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EUROBAROMETER

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PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

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Identities and values in the accession and candidate countries

FULL REPORT

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

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

Introduction

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB), gathers information from the societies that are to become members of the European Union in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer. The CC-EB continuously tracks support for EU membership in each country, and records attitudes related to European issues.

This report covers the results of the wave of survey conducted in November-December 2003, 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 15 years and older in each candidate country. The sample size in Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys is at least 1000 people per country, except for Cyprus and Malta, in which the sample size is 500 respondents each. The achieved sample sizes of the 2003.5 wave are:

Bulgaria	1000	Latvia	1005	Slovakia	1000
Cyprus	500	Lithuania	1017	Slovenia	1003
Czech Rep	1000	Malta	500	Turkey	1000
Estonia	1000	Poland	1000		
Hungary	1015	Romania	1042	Total	12082

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

The figures shown in this report are weighted by sex, age, region, community size, education level and marital status. The figures given for the ten 2004 Member States (MS-2004) and the candidate countries (CC-3) separately and 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 exactly to 100%, but to a number very close to it (e.g., 99% or 101%). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add to more than 100%. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of one percentage point in comparison 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

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer surveys and the EB Applicant 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 Web site address is:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion

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Key findings

This Candidate Countries Eurobarometer measures public opinion in the 10 acceding countries and the 3 candidate countries on several issues related to personal, social and political values and orientations as well as various other issues.

12,082 people were interviewed face-to-face between November 20 and December 24, 2003.

The data reveals that:

– Citizens across Europe regard their family more important than their own health, friendships more than other relations, and money for the majority is more important than religion. People name family, health and work as their three most important values.

– Peace is the social-political value people find most important for themselves, followed by respect for human life, and human rights in the accession countries. Countries that will remain candidates after the May enlargement hold human rights the most important, – an area where these countries get regularly criticized by the Commission. There is an interesting difference between old members and the acceding countries; current European citizens find political values such as democracy, rule of law to be most characteristic for their country while people in the accession countries select broader social values, such as peace or religion that they think best represent their country.

– In the accession and candidate countries the European Union is a synonym for democracy, rule of law, and, most of all, human rights as the core values citizens perceive the EU to be standing for. The U.S. is seen about as much characterized by its commitment to democracy as the EU, but much less sensitive to human rights issues, and much less inclined to preserve peace. In the eyes of the acceding citizens, in this latter respect, the U.S. is much closer to the Arab world, than to the EU. At the same time, the U.S. is seen as the country that stands for individual freedom and facilitates self-fulfilment more than any other. In contrast, the EU is perceived having the differentiating characteristic of representing solidarity. The survey detected a much undifferentiated picture about the Arab world. The values of this region are seen being basically only religious and not sharing any other socio-political values that are usually used to characterise Western societies.

– When confronted with several value-related policy recommendations, accession citizens answered very similarly to the current citizens of the EU. Citizens across Europe agree that citizens should participate more in politics, that “criminals” should be punished more severely (and should not be treated with more understanding). Citizens say there should be more equality even at the expense of personal freedom, while at the same time they also believe that the State already intervenes too much in the life of the citizen. People in both parts of Europe agree that environment should have a priority over economic growth, and agree that free competition boosts economic growth. As mass immigration is less prevalent in the acceding group, the citizens are less likely to think that immigrants threaten their way of life and they neither believe that immigrants contribute to the country.

– Across Europe citizens claimed to be the most likely involved in some kind of voluntary, altruistic activity (helping, the poor, the elderly, etc.). “Hobby-

politics" is the least popular voluntary activity in all parts of Europe; however, as we saw above, citizens call for a more active popular involvement in politics. While current EU citizens are more likely to name membership and participation in clubs and associations as forms of social activity that they are likely to participate, people in the acceding countries are more likely to choose religious activities. In both parts of Europe people say they prefer personal involvement (giving up some of the spare time) over financial contribution in socially relevant voluntary activities.

– About 6 in ten citizens, all across Europe, say they "would be willing" to learn additional foreign languages. The main reasons are generally job-related in the accession countries, while travelling and personal satisfaction has a greater role in the current EU. A significant proportion of the respondents in the acceding and in the candidate countries say they would like to learn languages to be able to work abroad. Meeting people of foreign descent and understanding other cultures are relatively frequent motivations to remain open for learning a foreign language. Learning another foreign language just to speak a widely known language is less motivating in the current member states, where many has a mother tongue that is one of the major internationally used languages.

