant differences along all demographical variables. Sixty-eight percent of men and 66 % of women are proud to be European, and 23% of men and 20% of women are not.

Education is an important determinant of people's pride in being European. Seventy-nine percent of people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older feel proud to be European, followed by 75% of people who are still studying, and 74% of people who were in education until 16 to 19 years of age. Those who left school before they reached the age of 15 are, at 55%, the educational group who are least likely to feel proud. Among the various occupational groups we find that managers are most likely to feel proud (78%). Self-employed people (59%) and house persons (50%) are least likely to feel proud. However, there is no demographic group with pride levels below 50%. (ANNEX TABLE 2.3B)



One might think that high levels of national pride would 'prevent' high levels of European pride, as though these sentiments are mutually exclusive. In fact, the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found a strong positive, a statistically significant correlation between the two feelings. In other words, a high level of national pride makes an individual more likely to be proud of being European as well<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> This is the sum of percentages of those who answered they are very proud and fairly proud to be European.

<sup>13</sup> Pearson correlation: 0.501, correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), and the Gamma Association Coefficient between the two ordinal variables is: 0.399, significant at 0.000 level.

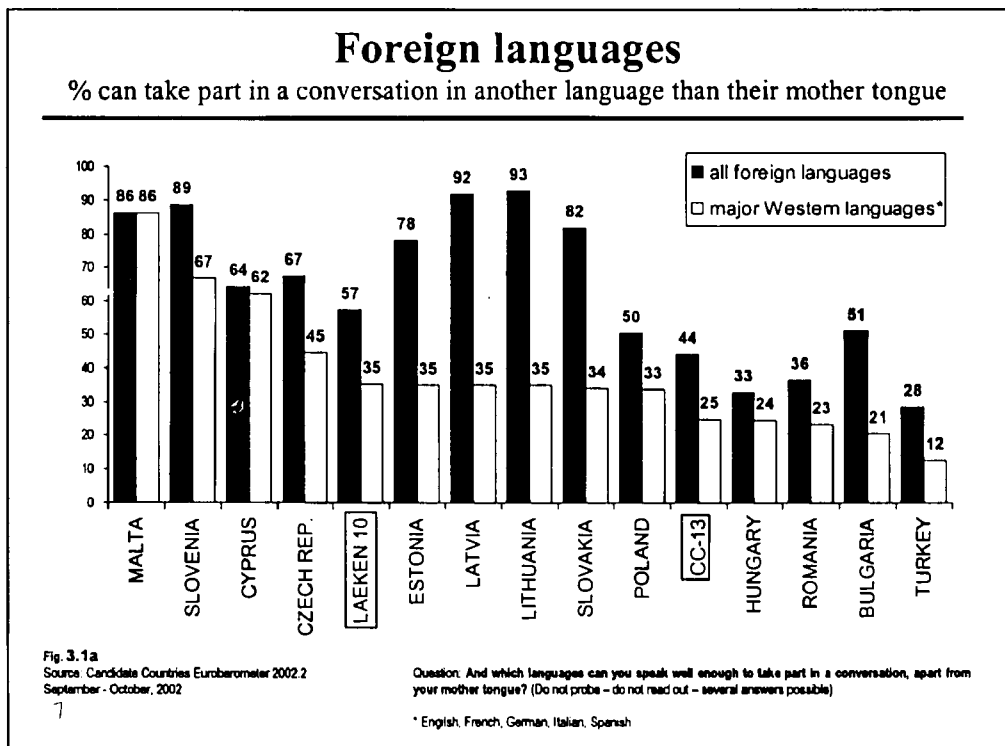
### 3. Contact with other countries, cultures

#### 3.1 Languages

##### Knowledge of foreign languages

Almost half of the Candidate Region's population can take part in a conversation in a language other than their mother tongue (44%), which is lower than the percentage from October 2001 (48%), but is marginally higher than what Eurobarometer found in the Member States<sup>14</sup> (47%). However, there is a significant difference in the composition of the known foreign languages in the Candidate Countries.

Two factors explain this high level of bi- or multilingualism. On the one hand, several nations in this region speak a Slavic language and these people can converse to some extent with other Slavic-speaking people with little difficulty (Slovenes, Slovaks, Czechs, Poles, and Bulgarians). On the other hand, there are large ethnic minorities in some of these countries, who speak the official language of their countries as a "second language".



Those newborn countries where, until recently, the official language was different from the present one, top the foreign-language ranking. The exception is Malta where English has been the official language, along with Maltese, for quite a while. At the very top of ranking of percentages of people who can take part in a conversation in foreign language we find citizens of Lithuania, a post-Soviet country with a large Russian minority (93%), followed by Latvia with similar characteristics (92%), and Slovenia, which seceded from Yugoslavia about 10 years ago (89%). And at the bottom of this ranking we find those countries whose native languages have no linguistic relatives in the region: Turkish speaking Turkey (only 28% can take part in a conversation in a foreign language), the Finno-Ugric Hungary (33%), and Romania, with her Latin language (36%).

It may be more enlightening to see the extent to which people living in the Candidate Countries are familiar with the major Western European languages. Overall, 25% of the

<sup>14</sup> EB55.1, Spring 2001, Chapter 5.2

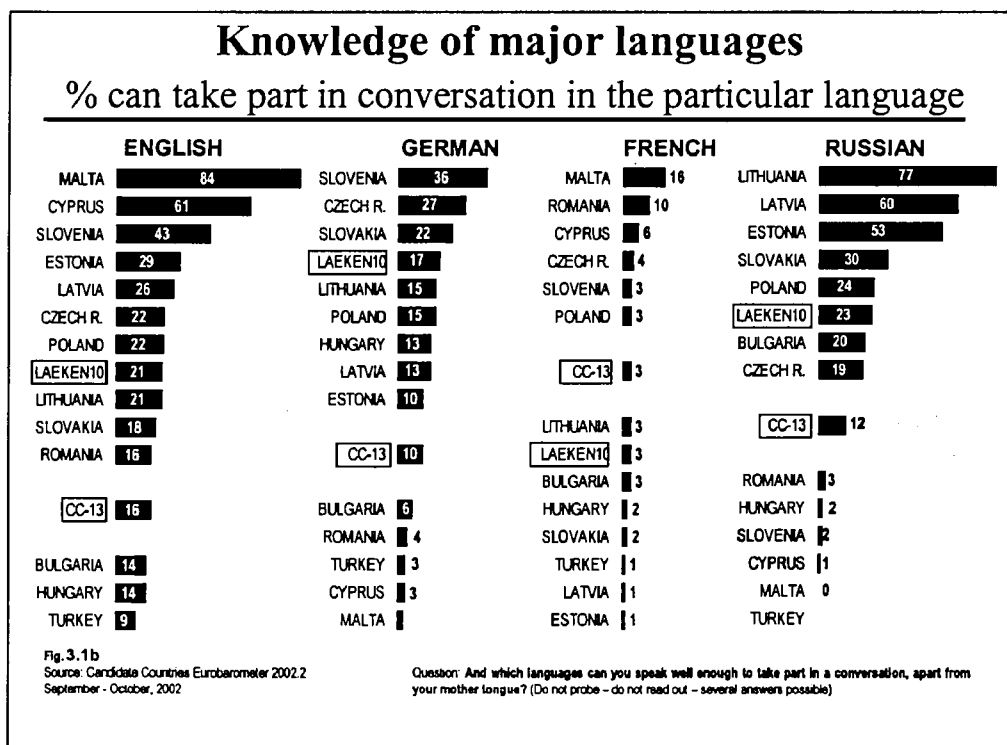
citizens of the Candidate Countries are able to converse in English, German, French, Italian, or Spanish. 86% of the 15 year old or older population in Malta can take part in a conversation in one of the Western languages. Slovenia has the second highest proportion of speakers of a Western European language — 67% of the adults and teenagers report that they can take part in a conversation in at least one of the five major Western languages. Cyprus (62%) and the Czech Republic (45%) follow. On the other hand, the Turkish are the least likely to speak one of the major Western languages (12%), followed by Bulgarians (21%), Romanians (23%), and Hungarians, of whom only one in four speak English, German, French, Spanish, or Italian.

On average, among the citizens of the Candidate Region, 16% can take part in a conversation in English, one in 10 speak German, 3% speak French, and 12% speak Russian. In terms of **English** knowledge, obviously Malta is in first place with 84% English proficiency, followed by Cyprus (61%), and Slovenia (43%). Relatively few people speak English in Turkey (9%), Hungary, and Bulgaria (both 14%).

**German** knowledge is the most widespread in Slovenia, with 36% of Slovenians speaking German well enough to take part in a conversation. The Czech Republic comes second (27%), and Slovakia third (22%). On the other hand, it is very difficult to use German in Malta (2%), Cyprus, or Turkey, where 2-3% of the people speak this language.

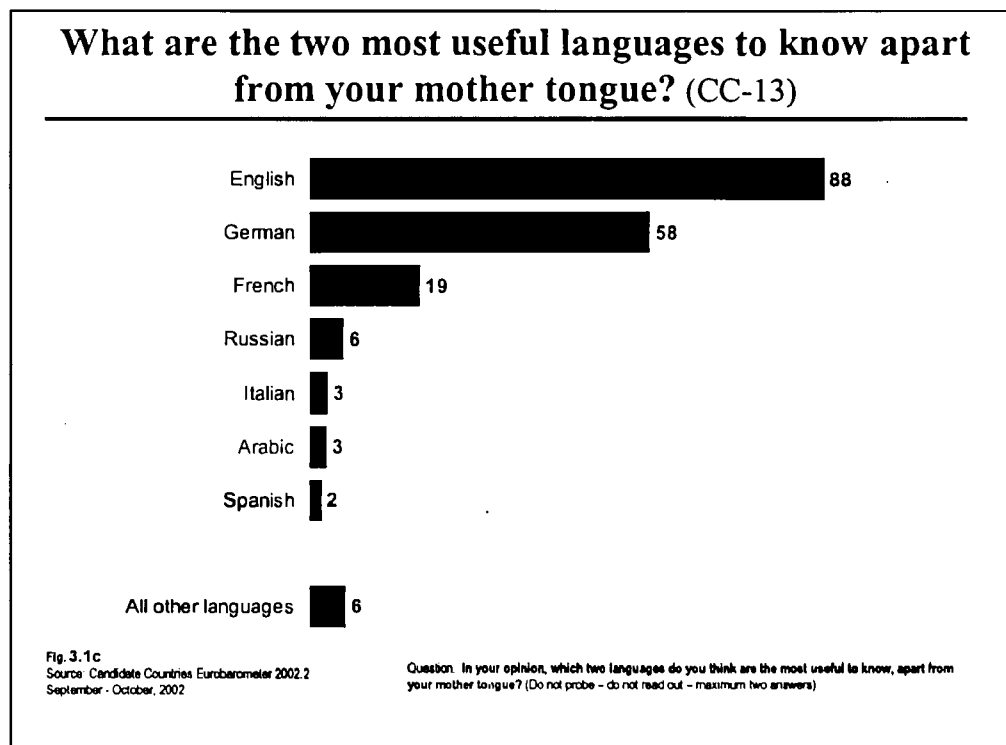
**French** is the least popular among these four languages in the Candidate Countries. The Maltese are the most likely to understand French, with 16% of the population speaking the language, followed by Romanians (10%). Six percent from Cyprus and 4% from the Czech Republic speak French. In Estonia, Latvia, and Turkey only 1% of our respondents said they were able to conduct a basic conversation in this language.

However, **Russian** speakers have a much better chance of being understood in the majority of the Candidate Countries. Even in the Laeken-10 group, Russian proficiency (23%) is marginally higher than English (21%). The regional average of Russian proficiency is not very high though, because in the two largest countries there are no, or just very few Russian speakers (Turkey and Romania), but in seven of the 13 countries surveyed we found that at least on in five people understand Russian. In the Baltic States, in particular, there is a very high level of Russian proficiency, with Lithuania being the first on the list (77%), followed by Latvia (60%), and Estonia (53%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.1)



### Which foreign languages are the most useful to know?

Having already noted that English is the most widely known foreign language, it is not surprising to find that it is also most widely considered to be the language that is most useful to know in addition to the mother tongue. Eighty-eight percent of respondents chose English as one of the two most useful languages. Russian, however, which is almost as widespread as English, was only mentioned by 6% as one of the most important foreign languages. Fifty-eight percent selected German, while 19% favoured French. Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found 3% of respondents said Arabic is one of the two most useful languages to know, followed Italian (3%), and ahead of Spanish (2%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.2)

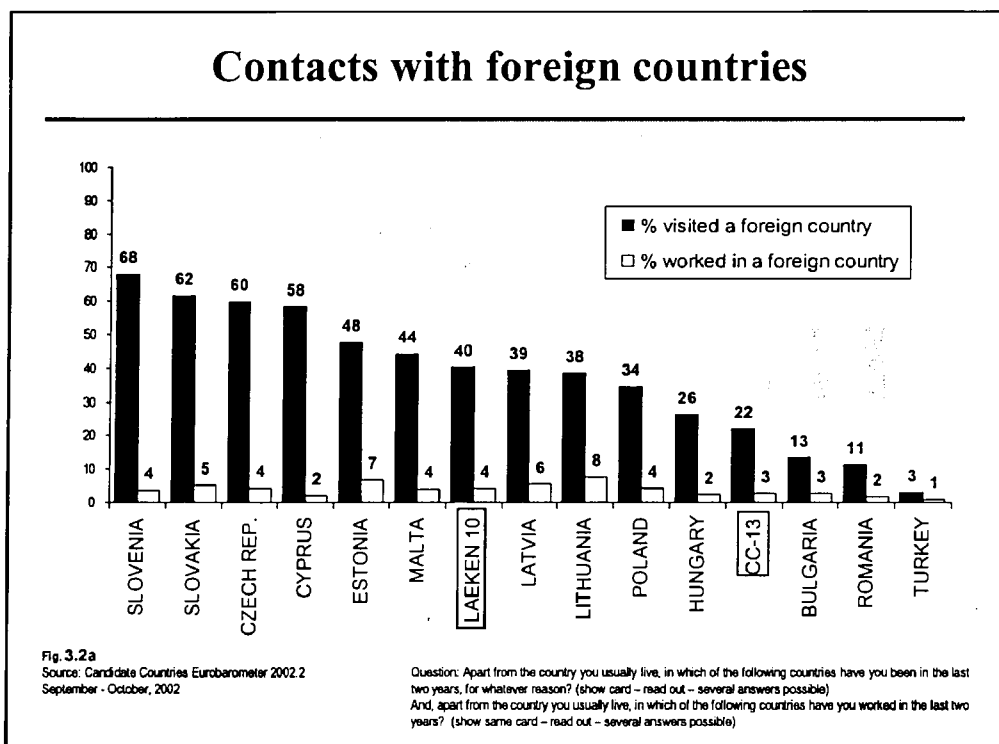


## 3.2 Contacts with foreign countries

7

While one in five citizens living in a Candidate Country visited at least one foreign country in the past two years (22%), the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found very few respondents who had worked in another country (3%). When we examine visits to other countries, we find large variations among the countries investigated. On the other hand, there is much less variation in patterns of past work-experience in foreign countries: the ratio of those who have been recently working abroad ranges from 1% to 8%. The highest proportions were found in Lithuania (8%), followed by Estonia (7%), Latvia (6%), and Slovakia (5%). On the other hand, only 1% of Turks, and 2% of Romanians, Hungarians, and Cypriots told us that they had worked abroad. In Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Malta and Poland this figure was 4%, and 3 % in Bulgaria.

Looking at visits to other countries, the ratios range from 3% in Turkey to 68% in Slovenia. Slovenians are followed by Slovaks (62%) and Czechs (60%), they are the most likely to have visited a foreign country in the past two years. Bulgarians (13%) and Romanians (11%) are, though to a lesser extent than the Turkish, not very likely to travel abroad. (ANNEX TABLE 3.3)



It is more likely that those who have been working abroad have been working in the European Union than in another Candidate Country. Four percent of Poles, Estonians, Lithuanians, Maltese, and Czechs had worked in one of the Member States of the European Union in the past two years.

**Table 3.2 Work experience abroad**

	% worked in the EU	% worked in another Candidate Country		% worked in the EU	% worked in another Candidate Country
LITHUANIA	4	1	SLOVAKIA	2	3
POLAND	4	0	BULGARIA	2	0
ESTONIA	4	1	CC-13	2	0
MALTA	4	0	CYPRUS	2	0
CZECH REP.	4	1	HUNGARY	2	0
LATVIA	3	1	ROMANIA	1	0
SLOVENIA	3	1	TURKEY	1	0

If we investigate foreign visits in the same breakdown, we find that some countries are significantly more likely to send visitors to the Member States than to other countries.

Slovenia tops the ranking of EU visits as well: 65% of the Slovenian teenager and adult population have visited the European Union in the past two years. The Cypriots (57%) and the Czechs (48%) are also rather likely to have travelled in the EU lately. On the other hand the well-travelled Slovaks are more likely to have visited another Candidate Country than the European Union (52% visited another CC but only 31% the EU). Similarly, in two of the Baltic States, travellers were more likely to have visited countries in the Candidate Region than in the EU (Lithuania: 33% CC versus 18% EU; Latvia: 35% CC versus 16% EU). Maltese and Cypriots are also relatively frequent travellers, but they travel mainly to the EU (57% and 41% respectively) and rarely visit another Candidate Country (7% - 7%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.4)

## Visits to foreign countries

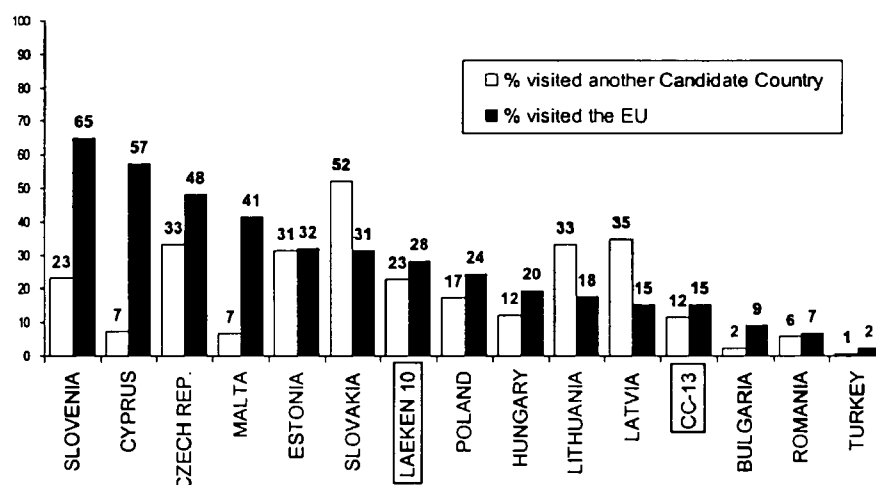


Fig. 3.2b

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September - October, 2002

Question: Apart from the country you usually live, in which of the following countries have you been in the last two years, for whatever reason? (show card - read out - several answers possible)

Among those who visited an EU country in the past two years, Germany was the most likely destination: 8%, half of those who visited an EU country in the past two years, visited Germany (as well). It is followed by Austria (4%) and Italy (4%). Portugal, Ireland, Luxemburg, Finland, and Sweden are the least popular destinations: each of these countries was visited by less than 1% of respondents in the past two years.

## Visits to the European Union

### % visited the particular country (CC-13)

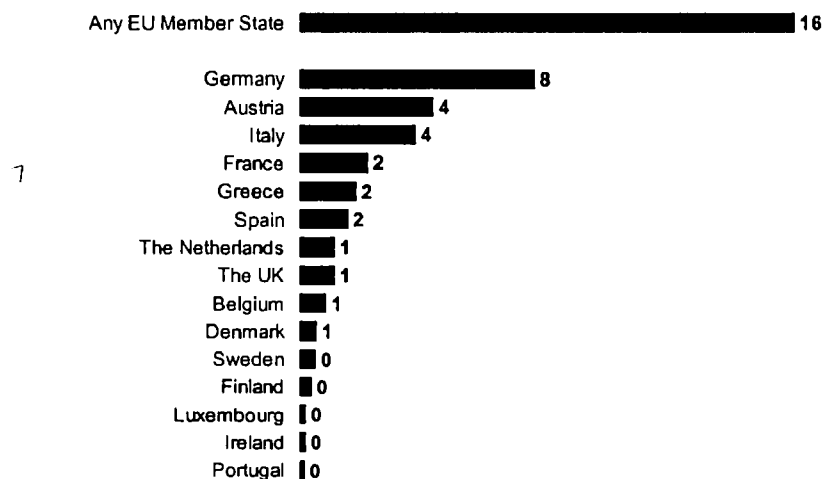


Fig. 3.2c

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September - October, 2002

Question: Apart from the country you usually live, in which of the following countries have you been in the last two years, for whatever reason? (show card - read out - several answers possible)

### 3.3 Tolerance towards other people

#### Are people of other races, nationalities, religions disturbing?

One of the most important developments of building Europe is the increased ability of people belonging to different cultures, religions, or races to travel across national borders, and to change residence within the European Union. Many citizens see this as important progress, but others consider its effects dangerous, or simply uncomfortable. Candidate Countries Eurobarometer measured to what extent citizens tolerate coexistence with people belonging to other races, nationalities, or religions.

To do that we have asked our respondents:

*Some people are disturbed by the opinions, customs, and way of life of people different from themselves.*

- a) Do you personally find the presence of people of another nationality disturbing in your daily life?*
- b) And do you find the presence of people of another race disturbing?*
- c) And do you find the presence of people of another religion disturbing?*

Of course, our culture does not favour expressing xenophobic and intolerant views, so we can't believe that we capture the real extent of racial, national, and religious intolerance in the societies of the Candidate Region. But comparing the results for the three groups and for each of the countries, we have a comparative measure that ranks the nations according to their level of tolerance.

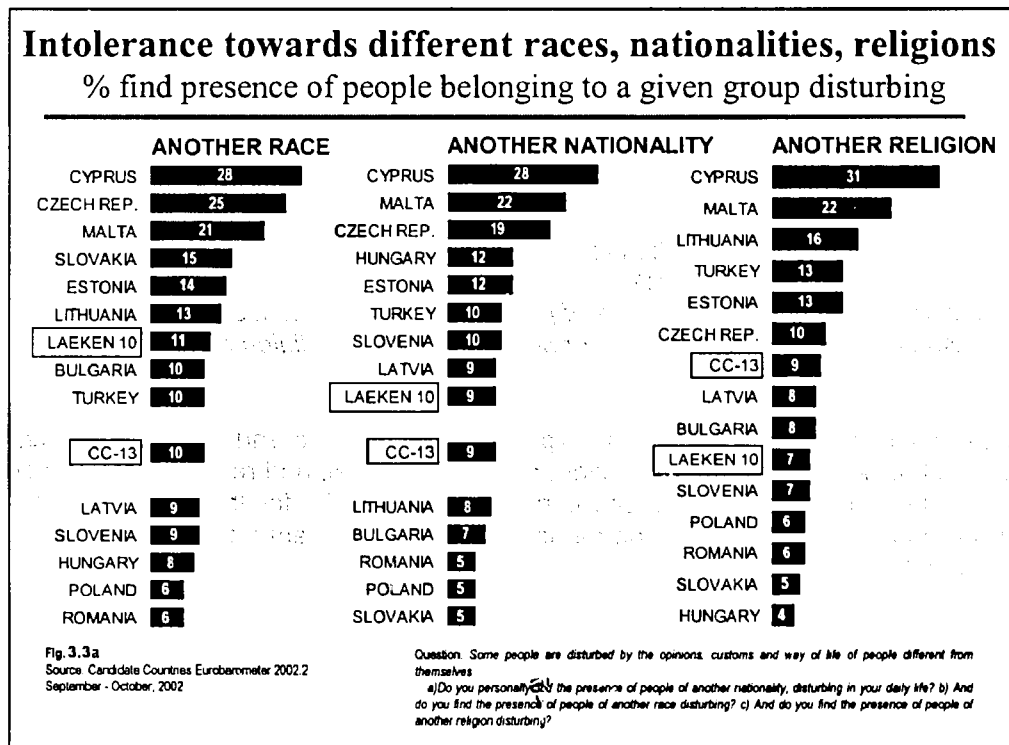
**Table 3.3 Levels of intolerance in the Candidate Region**  
(averages disturbed by people of other races, nations, religions, nationalities)

COUNTRY	%	COUNTRY	%
CYPRUS	29	LATVIA	9
MALTA	21	BULGARIA	8
CZECH REP.	18	SLOVENIA	8
ESTONIA	13	HUNGARY	8
LITHUANIA	12	SLOVAKIA	8
TURKEY	11	POLAND	6
CC 13	9	ROMANIA	6

We find that our Cypriot respondents are the most likely to express their discomfort towards people belonging to other cultures or races, followed by the Maltese and Czech citizens. On the other hand, Romanians, Poles, and Slovaks are either more tolerant, or the taboos regarding this issue are stronger than they are in the other Candidate Countries.  
(ANNEX TABLE 3.5A)

There is no significant difference in intolerance according to the targeted group; for the three groups about the same proportion of people (9-10% on the CC-13 level) express intolerant attitudes. This is true for the countries that express the highest (Cyprus, Malta, Estonia) and lowest levels of intolerance as well (Romania, Poland, Slovenia).

But certain countries show a strong hierarchy in this respect. An example would be the Czech Republic, where one in four citizens, 25%, 'are disturbed' by people of different races, 19% by people of another nationality, and only 10% by people belonging to another religion. Hungary is another country where intolerance has a hierarchy, but Hungarians say they are the most disturbed not by people of another race (8%), but by people of another nationality (12%). Only four percent of Hungarians say that people from other religions disturb them. In Slovakia, citizens are far more intolerant of people belonging to other nationalities (15%) than to different races or religions (5% each). Finally, Lithuanians serve as an example of a nation where religious intolerance is the strongest (16%), followed by racial (13%), and national intolerance to decreasing extent (8%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.5)



## Are there too many foreigners in the country?

Fourteen percent on the CC-13 level, and 18% in the Laeken-10 group, say there are. In Cyprus, where in fact the proportion of foreign citizens is very high compared to other countries in Europe, 81% people say there are too many foreigners in their country.

In Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania, Turkey, and Latvia the majority does not believe that there are many foreigners in the country. The majority opinion in most countries is that there are many, but not *too* many, foreigners. This tolerant attitude is the most widespread in Hungary (47%), Slovenia (45%), Malta, and Slovakia (43% both). (ANNEX TABLE 3.6A)

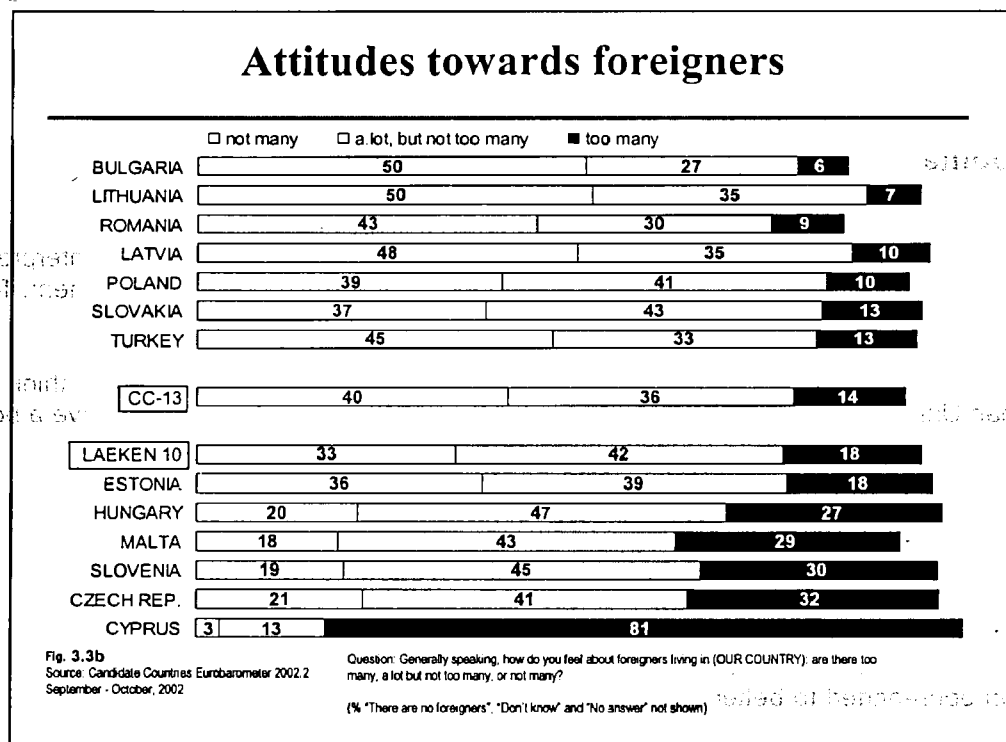
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September - October, 2002

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There is a surprisingly low variation of the judgement of the numbers of foreigners in the country as too many, many, or not many. The analysis of the economic activity scale shows some difference; while only 9% of the managers think that there are too many foreigners in their country, 17% of retired people and manual workers share this opinion.

Looking at our attitudinal groups at the same time is enlightening. While only 12% of those who think their country's EU membership would be a good thing complain about having too many foreigners in their country, 23% of those who regard their country's future European Union membership as a bad thing say there are too many foreigners in their country. (ANNEX TABLE 3.6B)

## 4. Attitudes towards the European Union

This chapter introduces the reader to the general sentiments and attitudes of the Candidate Countries towards the EU. It looks at the different meanings of the European Union to the Candidate Countries, and the meanings of being a *citizen* of the European Union. Later, we will look at the main trend-indicators of support for the European Union in the Candidate Countries. We will report on the image of the EU, the people's feelings towards the European Union — does it conjure up a positive or negative image for those who live in the Candidate Countries? Levels of support for European Union membership are discussed here, along with the perceived benefit of EU membership. The chapter also analyses people's trust in the European Union, and in nine of its institutions and bodies. It reports on support for joint EU decision-making, and the expected and desired future role of the European Union in these countries.

### 4.1 Spontaneous image and meaning of the EU

In this subchapter, we examine the context under which the European Union is interpreted in the Candidate Countries, i.e. what does membership of the European Union mean for the people of the candidate region.

First we will look at the unaided responses — what comes to mind when people think of the European Union. Then we look at how these thoughts add up; whether people have a positive or a negative image of the European Union as a whole. We will also investigate how people see certain aspects of the European Union.

#### What comes to mind when people think of the European Union

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer asked the respondents to tell us what their first thoughts were when they had to say something about the European Union. We left this question open-ended to better explore the underlying structure of opinions about the EU. We collected almost 20,000 verbatim statements from the 13 countries, and grouped these into 20 substantive answer categories, as follows:

**Table 4.1a Categories applied in the analysis of open-ended questions**

Positive categories	Negative categories	Neutral categories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integration helps</li> <li>▪ Economically positive</li> <li>▪ Unspecified positive statements based on emotions or general image perception ("General positive")</li> <li>▪ "Bright future"</li> <li>▪ Enhanced (military) security</li> <li>▪ Travelling, visa, movement of labour</li> <li>▪ Issues, policies – positive</li> <li>▪ Other, positive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Economically negative, protectionism, unspecified negative emotions, hostile statements</li> <li>▪ Hate speech, unspecified negative statement</li> <li>▪ Loss of political independence</li> <li>▪ "Colonization"</li> <li>▪ Issues, policies - negative</li> <li>▪ Identity issues, nationalistic or xenophobic attitudes</li> <li>▪ Sceptical about accession</li> <li>▪ Sceptical about benefits</li> <li>▪ Other, negative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Factual or neutral statements</li> <li>▪ Country-specific issues</li> <li>▪ Other, undecided (statements that can hold both positive or negative meanings)</li> </ul>

## Things coming to people's mind when thinking of EU

CC-13 – multiple answers, % of all cases

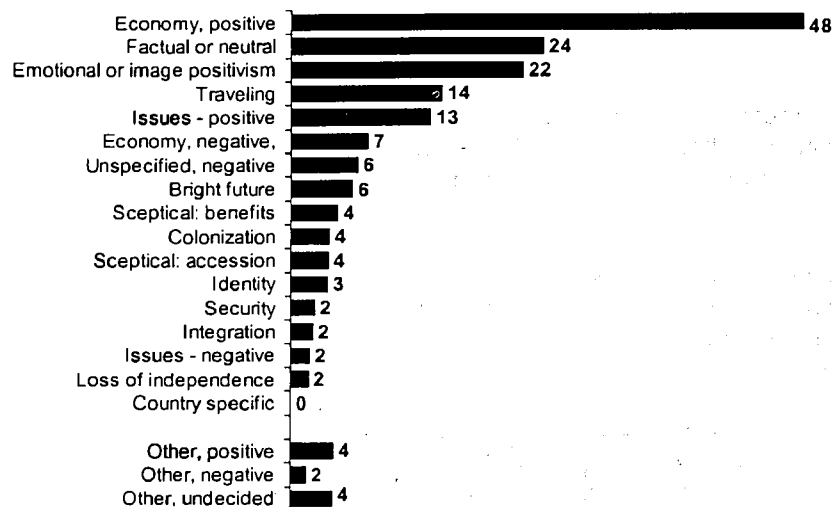


Fig. 4.1.a

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: Taking everything into consideration, what will the European Union have brought in ten years' time for the European citizens? (Show card – read out – several answers possible)

The majority of people in the Candidate Countries have a positive image of the Union, mainly for economic reasons. The Union is seen as the source of prosperity and the guarantee of richness. The five most frequent answer categories are positive or neutral. The most frequent negative answer category ("Economy negative, protectionism") was mentioned only by 6% of the respondents. Forty percent of all respondents, when asked for their first thoughts about the European Union, came up with a statement expressing **positive expectations regarding the economy of their own country**, 20% of the respondents gave us at least one **neutral, factual response** (e.g. the flag, enlargement), and 18% responded with **general positive statements** (saying, for instance, that the EU is was a "good thing").

## Top-of-mind reactions about the European Union

(in % of all responses, by country)

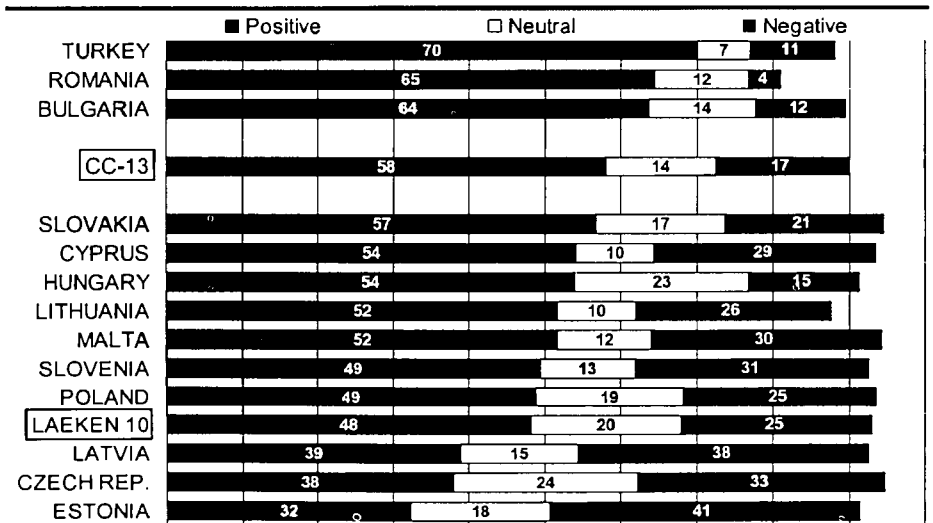


Fig. 4.1.b

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: Taking everything into consideration, what will the European Union have brought in ten years' time for the European citizens? (Show card – read out – several answers possible)

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

More than half of all collected responses (58%) were positive on average in all 13 countries. Seventeen percent were negative statements. If we look at respondents instead of responses, we find that 94% of people living in a Candidate Country had a positive concept of the European Union when asked for a top-of-mind response, and only 28% gave us a statement with a negative connotation.

The Turkish are the most likely react positively when asked to think about the EU (70% of all responses are positive), followed by the Romanians (65%), and the Bulgarians (64%). We find the highest ratio of negative responses in Estonia (41%), Latvia (38%), and the Czech Republic (33%).

The next table shows the three categories that Candidate Countries Eurobarometer used to classify the verbatim responses, and were mentioned the most in each Candidate Country. The **Economy, positive** category tops the list in 10 of the 13 Candidate Countries and takes third place in one other country (Cyprus). However, the Czech Republic and Estonia doesn't make the top three. The **Factual, neutral** category tops the list in two Candidate Countries, and comes in second or third place in eight countries. It does not make the top three in Cyprus, Malta, and Turkey. **Economy negative, protectionism** tops the list in Cyprus, and ranks second or third in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, and Malta. It is not among the top three in Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey. The **General, positive** category does not have top ranking anywhere, but reaches the second place in four countries. We find "Travelling" among the top three in five countries. Malta and Slovenia are the only countries where "Bright future" ranks in the top three.

**Table 4.1b Three most frequent top-of-mind thoughts about the European Union**  
(%, by country)

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
Economy, positive	19	Economy, positive	11
Emotional or image positivism	8	Economy, negative, protectionism	7
Factual or neutral	8	Bright future	4
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
Economy, negative, protectionism	10	Economy, positive	12
Issues - positive	9	Factual or neutral	12
Economy, positive	7	Emotional or image positivism	8
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
Factual or neutral	14	Economy, positive	12
Traveling	9	Emotional or image positivism	10
Economy, negative, protectionism	7	Factual or neutral	5
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
Factual or neutral	7	Economy, positive	12
Economy, negative, protectionism	7	Factual or neutral	8
Traveling	5	Traveling	7
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
Economy, positive	17	Economy, positive	7
Factual or neutral	12	Bright future	5
Traveling	4	Factual or neutral	5

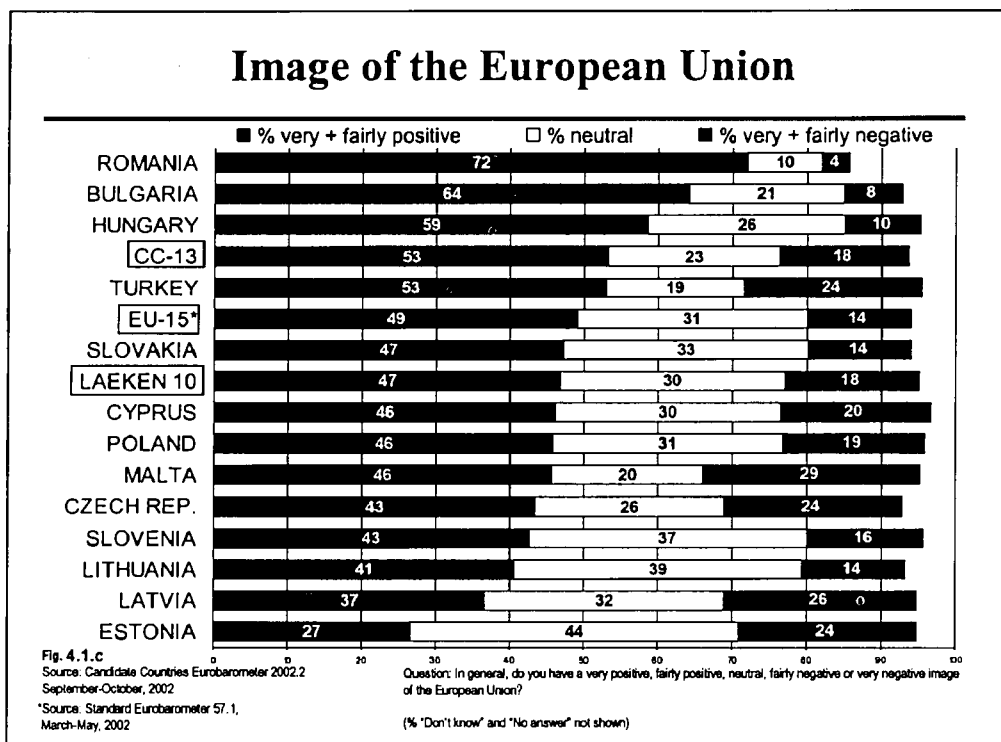
Latvia		Turkey	
Economy, positive	8	Economy, positive	16
Factual or neutral	7	Issues - positive	7
Economy, negative, protectionism	5	Emotional or image positivism	5
Lithuania			
Economy, positive	9		
Traveling	7		
Factual or neutral	5		

## Image of the European Union

The following question provides an indication of people's emotive stance towards the European Union:

*In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative image?*

On average, 53% of Candidate Country citizens have a positive image of the European Union (of which 17% view it 'very positively'). This is four percentage points higher than the level Eurobarometer found within the European Union<sup>15</sup> (49%). Twenty-three percent view the EU in a neutral way. Only 18% say that the EU conjures up a negative image, of whom 5% feel very negatively.



As the graph above shows, more than half of the people in Romania (72%), Bulgaria (64%), Hungary (59%), and Turkey (53%) have a positive image of the EU. The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer did not find any country in which the majority view of the EU is negative (although Estonia is close). The worst image was found in Malta, where the population is split with 46% feeling positive, a fifth (20%) feeling neutral, and almost a third (29%) feeling negative. Estonia is also split, but has many fewer respondents on the positive or negative side. It is in Estonia that the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found the highest proportion of those for whom the EU conjures up a neutral image (44%), followed by Lithuania (39%), and Slovenia (37%). Accordingly, these countries do not score high on the positive side (27%, 41%, and respective 43%), although the number of those who view the EU positively outscore those who view it negatively. (ANNEX TABLE 4.1A)

An analysis of the various demographic groups in the population shows that 68% of those who are still studying say that the EU conjures up a positive image. Sixty-six percent of managers and 63% of the youngest age group share this feeling. At 44%, the people aged 55 or older are the least likely to share this view. Besides the oldest age group, less than 50% of

<sup>15</sup> Standard Eurobarometer 57.1, March-May, 2002

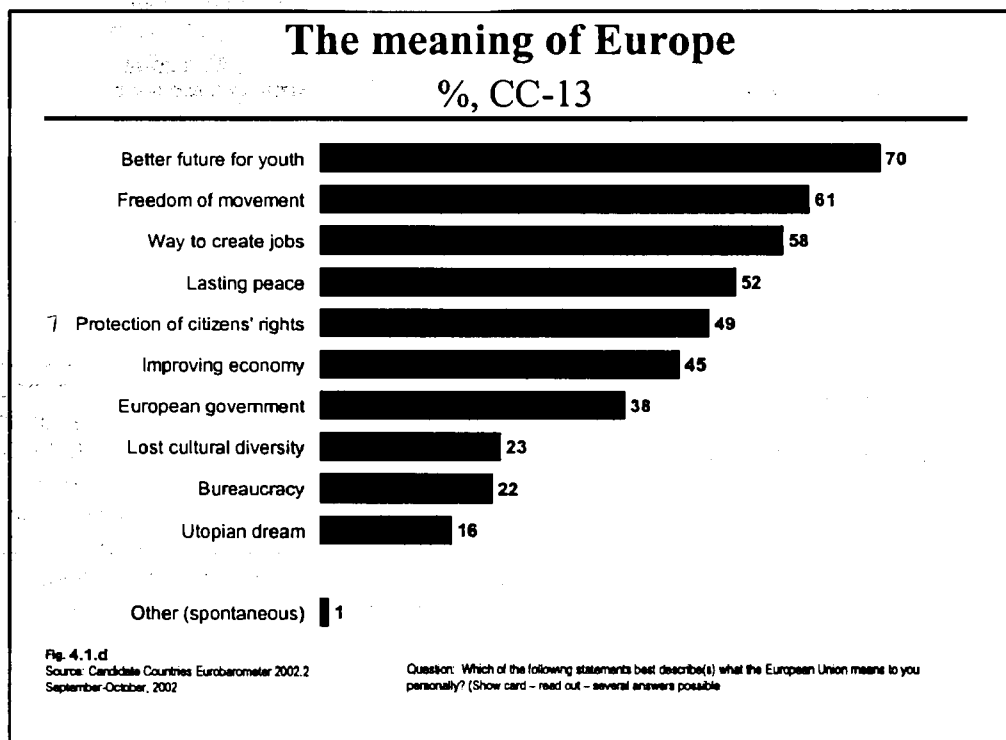
the following groups have a positive view of the EU: retired persons (45%), those who have finished their education up to 15 years (47%), and those from rural settlements or villages (49%).

Furthermore, as one would expect, most people who support their country's EU membership have a positive image (77%) of the EU. Conversely, 80% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing have a negative image. (ANNEX TABLE 4.1B)

## Meaning of the European Union

The citizens of Candidate Countries were shown a card with 10 different statements about the European Union and were asked which one of these statements best described what the Union meant to them personally. Seventy percent said that the EU is a 'way to create a better future for young people'. Freedom of movement was the second most important meaning of the EU — 61% of our respondents chose this statement as the one that best describes what the EU means for them personally. Better future for youth is among the top three mentions in all but Cyprus, and freedom of movement is among the top three, except in Hungary and Romania.

More than half (58%) of the people living in the Candidate Region agreed that the EU is a way to create jobs. This statement ranks among the top three in Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Turkey. Fifty-two percent of the respondents told us that they see the EU as the guarantee of lasting peace in Europe. Relatively few, one in five, respondents said that the EU is a risk to the preservation of cultural diversity in Europe (23%), or that the EU is just a big bureaucratic organization (22%). Finally, just over one in 10 respondents agreed that the EU is just a utopian idea (16%). The EU means 'European government' only for 38% of the Candidate Countries' citizens. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2)



## Meaning of being a citizen of the European Union

Another question examined awareness of the rights that accompany EU citizenship. Freedom of movement is the most widely known liberty available to the European citizen (with 72% mentioning it in the Candidate Countries).

Sixty-nine percent of people living in the Candidate Region named the ability to study anywhere in the Member States. In the Candidate Countries, more than half of the people surveyed agreed that freedoms enjoyed by European citizen are the right to move permanently to another Member State (68%), and the right of access to healthcare and social care in any of the Member States (58%). Relatively few are aware that EU citizens can vote in elections (local, national, or European) wherever they permanently reside (31%, 30%, and 32%, respectively).

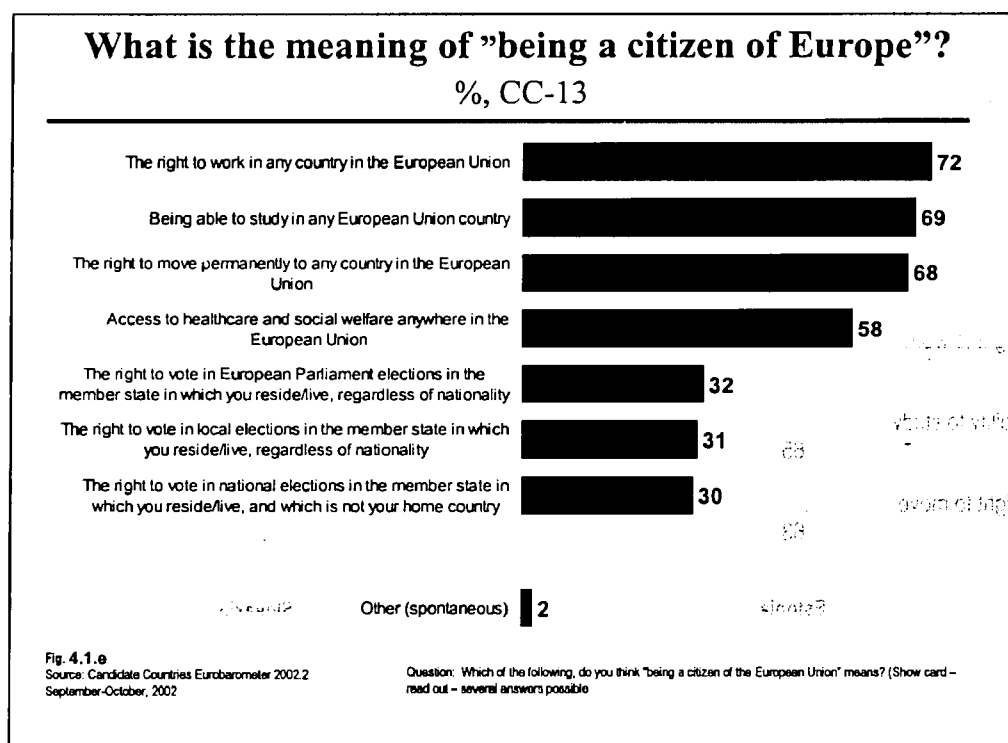


Table 4.1c on the next page shows the three most frequently mentioned rights of European citizens in each country. **The right to work** tops the list in eight of the 13 Candidate Countries, comes in second place in four countries, and comes third in one other country. This means that it ranks within the top three responses in each country. **The right to study anywhere within the Union** category tops the list in four Candidate Countries, comes in second or third place in nine countries – so, this is also mentioned among the top three from the list in all countries. **The right to move permanently** tops the list in Turkey, and comes in second and third places in nine other countries, except for Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Slovenia. (ANNEX TABLE 4.3)

**Table 4.1c Three most frequently mentioned rights of the European citizen**

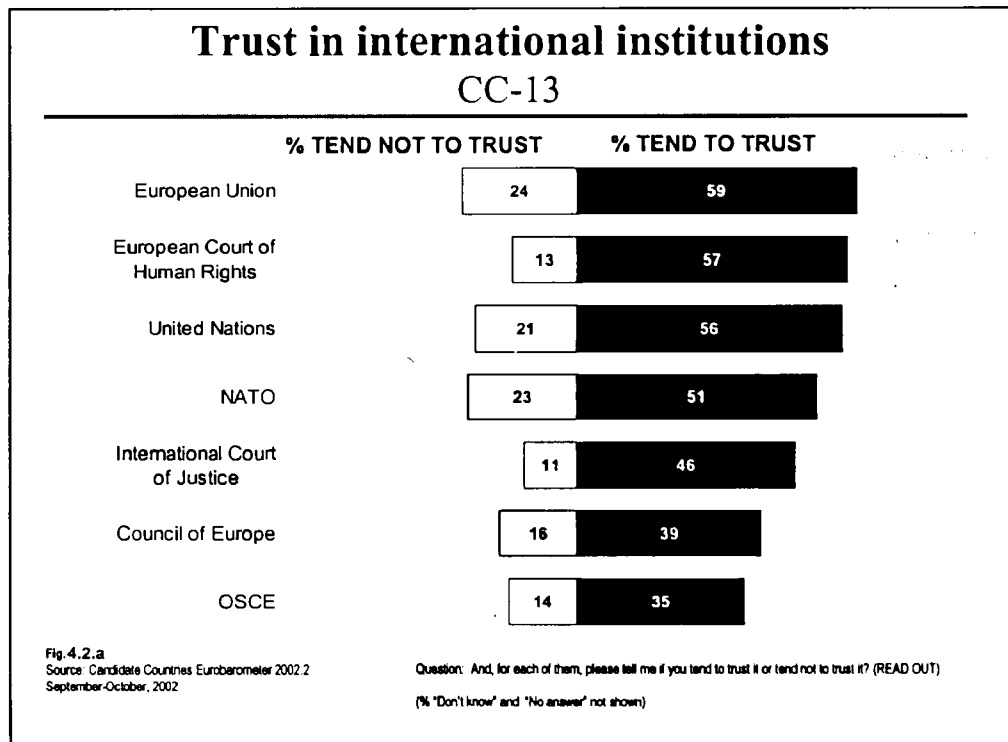
<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
Right to work	71%	Right to work	64%
Ability to study	59	Ability to study	63
Access to welfare, healthcare	55	Right to move	61
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
Ability to study	85%	Right to work	67%
Right to work	83	Ability to study	67
Right to move	81	Right to move	64
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
Right to work	69%	Right to work	69%
Ability to study	65	Right to move	68
Right to move	63	Ability to study	62
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
Right to work	82%	Right to work	79%
Ability to study	81	Ability to study	74
Right to move	67	Access to welfare, healthcare	53
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
Right to work	80%	Ability to study	63%
Ability to study	77	Access to welfare, healthcare	57
Right to move	67	Right to work	56

	Latvia		Turkey
Ability to study	73%	Right to move	75%
Right to work	71	Right to work	73
Right to move	63	Ability to study	71

	Lithuania
Ability to study	75%
Right to work	73
Right to move	60

## 4.2 Trust in the European Union and its institutions

If we look at the raw results, the European Union is the most trusted international or supra-governmental organization in the Candidate Countries. One in six citizens in the Candidate Region trusts the European Union (59%), 57% trust the European Court of Human Rights, and 56% trust the United Nations. Half of the population from Candidate Regions trusts NATO (51%).



