EUROPEAN COMMISSION

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE COUNTRIES APPLYING FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

CC-EB 2002.3

ON

AGRICULTURE

BY THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY

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Directorate-General Press and Communication
Rue de la Loi 200 (BREY 7/150)
B - 1049 Brussels

Telephone: (32.2) 299.30.85
Fax: (32.2) 296.17.49
E-mail: eurobarometer@cec.eu.int

Internet: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion

Introducing the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer

The European Commission launched a new series of surveys modelled on the Standard Eurobarometer in the countries applying for European Union membership. This new tool's function is to gather information in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer from the societies that are to become members of the European Union. Using this tool, the Commission is able to provide decision makers and the European public with opinion data that help 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 survey conducted in November 2002 in the 13 Candidate Countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey. This opinion poll has been carried out at the joint request of the Directorate-General for Research and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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 2002.3 wave are:

Bulgaria	1,000	Latvia	1,005	Slovakia	1,099
Cyprus	500	Lithuania	1,020	Slovenia	1,001
Czech Rep.	1,066	Malta	500	Turkey	1,000
Estonia	1,006	Poland	1,000		
Hungary	1,015	Romania	1,035	Total	12,247

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 standard face-to-face general public 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

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 are:

- People in the Candidate Countries are not familiar with the name — and obviously the concept — of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union. On average, only every fifth citizen (20%) can recall that they have heard about CAP, and half of all citizens in the Candidate Region (49%) say they have never heard about the agricultural policies and actions of the European Union. The best educated are the Polish (36% aware of CAP) and Slovenes (31%).
- A clear majority of the public in the Candidate Region favours a change that would result in fewer price subsidies, but higher overall support for the rural economy and more direct aid to farmers. Exactly two-thirds of the citizens say that such a change is a good, or even very good, thing (67%).
- Ensuring the healthfulness and safety of agricultural products was the most strongly supported of any European Union agricultural policy in both the CC-13 and in the EU-15 region. Candidate citizens are more likely to support objectives that concern farmers' interests ("defend farmers' interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors" CC-13: 81%, EU-15: 69%), their earnings ("ensure stable and adequate income for farmers" CC-13: 86%, EU-15: 77%), and the improvement of rural areas in general ("favour and improve life in the countryside" CC-13: 88%, EU-15: 77%).
- People in the Candidate Countries have dreams and desires in relation with CAP rather than realistic expectations. But they also have fears. In three aspects — consumers, the agri-food industry, and the rural environment — people throughout the Candidate Region clearly expect benefits from introducing EU-level agricultural policies. In some countries there is little doubt that the agricultural policies of the European Union — once introduced — will (or can only) be beneficial for their farmers as well. Such countries are those not in the currently accessing group: Romania (72% think CAP will be favourable for Romanian farmers), Bulgaria (63%), and Turkey (61%), as well as Hungary (65%) and Cyprus (63%) from the Laeken-10 group. The poorly informed Czechs and the well-informed Slovenes, on the other hand, fear that the introduction of Union-level agricultural policies will be more unfavourable than favourable for their farmers.
- On average, two-thirds of the people in the Candidate Region (and in the Laeken-10 countries) believe that with the enlargement, their farms will be better off then they are now (67%). As always, the less prepared and poorer countries expect the most benefits (Romania, Bulgaria, and Turkey), and, surprisingly, the Poles were by far the most optimistic among the countries that are invited to join the Union by next year. On the other end of the scale we again find Slovenia and the Czech Republic, where people expect that the accession will have negative effects on farms. In most countries, the dominant opinion is that agriculture will benefit from the country's accession to the European Union.
- Farmers are more likely to believe that the accession will be favourable for farmers (68%) than for people with other occupations (59%). But the informed farmers, who have heard about the Common Agricultural Policy, are significantly more likely to expect negative consequences from European Union accession with regard to their farms (unfavourable: 29%, favourable: 68%) than those farmers who have not yet heard about CAP (unfavourable: 18%, favourable: 68%).

REPORT

Table of contents

Introduction

This third report of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB) presents results from the 13 Candidate Countries on several issues related to scientific research. This report looks at citizens' experience and general perception of issues related to farming and agriculture. The survey was fielded in all 13 Candidate Countries during October-November 2002. In many instances, the reader will note that the results are compared to those from the 15 Member States of the European Union, to provide comparisons between the EU and the Candidate Countries.

The Gallup Organization wishes to thank all respondents and interviewers in the Candidate Countries who have taken part in the survey. Without their participation, this report could not have been written.

1. New Europeans and the agricultural policy of the EU

In this chapter, we will examine what roles people in the Candidate Region attribute to a common European agriculture policy, and we will also examine to what extent people in each of the Candidate Countries agree with the EU policy of replacing general agricultural subsidies with direct support to farmers. Then, we will take a look at people's expectations regarding European-level agricultural policies, and we also examine the extent to which people are familiar with the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union.

1.1 Role of a European agricultural policy

As we did with the EU-15 public, the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer investigated agreement with 13 objectives of European Union level policy-making in the field of agriculture. Generally, people in the Candidate Region are even more likely to approve of each of the objectives — approval ratings are systematically higher for all items — but the 13 objectives of European agrarian policies are held to be important throughout Europe.

But Candidate citizens are more likely to support objectives that concern farmers' interests ("defend farmers' interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors" CC-13: 81%, EU-15: 69%), their earnings ("ensure stable and adequate income for farmers" CC-13: 86%, EU-15: 77%), and the improvement of rural areas in general ("favour and improve life in the countryside" CC-13: 88%, EU-15: 77%).

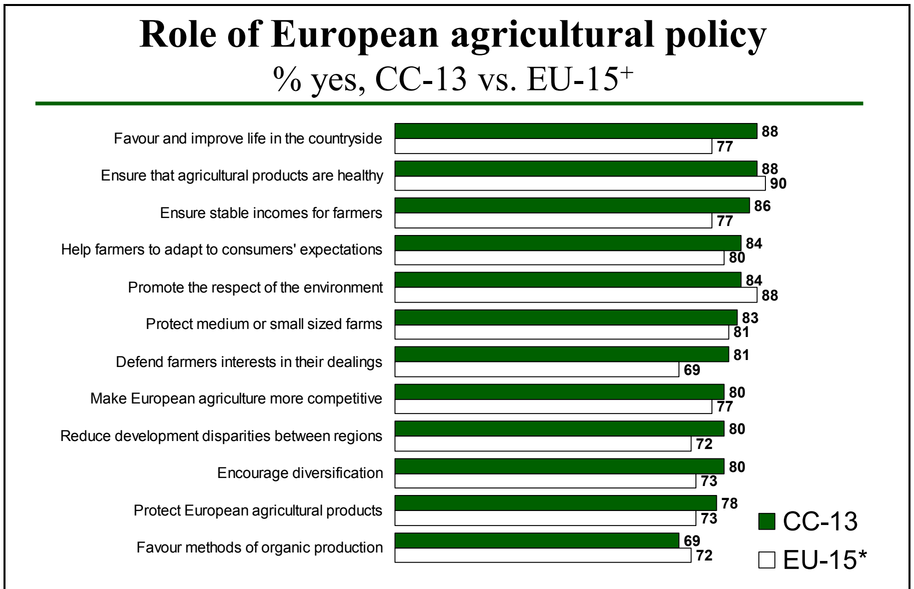

Fig. 1.1a
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.3 AGRI November 2002
*Source: Standard Eurobarometer 57, February-April, 2002