– When choosing about news items people are primarily interested in local, domestic issues, covered by the tabloid papers: lifestyles, music, sports. Interest in more "sophisticated" topics, such as national politics and economics, or arts and culture of own country are generally lower, but still more interesting than anything going beyond national borders.

– Finally, we attempted to map the "family-tree" of the European nations based on mutual affections expressed by how close the citizens feel to particular countries. Political regions of Europe have only a partial overlap with the map based on emotional attachment between citizens and countries. Citizens of some founding nations of the EU are attracted to very different "mental regions" of Europe, while some accession countries belong to "regions" of current EU members rather than to other accession countries. Historic bonds are still the strongest, manifested sometimes across political borders, such as the pairs of Cyprus and Greece, Italy and Malta, Estonia and Finland, as well as Austria and Hungary. We found self-evident, geographically intact regions, like the core countries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, (AUT, HUN, CZE, SVK), the Nordic countries (DEN, SWE, EST, FIN), and the Benelux countries (NED, BEL, LUX). But our results show that there are "regions" that work according to different logics. A good example is the "Latin" group of France and Romania, joined by Spain and Portugal – clearly connected by their language.

(2004 members are those countries that are to join the Union as of May 1, 2004 – also called as accession countries –, and CC-3 is the group that will remain candidates after the 2004 enlargement as well: Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey.)

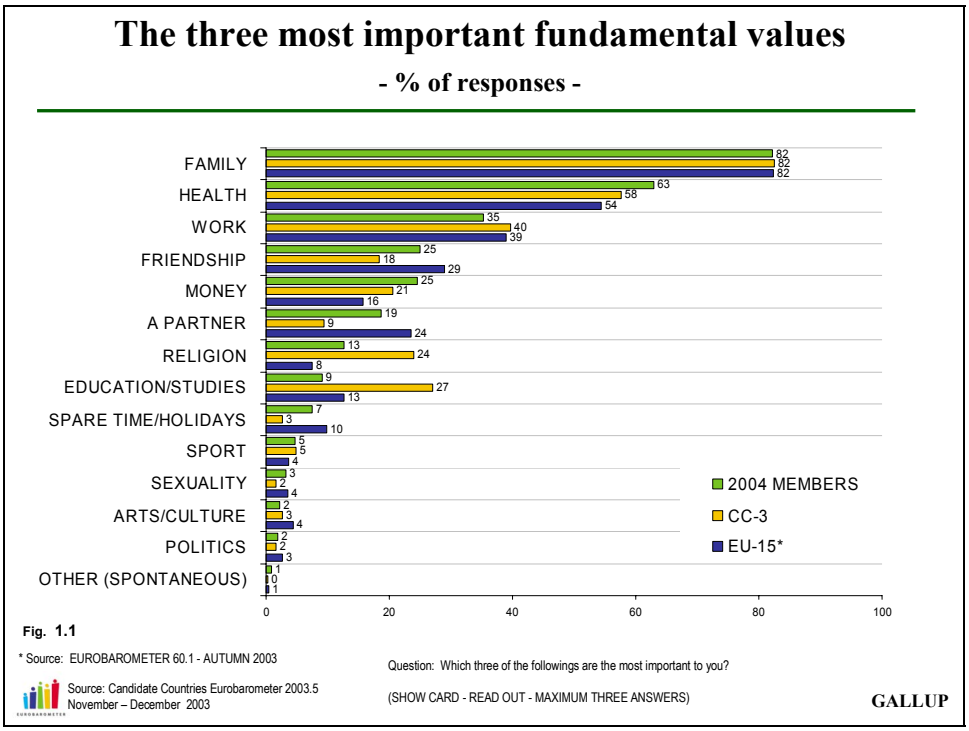
1. Personal and social and values

1.1 Fundamental personal values: family is more important than health

When asking citizens about their three most important terminal[1] values, the majority in both the ten acceding countries that will be member states in 2004 and CC-3[2] countries consider family to be the most important (82-82%), and they rank friendship and even money ahead of relationships.

Health is considered to be the second most important issue; 63% of the 2004 member states and 58% of the CC-3 countries mentioning it.