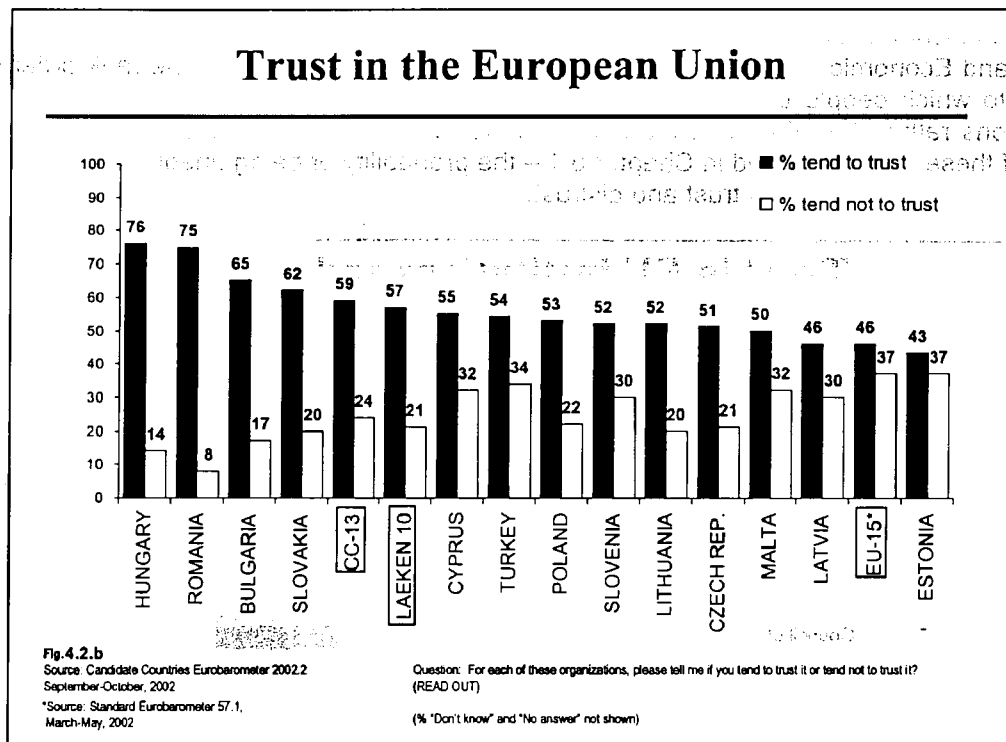
However, many respondents are not aware of many of these institutions, and accordingly, are likely to say that they do not know if they trust them or not. (About awareness of EU, international organizations, and European institutions and bodies, see Chapter 5.1.) Filtering out this effect<sup>16</sup>, we find that, with 62% net percentage difference, the European Court of Human Rights is the most trusted institution in the candidate region, followed closely by the International Court of Justice (61% net percentage difference). The United Nations (45%), OSCE (43%), the European Union (42%), and the Council of Europe (41%) are ahead of NATO (38%) among the listed institutions. (ANNEX TABLE 4.5)

<sup>16</sup> To do so, we analyze the net difference as the percentage of meaningful answers. For example, if an institution is trusted by 20% and not trusted by 10% (the rest have no opinion), then the net percentage difference is  $((20-10)/(20+10)) \times 100 = 33$ . If trust is 50% and mistrust is 30% (so the net difference is higher than in the previous case), the formula will produce a relatively smaller net percentage difference  $((50-30)/(50+30)) \times 100 = 25$ .

If trust is 30% and mistrust is 50% (i.e. higher levels of mistrust than of trust), then the net percentage difference will be negative  $((30-50)/(30+50)) \times 100 = -25$ .

## Trust levels in the European Union

The European Union retains relatively high trust levels in the Candidate Countries, but many citizens lack an opinion. Overall trust level has not changed compared to autumn 2001; 59% of people living in Candidate Countries trust the European Union. In the Laeken-10 group, the average trust level is not dramatically different from the larger region (57%). In the Candidate Countries, 17% of all respondents could not decide if they trusted the European Union or not. Within the EU, the level of trust towards the EU is lower (46% tend to trust and 37% tend not to trust it).



Country-by-country analyses show large variations between the Candidate Countries. People in Hungary and Romania are most likely to trust the European Union (76% and 75%), with more than six in 10 of the citizens of Bulgaria and Slovakia (65% and 62%) sharing this view. More than half of the public in seven countries trust the European Union (from 50% in Malta to 55% in Cyprus). People from Estonia (37%) and Turkey (34%) are most likely not to trust the EU, followed by people in Malta (32%), Cyprus (32%), Latvia (30%), and Slovenia (30%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.4A)

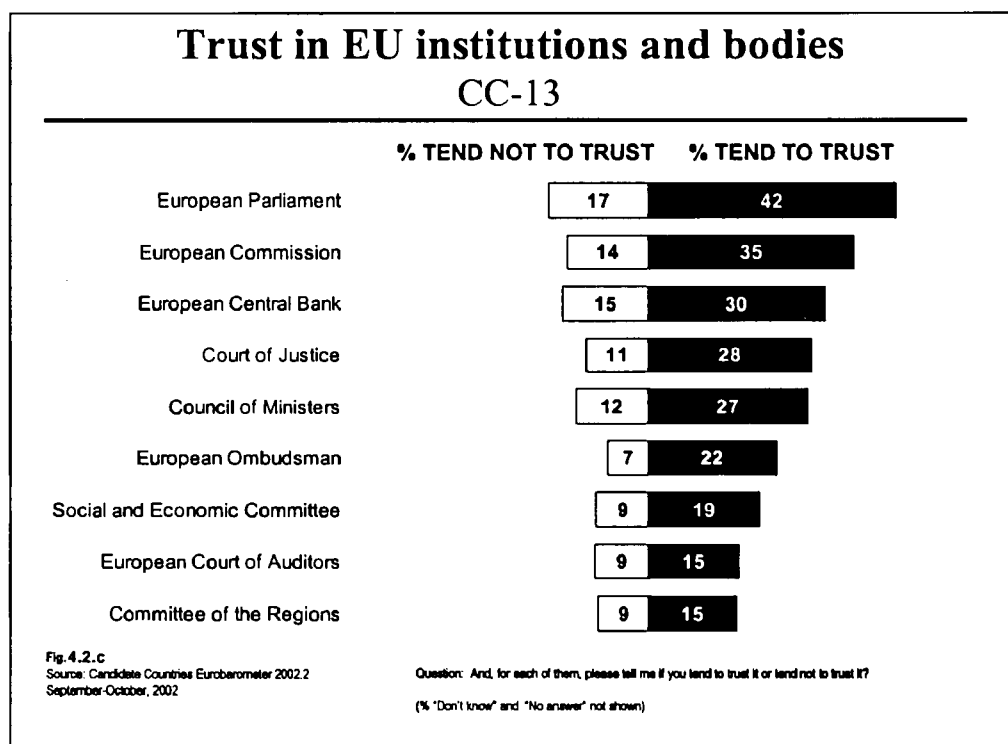
Twenty-nine percent of Lithuanians, 28% of the Czech, and 24% of Poles can't tell if they trust the EU or not, and on average 22% of the Laeken-10 citizens have trouble formulating an opinion on this question.

Demographic analyses show that men are more likely than women to both trust and to lack trust in the EU, with women more likely to lack an opinion. The two youngest age groups are significantly more likely (56% and 53% respectively) to trust the European Union than older people are (43%). Among the various educational groups we find that people who are still studying (60%) and people with the most education (55%) are most likely to trust the EU, while only 45% of people who left school before the age of 15 say that they trust it. At 56%, managers represent the occupational group that is most likely to trust the EU, while self-employed people (43%) and retired people (45%) are most likely to lack trust in the European Union.

Furthermore, the analyses show that 67% of people who regard their country's membership as a good thing trust the European Union, while 78% of those who regard it as a bad thing say they tend not to trust it. (ANNEX TABLE 4.4B)

### Trust levels in the institutions and bodies of the European Union

The survey has investigated trust levels towards nine of the European Union's institutions and bodies<sup>17</sup>. The public is most likely to trust the European Parliament (42%), followed by the European Commission (35%), and the European Central Bank (30%). People are least likely to trust the Committee of the Regions (15%) and the European Court of Auditors (15%). The Social and Economic Committee is trusted by 19% of the respondents. The rank order of the extent to which people trust these institutions and bodies reflects their awareness of these institutions rather than the different confidence levels. Since many people are not aware of most of these – as discussed in Chapter 5.1 – the probability of being unable to decide is very high, at the expense of both trust and distrust.



Once again, we apply the calculation introduced a few paragraphs above to examine trust in international institutions. The rank order by net percentage difference between the proportions of those who tend to trust and tend not to trust these institutions puts the European Ombudsman at the top (with +52 net percentage difference), followed by the Court of Justice (+45% net percentage difference), the European Commission (+44% net percentage difference), and the European Parliament (+43% net percentage difference). The net percentage difference for the European Central Bank is +35%, for the Council of Ministers it is +37%, for the Social and Economic Committee it is +36%, and for the Committee of Regions it is +28%. Finally the European Court of Auditors has a net percentage difference of +26%.

The following table ranks the 13 Candidate Countries according to the extent to which they trust the nine listed institutions on average. In this respect Hungary leads the Candidate Region — the nine institutions on average claim 36% confidence among Hungarians. This score is also relatively high in Romania (33%), Slovenia (32%), and in Cyprus (31%) as well. On the other hand, the Czech, Turkish, Latvians, Estonians, and Lithuanians have the lowest

<sup>17</sup> The question asks about the extent to which people trust these institutions. Chapter 5.1 reports on whether respondents have ever heard of the institution in question.

average trust in EU institutions (from 20% in the Czech Republic to 23% in Lithuania). In the Candidate Region these institutions have a 26% average trust level. (ANNEX TABLE 4.6)

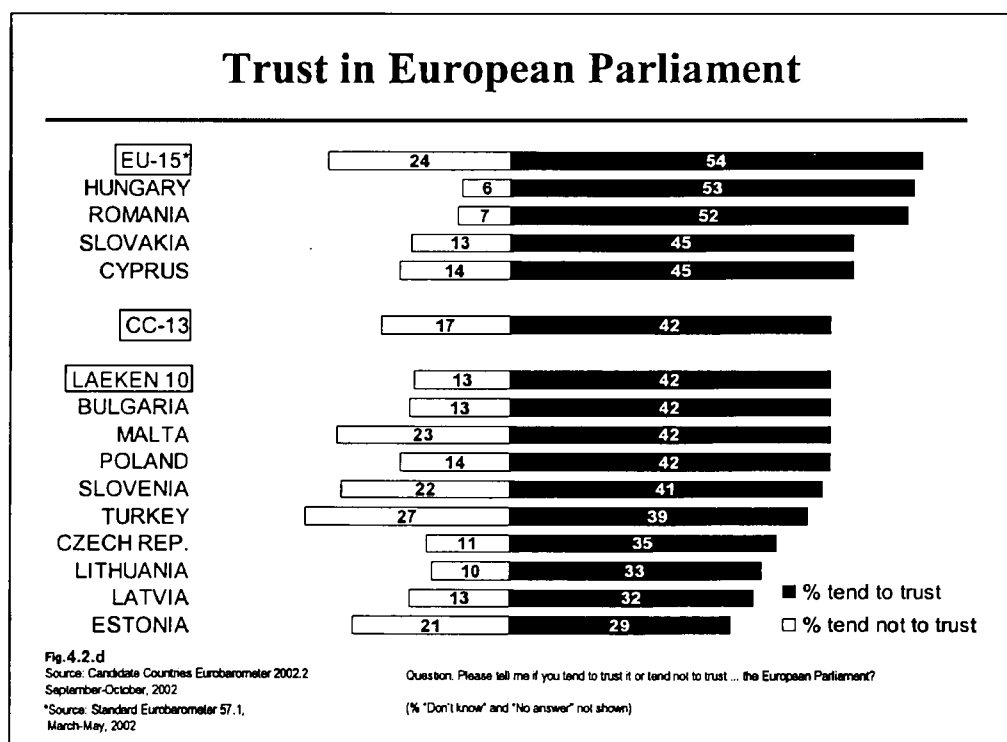
**Table 4.2 Trust in the institutions and bodies of the European Union**  
(Average trust level of 9 institutions & bodies, in % by country)

Country	%	Country	%
HUNGARY	36	MALTA	27
ROMANIA	33	CC-13	26
SLOVENIA	32	LITHUANIA	23
CYPRUS	31	ESTONIA	21
SLOVAKIA	30	LATVIA	21
POLAND	28	TURKEY	21
BULGARIA	28	CZECH REPUBLIC	20

We find similar rankings among the countries when we look at trust levels in the two most widely known institutions of the European Union (72% of Candidate Countries' population *have heard of* the European Parliament, and 59% *have heard of* the European Commission).

### Trust in European Parliament

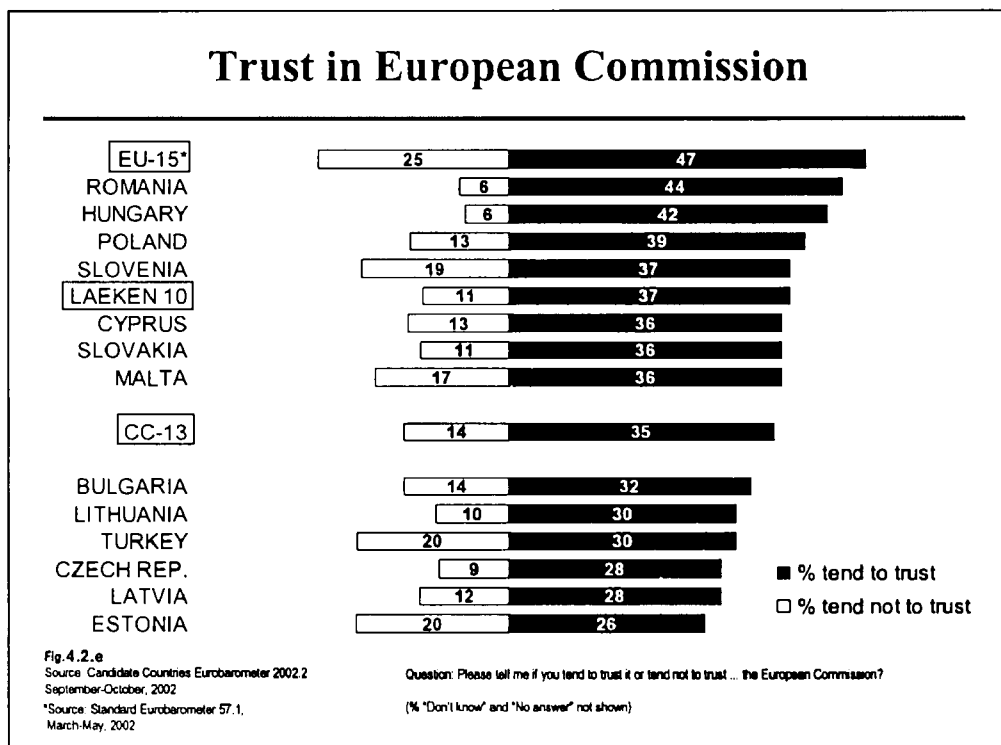
We now look in more detail at the country results for the European Parliament (EP). These show that people in Hungary (53%) and Romania (52%) are somewhat more likely to trust the EP than are citizens of the European Union<sup>18</sup>. However, in all the other Candidate Countries, trust levels are lower than the EU-15 average, due to the significantly higher percentage of those who do not know this institution. People in Turkey (27%), Malta (23%), Slovenia (22%), and Estonia (21%) are most likely to lack trust in the European Parliament.



<sup>18</sup> EB57.1, Spring 2002

## Trust in European Commission

Looking at the country-by-country results for trust in the European Commission shows almost the same results. Romanians (44%) and Hungarians (42%) top the list, and again, we find that they are slightly less likely to trust the Commission than the European Union average (47%). However, in the case of the European Commission, we did not find any country where levels of mistrust reached the levels found in the Member States.

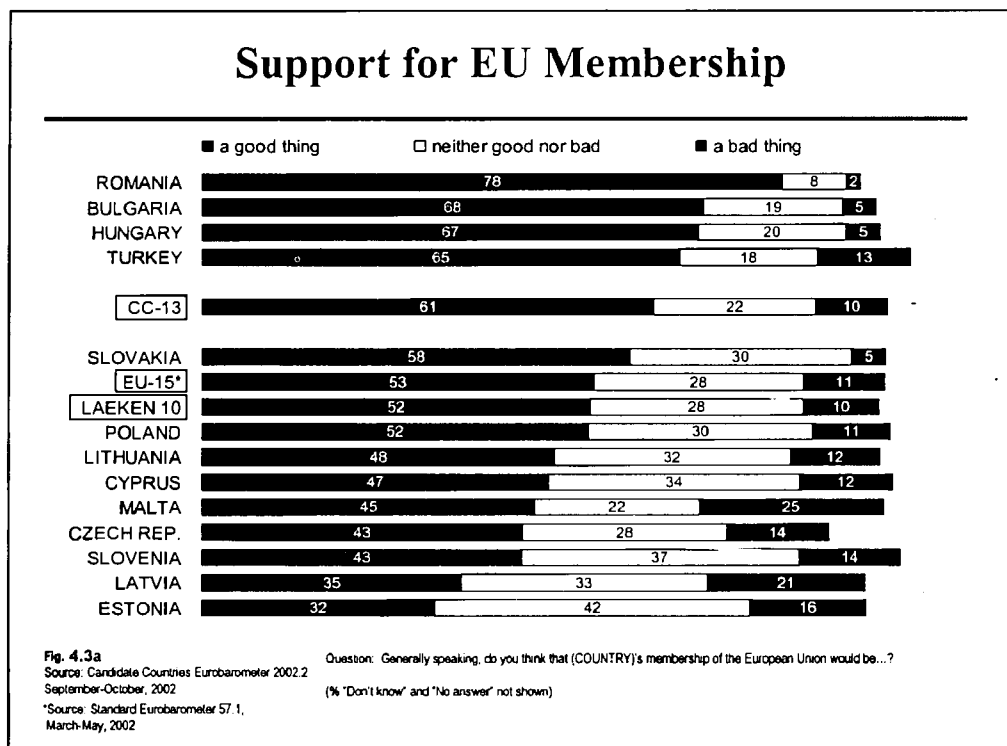


### 4.3 Support for European Union membership

In this subchapter, we look at developments in some of the standard indicators of support for the European Union in each of the Candidate Countries. The overall indication is that the citizens of the Candidate Region are now as likely to hold favourable views about the Union as they were this spring or in the autumn of 2001, and the majority in all countries would approve the accession of their country to the European Union if a referendum were held on this issue.

#### Membership: a 'good thing' or a 'bad thing'?

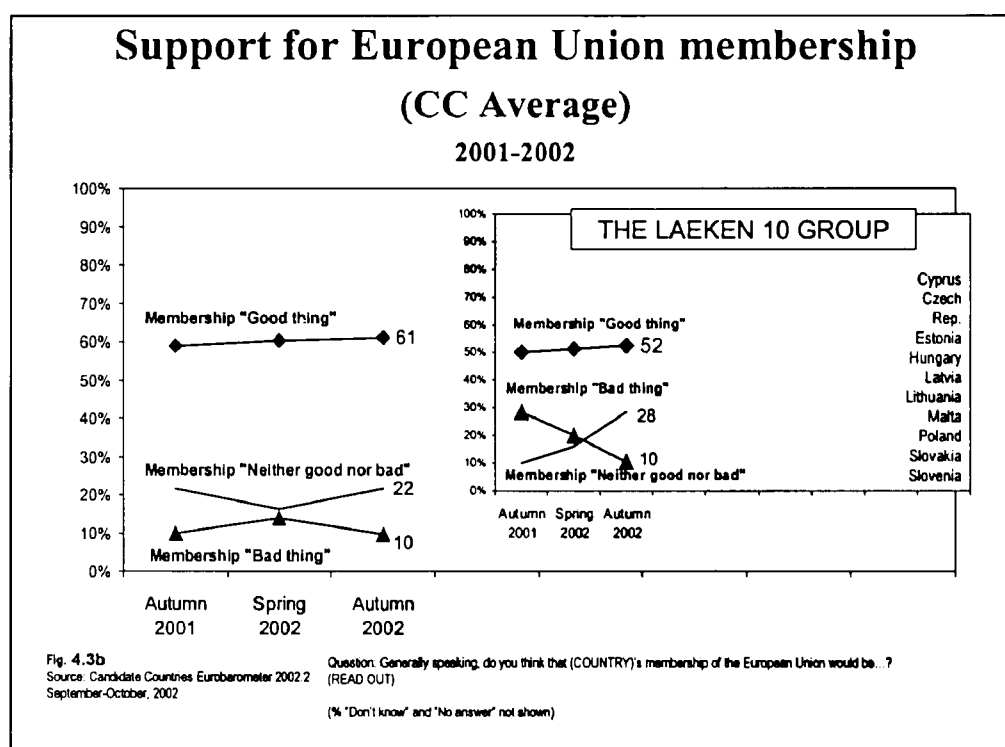
In autumn 2002, 61% of people in the Candidate Region regarded their country's future membership to the European Union as a 'good thing'. The proportion of people who regarded their country's coming membership as a bad thing was only 10% on average in the region. A further 22% view their country's future membership in a neutral manner. Support for future membership in the region is higher compared to the support measured among present members (53%)<sup>19</sup>.



The graph above shows that eight in 10 respondents (78%) in Romania think that membership to the European Union would be a good thing. Almost seven in 10 in Bulgaria (68%), and about two-thirds of the citizens of Hungary (67%) and Turkey (65%) share this opinion. Hungary remains the country with the highest level of support in the Laeken-10 group. Generally, the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found that levels of support for the EU membership were significantly higher in the countries that were not among the 10 countries named as prepared to join the Union in 2004. Lowest levels of support were recorded in Estonia (32%), Latvia (35%), and Slovenia (43%). Articulate opposition is not particularly high in these countries either; differences in support levels are thus mostly explained by relatively large variations in the proportion of those who are not able or willing to take a stance in the question.

<sup>19</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

Opposition to European Union membership ranges from 2% in Romania to 25% in Malta, and similar to the latest results of the Standard Eurobarometer, there is no country in the Candidate Region in which those who would regard EU membership as a bad thing outnumber those who see it as a good thing. (ANNEX TABLE 4.7A)



While one can see stability in support for EU membership both on the CC-13 and Laeken-10 level, the proportion of those with explicitly negative opinions is decreasing. Especially so in the Laeken-10 countries, where the proportion saying that EU membership is a 'bad thing' has shrunk to about one-third of the number that the Eurobarometer measured one year ago (10%, -18). In the 10 countries invited to join, possibly as soon as in 2004, the support levels are stable, around the 50% mark (52%, +1). (FIGURE 4.3B)

The trend analyses show an increase in support levels since spring 2002 in Malta, Lithuania (+6 each), Bulgaria (+4), and Latvia (+3). The support levels decreased in Cyprus (-6), Slovakia (-3), and in Estonia, where, at the same time, the proportion of the opponents decreased as well (-4 both). Though the level of outright support has not changed significantly in Poland, people are now much less likely to see their country's membership as a bad thing (-11). (See also individual country graphs, FIGURES 4.3F - 4.3AE)

It appears that men and women have different affinities for the idea of unified Europe. As with the Standard Eurobarometer, the demographic analysis shows that men are more likely than women to regard their country's future membership as a good thing (64% vs. 58%), and that women are significantly more likely than men to lack an opinion (11% vs. 4%).

The importance of education as a powerful explanatory variable of attitudes to the European Union continues to show up in the analyses. Levels of support for the European Union vary with education levels —only 57% of people who left school at age 15 or younger see their country's membership as a good thing, compared to 69% of people who left full-time education when they were 20 or older. Levels of support decrease by age, with those aged 15 to 24 significantly more likely (68%) than those aged 55 and over (54%) to support their

country's membership. Analyses of the economic activity scale show a gap of 19 percentage points in support levels between managers (73%) on the one hand and retired people (54%) on the other hand.

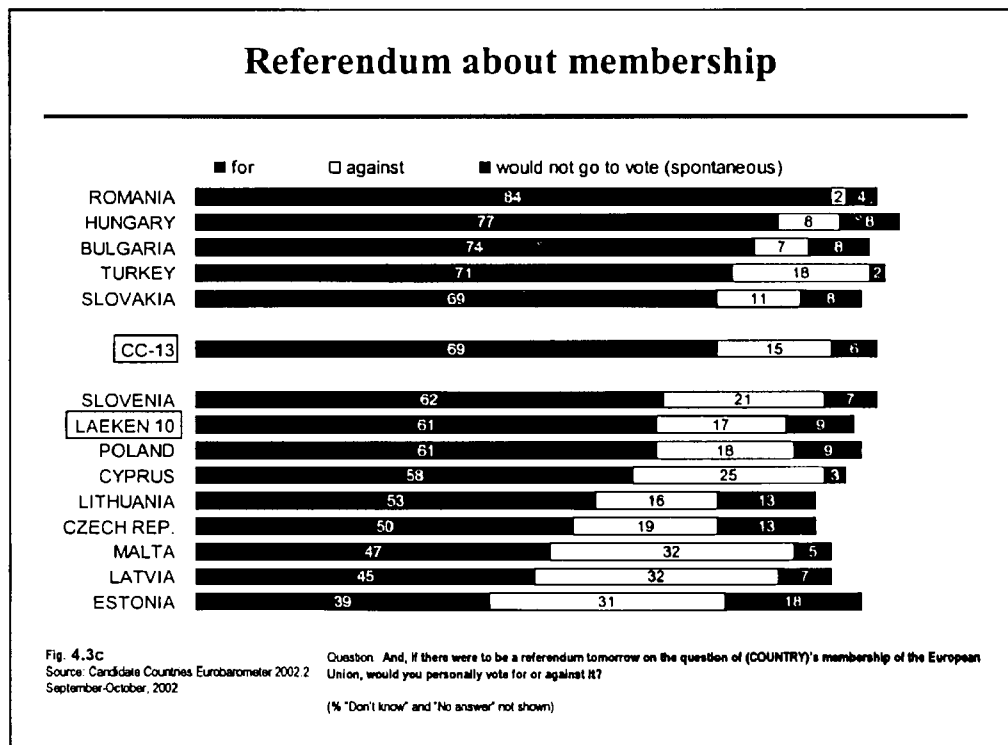
Those who say they know a great deal about the European Union are much more likely to regard their country's membership as a good thing (80%) than are those who have a medium level of knowledge (69%), or who said that they knew little or nothing about the EU (49%).  
(ANNEX TABLE 4.7B)

## Referendum about membership

Respondents were also asked about a slightly different measure of support:

*If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?*

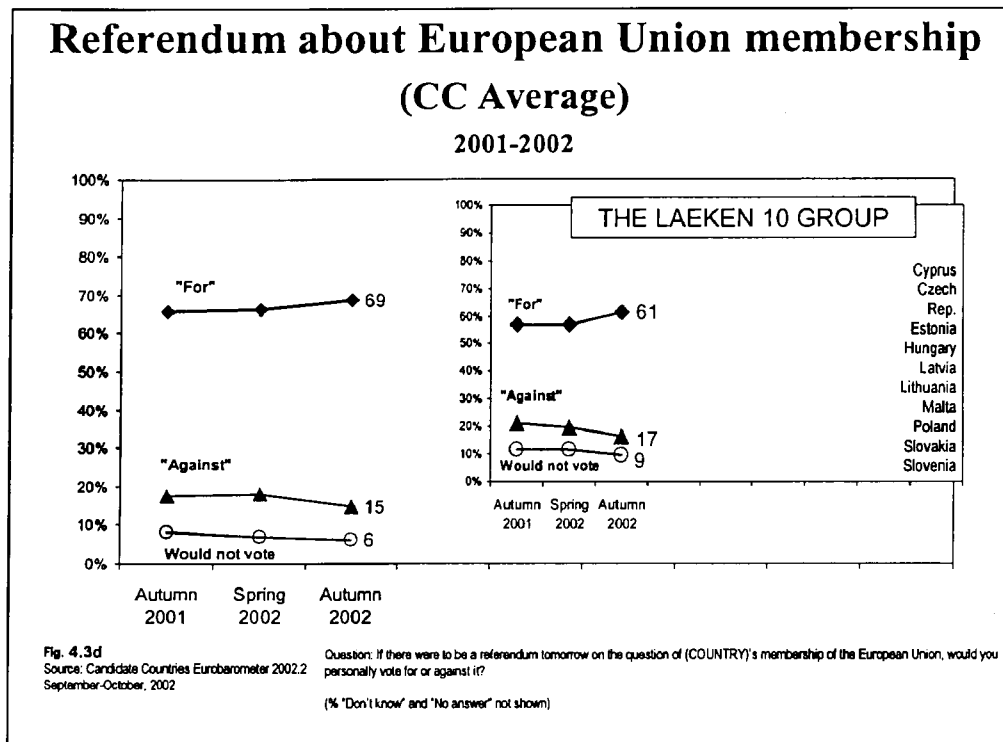
In the Candidate Countries, seven in 10 teenagers and adults (69%) say they would vote for their country's European Union membership, if a referendum were to be held in this issue, which is three percentage points up since spring. However, a strikingly high proportion is not very likely to show up at the ballots.



The proportion of 'pro' votes range from 84% in Romania and 77% in Hungary, to 39% in Estonia, 45% in Latvia, and 47% in Malta. (ANNEX TABLE 4.8A)

These proportions improved the most in Poland (+8), Slovenia (+6), and Malta (+5). Support shrank by seven percentage points in Cyprus, and the low Estonian number reflects a decrease of five percentage points as well. (See also individual country graphs, FIGURES 4.3F - 4.3AE)

Outright opposition is the highest in Malta and Latvia, where almost one-third of the citizens (32%) say they would vote against European Union membership. Many Estonians (31%) share this view as well. Still, in each Candidate Country, those who would support their country's EU membership on a referendum outnumber those who would oppose it by a convincing margin. (ANNEX TABLE 4.8A)



As Table 4.3a below illustrates, supporters are currently much more mobilized to cast their ballots than are EU sceptics, which further strengthens the position of the 'for' throughout the region.

Table 4.3a Relationship between level of mobilization and voting intention on EU referendum (On CC-13 level)			
WOULD CAST A VOTE	LIKELIHOOD OF PARTICIPATION ON EU REFERENDUM		
	Low (score 1-3)	Medium (score 4-7)	High (score 8-10)
for	19%	65	89
against	42%	16	8
undecided, wouldn't participate	39%	19	3

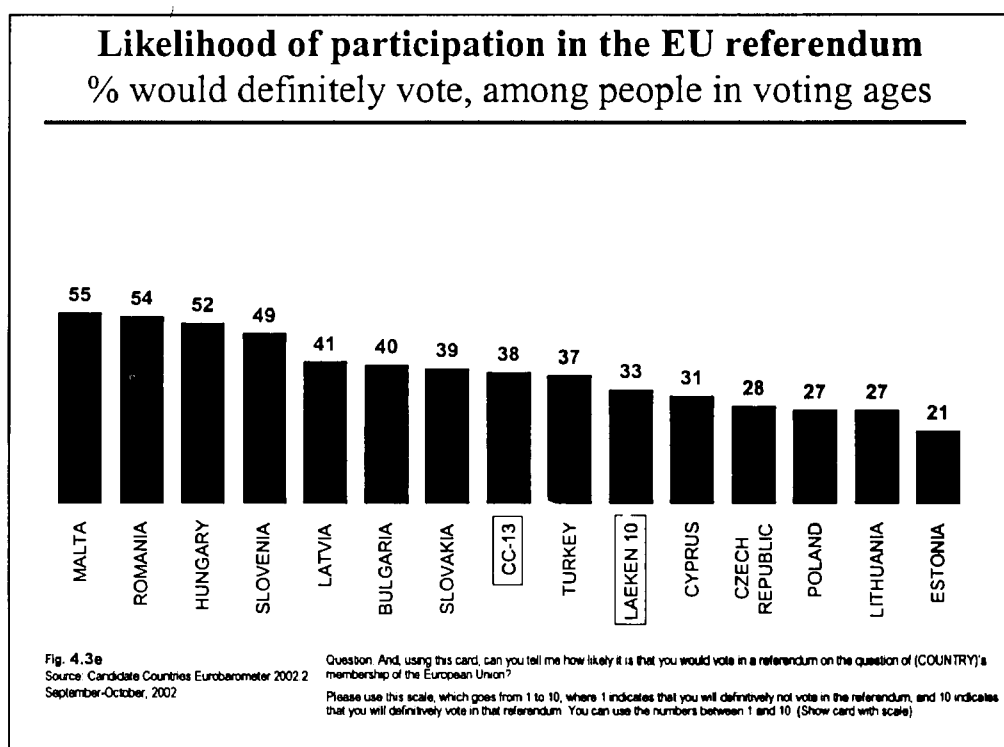
Country-by-country analyses of voting intentions of 'definite' voters – see table below – show that in all 13 countries, at the time of the survey, the majority of the voters who claimed they would participate would have voted in favour of joining the EU (90%)<sup>20</sup>. Even in those countries where support levels are usually lower, the 'for' leads with a very convincing margin.

Table 4.3b How would you vote in a referendum about EU membership? respondents aged 18 and over, who indicated they would 'definitely' vote					
	% for	% against		% for	% against
ROMANIA	97	1	LITHUANIA	85	14
BULGARIA	97	3	LAEKEN-10	85	12
TURKEY	92	5	CZECH REP.	80	18
CC-13	90	7	SLOVENIA	78	17
CYPRUS	90	6	MALTA	65	31
HUNGARY	90	5	ESTONIA	62	35
SLOVAKIA	89	10	LATVIA	53	40
POLAND	86	12			

<sup>20</sup> The analysis includes the non-citizen permanent residents of Estonia and Latvia.

Nearly every 'definite' voter would cast a vote for the EU membership in Romania and in Bulgaria (97% both). About nine in 10 Turkish, Cypriot, Hungarian, Slovakian, and Polish voters would support the membership with their ballots. About eight in 10 voters would approve of membership in Lithuania (85%), the Czech Republic (80%), and in Slovenia (78%). The proportions of the opponents who would definitely vote is only significant in three of the Candidate Countries — Latvia (40%), Estonia (35%), and Malta (31%).

But participation rates, as they seem to be right now (Figure 4.3e), are extremely low throughout the region. The accession referendum is a historic moment for any country, where citizens deliberately give up a significant portion of their country's national sovereignty, and make a firm commitment to belong to the supra-national systems that are now building out in Europe. Even if there were no participation-rate criteria for legal validity of referendums in any of Candidate Countries (there are in some), a referendum with a very low turnout rate would in itself undermine the legitimacy of a country's accession to the European Union.



7

Current numbers are disappointing, even if the low predicted turnouts are the reflection of people's certainty about 'for' winning, rather than their apathy in the question.

Only three of the Candidate Countries have a slim majority who think they would definitely vote if a referendum would be held on European Union accession: Malta (55%), Romania (54%), and Hungary (52%). Usually, however, actual turnout rates are lower than what people foresee and tell an interviewer. In 10 of the 13 countries the majority would stay at home. Turnout would remain under the 30% threshold in the Czech Republic (28%), Poland, Lithuania (27% both), and Estonia (21%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.9)

## Support for European Union membership (Bulgaria) 2001-2002

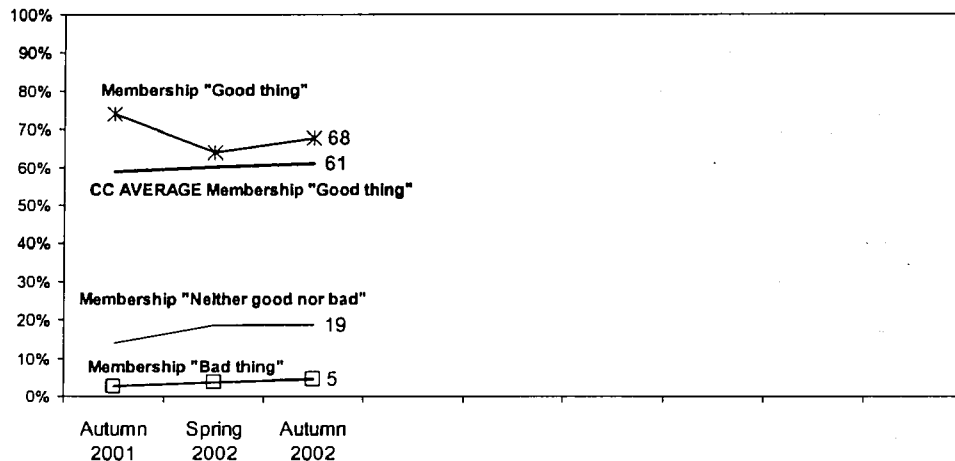


Fig. 4.3f  
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Bulgaria) 2001-2002

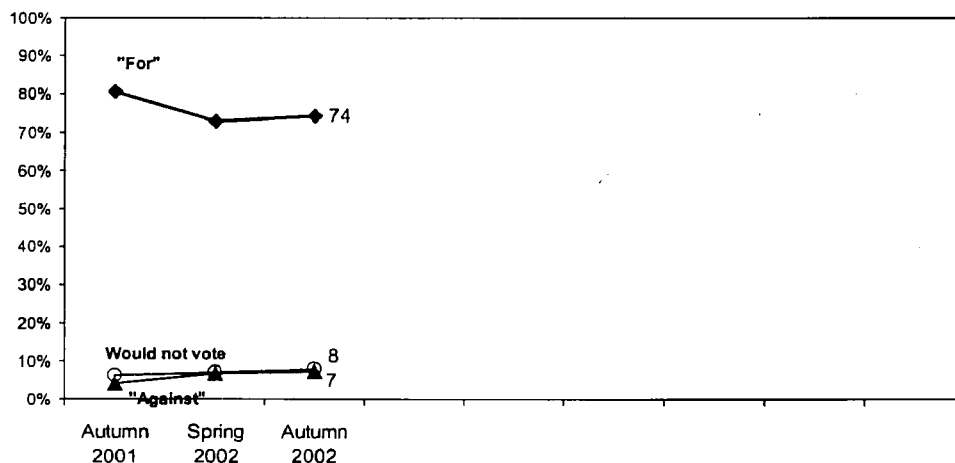


Fig. 4.3g  
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Cyprus) 2001-2002

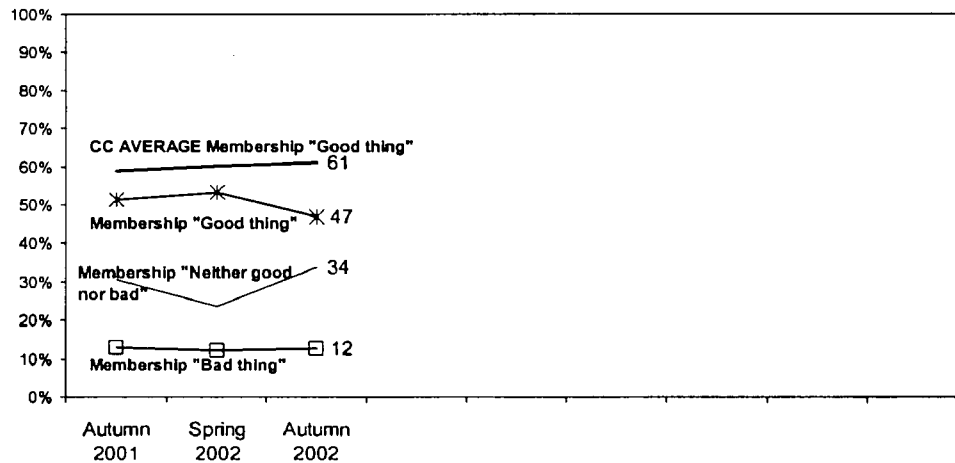


Fig. 4.3h

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Cyprus) 2001-2002

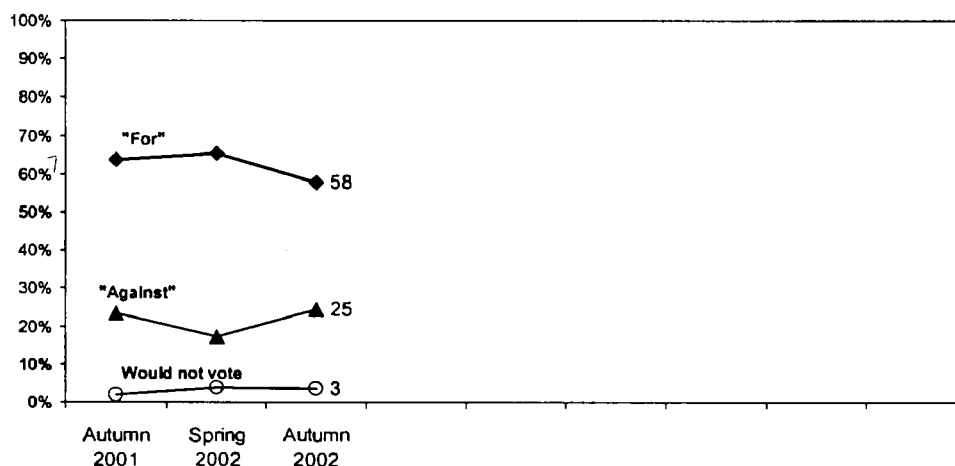


Fig. 4.3i

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Czech Republic)

2001-2002

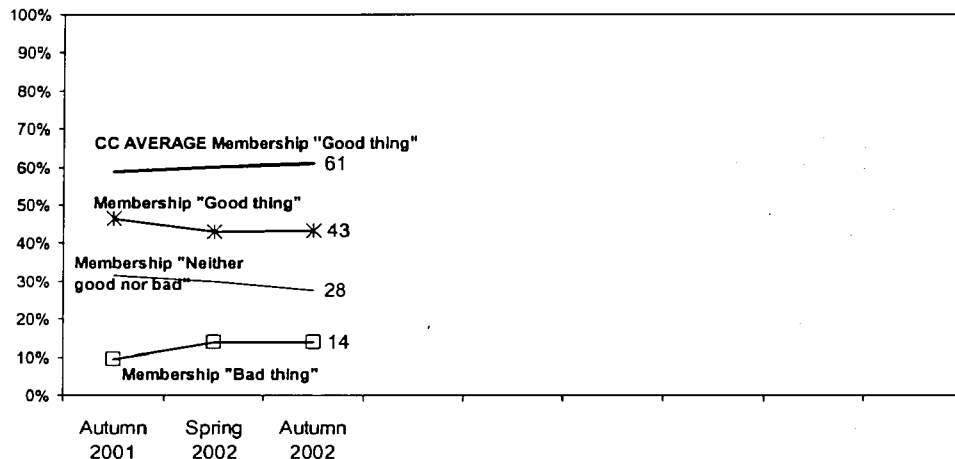


Fig. 4.3j

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(READ OUT)

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Czech Republic)

2001-2002

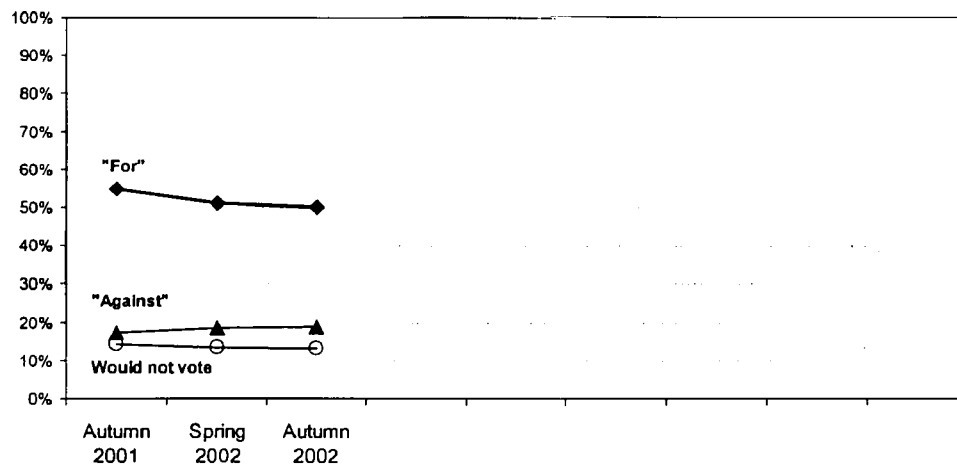


Fig. 4.3k

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Estonia)

2001-2002

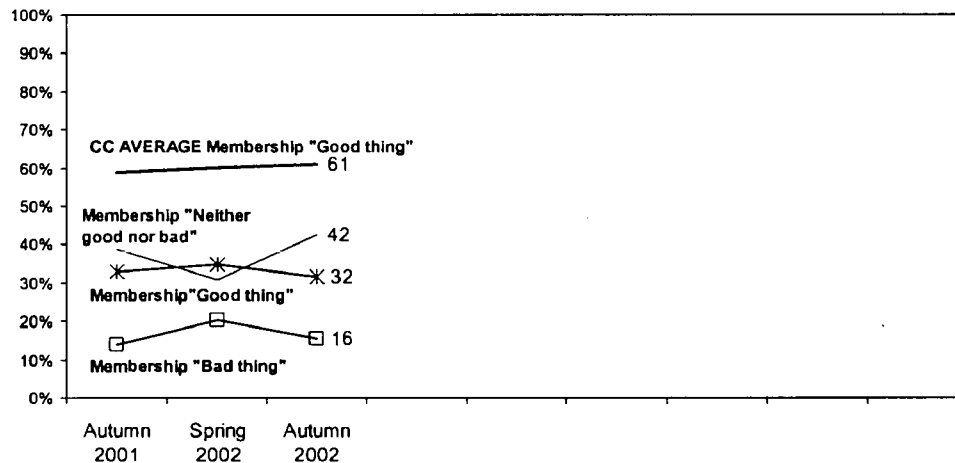


Fig. 4.3l

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Estonia)

2001-2002

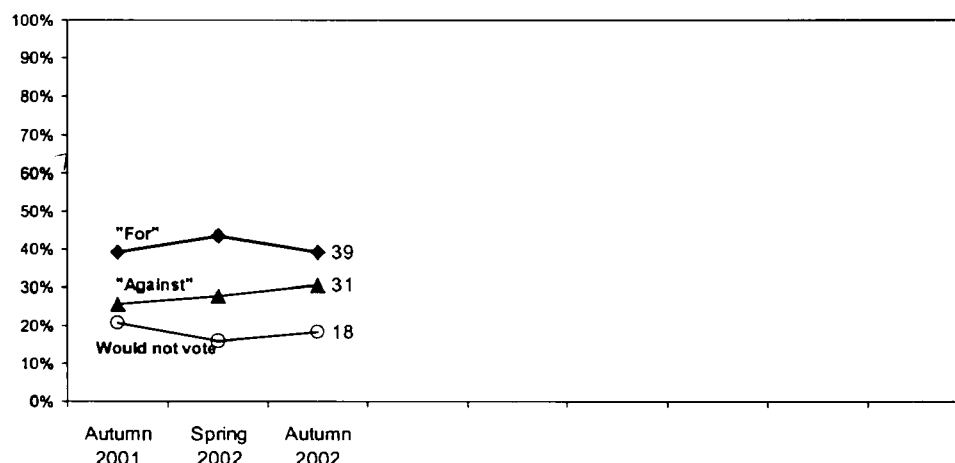


Fig. 4.3m

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Hungary)

2001-2002

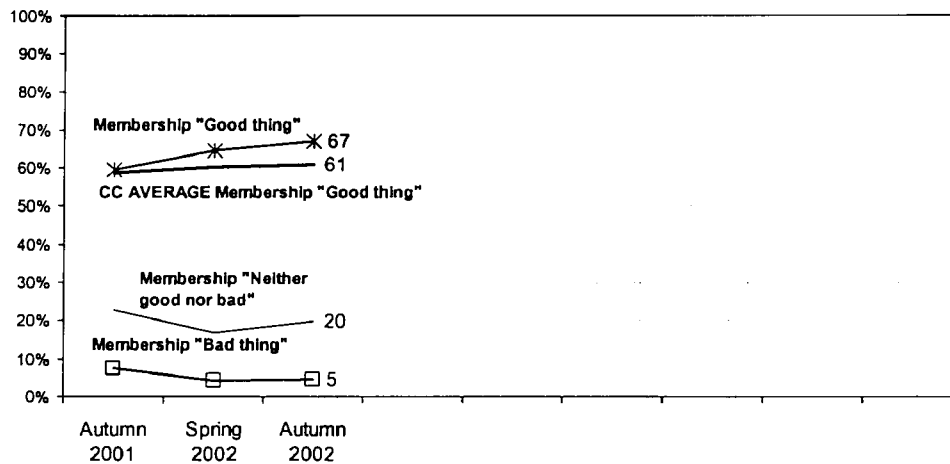


Fig. 4.3n

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% 'Don't know' and 'No answer' not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Hungary)

2001-2002

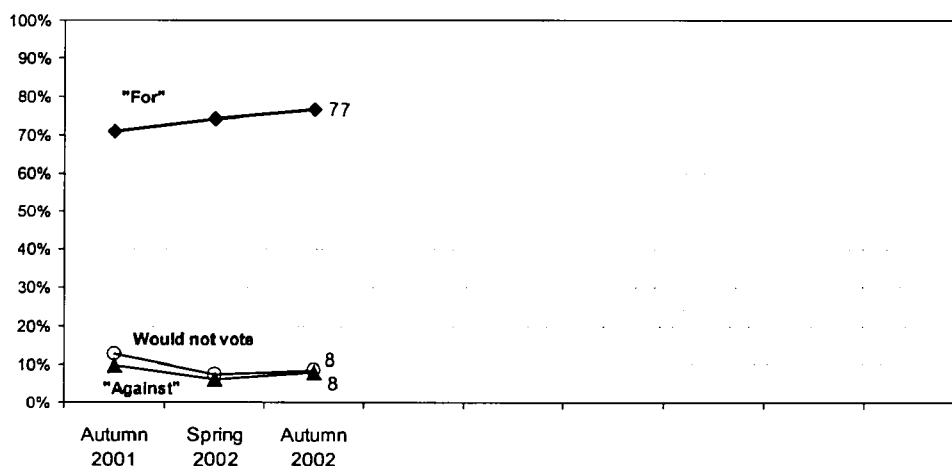


Fig. 4.3o

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Latvia) 2001-2002

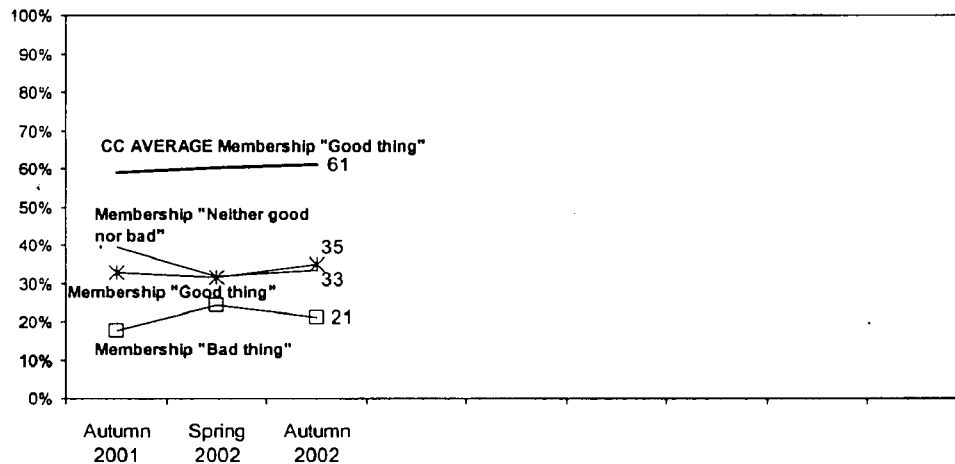


Fig. 4.3p

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Latvia) 2001-2002

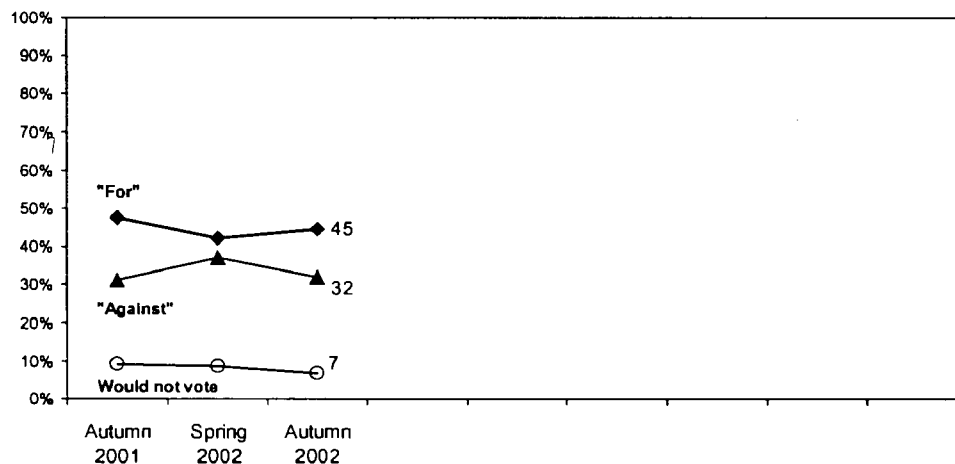


Fig. 4.3q

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Lithuania)