Question: In your opinion, should the European Union use its agricultural policy to: (Read out)

***EU-15: The EU should use a Common Agricultural Policy to…**

Some of the listed objectives are clearly beneficial for all citizens in each country (like healthy food, respect for the environment, adapting production to consumers' needs, or favouring organic production — we will call these "private benefits"), others address regional, national, or supra-national issues (more competitive agriculture, preserving specificity of food-products, balancing out development disparities between regions — "public benefits"). Finally, the issues mentioned above, with the addition of protection of small- and medium-sized farms and encouraging the diversification of production, constitute the aims that can be classified as targeting the farmers' benefit.

FIGURE 1.1b shows index values in each Candidate Country for the three kinds of benefits. It is apparent from the chart that on the CC-13 level people prefer that European agricultural policies help farmers (84 points on that scale), citizens' private gains come second (81), and not very surprisingly, public benefits are considered the least important targets of the European Union level agricultural policies. On the Laeken-10 level, the picture is more balanced, the differences are smaller, and the public in these countries (which will join the EU as soon as in 2004) is marginally more interested in the personal benefits from EU-level agricultural policies.

Desired dominant role of European agricultural policies

number of items approved in each of the groups (see below), transformed into 100-point scales

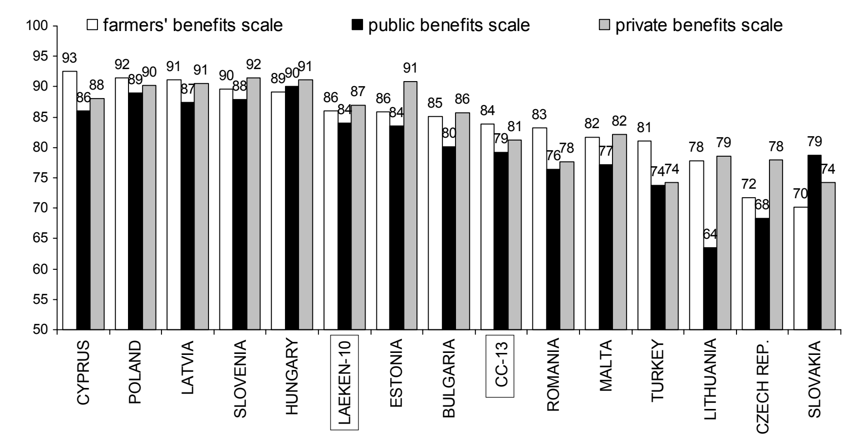

Fig. 1.1b
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.3 AGRI November 2002

Question: In your opinion, should the European Union use its agricultural policy to:
Farmers' benefits: a) Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers d) Defend farmers' interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors e) Favour and improve life in the countryside g) Encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities k) Protect medium- or small-sized farms **Public benefits**: b) Make European agriculture more competitive on world markets f) Reduce development disparities between regions j) Protect the taste and the specificity of European agricultural products? **Private benefits**: c) Help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations h) Favour methods of organic production i) Promote the respect of the environment l) Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe

Country-by-country variations are significant (see *ANNEX TABLE 1.* for question-by-question results across the region). In Slovakia, people are the most concerned about the public issues the European-level policies can address — in all other Candidate Countries either personal advantages or farmers' interests are held to be the primary objective European agrarian policies should address. Farmers' benefits are clearly the most important in Cyprus, Romania, and Turkey, while the Estonian public expects the EU to address issues that interfere directly with their lives. In the remaining countries, people expect European agricultural policies — that is, CAP — to address the well-being of farmers and interests of citizens equally.

There is much less variation — as Table 1.1 on the next page shows — across the demographic segments of society. What little variation exists is due to the varying lack of opinion in the different groups of society (for example, males are generally more likely to approve of all kinds of policies than are females, but the structure of the expectations in the two groups is the same). Still, some tendencies are apparent. In the rural areas, people are more likely to expect EU-level agricultural policies to address the problems of farmers than the problems of everybody else, and the same is true in the group with the lowest level of education[1]. On the contrary, those who stayed in school until their 20s believe that all aspects are important for an EU-level policy solution. Finally, farmers are more likely to expect that the agrarian policies would serve them rather than other — more general — purposes.

[1] for detailed description of the demographic segments, please refer to Chapter C4 in the Annex.

Table 1.1 Desired role of agrarian policies of the European Union
CC-13 level, on 100 point scale, by demographics

	Farmers' benefits	Public benefits	Private benefits		Farmers' benefits	Public benefits	Private benefits
Male	86	82	84	Self-employed	87	80	82
Female	81	76	78	Managers	87	86	88
AGE: 15-24 years	82	76	79	Other white collars	87	84	86
AGE: 25-39 years	85	80	82	Manual workers	86	83	85
AGE: 40-54 years	85	82	83	House persons	76	69	68
AGE: 55+ years	83	78	81	Unemployed	85	80	81
EDU: up to 15 years	80	73	75	Retired	85	81	83
EDU: 16-19 years	87	84	86	Rural area or village	84	78	79
EDU: 20+ years	89	87	90	Small- or middle-sized town	82	79	81
EDU: still studying	82	79	82	Large town	84	81	83
FARMERS	*85*	*78*	*78*	*NON-FARMERS*	*84*	*79*	*81*

As *FIGURE 1.1b* shows, farmers expect stable and adequate income in the first place from EU-level agrarian policies. Farmers' opinions in this question are very close to those of the general public in the Candidate Region, with some notable exceptions: they are less likely to expect EU-level agricultural policies to monitor the safety of the food they produce, to protect the environment, and to make European agriculture more competitive on the global markets.