Following family and health, work is also among the most important issues for citizens but fewer 2004 member citizens than CC-33 citizens are of this opinion (35% in 2004 member countries and 40% in CC-3).



All other top three values are mentioned by no more than a quarter of the population. Citizens of 2004 member countries consider friendship (25%) and money (25%) to be among the three most important issues of life. However, these values are far less likely to be considered so important by CC-3 citizens (18% and 21% respectively). Instead, the population from the CC-3 countries considers education and studies (27%), as well as religion (24%) to be part of the three most important goals in life.

In 2004 member countries, only 9% of the population considers education and studies as important issues and only 13% of them declare the same in regards to religion. It is also worth mentioning that while almost one in five citizens from 2004 member countries responded that they consider their partner to be one of the most important issues in their life (19%), only 9% of the population from CC-3 countries said the same.

[1] referring to end states of existence or ultimate modes of living which have been idealized, as opposed to *instrumental* values, referring to modes of conduct and reflecting behavioral characteristics that are seen as socially desirable

[2] The data of CC-3 countries averages the figures from Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey.

All other issues are mentioned by less then one in ten citizens. Spare time/holidays, as well as sport is mentioned as one of the three most important life issues by only a few respondents: 7% of 2004 member countries, but only 3% of the CC-3 countries population emphasize the spare time/holiday as being among the three most important issues, and 5-5% of the 2004 member countries, as well as the CC-3 countries population is declaring so regarding the sport.

Less often mentioned as one of the three most important issues in life, in both 2004 member countries and CC-3 countries, is sexuality (3% and 2% respectively), arts/culture (2% and 3% respectively), and lastly politics (2-2%). (*FIGURE 1.1*)

Among the EU-15 countries, the first four most important life issues are similar to those recorded for 2004 member countries. The family is mentioned as an important issue with the highest frequency (82%), as was true among the citizens of 2004 member countries and CC-3 countries, both. In second place, health is considered an important issue by EU-15 citizens (54%), which represent many fewer citizens than among the 2004 member countries, and slightly fewer than citizens from CC-3 countries. In third place, 39% of the EU-15 population responded that work is the most important issue, followed by friendship in fourth place (29%) and one's partner coming in fifth (24%).

Money is considered to be somewhat less important in the EU-15 than in the acceding countries or those states that will remain candidates after the enlargement of 2004 May. Current EU citizens hold spare time and holidays as well as partnerships more important that those who are set to join the EU.

The least important life issues for EU-15 citizens are the same as recorded for 2004 member countries and CC-3 countries: politics (3%), arts, culture, sexuality and sport (4-4%).

The family, as one of the three most important life issue, is mentioned within the first place in each 2004 member and CC-3 country (mentioned with highest frequency in Cyprus (91%) and with lowest in Latvia (70%)), and the health follows it on the second place, in every country, too.

Regarding the issues mentioned in third place, there are some variations among countries. While religion is the third most important issue in Cyprus and Malta, friendship in Hungary and Slovenia, and one's partner in the Czech Republic, the majority of citizens from candidate countries mentioned work to be the third most important life issue (Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Polish, Slovakians, as well as the Bulgarians, Romanians and Turkish). (For more detailed data see *TABLE 1A*, pg.3.)

Splitting the answers by *demographic variables* we can emphasize, that

- managers consider in the highest frequency that *family* (88%) and one's *partner* (21%) are of the three most important issues,
- retired person's most important issues are *health* (74%) and *money* (31%),
- the self-employed most frequently mentioned *work* (59%),
- those who are still studying are most likely to say that the most important life issues are *friendship* (41%) and *education / studies* (43%),
- and for house persons *religion* (34%) is emphasized as one of the three most important values.

(For detailed data see *ANNEX TABLE 1.1b*).