2001-2002

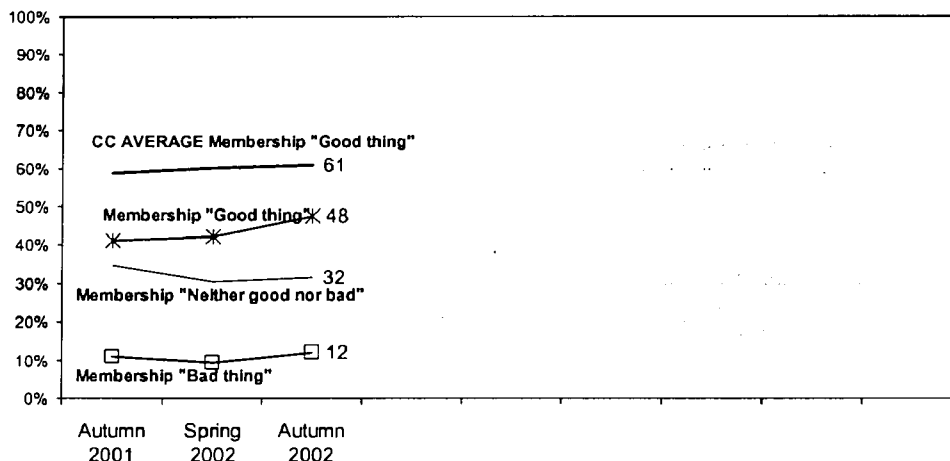


Fig. 4.3r

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Lithuania)

2001-2002

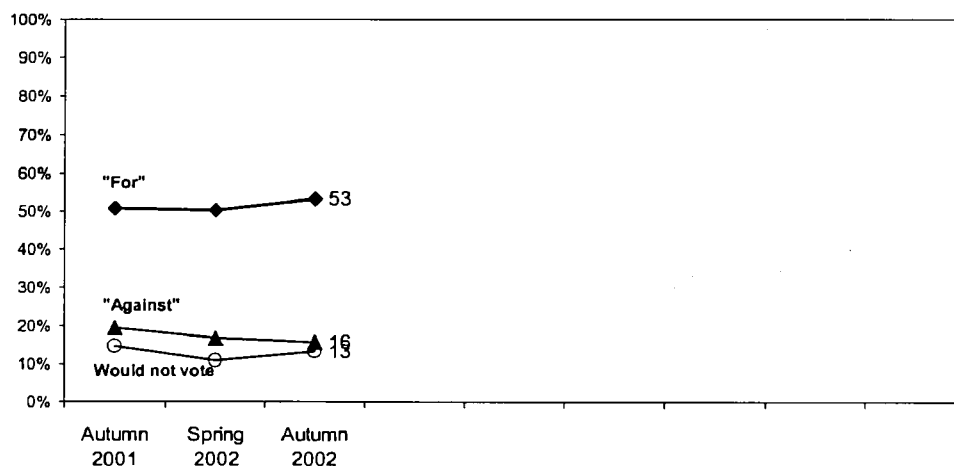


Fig. 4.3s

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership

(Malta)

2001-2002

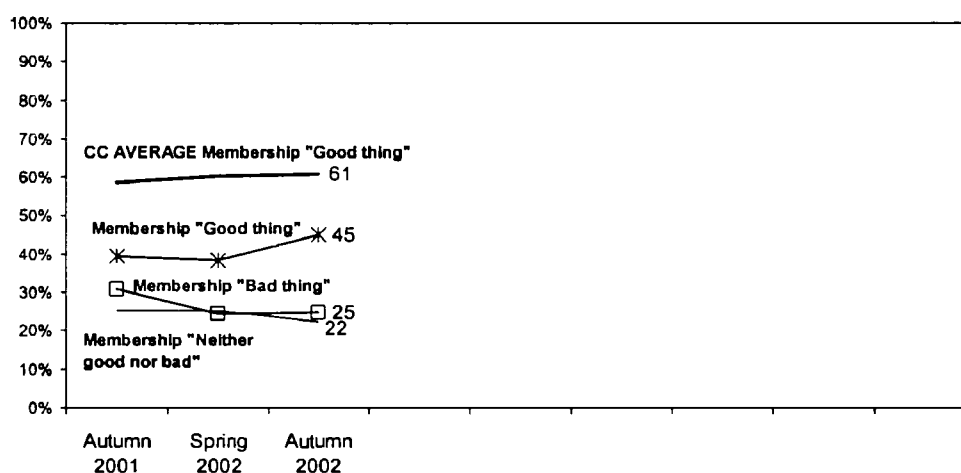


Fig. 4.3t

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership

(Malta)

2001-2002

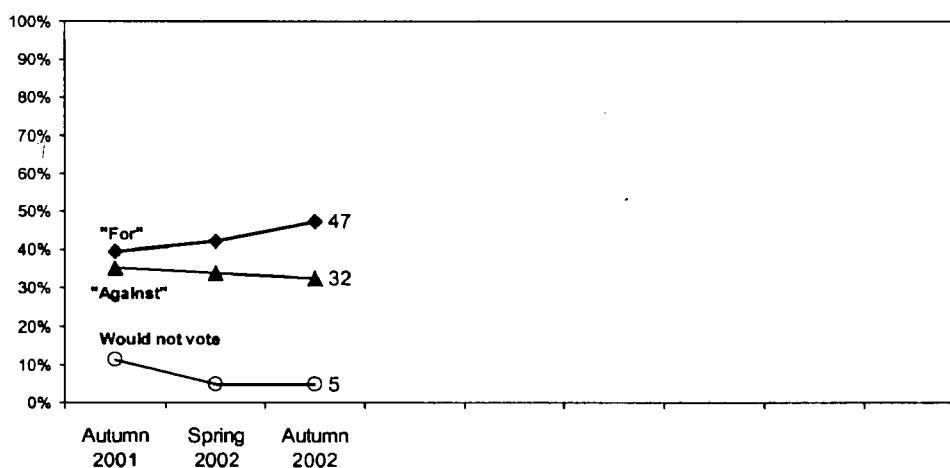


Fig. 4.3u

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Poland) 2001-2002

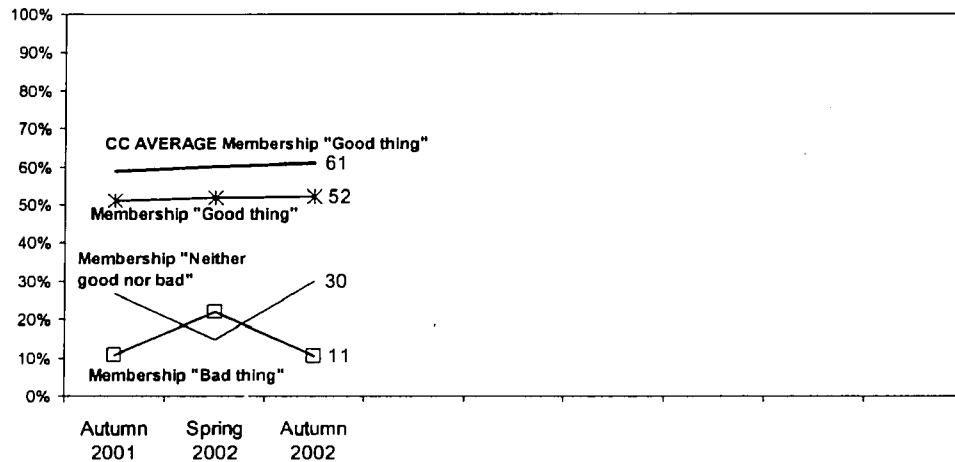


Fig. 4.3v  
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Poland) 2001-2002

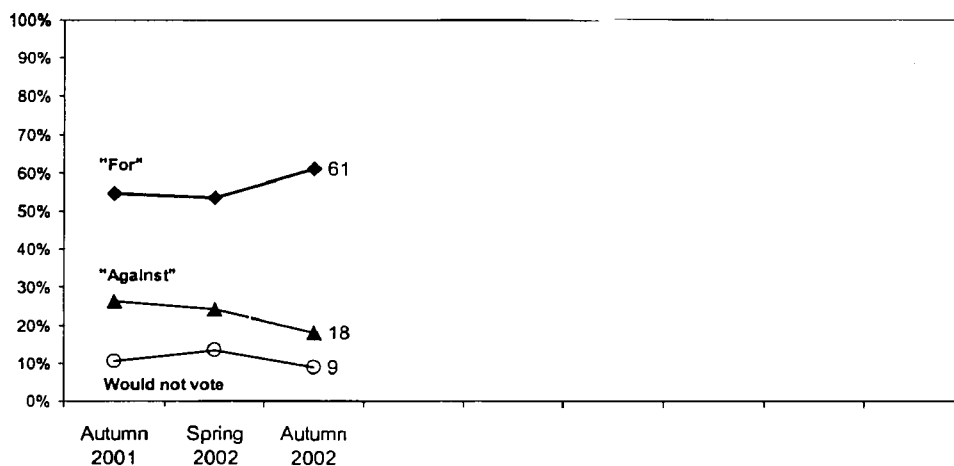


Fig. 4.3x  
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Romania)

2001-2002

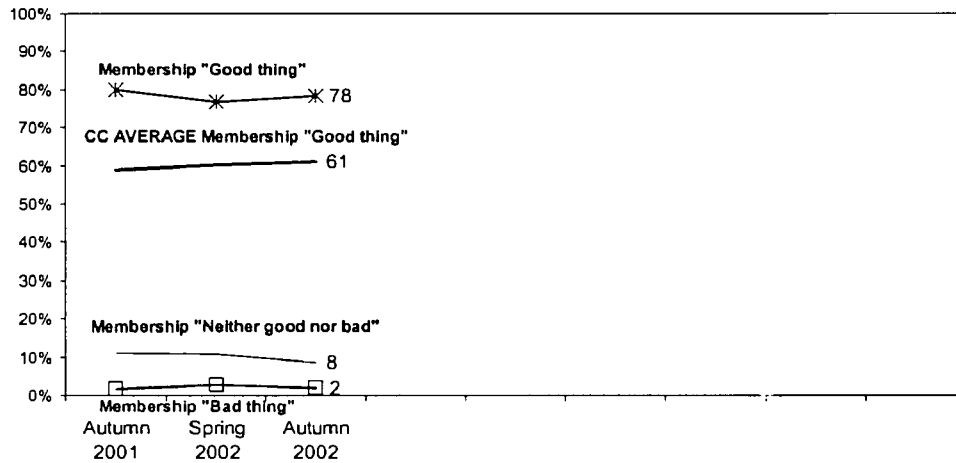


Fig. 4.3y

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Romania)

2001-2002

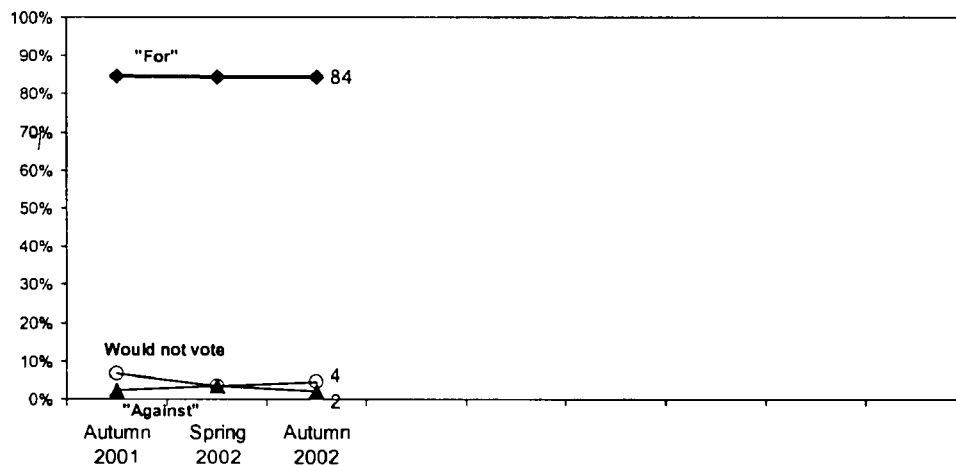


Fig. 4.3z

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Slovakia)

2001-2002

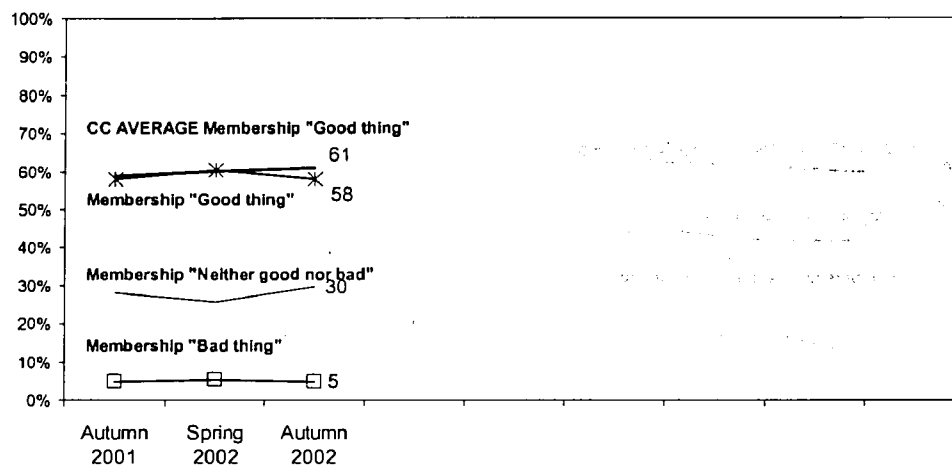


Fig. 4.3aa

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002Question: Generally speaking, do you think that (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?  
(READ OUT)

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Slovakia)

2001-2002

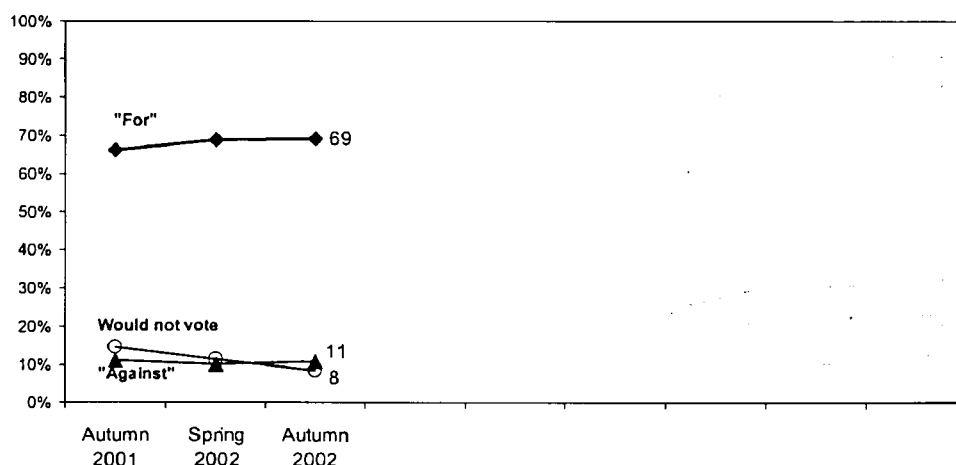


Fig. 4.3ab

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Slovenia)

2001-2002

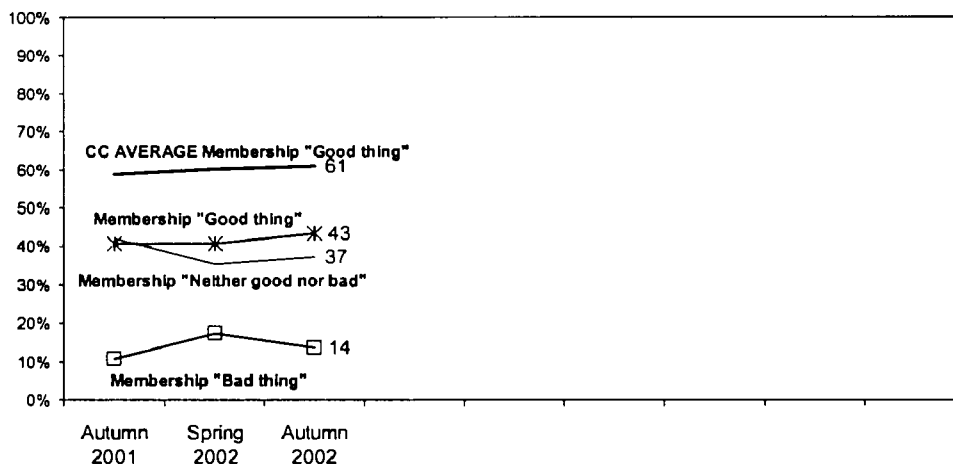


Fig. 4.3ac

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002Question: Generally speaking, do you think that (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?  
(READ OUT)

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Slovenia)

2001-2002

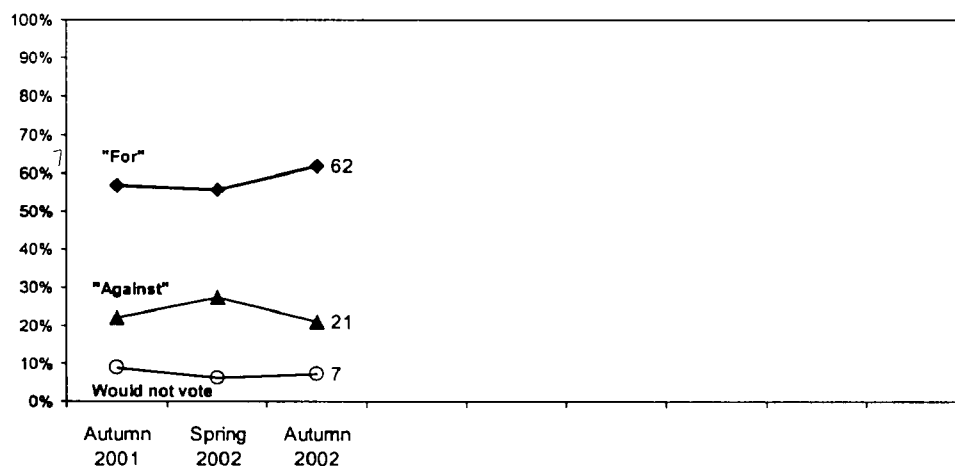


Fig. 4.3ad

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Support for European Union membership (Turkey) 2001-2002

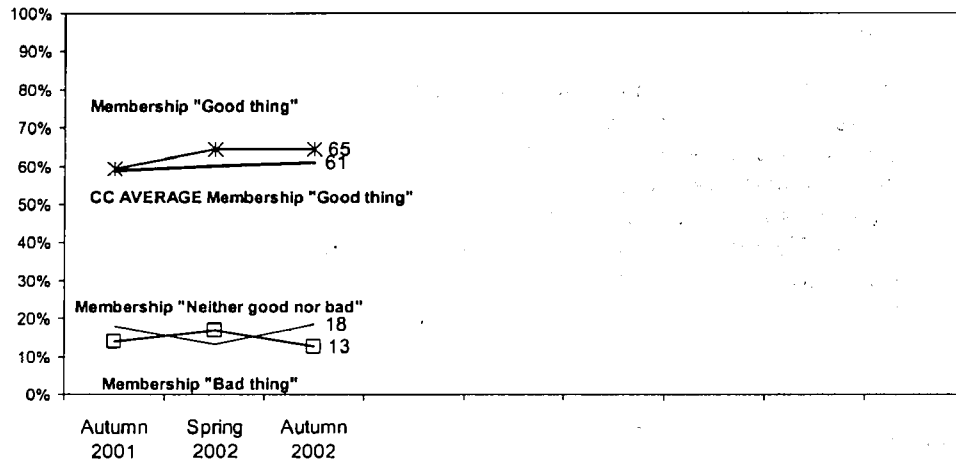


Fig. 4.3a

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

## Referendum about European Union membership (Turkey) 2001-2002

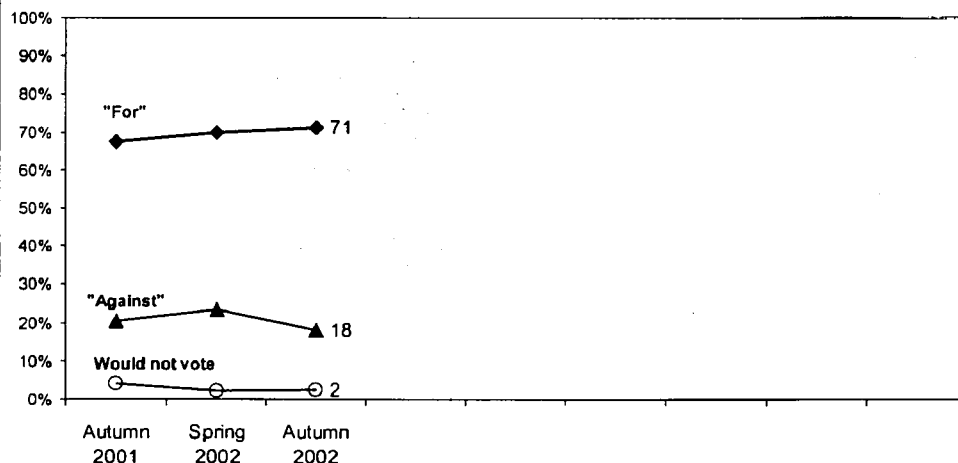


Fig. 4.3a

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

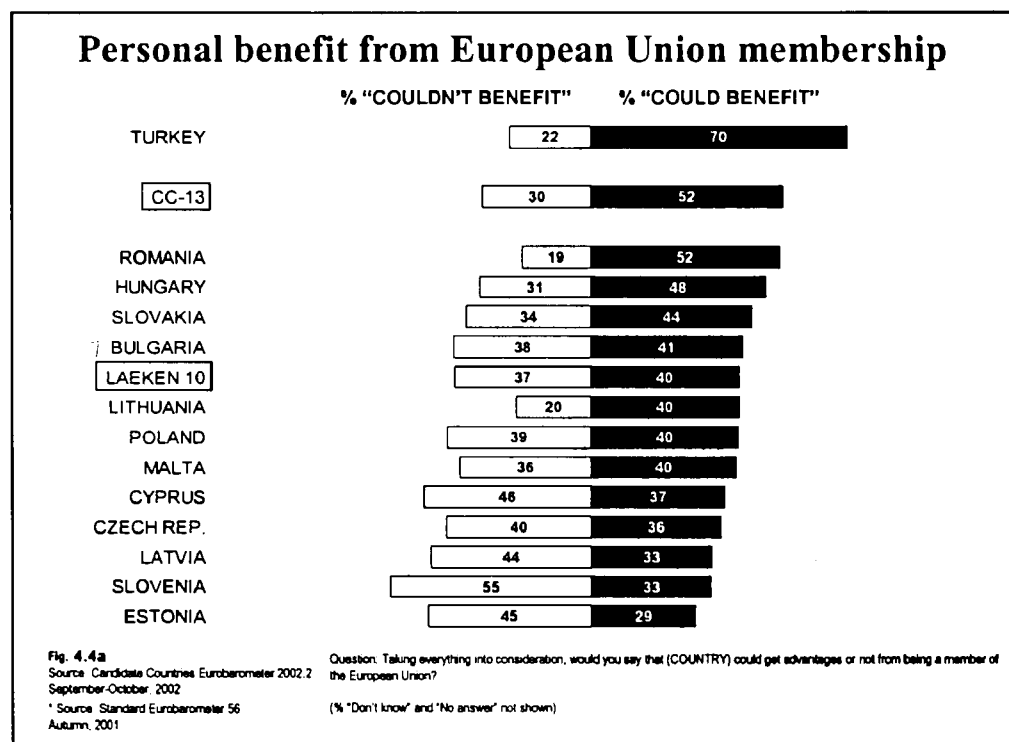
## 4.4 Perceived benefits of European Union membership

This section will examine the projected advantages of European Union membership for the Candidate Countries on the national level as well as on the personal level. We will take a look at who people think will win by the EU accession, and who they suspect will be losers of the European integration.

### Personal benefits

When Candidate Countries Eurobarometer asked about the personal benefits expected from one's country's membership in the European Union, citizens were divided in their opinions. Fifty-two percent on the CC-13 level think that they would personally benefit from EU accession, 30% think that they would not benefit, and 18% are not sure how membership would affect their personal lives. In Turkey, we found solid optimism about the personal benefits of possible EU membership (70%). Romania was the only other country where at least half of the citizens expect advantages from their country's future membership to the European Union.

In Estonia, we registered extremely low optimism regarding expected personal advantages from future EU membership. Only three in 10 Estonians think that they would personally benefit from accession, making Estonians the least optimistic among the 13 Candidate Countries. But not the most pessimistic — while 45% of Estonians are pessimistic about their personal future after accession, in Slovenia more than half of all citizens (55%) expect that they would not benefit from their country's EU membership. At 40%, we find in Lithuania the highest proportion of those who lack an opinion about the benefits they may receive from their country's EU membership. Twenty-seven percent of Estonians, and three in 10 Romanians, are also unable to decide if their lives would be positively affected by the accession, or not.



The trend analyses show an increase of expected personal benefits since autumn 2001 in Turkey (+12), Hungary (+6), the Czech Republic, and Estonia (+3 both). A decrease in positive expectations was recorded in Cyprus (-9) and Bulgaria (-6). In both countries, at the

same time, the proportion of those who now believe they would not personally benefit from the country's EU membership has increased as well (+8 in Cyprus, and +3 in Bulgaria). Though the levels of outright optimism have not changed significantly, people in Malta (-5) and Romania (-6) are now much less likely to believe they will not benefit from the country's accession.

We used another measure as well to determine the balance of expected advantages and disadvantages. The following question links with the discussion about whether people would regard their country's future membership as beneficial, too.

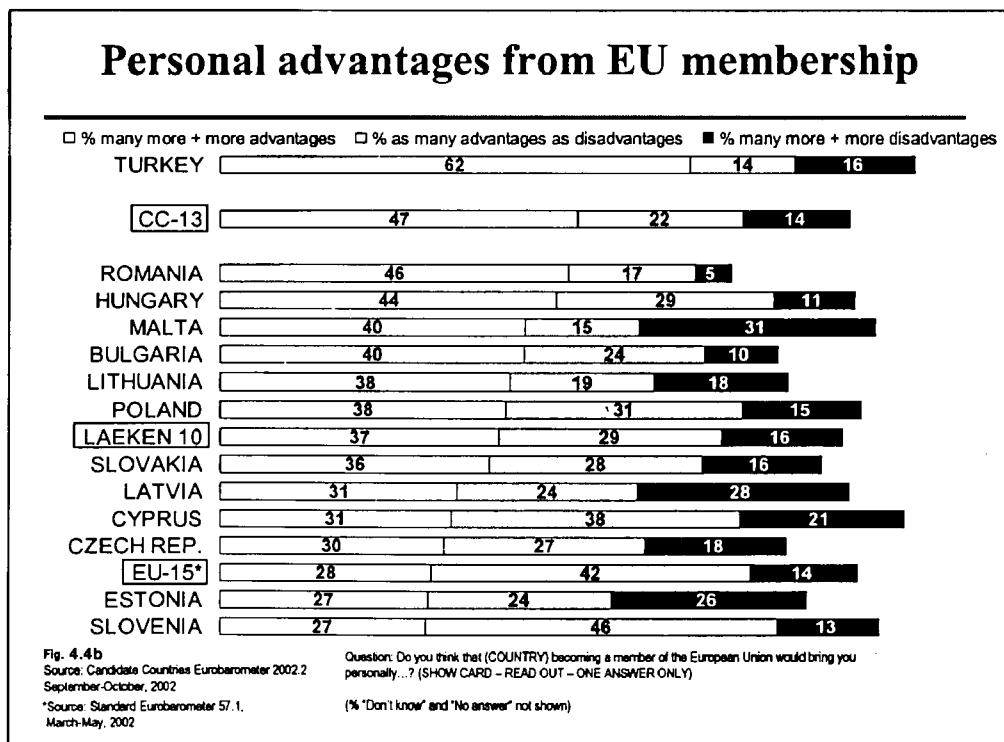
*Do you think that (COUNTRY) becoming a member of the European Union would bring you personally...?*

At the CC-13 level, the breakdown of responses is as follows (in parenthesis we present the results from autumn 2001):

▪ Many more advantages	14%	(12%)
▪ More advantages	33%	(30%)
▪ As many advantages as disadvantages	22%	(23%)
▪ More disadvantages	9%	(10%)
▪ Many more disadvantages	5%	(4%)
▪ (Don't know / No opinion)	17%	(21%)

People in the Candidate Countries are now a bit more optimistic compared to a year ago. Significantly more citizens think that they will personally have more advantages than disadvantages once their country has joined the European Union. Only 14% think that the disadvantages will outweigh the advantages. The proportion of those who could not tell the balance of the expected advantages and disadvantages decreased four percentage points since last autumn.

Clearly, the future members of the European Union are more optimistic compared to present EU citizens' experience, as Figure 4.4b shows.



The country-by-country analyses show that Turkey is the only country where more than half of the population (62%) feel that EU membership would give them more advantages than disadvantages. Though less than half feel this way in the other countries, it is still the most popular view in all but two countries: Slovenia, and Cyprus, where most think their personal advantages and disadvantages will be balanced. There is no country among the Candidates where the proportion of people who feel membership would bring more disadvantages outweighs the proportion of people who feel membership will have more advantages, although these proportions are very close to each other in Estonia. The proportion of respondents who weren't able or who didn't want to give an opinion is generally high; it ranges from 9% in Turkey to 33% in Romania. (ANNEX TABLE 4.11)

<b>Table 4.4a Expected personal benefits from future EU membership, net results</b> differences between % more + many more advantages and % more + many more disadvantages are shown, by demographics			
<b>Group</b>	<b>Net benefit</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Net benefit</b>
Still studying	60	Unemployed	33
EU knowledge +	57	Media Use Index --	32
Aged 15-24 years	55	Other white collars	32
Accession: very + well informed	53	Female	31
Managers	46	Educated up to 15 years	30
Large town	42	Rural area or village	30
EU knowledge +/-	42	Manual workers	29
House Persons	42	Small or middle sized town	29
Opinion Leadership Index ++ high	40	Self-employed	28
Educated up to 20+ years	39	Media Use Index ---	27
Opinion Leadership Index +	39	Accession: not + not at all informed	26
Aged 25-39 years	37	Aged 40-54 years	26
Media Use Index +++	36	Educated up till 16-19 years	25
Male	36	Opinion Leadership Index - - low	23
Media Use Index ++	34	EU knowledge -	20
Opinion Leadership Index -	34	Retired	17
CC-13	33	Aged 55+ years	17

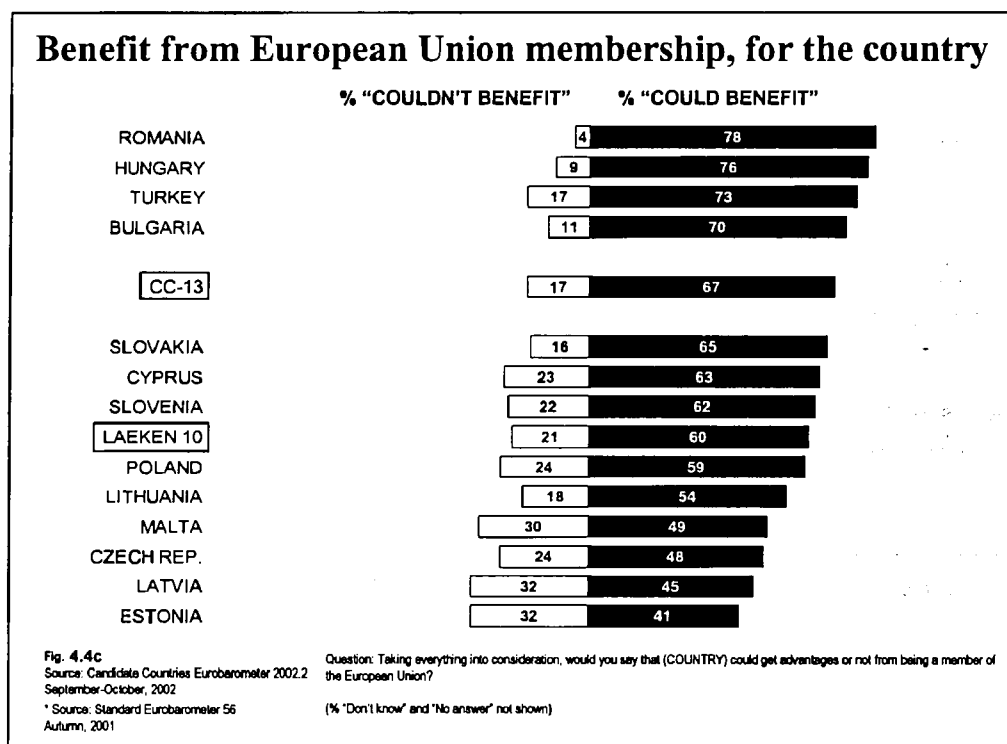
As shown in the table above, different social groups vary to a significant degree in their evaluations of the balance of their personal benefits from European integration. Students, the young, and those who think they know a lot about the accession of their country see the most favourable personal balance of costs and benefits. The retired, elderly and middle-aged respondents, those who know little about the EU, those who score low on media use and opinion leadership indices envision their balance as being much less favourable. The rank order of the different groups did not change significantly from 2001, but it is an interesting development that, unlike a year ago, there are now no groups that have an expected negative balance of advantages and disadvantages.

## Benefits for the country

If we examine the perceived costs and benefits to one's country as a result of its accession to the EU, we do not find as high a variation of views as we have seen studying the same issue at the personal level. Predominantly, the citizens of Candidate Countries anticipate a more positive balance of advantages and disadvantages on a national scale.

Within the Member States, we do not find this noteworthy gap between the evaluation of personal advantages and the perceived benefits to the country. In general, people do not think that membership can be better for the country than it is for themselves personally<sup>21</sup>. At the same time, there seems to be an almost unanimously shared view in the Candidate Region that the present generations have to 'sacrifice' their interests to some extent to ensure a brighter future for their countries and for the younger generations.

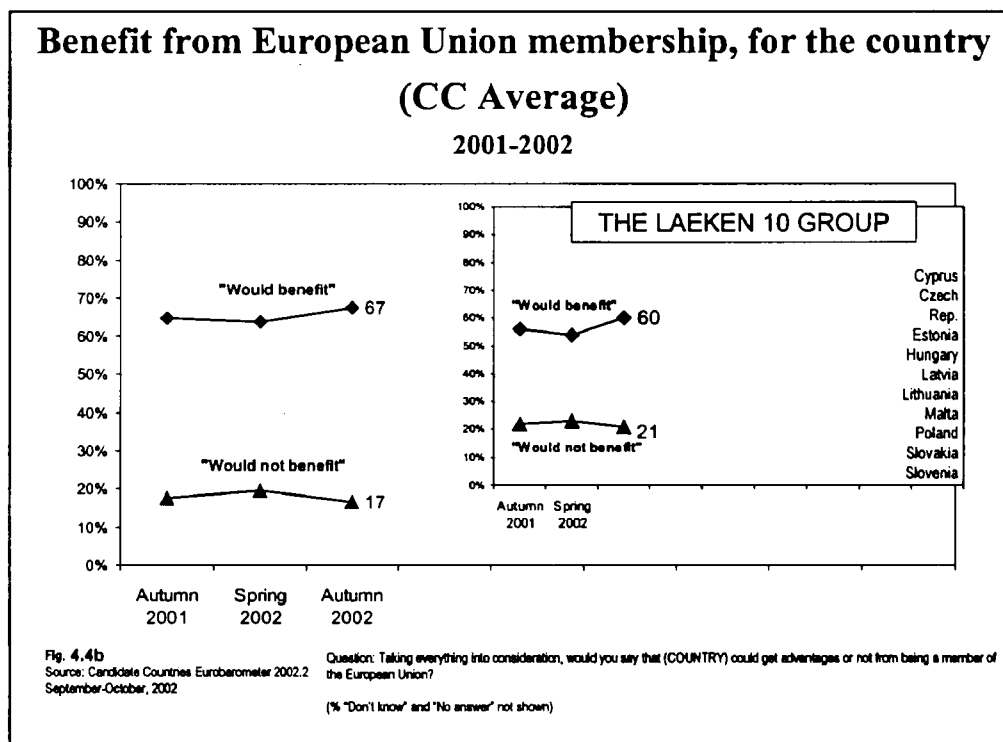
Looking at the figures, two-thirds (67%) of the people living in the Candidate Countries expect that their country would benefit from membership to the European Union (compared to 52% who expect to benefit personally). Only 17% do not share this expectation, consequently, 16% are not able to formulate a positive or negative opinion in this question.



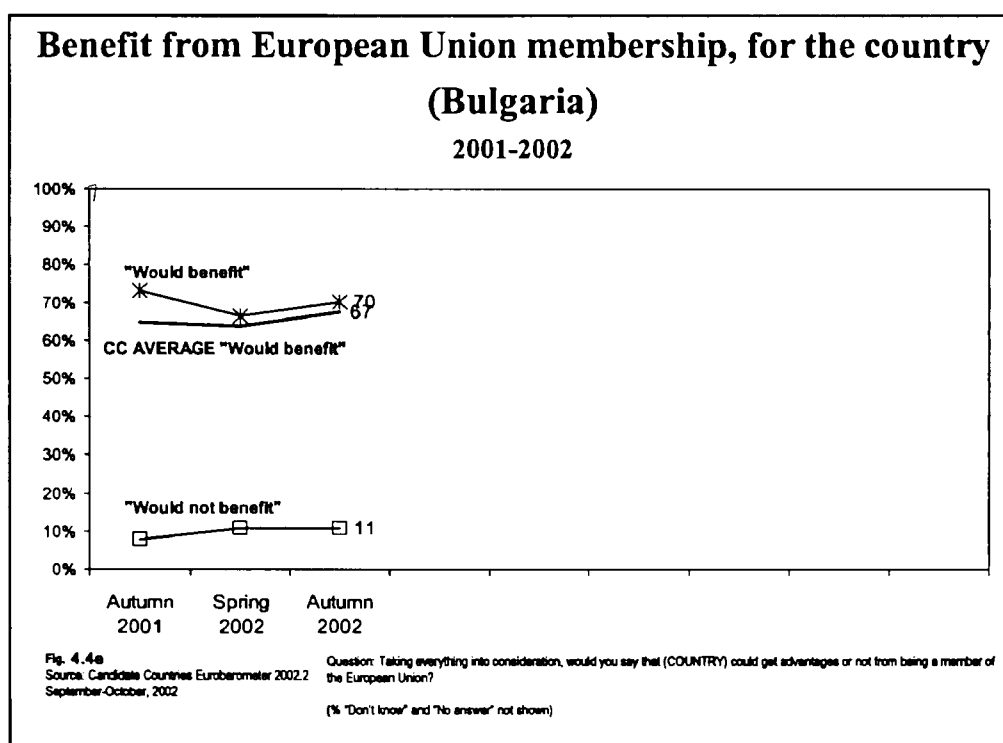
In every Candidate Country, most people think that the accession would bring advantages for their country. Seventy-eight percent share this opinion in Romania, 76% in Hungary, and 73% in Turkey. However, fewer than half of the Czech, Maltese, Estonians, and Latvians agree that their country would benefit from European Union membership. The proportion of people who lack an opinion ranges from 10% in Turkey to 28% in the Czech Republic and Lithuania. (ANNEX TABLE 4.12A)

<sup>21</sup> Assessment of country benefits within the Member States was last covered in EB57, Spring 2002.

The trend analyses show an overall increase of expected country benefits since spring 2002 on both the CC-13 (+3) and Laeken-10 level (+6).



Countries that drive this increase are most notably Poland (+8), Latvia, Lithuania (both +6), the Czech Republic (+5), Slovenia (+4), Bulgaria (+4), Hungary, and Slovakia (+3 both). A decrease in positive expectations was recorded in Cyprus (-6), where the proportion of those who now believe the country would not benefit from EU membership has significantly increased as well (+9). On the following pages, Figures 4.4e - 4.4p present the trends for each Candidate Country.



### Benefit from European Union membership, for the country (Cyprus) 2001-2002

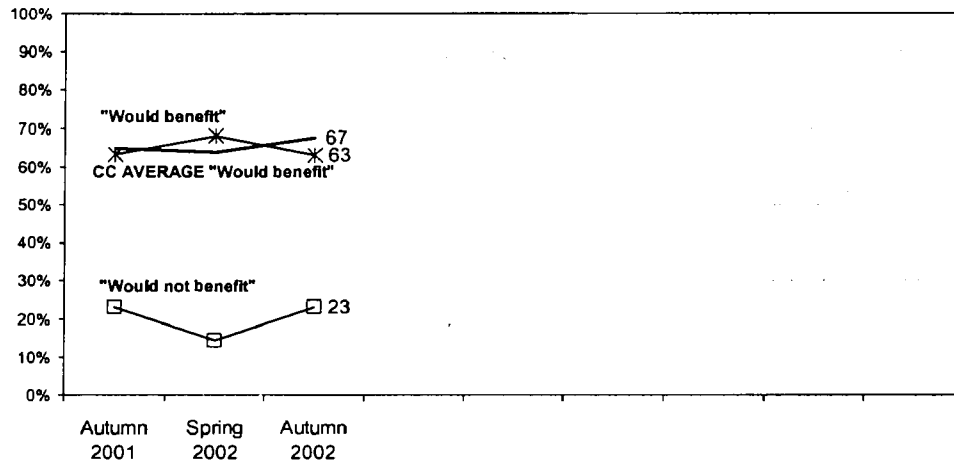


Fig. 4.4f

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

### Benefit from European Union membership, for the country (Czech Republic) 2001-2002

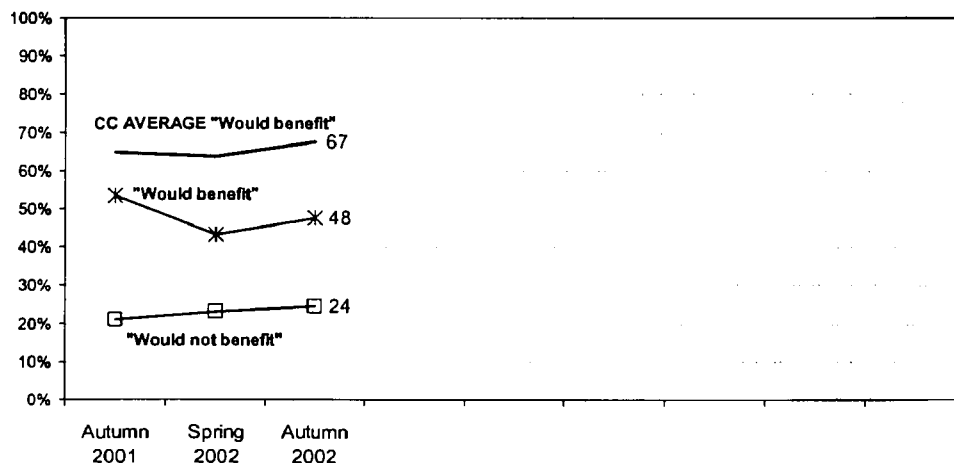


Fig. 4.4g

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

### Benefit from European Union membership, for the country (Estonia) 2001-2002

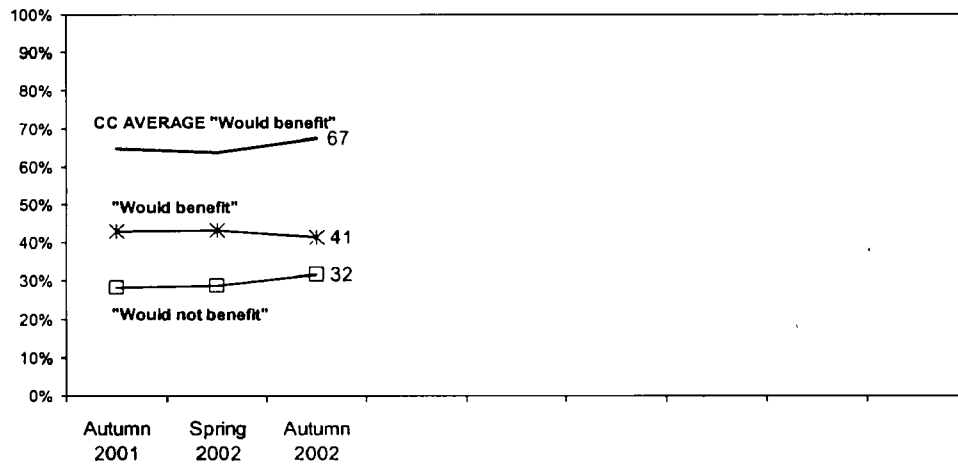


Fig. 4.4h

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

### Benefit from European Union membership, for the country (Hungary) 2001-2002

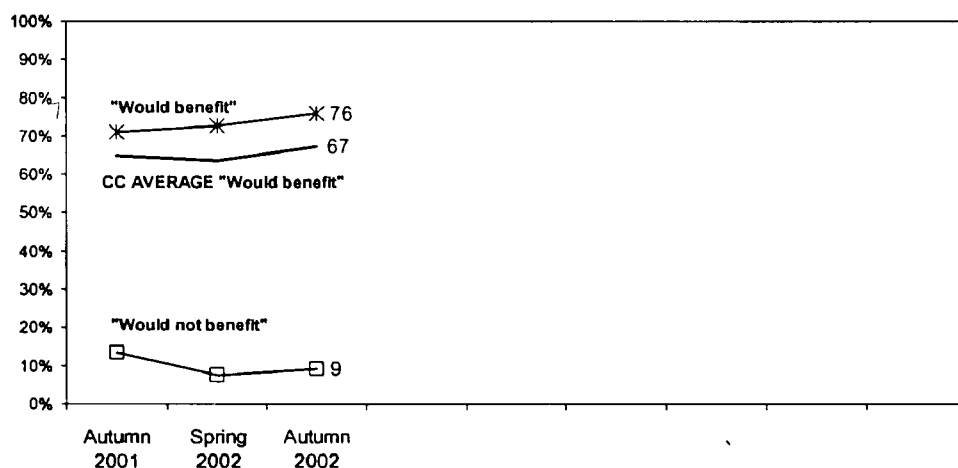
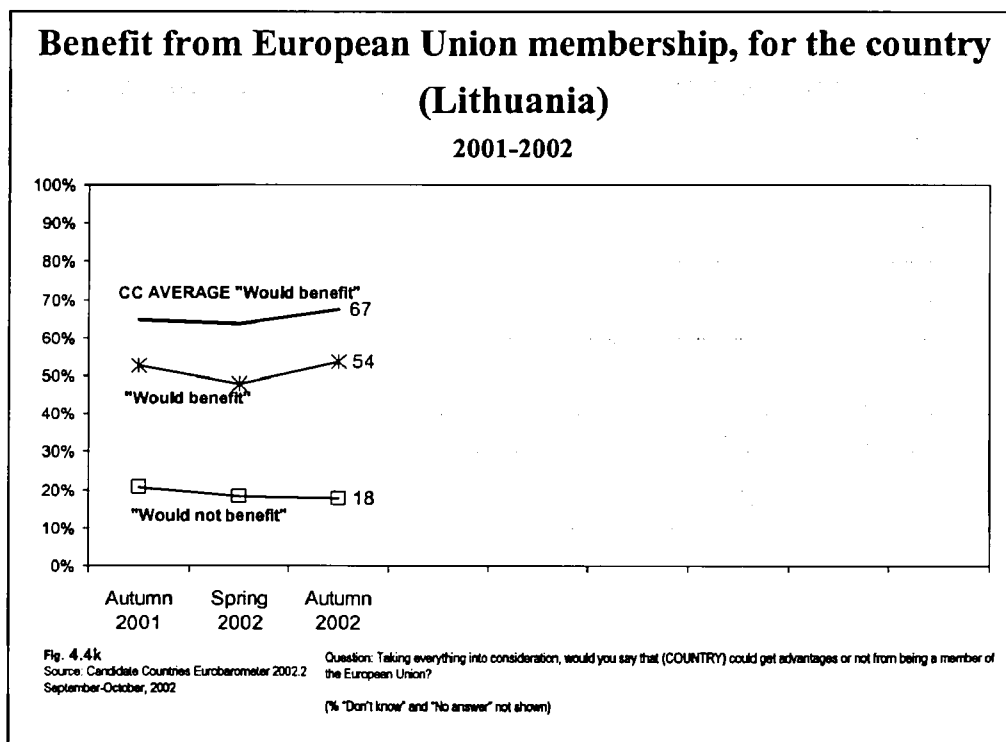
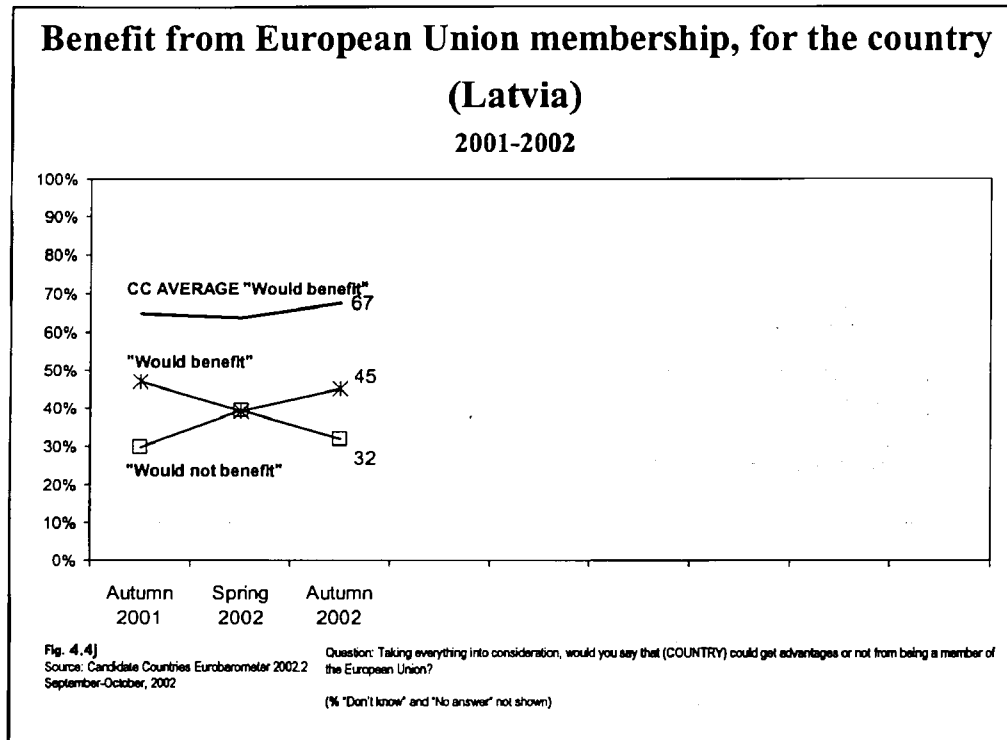


Fig. 4.4i

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)