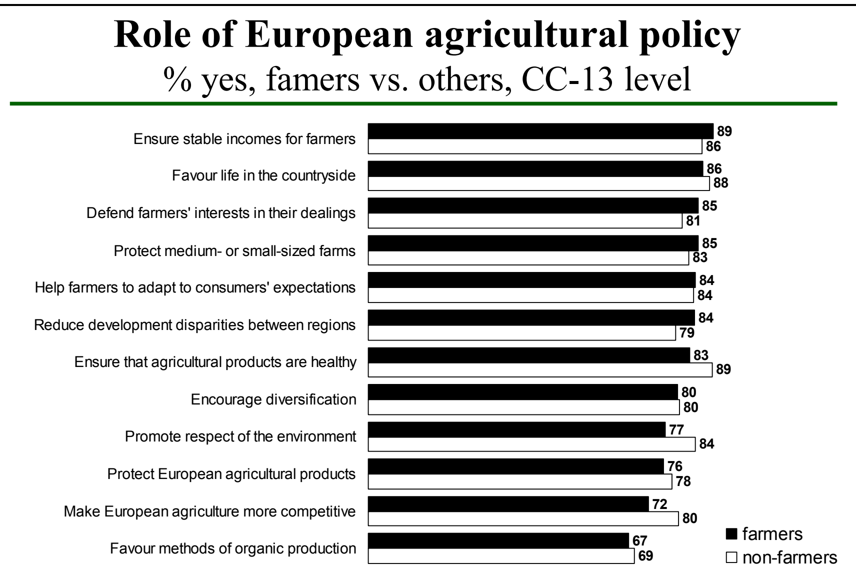

Fig. 1.1c
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.3 AGRI
November 2002
Question: In your opinion, should the European Union use its agricultural policy to: (Read out)

1.2 Approval of the CAP reform: a new way to support agriculture

The aim of the CAP reform currently taking place is to replace price support measures with direct aid payments to farmers, and this process is accompanied by a more consistent rural policy. We have asked the citizens in the Candidate Countries the following question:

The European Union subsidises agricultural products less and less. On the other hand, it grants more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural economy and in direct support to farmers. Do you think that this change is: a very good thing, a good thing, a bad thing, or a very bad thing?

A clear majority of the public in the Candidate Region favours this change of directionality in financial support in agriculture; exactly two-thirds of the citizens say that such a change is a good, or even very good thing (67%), which is 5 percentage points higher than in the opinion of the current Member States. The results from the countries that will join the Union very soon are closer to the results measured on the EU-15 level.

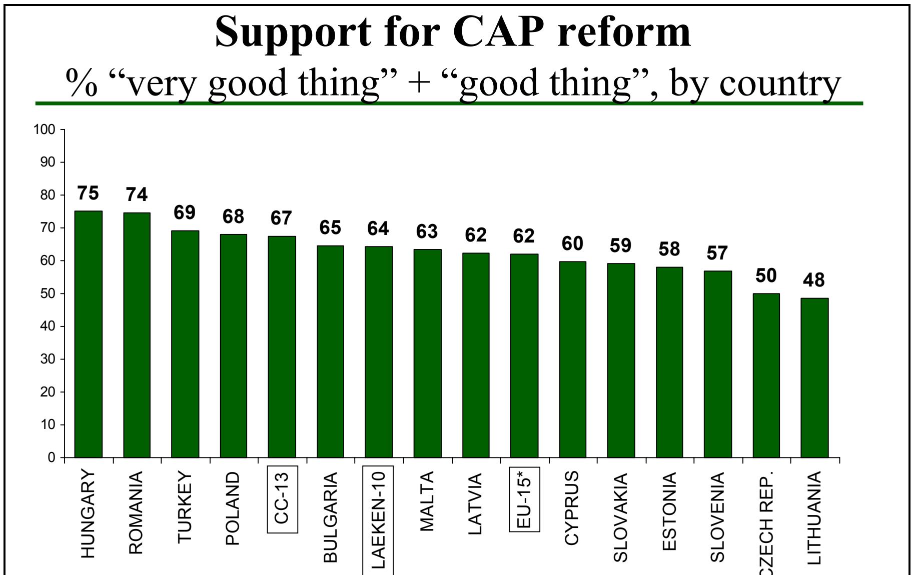

Fig. 1.2
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.3 AGRI November 2002
*Source: Standard Eurobarometer 57, February-April, 2002

Question: The European Union subsidises agricultural products less and less. On the other hand, it grants more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural economy and in direct support to farmers. Do you think that this change is:

If we assume that people understood the rather difficult question correctly, in Hungary and in Romania three-quarters (75% and 74%) of the general public is in favour of replacing price subsidies with direct aid to farmers. The support for such a change is rather high in Turkey (69%) and Poland (68%) as well, while the support in Lithuania (48%) and the Czech Republic (50%) is significantly lower. Not accidentally, these two countries have most of those people who did not have a clear opinion in this question (31% and 32%, respectively), and the general level of "don't know" responses was quite high across the region (CC-13: 23%). Lower proportions of support do not reflect higher levels of rejection, but less confidence in making judgements. (*ANNEX TABLE 2a*)

Demographic analyses have the same results: groups differ in their confidence that they can answer the question rather than the level of support, as the proportion of the opponents is almost constant (between 8% and 12%) across all societal segments. (*ANNEX TABLE 2b*) Farmers are less likely than other people to have no opinion, and they are also more supportive of the idea of redirecting product subsidies towards rural economic development and to themselves, as Table 1.2 below illustrates.

Table 1.2 CAP reform in the eyes of farmers vs. the general public
in %, CC-13 level

	OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT	
	FARMER	**OTHER**
a very good thing	33	18
a good thing	38	49
a bad thing	9	7
a very bad thing	2	1
no opinion	19	24
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

1.3 Awareness of CAP

On average, every fifth citizen (20%) can recall that they have heard about CAP, and a further fifth (21%) admit that they have heard about the European Union being active in agrarian issues. But half of all citizens in the Candidate Region (49%) say they have never heard about the EU's agricultural policies, and a further 9% "do not know" if they have heard of them or not. In the countries where the date of accession is set to 2003-04, more than a quarter (26%) are aware of CAP, and another 29% know about agricultural policies on the European level.

Among the Candidate Countries, Poland stands out with a relatively high awareness of CAP (36%, and less than a third (31%) say they have never heard of agriculture-related EU activities). Slovenia and Hungary are the other countries where CAP seems to be a familiar term for at least a quarter of all teenagers and adults (31% and 24%, respectively). Strikingly low proportions: one in 10 of Estonian, Bulgarian, Czech, Romanian, and Latvian citizens have heard about the Common Agricultural Policy in that form. (*FIGURE 1.3*)