Table 1.1 Top ranking fundamental values
(% of mentions of the most important life issues, by country)

Bulgaria	
THE FAMILY	82
HEALTH	73
WORK	35

Cyprus	
THE FAMILY	91
HEALTH	65
RELIGION	30

Czech Republic	
THE FAMILY	73
HEALTH	62
A PARTNER	33

Estonia	
THE FAMILY	72
HEALTH	59
WORK	44

Hungary	
THE FAMILY	88
HEALTH	67
FRIENDSHIP	34

Latvia	
THE FAMILY	70
HEALTH	63
WORK	44

Lithuania	
THE FAMILY	72
HEALTH	59
WORK	46

Malta	
THE FAMILY	88
HEALTH	55
RELIGION	32

Poland	
THE FAMILY	85
HEALTH	61
WORK	39

Romania	
THE FAMILY	82
HEALTH	61
WORK	36

Slovakia	
THE FAMILY	82
HEALTH	74
WORK	31

Slovenia	
THE FAMILY	77
HEALTH	61
FRIENDSHIP	37

Turkey	
THE FAMILY	83
HEALTH	54
WORK	42

1.2 Socio-political values

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer was interested in those three values which are the most personally important for respondents, but also in which three values the citizens think best represent their countries, the European Union, the United States and the Arab World. It should be emphasized that these rankings reflect what the candidate countries' citizens *think* about these territories' and countries' values, and do not represent the opinions of those concerned in question.

1.2a Peace is the most important socio-political value in the acceding group

In 2004 member countries the most important personal value for citizens is peace (56%), but in CC-3 countries is human rights is about as important as peace (50%). Considering human rights in view of 2004 member countries citizens, this value is mentioned only in third place (42%), while peace is mentioned in second place by CC-3 countries (49%).(*FIGURE 1B*)

Respect for human life is mentioned second-most frequently by the 2004 member countries population, and third by the CC-3 population (48%, respective 46%) as one of the most three important personal values.

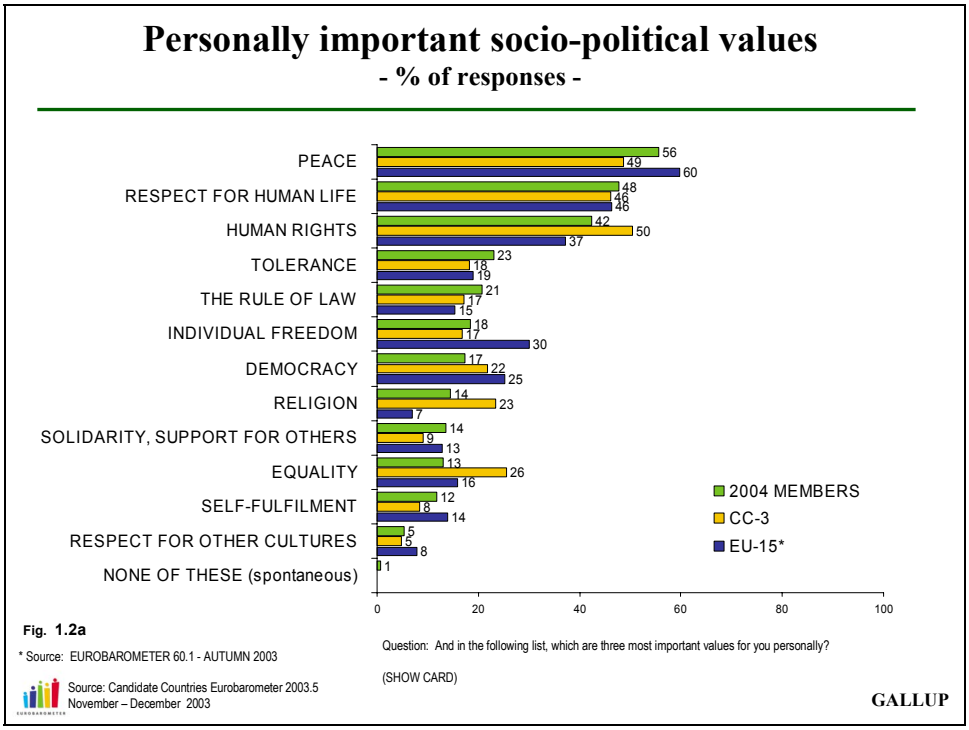


Fig. 1.2a

* Source: EUROBAROMETER 60.1 - AUTUMN 2003

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.5
November – December 2003

In fourth place, the 2004 member countries' citizens mentioned tolerance as an important personal value (23%). Equality is considered to be fourth in important among the CC-3 population (26%). There is only a 5 percentage point difference between the MS-2004 and CC-3 countries (18% in CC-3) in the mentioning of tolerance. However, in regards to equality, there is a 13 percentage point gap: only 13% of 2004 member countries mentioned this value as an important one.