### Benefit from European Union membership, for the country (Malta) 2001-2002

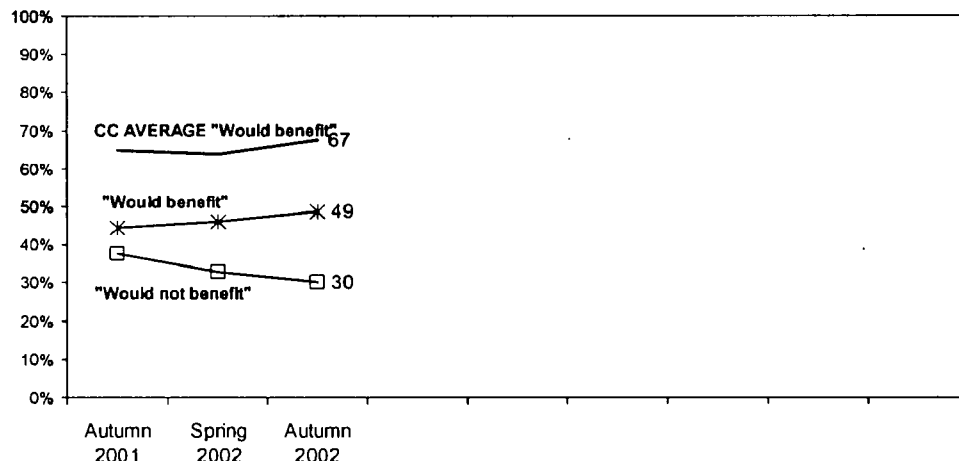


Fig. 4.41

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

### Benefit from European Union membership, for the country (Poland) 2001-2002

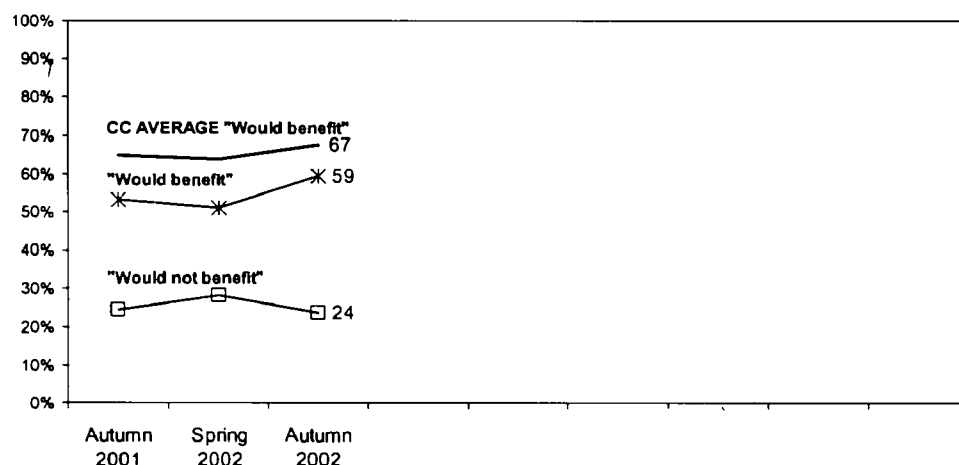
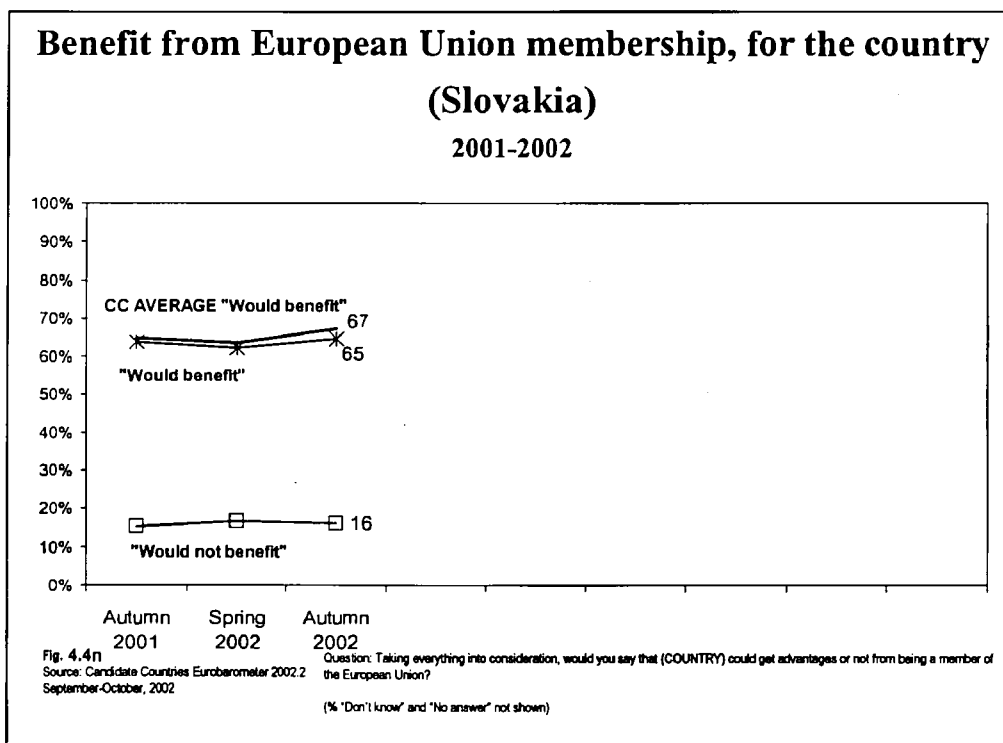
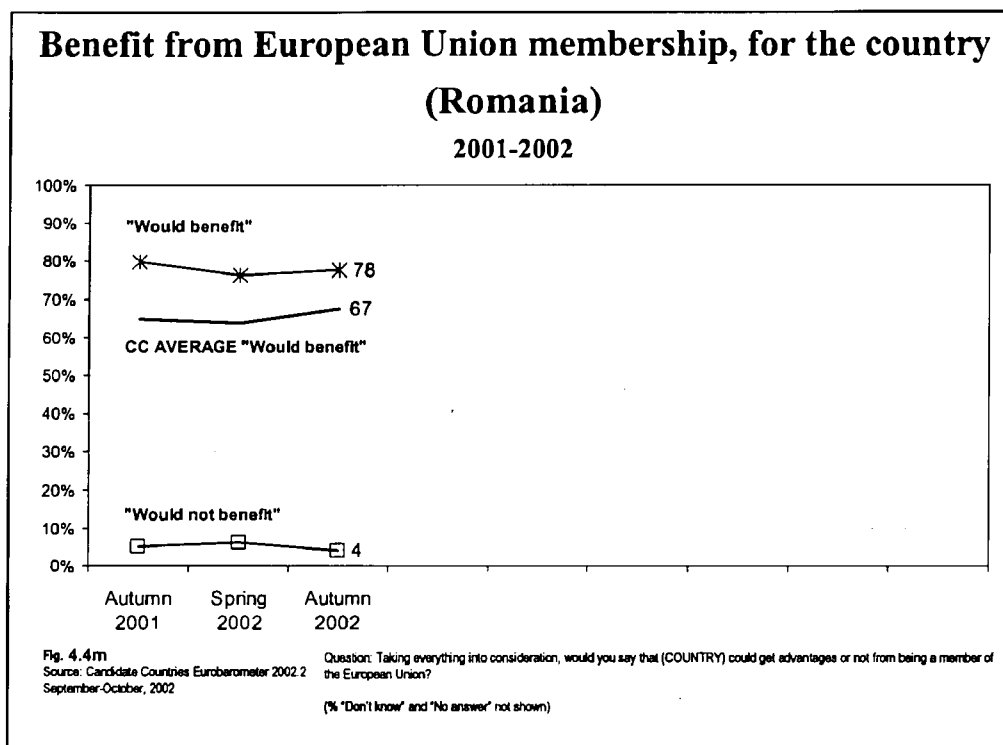


Fig. 4.41m

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)



### Benefit from European Union membership, for the country (Slovenia) 2001-2002

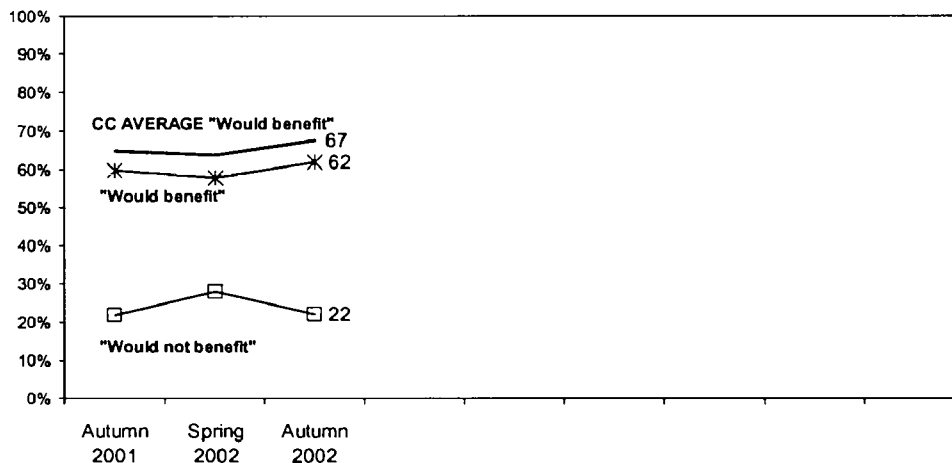


Fig. 4.4a

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

### Benefit from European Union membership, for the country (Turkey) 2001-2002

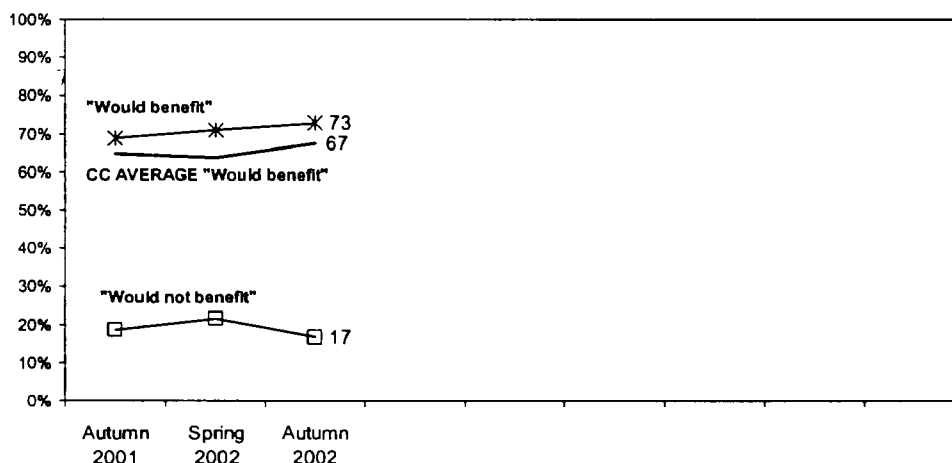


Fig. 4.4p

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

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

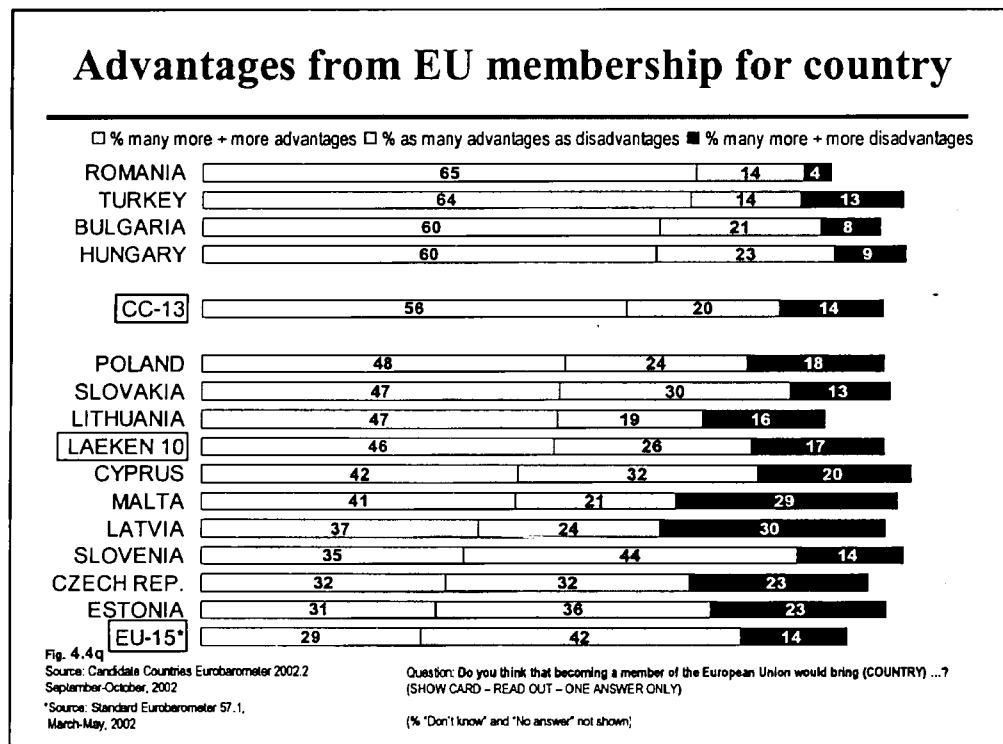
(% "Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)

We used the five-scale measure again to determine the **net balance** of expected advantages and disadvantages at the country level. At the CC-13 level the breakdown of responses for the following question is as follows (the results of the autumn 2001 wave are in parentheses):

*Do you think that becoming a member of the European Union would bring (COUNTRY) ...?*

▪ Many more advantages	20%	(18%)
▪ More advantages	36%	(36%)
▪ As many advantages as disadvantages	20%	(20%)
▪ More disadvantages	9%	(10%)
▪ Many more disadvantages	5%	(4%)
▪ (Don't know / No opinion)	10%	(12%)

Again, the future members of the European Union feel more optimistic compared to present EU citizens' experiences. Half as many people in the Candidate Countries as in the EU think that the advantages and disadvantages their country will experience will be balanced once they have joined the European Union, while at the same time believing that advantages will outweigh disadvantages.



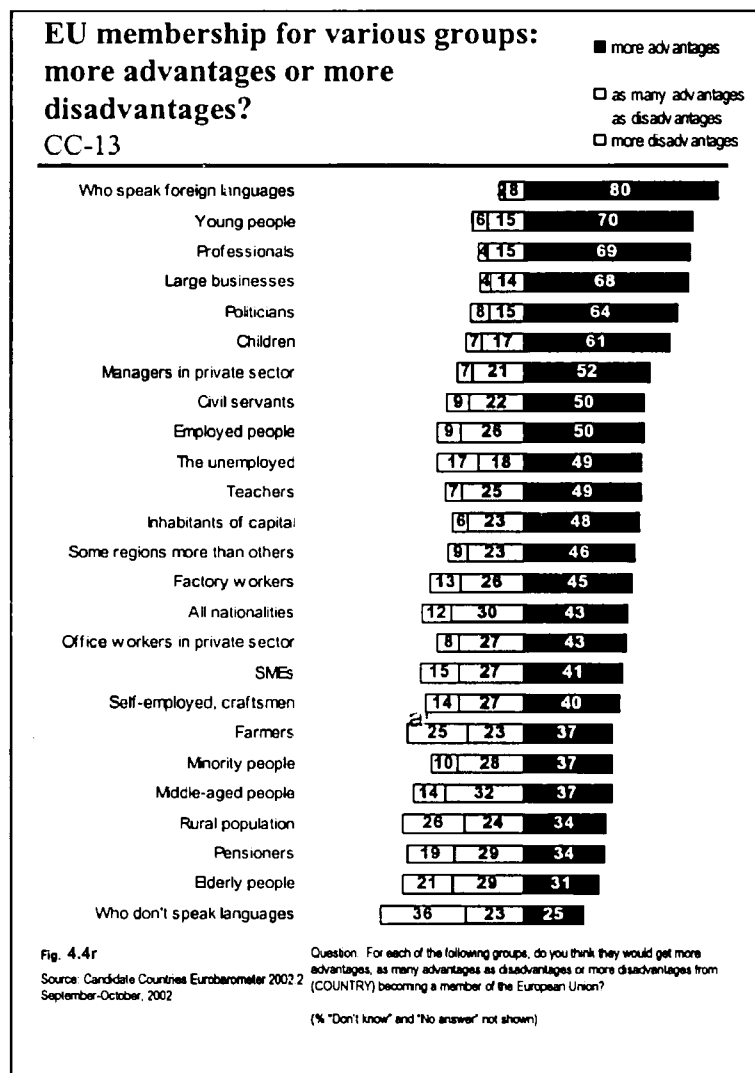
Looking at individual country results we find very apparent differences. Sixty-five percent of Romanians, 64% of Turks, and 60% of Bulgarians and Hungarians currently share the opinion that, on balance, their country would get more advantages than disadvantages from becoming a member of the European Union. Candidate Countries Eurobarometer did not find any country in the region where the ratio of pessimists exceeded the number of optimists, or a third of the population. (ANNEX TABLE 4.13)

Comparing these results with those measured twelve months before, there are very few shifts to observe. On the CC-13 level, the extent to which people are optimistic about the net benefits of their country's European accessions has not changed significantly. We see a positive shift in Malta, where people are now more likely to think their country will get more advantages (+5) and less likely to think the opposite (-9). The proportion of those who expect a positive net balance of advantages and disadvantages has increased in Turkey as well (+6). Negative tendencies were detected in Bulgaria (+4 'disadvantages', -4 'advantages'), the

Czech Republic (+4 'disadvantages', -4 'advantages'), Latvia (+7 'disadvantages'), and slightly in Cyprus as well (-5 'advantages').

### Expected benefits for various social groups

The survey also asked respondents to judge whether a wide variety of different groups, ranging from politicians to the elderly, will receive more advantages or more disadvantages from EU membership.



As the graph shows, from the list included in the questionnaire, people are most likely to pick those who speak foreign languages as the group most likely to receive more advantages than disadvantages (80% -- for more information on foreign language proficiency in the region refer to Chapter 3.1). The next most advantaged groups are seen to be young people (70%) and professionals (69%). Large businesses (68%) and politicians (64%) were also frequently mentioned as beneficiaries of accession. Generally, the current elites and the future generations are thought to be the winners of the EU accession.

At the other end of the spectrum, we find that people are most likely to think that the elderly (31%, pensioners 34%), the rural population (34%, farmers 37%), and the middle-aged (37%) are not among those who would be advantaged by their country's EU membership. At the very bottom of the list we find those who do not speak foreign languages (25%). Table 4.4b shows the country-by-country results for each of the groups included in the questionnaire. The table does not include the group that does know, and the group that doesn't know, a

foreign language, since these two groups top the list of the likely winners and losers, respectively.

**Table 4.4b Social groups attributed with the most advantages, and with the most disadvantages (without the groups defined by foreign-language knowledge)**

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>%</b>		<b>Malta</b>		<b>%</b>
<b>Large businesses</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Politicians</b>		<b>68</b>
<b>Politicians</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Professionals</b>		<b>66</b>
Rural population		24	Disadvantages	Farmers		42
Elderly people		22	Disadvantages	Rural population		41
<b>Cyprus</b>				<b>Poland</b>		
<b>Large businesses</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Large businesses</b>		<b>67</b>
<b>Professionals</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Politicians</b>		<b>66</b>
SMEs		66	Disadvantages	Farmers		37
Factory workers		48	Disadvantages	Rural population		36
<b>Czech Republic</b>				<b>Romania</b>		
<b>Professionals</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Young people</b>		<b>68</b>
<b>Young people</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Politicians</b>		<b>66</b>
Farmers		55	Disadvantages	Elderly people		16
Rural population		50	Disadvantages	Pensioners		16
<b>Estonia</b>				<b>Slovakia</b>		
<b>Politicians</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Young people</b>		<b>76</b>
<b>Young people</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Professionals</b>		<b>72</b>
Rural population		47	Disadvantages	Elderly people		38
Farmers		46	Disadvantages	Farmers		37
<b>Hungary</b>				<b>Slovenia</b>		
<b>Professionals</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Professionals</b>		<b>70</b>
<b>Young people</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Large businesses</b>		<b>66</b>
Rural population		24	Disadvantages	Farmers		62
Elderly people		23	Disadvantages	Rural population		49
<b>Latvia</b>				<b>Turkey</b>		
<b>Politicians</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Large businesses</b>		<b>73</b>
<b>Large businesses</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Politicians</b>		<b>60</b>
Rural population		55	Disadvantages	Rural population		16
Farmers		54	Disadvantages	Politicians		15
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Young people</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>Advantages</b>			
<b>Politicians</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>Advantages</b>			
Rural population		41	Disadvantages			
Farmers		39	Disadvantages			

As the table shows, *colour locale* has not much to do with which groups people consider to be the future winners and losers from accession<sup>22</sup>. In most countries, the main beneficiaries are seen to be young people, large businesses, and politicians. In Estonia, Latvia, and Malta we

<sup>22</sup> For detailed net advantage scores for different social segments in the Candidate Countries see Table 4.16 in the Annex

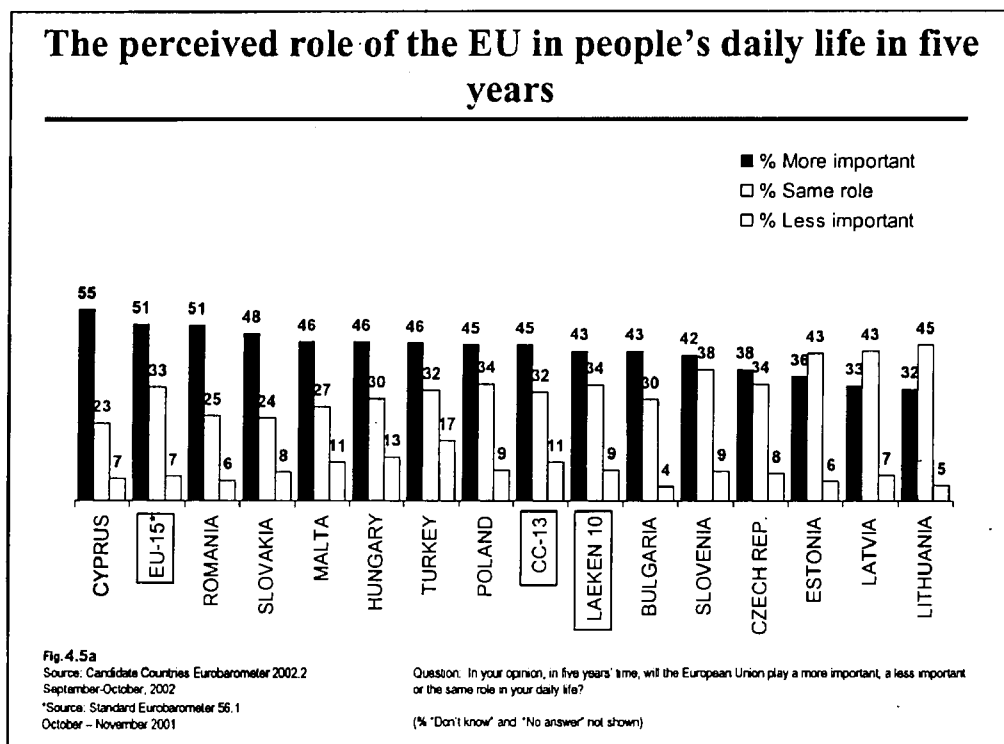
find that people think that politicians will be the most likely to benefit from accession -- signalling their discontent with the process again.

We find similar patterns if we examine the groups that, in other people's perception, will suffer the most disadvantages. The main rule is that, as with the CC-13 average, in most cases the rural population and elderly people and farmers are considered to be the chief losers from accession. In Cyprus, the people feel that small and medium enterprises and factory workers will suffer the most from accession to the European Union. (*ANNEX TABLE 4.14*)

## 4.5 The European Union in the coming years

### The expected and desired role of the European Union in five year's time

Forty-five percent of people living in the Candidate Region believe that in five years' time the European Union *will* play a more important role in their daily life, 32% believe it will play the same role, and only 11% believe it will play a less important role. Fewer people in the Member States tend to think that the EU will play a greater role in their personal lives than did one year ago<sup>23</sup>. We should note that there is no significant difference between the expectations of the Laeken-10 group (who can securely believe they will be members of the Union in five years) and the other three countries where accession is a more remote possibility.



Comparing these results with those from autumn 2001 (when the accession seemed to be a more distant possibility for the public of most if not all Candidate Countries), we find no change on the CC-13 level. The proportion of those who expected an increased role of the European Union was just one percentage point less than today.

But country-by-country analyses reveal that there is an opposite dynamic behind this steady regional average. In seven of the 13 Candidates Countries, citizens expect a greater role of the European Union in their lives for the next five years, very much so in Slovakia (+10), Latvia (+5), but also in Malta (+4) and Poland (+4), as well as in Lithuania (+3), Estonia (+3), and the Czech Republic (+3). At the same time, expectations in countries that weren't invited to join the EU in the first round decreased significantly. Eurobarometer detected a 6 percentage-point decrease in Bulgaria, and a change of -4 percentage points in Romania. In the remaining five countries the expectations only changed within the margin of error.

Right now, Cypriots are the most likely to expect the EU to play a greater role in their daily life over the next five years (55%), followed by Romanians (51%) and Slovaks (48%). In the other

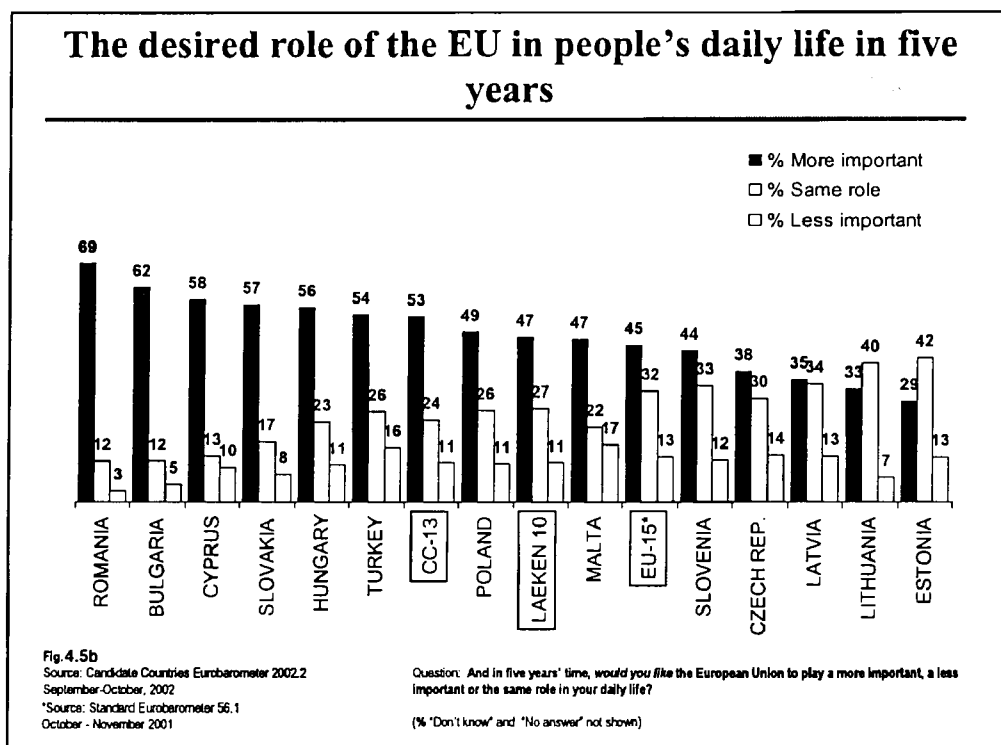
<sup>23</sup> EB56.1, October-November 2001

countries, public opinion is still divided. The Baltic States - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - are the countries where the proportion of people who feel the EU will play the same role outnumbers the proportion of those who believe the EU will play a more important role in five years (43% versus 36% in Estonia, 43% versus 33% in Latvia, and 45% versus 32% in Lithuania). The view that the EU will play a less important role is low throughout the Candidate Region, and ranges from 4% in Bulgaria to 17% in Turkey. (ANNEX TABLE 4.15A)

An analysis of the demographic variables shows that people with less education are less likely to expect the EU to play a greater role in their daily lives (39%), as are the people belonging to the oldest age group (33%), the retired (33%), and women (41%). At the same time, people who still are studying (63%), the youngest age group (57%), the managers (56%), and those who spent the most time in education (52%) think that the European Union will be more important in their lives than it is currently.

There is more diversity of opinion concerning attitudes toward the EU. Being more pessimistic, now 24% of those who think their country's membership to the EU would be a bad thing expect the EU to play a less important role in their daily life in five years' time. Last year it was 30%. The corresponding figure for those who regard EU membership as a good thing is only 9%; that is, less than one in 10 people who regard their country's future membership in the EU as a good thing don't expect membership in the Union to have an effect on their daily lives. (ANNEX TABLE 4.15B)

When we look at the role that citizens of the Candidate Countries *would like* the European Union to play in their daily life in five years' time, we find that 53% (compared to 45% in the Member States<sup>24</sup>) desire a more important role, 24% desire the same role (32% in the Member States), while only 11% desire a less important role for the European Union in their daily lives (13% in the Member States).



The citizens of Romania (69%) and Bulgaria (62%) are by far the most likely to wish the EU to play a more important role in their daily life, with close to six in 10 people in Cyprus (58%) sharing this view. In only three of the remaining countries do more than half of the population want the EU to play a more important role in their lives. This is nonetheless also the majority opinion in Slovakia, Hungary, Turkey, Poland, Malta, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic. In Latvia there is an equal number of those who desire the EU to play a more important role and those who desire the EU to play the same important role in five years (35% versus 34%). In Lithuania and Estonia, the most frequently expressed desire is for the EU to continue to play the same role (40% and 42% respectively).

There is no country in the Candidate Region where those who want the EU to play a less important role outnumber those who desire the same or a more important role. The percentages of those who desire the EU to play a less important role range from 3% in Romania to 16% in Turkey. (ANNEX TABLE 4.16)

The proportion of those who prefer higher involvement of the European Union in their daily lives did not change significantly. The countries where we find an increase in desire for more EU influence in people's everyday lives are Malta (+8), Hungary (+6), and Slovenia (+4).

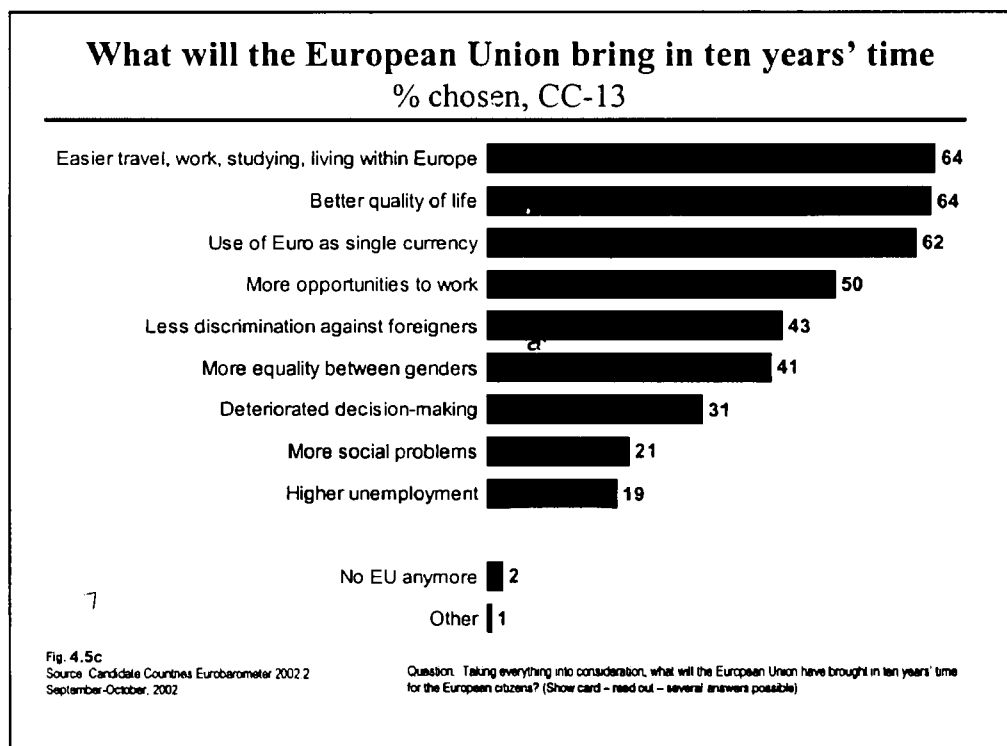
<sup>24</sup> EB56.1, October-November 2001

### Benefits of European Union in 10 years time

When asked about the future benefits of being a European citizen, the people in the Candidate Countries agree that it will be much easier to move around the Member States for any purpose (64%) and there will be a better quality of life for most people (64%). A large majority think that the Euro will be used as the single currency in the whole territory of the Union (62%). Half of respondents agree that the European Union will bring more job opportunities (50%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.17)

Between one in five and one in three citizens of the Candidate Region agrees that within the next 10 years there will be more problems within the Union: higher unemployment (19%), more social problems (21%), or deterioration in decision-making because of the enlarged Union (31%). The majority of inhabitants from the Candidate Countries also feel rather pessimistic about future progress in human rights areas: only 41% agree that the EU will bring more equality between men and women in 10 years' time for the European citizens, and less than half mentioned in this context that discrimination against foreigners will decrease (43%).

There are very few respondents thinking there will be no European Union at all (2%), which was a spontaneous answer category in this questions (that is, it was not offered for the respondents).



## 4.6 Support for joint EU decision-making

We continue by looking at the results of a question that asks whether decisions after the accession of the Candidate Countries should be made at the national or at the EU level. The questionnaire listed 25 policy areas over which the Union has, to varying degrees, decision-making powers in the Member States. On average, 55% of the Candidate Region's public supports joint EU decision-making in these areas, and favour it over national decision-making in 21 of the 25 policy areas. It shows marginally higher average support for delegating decisions to the European Union level, compared to the results Eurobarometer found in the Member States<sup>25</sup> (54%, 19 of the 27<sup>26</sup> areas to be delegated).

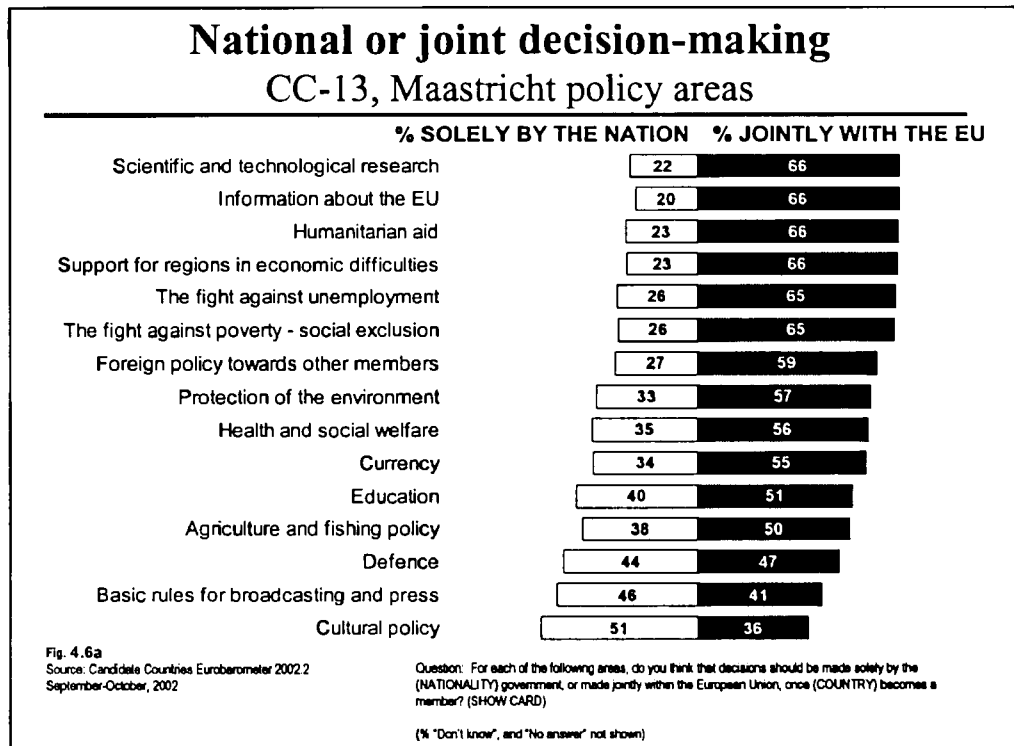
<b>Table 4.6 Support for joint EU decision-making by country</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Average level of support for joint EU decision-making (for 25 areas)</b>	<b>Number of areas where joint EU decision-making is more popular than national decision-making (25 areas maximum)</b>
SLOVENIA	68%	25
CYPRUS	66%	23
LATVIA	65%	21
SLOVAKIA	64%	22
ROMANIA	62%	25
HUNGARY	62%	23
POLAND	62%	23
ESTONIA	59%	18
CZECH REP.	57%	20
<b>CC-13</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>21</b>
LITHUANIA	55%	19
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>19 (of 27)</b>
BULGARIA	52%	16
MALTA	47%	13
TURKEY	44%	11

Support for joint EU decision-making is the highest in Romania and Slovenia, where it is favoured over national decision-making in all 25 policy areas. The highest average score in support of EU decision-making was also recorded in Slovenia (68%) --Romania (62%) is in fifth place. There are another six countries where joint decision-making is favoured over national decision-making in more than 20 of the policy areas. Malta and Turkey would prefer decisions on the majority of the policy areas to be made nationally; accordingly, they have the lowest average support for joint decision-making. Interestingly, Bulgarians, who are solid supporters of their country's membership, are relatively unwilling to give up sovereign decisions in the policy areas where the European Union also has powers at the present time.

<sup>25</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

<sup>26</sup> The list that was asked in the Member States included two extra items: 'fight against international terrorism', and 'tackling the challenges of an ageing population'.

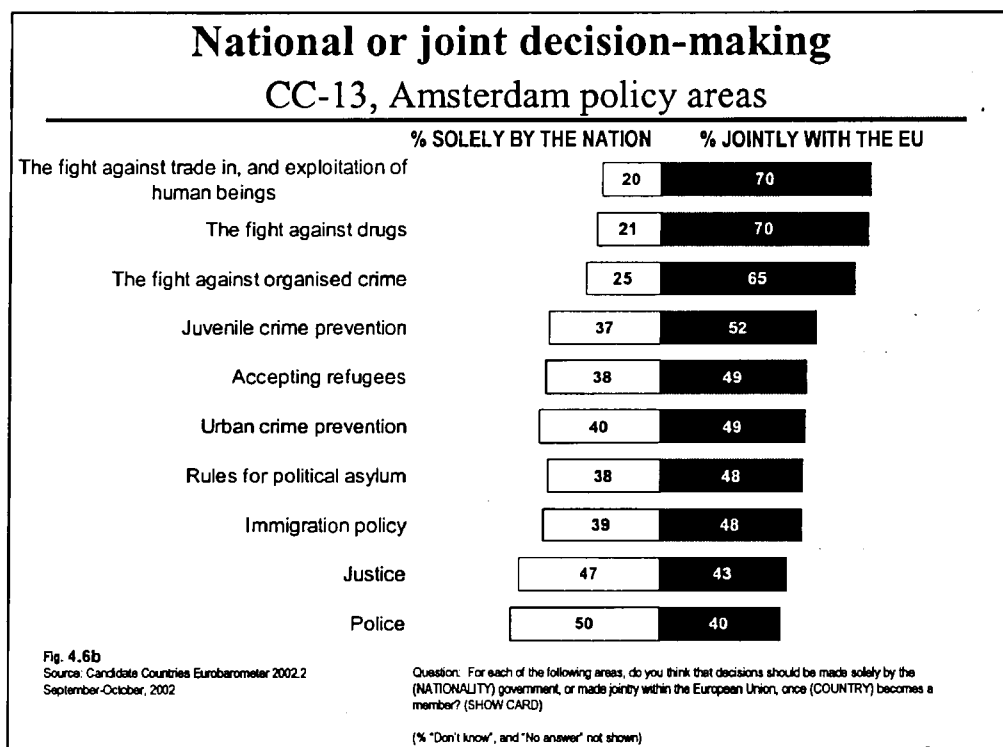
In the survey, the questions were divided into policy areas covered by the three pillars of the Maastricht Treaty (*ANNEX TABLE 4.18*), and the new policy areas covered by the Amsterdam Treaty (*ANNEX TABLE 4.19*). We first look at people's views concerning the Maastricht Treaty policy areas.



About a third (66%) of the respondents would delegate to the EU decisions on scientific and technological research, "information about the European Union", humanitarian aid issues, and support for regions in economic difficulties. Sixty-five percent of respondents support joint decision making in fighting against unemployment and poverty-social exclusion. Issues regarding foreign policy towards other members (59%), protection of the environment (57%), health and social welfare (56%), currency (51%), and education (51) are mentioned by more than half of the Candidate Countries' inhabitants as areas that, they think, decisions should be made jointly within the EU as they become members. The remaining policy areas where joint decision making is supported by half or slightly less than half of the respondents are agriculture and fishing policy (50%), defence (47%), and basic rules for broadcasting and press (41%).

The most sensitive issues seem to be related to national culture. Support for joint decision-making in cultural policy is as low as 36%. Half of the respondents (51%) have the opinion that decisions on cultural policy issues should be made solely by the national governments.

With regard to the Amsterdam Treaty policy areas, we find that support for EU joint decision-making is most widespread for the fight against trade in, and exploitation of, human beings and against drugs (both 70%), while people are most likely to support national decision-making in the areas of policing and justice (50% and 47%, respectively).

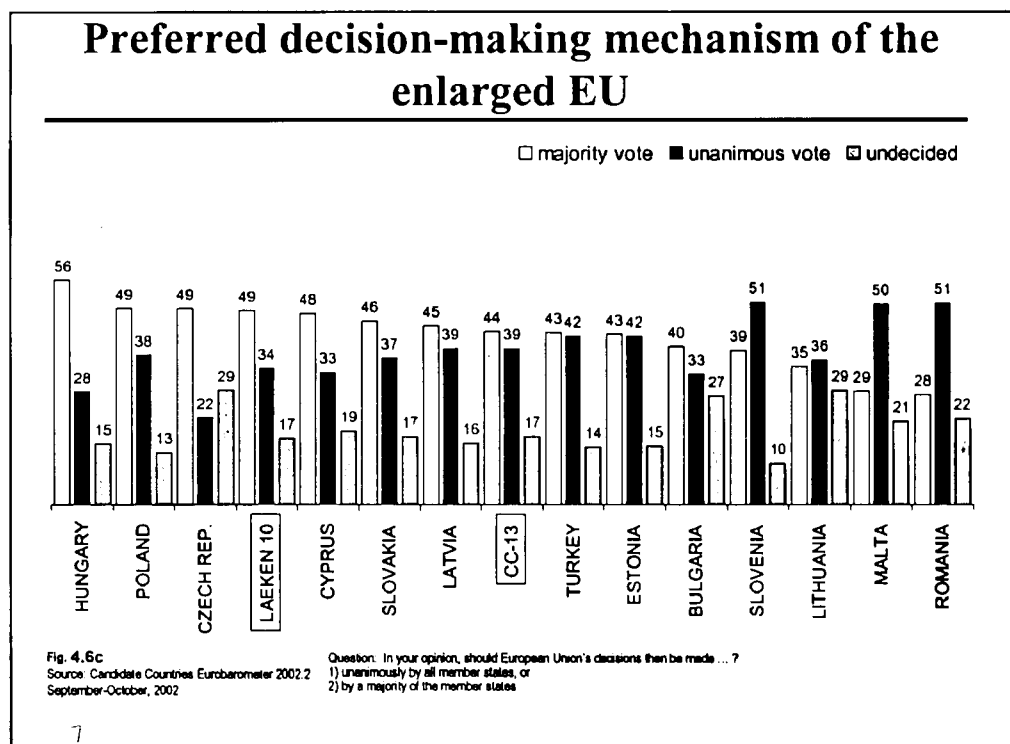


### Preferred decision-making mechanism of the enlarged European Union

There is no agreement in the Candidate Region about whether the enlarged European Union should keep its decision-making mechanism that is based on unanimous vote of all Member States, or if it should switch to decision-making based on majority vote.

On average, 39% of the citizens in the Candidate Region prefer to keep unanimous vote and reserve their country's future right to veto (V), and 44% say that a system based on majority vote would better serve its purpose (M). In the Laeken group, the citizens lean more towards replacing the unanimous voting system (V: 34%, M: 49%).

Some countries clearly support the majority vote system, most notably Hungary (V: 28%, M: 56%) and the Czech Republic (V: 22%, M: 49%), and to a lesser extent Cyprus, Poland, and Slovakia. On the other hand, Romanians (V: 51%, M: 28%) and Maltese (V: 50%, M: 29%) are keen supporters of unanimous decision-making, accompanied by the Slovenian citizens who also prefer to keep the situation in which even the smallest Member States can exercise their right to veto. (ANNEX TABLE 4.20)



## 5. Information about the European Union

First, we will look at respondents' self-perceived levels of knowledge about the European Union, as well as their levels of awareness about nine of the Union's institutions and bodies. We report in this chapter on the extent to which people pay attention to news about the European Union compared to news about other issues. Also in this chapter, we present the EU-related topics that are the most interesting for people in the Candidate Countries. Finally, we examine the sources people are most likely to use when they look for information about the European Union, and which sources of information they prefer.

### 5.1 Knowledge and awareness

#### Self-perceived knowledge about the European Union

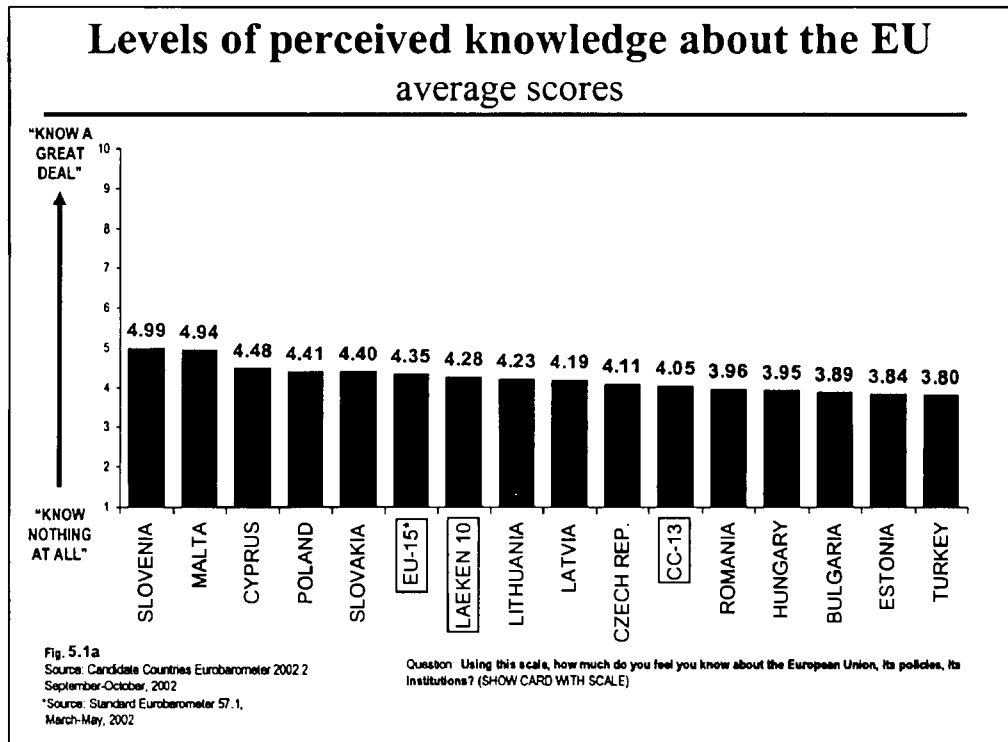
A standard feature of the Eurobarometer is a question that asks respondents how much they feel they know about the European Union<sup>27</sup>. The comparative results presented in the table below show that 23% of Candidate Country citizens feel they know "quite a lot" to "a great deal" about the European Union (i.e. those choosing the numbers 6 through 10 on the scale), only one percentage point up from a year ago. This shows a lower level of perceived knowledge compared to the results measured in the Member States (28%)<sup>28</sup>. This difference in citizens' perceived levels of EU-related knowledge is also reflected in the averages we measured on the 10-point scale. People in the Candidate Countries scored at about 4, lower than their European fellows who also evaluate their knowledge below medium.

<b>Table 5.1a Self-perceived knowledge of EU affairs</b>			
	CC-13 Autumn 2001	CC-13 Autumn 2002	EU-15 Spring 2002
<b>Scale</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
1 (knows nothing at all)	14	14	10
2	14	14	11
3	16	16	15
4	14	14	15
5	20	17	19
6	9	9	12
7	6	6	9
8	4	4	5
9	1	2	1
10 (knows a great deal)	2	2	1
Don't know / No answer	2	2	1
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.35</b>

<sup>27</sup> The question is: "how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies and its institutions". Respondents were asked to select a number (1 through 10) from a card to represent their knowledge about the European Union. The higher the number they selected, the more they felt they knew about the EU.

<sup>28</sup> EB57.1, Spring 2002, Chapter 2.2

The following graph depicts the average scores for each of the 13 Candidate Countries and the EU-15 average. It shows that self-perceived knowledge levels vary significantly from one country to the next.



As of autumn 2002, knowledge levels are highest in Slovenia, where the average score is 4.99, and lowest in Turkey and Estonia, where the average scores are 3.80 and 3.84, respectively. It is worthwhile to note that citizens of Hungary and Estonia (two likely members of the European Union by 2004), currently feel less informed than people living in Romania or Bulgaria, who will not join the Union before 2007.

The responses shows that 35% of people in Slovenia and 45% of the people in Malta feel they know "quite a lot" to "a great deal" (i.e. score 6 and higher on the scale) about the European Union. At 28%, people in Slovakia come in third place, followed by people in Cyprus (27%), Poland (25%), Lithuania (25%), Romania (23%), Turkey (22%), Latvia (22%), the Czech Republic (21%), Hungary (21%), and Bulgaria (20%). Fewer than two in 10 people in Estonia (16%) feel this way. (ANNEX TABLE 5.1A)

The attitudinal analyses indicate that those who support their country's membership of the EU are somewhat more likely to feel they know "quite a lot" to "a great deal" about the EU (29%), compared to 23% of people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing. The least informed group is the undecided (12%), those who said that membership to the European Union is "neither good or bad". (ANNEX TABLE 5.1B)

The following table shows the average self-perceived EU knowledge scores for various socio-demographic groups in the Candidate Region. We find that managers, people who stayed in full-time education the longest, people who score high on the Opinion Leadership Index<sup>29</sup>, and the most frequent users of the media are the groups that rate themselves the highest on the knowledge scale. At the bottom of the table we find people who score lowest on the Media Use Index, i.e. who do not watch, read, or listen to news at all. Men consider themselves more informed than women do.

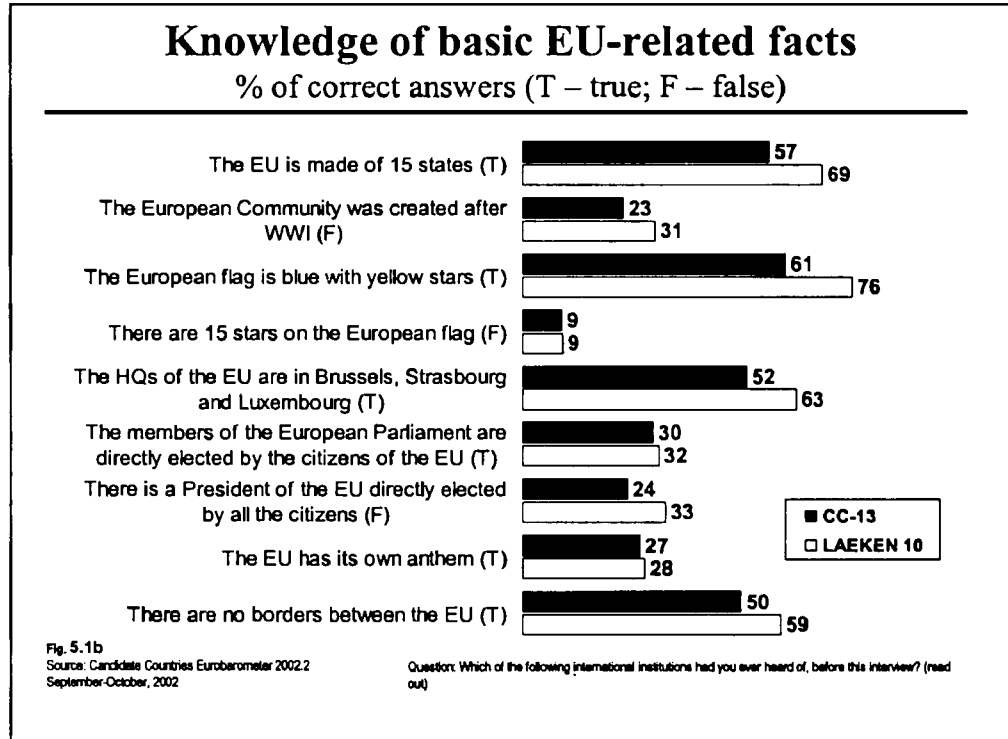
<b>Table 5.1b Average scores on perceived knowledge scale for various groups at the CC-13 level</b>	
<b>Group</b>	<b>Score</b>
Managers	5.33
Educated 20+ years	5.1
Opinion Leadership Index++ high	5.03
Media Use Index+++	4.93
Opinion Leadership Index+	4.62
Men	4.57
Still studying	4.51
Other white collar workers	4.46
Self-employed	4.33
<b>LAOKEN-10</b>	<b>4.28</b>
Media Use Index++	4.28
Educated 16-19 years	4.25
Aged 25-39 years	4.2
Manual workers	4.19
Unemployed	4.17
Aged 40-54 years	4.17
Aged 15-24 years	4.13
<b>CC-13</b>	<b>4.05</b>
Opinion Leadership Index-	3.94
Retired	3.76
Aged 55+ years	3.7
Women	3.57
Media Use Index--	3.45
Educated up to 15 years	3.41
House Persons	3.13
Opinion Leadership Index- - low	3.08
Media Use Index---	2.96

<sup>29</sup> See Appendix C.4 for a definition of the indices shown in the table.