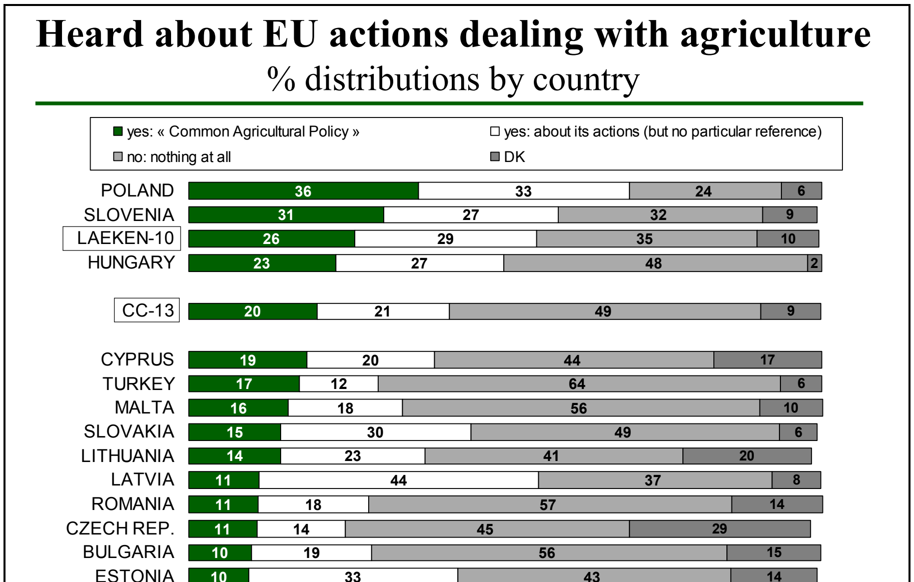

Fig. 1.3
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.3 AGRI November 2002

Question: The European Union has been dealing with agricultural issues for a long time. Have you seen or heard anything about its actions or the «Common Agricultural Policy»?

(% "No answer" not shown)

Demographic analyses show that males are more likely to be aware of CAP than are females (25 vs. 16%), but there is no significant difference among age groups. Certainly, those with higher educational levels are more likely to have heard about CAP than are those who left school early — 62% of those who left school before the age of 16 admit that they have never heard of anything the EU does in the field of agriculture, whereas 32% of those who remained in school until they were at least 20 say they have heard about CAP specifically.

Looking at the respondent occupational scale, awareness of CAP ranges from 32% among managers to 10% among house persons (housewives). And the opposite: while 70% of house persons can't recall any memories that would include some EU action in the field of agriculture, "only" 34% of managers report the same. (*ANNEX TABLE 3b*)

Interestingly, people living in rural areas are not more likely to have heard about the EU policy that will be instrumental for them in few years' time: 19% of villagers are aware of CAP versus

21% in small-urban as well as in metropolitan areas.

There is a mixed picture if we focus on farmers — they are more likely than others to know about CAP (25% are aware), but in the Candidate Region overall, more farmers (60%) than people belonging to other occupational groups (48%) said that they have never heard of any EU actions or policies in the agrarian field. It indicates that the national governments and the EU are not advertising the European Union's activities very well in all segments of the agrarian society. The overall lack of information about CAP is probably even more evident in the rural areas in general.

1.4 Expectations from CAP

Obviously, with the given level of information, people have dreams and desires in relation with CAP rather than realistic expectations. But they also have fears.

First, let us take a general look at who people think will benefit from the implementation of common European agricultural policies in their countries. With few exceptions, citizens in the Candidate Region as well as in the Laeken-10 group expect that CAP will be favourable for farmers (CC-13: 60%, L-10: 56%), for consumers (CC-13: 64%, L-10: 63%), for the food industry (CC-13: 62%, L-10: 61%), and for the environment in the countryside as well (CC-13: 61%, L-10: 64%). Generally, there is a slightly more marked scepticism — if we look at the proportion of negative responses for each of these questions — in the Laeken-10 group than on the CC-13 level. Still, the absolute majority of people, now, expect that CAP will be favourable for all of its four major subjects.

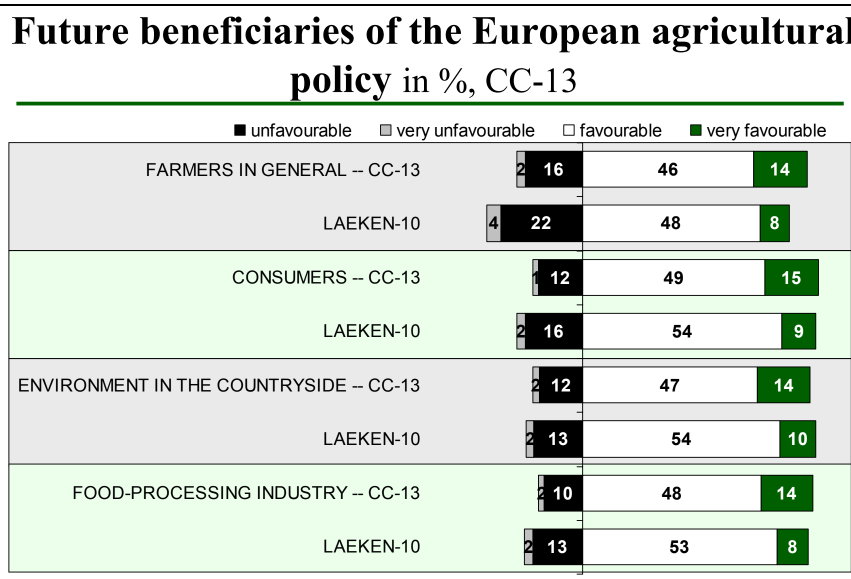

Fig. 1.4a
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.3 AGRI
November 2002

Question: The agricultural policy of the European Union applies to farmers but also concerns consumers, the environment and the food-processing industry. Personally, would you say that the European Agricultural Policy as a whole will be: (very favourable, favourable, unfavourable, or very unfavourable)

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

In three aspects — consumers, agri-food industry, and rural environment — people throughout the Candidate Region clearly expect benefits from introducing EU level agricultural policies (*ANNEX TABLE 4*), but when it comes to farmers, there are large variations country-by-country in the citizens' expectations. In some countries, as *FIGURE 1.4b* shows, there is little doubt that the agricultural policies of the European Union — once introduced — will (or can only) be beneficial for national farmers. Such countries (among those not in the currently accessing group) are Romania (72% think CAP will be favourable for national farmers), Bulgaria (63%), and Turkey (61%), as well as Hungary (65%) and Cyprus (63%) from the Laeken-10 group.

Supposedly from very different standpoints (since Slovenia was one of the most and the Czech Republic was among the least informed countries as far as CAP is concerned) the Czech and even more the Slovenes fear that the introduction Union-level agricultural policies will be more unfavourable than favourable for their farmers. In other countries, there is a solid optimism in this issue, although about every fifth respondent cannot tell what they expect (20% on the CC-13 level).