## Knowledge of basic EU-related facts

The citizens of the Candidate Countries are very poorly informed about the basic facts of the European Union. Only 61% of the people in the Candidate Countries would recognize the European flag. Further questions in a trivia quiz revealed that there is a high level of EU illiteracy persisting even in countries that are usually considered as the most prepared for accession.

One third of the citizens of the Laeken-10 countries fell to the trick question, and confirmed that the president of EU is elected by the citizens, and more than half (56%) said that the flag has 15 stars.



Some of the countries in the Laeken-10 group might take part in EP elections as soon as 2004, but 52% of the public in these countries do not know if the members of the European Parliament are elected directly, and 16% mistakenly believe that they are not. Twenty percent of the Czech and Slovenes, and 24% of Hungarians, believe that EP members are not elected by the citizens. (ANNEX TABLE 5.2)

Table 5.1c on the next page shows that on average, the Polish proved to be the best informed in the trivia questions we tested, followed by other Laeken countries: Malta, Slovenia, and Hungary. Those countries, considered to be less prepared for membership, are closing this ranking.

**Table 5.1c Average basic factual knowledge**  
(Average of correct answers for the 9 trivia questions about the EU)

Country	%
POLAND	47
MALTA	46
SLOVENIA	46
<b>LAECEN-10</b>	<b>44</b>
HUNGARY	43
CYPRUS	42
SLOVAKIA	42
ESTONIA	41
LATVIA	41
CZECH REP.	40
LITHUANIA	38
<b>CC-13</b>	<b>37</b>
BULGARIA	34
TURKEY	31
ROMANIA	28

### Awareness of the European Union, its institutions, bodies

The European Union is the most widely known international or supra-governmental organization in the Candidate Countries. Virtually every citizen in the Candidate Region is aware of the European Union (97%). Only NATO and the United Nations have a comparable awareness level in the Candidate Countries (93% and 89%).

### Awareness of international institutions

% heard of

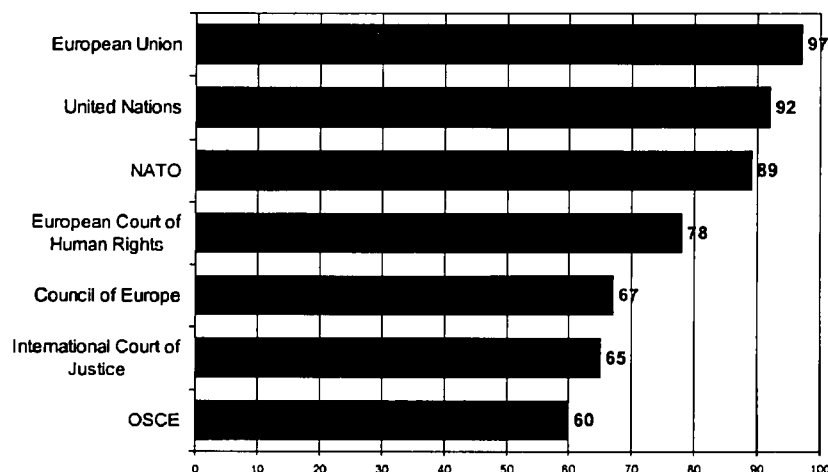


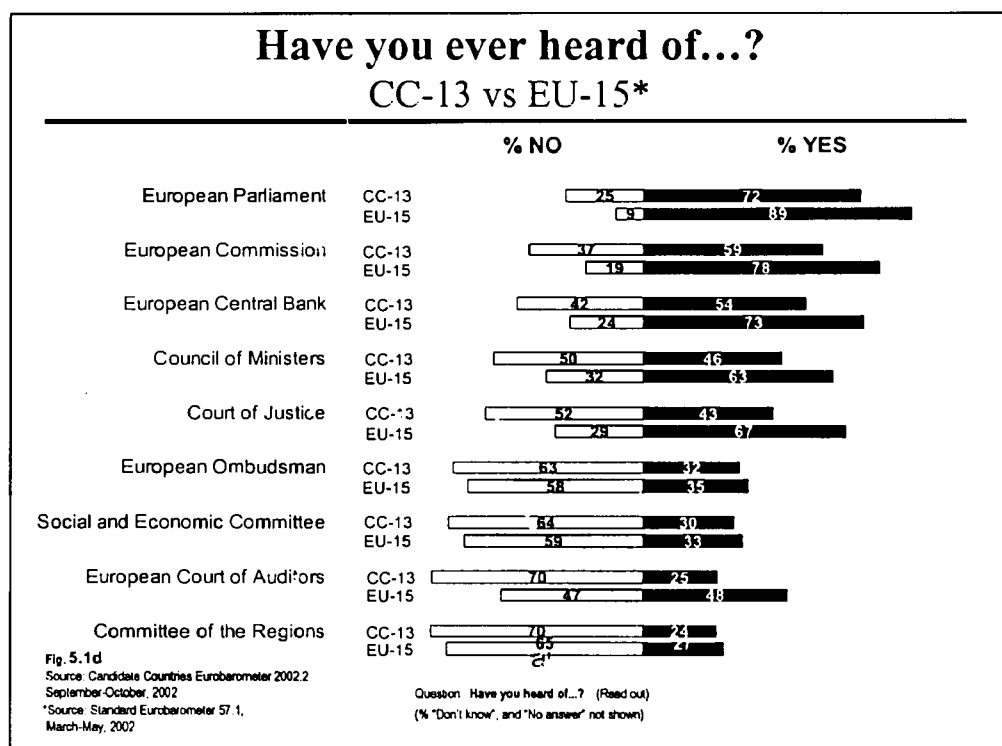
Fig. 5.1c

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.2  
September-October, 2002

Question: Which of the following international institutions had you ever heard of, before this interview? (read out)

While the EU is the most widely known international institution in the Candidate Countries, with nearly all respondents having heard of its existence, its institutions remain much less well known — the European Parliament is known by 72%, and the European Commission is known by only 59%. In the EU Member States<sup>30</sup>, awareness of these two institutions is 89% and 78%, respectively.

When looking at public awareness of different EU institutions and bodies, we find that results vary significantly across the region. This is not true for the **European Union** as a whole. Even in Romania, where we measured the lowest awareness figures for EU, 93% of the respondents told us that they had heard about the Union. In Cyprus, Hungary, and Slovenia, the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found less than one percent of the citizens had never heard of the European Union.



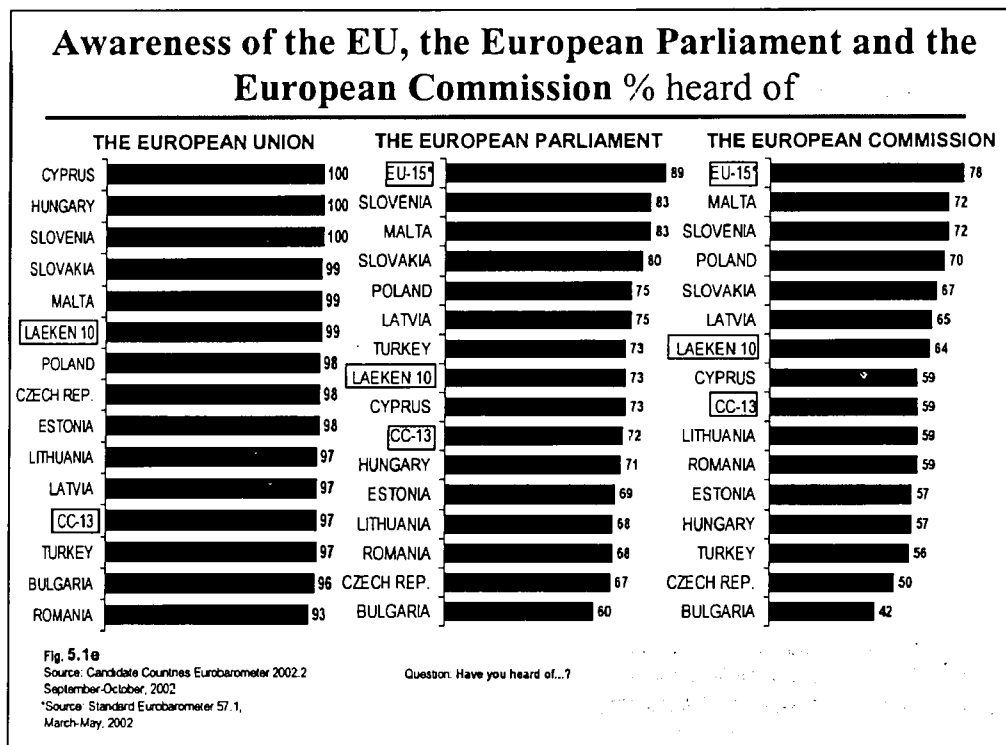
The survey measured public awareness of nine of the European Union institutions and bodies<sup>31</sup>. The public is most likely to have heard of the European Parliament (72%), followed by the European Commission (59%), and the European Central Bank (54%). People are least likely to have heard of the Committee of the Regions (24%), the European Court of Auditors (25%), and the Social and Economic Committee (30%). The rank order of the institutions and bodies is very similar to what Eurobarometer found within the Member States. Only the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors had a relatively higher profile among citizens of the European Union, but most of the least known institutions remain unnoticed within the European Union as well.

Investigating awareness about the two best-known EU institutions, we find that there are significant differences among the 13 Candidate Countries. Awareness of the **European Parliament** ranges from 82% in Malta to 63% in Bulgaria and Lithuania. Slovenians (77%), Romanians, and Turkish (both 75%) are also more likely to know the European Parliament, whilst relatively few people are aware of it in Estonia (67%), the Czech Republic, or Cyprus (both 68%). (ANNEX TABLE 5.4)

<sup>30</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

<sup>31</sup> The question asks respondents whether they have ever heard of the institution in question. Chapter 4.2 reports on the extent to which people trust these institutions.

There is an even wider knowledge gap between countries in the case of the **European Commission**. The awareness of this institution ranges from 77% in Malta to 49% in Bulgaria. Countries that are more likely to know about the Commission include Slovenia (67%), Poland (66%), and Romania (63%). At the same time, Czechs (51%), Estonians (52%), and Cypriots (54%) are not very much aware of it.



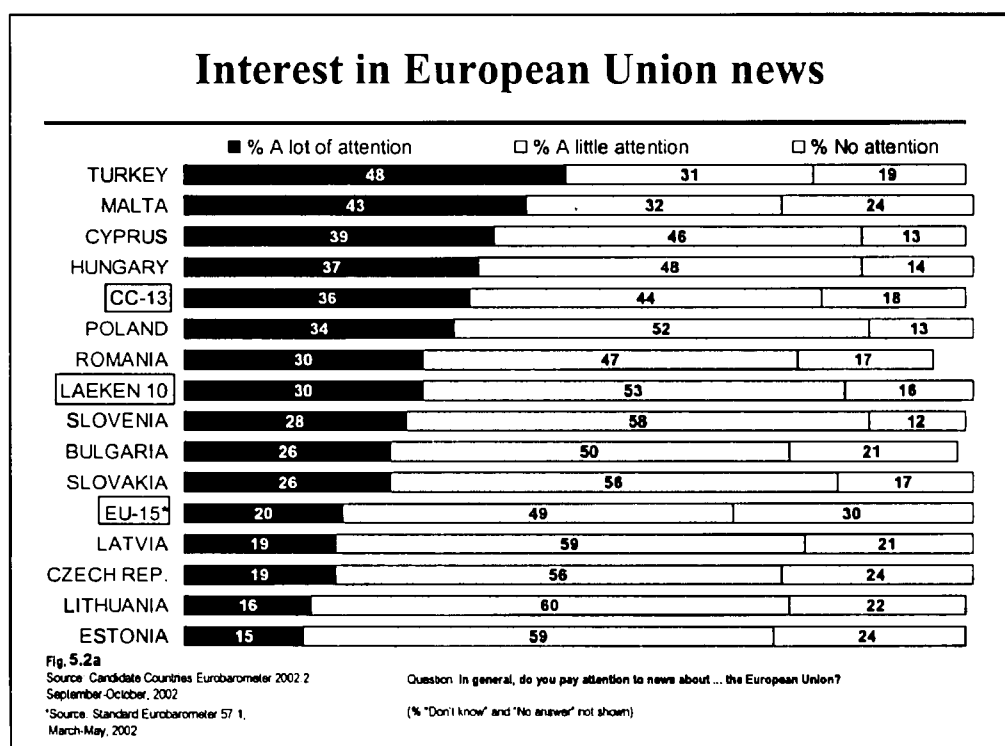
The following table ranks the 13 Candidate Countries according to the average awareness of the nine listed institutions. Slovenia headed the Candidate region; on average, the nine institutions have 61% awareness among Slovenians. This score is relatively high in Slovakia (55%) and Malta (50%) as well. On the other hand, Bulgarians are not likely to know of these institutions (35%), nor are Turks and Czechs (38% and 39%). In the Candidate Region these institutions have a 43% average awareness.

Table 5.1d Average awareness of nine institutions and bodies of the European Union			
Country	%	Country	%
SLOVENIA	61	LITHUANIA	45
SLOVAKIA	55	ROMANIA	43
MALTA	50	CC-13	43
CYPRUS	50	ESTONIA	42
LATVIA	49	TURKEY	38
POLAND	48	CZECH REP.	37
HUNGARY	48	BULGARIA	35

## 5.2 Interest in European Union news

Next we look at the results of a question that provide information about how interested people are in news about the European Union, in comparison to other news topics. The question asks respondents whether they pay a lot of attention, a little attention, or no attention at all to news in eight areas, one of them being the European Union.

As the next graph shows, four-fifths of the people (80%) surveyed in the Candidate Countries say they pay at least some attention to news about the European Union. These results are far greater than those from the Member States<sup>32</sup>. There is a big difference between the EU-15 and the CC-13 among those who pay a lot of attention: only 20% of EU citizens told Eurobarometer that they pay a lot of attention to news about the European Union; in the Candidate Countries the same figure goes up to 36%.



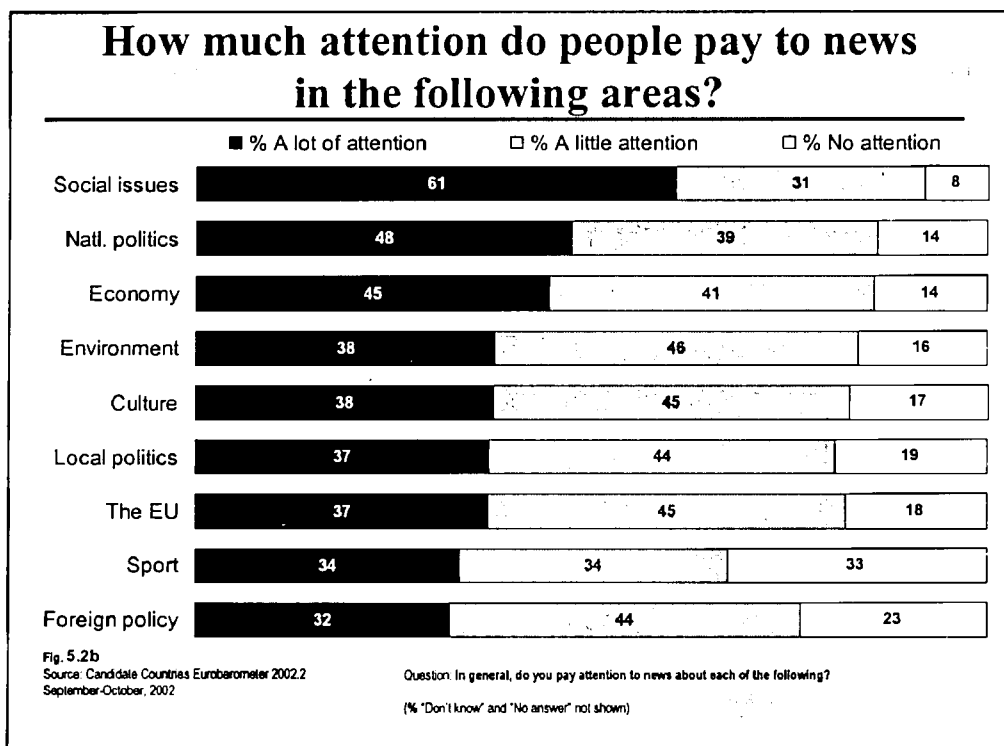
Looking at the extent to which interest in news about the European Union varies from country to country, we find that in some Laeken-10 countries, more than eight in 10 people pay at least some attention to such news. This is the case in Poland, Slovenia (86% both), Cyprus, and Hungary (85% both), as well as in Slovakia (82%). People within the European Union are more likely to ignore EU related news than any of the countries in the Candidate Region.

Interest in news is most widespread in the Candidate Countries when it comes to social issues, with 61% paying a lot of attention and a further 31% paying a little attention. There is also widespread interest in news about national politics — 48% pay a lot of attention and 39% pay a little attention. The third place is taken by financial news, with 45% paying a lot, and 41% a little, attention. News related to the European Union is less attractive for the audience than cultural, local, or environmental news.

Over the past year there has been no increase in interest in EU-related news in the Candidate Region overall, but this is not true for the individual countries. In Romania (-7) and Bulgaria (-3), interest decreased as a result of the perception of a too distant accession date (as

<sup>32</sup> EB57.1, Spring 2002, Chapter 2.1

shown in Chapter 6). At the same time, we detected increase in interest among citizens of Turkey (+6), Latvia (+6), Estonia (+5), Cyprus (+5), Slovakia, and Poland (both +3). (ANNEX TABLE 5.5A)

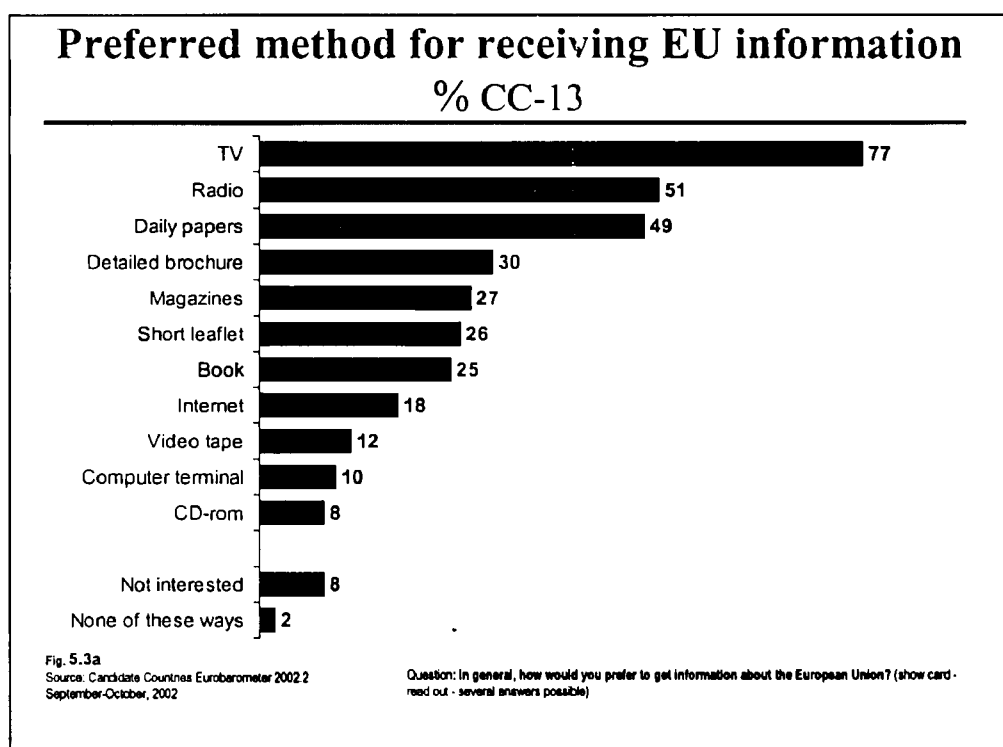


The demographic analyses show that men are more likely than women to pay attention to news about the European Union (84% v. 77%). The youngest and the oldest age groups are less likely to pay attention (to any news) than the average of the Candidate Countries (80%).

Ninety-one percent of people who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older pay attention, compared to 74% of those who left full-time education before the age of 16. Analyses of the respondent occupation scale show that managers are most likely to pay attention to news about the European Union (90%), compared to only 63% of house persons. (ANNEX TABLE 5.5B)

### 5.3 Preferred methods for receiving information about the European Union

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer asked respondents to indicate, from a list of 11 pre-defined sources, their preferred method(s) of receiving information about the European Union. Not surprisingly, people's preferences go to the three media sources they are most likely to use (see Chapter 1 for details). Seventy-seven percent of all respondents say they choose the television, 51% the daily newspapers, and 49% the radio as their preferred method of receiving information about the European Union. Brochures are selected by 30% of respondents, which is almost twice as many as choose the Internet (18%). Other electronic information tools, such as videotapes (12%), computer terminals (10%), and CD-ROMs (8%) are also less attractive than print material, such as books, magazines, and leaflets. (ANNEX TABLE 5.7)



## 5.4 EU topics people would like to know more about

When asked about what they would like to know more about, the citizens of the Candidate Countries choose youth policy (61%), education policy (57%), and institutions of the European Union (55%) as their first preferences. More than half lack information about European citizenship and the Euro (both 54%), the regional policies, the EU economy in general (both 53%), as well as European social policy (52%). Almost half of the people living in the Candidate Region would like to know more about the Union's cultural policy (48%), the enlargement process, the environmental policy, and consumer protection (47% each).

People feel that they know enough, or are simply not interested in, the European Union's R&D policies (38% interested), the history of the EU (44%), and the pre-accession funds (43%). In general, the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found relatively widespread interest in most of the topics it investigated.

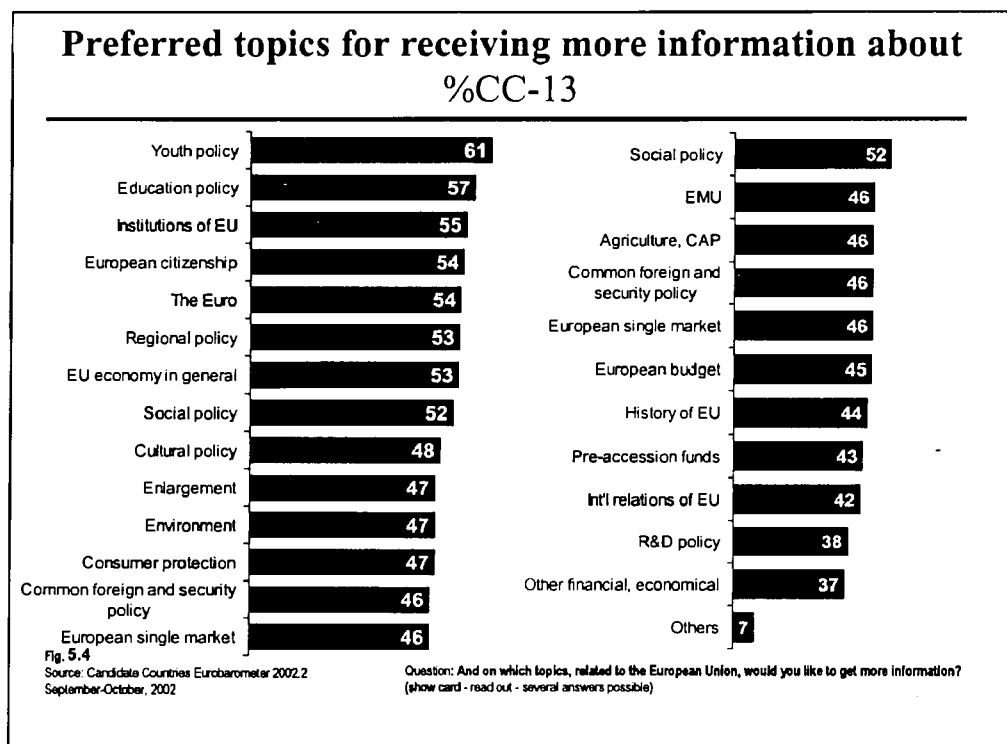


Table 5.4 on the next page shows the four most frequently mentioned topics about which people in each country wish to know more. It shows a very diverse picture with very few common characteristics. One of these is, however, that information about **youth policy** ranked in the top four in eight of the 13 Candidate Countries. Another frequent entry among the most popular contents is **information about the Euro**, which was among the top four in seven countries. Maltese are more likely to have an interest in 'post-modern' issues, like the environment, consumer protection, and education, whilst the Slovenes remain strictly material in their choice of content: they wish to know more about pre-accession funds, the EU economy in general, and the European Monetary Union. Citizens of seven countries told us that they would like to have more information on the **institutions of the European Union** as well. The topic of the **European Research and Development policy** makes the top four in the Czech Republic only. (ANNEX TABLE 5.8)

**Table 5.4 Four most frequently mentioned topics the candidate countries citizens want to know more about (% by country)**

<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Malta</b>
History of EU 40	Youth policy 76
Institutions of EU 44	Environment 76
The Economic and Monetary Union 32	Consumer protection 73
The Euro 52	Education 72
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>Poland</b>
The EU and consumer protection 72	Youth policy 56
Environment 70	EU economy in general 51
Youth policy 69	Institutions of EU 47
Education 67	Social policy 46
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Romania</b>
The Euro 59	The Euro 61
Institutions of EU 58	European citizenship 53
Pre-accession funds 56	Youth policy 53
R&D policy 55	Pre-accession funds 52
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>
Social policy 64	Social policy 56
The Euro 64	The Euro 50
Youth policy 63	Education 49
Education 62	Institutions of EU 47

**Hungary**

The Euro  
62

Youth policy  
60

Education  
56

Institutions of EU  
55

**Latvia**

European citizenship  
55

Social policy  
55

Education  
52

Institutions of EU  
52

**Lithuania**

Pre-accession funds  
56

Institutions of EU  
54

EU economy in general  
51

Youth policy  
51

**Slovenia**

Pre-accession funds  
51

EU economy in general  
49

The Economic and Monetary Union  
47

The Euro  
45

**Turkey**

Education  
74

Youth policy  
74

European citizenship  
69

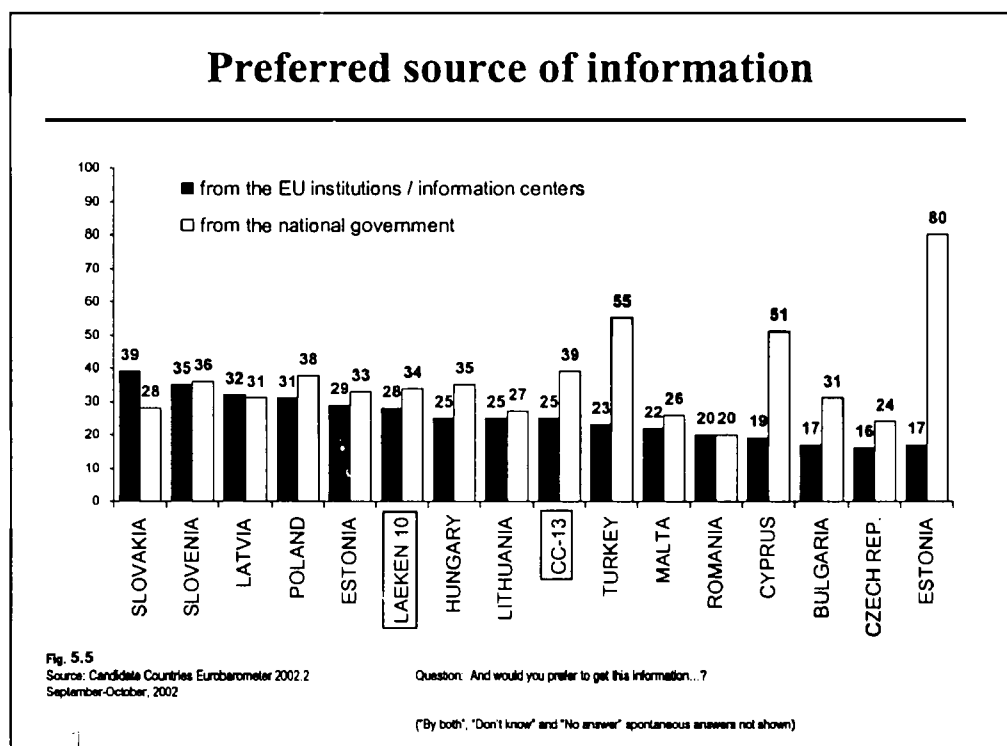
Culture  
65

## 5.5 Preference for national versus EU originated information

We have asked the citizens in the Candidate Countries if they preferred to receive EU related information from their national government, or from the EU institution or information centres. About one-third (36%) could not choose between the two, and either spontaneously said that they would like to receive information from both sides, simply could not choose, or refused to answer this question.

Those who had a preference more often chose their national government (39%) than the European Union (25%) to interpret the information. The same is true for the Laeken-10 countries, but with a much smaller margin: 34% from these countries prefer government information and 28% would rather believe the European Union.

Slovakia, where the Eurobarometer found the least confidence in national government (see Chapter 1.4), is the only country where more people would trust the European Union on the key issues (39%) than their own political leadership (28%). (ANNEX TABLE 5.9)



## 6. Attitudes and knowledge about enlargement and the accession process

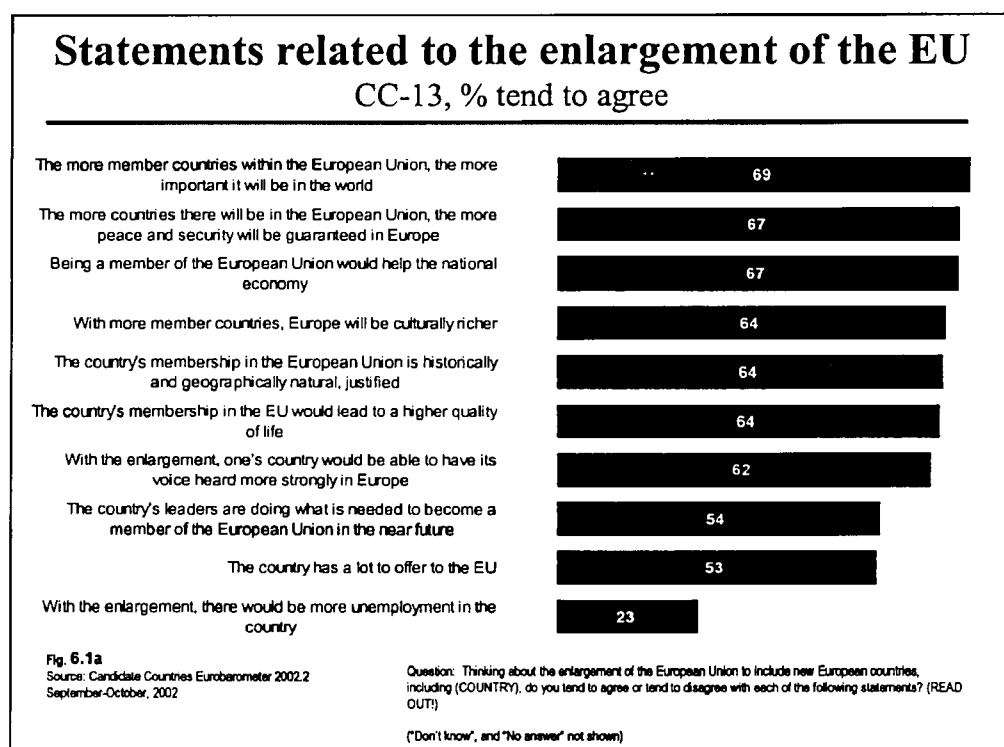
At the beginning of this chapter we will examine the enlargement-related sentiments, attitudes, and fears that prevail in the Candidate Countries. We continue with the perceived and desired speed of one's country's accession process. Finally, we will look at the amount of information that the residents of the Candidate Countries feel they have received about the enlargement of the European Union and the accession of their country to the EU.

### 6.1 Attitudes towards enlargement

Two-thirds of the public in the Candidate Countries believe that the membership of their country in the European Union is 'natural', that is, historically and geographically justified (64%). The majority of the Candidate Countries' citizens feel that the Union will be more important in the world if it includes more countries (69%). Also a large number of respondents argue that the more countries in the European Union, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe (67%), and that membership would help their national economy (67%). Sixty-four percent of EU citizens think that member countries culturally enrich the Union, and 64% believe that a country's membership in the EU leads to a higher quality of life.

Every second respondent in the Candidate Region believes their country has a lot to offer to the European Union (53%), and 62% believe that their nation's voice will be heard more in Europe once they have joined the EU. Fifty-four percent believe, though, that their leaders are doing what is needed to become a member of the European Union.

Every fourth citizen in the Candidate Countries think that there will be more unemployment after their country joins the European Union (23%).



In the following paragraphs we look at each statement in more detail. (ANNEX TABLE 6.1)

**A lot to offer**

We asked our respondents if they agree or disagree with the following statement: *"(COUNTRY) has a lot to offer to the European Union"*. The region as a whole is not very confident in this regard. The average of the Candidate Region for the answer "I tend to agree" is 53%. Romania (61%), Turkey (58%), Poland (56%), and Cyprus (55%) are most likely to think that they will bring something valuable into the partnership with the present Member States. Only 21% of Estonians think that their country "has a lot to offer" the European Union; Lithuania is also rather pessimistic in this respect (29%).

**More peace and security**

All Candidate Countries share the view that enlargement will bring more security and peace to Europe. Overall, 67% of respondents agreed that *"The more countries there will be in the European Union, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe"*. In the Candidate Region, Cypriots are the most likely to agree (81%), followed by Hungarians (79%), Romanians (75%), and Slovaks (75%), whilst in Malta relatively fewer people (57%) believe that the integrating force of the European Union will bring lasting peace to the continent.

**Membership would help the country's economy**

Sixty-seven percent of our respondents agreed that *"being a member of the European Union would help the (NATIONAL) economy"*. Countries are divided on this question — the levels of affirmation ranges from 48% (in the Czech Republic, Latvia and Malta) to 75% in Romania, 72% in Hungary, 71% in Turkey, and 70% in Slovakia.

**Membership makes the country more important in Europe**

Sixty-two percent of the citizens of Candidate Countries expect their countries to have increased European importance after joining the European Union. Cypriot respondents are the most likely to expect higher appreciation for their country (81%), followed by the Romanians (71%), and the Turkish (68%), whilst Lithuanians (42%) and Czechs (45%) least anticipate such a change.

**Leaders are doing what is needed**

Compared to the previous statements, respondents were considerably less convinced that *"(COUNTRY)'s leaders are doing what is needed to become a member of the European Union in the near future"*. On average, 46% think that their leaders spare no effort to promote the accession process. The public in Cyprus (87%), Malta (79%), and Slovakia (71%) are the most likely to share this view. In Turkey (45%) and in Romania (49%), people are less likely to think that their politicians do what is needed in order to become EU members.

**With the enlargement EU will become more important**

The people living in the Candidate Region envision a stronger Europe after the enlargement with new Member States. They are confident that *"The more member countries within the European Union, the more important it will be in the world"*. On average 69% of respondents agree with this statement (almost as many, 63% affirm this within the Member States). The highest numbers of positive responses were recorded in Cyprus (83%), but Hungary (78%) and Slovakia (78%) also ranked high on this scale. Lithuania and Poland are at the bottom end — both with 61% affirmative answers.

**Membership is justified**

Sixty-five percent of Candidate Countries' citizens are positive that their country belongs historically and geographically to the European realm; consequently, their membership in the Union is natural and justified. However, results are strongly polarized. At both ends of the

scale we find countries that are relatively geographically distant from the European Union. People of Bulgaria are the most likely to think (72%) that their membership in the EU is well justified with historic and geographic reasons, followed by Cyprus (70%), Slovakia (68%), Romania, Hungary, and Turkey (67% each). The least confident people in this respect are the Lithuanians and the Estonians (both 48%).

### **Cultural enrichment**

Sixty-four percent of people living in the Candidate Region think that their countries can add to the multicultural image of the European Union. Sixty-one percent of the citizens in the current Member States also agree with the following statement: *"With more member countries, Europe will be culturally richer"*. Respondents from Hungary (72%), Slovenia (72%), Slovakia (70%), and Turkey (70%) agree the most with this statement. Lithuanians (49%), Czechs (50%), and Estonians (51%) are the most sceptical in this regard.

### **Higher quality of life**

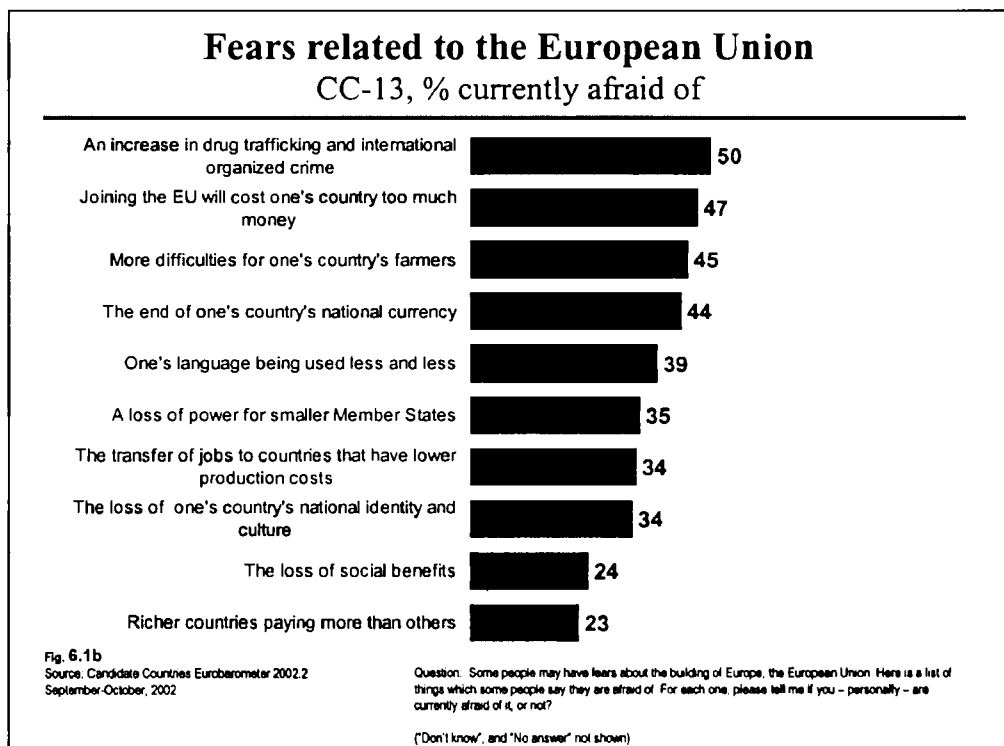
Sixty-four percent of the respondents expect a better life from their EU citizenship. When we ask if they tend to agree or not with the statement *"(COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would lead to a higher quality of life"*, the Turkish (72%), Romanians (69%), Hungarians (68%), and Bulgarians (66%) were the most optimistic. We found low levels of optimism in Estonia (40%), Latvia (40%), and the Czech Republic (44%).

### **More unemployment**

As the only negative statement among those tested, this one received the least confirmation from the public of the Candidate Countries — 23% of interviewed individuals agreed that *"With the enlargement, there would be more unemployment in (COUNTRY)"*. Fifty-three percent of Cypriots fear that their membership will have a negative effect on their employment possibilities. Latvians (43%) and Lithuanians (40%) are also more likely to fear for their labour market from membership. On the other hand, only 18% of Bulgarians and Romanians have similar fears, followed by Slovaks (21%) and Hungarians (22%).

In another set of questions, the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer tested the prevalence of several common fears related to the European Union, or the enlargement process itself. In order to measure the extent to which the public is concerned about the ongoing process of European integration, respondents were asked the following question:

*Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things that some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you - personally - are currently afraid of it, or not?*



People in the Candidate Countries are the most likely to fear that the building of Europe will lead to increased drug trafficking and international organised crime (50%). Almost every second citizen is currently afraid that the accession will cost too much money to their country (47%), and 45% are afraid that with increased integration their farmers will face more difficulties. The following table shows the three most widespread fears in each country.

**Table 6.1a Three most widespread fears connected to the building of Europe**

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
Increase in organized crime	44%	Transferred jobs	56%
Accession expensive	41	Increase in organized crime	54
Problems for farmers	36	Problems for farmers	52
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
Increase in organized crime	85%	Increase in organized crime	58%
Loss of identity, culture	60	Problems for farmers	57
Transferred jobs	60	Accession expensive	54
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
Problems for farmers	65%	Increase in organized crime	37%
Accession expensive	59	Accession expensive	34
Increase in organized crime	54	End of natl. currency	23
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
Increase in organized crime	68%	Increase in organized crime	66%
Accession expensive	63	Accession expensive	63
Problems for farmers	60	Problems for farmers	53
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
Accession expensive	64%	Problems for farmers	65%
End of natl. currency	52	Increase in organized crime	57
Problems for farmers	51	Accession expensive	55

Latvia	Turkey
Problems for farmers 71%	Abandoning language 56%
Increase in organized crime 69	End of national currency 53
Accession expensive 56	Loss of identity, culture 50
Lithuania	
Increase in organized crime 64%	
Accession expensive 63	
Problems for farmers 61	

The increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime is the most widespread fear in seven Candidate Countries. It is not in the top three only in Hungary and Turkey. The fear that **farmers will have more difficulties** is the most widespread fear in the Czech Republic, Latvia, and Slovenia. It does not make the top three in the Cyprus, Romania, and Turkey. **High costs of the accession** is the most widespread fear in Hungary, it comes second in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, and Slovakia, and comes third in Latvia, Poland, and Slovenia. It does not make the top three in Cyprus, Malta, and Turkey. The **end of national currency** appears as the second fear in Hungary and Turkey (the only country that prefers keeping its national currency over converting the currency to the Euro), and it ranks third in Romania. In Cyprus, **loss of identity** is among the most widespread fears we find (it's second on the list), and it appears among the top three fears of the Turkish people as well. (ANNEX TABLE 6.2)

Finally, we will take a look at the 'average fear level' in each Candidate Country. As the following table shows, the average percentage of respondents saying they are currently afraid of things related to building Europe is the highest in Estonia (49%), and by far the lowest in Bulgaria (28%) and Romania (23%).

**Table 6.1b Fear in the building of Europe**  
(Average score for '% currently afraid' responses  
for 11 items, by country)

Country	% average
ESTONIA	51
CYPRUS	50
LATVIA	45
MALTA	45
LITHUANIA	45
CZECH REP.	44
SLOVENIA	43
TURKEY	42
SLOVAKIA	42
POLAND	38

<b>CC-13</b>	<b>38</b>
HUNGARY	37
BULGARIA	29
ROMANIA	20

### Perception of support levels for country's membership in the Member States

It is probably not a fear, but definitely there is a reservation in the citizens of the Candidate Region if people already living in the European Union support their membership or not. Twenty-nine percent on CC-13 level and 21% among the Laeken-10 group believe that current citizens are not in favour of welcoming them in the Union.

We asked our respondents the following question:

*And do you think that people in the current Member States of the European Union are ... welcoming new countries, such as (COUNTRY)?*

- 4 – very much in favour of
- 3 – somewhat in favour of
- 2 – somewhat against
- 1 – very much against

The results below suggest that people in the Candidate Region have no clear idea to what extent people in Western Europe support their membership to the European Union (15% do not know, 14% can't decide what can be the majority opinion), but very few think that current EU citizens would be indifferent for the new country's EU accession (neither in favour nor against: 2%). (in parenthesis the Laeken-10 results):

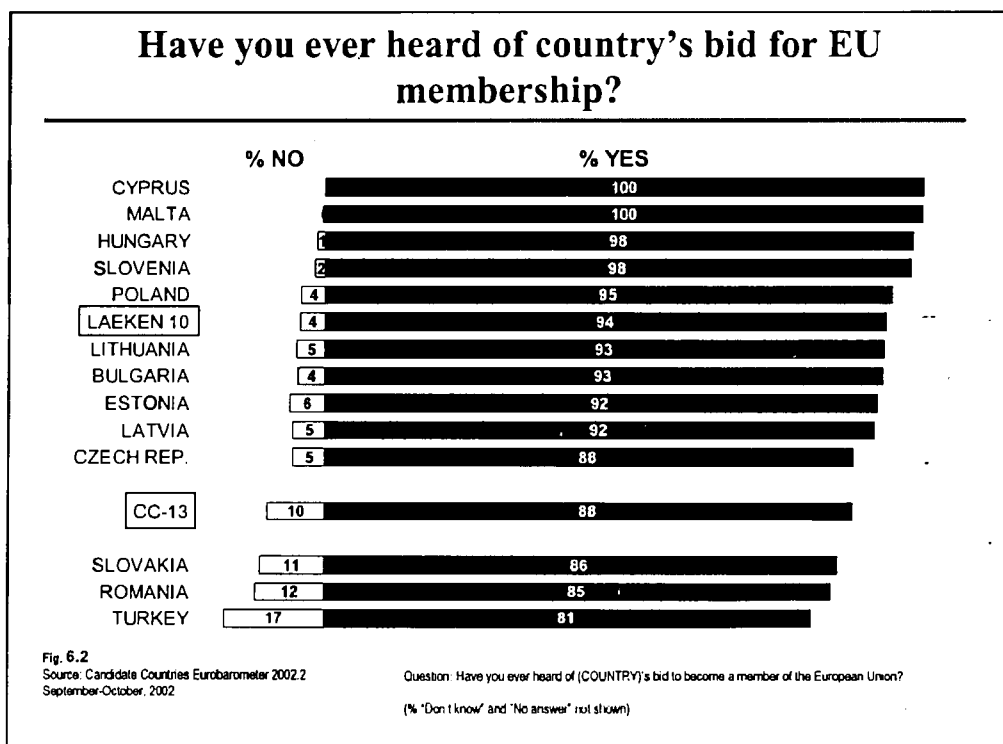
Very much against	10%	(3%)
Somewhat against	19%	(18%)
Somewhat in favour of	34%	(42%)
Very much in favour of	7%	(5%)
Some are in favour, other are against (spont.)	14%	(19%)
Neither in favour nor against (spont.)	2%	(3%)
DK/ No answer (spont.)	15%	(9%)

With very little variation among the countries, although the majority of the Turkish citizens think that Western Europeans oppose their EU membership. This is not the case anywhere else; but only Maltese (57%), Polish (55%), Hungarians (54%), Cypriots (53%) and Slovenes (51%) have a confident absolute majority believing that their country's accession is supported by current citizens at least to some extent. (ANNEX TABLE 6.3)

## 6.2 Awareness of country's bid for EU membership

Almost nine in 10 people living in a Candidate Country are aware that their government has applied for European Union membership (and in most of the countries has almost finished negotiations about the accession as well). The smallest proportion of people who knew about the country's bid is to be found in Turkey (81%). Everybody knew about it in Cyprus and Malta, and virtually everyone in Hungary and Slovenia as well (both 98%). Generally, there is no significant variation among the remaining countries or demographic groups; however, Romanians (85%) and Slovaks (86%) are also a little less informed compared to the average. (ANNEX TABLE 6.4A)

Awareness of the country's bid for EU membership in the Laeken-10 group is almost complete (94%).



Demographic analysis shows approximately similar levels of variation in the awareness of different groups. Managers (97%), the highly educated (96%), other white collar workers (94%), and those with medium levels of education (93%) are more likely to be informed about the country's bid for EU membership, while the house persons (73%), the least educated (81%), women (84%), the youngest and the oldest age groups (86% and 87%, respectively) are less aware of it. (ANNEX TABLE 6.4B)

### 6.3 Timeframe of the EU accession

The survey measured public opinion about the perceived and desired speed of their country's accession process with the following question:

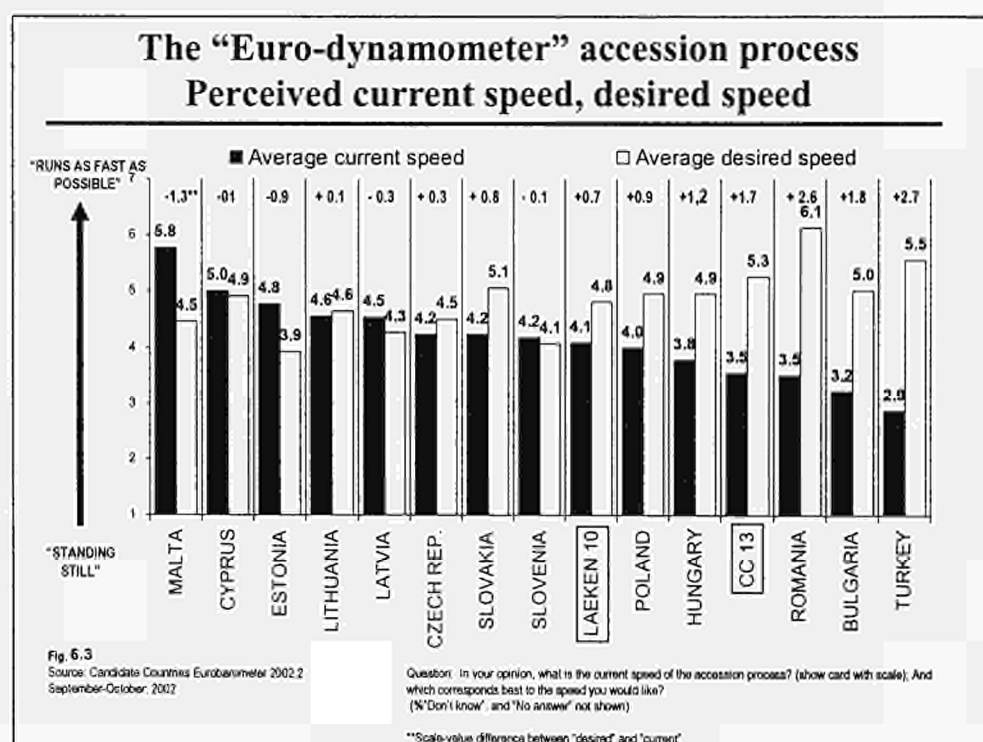
a. In your opinion, what is the current speed of the accession process? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE), No 1 is standing still, No 7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one that best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of the accession process.



b. And which corresponds best to the speed you would like? (Show same card)

Despite the speed-up in the accession process, the citizens in the Candidate Countries desire even faster enlargement.

On a scale of 1 to 7, the average speed at which people believe their country's accession process is proceeding is 3.5. But people would like the accession process to progress at a faster speed (5.3). As the figure below shows, the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer shows a very high net score difference indicating a widespread wish for further acceleration of accession negotiations. This sentiment is significantly more prevalent in countries that do not belong to the Laeken-10 group.



The perceived speed of the accession process varies considerably from country to country. It is highest in Malta (5.8) and, reflecting reality, the lowest in Turkey (2.9). High speed of the accession process is perceived in Cyprus (5.0) and in Estonia (4.8) as well. Countries still above the neutral cut-off point of this seven-point scale are Poland (4.0), Slovenia, Slovakia,

and the Czech Republic (4.2 of each), Latvia (4.5), and Lithuania (4.6). Next to Turkish people (2.9), only Hungarians (3.8) and Romanians (both 3.5) perceive the speed of the accession process as being rather slow. (ANNEX TABLE 6.5)

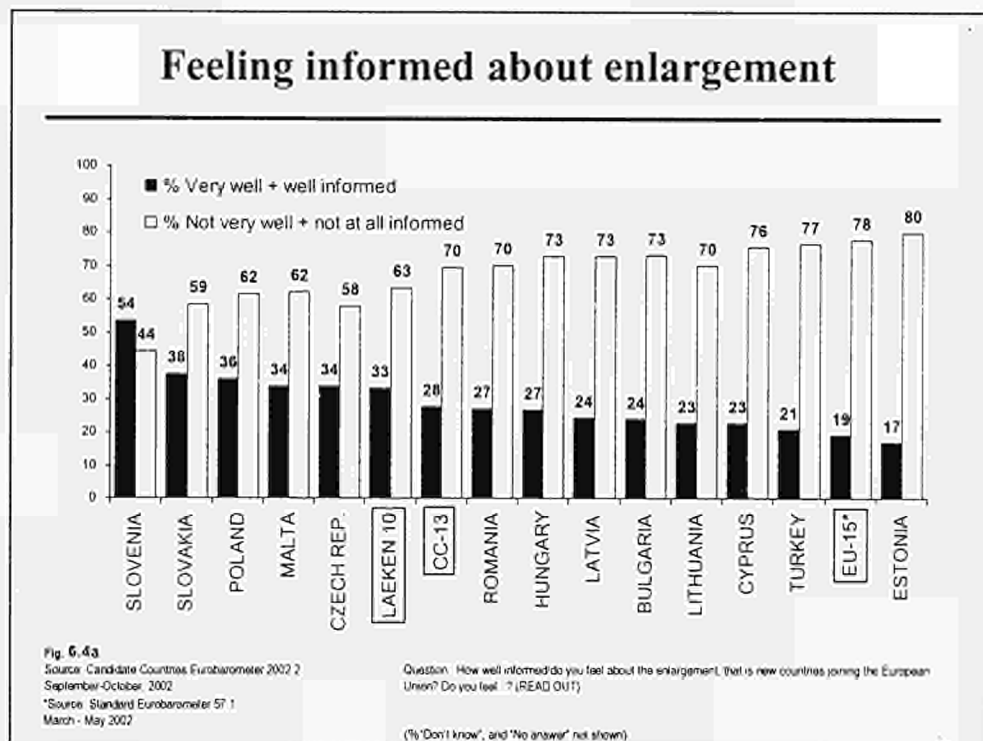
Regarding desired speed of accession, people in Romania would like the fastest accession process for their country (6.1), followed by people in Turkey (5.5), Slovakia (5.1), Bulgaria (5.0), Poland, and Hungary (both 4.9). The desired speed is lowest in Estonia (3.9) and Slovenia (4.1), but these values are still on the fast side of the scale. (ANNEX TABLE 6.6)

As the graph above shows, the gap between the speed at which the accession process is perceived to be progressing and the speed at which people desire it to progress varies significantly from country to country. In most countries, people would like to see their country's accession process to be faster than the perceived speed, with the largest positive net difference found in Turkey (2.7), Romania (2.6), and Bulgaria (1.8). Malta (-1.3) and Estonia (-0.9) are the only countries with a small negative net difference between the perceived and the desired speeds. Lithuania (0.1), Slovenia (-0.1), and Cyprus (-0.1) are the countries where the perceived speed almost matches the desired speed.

## 6.4 Feeling informed about enlargement and the accession process

### Enlargement

Eurobarometer finds that people in the Candidate Region – and even more in the Member States<sup>33</sup> – are very poorly informed about the enlargement process. The results show that 28% of Candidate Countries' citizens, and only 19% of EU citizens, feel very well or well informed about enlargement, with 70% and 78% feeling not very well or not at all well informed.



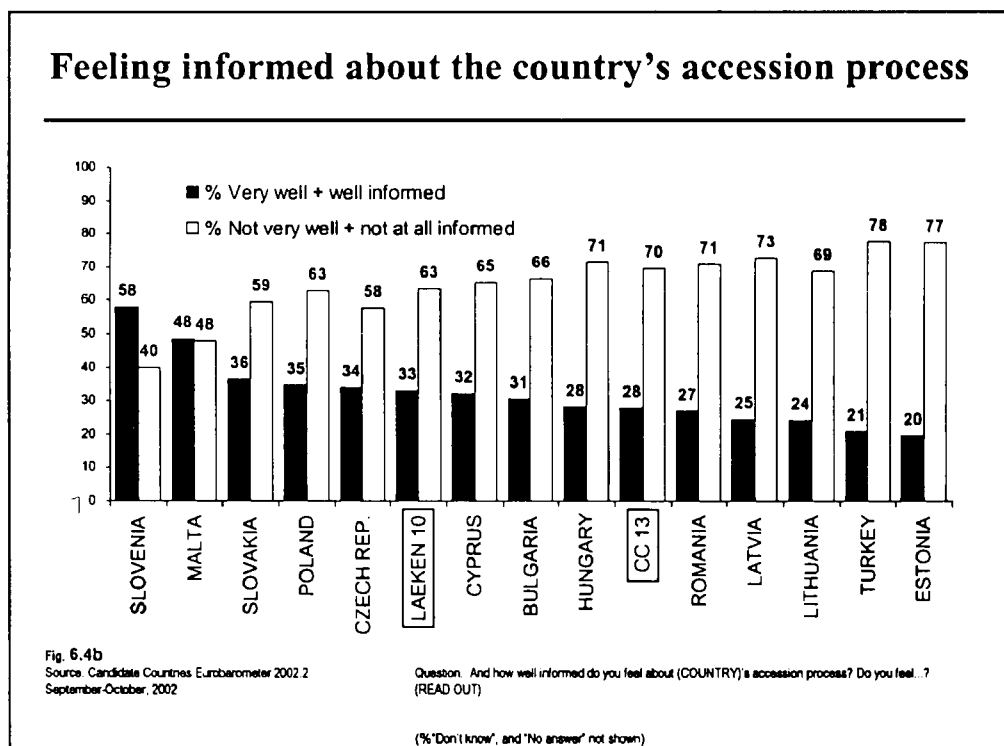
<sup>33</sup> EB57, Spring 2002

The country results indicate that Slovenia is the only country where more than half of the population feels well informed about enlargement (54%), followed by Slovakia (38%) and Poland (36%). In most of the other countries, about one-third of the respondents feel well informed, with the exception of Turkey (21%) and Estonia, where only 17% feel informed about the enlargement process. (ANNEX TABLE 6.7A)

The demographic analyses show that the proportion of people who feel well informed about enlargement ranges from 15% among house persons to 45% among managers. One-third of men are confident enough to say they are well informed, as opposed to only one-fifth of women (35% versus 21%). Levels of feeling informed increase dramatically with education; those who left school when they reached the age of fifteen are much less likely to feel informed (19%) than those who left school after they turned 20 (42%). (ANNEX TABLE 6.7B)

## Accession

One would expect that people feel more informed on the subject of their own country's accession. The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer is unable to confirm this belief; only 28% of the people living in the Candidate Region feel well or very well informed about their country's accession process, which is equal to the figure regarding the enlargement process. Seventy percent feel that they are not very well or even not at all informed (the proportion of the latter group is 19%).



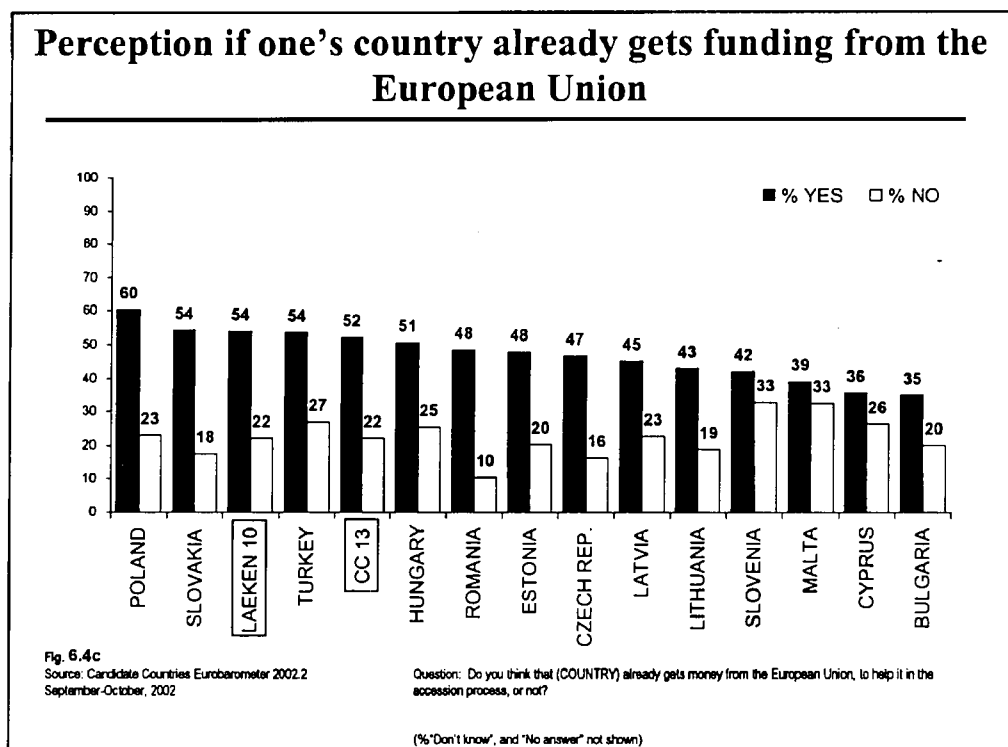
The country-by-country analyses don't add much to this: we have found almost the same ranking of the countries as we did in response to the question about being informed about enlargement. Again, Slovenia is the only country where more than half of the population feels well informed about the country's accession (58%), this time followed by Malta (48%) and Slovakia (36%). In Malta the level of information about the accession process considerably exceeds that about the enlargement of the EU. At the bottom we find Estonia and Turkey again, with Estonians being the least informed about their country's accession process.

What is really striking is the stability of these proportions on the CC-13 level over the past year, a year that has brought many important developments for many of the Candidates. In five Candidate Countries, citizens now even feel they are less informed about their country's accession than they reported feeling a year ago, particularly in Cyprus and Bulgaria (-9 both), but also in Hungary (-5), Romania (-4), and Slovakia (-3). (ANNEX TABLE 6.8A)

It comes as no surprise that the demographic analyses show exactly what we already saw: the proportion of people who feel well informed about their country's accession ranges from 13% among household people to 45% among managers. (ANNEX TABLE 6.8B)

### Pre-accession funds

Although most of the current Candidate Countries and their citizens have had access to various European Union funds for almost a decade now, the fact that the EU supports the Candidate Countries financially remains relatively unknown in the majority of the Candidate Countries. More than one-fourth (26%) have no idea whether the EU has funded their country or not, 52% think their country is already receiving funding from the European Union, while 22% say the opposite.

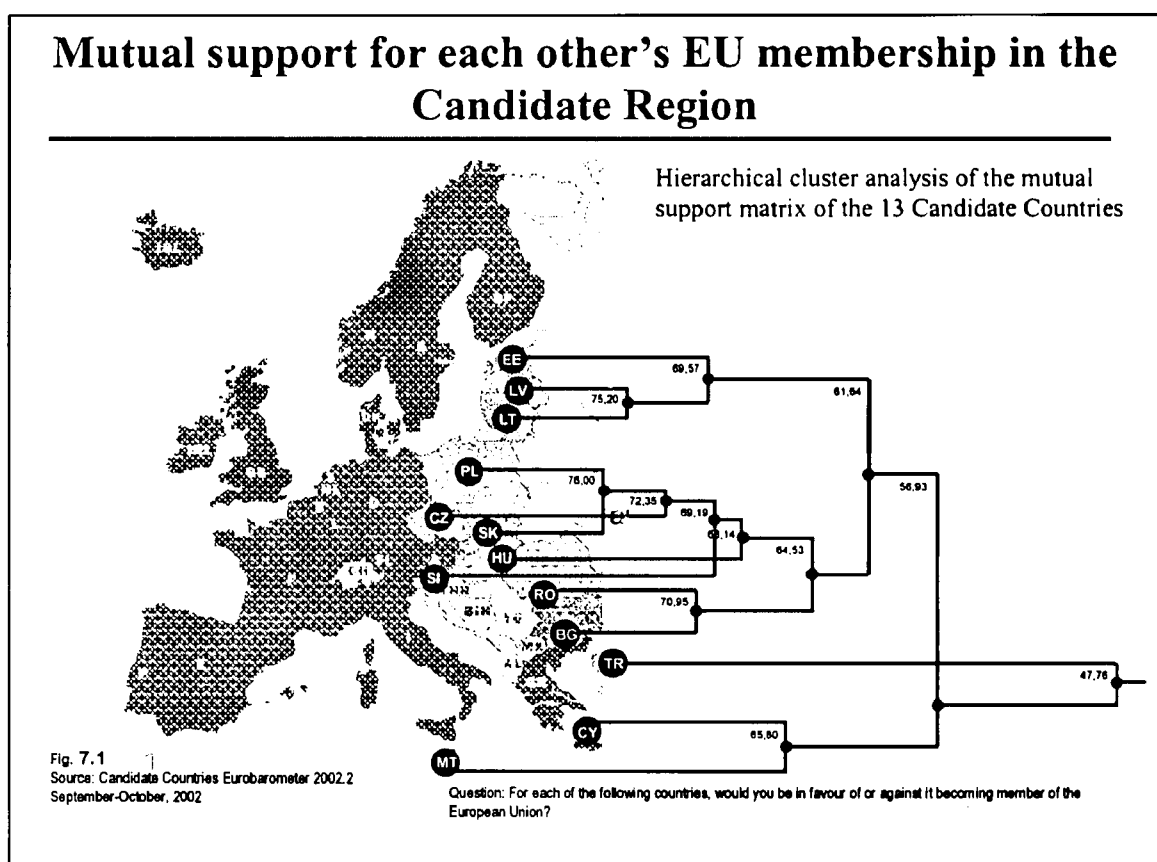


There are some Candidate Countries in which awareness of European funding is rather high — Poland (60%), Slovakia, Turkey (both 54%), and Hungary (51%). In each of the remaining countries the awareness of the influx of EU money remains below 50%, ranging from 35% in Bulgaria to 48% in Romania and Estonia. (ANNEX TABLE 6.9)

## 7. Mutual support of membership in the Candidate Region

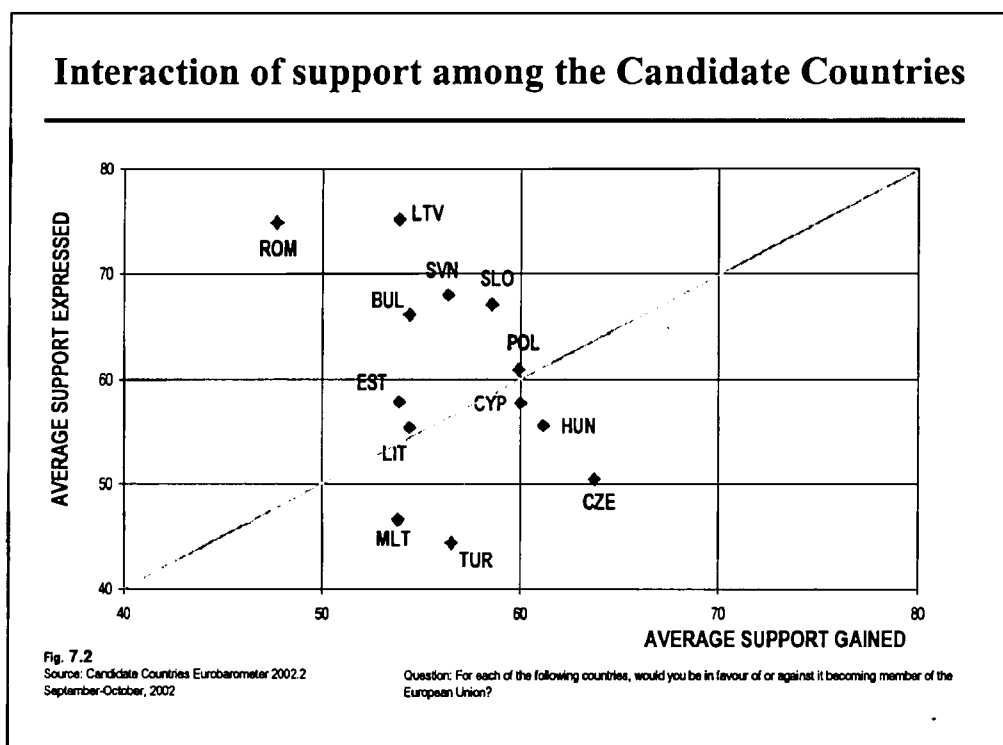
The Candidate Countries support each other's membership to a varying degree. However, not considering a few extremes (especially the relationship between Cyprus and Turkey), the average support level of the others is relatively high, 57% of people support the membership of other countries in the region. In the Laeken-10 group, an average 63% of the citizens support the membership of the other nine countries.

Certainly, there are countries that are closer together than others. The hierarchical cluster analysis of the expressed and received support for each country with each of the other countries reinforces long-standing experimental and common sense knowledge, but also draws attention to some developments in the region's dynamics. (FIGURE 7.1)



As the map and the tree-graph above shows, the historic regions of Central and Eastern Europe maintain commonality. The groups of countries sharing common history still stick together; clearly we have a Baltic group with a Lithuanian-Latvian core, we see a Central European branch, with Slovaks, Poles, and then the Czech people at the core, the other Slavic countries with Slovenia joins in here later, and finally Hungary (the more to the right the 'junction' is, the looser is the mutual support relationship). There is a Balkan group with only two countries; the relationship between Romania and Bulgaria is very close as well. The two islands of the Mediterranean Sea that are invited to join the EU have a not particularly strong, but still mutual, sympathy towards each other's membership, and finally Turkey has no 'natural allies' in the Candidate Region.

It is enlightening to see the hierarchy according to which these groups connect to each other. There is a relatively strong mutual relationship between the Balkan group and the group of the Central European countries. The Baltic States have a much looser relationship with the two former groups, and the least integrated group is the Mediterranean group. Finally, all groups of countries are closer together than they are to Turkey.



If we study the received and expressed support by countries (figure above), we find that Poland, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, and Hungary receive the highest support among all the Candidate Countries from their peers. However, all of these countries but Poland (being beneath the diagonal line in the figure) express a lower support for their fellow countries than they gain from them. Turkey, Malta, and the Czech Republic, being low on the vertical axis, are the countries that are the least generous with their support.

Cyprus, Lithuania, and Poland are close to the line; they support and are supported nearly equally. All countries above the line support more than they are supported by the others. The most extreme is Romania, which is the least supported country in the region, but has one of the highest support levels for the rest of the Candidate Countries.

Table 7, on the next page, has detailed figures about support levels in each of the Candidate Countries.

Table 7. Support for other countries' European Union membership in the Candidate Region (% , by country)

	in favour of the membership of BULGARIA	in favour of the membership of CYPRUS	in favour of the membership of CZECH REP.	in favour of the membership of ESTONIA	in favour of the membership of HUNGARY	in favour of the membership of LATVIA	in favour of the membership of LITHUANIA	in favour of the membership of MALTA	in favour of the membership of POLAND	in favour of the membership of ROMANIA	in favour of the membership of SLOVAKIA	in favour of the membership of SLOVENIA	in favour of the membership of TURKEY	AVERAGE
CC-13	54	60	<u>64</u>	54	61	54	54	54	60	48	59	56	57	56
LAECEN-10	55	57	<u>73</u>	58	70	57	59	57	70	48	66	61	51	63*
BULGARIA	..	62	<u>72</u>	64	71	64	64	61	72	65	69	69	61	66
CYPRUS	60	..	61	58	65	51	57	<u>77</u>	67	61	59	59	17	58
CZECH REP.	45	50	..	46	<u>63</u>	45	46	51	<u>63</u>	36	<u>63</u>	56	40	50
ESTONIA	54	56	61	..	62	<u>68</u>	<u>68</u>	58	59	52	55	54	47	58
HUNGARY	48	55	69	50	..	49	49	62	<u>73</u>	42	57	60	52	56
LATVIA	75	73	78	82	77	..	<u>83</u>	74	75	71	74	74	63	75
LITHUANIA	53	48	59	66	58	<u>67</u>	..	48	61	50	56	55	43	55
MALTA	44	<u>54</u>	50	47	44	48	46	..	50	43	46	48	38	47
POLAND	57	57	<u>74</u>	60	71	61	63	54	..	48	71	62	53	61
ROMANIA	77	71	76	74	76	73	73	73	<u>78</u>	..	77	76	75	75
SLOVAKIA	66	64	<u>86</u>	59	76	61	60	62	81	60	..	71	58	67
SLOVENIA	60	66	<u>76</u>	69	<u>76</u>	68	68	71	73	60	72	..	57	68
TURKEY	46	<u>60</u>	48	40	45	40	40	42	44	45	41	41	..	44

\*average support for the other nine countries

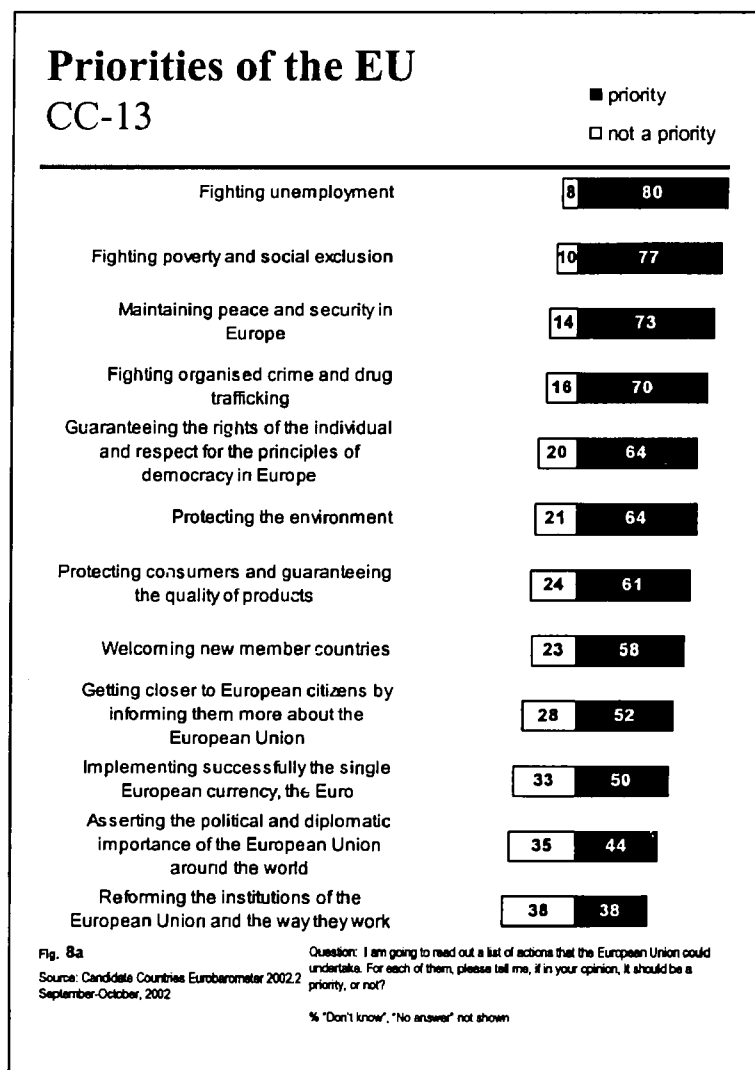
## 8. Attitudes towards the Union's current policies

In this last chapter we take a look which of the priorities of the European Union appear as important in the Candidate Region, we will examine the extent to which people in the Candidate Region support the idea of a European Constitution. Then, for the first time, this chapter will report on citizens' attitudes about the Euro, the money that is expected to replace national currencies in these 13 countries. Finally, we will analyze the extent to which people think they would participate on EP elections.

### Priorities of the European Union

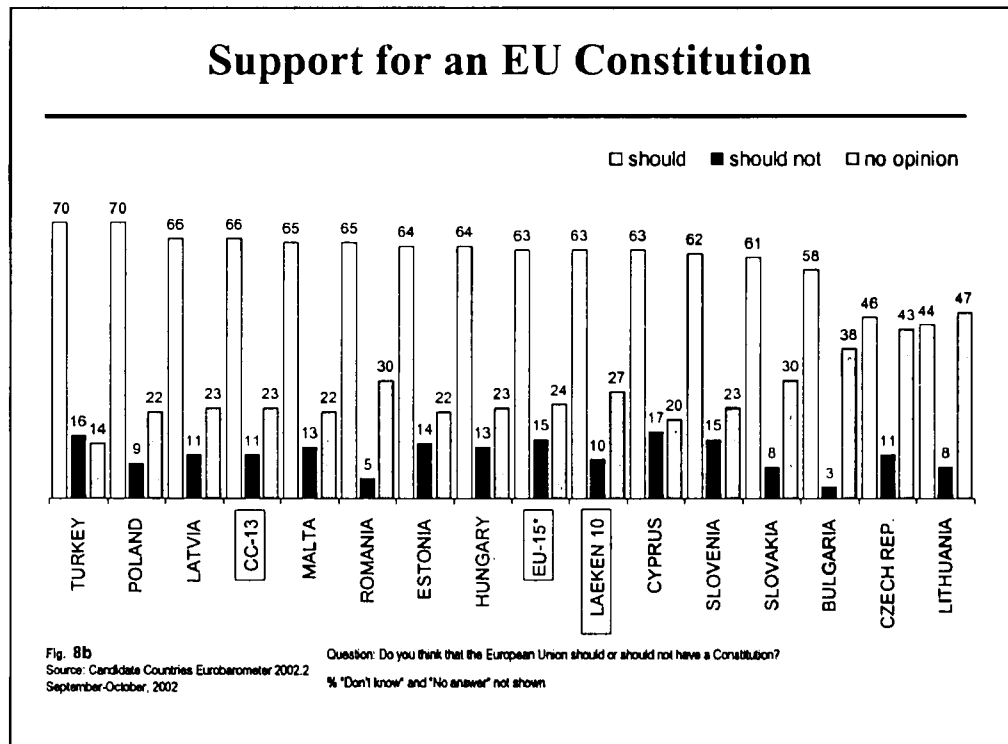
The views of the Candidate Countries' citizens appear to be in line with the priorities of the European Union for most of the issues that are currently on its agenda. Interestingly, Candidate Countries' citizens are not much more likely than EU citizens to regard the enlargement of the Union as one of the key priorities of the Union (CC-13: 58%, 8th most important priority; Laeken-10: 51%, 10th most important priority). The most important priority for the Candidate Countries' citizens is fighting unemployment, social exclusion, and maintaining peace and security in Europe.

Implementing the Euro, asserting the Union's international importance, and institutional reform are the topics that a majority of respondents do not view as a priority for the Union. (ANNEX TABLE 8.1)



## European Constitution

The Eurobarometer measures whether the public believes the European Union should have a constitution. This question was asked for the first time in the Candidate Countries, parallel to the formation of the Covent that mandated the preparation of the text for a European Constitution. The overall indication is that the majority of the future citizens support a European Constitution as well (66%), with very few opposing it (11%), but almost one in four lacks an opinion (23%).



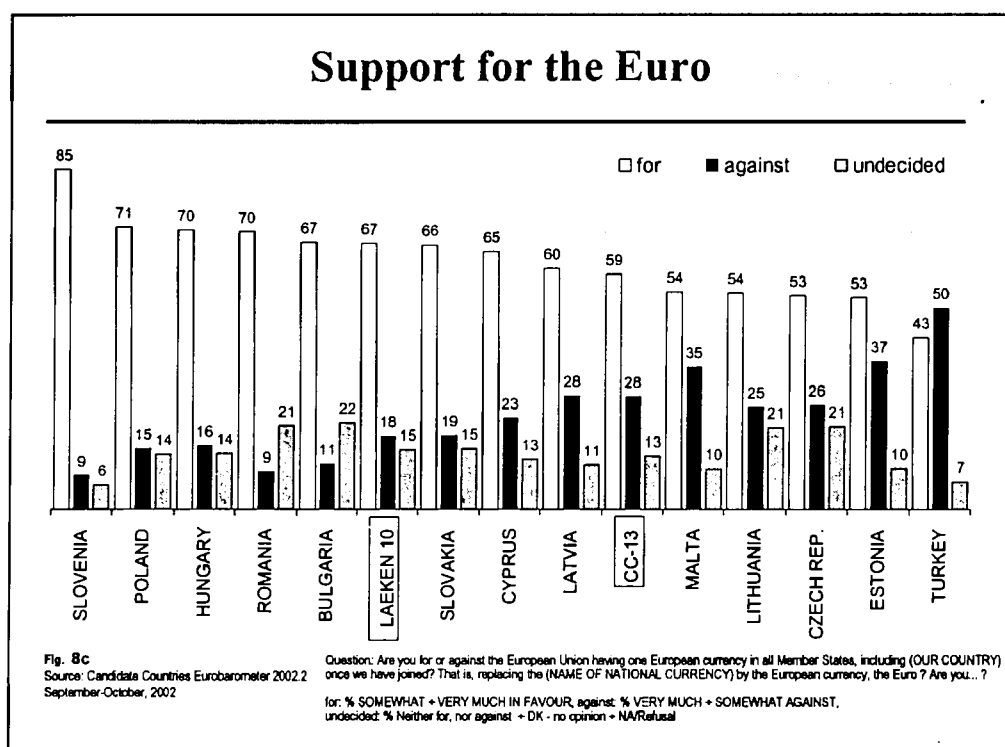
People in Turkey and Poland (70%) are the most likely to support an EU constitution, followed by people in Latvia (66%), Malta, Romania (65% each), Estonia (64%), and Hungary (64%). People in Cyprus (17%) are the most likely to believe that the European Union should not have a constitution. There is no country among the 13 where the proportion of opponents would reach one-fifth of the population, but approximately half of the Lithuanians and 40% of the Czech and Bulgarian citizens have no opinion on that subject. (ANNEX TABLE 8.1A)

The demographic analyses show that support for a constitution is highest among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (71%), those who are still studying (75%), managers (74%), other white collar workers (72%), and the youngest age group (71%). Opposition is low, and differences in support levels are thus mostly explained by relatively large variations in the proportion of don't know responses.

Supporters of the EU are more likely to favour a constitution than its opponents are (75% vs. 45%). Twenty-four percent of people who consider their country's membership to the European Union as a bad thing oppose a constitution, compared to 9% of people who support their country's EU membership. (ANNEX TABLE 8.1B)

## Support for the Euro

The introduction of the Euro notes and coins on 1 January 2002 has strengthened public awareness about the Euro significantly in the Candidate Region as well.



On average, 59% of respondents from the 13 Candidate Countries are now in favour of using in their country a European monetary union with one single currency, the Euro. In the Laeken-10 group, where introduction of the single currency is a not too far-away reality, the support is significantly higher, with two-thirds of the respondents supporting the idea of replacing their national currency with the Euro.

Except for Turkey, the Euro is attractive to the majority of citizens across the Candidate Region. We have found the highest levels of support for the Euro in Slovenia, where the local currency is just a little more than a decade old (84%). The opponents are the majority in Turkey (50%), and are strong in Estonia (37%) and Malta (35%) as well. (ANNEX TABLE 8.2A)

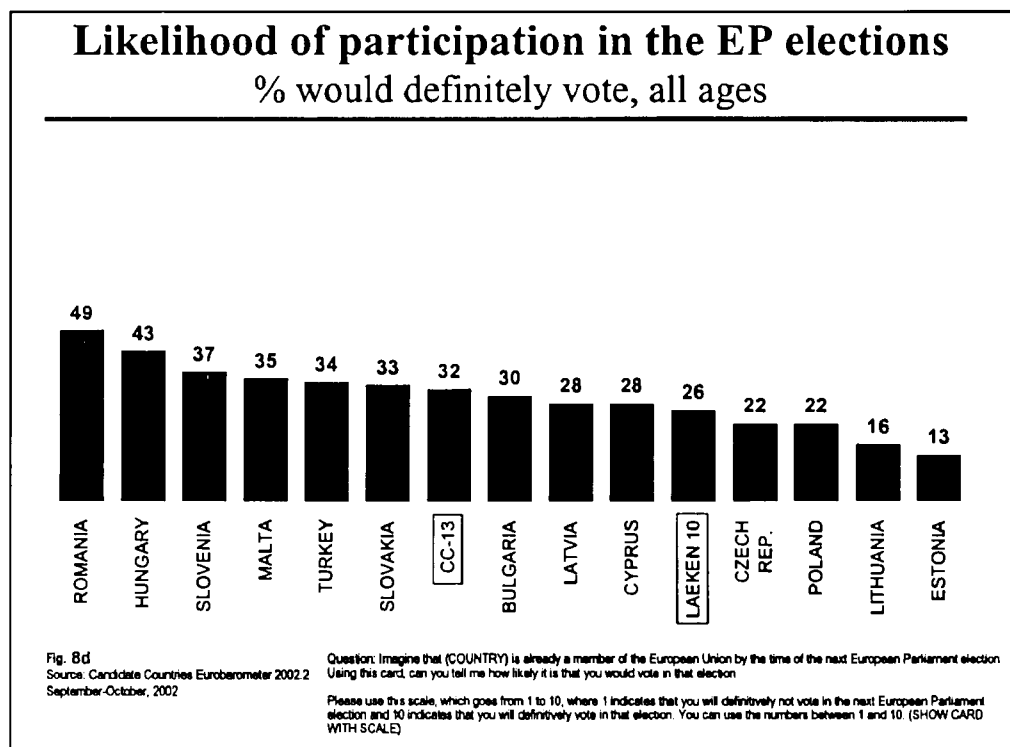
The demographic analyses show that support for replacing national currency with the Euro is highest among people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (74%), managers (75%), and other white collar workers (71%). Opposition varies in the demographic groups as well — house persons are the most against in the Euro-zone (46%), followed by those with the lowest education levels (38%), and self-employed persons (34%).

Supporters of the EU are more likely to favour their country's conversion to Euro than its opponents are (71% vs. 30%). Fifty-nine percent of people who consider their country's membership to the European Union as a bad thing oppose joining the Euro-zone as well, compared to 20% of people who support their country's EU membership. (TABLE 8.2B)

## Participation on EP elections

Many of the countries in the Laeken-10 group -- if pace of the negotiations will be maintained -- will already take part in the European Parliament elections in 2004. Eurobarometer asked how likely people in the Candidate Countries think they will participate such elections. (In Chapter 5.1 we already showed that many people in the Candidate Region do not even know that the members of the EP will be directly elected by them, so asking this question remains rather theoretical until people will first hear about coming EP elections).

Anyways, predicted participation rates are extremely low throughout the region. None of the Candidate Countries have even a slim majority who think they would definitely vote on EP elections. The most likely to participate are citizens from Romania (49%), Hungary (43%), and Slovenia (37%). Turnout would remain under the 20% threshold as of autumn 2002 in Lithuania (16%), and Estonia (13%). (ANNEX TABLE 8.4)







# CCEB 2002.2 ANNEXES

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TABLE 1.1 COMMODITIES OWNED (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you or anyone else in your household own ... ? (READ OUT)

CCEB 2002.2 + : own - : do not own	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a house	57	41	61	37	87	13	52	41	26	73	60	37	24	75
an apartment	33	64	39	60	11	89	33	59	73	26	35	62	63	36
a colour TV set	88	10	83	16	99	1	93	2	95	5	95	3	95	5
a video recorder	36	62	34	65	71	29	58	37	43	57	57	41	49	50
a video camera	7	91	2	97	24	75	20	75	10	90	9	89	6	93
automatic washing machine	65	34	51	48	94	6	85	10	59	40	64	34	49	51
dishwasher	12	86	2	97	41	58	17	77	3	97	4	94	2	98
a PC / home computer	20	78	10	89	42	58	34	60	31	69	24	75	21	79
Internet access	12	86	9	90	31	69	27	67	23	76	9	89	9	90
a still camera	41	57	37	62	69	31	70	25	68	31	61	37	64	36
a second home or a holiday home/flat	10	88	11	88	17	83	17	78	24	75	10	88	10	89
mobile phone	50	48	23	76	72	28	70	24	69	31	64	34	58	41
microwave oven	27	71	12	87	52	48	65	30	36	64	59	40	15	84
Hi-Fi equipment	36	62	19	80	60	40	45	49	34	65	37	62	22	77
2 or more cars	6	92	3	96	57	43	9	85	6	93	6	91	5	94
only one car	35	63	39	60	30	70	55	39	42	58	35	63	35	64
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
a house	37	61	78	21	51	45	69	27	52	45	63	37	59	41
an apartment	61	37	13	86	38	57	30	67	44	53	44	55	26	74
a colour TV set	94	5	98	2	93	3	70	28	93	4	96	3	89	10
a video recorder	42	57	80	20	58	38	14	83	55	42	62	37	19	81
a video camera	7	91	27	73	9	87	2	94	12	86	18	81	5	95
automatic washing machine	57	41	90	10	77	20	24	73	77	21	97	2	69	30
dishwasher	3	96	8	91	8	88	1	96	3	94	39	61	22	77
a PC / home computer	26	73	49	50	29	67	13	85	27	70	56	44	11	89
Internet access	22	76	41	58	18	78	7	90	12	85	36	63	6	93
a still camera	65	34	77	23	59	37	27	71	62	35	78	22	19	81
a second home or a holiday home/flat	18	80	10	89	6	89	5	92	8	89	12	87	12	88
mobile phone	61	37	76	24	45	51	23	74	62	35	80	19	56	44
microwave oven	35	64	39	60	26	70	6	91	60	38	24	75	20	79
Hi-Fi equipment	35	64	64	36	43	53	11	86	45	52	55	44	41	59
2 or more cars	11	88	42	58	7	88	3	94	8	90	37	62	3	97
only one car	63	36	43	57	43	52	23	74	41	56	46	52	26	74

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).



**TABLE 1.2A LIFE SATISFACTION (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** On the whole, how satisfied are you with your life in general? Would you say you are...? (Read out)

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia		
Very satisfied	11	+2	5	+2	18	-1	12	-1	5	0	11	+3	7	0	
Fairly satisfied	45	+2	24	-5	55	+3	63	+2	49	+4	49	0	44	-4	
Not very satisfied	28	-1	40	0	23	+4	20	-1	37	+1	30	-2	38	+3	
Not at all satisfied	15	-3	30	+3	4	0	4	0	8	-4	9	-2	11	+2	
DK/ No answer	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	1	
Total	101		99		100		100		101		100		101		
			Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey
Very satisfied	5	+1	27	+7	15	+3	7	+2	5	+1	22	+2	11	+2	
Fairly satisfied	47	+12	53	-3	48	-1	40	+5	52	+2	62	-3	43	+5	
Not very satisfied	33	-10	17	0	28	-1	39	-3	33	-3	13	+1	24	+1	
Not at all satisfied	12	-3	3	-4	8	-1	14	-4	9	-1	3	+1	22	-8	
DK/ No answer	2	+2	0	0	2	+1	1	+1	0	-1	1	+1	0	-1	
Total	99		100		100		99		101		100		100		

**TABLE 1.2B LIFE SATISFACTION (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)****Question:** On the whole, how satisfied are you with your life in general? Would you say you are...? (Read out)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Very satisfied	11	11	10	20	9	7	8
Fairly satisfied	45	45	45	50	45	44	42
Not very satisfied	28	27	30	21	27	31	34
Not at all satisfied	15	16	14	8	18	18	15
DK / no opinion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	101	99	100	100	101	100	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Very satisfied	10	13	11	9	10	7	8
Fairly satisfied	47	56	55	45	44	35	41
Not very satisfied	22	25	24	33	27	35	35
Not at all satisfied	21	4	9	12	19	22	16
DK / no opinion	0	3	1	1	0	1	1
Total	100	100	101	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Very satisfied	9	11	11	11	11	8	11
Fairly satisfied	40	48	48	48	48	33	43
Not very satisfied	29	26	26	26	26	34	32
Not at all satisfied	22	13	13	13	13	26	14
DK / no opinion	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total	100	99	99	99	99	101	101

**TABLE 1.3A CHANGE IN PERSONAL SITUATION OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS**  
 (% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** If you compare your present situation with five years ago, what would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

1st column: CCEB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Improved		30	3	11	-3	41	-8	41	7	43	10	33	2	35	-2
Stayed about the same		27	4	29	-1	30	-2	31	-8	30	-1	35	9	35	8
Got worse		42	-6	60	5	28	9	26	2	25	-8	31	-11	28	-7
DK/ No answer		1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	-1	1	-1	2	1
Total		100		101		99		100		100		100		100	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Improved		32	12	26	-11	25	1	28	0	27	3	36	-2	36	7
Stayed about the same		26	-1	44	13	26	0	28	2	32	8	33	-4	21	7
Got worse		40	-12	30	-2	47	-1	43	-2	40	-10	30	5	43	-13
DK/ No answer		2	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	-1	1	0	0	-1
Total		100		100		100		101		100		100		100	

**TABLE 1.3B CHANGE IN PERSONAL SITUATION OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** If you compare your present situation with five years ago, what would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?

CCEB 2002.2	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Improved	30	30	30	53	34	21	16
Stayed about the same	27	27	27	23	25	25	34
Got worse	42	42	42	22	40	53	50
DK/ No answer	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Total	100	100	101	100	100	100	101
CCEB 2002.2	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Improved	29	46	31	32	32	24	15
Stayed about the same	24	27	31	26	25	23	32
Got worse	47	27	38	41	42	52	52
DK/ No answer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	101	101	101	100	100	100	100
CCEB 2002.2	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Improved	24	26	37	56	34	19	27
Stayed about the same	27	28	26	24	26	26	29
Got worse	48	45	37	18	39	55	43
DK/ No answer	1	1	1	3	1	0	1
Total	100	100	101	101	100	100	100

**TABLE 1.4A. CHANGE IN PERSONAL SITUATION FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse?

1st column: CCEB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Improve	41	4	31	-3	34	-12	41	11	38	1	49	6	42	3	
Stay about the same	29	3	35	3	28	-4	28	-13	35	4	28	0	30	-6	
Get worse	20	-6	21	4	23	10	16	-1	15	-2	11	-5	8	-2	
DK/ No answer	11	0	13	-5	15	6	15	0	12	-4	13	0	20	5	
Total	101		100		100		100		100		101		100		
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Improve	34	7	21	-17	37	-3	52	-1	36	4	38	-1	43	13	
Stay about the same	27	-4	46	6	35	6	19	-1	32	-1	39	-2	24	4	
Get worse	21	-5	14	-8	19	-2	15	-1	21	-5	14	0	25	-16	
DK/ No answer	18	3	18	18	10	0	15	4	11	2	8	2	8	-2	
Total	100		99		101		101		100		99		100		

**TABLE 1.4B CHANGE IN PERSONAL SITUATION FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Improve	41	42	40	64	46	34	22
Stay about the same	29	28	29	19	26	30	39
Get worse	20	20	19	12	17	23	26
DK/ No answer	11	10	12	6	11	13	14
Total	101	100	100	101	100	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Improve	38	51	41	45	39	45	23
Stay about the same	25	30	34	29	24	25	39
Get worse	28	10	14	15	25	17	24
DK/ No answer	9	9	11	10	13	13	14
Total	100	100	100	99	101	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Improve	31	41	45	71	49	22	32
Stay about the same	29	31	32	17	26	29	38
Get worse	28	18	13	8	15	40	22
DK/ No answer	13	11	10	3	9	8	11
Total	99	101	100	99	99	99	101

**TABLE 1.5 EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002, PERSONAL SITUATION (LIFE IN GENERAL)**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... your life in general? (Read out)

1st column: CCEB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same		38	4	46	4	38	4	61	-1	50	3	49	4	45	-4
Worse		24	-8	28	4	19	3	14	0	13	-2	11	-6	11	2
Better		32	4	21	-5	34	-9	21	1	32	0	37	3	37	2
DK/ No answer		6	0	4	-4	9	3	4	0	6	0	3	-2	8	1
Total		100		99		100		100		101		100		101	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
The same		50	5	44	-5	41	4	33	5	46	0	48	1	27	4
Worse		20	-5	11	-8	24	-1	18	-7	25	-5	15	0	33	-16
Better		24	1	30	6	30	-3	37	-5	24	4	32	-1	33	13
DK/ No answer		5	-2	15	7	5	0	11	5	6	2	5	0	7	-1
Total		99		100		100		99		101		100		100	

**TABLE 1.6 EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002, ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... the economic situation in (COUNTRY)? (Read out)

1st column: CCEB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2001.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same	28	4	36	1	23	-4	40	-4	43	8	42	6	42	-3
Worse	42	-8	39	9	53	5	42	8	19	-10	19	-8	18	-1
Better	21	4	14	-5	15	-3	9	-5	29	4	28	0	28	2
DK/ No answer	9	0	11	-5	9	1	9	0	9	-2	11	1	12	2
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey
The same	42	10	30	-2	30	4	27	2	32	2	36	-5	18	7
Worse	28	-14	30	-8	45	0	25	-6	42	-13	36	5	54	-20
Better	21	4	26	5	16	-2	31	1	17	9	21	1	21	11
DK/ No answer	9	0	15	5	9	-2	17	4	9	2	7	-1	6	1
Total	100		101		100		100		100		100		99	

**TABLE 1.7 EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002, FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... the financial situation of your household? (Read out)

1st column: CCEB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same		41	3	43	0	51	-3	55	-3	52	4	52	3	48	-4
Worse		29	-8	37	8	26	11	25	0	17	-4	17	-5	14	2
Better		24	5	15	-6	19	-8	15	2	26	2	28	3	29	0
DK/ No answer		6	1	5	-2	4	0	5	0	6	-1	3	-1	10	3
Total		100		100		100		100		101		100		101	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
The same		46	1	52	-2	46	1	34	6	45	1	53	-2	34	5
Worse		27	-4	19	-3	30	-1	20	-10	34	-5	18	2	36	-18
Better		20	5	22	4	18	0	36	1	16	4	25	0	25	12
DK/ No answer		7	-2	7	0	6	0	11	4	6	1	4	0	5	1
Total		100		100		100		101		101		100		100	

**TABLE 1.8 EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002, EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN COUNTRY**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... the employment situation in (COUNTRY)? (Read out)

1st column: CCEB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2001.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same	29	6	32	0	29	-2	41	-7	37	8	42	3	45	-2
Worse	44	-10	38	8	44	0	37	9	31	-12	21	-5	22	0
Better	17	4	12	-6	15	-1	7	-2	19	5	22	-2	17	-1
DK/ No answer	10	0	18	-2	13	5	15	0	13	0	15	4	16	3
Total	100		100		101		100		100		100		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
The same	37	7	33	3	25	5	26	4	34	3	28	-8	25	12
Worse	38	-10	26	-11	57	-1	31	-5	37	-17	44	7	50	-24
Better	14	3	26	3	10	-4	26	6	18	11	20	1	18	9
DK/ No answer	11	0	15	5	8	0	17	-6	10	3	8	0	6	2
Total	100		100		100		100		99		100		99	

**TABLE 1.9 EXPECTATIONS FOR 2002, PERSONAL JOB SITUATION**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2003 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... your personal job situation? (Read out)

1st column: CCEB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same		43	2	61	5	57	8	49	-4	52	1	47	-4	44	-5
Worse		19	-6	17	4	15	3	10	1	15	2	12	-3	8	0
Better		17	1	9	-7	13	-10	11	3	20	3	18	4	22	0
DK/ No answer		20	2	14	-1	15	-1	30	0	14	-5	23	3	26	5
Total		99		101		100		100		101		100		100	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
The same		35	-5	33	7	54	3	19	-7	43	-2	49	3	42	8
Worse		32	15	7	-7	18	1	5	-7	12	-4	10	2	30	-15
Better		13	3	19	0	16	-3	15	-3	14	4	19	1	22	7
DK/ No answer		20	-12	41	1	12	-1	61	17	32	3	23	-5	7	0
Total		100		100		100		100		101		101		101	

TABLE 1.10 TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS (% 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)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
+ tend to trust - tend not to trust														
Justice / the [COUNTRY] legal system	42	49	21	66	66	28	33	48	38	49	47	42	28	61
The police	51	42	50	40	63	35	41	45	41	50	48	45	33	60
The army	67	24	57	26	87	11	46	34	59	25	52	31	44	38
The Churches*	61	30	46	35	66	32	27	45	51	27	43	41	64	20
Trade unions	26	53	13	61	47	43	24	41	26	42	21	54	22	40
Political parties	14	75	9	81	28	64	11	74	14	68	24	61	9	80
Civil service	29	56	20	62	52	40	28	51	50	36	46	35	28	58
Big companies	29	52	18	51	30	55	24	45	34	44	31	46	29	52
The [COUNTRY] government	39	52	30	60	57	36	35	50	45	43	58	30	32	61
The [COUNTRY] parliament	35	55	17	74	70	26	25	60	32	55	52	35	25	68
The European Union	49	32	54	22	52	33	39	26	31	43	67	18	33	43
The United Nations	49	32	49	22	37	59	46	19	45	27	65	19	41	32
Non-governmental org.	43	34	16	42	35	50	26	29	22	32	41	37	28	40
Charitable or voluntary org.	55	29	29	37	72	21	40	30	45	27	51	33	45	33
				</										

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 1.11A SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** On the whole, are you .... With the way democracy works in (our country)? (Read out)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Very satisfied	8	1	13	2	2	13	4
Fairly satisfied	28	16	49	40	30	42	33
Not very satisfied	38	39	28	39	43	38	40
Not at all satisfied	23	41	11	10	18	2	17
DK/ No answer	3	3	0	9	7	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Very satisfied	2	11	22	5	2	3	2
Fairly satisfied	34	39	47	24	18	41	14
Not very satisfied	34	32	28	48	50	38	40
Not at all satisfied	20	14	2	20	27	13	43
DK/ No answer	10	4	3	4	4	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 1.11B SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: On the whole, are you .... With the way democracy works in (our country)? (Read out)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Very satisfied	8	9	6	5	6	9	11
Fairly satisfied	28	28	29	28	29	28	29
Not very satisfied	38	37	39	42	37	38	35
Not at all satisfied	23	25	22	21	27	23	20
DK / no opinion	3	2	4	4	2	3	5
Total	100	101	100	100	101	101	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Very satisfied	5	9	9	11	3	10	11
Fairly satisfied	27	35	39	29	17	31	30
Not very satisfied	36	39	37	38	42	32	36
Not at all satisfied	29	14	12	21	36	25	19
DK / no opinion	3	3	3	2	3	2	4
Total	100	100	100	101	101	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Very satisfied	5	11	10	4	20	38	25
Fairly satisfied	23	32	36	31	42	27	32
Not very satisfied	37	38	36	42	29	19	30
Not at all satisfied	32	16	16	18	6	13	10
DK / no opinion	3	3	2	5	2	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	99	99	100

**TABLE 1.12 TELEVISION NEWS VIEWERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)**

Question: About how often do you watch the news on television?

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	64	66	60	47	66	70	65
Several times a week	20	17	30	36	21	17	23
Once or twice a week	7	6	6	10	8	7	7
Less often	6	8	2	6	4	5	5
Never	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Every day	66	59	65	57	52	52	68
Several times a week	23	22	21	21	28	27	16
Once or twice a week	7	11	7	7	11	12	7
Less often	4	4	5	10	8	8	6
Never	0	4	2	5	2	1	3
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 1.13 NEWSPAPER READERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: About how often do you ... read the news in daily papers (Show card with scale, read out:)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	23	22	21	26	36	38	28
Several times a week	18	16	13	28	23	14	26
Once or twice a week	17	18	17	20	19	13	22
Less often	23	23	19	19	17	18	15
Never	20	22	30	7	6	18	9
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Every day	28	25	19	16	22	38	24
Several times a week	23	14	17	13	21	22	18
Once or twice a week	21	18	22	13	17	20	15
Less often	22	14	25	30	23	13	21
Never	7	29	17	28	17	7	23
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>

**TABLE 1.14 RADIO NEWS LISTENERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)**

Question: About how often do you ... listen to the news on the radio (Show card with scale, read out:)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	33	35	40	30	55	54	51
Several times a week	15	13	19	25	19	12	22
Once or twice a week	9	9	11	14	10	7	6
Less often	21	22	17	20	11	14	12
Never	21	20	13	11	5	13	8
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Every day	46	37	47	32	40	50	18
Several times a week	21	15	18	17	19	18	11
Once or twice a week	11	11	10	8	11	11	7
Less often	14	15	14	28	19	14	26
Never	6	22	10	15	10	7	38
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 1.15 TRUST IN THE MEDIA (% 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)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
+ : tend to trust - : tend not to trust														
The written press	43	47	32	49	43	51	57	34	53	40	37	50	59	34
Radio	56	35	48	35	62	34	65	23	74	19	52	37	73	20
Television	58	36	65	28	64	34	67	27	79	16	58	34	75	21
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The written press	70	24	33	52	51	34	47	39	54	37	51	43	33	64
Radio	78	16	46	36	64	24	63	24	68	21	68	26	44	52
Television	81	15	52	33	64	27	67	23	67	28	66	28	45	53

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 1.16 ACCESS TO MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** Do you have access or do you use... ?