European agricultural policy and the farmers

by country

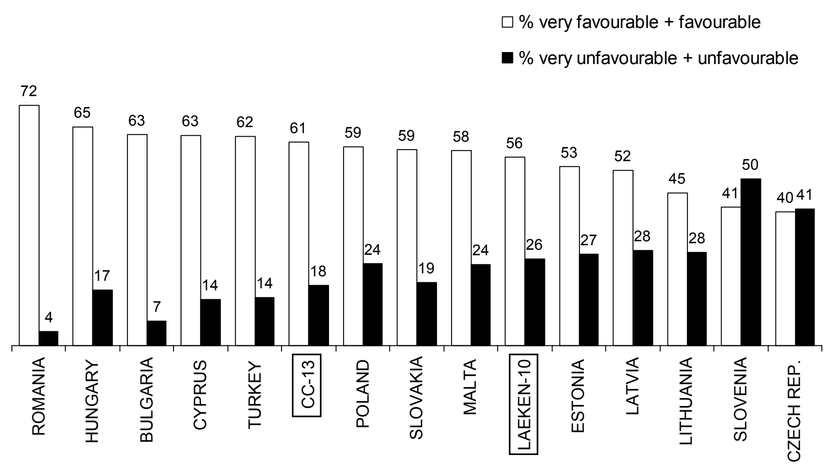

Fig. 1.4b
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.3 AGRI
November 2002

Question: The agricultural policy of the European Union applies to farmers but also concerns consumers, the environment and the food-processing industry. Personally, would you say that the European Agricultural Policy as a whole will be: (very favourable, favourable, unfavourable, or very unfavourable) — To farmers

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

More informed people are more optimistic: Table 1.4 gives evidence in this respect. People who have heard about CAP before the interview are significantly more likely to expect favourable effects of EU-level agricultural policies than those who have never heard of it before.

Table 1.4a Relation between level of information and optimism related to introduction of European Agricultural Policies in %, CC-13 level

	Aware of CAP		Not aware of CAP	
	favourable	unfavourable	favourable	unfavourable
To farmers in general	70	22	58	17
To consumers	75	16	61	13
To the environment in the countryside	73	17	59	13
To the food-processing industry	74	15	59	11

Farmers are also a bit more optimistic about the effects of the coming European-level agrarian policies, but the difference is much smaller than in the previous instance. Farmers are however more likely to believe that these policies will be favourable for them (66%) than people with other professions (60%).

Table 1.4b Farmers' optimism related to introduction of European Agricultural Policies in %, CC-13 level

	Farmers		People of other occupations	
	favourable	unfavourable	favourable	unfavourable
To farmers in general	66	17	60	18
To consumers	70	12	64	14
To the environment in the countryside	66	14	61	13
To the food-processing industry	67	12	62	12

Further analyses revealed that farmers, who have heard about the Common Agricultural Policy before, are much more likely to attribute negative consequences to European-level agricultural policies ("to farmers in general": unfavourable: 28%, favourable: 65%) than their peers who have not heard about CAP before (unfavourable: 13%, favourable: 66%) — a finding that can indicate several things, obviously, but the questionnaire was not prepared to track the true reasons for this difference in attitudes.

2. Effects of EU accession on agricultural farms

Certainly, one of the most hotly debated areas of the enlargement from both sides is the agriculture. Current members are afraid of the cheap products from the new members, new members are afraid that under EU regulations many of their fellow citizens will lose their jobs.

Our question did not directly concern the agrarian population; it rather concentrated on the effect of accession on national *agricultural farms*. On average, two thirds of the people in the Candidate Region (and in the Laeken-10 countries) believe that with the enlargement their farms will be better off then they are now (67%). As always, the less prepared and poorer countries expect the most benefits (Romania, Bulgaria, and Turkey), and, surprisingly, the Poles were by far the most optimistic among the countries that are invited to join the Union by next year — it seems that the Polish government was quite effective in the educational and promotional work they have done in the past two or three years (as it was discussed above, the Poles are the most informed about the CAP as well)[2]. Previous Candidate Countries Eurobarometers indicated that support for EU membership in the rural areas of Poland have consecutively and significantly risen in the past years.

EU accession's effects on agricultural farms
by country

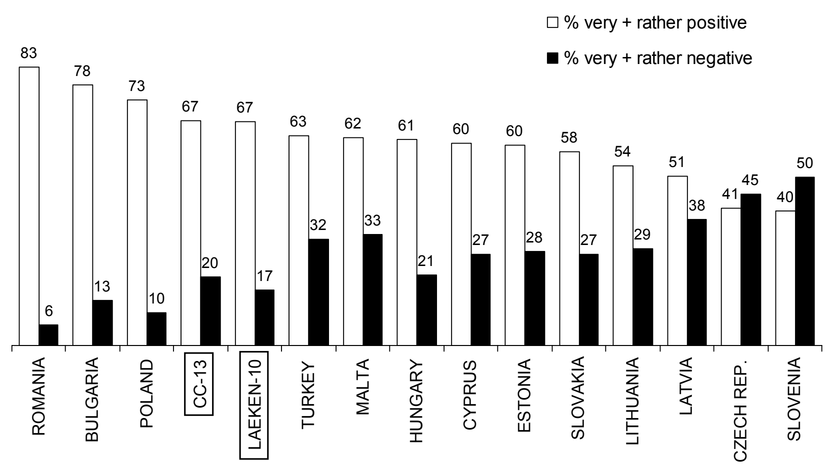

Fig. 2
Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.3 AGRI
November 2002

Question: If our country joined the European Union, what consequence would you expect it to have for our agricultural farms: 1 - very positive, 2 - rather positive, 3 – rather negative, or 4 – very negative?

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

On the other end of the scale we again find Slovenia, and the Czech Republic, where people expect that the accession will have negative effects on the agricultural farms. In most countries, the dominant opinion is that the agriculture will benefit from the country's accession to the European Union. (*ANNEX TABLE 5a*)

[2] we were also surprised, so we even went back to our respondents and asked why they expect positive effects from the membership. Let us share the most frequent responses: 34 - financial support for agriculture; 21 - the market will increase; 18 - generally will be better (also because cannot be worse than now); 16 - media and experts said it will be better; 12 - agriculture will have better access to new technologies; 8 - EU will require restructuring that is good for Polish agriculture; 6 - that it will change the mentality and culture in countryside; 5 - contacts and exchange of knowledge between Polish and European farmers; 4 - will raise the quality of products. The interviewers also reported that a rumour was spreading throughout the countryside that farmers will receive a certain sum of money at the time of the accession that the EU will pay them. This might as well have helped to measure such high level of optimism.

In the demographical groups, as *ANNEX TABLE 5b* shows, there are only differences to what extent people are unable to formulate an opinion in this question.

More informed people are more optimistic in this question as well. Looking at Table 2a we can clearly see that those who are aware of CAP are much more optimistic about the effects of the accession (67% favourable) than those who aren't (58%), while the two groups do not differ as far as expectations regarding negative, unfavourable consequences are concerned (20% and 18% respectively).

Table 2a Relation between level of information and expected consequences of EU accession
in %, CC-13 level

	Aware of CAP	Not aware of CAP
favourable	67	58
unfavourable	20	18

Oddly, farmers are more optimistic about the possible consequences of European accession than the remaining part of the general public: it seems that people who have a more distant view on the problem would be more concerned about it than those who are personally involved in it. Farmers are more likely to believe that the accession will be favourable for agricultural farms (68%) than people with other occupations (59%).

Table 2b Farmers' optimism related to European Union accession
in %, CC-13 level

	Farmers	People of other occupations
favourable	68	59
unfavourable	21	18

We have repeated the analysis we have done in the previous subchapter, and we again found that those farmers, who have heard about the Common Agricultural Policy before, are significantly more likely to expect negative consequences from European Union accession with regard to their farms (unfavourable: 29%, favourable: 68%) than those farmers who have not yet heard about CAP (unfavourable: 18%, favourable: 68%).

CC-EB 2002.3
AGRICULTURE
ANNEXES

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A. LISTS OF GRAPHS

A.1 List of Graphs

A.2 List of Tables

B. ANNEX TABLES

TABLE 1 OPINIONS ABOUT AGRICULTURAL POLICY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, should the European Union use its agricultural policy to:
(Read out)

1. Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers? **(Ensure stable incomes for farmers)**
2. Make European agriculture more competitive on world markets? **(Make European agriculture more competitive)**
3. Help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations? **(Help farmers to adapt to consumers expectations)**
4. Defend farmers' interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors? **(Defend farmers interests in their dealings)**
5. Favour and improve life in the countryside? **(Favour life in the countryside)**
6. Reduce development disparities between regions? **(Reduce development disparities between regions)**
7. Encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities? **(Encourage diversification)**
8. Favour methods of organic production? **(Favour methods of organic production)**
9. Promote the respect of the environment? **(Promote the respect of the environment)**
10. Protect the taste and the specificity of European agricultural products? **(Protect European agricultural products)**
11. Protect medium or small sized farms?
12. Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe? **(Ensure that agricultural products are healthy)**

CCEB 2002.3	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
+: "yes –: no"	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–
Ensure stable incomes for farmers	**86**	**4**	88	2	93	1	70	10	85	8	93	1	90	6
Make European agriculture more competitive	**80**	**8**	85	2	84	5	74	9	87	5	92	4	91	5
Help farmers to adapt to consumers expectations	**84**	**5**	84	2	93	1	72	9	88	7	92	3	92	4
Defend farmers interests in their dealings	**81**	**6**	83	2	90	1	65	11	81	10	91	4	89	8
Favour life in the countryside	**88**	**4**	87	3	96	0	82	6	90	5	92	4	96	2
Reduce development disparities between regions	**80**	**7**	79	4	82	2	70	9	83	9	88	5	88	7
Encourage diversification	**80**	**6**	82	3	91	1	71	10	88	5	83	4	88	7
Favour methods of organic production	**69**	**9**	85	1	68	8	71	8	92	3	85	6	83	10
Promote the respect of the environment	**84**	**5**	85	1	95	0	84	5	91	3	92	2	92	5
Protect European agricultural products	**78**	**8**	77	3	92	1	61	14	81	10	90	4	83	9
Protect medium or small sized farms	**83**	**6**	85	2	94	0	71	10	85	7	87	5	94	4
Ensure that agricultural products are healthy	**88**	**3**	89	1	97	0	85	4	93	3	95	1	96	1

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

(CONTINUED)
TABLE 1 OPINIONS ABOUT AGRICULTURAL POLICY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: In your opinion, should the European Union use its agricultural policy to:
(Read out)

CCEB 2002.3	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
+: "yes –: no"	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–
Ensure stable incomes for farmers	79	6	85	7	95	3	84	5	74	10	91	4	84	4
Make European agriculture more competitive	64	11	82	8	91	5	80	4	81	6	84	8	69	14
Help farmers to adapt to consumers expectations	80	6	89	5	94	2	81	3	78	6	91	4	79	7
Defend farmers interests in their dealings	73	8	79	8	91	4	80	4	67	9	88	4	78	7
Favour life in the countryside	85	6	89	4	95	2	88	2	85	6	93	3	84	5
Reduce development disparities between regions	63	11	63	10	87	6	74	6	82	6	91	4	78	8
Encourage diversification	75	7	68	4	87	5	80	4	45	6	86	7	80	7
Favour methods of organic production	79	5	50	18	79	7	61	8	45	7	83	7	59	13
Promote the respect of the environment	71	9	95	2	94	3	81	3	82	4	95	1	76	9
Protect European agricultural products	64	10	86	4	89	7	75	6	73	6	88	5	74	10
Protect medium or small sized farms	77	8	88	5	90	5	84	4	81	5	91	4	79	7
Ensure that agricultural products are healthy	84	4	95	2	94	2	87	2	92	2	96	0	83	4

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

TABLE 2A CAP STRUCTURAL REFORM (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: The European Union subsidises agricultural products less and less. On the other hand, it grants more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural economy and in direct support to farmers. Do you think that this change is: (Read out)

CCEB 2002.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
A very good thing	**19**	15	17	9	11	16	8
A good thing	**48**	49	43	41	47	59	54
A bad thing	**8**	4	11	11	13	9	11
A very bad thing	**2**	0	2	3	4	0	2
DK/ No answer	**24**	30	28	36	25	15	24
Total	**101**	**98**	**101**	**100**	**100**	**99**	**99**

	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
A very good thing	8	12	13	23	14	8	28
A good thing	40	52	56	51	45	49	41
A bad thing	13	13	9	6	12	17	5
A very bad thing	5	4	2	1	2	3	1
DK/ No answer	33	20	21	18	26	24	24
Total	**99**	**101**	**101**	**99**	**99**	**101**	**99**

TABLE 2B CAP STRUCTURAL REFORM (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: The European Union subsidises agricultural products less and less. On the other hand, it grants more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural economy and in direct support to farmers. Do you think that this change is: (Read out)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2002.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	**12247**	**6008**	**6239**	**2698**	**3572**	**2993**	**2927**
A very good thing	**19**	23	16	21	20	21	15
A good thing	**48**	48	48	45	52	47	48
A bad thing	**8**	8	7	8	7	8	7
A very bad thing	**2**	2	1	1	1	2	2
DK/ No answer	**23**	18	29	25	20	22	28
Total	**100**	**99**	**101**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2002.3	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
N=	**1726**	**776**	**702**	**1914**	**2041**	**1162**	**2598**
A very good thing	29	20	19	18	20	18	16
A good thing	44	60	54	52	42	46	48
A bad thing	9	7	8	8	3	10	8
A very bad thing	2	1	1	2	0	2	2
DK/ No answer	16	12	18	20	35	24	26
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				Locality		
CCEB 2002.3	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or mid- sized town	large town
N=	**5124**	**3859**	**1759**	**1323**	**4377**	**4096**	**3758**
A very good thing	21	18	18	18	22	16	21
A good thing	42	53	58	46	47	50	47
A bad thing	6	8	8	10	6	9	8
A very bad thing	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
DK/ No answer	29	19	15	24	23	24	23
Total	**99**	**100**	**100**	**99**	**100**	**101**	**100**