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Video player or recorder	36	32	63	60	44	55	49
Fax	9	5	19	20	17	11	11
Ssatellite dish to pick up satellite TV programme	26	10	10	26	41	27	15
Decoder for pay-TV programmes	12	3	26	12	14	33	27
Television fitted with teletext	53	22	48	73	52	53	27
Mobile phone	46	21	71	70	65	62	55
Computer	24	15	44	44	39	28	31
CD-rom or CDI-reader	18	9	30	48	25	20	17
Modem	11	7	23	25	21	12	8
Internet, the World Wide Web	16	12	30	33	34	15	19
none of these (spont.)	25	49	15	9	17	16	24
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Video player or recorder	49	78	61	15	56	57	15
Fax	11	16	11	4	16	20	7
Ssatellite dish to pick up satellite TV programme	18	15	33	12	40	49	27
Decoder for pay-TV programmes	14	36	16	10	17	13	6
Television fitted with teletext	37	74	71	42	72	82	46
Mobile phone	54	71	48	22	60	78	48
Computer	32	47	34	14	35	54	15
CD-rom or CDI-reader	16	37	25	10	20	46	9
Modem	12	37	17	6	13	37	6
Internet, the World Wide Web	21	40	22	9	22	39	10
none of these (SPONTANEOUS)	26	4	14	43	13	0	29

**TABLE 2.1A IDENTIFICATION WITH EUROPE (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** In the near future you see yourself as ...?

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
(NATIONALITY) only	41	41	36	38	39	43	38
(NATIONALITY) and European	44	38	53	38	37	51	40
European and (NATIONALITY)	5	5	4	9	8	5	6
European only	3	1	2	3	4	1	5
DK/ No answer	7	16	4	13	13	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
(NATIONALITY) only	40	39	37	32	27	41	49
(NATIONALITY) and European	33	50	53	48	50	44	38
European and (NATIONALITY)	10	7	5	6	10	5	3
European only	3	0	2	3	6	4	4
DK/ No answer	15	4	3	12	6	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>

TABLE 2.1B IDENTIFICATION WITH EUROPE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: In the near future you see yourself as ...?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
(NATIONALITY) only	41	40	42	31	39	45	49
(NATIONALITY) and European	44	45	43	53	46	41	37
European and (NATIONALITY)	5	5	4	6	5	4	3
European only	3	4	2	5	3	3	2
DK / no opinion	7	7	8	6	8	7	9
Total	100	101	99	101	101	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
(NATIONALITY) only	51	25	33	40	49	37	47
(NATIONALITY) and European	37	60	53	45	39	41	39
European and (NATIONALITY)	4	9	6	5	3	6	3
European only	3	2	2	3	3	4	2
DK / no opinion	6	4	6	7	6	12	9
Total	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
(NATIONALITY) only	52	39	29	24	30	72	56
(NATIONALITY) and European	34	46	58	58	55	13	34
European and (NATIONALITY)	2	6	7	7	6	3	3
European only	3	2	3	5	4	2	2
DK / no opinion	9	7	4	6	6	10	5
Total	100	100	101	100	101	100	100

TABLE 2.2A NATIONAL PRIDE (% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be [NATIONALITY – refer to citizenship here]?

	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Very proud	54	38	66	28	18	60	30
Fairly proud	31	29	28	49	41	33	35
Not very proud	8	21	6	15	22	5	14
Not at all proud	3	7	...	3	11	1	5
Does not feel to be [NATIONALITY]	3	1	...	1	3	0	6
DK/ No answer	2	4	0	5	5	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Very proud	13	57	54	58	38	61	63
Fairly proud	42	39	37	28	40	32	24
Not very proud	27	4	6	8	12	3	4
Not at all proud	14	...	1	3	3	1	4
Does not feel to be [NATIONALITY]	2	...	...	1	5	2	6
DK/ No answer	3	0	2	3	3	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>

TABLE 2.2B NATIONAL PRIDE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be [NATIONALITY – use citizenship]?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Very proud	53	54	53	53	48	52	62
Fairly proud	31	30	32	31	34	33	26
Not very proud	8	8	7	7	8	8	6
Not at all proud	3	4	3	4	4	3	3
Does not feel to be [NATIONALITY]	3	3	2	3	4	2	1
DK/ No answer	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Total	100	100	99	99	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Very proud	58	42	36	46	61	48	62
Fairly proud	33	42	42	36	27	30	25
Not very proud	5	10	14	10	5	10	7
Not at all proud	3	3	5	5	2	5	3
Does not feel to be [NATIONALITY]	3	1	1	2	5	5	1
DK/ No answer	1	2	3	2	1	2	3
Total	101	100	101	101	101	100	101
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Very proud	63	46	45	51	55	51	52
Fairly proud	24	37	39	33	31	28	33
Not very proud	5	10	11	8	7	10	8
Not at all proud	3	4	3	4	3	6	4
Does not feel to be [NATIONALITY]	4	1	1	3	3	3	1
DK/ No answer	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
Total	100	100	101	101	100	100	100

TABLE 2.3A EUROPEAN PRIDE (% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be European?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Very proud	27	0	19	0	17	-12	17	-4	11	-1	48	+9	19	+4	
Fairly proud	40	+1	31	0	45	+5	48	-5	38	+2	44	-4	43	-1	
Not very proud	12	-1	19	+1	19	+3	13	+3	21	+2	4	-2	14	-1	
Not at all proud	10	-1	10	-1	6	+2	3	0	14	0	1	0	7	-2	
Does not feel to be European	6	0	16	+2	9	+1	8	+1	10	0	1	0	9	0	
DK/ No answer	5	0	5	0	4	+1	14	+5	7	-2	3	-3	8	0	
Total		101		100		100		101		100		99		101	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Very proud	10	-7	33	-6	35	+1	57	-6	35	+8	36	+6	10	0	
Fairly proud	42	-1	48	+3	49	+1	30	+2	49	-3	46	-3	37	+6	
Not very proud	20	+6	7	-2	5	-3	4	+1	6	-3	6	-2	20	-1	
Not at all proud	13	-2	4	0	2	-1	0	0	2	0	1	-3	22	-3	
Does not feel to be European	9	+4	4	+3	4	+2	2	0	3	0	5	+2	8	-1	
DK/ No answer	7	0	4	+2	5	+1	7	+2	5	-2	6	0	3	-1	
Total		101		100		100		101		101		100		101	

TABLE 2.3B EUROPEAN PRIDE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud or not at all proud to be European?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Very proud	27	29	25	27	24	27	31
Fairly proud	40	39	41	42	42	40	37
Not very proud	12	12	12	14	13	12	10
Not at all proud	10	11	8	9	10	11	8
Does not feel to be European	6	5	7	5	8	5	6
DK/ No answer	5	4	7	3	4	5	9
Total	100	100	100	100	101	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Very proud	22	31	27	31	13	29	33
Fairly proud	37	47	48	44	37	37	38
Not very proud	16	10	10	10	18	12	9
Not at all proud	17	4	4	7	16	10	7
Does not feel to be European	4	5	5	4	11	8	5
DK/ No answer	4	5	6	3	5	4	8
Total	100	102	100	99	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE							
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	EU MEMBERSHIP		
					good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Very proud	20	31	34	32	33	14	18
Fairly proud	35	43	45	43	45	25	39
Not very proud	15	10	9	11	9	21	19
Not at all proud	16	6	5	6	6	25	13
Does not feel to be European	8	5	4	5	5	10	5
DK/ No answer	6	6	3	3	3	5	5
Total	100	101	100	100	101	100	99

**TABLE 3.1 SPOKEN LANGUAGES (% BY COUNTRY)**

Question: And which languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation, apart from your mother tongue?

		CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
CC-13 2002.2								
	Bulgarian	1	96	..	..	..	..	..
	Greek	0	1	100	0	..	0	..
	Czech	2	0	..	82	..	..	..
	Estonian	0	..	..	..	46	..	..
	Hungarian	1	..	..	1	..	56	..
	Latvian	1	..	..	..	..	..	74
	Lithuanian	0	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Polish	1	0	..	4	1	..	2
	Romanian	1	1	..	0	..	1	..
	Slovak	2	0	..	21	..	1	..
	Slovenian	0	..	..	0	..	..	..
	Turkish	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Croatian	1	0	..	0	..	0	..
	English	16	14	60	22	28	14	26
	French	3	3	6	4	1	2	1
	German	10	6	2	27	11	14	13
	Italian	2	1	2	2	..	1	..
	Russian	12	20	..	19	53	2	60
	Serbian	1	1	..	0	..	0	..
	Spanish	0	1	..	1	..	1	1
	Other	4	1	..	1	11	6	3
		Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
	Bulgarian	..	..	0	..	0	..	1
	Greek	..	..	0	..	..	..	1
	Czech	..	..	1	..	45	1	..
	Estonian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hungarian	..	..	0	4	10	1	..
	Latvian	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lithuanian	77	..	0	..	..	..	..
	Polish	16	..	..	..	7	..	..
	Romanian	0	..	..	75	0	..	0
	Slovak	..	..	1	..	88	1	..
	Slovenian	..	..	0	..	..	67	0
	Turkish	..	..	..	0	..	1	100
	Croatian	..	..	..	..	1	49	0
	English	21	82	22	16	18	43	9
	French	3	15	3	10	2	3	1
	German	15	4	15	4	22	36	3
	Italian	0	50	1	4	1	15	0
	Russian	78	..	24	3	30	2	0
	Serbian	..	..	..	0	..	23	0
	Spanish	0	..	1	1	1	1	..
	Other	2	..	1	3	2	2	6

**TABLE 3.2 TWO MOST USEFUL LANGUAGES (% BY COUNTRY)**

Question: In your opinion, which two languages do you think are the most useful to know, apart from your mother tongue?

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Bulgarian	1	58	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	0	2	..	..	..	0	..
Czech	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
Estonian	0	..	..	..	64	..	1
Hungarian	0	..	..	..	..	22	..
Latvian	0	..	..	..	..	..	59
Lithuanian	0	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maltese	0	..	..	0	..	..	..
Polish	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romanian	0	0	..	..	..	0	..
Slovak	0	..	..	1	..	1	..
Slovenian	0	..	..	..	..	..	1
Turkish	1	5	2	..	..	..	..
Arabic	3	1	2	0	1	..	..
Chinese	0	0	..	1	..	0	1
Croatian	0	..	..	..	..	1	..
English	88	76	98	89	92	91	93
Finnish	0	0	..	0	10	0	1
French	19	13	45	12	9	7	6
German	58	41	21	69	25	80	31
Italian	3	3	6	1	..	3	1
Japanese	1	1	..	1	..	0	..
Russian	6	15	11	9	32	2	34
Serbian	0	0	..	..	..	0	..
Spanish	2	4	..	4	2	2	1
Other	1	1	..	0	1	1	1

(CONT.)

**TABLE 3.2 TWO MOST USEFUL LANGUAGES (% BY COUNTRY)**

Question: In your opinion, which two languages do you think are the most useful to know, apart from your mother tongue?

	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Bulgarian	..	..	..	0	..	..	0
Greek	0	..	..	0	..	..	1
Czech	..	..	0	..	2	..	..
Estonian	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungarian	0	..	..	1	1	..	0
Latvian	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuanian	29	..	0	..	..	..	..
Maltese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Romanian	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Slovak	..	..	..	..	29	..	..
Slovenian	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Turkish	..	..	..	0	..	..	17
Arabic	1	..	..	..	0	..	8
Chinese	0	..	0	0	1	..	0
Croatian	..	..	0	..	..	5	0
English	86	93	92	86	91	88	87
Finnish	1	..	0	0	..	1	..
French	8	25	11	51	8	11	18
German	46	11	74	29	75	62	57
Italian	3	59	2	8	1	7	2
Japanese	1	..	..	0	..	1	1
Russian	32	..	9	1	5	1	2
Serbian	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Spanish	3	4	2	4	3	5	0
Other	..	..	0	1	1	1	3

**TABLE 3.3 VISITS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (% BY COUNTRY)**

Question: Apart from the country you usually live, in which of the following countries have you been in the last two years, for whatever reason?

	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Belgium	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Denmark	1	0	0	2	4	0	1
Germany	8	3	4	20	8	8	7
Greece	2	4	47	8	1	3	1
Spain	2	1	3	8	2	2	2
France	2	1	7	9	4	3	3
Ireland	0	0	..	0	0	0	1
Italy	4	2	4	14	2	5	3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
The Netherlands	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Austria	4	1	2	18	2	11	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Finland	0	..	0	0	20	0	3
Sweden	0	..	0	1	13	1	3
The UK	1	0	15	5	1	1	2
Bulgaria	1	..	1	1	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	..	1	1	0	0
Czech Rep.	4	0	2	..	2	2	4
Estonia	0	..	..	0	..	0	9
Hungary	3	1	3	5	1	..	1
Latvia	0	..	..	0	15	..	..
Lithuania	1	..	..	0	9	0	24
Malta	0	0	2	0	..	1	1
Poland	3	0	..	10	6	2	7
Romania	1	1	0	1	1	5	0
Russia	1	1	1	1	20	0	11
Slovakia	4	0	1	22	1	5	1
Slovenia	1	0	..	5	0	1	0
Turkey	1	4	..	2	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	0	1	2	1	2	1
Liechtenstein	0	..	..	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	..	0	1	4	..	1
none of these	78	87	42	40	53	75	61

(CONT.)

**TABLE 3.3 VISITS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (% BY COUNTRY)**

Question: Apart from the country you usually live, in which of the following countries have you been in the last two years, for whatever reason?

	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Belgium	2	3	2	0	1	3	0
Denmark	2	1	1	..	1	1	0
Germany	12	8	16	3	10	20	2
Greece	0	3	1	1	5	5	0
Spain	2	5	2	0	4	4	0
France	4	10	3	2	3	7	0
Ireland	1	2	0	0	..	1	..
Italy	2	24	4	2	11	42	0
Luxembourg	0	1	..	..	1	1	0
The Netherlands	2	3	2	0	1	4	0
Austria	2	4	4	1	19	44	0
Portugal	0	1	..	0	0	1	0
Finland	1	0	0	0	0	0	..
Sweden	3	1	0	..	0	0	..
The UK	1	15	1	1	1	2	0
Bulgaria	0	..	1	0	4	1	0
Cyprus	0	1	..	..	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	4	4	10	0	28	5	..
Estonia	3	..	..	..	..	0	..
Hungary	1	1	3	5	23	18	0
Latvia	12	..	..	..	..	0	..
Lithuania	..	..	1	..	0	0	..
Malta	0	..	..	0	..	1	..
Poland	18	1	..	0	24	1	..
Romania	0	0	1	..	1	1	0
Russia	14	0	1	0	1	1	..
Slovakia	2	0	8	0	..	2	..
Slovenia	1	0	1	0	2	..	..
Turkey	1	2	1	1	2	2	..
Switzerland	1	4	1	0	1	5	0
Liechtenstein	0	1	..	..	0	1	..
Norway	1	1	0	..	0	0	..
none of these	62	56	66	89	38	44	97

TABLE 3.4 WORK EXPERIENCE ABROAD (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: And, apart from the country you usually live, in which of the following countries have you worked in the last two years?

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Belgium	0	..	0	..	..	0	0
Denmark	0	0	..	..	0	..	0
Germany	1	0	..	1	1	1	2
Greece	0	1	1	0	..	..	0
Spain	0	0	..	0	0	0	0
France	0	..	0	1	0	0	1
Ireland	0	0	..	..	0	..	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	..	0	0
The Netherlands	0	..	..	..	..	..	0
Austria	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Portugal	0	..	..	0	..	1	0
Finland	0	0	..	..	0	..	0
Sweden	0	..	..	..	3	..	1
The UK	0	..	..	..	1	0	1
Cyprus	0	..	0	1	0	..	1
Czech Rep.	0	..	..	..	..	..	0
Estonia	0	0	..	..	..	..	0
Hungary	0	..	..	..	..	..	0
Latvia	0	..	..	..	..	0	0
Lithuania	0	..	..	0	0	..	0
Malta	0	..	..	..	0	..	..
Poland	0	..	..	..	1	0	1
Russia	0	0	..	0	0	..	0
Slovakia	0	..	..	0	0	0	1
Turkey	0	..	..	..	..	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	..	0	2	0	2
Norway	0	..	..	0	..	0	0
none of these	0	..	..	..	..	0	0

(CONT.)

**TABLE 3.4 WORK EXPERIENCE ABROAD (% BY COUNTRY)**

Question: And, apart from the country you usually live, in which of the following countries have you worked in the last two years?

	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Belgium	0	1	0	0	..	0	0
Denmark	0	0	..	..	..	..	0
Germany	3	1	2	0	1	1	1
Greece	0	0	..	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	0	..	..	0	0	..
France	0	1	1	0	0	0	..
Ireland	1	..	..	0	..	0	..
Italy	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
The Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	0	0	0	..	0	..	0
Portugal	0	..	0	..	1	1	..
Finland	0	0	..	0	..	0	..
Sweden	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
The UK	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Hungary	0	1	..	..	2	0	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	0	0	0	..
Malta	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
Slovakia	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	2	..	0	..	..	0	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
none of these	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE 3.5 LEVEL OF TOLERANCE TOWARDS MINORITY GROUPS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Some people are disturbed by the opinions, customs and way of life of people different from themselves.

a) Do you personally find the presence of people of another nationality, disturbing in your daily life?

b) And do you find the presence of people of another race disturbing?

c) And do you find the presence of people of another religion disturbing?

CCEB 2002.2 +: disturbing - not disturbing	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
another nationality	9	89	7	90	28	69	19	75	12	87	12	87	9	89
another race	10	88	10	84	28	69	25	68	14	82	8	90	9	88
another religion	9	88	8	88	31	66	10	84	13	82	4	96	8	89
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
another nationality	8	89	22	75	5	93	5	93	5	94	10	89	10	88
another race	13	81	21	75	6	91	6	92	15	83	9	90	10	88
another religion	16	79	22	78	6	91	6	93	5	94	7	91	13	85

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 3.6A ATTITUDES TO FOREIGNERS (% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Generally speaking, how do you feel about foreigners living in (OUR COUNTRY): are there too many, a lot but not too many, or not many?

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Not many	40	50	2	21	36	21	49
A lot, but not too many	36	27	13	42	39	47	35
Too many	14	6	83	32	19	27	10
There are no foreigners at all	1	1		1	1	0	2
DK / no opinion	9	17	2	5	5	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Not many	50	18	39	43	37	18	45
A lot, but not too many	35	43	41	30	43	45	33
Too many	7	29	10	9	13	30	13
There are no foreigners at all	0		0	2	0		0
DK / no opinion	8	11	9	16	8	6	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>

**TABLE 3.6B ATTITUDES TO FOREIGNERS (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Generally speaking, how do you feel about foreigners living in (OUR COUNTRY): are there too many, a lot but not too many, or not many?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Not many	40	42	38	43	41	42	34
A lot, but not too many	36	36	37	37	40	35	33
Too many	14	14	14	13	12	15	17
There are no foreigners at all	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
DK / no opinion	9	7	11	6	7	8	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	101	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Not many	42	43	42	38	44	42	33
A lot, but not too many	35	43	41	39	30	38	35
Too many	15	9	13	17	13	11	17
There are no foreigners at all	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
DK / no opinion	7	5	4	6	13	8	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Not many	40	37	42	42	42	39	39
A lot, but not too many	32	39	42	39	39	30	37
Too many	16	15	10	12	12	23	16
There are no foreigners at all	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
DK / no opinion	12	8	5	6	8	7	8
Total	101	100	99	100	102	99	100

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**TABLE 4.1A IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** And, in general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Union?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Very negative		6	-1	2	0	6	+2	6	0	5	0	2	-2	8	+4
Fairly negative		13	+1	6	+3	13	+2	18	+1	19	+3	9	+2	18	+4
Neutral		23	0	21	+4	30	-3	26	+2	44	-3	27	-4	32	-13
Fairly positive		36	0	37	-4	34	+1	34	-5	25	+3	49	+5	32	+2
Very positive		17	+1	27	-2	13	-4	9	+2	3	+1	9	+2	5	+2
DK/ No answer		6	-1	7	-2	4	+1	7	0	5	-3	5	-2	6	+2
Total		100		101		99		101		101		101		100	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Very negative		4	+2	15	-6	5	+1	2	-3	4	+1	4	0	6	-3
Fairly negative		10	-3	15	+2	15	+2	2	0	10	+1	12	+1	17	0
Neutral		39	+3	22	-3	31	-1	10	-3	33	0	38	-4	19	+3
Fairly positive		34	+1	22	+2	37	0	22	-2	36	-3	34	+4	40	+2
Very positive		7	+1	22	+5	9	+2	50	+4	12	+2	9	+1	13	0
DK/ No answer		7	-2	4	0	4	-3	14	+4	6	-1	4	0	5	-2
Total		101		100		100		101		99		100		101	

**TABLE 4.1B IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** And, in general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Union?

CCEB 2002.2	TOTAL CC-13 AVERAGE	SEX		AGE			
		male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Very negative	5	6	3	3	4	6	5
Fairly negative	13	14	12	9	14	14	14
Neutral	23	20	26	21	22	24	25
Fairly positive	36	37	36	44	41	34	28
Very positive	17	19	14	19	16	16	16
DK / no opinion	5	3	9	3	3	6	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>							
CCEB 2002.2	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Very negative	7	2	5	4	4	5	6
Fairly negative	18	9	11	13	13	11	14
Neutral	19	20	23	26	23	24	25
Fairly positive	40	42	44	34	39	36	28
Very positive	13	24	13	20	12	19	17
DK / no opinion	4	3	4	3	9	5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE</b>				<b>EU MEMBERSHIP</b>			
CCEB 2002.2	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Very negative	6	5	3	2	1	28	5
Fairly negative	15	13	10	9	4	52	21
Neutral	22	25	22	20	15	9	49
Fairly positive	33	37	40	46	51	4	17
Very positive	14	16	22	22	26	2	2
DK / no opinion	10	4	2	1	2	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

**TABLE 4.2 MEANING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Which of the following statements best describe(s) what the European Union means to you personally?  
(Show card – read out – several answers possible)

1. A way to create a better future for young people (**Better future**)
2. A European government
3. The ability to go wherever I want in the European Union (**Freedom of movement**)
4. Guaranteed lasting peace in the European Union (**Peace**)
5. A means of improving the economic situation in the European Union (**Economic situation**)
6. A way to create jobs (**Jobs**)
7. A way to protect the rights of citizens (**Citizens' rights**)
8. A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money (**Bureaucracy**)
9. Just a dream, a utopian idea (**Dream**)
10. The risk of losing our cultural diversity (**Loss of cultural diversity**)
11. Other (spontaneous)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Better future	70	73	49	55	66	80	60
A European government	38	29	39	24	22	36	19
Freedom of movement	61	56	72	54	69	59	55
Peace	52	60	70	39	43	60	41
Economic situation	45	47	38	31	37	45	30
Jobs	58	54	37	31	43	60	38
Citizens' rights	49	51	66	27	43	45	46
Bureaucracy	22	12	22	26	46	16	30
Dream	16	13	13	10	17	10	14
Loss of cultural diversity	23	15	44	26	39	15	26
Other (spontaneous)	1	1	..	3	2	2	2
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Better future	66	56	62	68	68	58	78
A European government	16	26	27	37	26	23	54
Freedom of movement	66	56	61	56	59	52	66
Peace	41	36	45	58	46	46	56
Economic situation	35	33	32	45	40	36	58
Jobs	48	43	52	62	62	46	67
Citizens' rights	40	44	40	57	40	31	58
Bureaucracy	22	25	26	6	13	21	27
Dream	11	21	11	7	11	12	27
Loss of cultural diversity	26	33	16	6	16	19	35
Other (spontaneous)	1	..	1	1	2	3	0

**TABLE 4.3 MEANING OF BEING A CITIZEN OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Which of the following, do you think "being a citizen of the European Union" means?  
(Show card – read out – several answers possible)

1. The right to move permanently to any country in the European Union (**Right to move**)
2. The right to work in any country in the European Union (**Right to work**)
3. The right to vote in local elections in the member state in which you reside (**Local elections**)
4. The right to vote in national elections in the member state in which you reside (**National elections**)
5. The right to vote in European Parliament elections in the member state in which you reside (**EP elections**)
6. Access to healthcare and social welfare anywhere in the European Union (**Healthcare**)
7. Being able to study in any European Union country (**Studies**)
8. Others

	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Right to move	68	55	81	63	67	67	63
Right to work	72	71	83	69	82	80	71
Local elections	31	27	36	24	33	24	30
National elections	30	25	32	20	29	23	28
EP elections	32	27	32	22	28	27	28
Healthcare	58	55	75	48	60	67	51
Studies	69	59	85	65	81	77	73
Other (spontaneous)	2	1	-	4	2	3	3

	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Right to move	60	61	64	68	48	47	75
Right to work	73	64	67	69	79	56	73
Local elections	26	32	27	33	21	28	37
National elections	24	32	28	32	20	26	36
EP elections	22	33	34	33	19	25	36
Healthcare	51	50	52	54	53	57	64
Studies	75	63	67	62	74	63	71
Other (spontaneous)	2	4	3	4	2	3	0

**TABLE 4.4A TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (European Union)

(READ OUT)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Tend to trust	59	65	55	51	43	78	46
Tend to not trust	24	17	32	21	37	14	30
DK/ No answer	17	18	12	28	20	10	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Tend to trust	52	50	53	75	62	52	54
Tend to not trust	20	32	22	8	20	30	34
DK/ No answer	29	19	24	17	17	18	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

**TABLE 4.4B TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)****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 Union)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Tend to trust	59	62	57	64	63	55	54
Tend not to trust	24	26	22	23	23	27	22
DK/ No answer	17	13	22	13	14	18	24
Total	100	101	101	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Tend to trust	53	68	61	61	53	62	57
Tend not to trust	32	17	22	24	28	23	21
DK/ No answer	15	15	17	14	19	15	23
Total	100	100	100	99	100	100	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Tend to trust	53	60	68	68	80	9	34
Tend not to trust	28	23	18	19	10	78	40
DK/ No answer	19	17	15	14	10	13	26
Total	100	100	101	101	100	100	100

**TABLE 4.5 TRUST IN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (% 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)

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	CCEB 2002.2 +: tend to trust -: tend not to trust													
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Union	59	24	65	17	55	32	51	21	43	37	76	14	47	30
The United Nations	56	21	59	20	40	53	57	14	53	23	73	13	54	20
NATO	51	23	47	29	17	70	49	22	48	32	71	16	48	32
The OSCE	35	14	43	17	28	19	28	11	37	22	45	7	34	16
The Council of Europe	39	16	44	15	48	21	28	11	31	23	56	7	31	17
The International Court of Justice in the Hague	46	11	54	15	67	17	54	9	43	17	71	8	44	14
The European Court of Human Rights	57	13	58	12	77	10	44	7	50	14	65	7	59	10
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Union	52	20	50	32	54	22	75	8	62	20	53	30	55	34
The United Nations	48	14	57	21	59	15	68	10	59	17	53	28	45	33
NATO	43	27	48	22	57	15	69	13	42	36	44	40	38	29
The OSCE	29	12	22	7	40	15	53	7	45	12	40	21	23	18
The Council of Europe	36	12	41	15	41	15	55	8	43	12	40	22	29	24
The International Court of Justice in the Hague	40	11	44	7	62	9	60	7	59	12	54	28	21	13
The European Court of Human Rights	65	5	56	7	61	9	62	6	59	8	56	22	52	22

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 4.6 TRUST IN EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (% 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)

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	CCEB 2002.2 + = tend to trust - = tend not to trust													
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	42	17	42	13	44	15	35	11	29	21	53	6	32	13
The European Commission	35	14	32	14	36	13	28	9	26	20	42	6	28	12
The Council of Ministers of the European Union	27	12	33	13	31	15	19	10	20	20	43	6	18	8
The Court of justice of the EC	28	11	34	12	83	11	18	7	26	15	38	5	26	6
The European Ombudsman	22	7	14	14	21	13	16	7	14	17	38	5	15	4
The European Central Bank	30	15	36	14	38	11	28	12	33	18	35	7	30	11
The European Court of Auditors	16	9	23	14	17	9	9	7	15	17	24	6	15	7
The Committee of the regions of the EU	15	9	17	15	15	9	10	7	13	17	25	4	11	6
The Social and Economic Committee of the EU	19	9	18	15	17	11	15	7	18	16	27	4	16	6
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	33	10	41	22	42	15	52	7	46	13	41	22	39	27
The European Commission	30	10	36	18	39	13	44	6	38	12	37	19	30	20
The Council of Ministers of the EU	21	9	30	11	29	15	33	7	30	11	28	19	21	15
The Court of justice of the EC	30	7	36	7	32	12	32	7	46	9	28	16	21	13
The European Ombudsman	11	8	21	7	40	9	30	6	28	10	48	16	6	4
The European Central Bank	30	10	29	7	31	17	40	8	38	9	38	18	24	19
The European Court of Auditors	18	9	15	4	11	13	20	6	13	7	28	16	15	9
The Committee of the regions of the EU	13	9	18	7	16	12	19	7	17	8	20	14	12	7
The Social and Economic Committee of the EU	18	9	14	4	17	13	25	6	17	8	21	14	17	8

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 4.7A SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Generally speaking, do you think that (country)'s membership of the European Union would be ....?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
A good thing	61	+2	68	-6	47	-4	43	-3	31	-2	67	+8	35	+2
A bad thing	10	0	5	+2	13	0	14	+5	16	+2	5	-2	21	+4
Neither good nor bad	22	0	19	+5	34	+3	28	-3	42	+4	20	-3	33	-6
DK/ No answer	8	-2	9	0	6	+1	16	+3	11	-4	9	-1	11	0
Total	101		101		100		101		100		101		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
A good thing	48	+7	44	+5	52	+1	78	-2	58	0	43	+3	65	+6
A bad thing	12	+1	26	-5	11	0	2	0	5	0	14	+3	13	-1
Neither good nor bad	32	-3	22	-3	30	+3	8	-3	30	+2	37	-5	18	0
DK/ No answer	9	-4	7	+2	7	-5	11	+3	8	-1	6	-1	5	-4
Total	101		99		100		99		101		100		101	

**TABLE 4.7B SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)****Question:** Generally speaking, do you think that (country)'s membership of the European Union would be ....?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
A good thing	61	64	58	68	64	59	54
A bad thing	10	11	8	8	8	12	10
Neither good, nor bad	22	20	23	19	22	23	23
DK/ No answer	8	4	11	5	5	6	13
Total	101	99	100	100	99	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
A good thing	60	73	63	60	61	59	54
A bad thing	15	5	9	8	10	9	10
Neither good, nor bad	20	18	21	27	20	24	23
DK/ No answer	4	4	7	5	9	8	13
Total	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				KNOWLEDGE SCALE		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	-	+ / -	+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	5329	5642	958
A good thing	57	58	69	73	49	69	80
A bad thing	11	10	7	6	10	9	10
Neither good, nor bad	22	25	19	17	28	18	9
DK/ No answer	10	7	5	4	13	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	99	101

**TABLE 4.8A REFERENDUM ON MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** And, if there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership, would you personally vote for or against it?

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
For	69	+3	74	+1	56	-9	50	-1	39	-5	77	+3	45	+3
Against	15	-3	7	0	25	+8	19	+1	30	+2	8	+2	32	-5
I would not to go to vote	6	-1	8	+1	4	0	13	-1	18	+2	8	+1	7	-1
DK/ No answer	10	+1	11	-3	15	+2	18	+1	13	0	7	-6	16	+4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
For	53	+3	46	+4	61	+8	84	-1	69	0	62	+6	71	+1
Against	16	-1	32	-2	18	-6	2	-2	11	+1	21	-7	18	-5
I would not to go to vote	13	+2	4	-1	9	-4	5	+2	8	-3	7	+1	2	0
DK/ No answer	18	-4	18	-1	12	+3	9	+1	12	+2	10	-1	8	+4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>	

**TABLE 4.8B REFERENDUM ON MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** And, if there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership, would you personally vote for or against it?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
For	69	72	66	74	72	68	61
Against	15	15	14	14	14	17	15
I would not go to vote	6	5	7	5	4	6	10
DK/ No answer	10	7	13	8	9	9	15
Total	100	99	100	101	99	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
For	67	79	71	70	69	68	62
Against	22	9	12	14	15	17	14
I would not go to vote	5	4	7	6	3	5	11
DK/ No answer	7	8	11	10	14	10	13
Total	101	100	101	100	101	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
For	64	68	77	79	96	5	37
Against	17	15	12	11	1	85	24
I would not go to vote	7	7	4	5	1	7	15
DK/ No answer	13	11	7	6	2	3	23
Total	101	101	100	101	100	100	99

**TABLE 4.9 LIKELIHOOD OF PARTICIPATION IN THE EU REFERENDUM (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** And, using this card, can you tell me how likely it is that you would vote in a referendum on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

CC EB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	6	10	5	8	6	2	8
1 - will definitely not vote	9	8	19	10	13	7	9
2	4	3	3	6	7	3	4
3	3	2	4	4	9	2	3
4	3	3	1	3	5	3	3
5	7	5	10	10	9	6	6
6	5	4	5	6	7	4	4
7	6	5	10	8	7	6	6
8	10	8	9	8	9	8	9
9	8	10	4	8	6	8	7
10 - will definitely vote	37	40	31	28	21	52	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	13	6	6	9	7	3	5
1 - will definitely not vote	10	5	9	4	8	9	10
2	3	3	4	3	3	2	3
3	4	3	5	2	3	2	3
4	3	2	5	2	1	1	3
5	7	5	9	3	9	9	6
6	5	4	7	3	3	5	6
7	8	4	7	6	7	6	6
8	13	8	11	7	9	7	13
9	8	6	8	8	10	7	9
10 - will definitely vote	26	53	27	52	39	48	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>

**TABLE 4.10A PERCEIVED PERSONAL BENEFIT OF EU MEMBERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Do you think that (COUNTRY) becoming a member of the European Union would bring you personally advantages, or not?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
yes		52	+5	41	-6	36	-9	36	+3	28	+3	48	+6	33	-1
no		30	-2	38	+3	47	+8	40	0	45	-1	31	-6	44	-1
DK/ no answer		18	-3	21	+3	17	+1	25	-2	27	-2	22	+1	23	+1
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
yes		40	+3	39	0	40	+1	52	+2	44	0	33	+2	70	+12
no		20	-2	36	-5	39	+3	19	-6	34	+1	55	0	22	-6
DK/ no answer		39	-2	25	+5	21	-5	30	+5	22	-1	12	-3	8	-6
<b>Total</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 4.10B PERCEIVED PERSONAL BENEFIT OF MEMBERSHIP OF EUROPEAN UNION**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** Do you think that (COUNTRY) becoming a member of the European Union would bring you personally advantages, or not?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5961	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Yes	52	56	49	71	57	48	35
No	30	29	30	15	26	34	42
DK/ No answer	18	15	22	14	17	17	24
Total	100	100	101	100	100	99	101
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Yes	55	62	53	48	61	54	34
No	32	22	29	32	22	28	43
DK/ No answer	13	16	18	20	17	18	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	4872	3627	3606
Yes	51	45	56	74	73	9	27
No	32	34	28	12	14	85	50
DK/ No answer	18	21	16	14	13	6	23
Total	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

**TABLE 4.11 PERSONAL NET BENEFIT OF EU MEMBERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** Do you think that (country) becoming a member of the European Union would bring you personally .... ?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Much more disadvantages	5	+1	1	-1	6	+3	5	+1	6	0	2	0	8	0
More disadvantages	9	-1	9	0	15	0	14	+1	20	+6	8	0	19	+5
As many advantages as disadvantages	22	-1	24	+3	38	+6	27	-5	25	-1	29	-2	24	-4
More advantages	33	+3	30	-1	23	-9	24	+1	23	+2	35	+3	27	+1
Many more advantages	14	+2	10	-4	6	-4	5	+2	5	+2	10	+3	5	+1
DK/ No answer	17	-4	27	+3	11	+2	25	0	23	-6	16	-4	17	-2
Total	100		101		99		100		102		100		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Much more disadvantages	7	+2	7	-5	4	+1	2	+1	4	+1	2	0	7	0
More disadvantages	11	+1	22	-4	12	-2	3	0	12	+1	11	0	9	-1
As many advantages as disadvantages	19	+1	15	-5	31	+5	17	-3	28	0	47	-2	14	-3
More advantages	28	+2	26	0	32	+2	32	-3	27	-3	20	-4	38	+9
Many more advantages	11	0	15	+8	6	+1	14	+3	8	0	7	+3	24	+3
DK/ No answer	25	-5	15	+7	16	-6	33	+3	21	+1	13	+1	9	-7
Total	101		100		101		101		100		100		101	

**TABLE 4.12A COUNTRY BENEFIT OF EU MEMBERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)**

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

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1		<b>CC-13 AVERAGE</b>		<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Latvia</b>	
Yes, it could		67	+3	70	+4	63	-6	48	+5	42	-1	76	+3	45	+6
No, it couldn't		17	-3	11	0	23	+9	24	+1	32	+3	9	+1	32	-8
DK/ No answer		16	+6	19	-4	15	-3	28	-6	27	-1	15	-5	23	+2
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>	
		<b>Lithuania</b>		<b>Malta</b>		<b>Poland</b>		<b>Romania</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
Yes, it could		54	+6	48	+2	59	+8	78	+2	65	+3	62	+4	73	+2
No, it couldn't		18	0	30	-3	24	-4	4	-2	16	-1	22	-6	17	-5
DK/ No answer		28	-6	22	+1	17	-4	18	+1	19	-2	16	+2	10	+3
<b>Total</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 4.12B COUNTRY BENEFIT OF EU MEMBERSHIP (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

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

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
		male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Yes, it could	67	71	65	77	73	65	56
No, it couldn't	17	18	16	12	15	20	20
DK/ No answer	16	12	20	11	12	16	24
Total	100	101	101	100	100	101	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Yes, it could	66	79	73	67	70	66	57
No, it couldn't	23	11	17	17	14	17	19
DK/ No answer	11	11	10	16	16	17	24
Total	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Yes, it could	63	66	76	80	93	7	40
No, it couldn't	18	18	14	11	2	85	29
DK/ No answer	19	17	10	9	5	8	31
Total	100	101	100	100	100	100	100

**TABLE 4.13 NET BENEFIT OF EU MEMBERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Do you think that becoming a member of the European Union would bring (COUNTRY) ... ? (SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER)

	1st column: CC EB 2002.2		2nd column: % change from		CC EB 2001.1									
	CC-13		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	AVERAGE													
Much more disadvantages	5	+1	2	+1	6	+3	6	+2	4	0	2	0	7	0
More disadvantages	9	-1	6	+3	13	-3	17	+2	19	+3	7	-2	23	+7
As many advantages as Disadvantages	20	0	21	+2	32	+6	32	+1	36	+6	23	+3	24	-8
More advantages	36	0	38	0	32	0	25	-4	25	-3	46	+1	30	+1
Many more advantages	20	+2	23	-4	11	-5	7	0	7	+1	13	-1	7	+1
DK/ No answer	10	-2	11	-1	6	-1	12	-2	10	-6	7	-3	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>101</b>	
	<b>Lithuania</b>		<b>Malta</b>		<b>Poland</b>		<b>Romania</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
Much more disadvantages	4	-1	7	-4	5	+2	2	+1	4	+2	2	0	7	0
More disadvantages	12	-2	22	-5	13	-2	2	0	10	+1	12	0	7	-2
As many advantages as Disadvantages	19	+1	22	0	24	+2	14	-3	30	+1	44	-2	14	-1
More advantages	35	+2	26	-1	40	+3	37	-6	36	0	29	-1	35	+3
Many more advantages	12	-1	15	+6	8	0	29	+6	12	-2	6	+1	29	+3
DK/ No answer	18	0	7	+2	10	-5	17	+3	9	-1	8	+3	8	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 4.14 BENEFITS FROM ACCESSION FOR VARIOUS GROUPS IN SOCIETY  
(% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** For each of the following groups, do you think they would get more advantages, as many advantages as disadvantages or more disadvantages from (COUNTRY) becoming a member of the European Union?  
(show card with scale - read out groups - rotate - mark on « R » field where you begun asking the list)

1. Those whose speak foreign languages (**Who speaks foreign languages**)
2. Large businesses
3. Politicians
4. Professionals / specialists, such as lawyers, doctors, architects, etc. (**Professionals**)
5. Young people
6. All the (nationality)
7. The inhabitants of (CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY) (**Inhabitants of capital**)
8. Some parts of (COUNTRY), more than others (**Some regions more than others**)
9. Children
10. Employed people
11. Factory workers
12. Small and medium size businesses (**SMEs**)
13. Teachers
14. Civil servants
15. Middle-aged people
16. Farmers
17. Inhabitants of rural areas (**Rural population**)
18. The unemployed
19. Pensioners
20. Elderly people
21. Those who don't speak any foreign language (**Who don't speak languages**)
22. People belonging to cultural, religious or other minorities (**Minority people**)
23. Self-employed, craftsmen
24. Office workers in the private sector
25. Managers in the private sector

(CONT.)

**TABLE 4.14 BENEFITS FROM ACCESSION FOR VARIOUS GROUPS IN SOCIETY**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

	CCEB 2002.2 + : more advantages - : more disadvantaged		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Who speak foreign languages	80	2	81	1	81	2	82	1	83	1	88	1	85	1		
Large businesses	68	4	75	2	79	4	48	6	68	3	68	3	69	7		
Politicians	64	8	73	2	55	6	53	6	82	2	73	4	76	3		
Professionals	69	4	63	3	62	6	69	3	60	3	82	1	58	6		
Young people	70	6	72	2	60	13	62	7	68	4	73	3	67	5		
All nationality	43	12	36	6	32	19	20	17	17	17	37	8	19	21		
Inhabitants of capital	48	6	47	2	34	11	45	3	34	8	53	3	29	12		
Some regions more than others	46	9	29	5	36	13	32	9	28	17	42	6	29	15		
Children	61	7	64	4	57	11	39	6	48	6	66	2	46	9		
Employed people	50	9	44	7	23	34	29	10	33	12	41	8	33	17		
Factory workers	45	13	37	10	19	49	21	15	22	18	36	16	25	24		
SMEs	41	15	37	10	6	66	16	24	17	33	35	14	17	38		
Teachers	49	7	29	6	32	9	27	8	31	10	57	4	35	11		
Civil servants	50	9	41	6	26	15	42	7	61	6	52	5	56	7		
Middle-aged people	37	14	27	13	21	19	20	16	16	27	29	14	15	33		
Farmers	37	25	29	19	28	43	8	55	18	46	35	21	14	54		
Rural population	34	26	19	24	27	40	9	50	13	47	26	24	11	55		
The unemployed	49	17	43	17	30	38	12	34	27	29	37	22	23	32		
Pensioners	34	19	21	22	30	15	10	33	16	33	28	20	15	34		
Elderly people	31	21	20	22	29	15	9	33	13	38	25	23	11	42		
Who don't speak languages	25	36	14	39	4	59	4	57	7	59	13	48	5	63		
Minority people	37	10	26	10	19	9	14	11	25	12	30	12	25	13		
Self-employed, craftsmen	40	14	25	11	23	36	20	22	25	22	33	16	25	23		
Office workers in private sector	43	8	29	7	21	19	18	14	19	16	32	10	24	16		
Managers in private sector	52	7	41	5	44	13	40	5	35	11	51	5	31	13		

(CONT.)

**TABLE 4.14 BENEFITS FROM ACCESSION FOR VARIOUS GROUPS IN SOCIETY**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Who speak foreign languages	76	1	64	7	80	2	70	1	87	1	82	2	82	4
Large businesses	69	3	63	7	67	4	65	1	67	3	66	7	73	6
Politicians	69	4	70	4	66	3	66	3	61	6	60	10	60	15
Professionals	59	4	67	7	64	4	63	1	72	2	70	4	73	7
Young people	72	3	59	15	65	6	68	3	76	2	57	8	74	9
All nationality	28	12	42	23	28	14	46	3	31	12	39	13	63	13
Inhabitants of capital	27	7	37	15	42	6	41	2	55	3	43	7	58	10
Some regions more than others	26	9	32	14	44	10	42	2	33	11	46	11	59	10
Children	42	6	52	15	53	7	63	3	51	5	46	7	71	10
Employed people	36	10	30	22	34	9	50	5	43	7	37	16	70	10
Factory workers	34	13	25	32	27	17	45	8	35	9	25	32	68	10
SMEs	27	23	14	39	26	20	50	4	30	15	28	27	59	13
Teachers	32	10	48	15	35	8	50	4	33	5	34	7	67	8
Civil servants	38	7	32	21	47	8	45	5	38	9	46	12	59	14
Middle-aged people	20	20	21	25	19	19	42	6	23	16	21	19	57	11
Farmers	21	39	19	41	22	37	44	12	20	37	12	63	56	15
Rural population	15	41	19	41	21	36	40	12	16	35	11	49	55	16
The unemployed	32	21	27	35	38	24	44	11	35	27	29	26	73	10
Pensioners	14	24	22	30	13	25	36	16	13	36	12	18	59	12
Elderly people	12	27	23	31	11	27	35	16	11	38	12	18	55	14
Who don't speak languages	10	40	7	52	9	40	24	31	7	57	9	54	49	23
Minority people	23	10	18	29	18	10	40	5	19	9	22	11	59	12
Self-employed, craftsmen	26	17	19	37	25	18	45	4	33	9	32	20	58	13
Office workers in private sector	24	9	37	15	31	9	46	3	31	7	22	15	63	9
Managers in private sector	34	8	52	11	46	6	54	2	46	5	45	9	63	10

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 4.15A THE EXPECTED ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN FIVE YEARS' TIME  
(% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
More important		45	+1	43	-6	55	-2	38	+3	36	+3	46	+2	33	+5
Less important		11	0	4	0	6	-1	8	0	6	+2	13	-1	7	-1
Same role		32	-1	29	+2	23	-2	34	-6	42	-2	30	0	43	-6
DK/ No answer		12	-1	23	+3	15	+4	20	+3	16	-3	11	-1	16	+2
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
More important		32	+3	48	+6	45	+4	51	-4	48	+10	42	-3	46	+3
Less important		4	-1	11	-3	9	+2	6	+2	8	-2	9	0	17	-1
Same role		45	-1	26	-8	34	-5	25	-1	24	-9	38	+1	32	+2
DK/ No answer		18	-2	15	+5	12	-1	19	+3	20	+1	11	+2	5	-4
<b>Total</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 4.15B THE EXPECTED ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN FIVE YEARS' TIME (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
More important	45	49	41	57	48	44	33
Less important	11	12	11	11	12	12	10
Same role	32	30	33	25	30	34	36
DK/ No answer	12	9	15	7	9	10	21
Total	100	100	100	100	99	100	100

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
More important	44	56	47	47	42	49	33
Less important	18	6	10	9	13	9	11
Same role	30	31	32	33	34	29	36
DK/ No answer	8	7	11	11	11	13	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	A good thing	A bad thing	Nether good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
More important	39	45	52	63	62	11	23
Less important	14	9	9	10	9	24	12
Same role	33	33	31	22	22	50	50
DK/ No answer	14	13	9	6	6	14	15
Total	100	100	101	101	99	99	100

**TABLE 4.16 THE DESIRED ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN FIVE YEARS' TIME**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** And in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
More important		53	+1	62	-2	58	-1	38	-1	29	+1	56	+6	35	+2
Less important		11	0	5	+1	10	+1	14	+3	13	+1	11	-1	14	0
Same role		24	0	12	-2	13	-6	30	-1	41	+1	23	-2	34	-2
DK/ No answer		12	0	21	+3	19	+6	19	+1	17	-3	10	-3	18	+1
Total		100		100		100		101		100		100		101	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
More important		33	0	46	+8	49	0	69	0	57	+4	43	+2	54	+1
Less important		7	+1	18	+1	11	+1	3	+2	8	-1	12	-2	16	-2
Same role		40	+1	21	-4	26	-3	12	-2	17	-4	34	-2	26	+4
DK/ No answer		21	-1	14	-6	14	+2	16	0	18	+1	11	+1	5	-2
Total		101		99		100		100		100		100		101	

**TABLE 4.17 FUTURE OF EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Taking everything into consideration, what will the European Union have brought in ten years' time for the European citizens?

(Show card – read out – several answers possible)

1. A better quality of life for most people **(Better quality of life)**
2. More opportunities for people like me to find work **(More opportunities to work)**
3. More equality between men and women **(More equality between genders)**
4. Less discrimination against foreigners and people from other cultures or ethnic groups **(Less discrimination against foreigners)**
5. More difficulty in making decisions because more countries will have joined **(Deteriorated decision-making)**
6. A higher level of unemployment **(Higher unemployment)**
7. The use of Euro as the single currency in the European Union **(Use of Euro as single currency)**
8. It will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in the European Union **(Easier travel, work, studying, living within Europe)**
9. More social problems (redundancies, strikes, disputes) **(More social problems)**
10. There won't be a European Union anymore (spontaneous) **(No EU anymore)**
11. Other (spontaneous)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Better quality of life	64	67	49	42	45	75	44
More opportunities to work	50	42	55	33	36	54	30
More equality between genders	41	27	60	19	30	32	16
Less discrimination against foreigners	43	36	51	21	38	46	33
Deteriorated decision-making	31	26	34	29	51	26	37
Higher unemployment	19	11	49	18	32	14	30
Use of Euro as single currency	62	60	68	58	75	74	64
Easier travel, work, studying, living within Europe	64	64	81	58	79	76	66
More social problems	21	14	47	21	41	19	35
No EU anymore	2	0	2	4	1	2	3
Other	1	0	..	2	1	1	2
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Better quality of life	49	48	58	72	57	43	67
More opportunities to work	43	30	46	46	45	37	50
More equality between genders	27	38	34	37	25	29	56
Less discrimination against foreigners	27	29	41	45	30	32	42
Deteriorated decision-making	13	30	27	22	25	30	32
Higher unemployment	18	35	18	11	13	20	19
Use of Euro as single currency	64	50	60	59	60	58	39
Easier travel, work, studying, living within Europe	68	46	75	68	64	66	54
More social problems	24	36	21	9	15	28	22
No EU anymore	2	9	2	4	1	3	3
Other	0	..	0	1	0	2	2

TABLE 5.1A SELF-PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EU (% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?  
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

\*1\* means "nothing at all", and \*10\* means "a great deal"

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
1 - Knows nothing at all		14	0	12	+5	10	-1	7	+1	7	-1	12	-1	6	0
2		14	0	18	-3	10	-1	14	-5	15	-1	17	+3	13	-1
3		16	0	17	-1	12	+1	20	0	26	+2	17	+1	21	-2
4		14	0	15	+2	14	+2	18	+3	18	+1	15	+1	17	-1
5		17	-3	17	0	20	-2	18	-2	17	0	18	-4	18	-3
6		9	0	8	-1	8	-2	9	0	9	+2	8	0	10	+4
7		6	0	5	-1	8	-4	7	+1	4	-1	5	-1	8	+2
8		4	0	4	0	6	0	3	-1	2	0	4	+2	3	0
9		2	+1	1	0	4	+3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
10 - Knows a lot		2	0	1	-1	2	0	1	-1	..	0	2	+1	1	0
DK/ No answer		2	0	2	0	4	+3	2	0	2	-1	0	-1	3	+2
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>101</b>	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
1 - Knows nothing at all		7	-2	11	-1	6	-2	12	+5	8	+1	4	0	24	-3
2		14	0	11	-2	12	-1	19	+3	14	-1	8	+2	13	+2
3		19	-3	7	-7	17	0	16	0	17	+3	12	-1	13	+1
4		16	+1	11	0	17	0	15	-2	11	-1	15	-1	12	+1
5		16	-2	15	-6	22	-1	13	-4	20	-2	24	-3	14	-5
6		11	+3	15	+2	9	+1	7	-2	10	-1	12	-1	9	+1
7		9	+4	15	+5	8	+2	9	+1	10	+3	11	+2	5	0
8		4	+1	7	+3	6	+2	4	-1	5	-2	7	+2	4	+1
9		1	-1	4	+2	2	+1	2	+1	1	-1	3	0	2	+1
10 - Knows a lot		1	+1	4	+3	1	0	1	0	2	+1	2	0	3	0
DK/ No answer		4	0	0	0	0	-2	3	+1	2	0	2	0	2	+1
<b>Total</b>		<b>102</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>	

**TABLE 4.18 SUPPORT FOR JOINT EU DECISION-MAKING**  
(MAASTRICHT POLICY AREAS, % BY COUNTRY)

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

1. Immigration policy
2. Rules for political asylum (**Political asylum**)
3. The fight against organized crime
4. Police
5. Justice
6. Accepting refugees
7. Juvenile crime prevention
8. Urban crime prevention
9. The fight against drugs (**Drugs**)
10. The fight against trade in, and exploitation of human beings (**Trade-in, exploitation**)

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	CCEB 2002.2													
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Immigration policy	48	39	57	23	55	30	47	35	49	41	51	41	53	40
Political asylum	48	38	51	30	61	24	39	45	46	45	59	32	51	42
Fight against org. crime	65	25	70	17	83	15	75	12	82	12	83	10	86	11
Police	40	50	27	60	49	49	42	44	38	55	48	44	42	53
Justice	43	47	27	60	49	49	45	41	39	53	45	48	54	42
Accepting refugees	49	38	45	38	55	34	40	45	42	51	49	43	46	49
Juvenile crime prev.	52	37	41	47	72	23	47	38	56	37	63	30	66	30
Urban crime prev.	49	40	36	52	68	28	46	40	39	53	63	30	68	28
Drugs	70	21	76	13	81	17	75	13	82	12	85	8	90	7
Trade-in, exploitation	70	20	79	9	85	10	76	11	86	7	86	7	92	6
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Immigration policy	55	31	36	57	58	28	67	12	56	33	58	36	30	60
Political asylum	54	31	37	52	53	31	65	13	52	38	63	29	36	53
Fight against org. crime	74	14	57	39	78	12	77	7	88	6	84	11	41	51
Police	30	58	30	67	50	41	54	30	50	43	63	32	28	65
Justice	41	46	36	61	46	45	56	26	52	39	63	31	35	58
Accepting refugees	55	33	37	56	55	32	63	18	50	40	59	35	42	48
Juvenile crime prev.	50	38	48	48	59	32	62	16	54	38	75	20	42	50
Urban crime prev.	35	52	43	50	57	33	58	21	35	57	75	20	40	52
Drugs	77	12	63	33	80	12	78	7	88	8	86	10	51	42
Trade-in, exploitation	80	8	64	29	80	11	78	6	88	6	87	9	52	40

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 4.19 SUPPORT FOR JOINT EU DECISION-MAKING**  
(AMSTERDAM POLICY AREAS, % BY COUNTRY)

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

1. Defense
2. Protection of the environment (**Environment**)
3. Currency
4. Humanitarian aid
5. Health and social welfare (**Health, welfare**)
6. Basic rules for broadcasting and press (**Rules for media**)
7. The fight against poverty - social exclusion (**Poverty**)
8. The fight against unemployment (**Unemployment**)
9. Agriculture and fishing policy (**Agriculture, fishing**)
10. Supporting regions which are experiencing economic difficulties (**Supporting poorer regions**)
11. Education
12. Scientific and technological research (**Research**)
13. Information about the European Union, its policies and institutions (**Info about EU**)
14. Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union (**Foreign policy towards other members**)
15. Cultural policy

(CONT.)