TABLE 3A HEARD ABOUT EU'S ACTIONS OR THE «COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY» (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: The European Union has been dealing with agricultural issues for a long time. Have you seen or heard anything about its actions or the «Common Agricultural Policy»? (Read out)

CCEB 2002.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
yes: « Common Agricultural Policy »	**20**	10	19	11	10	23	11
yes: about its actions (but no particular reference)	**21**	19	20	14	33	27	44
no: nothing at all	**49**	56	44	45	43	48	37
DK/ No answer	**9**	15	17	31	15	2	8
Total	**99**	**100**	**100**	**101**	**101**	**100**	**100**

	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
yes: « Common Agricultural Policy »	14	16	36	11	15	31	17
yes: about its actions (but no particular reference)	23	18	33	18	30	27	12
no: nothing at all	41	56	24	57	49	32	64
DK/ No answer	22	10	6	14	7	10	6
Total	**100**	**100**	**99**	**100**	**101**	**100**	**99**

TABLE 3B HEARD ABOUT EU'S ACTIONS OR THE «COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY» (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: The European Union has been dealing with agricultural issues for a long time. Have you seen or heard anything about its actions or the «Common Agricultural Policy»? (Read out)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2002.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	**12247**	**6008**	**6239**	**2698**	**3572**	**2993**	**2927**
yes: « Common Agricultural Policy »	**20**	25	16	18	22	22	18
yes: about its actions (but no particular reference)	**21**	23	19	21	20	23	20
no: nothing at all	**49**	44	54	52	51	44	50
DK/ No answer	**10**	8	11	9	8	11	12
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**101**	**100**	**100**

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2002.3	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
N=	**1726**	**776**	**702**	**1914**	**2041**	**1162**	**2598**
yes: « Common Agricultural Policy »	24	32	26	19	10	23	19
yes: about its actions (but no particular reference)	18	29	24	24	10	20	23
no: nothing at all	52	34	42	46	70	45	45
DK/ No answer	6	6	9	11	10	12	13
Total	**100**	**101**	**101**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				Locality		
CCEB 2002.3	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or mid- sized town	large town
N=	**5124**	**3859**	**1759**	**1323**	**4377**	**4096**	**3758**
yes: « Common Agricultural Policy »	15	22	32	20	19	21	21
yes: about its actions (but no particular reference)	13	26	28	29	18	23	23
no: nothing at all	62	43	31	44	54	45	47
DK/ No answer	11	10	8	7	10	10	10
Total	**101**	**101**	**99**	**100**	**101**	**99**	**101**

TABLE 4 BENEFITS OF THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: The Agricultural policy of the European Union applies to farmers but also concerns consumers, the environment and the food-processing industry.
Personally, would you say that the European Agricultural Policy as a whole will be:
(Read out)

CCEB 2002.3	CC-13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
+: "favourable –: unfavourable"	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–
To farmers in general	**61**	**18**	63	7	63	14	40	41	53	27	65	17	52	28
To consumers	**64**	**13**	65	5	67	12	55	24	52	25	64	17	65	18
To the environment in the countryside	**62**	**14**	63	5	67	8	56	18	54	21	66	12	55	24
To the food-processing industry	**62**	**12**	62	4	62	8	47	22	57	17	65	13	61	18

	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–	+	–
To farmers in general	45	28	58	24	59	24	72	4	59	19	41	50	62	14
To consumers	60	14	64	19	67	16	71	5	55	20	65	24	62	12
To the environment in the countryside	44	25	70	13	68	13	67	6	57	15	55	31	58	16
To the food-processing industry	55	15	64	17	64	15	70	5	59	15	66	19	61	11

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

TABLE 5A JOINING THE EU, CONSEQUENCES ON AGRICULTURAL FARMS
(% BY COUNTRY)

Question: If our country joined the European Union, what consequence would you expect it to have for our agricultural farms: (Read out)

CCEB 2002.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
very positive	**18**	13	13	3	2	8	1
rather positive	**41**	50	37	24	35	46	36
rather negative	**13**	8	18	29	27	14	34
very negative	**5**	2	7	16	11	3	8
(one as much as the other)	**7**	11	10	9	15	17	13
DK/ No answer	**14**	15	16	18	11	11	8
Total	**98**	**99**	**101**	**99**	**101**	**99**	**100**

	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
very positive	**3**	15	19	27	6	2	23
rather positive	**38**	37	48	49	38	33	36
rather negative	**24**	18	10	4	24	38	12
very negative	**5**	12	3	3	6	12	6
(one as much as the other)	**14**	3	13	4	19	6	..
DK/ No answer	**15**	17	6	14	6	10	22
Total	**99**	**102**	**99**	**101**	**99**	**101**	**99**

TABLE 5B JOINING THE EU, CONSEQUENCES ON AGRICULTURAL FARMS
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: If our country joined the European Union, what consequence would you expect it to have for our agricultural farms: (Read out)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2002.3	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	**12247**	**6008**	**6239**	**2698**	**3572**	**2993**	**2927**
very positive	**18**	21	15	20	19	19	15
rather positive	**41**	42	40	42	43	41	38
rather negative	**13**	14	12	12	13	13	15
very negative	**5**	6	5	4	5	7	6
(one as much as the other)	**7**	7	8	7	6	8	9
DK/ No answer	**15**	10	20	15	14	13	17
Total	**99**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**101**	**100**

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2002.3	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
N=	**1726**	**776**	**702**	**1914**	**2041**	**1162**	**2598**
very positive	25	18	17	16	17	20	15
rather positive	39	49	47	45	37	39	38
rather negative	15	17	13	13	7	14	16
very negative	8	4	5	6	5	7	6
(one as much as the other)	4	8	7	10	3	8	10
DK/ No answer	9	5	10	10	31	13	15
Total	**100**	**101**	**99**	**100**	**100**	**101**	**100**

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				Locality		
CCEB 2002.3	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	**5124**	**3859**	**1759**	**1323**	**4377**	**4096**	**3758**
very positive	20	16	16	19	20	17	16
rather positive	36	44	48	46	40	42	43
rather negative	11	15	15	11	12	14	13
very negative	6	6	4	3	5	6	5
(one as much as the other)	5	9	9	8	6	9	7
DK/ No answer	21	10	8	12	16	12	16
Total	**99**	**100**	**100**	**99**	**99**	**100**	**100**

C. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION
Budapest Office – Central Eastern European Headquarters

Mr. Gergely HIDEG, Senior Research Director
Fő tér 1., Zichy Kastély, H -1033 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, Tel. +36-1-4379421
Fax. +36-1-2500650, E-mail: gergely_hideg@gallup.hu

Countries	Institutes	Contact	Telephone	Fax
Bulgaria	VITOSHA RESEARCH 1 Lazar Stanev str. 1113 Sofia	Mr. Alexander STOYANOV	359-2-971-3000	359-2-971-2233
Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH 176, Athalassa Ave. 2nd floor, office 202 1686 Nicosia	Ms. Eleni MARANGOU	357-2-317-878	357-2- 317-979
Czech Republic	STEM/MARK a.s. Na Zertvach 24, 180 00 Praha 8	Mr. Lubos REZLER	420-2-684 2660	420-2-684 3825
Estonia	SAAR POLL Veetori 4 EE0001 Tallin	Mr. Andrus SAAR	372-6-311-302	372-6-312-486
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY Fő tér 1., Zichy Kastély H-1033 Budapest	Mr. Gergely HIDEG	371-731-4002	371-727-4936
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS Brivibas str. 106-2 LV1001 Riga	Mr. Aigars FREIMANIS	370-2-762-790	370-2-227-145
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS Didlauiko 47 LT2057 Vilnius	Ms. Rasa ALISAUSKIENE	356-239-683	356-247512
Malta	MISCO 3rd Floor Regency House, Republic street VLT04 Valletta	Mr. Anthony CARABOTT	48-22-622-4132	48-22-622-6716
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND ul. Krzywickiego 34 02-078 Warsawa	Ms. Hanna IGNACZEWSKA	40-1-210-5016	40-1-211-0366
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA Bd. Nicolae Titulescu Nr. 1, Bl. A7, Sc. 4, Et. 8, Ap. 116-117, Sector 1 78151 Bucuresti	Ms. Olga NICULESCU	421-2-529-31366	421-2-529-31378
Slovakia	FOCUS Grossinglova 37 81000 Bratislava	Ms. Olga GYARFASOVA	386 1 2410072	386-1-421-1970
Slovenia	CATI CENTER Trzaska 2 1000 Ljubljana	Mr. Zenel BATAGELJ	359-2-971-3000	359-2-971-2233
Turkey	KONSENSUS Dikilitas Mah, Ayazmaderesi Cd. Mehmet Plaza No:30/3 Gayrettepe 80260 Istanbul	Mr. Murat SARY	90-212-216-3212	90-212-216-1814

C2. Administrative Regional Units in the Applicant Countries

BULGARIA
Sofia
Varna
Lovech
Montana
Rousse
Bourgas
Plovdiv
Sofia
Haskovo

CYPRUS

CZECH REPUBLIC
Praha
Stredocesky
Jihucesky
Zapadocesky
Severocesky
Vychodocesky
Jihomoravsky
Severomoravsky

ESTONIA
Pohja-Eesti
Kesk-Eesti
Kirde-Eesti
Laane-Eesti
Louna-Eesti

HUNGARY
Kozep-Magyarorszag
Kozep-Dunantul
Nyugat-Dunantul
Del-Dunantul
Eszak-Magyarorszag
Eszak-Alfold
Del-Alfold

LATVIA
Riga
Vidzeme
Kurzeme
Zemgale
Latgale

LITHUNAIA
Alytaus
Kauno
Klaipedos
Marijampoles
Panevezio
Siauliu
Taurages
Telsiu
Utenos
Vilniaus

MALTA

POLAND
Podlaskie
Lubelskie
Podkarpackie
Warminsko-Mazurskie
Lubuskie
Opolskie
Malopolskie
Kujawsko-Pomorskie
Todzkie
Zachodnio-Pomorskie
Pomorskie
Wielkopolskie
Dolnoslaskie
Slaskie
Mazowieckie
Swietokrzyskie

ROMANIA
Nord-Est
Sud-Est
Sud
Sud-Vest
Vest
Nord-Vest
Centru
Bucuresti

SLOVAKIA
Bratislavsky
Zapadne Slovensko
Streedne Slovensko
Vychodne Slovensko

SLOVENIA
Pomurska
Podravska
Koroska
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 16th of October and the 17th of November 2002, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2002.3 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the common request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-Generals Agriculture and Research.

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	22-Oct – 3-Nov	8,487
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	21-Oct – 8-Nov	663
Czech Republic	STEM MARK	1066	29-Oct – 17-Nov	10,229
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1006	23-Oct – 5-Nov	1,446
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1015	20-Oct – 7-Nov	10,198
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1005	24-Oct – 10-Nov	2,439
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1020	29-Oct – 8-Nov	3,701
Malta	MISCO	500	25-Oct – 15-Nov	379
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	26-Oct – 17-Nov	38,666
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1035	23-Oct – 11-Nov	22,546
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1099	22-Oct – 10-Nov	5,391
Slovenia	CATI CENTER	1001	16-Oct – 12-Nov	1,986
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	25-Oct – 10-Nov	56,473
Total number of interviews		12247		162,790

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/. 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	49 %
(2) Women	51 %

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	25 %
(4) Aged 55+	24 %

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	8 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self -empl oyed 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	8 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	4 %

Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	17 %
(16) Student	11 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	10 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	21 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

(1)	**Self employed** = 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)	**Managers** = 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)	**Other white collars** = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but traveling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	6 %
(4)	**Manual Workers** = 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	16 %
(5)	**House persons** = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	17 %
(6)	**Unemployed** = Unemployed + temporarily not working	10 %
(7)	**Retired** = Retired + unable to work through illness	21 %
(8)	**Still studying** = Student	11 %

In the tables, the category “Still studying” is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

C.4.5 Scientific knowledge scale

The scientific knowledge scale was formed on the basis of the following subject matter questions :

The centre of the Earth is very hot
The oxygen we breathe comes from plants
Radioactive milk can be made safe by boiling it
Electrons are smaller than atoms
The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future
It is the father’s genes that decide whether the baby is a boy or a girl
The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs
Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria
Lasers work by focusing sound waves
All radioactivity is man-made
Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals
The Sun goes around the Earth
It takes 1 month for the Earth to go around the Sun

Labels are : +, +/-, –. Respondents giving correct answers to 10-13 questions are labelled +, respondents giving correct answers to 5-10 are labelled +/-, and those who were only able to give 0-4 correct responses are labelled as –.

The breakdown of the three categories is as follows:

(1) +	26 %
(2) +/-	57 %
(3) –	17 %

C.4.6 Religious participation

The religious participation index is created on the basis of answers to the following question :

“Do you attend religious services other than weddings or funerals several times a week, once a week, a few times a year, once a year or less, or never?”

++ attends religious services once a week or several times a week
\+ attends religious services a few times a year, once a year or less
– never attends religious services

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) ++	35 %
(2) +	54 %
(3) –	11 %

C.4.7 Size of locality

On the basis of their own evaluation, respondents are grouped into the following groups according to the size of their settlement:

(1) rural area or village	40 %
(2) small or middle sized town	31 %
(3) large town	29 %