**TABLE 4.19 SUPPORT FOR JOINT EU DECISION-MAKING**  
(AMSTERDAM POLICY AREAS, % BY COUNTRY)

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Defence	47	44	43	44	62	34	68	18	65	28	59	33	75	20
Environment	57	33	55	30	77	19	63	24	65	29	70	23	64	32
Currency	55	34	68	17	68	30	59	26	58	36	78	14	75	21
Humanitarian aid	66	23	71	13	88	10	66	17	73	19	72	17	80	14
Health, welfare	56	35	45	43	77	21	51	36	55	39	55	38	66	29
Rules for media	41	46	28	47	60	31	30	53	30	61	46	41	39	53
Poverty	65	26	57	31	85	13	65	19	69	26	70	22	74	23
Unemployment	65	27	55	33	79	19	64	23	66	28	70	23	72	25
Agriculture, fishing	50	38	39	43	78	20	45	39	47	47	59	30	58	36
Supporting poorer regions	66	23	58	25	85	13	57	28	71	23	71	21	74	20
Education	51	40	29	58	55	43	56	30	49	45	49	44	56	40
Research	66	22	59	20	92	4	68	16	75	17	75	15	82	13
Info about EU	66	20	72	9	87	6	68	11	77	13	79	10	83	11
Foreign policy towards other members	59	27	62	20	77	13	60	18	67	21	57	31	71	22
Cultural policy	36	51	28	53	49	45	29	55	28	64	44	45	33	62
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Defence	49	35	44	48	61	31	57	27	75	19	73	21	21	72
Environment	52	34	61	32	68	23	64	19	65	29	75	19	41	51
Currency	61	26	29	64	60	30	69	14	75	16	78	17	36	57
Humanitarian aid	69	14	63	30	74	16	76	7	81	12	76	18	53	41
Health, welfare	51	37	41	56	55	36	69	16	60	34	65	29	54	40
Rules for media	27	53	19	74	36	53	49	28	35	55	60	31	44	47
Poverty	59	29	64	29	72	20	72	12	82	12	79	16	55	38
Unemployment	59	30	52	44	73	20	69	15	83	12	76	18	57	37
Agriculture, fishing	46	37	32	57	60	28	57	22	54	34	66	26	41	52
Supporting poorer regions	63	21	59	26	73	16	70	11	83	10	80	15	59	34
Education	37	50	52	44	51	40	58	26	54	29	72	22	49	44
Research	66	19	68	21	73	16	66	14	80	11	83	10	58	34
Info about EU	70	12	64	25	70	16	74	5	80	9	82	11	54	37
Foreign policy towards other members	59	21	59	30	66	20	68	10	76	12	80	13	47	42
Cultural policy	29	55	33	59	38	50	54	25	35	58	62	30	30	62

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 4.20 PREFERRED DECISION-MAKING MECHANISM OF THE ENLARGED EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** After the planned enlargement of the European Union, the number of member states will increase from 15 to more than 25. In your opinion, should European Union decisions then be made ... ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CC EB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
unanimously by all member states	39	33	33	22	42	28	39
by a majority of the member states	44	40	48	49	43	56	45
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	17	27	18	26	14	15	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
unanimously by all member states	36	50	38	51	37	51	42
by a majority of the member states	35	29	49	28	46	39	43
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	27	21	13	21	17	9	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>

**TABLE 5.1A SELF-PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EU (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?  
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

CC EB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	2	2	1	1	2	0	3
knows nothing at all	14	12	10	7	7	12	6
2	14	18	10	14	15	17	13
3	16	17	12	20	25	17	21
4	14	15	16	18	18	15	17
5	17	17	20	18	16	18	18
6	9	8	9	9	9	8	10
7	6	5	8	7	4	5	8
8	4	4	6	2	2	4	3
9	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
knows a lot	2	1	1	1	0	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	4	1	0	2	1	1	2
knows nothing at all	7	11	6	12	8	4	24
2	14	10	12	19	14	8	13
3	19	9	17	16	17	12	13
4	16	11	17	14	11	15	12
5	16	16	22	13	20	24	14
6	11	14	9	7	10	12	9
7	8	14	7	9	10	11	5
8	4	7	6	4	5	7	3
9	1	5	2	2	1	3	2
knows a lot	1	2	1	1	2	2	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 5.1B SELF-PERCEIVED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EU**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?  
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) \*1\* means 'nothing at all', and \*10\* means 'a great deal'

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
1 - Knows nothing at all	14	10	17	12	13	13	17
2	14	11	18	13	12	15	17
3	16	13	19	16	15	14	17
4	14	15	14	16	14	14	14
5	17	18	16	15	20	17	15
6	9	11	7	10	9	10	7
7	6	9	4	8	7	6	5
8	4	6	2	4	5	6	3
9	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
10 - Knows a lot	2	3	1	2	2	2	2
DK/ No answer	2	2	2	2	1	2	3
Total	100	100	101	100	100	101	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
1 - Knows nothing at all	16	1	6	9	26	11	16
2	13	6	11	14	19	15	18
3	13	14	16	18	18	15	16
4	10	13	19	17	12	13	15
5	18	22	21	19	10	20	15
6	11	14	9	9	5	10	8
7	6	15	11	7	2	6	5
8	6	10	3	4	3	5	3
9	3	2	2	1	1	2	1
10 - Knows a lot	3	3	1	2	1	1	2
DK/ No answer	1	1	2	1	3	2	2
Total	100	101	101	101	100	100	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				SIZE OF LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	4872	3627	3606
1 - Knows nothing at all	24	7	2	9	17	14	9
2	18	14	6	9	16	13	14
3	16	17	15	14	16	15	16
4	12	16	16	18	14	15	15
5	12	20	24	18	16	17	18
6	6	9	12	13	7	9	10
7	4	7	11	10	5	7	8
8	3	4	8	4	4	5	5
9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10 - Knows a lot	2	1	3	1	2	2	2
DK/ No answer	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Total	101	99	100	100	101	101	101

**TABLE 5.2 KNOWLEDGE OF BASIC FACTS RELATED TO THE EUROPEAN UNION**  
(%, BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** For each of the following statement about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false?

1. The European Union is made of 15 Member States (TRUE) **[15 Member States]**
2. The European Community was created after World War One, in the late 1910's - early 20's (FALSE) **[EC after World War One]**
3. The European flag is blue and with yellow stars (TRUE) **[The European flag]**
4. There are 15 stars on the European flag (FALSE) **[15 stars on the flag]**
5. The headquarters of the European Union are in Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg (TRUE) **[Headquarters]**
6. The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of the European Union (TRUE) **[MEPs directly elected]**
7. There is a President of the European Union directly elected by all the citizens (FALSE) **[Directly elected President]**
8. The European Union has its own anthem (TRUE) **[Anthem]**
9. There are no borders between the countries of the European Union (TRUE) **[No borders]**

CCEB 2002.2 +: true -: false	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
15 Member States (T)	57	8	48	5	69	8	69	3	71	7	61	10	59	9
EC after World War One (F)	20	23	14	15	19	28	20	26	21	30	22	33	27	19
The European flag (T)	61	7	69	1	68	2	80	1	76	4	70	7	76	3
15 stars on the flag (F)	48	9	41	7	61	7	59	6	61	7	54	11	46	14
Headquarters (T)	52	9	55	3	49	11	50	11	66	9	67	8	68	6
MEPs directly elected (T)	30	15	19	9	32	19	23	20	28	17	31	24	30	12
Directly elected President (F)	25	24	17	15	17	35	8	46	18	31	36	25	20	24
Anthem (T)	27	22	32	6	27	25	9	40	21	29	27	27	31	18
No borders (T)	50	19	45	15	62	13	49	29	43	34	66	16	48	31
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
15 Member States (T)	65	5	70	7	74	4	42	4	62	9	67	8	48	13
EC after World War One (F)	31	15	26	26	19	34	15	11	23	28	22	33	22	20
The European flag (T)	72	2	86	4	76	3	54	4	81	2	84	1	42	13
15 stars on the flag (F)	55	7	63	11	57	9	39	4	58	11	59	11	41	12
Headquarters (T)	53	11	70	7	68	8	45	3	54	12	56	14	39	11
MEPs directly elected (T)	27	17	41	15	35	13	22	11	30	17	36	20	33	17
Directly elected President (F)	16	31	25	25	19	32	21	17	15	39	23	32	34	17
Anthem (T)	23	22	37	19	36	18	22	11	18	36	22	33	27	26
No borders (T)	50	21	54	18	62	16	32	25	53	24	76	8	47	15

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** Have you heard of ....? (Read out)

	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
CCEB 2002.2							
The European Union	97	96	100	99	98	100	97
The United Nations	92	91	100	96	96	97	96
NATO	89	95	98	96	96	99	98
The OSCE	60	62	50	57	75	59	70
The Council of Europe	67	62	79	58	72	76	75
The International Court of Justice in the Hague	65	77	89	80	72	89	77
The European Court of Human Rights	78	72	96	66	77	81	88
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
The European Union	97	100	99	93	99	100	97
The United Nations	85	93	96	88	95	97	88
NATO	94	89	96	94	98	99	77
The OSCE	55	43	70	67	75	73	49
The Council of Europe	69	71	73	72	77	82	61
The International Court of Justice in the Hague	68	63	81	74	88	98	38
The European Court of Human Rights	83	78	78	75	81	90	81

**TABLE 5.4 AWARENESS OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES OF THE EU**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Have you heard of ....? (Read out)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
The European Parliament	72	60	72	67	70	72	75
The European Commission	59	42	60	50	57	57	66
The Council of Ministers of the European Union	46	44	53	37	45	59	46
The Court of justice of the EC	43	40	81	29	40	46	51
The European Ombudsman	32	15	41	28	24	47	31
The European Central Bank	54	56	57	60	62	49	70
The European Court of Auditors	25	26	28	16	24	37	38
The Committee of the regions of the European Union	25	13	28	17	26	33	30
The Social and Economic Committee of the EU	30	15	34	25	32	34	35
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
The European Parliament	68	85	75	68	80	84	74
The European Commission	59	71	70	59	67	72	56
The Council of Ministers of the European Union	44	56	51	46	56	61	41
The Court of justice of the EC	49	54	49	41	73	52	38
The European Ombudsman	20	39	56	37	53	78	12
The European Central Bank	62	54	58	54	66	72	48
The European Court of Auditors	37	30	16	25	27	54	27
The Committee of the regions of the European Union	26	36	28	25	34	38	22
The Social and Economic Committee of the EU	37	30	33	32	34	39	29

**TABLE 5.5A ATTENTION TO NEWS ABOUT EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** In general, do you pay attention to news about each of the following? (read out: European Union)

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
No attention at all	18	0	21	+4	13	-6	24	+3	24	-6	14	-2	21	-6
A little attention	44	+1	50	+2	46	+3	56	-3	58	+3	48	-1	59	+5
A lot of attention	36	0	26	-5	39	+2	19	+1	16	+2	37	+3	19	+1
DK/ No answer	2	-1	4	-1	2	+1	1	-1	2	+1	1	0	1	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>96</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>99</b>	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
No attention at all	22	+1	25	+1	13	-3	17	+6	17	-1	12	-1	19	-4
A little attention	60	+1	32	-9	52	+4	47	+4	56	0	58	+3	31	0
A lot of attention	16	0	43	+9	34	-1	30	-11	26	+3	28	-2	48	+6
DK/ No answer	2	-1	0	0	1	-1	6	+2	1	-2	2	0	2	-2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>94</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>98</b>	

**TABLE 5.5B ATTENTION TO NEWS ABOUT EUROPEAN UNION (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)****Question:** In general, do you pay attention to news about each of the following? (read out)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
No attention at all	18	14	21	18	15	16	22
A little attention	44	42	46	44	45	46	43
A lot of attention	36	42	31	37	39	37	32
DK/ No answer	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Total	100	100	101	101	101	101	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
No attention at all	15	8	11	16	24	14	22
A little attention	37	45	53	51	39	46	43
A lot of attention	46	45	36	31	34	37	33
DK/ No answer	1	1	0	2	3	2	3
Total	99	99	100	100	100	99	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
No attention at all	23	15	8	16	10	32	24
A little attention	38	51	45	46	42	43	53
A lot of attention	36	32	46	37	47	24	21
DK/ No answer	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 5.6 ATTENTION TO NEWS (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: In general, do you pay attention to news about each of the following? (read out)

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Local politics	37	62	42	56	47	53	24	74	39	61	42	57	37	62
National politics	47	52	50	47	57	43	36	64	32	68	52	47	32	67
Social issues	60	39	62	35	75	25	41	58	55	45	60	38	51	48
The EU	36	62	26	70	39	59	19	80	16	83	37	61	19	80
Economy	44	54	37	59	55	45	29	70	30	69	42	56	30	69
Sport	33	66	30	67	31	67	29	71	27	72	28	70	29	71
Environment	37	61	31	64	50	50	24	74	27	72	40	58	32	66
Foreign policy	32	67	32	64	30	70	23	76	27	73	31	68	30	68
Culture	37	61	29	67	36	64	24	75	31	68	37	61	32	66
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Local politics	30	69	41	59	41	59	26	70	27	73	30	69	40	59
National politics	34	65	43	57	51	49	32	65	41	59	32	67	54	45
Social issues	46	52	70	30	53	47	60	36	50	50	50	48	70	29
The EU	16	82	43	57	34	65	30	64	26	73	28	71	48	50
Economy	28	70	41	59	28	72	34	61	35	64	36	63	65	33
Sport	24	75	36	64	29	70	32	65	27	72	42	58	39	60
Environment	13	85	64	36	34	65	38	59	24	75	37	63	45	54
Foreign policy	22	77	29	71	35	65	26	70	29	71	30	69	35	63
Culture	17	80	52	48	32	67	32	63	22	78	27	72	49	50

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 5.7 PREFERRED METHODS OF RECEIVING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** In general, how would you prefer to get information about the European Union? (show card - read out - several answers possible)

1. A short leaflet, that just gives an overview **(Short leaflet)**
2. A more detailed brochure **(Brochure)**
3. A book giving you a complete description **(Book)**
4. A video tape
5. On the Internet
6. A CD-rom
7. A computer terminal allowing you to browse databases **(Computer terminal)**
8. From the television
9. From the radio
10. From daily newspapers
11. From other newspapers, magazines **(Other press)**
12. I do not want information about the European Union (SPONTANEOUS) **(Does not want EU info)**
13. None of these ways (SPONTANEOUS)

	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Short leaflet	26	22	28	32	32	21	21
Brochure	30	19	17	28	34	26	32
Book	25	14	32	13	22	20	21
A video tape	12	11	17	18	14	11	12
On the Internet	18	13	19	26	31	21	17
A CD-rom	8	3	9	10	11	8	6
Computer terminal	10	6	13	11	19	12	9
From the television	77	74	75	70	72	85	78
From the radio	51	51	49	49	60	65	52
From daily newspapers	49	48	36	56	58	61	49
Other press	27	31	23	30	35	30	28
Does not want EU info	8	14	4	9	12	8	9
None of these ways	2	1	0	1	13	0	1
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Short leaflet	30	29	30	17	23	20	28
Brochure	25	18	32	17	42	18	36
Book	20	25	18	12	19	11	40
A video tape	10	11	7	4	14	5	17
On the Internet	15	15	16	10	20	24	20
A CD-rom	6	4	5	4	8	8	13
Computer terminal	13	7	5	5	9	11	14
From the television	65	67	78	70	78	76	80
From the radio	58	37	56	47	51	61	46
From daily newspapers	48	29	48	33	48	59	52
Other press	29	14	25	17	39	26	29
Does not want EU info	13	15	4	13	6	7	8
None of these ways	3	0	1	9	0	1	0

**TABLE 5.8 WHICH EU TOPICS WOULD PEOPLE LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT?**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** And on which topics, related to the European Union, would you like to get more information?  
(Show card – read out – several answers possible)

1. The history of the European Union (**History of EU**)
2. The institutions of the EU, how they work, what they do, etc. (**Institutions of EU**)
3. The Economic and Monetary Union (**EMU**)
4. The European Single Currency, the Euro (**The Euro**)
5. The European economy in general
6. The European Single Market of Goods and Services (**European single market**)
7. Other financial/economical topics (**Other financial, economical**)
8. The EU and agriculture, the European Common Agricultural Policy (**Agriculture, CAP**)
9. The European Common Foreign and Security Policy (**Common Foreign and Security Policy**)
10. The international relations of the EU (with the USA, Japan, Russia, etc.) (**Intl relations of EU**)
11. Regional policy, how the European Union helps poorer regions to develop (**Regional policy**)
12. The enlargement of the European Union (**Enlargement**)
13. Pre-accession funding
14. The European budget
15. The European Research and Development policy (**R&D policy**)
16. Policy concerning Education (**Education**)
17. Policy concerning Culture (**Culture**)
18. Policy concerning Youth (**Youth**)
19. The European citizenship
20. The EU and consumer protection
21. The EU and the protection of the environment (**Environment**)
22. The European Social Policy (**Social Policy**)
23. Others

(CONT.)

**TABLE 5.8 WHICH EU TOPICS WOULD PEOPLE LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT?**  
(% BY COUNTRY) -CONTINUED

**Question:** And on which topics, related to the European Union, would you like to get more information?  
(Show card – read out – several answers possible)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
History of EU	44	40	57	35	43	45	39
Institutions of EU	55	44	63	58	60	55	52
EMU	46	32	50	50	53	42	34
The Euro	54	52	54	59	64	62	46
EU economy in general	53	50	57	50	57	53	52
European Single Market	46	47	47	49	56	41	50
Other financial, economical	37	17	36	25	34	40	31
Agriculture, CAP	46	39	47	46	53	42	48
Common Foreign and Security Policy	46	44	53	45	50	43	48
Int'l relations of EU	42	38	42	33	47	31	47
Regional policy	53	52	60	55	61	47	50
Enlargement	49	50	41	49	47	49	37
Pre-accession funds	43	40	37	56	53	44	45
European budget	45	26	33	47	41	44	46
R&D policy	38	20	39	33	33	33	29
Education	57	41	67	49	62	56	52
Culture	48	35	53	39	53	49	41
Youth	61	61	69	54	63	60	52
European citizenship	54	51	53	46	60	54	55
Consumer protection	47	44	72	52	53	43	48
Environment	47	43	70	51	53	53	49
Social Policy	52	58	53	52	63	54	55
Other	7	9	11	8	16	10	14

(CONT.)

**TABLE 5.8 WHICH EU TOPICS WOULD PEOPLE LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT?**  
(% BY COUNTRY) -CONTINUED

	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
History of EU	42	48	37	42	29	28	54
Institutions of EU	54	61	47	45	47	41	65
EMU	34	46	32	42	40	47	61
The Euro	49	61	39	61	50	45	59
EU economy in general	51	58	51	47	40	49	59
European Single Market	44	46	36	40	36	38	55
Other financial, economical	38	44	29	30	29	35	50
Agriculture, CAP	49	46	41	43	33	37	53
Common Foreign and Security Policy	47	44	41	44	41	37	51
Intl relations of EU	44	44	35	43	29	38	51
Regional policy	46	48	44	49	34	36	65
Enlargement	41	57	40	51	42	40	57
Pre-accession funds	56	65	19	52	41	51	51
European budget	47	52	39	38	43	43	55
R&D policy	31	48	28	38	20	30	51
Education	44	71	45	49	49	42	75
Culture	40	67	36	43	26	34	65
Youth	51	75	56	53	36	45	74
European citizenship	49	70	39	53	39	44	69
Consumer protection	35	74	37	46	42	39	56
Environment	34	78	39	47	38	40	53
Social Policy	50	57	46	42	56	45	57
Other	6	..	11	13	5	9	0

**TABLE 5.9 NATIONAL VS. EU ORIGINATED INFORMATION (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** And would you prefer to get this information...?

GCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
from the EU Institutions / information centres, or from the (NATIONALITY) government	25	17	19	16	29	25	32
by both (spontaneous)	39	31	51	24	33	35	31
DK/ No answer	19	22	21	38	17	32	19
DK/ No answer	17	31	9	22	20	9	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
from the EU Institutions / information centres, or from the (NATIONALITY) government	25	22	31	20	39	35	23
by both (spontaneous)	27	26	38	20	28	36	55
DK/ No answer	23	31	18	28	18	14	10
DK/ No answer	26	21	13	32	15	15	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 6.1 ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Thinking about the enlargement of the European Union to include new European countries, including (COUNTRY), do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

1. (COUNTRY) has a lot to offer to the EU (**Country has a lot of offer**)
2. The more countries there will be in the European Union, the more peace and security will be guaranteed in Europe (**More members – more security**)
3. Being a member of the European Union would help the (NATIONALITY) economy (**Membership helps economy**)
4. With the enlargement, (COUNTRY) would be able to have its voice heard more strongly in Europe (**Increased presence in Europe**)
5. (COUNTRY)'s leaders are doing what is needed to become a member of the European Union in the near future (**Country leaders do what is needed**)
6. The more member countries within the European Union, the more important it will be in the world (**More members - increased global importance**)
7. (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is historically and geographically natural, justified (**Membership is justified**)
8. With more member countries, Europe will be culturally richer (**More members - culturally richer Europe**)
9. (COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would lead to a higher quality of life (**Membership - higher quality of life**)
10. With the enlargement, there would be more unemployment in (COUNTRY) (**Membership increases unemployment**)

(CONT.)

TABLE 6.1 ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT OF THE EU (% BY COUNTRY)  
-CONTINUED

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Country has lot to offer	53	31	40	36	55	32	50	28	21	62	41	38	34	51
More members - more security	67	17	73	11	81	11	60	19	63	21	79	11	59	24
Membership helps economy	67	18	69	13	49	34	48	24	50	29	72	17	48	32
Increased presence in Europe	62	21	49	30	81	13	43	31	51	32	66	19	49	33
Country leaders do what is needed	54	27	49	23	87	4	54	19	74	11	70	15	70	14
More members - increased global importance	69	14	76	7	83	6	55	13	72	13	78	10	68	17
Membership is justified	64	15	72	7	70	11	50	19	48	27	67	16	56	25
More members - culturally richer Europe	64	16	67	10	60	19	50	24	51	30	72	12	59	24
Membership - higher quality of life	64	18	66	14	47	36	44	25	40	33	68	14	40	36
Membership increases unemployment	23	51	18	49	53	30	32	29	40	33	22	53	43	29
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Country has lot to offer	29	50	48	41	56	31	61	15	46	39	47	38	58	30
More members - more security	62	17	57	29	65	19	75	4	75	10	68	18	63	22
Membership helps economy	54	24	48	33	61	22	75	5	70	14	57	24	71	18
Increased presence in Europe	42	31	59	26	58	22	71	6	58	24	85	22	68	21
Country leaders do what is needed	68	12	79	11	58	21	49	24	71	14	65	22	45	40
More members - increased global importance	61	14	70	19	61	19	72	4	78	8	76	11	69	16
Membership is justified	48	19	50	29	61	16	67	6	68	10	62	16	67	18
More members - culturally richer Europe	49	21	63	22	57	22	66	7	70	12	72	16	70	16
Membership - higher quality of life	48	27	48	33	56	24	69	7	63	15	48	29	72	16
Membership increases unemployment	31	38	33	44	23	45	18	44	21	53	31	42	23	63

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 6.2 FEARS RELATED TO THE EUROPEAN UNION (% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you – personally – are currently afraid of it, or not?

1. A loss of power for smaller member states (**Loss of power**)
2. An increase in drug trafficking and international organized crime (**Increase in org. crime**)
3. Our language being used less and less (**Abandoning language**)
4. Richer countries paying more than others (**Richer countries pay**)
5. Joining the EU will cost (COUNTRY) too much money (**Accession expensive**)
6. The loss of social benefits (**Loss of social benefits**)
7. The loss of national identity and culture (**Loss of identity, culture**)
8. The end of [NATIONAL CURRENCY] (**End of natl. currency**)
9. The transfer of jobs to countries which have lower production costs (**Transferred jobs**)
10. More difficulties for [NATIONALITY] farmers (**Problems for farmers**)

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Loss of power	35	48	30	46	43	51	44	38	57	36	32	55	46	46
Increase in org. crime	50	37	44	38	85	9	54	34	68	27	48	45	69	26
Abandoning language	39	49	33	52	56	38	45	44	57	37	26	67	45	49
Richer countries pay	23	55	9	58	11	83	19	50	29	55	26	55	18	65
Accession expensive	47	35	41	31	40	53	59	26	63	26	64	23	56	30
Loss of social benefits	24	56	19	56	38	57	21	51	28	56	17	68	25	59
Loss of identity, culture	34	51	26	56	60	34	37	47	48	42	19	71	41	51
End of natl. currency	44	43	29	54	52	42	47	39	58	36	52	40	45	49
Transferred jobs	35	44	22	45	60	34	44	33	46	40	41	44	38	46
Problems for farmers	45	38	36	37	57	36	65	19	60	28	51	36	71	20
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Loss of power	40	38	50	39	31	51	19	53	37	50	43	49	42	44
Increase in org. crime	64	23	54	36	58	30	37	40	66	27	57	36	47	41
Abandoning language	46	40	39	54	27	61	17	62	35	57	48	47	56	34
Richer countries pay	21	45	32	50	23	57	13	56	25	51	21	67	28	52
Accession expensive	63	19	46	36	54	28	34	37	63	24	55	34	40	45
Loss of social benefits	27	47	33	52	25	52	10	58	32	49	37	51	31	56
Loss of identity, culture	36	42	43	50	28	56	10	66	31	58	38	55	50	39
End of natl. currency	45	38	46	43	42	44	23	55	44	46	31	63	53	35
Transferred jobs	46	34	56	30	39	41	13	54	38	40	37	49	37	45
Problems for farmers	61	22	52	30	57	28	20	51	53	29	65	27	40	46

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 6.3 MEMBER STATES WELCOMING NEW MEMBERS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** And, in general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Union?

	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Very much against	10	7	2	6	3	2	3
Somewhat against	19	19	17	25	29	11	34
Somewhat in favour of	34	30	38	23	31	46	33
Very much in favour of	7	5	17	2	4	8	3
Some are in favour, other are against	14	13	13	29	15	28	12
Neither in favour nor against	2	1	...	4	2	1	3
DK/ No answer	15	26	15	12	16	7	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Very much against	4	4	2	2	3	6	22
Somewhat against	30	11	16	10	21	24	23
Somewhat in favour of	28	43	50	24	35	48	27
Very much in favour of	2	14	5	12	6	3	7
Some are in favour, other are against	14	14	16	22	19	10	5
Neither in favour nor against	4	4	3	4	3	1	1
DK/ No answer	17	11	7	27	13	9	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 6.4A AWARENESS OF COUNTRY'S BID FOR MEMBERSHIP (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Have you ever heard of (COUNTRY)'s bid to become a member of the European Union?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1		CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Yes	88	-1	93	-2	100	+2	88	-4	92	+1	98	+1	92	-1	
No	10	+1	4	+1	0	-2	5	0	6	0	1	-1	5	0	
DK/ No answer	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	+2	2	-1	1	0	3	+1	
Total	100		99		100		99		100		100		100		
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Yes	93	+4	100	+2	95	0	85	-7	86	-1	97	+2	81	-1	
No	5	-2	0	-1	4	-1	12	+7	11	+2	1	-3	17	+1	
DK/ No answer	2	-2	0	0	1	0	4	+2	4	+1	1	0	2	0	
Total	100		100		100		101		101		99		100		

**TABLE 6.4B AWARENESS OF COUNTRY'S BID FOR MEMBERSHIP (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)****Question:** Have you ever heard of (COUNTRY)'s bid to become a member of the European Union?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Yes	88	92	84	86	90	90	87
No	10	6	13	12	9	9	9
DK/ No answer	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	101	101	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Yes	90	97	94	91	73	90	90
No	7	2	4	8	24	7	8
DK/ No answer	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Total	100	100	99	100	100	100	101
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Yes	81	93	96	91	92	84	89
No	16	6	2	7	7	14	9
DK/ No answer	3	2	2	2	1	3	3
Total	100	101	100	100	100	101	101

**TABLE 6.5 PERCEIVED SPEED OF THE ACCESSION PROCESS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** In your opinion, what is the current speed of the accession process? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE). No 1 is standing still, No 7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of the accession process.

CCEB 2002.2		CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
1 - standing still		12	5	2	1	1	4	3
2		11	20	2	5	2	10	7
3		19	29	8	16	14	27	18
4		21	18	19	29	24	28	20
5		14	8	27	19	23	17	18
6		5	3	19	9	16	5	8
7 - running as fast as possible		5	1	15	4	12	3	19
DK/ No answer		13	17	8	17	10	7	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average</b>		<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>4.53</b>
		Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
1 - standing still		2	..	4	9	3	2	27
2		5	..	9	12	8	7	15
3		13	4	20	18	17	18	17
4		23	11	26	19	24	32	15
5		22	26	16	13	20	22	10
6		10	19	6	5	9	9	2
7 - running as fast as possible		11	37	7	3	8	5	4
DK/ No answer		15	4	13	22	12	4	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average</b>		<b>4.56</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>2.87</b>

**TABLE 6.6 DESIRED SPEED OF THE ACCESSION PROCESS (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** And which corresponds best to the speed you would like?

(SHOW SAME CARD)

CCEB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
1 - standing still	7	2	13	12	7	3	15
2	4	5	4	6	10	4	7
3	6	9	6	6	17	8	9
4	9	11	8	12	21	16	13
5	14	21	13	16	15	21	14
6	14	17	19	14	8	21	8
7 - running as fast as possible	34	19	27	16	7	17	20
DK/ No answer	13	16	10	19	17	9	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.27</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
1 - standing still	6	7	6	1	4	13	10
2	5	11	4	1	4	9	3
3	9	14	7	2	6	14	4
4	14	11	13	4	12	16	5
5	18	18	17	12	19	17	9
6	14	14	15	14	19	12	11
7 - running as fast as possible	13	18	23	48	19	11	51
DK/ No answer	22	7	15	18	18	9	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>5.55</b>

**TABLE 6.7A FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union? Do you feel...? (READ OUT)

	1st column: CC EB 2002.2		2nd column: % change from		CC EB 2001.1									
	CC-13		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	AVERAGE													
Not at all informed	20	-4	20	+4	17	-1	12	0	16	-2	15	0	11	0
Not very well informed	49	+4	53	+5	58	+10	46	-2	65	+4	58	+6	62	0
Well informed	25	0	21	-8	19	-8	32	-1	16	-1	25	-4	23	-1
Very well informed	2	0	3	-1	4	-3	2	0	1	0	2	-1	1	-1
DK / no opinion	3	0	3	0	2	+1	9	+4	3	0	0	-1	3	+1
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	
	<b>Lithuania</b>		<b>Malta</b>		<b>Poland</b>		<b>Romania</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
Not at all informed	13	-1	21	+1	10	0	18	+6	10	-1	3	-1	32	-15
Not very well informed	57	-1	39	-3	51	-2	52	-2	48	+3	41	0	44	+11
Well informed	22	0	32	-1	33	+1	24	-6	33	-3	48	+1	20	+6
Very well informed	1	-1	4	+1	3	+1	3	+2	5	0	6	-1	1	-2
DK / no opinion	7	+2	4	+2	2	-1	3	+1	4	+1	2	+1	2	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>	

TABLE 6.7B FEELING INFORMED ABOUT ENLARGEMENT (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union? Do you feel...? (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Not at all informed	20	17	24	17	20	18	25
Not very well informed	49	46	52	52	47	52	48
Well informed	25	32	19	25	28	26	22
Very well informed	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
DK/ No answer	3	2	4	2	3	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Not at all informed	24	5	11	14	34	16	22
Not very well informed	44	48	48	56	48	52	50
Well informed	28	41	37	25	15	26	22
Very well informed	2	3	2	3	1	4	2
DK/ No answer	2	2	3	3	3	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Not at all informed	32	12	6	16	14	30	24
Not very well informed	46	55	49	48	49	48	57
Well informed	18	28	38	30	33	16	15
Very well informed	1	3	4	4	3	3	1
DK/ No answer	3	3	2	2	1	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 6.8A FEELING INFORMED ABOUT COUNTRY'S ACCESSION PROCESS  
(% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** And how well informed do you feel about (COUNTRY)'s accession process? Do you feel...? (READ OUT)

1st column: CC EB 2002.2  
2nd column: % change from  
CC EB 2001.1

	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Not at all informed	19	-2	16	+4	13	-1	11	+1	13	-2	14	0	8	-9
Not very well informed	50	+3	51	+1	53	+11	46	-7	65	+2	58	+5	65	+8
Well informed	26	0	27	-5	28	-5	32	+1	19	+2	26	-3	23	+1
Very well informed	2	-1	3	-1	4	-5	2	0	1	0	2	-1	1	-1
DK / no opinion	3	0	3	+1	2	+1	9	+5	3	-1	0	-1	3	+1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Not at all informed	11	-2	11	-3	9	0	16	+4	10	-1	2	0	32	-9
Not very well informed	57	-2	36	-1	54	+1	55	+1	49	-1	38	-1	45	+9
Well informed	24	+4	43	+2	32	-2	23	-7	33	0	53	+3	19	+3
Very well informed	0	-2	7	+1	3	+1	4	+2	4	+1	5	-2	2	-1
DK / no opinion	7	+1	4	+2	2	-1	2	0	4	+1	2	+1	2	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 6.8B FEELING INFORMED ABOUT COUNTRY'S ACCESSION PROCESS**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**Question:** And how well informed do you feel about (COUNTRY)'s accession process? Do you feel...? (READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2 N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
Not at all informed	19	16	22	18	19	16	24
Not very well informed	50	48	53	50	50	55	48
Well informed	26	32	20	27	28	25	23
Very well informed	2	3	2	4	2	2	2
DK/ No answer	3	2	3	2	2	2	4
Total	100	101	100	101	101	100	101
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2 N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
Not at all informed	22	5	10	14	34	13	21
Not very well informed	47	49	48	57	51	56	50
Well informed	27	41	39	24	13	27	23
Very well informed	2	4	1	3	1	3	2
DK/ No answer	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Total	100	101	100	100	101	101	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2 N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
Not at all informed	31	10	6	17	13	29	23
Not very well informed	48	55	51	45	50	50	58
Well informed	17	29	37	32	33	15	16
Very well informed	1	3	4	5	3	3	1
DK/ No answer	3	3	2	2	1	3	2
Total	100	100	100	101	100	100	100

**TABLE 6.9 AWARENESS OF PRE-ACCESSION FUNDING (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Do you think that (COUNTRY) already gets money from the European Union, to help it in the accession process, or not?

1st column: CC EB 2002.2 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2001.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Yes, it does get money	52	+7	35	+5	36	-7	47	+13	48	+5	51	-17	45	+10
No it does not get any money	22	+1	20	+1	26	+7	16	-10	21	+3	25	+23	23	+3
DK / no opinion	26	-9	45	-6	38	-1	37	-4	31	-8	24	-6	32	-13
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Yes, it does get money	43	+12	39	+13	60	+12	49	+8	55	+6	42	-7	54	+9
No it does not get any money	19	-9	32	-13	23	+4	10	-4	17	-8	33	+6	27	+1
DK / no opinion	38	-3	29	0	17	-15	41	-4	28	+1	25	+1	19	-10
Total	101		100		100		100		100		100		100	

**TABLE 7.1 MUTUAL SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP IN THE CANDIDATE REGION  
(% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** For each of the following countries, would you be in favour of or against it becoming a member of the European Union? (NOTE: exclude own country from the list)

	CCEB 2002.2 + : in favour of - : against	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Bulgaria		54	17	..	..	60	14	45	13	54	8	48	20	75	5
Cyprus		60	12	62	4	..	..	50	7	56	6	55	11	73	5
Czech Republic		64	11	72	2	61	10	..	..	61	4	69	11	78	3
Estonia		54	15	64	4	58	11	46	12	..	..	50	19	82	3
Hungary		61	12	71	2	65	8	63	5	62	4	..	..	77	4
Latvia		54	15	64	5	51	14	45	13	68	4	49	19	..	..
Lithuania		54	15	64	5	57	12	46	12	68	4	49	19	83	2
Malta		54	14	61	5	77	2	51	7	58	5	62	8	74	5
Slovakia		60	13	72	1	67	7	63	5	59	6	73	7	75	6
Slovenia		48	22	65	6	61	12	36	24	52	11	42	33	71	8
Turkey		59	13	69	2	59	12	63	7	55	8	57	19	74	5
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Bulgaria		53	6	44	13	57	11	77	3	66	11	60	18	46	29
Cyprus		48	9	54	8	57	7	71	4	64	9	66	12	60	20
Czech Republic		59	3	50	10	74	3	76	3	86	1	76	5	48	23
Estonia		66	4	47	10	60	8	74	3	59	12	69	10	40	28
Hungary		58	4	44	12	71	3	76	5	76	7	76	5	45	25
Latvia		67	2	48	10	61	8	73	4	61	12	68	10	40	27
Lithuania		..	..	46	11	63	7	73	4	60	12	68	10	40	27
Malta		48	7	..	..	54	9	73	4	62	8	71	8	42	26
Slovakia		61	6	50	9	..	..	78	1	81	3	73	7	44	25
Slovenia		50	10	43	14	48	18	..	..	60	18	60	19	45	26
Turkey		56	4	46	11	71	3	77	2	..	..	72	9	41	26

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 8.1 EU PRIORITIES (% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** I am going to read out a list of actions that the European Union could undertake. For each of them, please tell me, if in your opinion, it should be a priority, or not?

1. Welcoming new member countries **[Welcoming new members]**
2. Getting closer to European citizens, by informing them more about the European union, its policies and its institutions **[Getting closer to citizens]**
3. Implementing successfully the single European currency, the Euro **[Implementing the Euro]**
4. Fighting poverty and social exclusion **[Fighting poverty]**
5. Protecting the environment
6. Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of products **[Consumers' protection]**
7. Fighting unemployment
8. Reforming the institutions of the European Union, and the way they work **[Institutional reform]**
9. Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking **[Organized crime]**
10. Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world **[Importance of EU]**
11. Maintaining peace and security in Europe **[Peace and security]**
12. Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and the respect for the principles of democracy in Europe **[Guaranteeing rights in Europe]**

CCEB 2002.2 + : priority - : not a priority	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Welcoming new members	58	24	58	14	62	26	52	23	35	54	62	27	48	39
Getting closer to citizens	52	29	49	23	65	27	55	21	61	28	57	33	55	34
Implementing the Euro	50	33	54	22	60	34	51	26	45	46	62	30	51	39
Fighting poverty	77	10	84	2	94	4	74	10	87	7	80	13	83	11
Protecting the environment	64	21	65	15	94	4	71	13	80	13	75	17	79	16
Consumers' protection	61	24	64	15	92	6	65	17	71	23	64	27	72	21
Fighting unemployment	80	8	82	5	96	2	72	12	87	7	81	11	82	12
Institutional reform	38	38	24	35	47	38	34	32	36	45	35	48	39	42
Organized crime	70	16	80	5	96	4	76	9	88	6	78	14	86	10
Importance of the EU	44	35	39	28	55	36	43	29	47	40	51	36	58	30
Peace and security	73	14	80	6	96	2	77	7	87	7	83	10	84	10
Guaranteeing rights in Europe	64	20	66	13	89	9	65	15	77	15	67	23	74	16

(CONT.)

TABLE 8.1 EU PRIORITIES (% BY COUNTRY)

	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
+: priority -: not a priority														
Welcoming new members	39	40	54	29	45	36	63	15	70	13	65	23	66	18
Getting closer to citizens	43	35	67	19	48	33	56	19	73	13	59	29	51	31
Implementing the Euro	43	38	44	41	49	33	58	19	64	21	68	24	43	42
Fighting poverty	83	7	89	4	81	7	79	4	86	5	87	7	71	16
Protecting the environment	64	22	86	7	64	22	66	13	82	9	76	17	56	29
Consumers' protection	64	22	86	7	55	28	64	15	80	10	69	24	57	28
Fighting unemployment	86	4	89	4	84	7	77	7	91	2	86	8	77	9
Institutional reform	26	49	59	26	30	45	41	29	49	26	40	46	46	36
Organized crime	84	6	89	4	69	17	73	9	90	2	82	11	61	23
Importance of the EU	47	34	54	32	37	42	46	26	54	23	49	39	44	38
Peace and security	78	10	89	4	78	11	77	6	90	2	85	9	62	23
Guaranteeing rights in Europe	65	20	78	11	61	23	70	11	79	8	75	18	60	24

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know", "no answer".

**TABLE 8.2A SUPPORT FOR AN EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a constitution?

CC EB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
should	66	58	63	46	64	64	66
should not	11	3	17	11	14	13	11
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	23	37	19	41	21	23	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
should	44	65	70	65	61	62	70
should not	8	13	9	5	8	15	16
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	46	22	21	30	30	23	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 8.2B SUPPORT FOR AN EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION**  
(%, BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

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

CCEB 2002.2	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
should	66	69	62	71	70	65	57
should not	11	13	9	12	11	13	8
DK / no opinion	23	18	29	16	19	22	35
Total	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
CCEB 2002.2	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
should	65	74	72	67	61	69	58
should not	16	11	9	12	12	9	9
DK / no opinion	18	15	19	21	27	22	33
Total	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
CCEB 2002.2	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
should	60	67	71	75	75	45	58
should not	12	10	11	9	9	24	14
DK / no opinion	27	23	18	16	16	31	28
Total	99	100	100	100	100	100	100

**TABLE 8.3A SUPPORT FOR THE EURO (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Are you for or against the European Union having one European currency in all member states, including (OUR COUNTRY) once we have joined? That is, replacing the (NAME OF NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the European currency, the Euro? Are you ... ?

(READ OUT)

CC EB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
very much against	16	5	11	9	14	7	9
somewhat against	12	6	11	17	23	8	20
somewhat for	28	29	31	34	32	36	37
very much for	31	38	33	20	21	34	23
neither for, nor against (spont.)	7	9	5	12	7	9	6
DK - no opinion	6	12	8	8	3	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
very much against	10	18	6	4	7	2	34
somewhat against	15	17	9	5	12	7	17
somewhat for	40	22	30	26	29	44	22
very much for	14	32	40	44	37	42	21
neither for, nor against (spont.)	10	7	9	11	9	3	3
DK - no opinion	10	3	5	10	6	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>

**TABLE 8.3B SUPPORT FOR THE EURO (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Are you for or against the European Union having one European currency in all member states, including (OUR COUNTRY) once we have joined? That is, replacing the (NAME OF NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the European currency, the Euro? Are you...?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	12147	5861	6286	2611	3508	2900	3072
very much against	16	15	17	17	17	16	14
somewhat against	12	11	13	14	10	12	12
somewhat for	28	28	28	26	29	28	28
very much for	31	36	26	35	33	32	25
neither for, nor against (spont.)	7	7	8	5	7	7	10
DK - no opinion	6	4	8	3	4	5	11
Total	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	1655	693	697	1705	1923	1176	2916
very much against	21	8	10	10	31	12	12
somewhat against	13	9	9	11	15	10	12
somewhat for	25	35	30	31	23	30	28
very much for	31	40	41	37	19	37	25
neither for, nor against (spont.)	6	5	6	8	5	6	11
DK - no opinion	4	4	4	4	7	5	11
Total	100	101	100	101	100	100	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	good thing	bad thing	neither good nor bad
CCEB 2002.2							
N=	4994	3793	1803	1318	7409	1170	2640
very much against	24	9	8	15	11	42	19
somewhat against	14	10	10	14	9	17	18
somewhat for	24	32	29	29	31	17	26
very much for	22	35	45	35	40	13	19
neither for, nor against (spont.)	7	9	5	5	5	7	11
DK - no opinion	8	5	4	3	4	4	6
Total	99	100	101	101	100	100	99

**TABLE 8.4 LIKELIHOOD OF PARTICIPATION ON EP ELECTIONS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Imagine that (COUNTRY) is already a member of the European Union by the time of the next European Parliament election. Using this card, can you tell me how likely it is that you would vote in that election.

Please use this scale, which goes from 1 to 10, where 1 indicates that you will definitely not vote in the next European Parliament election and 10 indicates that you will definitely vote in that election. You can use the numbers between 1 and 10. (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

CC EB 2002.2	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	8	20	13	15	14	2	16
1 - will definitely not vote	8	7	13	12	11	8	7
2	3	5	4	4	7	4	3
3	4	3	2	4	8	3	4
4	4	3	3	2	6	3	4
5	9	6	10	10	12	9	8
6	6	5	6	5	8	4	5
7	9	6	9	10	8	6	9
8	10	7	8	9	8	9	8
9	8	8	4	6	4	8	7
10 - will definitely vote	32	30	28	22	13	43	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
DK - no opinion (spontaneous)	22	11	8	11	10	5	4
1 - will definitely not vote	9	12	9	3	6	8	8
2	3	4	5	4	3	2	1
3	4	3	5	3	3	3	4
4	3	3	6	3	2	4	3
5	9	5	12	4	10	12	8
6	7	4	8	4	6	6	6
7	10	6	12	7	9	6	9
8	10	10	9	7	10	8	12
9	8	7	5	7	8	10	10
10 - will definitely vote	16	35	22	49	33	37	34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>

## C. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives

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## C2. Administrative Regional Units in the Applicant Countries

### BULGARIA

Sofia  
Varna  
Lovech  
Montana  
Rousse  
Bourgas  
Plovdiv  
Sofia  
Haskovo

### CYPRUS

### CZECH REPUBLIC

Praha  
Stredocesky  
Jihocesky  
Zapadocesky  
Severocesky  
Vychodocesky  
Jihomoravsky  
Severomoravsky

### ESTONIA

Pohja-Eesti  
Kesk-Eesti  
Kirde-Eesti  
Laane-Eesti  
Louna-Eesti

### HUNGARY

Kozep-Magyarország  
Kozep-Dunántul  
Nyugat-Dunántul  
Del-Dunántul  
Eszak-Magyarország  
Eszak-Alfold  
Del-Alfold

### LATVIA

Riga  
Vidzeme  
Kurzeme  
Zemgale  
Latgale

### LITHUANIA

Alytaus  
Kauno  
Klaipėdos  
Marijampolės  
Panevezio  
Siauliai  
Tauragės  
Telsiai  
Utenos  
Vilniaus

### MALTA

### POLAND

Podlaskie  
Lubelskie  
Podkarpackie  
Warmińsko-Mazurskie  
Lubuskie  
Opolskie  
Małopolskie  
Kujawsko-Pomorskie  
Todzie  
Zachodnio-Pomorskie  
Pomorskie  
Wielkopolskie  
Dolnośląskie  
Śląskie  
Mazowieckie  
Świętokrzyskie

### ROMANIA

Nord-Est  
Sud-Est  
Sud  
Sud-Vest  
Vest  
Nord-Vest  
Centru  
Bucuresti

### SLOVAKIA

Bratislavsky  
Zapadne Slovensko  
Stredne Slovensko  
Vychodne Slovensko

### SLOVENIA

Pomurska  
Podravska  
Koroška  
Savinjska  
Zasavska  
Spodnjeposavska  
Dolenjska  
Osrednjeslovenska  
Gorenjska  
Notranjsko-Kraska  
Goriska  
Obalno-Kraska

### TURKEY

Mediterranean region  
East Anatolian region  
Aegean region  
South-East Anatolian  
region  
Central Anatolian region  
Black Sea region  
Marmara region

### C.3 Sample Specifications

Between the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September and the 15<sup>th</sup> of October 2002, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2002.2 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Public Opinion Analysis.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.1 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia and Cyprus. In Estonia, 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	15-Sept – 26-Sept	8,487
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	2-Sept – 25-Sept	663
Czech Republic	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REP.	1000	2-Sept – 30-Sept	10,229
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1000	5-Sept – 22-Sept	1,446
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1015	4-Sept – 22-Sept	10,198
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1000	13-Sept – 30-Sept	2,439
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1008	6-Sept – 17-Sept	3,701
Malta	MISCO	500	5-Sept – 26-Sept	379
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	1-Sept – 22-Sept	38,666
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1001	9-Sept – 31-Sept	22,546
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1123	16-Sept – 16-Oct	5,391
Slovenia	CATI CENTER	1000	20-Sept – 9-Oct	1,986
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	2-Sept – 26-Sept	56,473
Total number of interviews		12647		182,790

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 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, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion/](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%

## C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic variables used in cross-tabulations

### C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1) Men	48 %
(2) Women	52 %

### C.4.2 Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1) Aged 15 -24	22 %
(2) Aged 25 -39	29 %
(3) Aged 40 -54	24 %
(4) Aged 55+	25 %

### C.4.3 Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

*"How old were you when you stopped full-time education?"*

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	42 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	32 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	15 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	11 %

### C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

*"What is your current occupation?"*

The original question shows the following distribution:

#### Self – employed

(1) Farmer	7 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self-employed person	4 %
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	1 %

#### Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	2 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	4 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	4 %
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)	2 %
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	4 %
(12) Supervisor	0 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	7 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	3 %

#### Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	16 %
(16) Student	11 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	10 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	24 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

(1) <b>Self employed</b> = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	14 %
(2) <b>Managers</b> = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	6 %
(3) <b>Other white collars</b> = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but traveling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	6 %
(4) <b>Manual Workers</b> = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	14 %
(5) <b>House persons</b> = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	16 %
(6) <b>Unemployed</b> = Unemployed + temporarily not working	10 %
(7) <b>Retired</b> = Retired + unable to work through illness	24 %
(8) <b>Still studying</b> = Student	11 %

In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

#### C.4.5 Opinion leadership Index

The opinion leadership index is created on the basis of answers to the following two questions :

- (A) *"When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?"*  
 (B) *"When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen often, from time to time, rarely or never?"*

Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Respondents giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, respondents giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) ++ high	13 %
(2) +	29 %
(3) -	32 %
(4) -- low	26 %

#### C.4.6 Media use Index

The media use index is created on the basis of answers to the following question :

*"About how often do you watch the news on television, read the news in the daily papers, listen to news broadcasts on the radio, Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never?"*

- +++ News on TV/radio/papers every day or several times a week  
 ++ Two media everyday or several times a week; the third medium, not more than once or twice a week  
 - One of the three media everyday or several times a week; the two others, not more than once or twice a week  
 --- The three media no more than once or twice a week

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) +++ high	24 %
(2) ++	35 %
(3) -	30 %
(4) --- low	10 %

**C.4.7 Self-perceived knowledge scale**

The self-perceived knowledge scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

*"Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?"*  
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

<i>Know nothing at all</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>Know a great deal</i>
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------------------------

In the tables, the scale is recoded to the following three categories :

(1) codes 1-3	45 %
(2) codes 4-7	47 %
(3) codes 8-10	8 %







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