Within the 2004 member countries ranking of important values, 'rule of law' (21%) is followed by individual freedom (18%) and democracy (17%). Fewer citizens considered religion to be most important (14%), solidarity (14%), and equality (13%), as well as the self-fulfilment (12%). The citizens from 2004 member countries mentioned with lowest frequency that respect for other cultures is an important value for them (5%).

In the CC-3 countries religion and democracy are mentioned as most important values by 23% and 22% respectively, representing fifth and sixth places. The rule of law and individual freedom is mentioned by 17-17% of them (following tolerance with 18%). All other values are mentioned by less than 10% of citizens: 9% of them consider solidarity to be most important and 8% self-fulfilment. As in MS-2004 countries, respect for other cultures is mentioned least by CC-3 countries citizens (5%).

With the same order as among the 2004 member states, the EU-15 countries' citizens mentioned within the top three places peace (60%), respect for human life (46%), the human rights (37%). There are two values for which there are rather considerable differences between the EU-15 and both the 2004 member states and CC-3 countries: individual freedom and religion. While in EU-15 countries 30% of the citizens consider individual freedom as an important personal value, only 18% from 2004 member states and 17% from CC-3 countries population responded in this way. On the other hand, while only 7% of the EU-15 countries' population mentioned religion in this context, 14% from 2004 member states and moreover, 23% from CC-3 countries consider that religion is an important personal value. However, similarly to 2004 member states and CC-3 countries, the citizens from EU-15 countries least often responded that respect for other cultures is a most important personal value (8%).

In both 2004 member countries and CC-3 countries the first three responses are peace, human rights and the respect for human life (except Slovakia, where the rule of law is mentioned on the third place as important value).

In first place, in 8 of 13 countries, citizens consider peace to be the most important personal value (the highest response rate for peace is found in Hungary, 72%, and the lowest in Romania and the Czech Republic, 58%). Human rights are mentioned in first place by Lithuanians (56%), by Cypriots (54%), as well as by Turkish (52%), and respect for human life is first on the list for Polish (55%) and Estonians (51%).

We find human rights in second place on the list of most important personal values among seven of the CC-13 countries (The Czech Republic, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, and also in Bulgaria, Romania), peace in 4 of 13 countries (Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland), and respect for human life in the remaining 2 countries (in Hungary, as well as in Turkey).

Peace is found in third place only in Turkey. In the majority of the 13 countries, respect for human life is considered to be one of the most important values, mentioned with the third highest frequency in 8 of 13 candidate countries. Human rights are also considered an important value in 3 of 13 countries (Estonia, Hungary and Poland), and the rule of law in Slovakia.

(For more detailed data see *TABLE 1.2a*)

Table 1.2a The three most important socio-political values, personally
(% mention among top three values, by country)

Bulgaria	
PEACE	61
THE RULE OF LAW	51
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	47

Cyprus	
HUMAN RIGHTS	54
PEACE	54
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	45

Czech Republic	
PEACE	58
HUMAN RIGHTS	39
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	32

Estonia	
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	51
PEACE	51
HUMAN RIGHTS	36

Hungary	
PEACE	72
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	52
HUMAN RIGHTS	36

Latvia	
PEACE	60
HUMAN RIGHTS	54
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	49

Lithuania	
HUMAN RIGHTS	56
PEACE	49
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	39

Malta	
PEACE	69
HUMAN RIGHTS	55
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	38

Poland	
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	55
PEACE	50
HUMAN RIGHTS	43

Romania	
PEACE	58
HUMAN RIGHTS	48
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	37

Slovakia	
PEACE	61
HUMAN RIGHTS	43
THE RULE OF LAW	26

Slovenia	
PEACE	67
HUMAN RIGHTS	47
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	36

Turkey	
HUMAN RIGHTS	52
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	49
PEACE	44

Analysing the answers by demographic factors, we emphasize that persons with different socio-demographic characteristics provided different responses for those values which they considered to be among the three most important ones:

- persons older than 55 years, as well as those who are retired, mentioned with highest frequency that peace is one of the three most important values for them personally (61-61%),
- the self-employed consider, with highest frequency, that respect for human life (52%), equality (27%) and democracy (26%) are important values,
- for manual workers, human rights are one of the most important values (55%),
- for those who finished their education at 16-19 years of age, the rule of law is one of the most important values (23%); but for those who still are studying, individual freedom represent this level of importance (28%),
- the other white collar workers consider tolerance (30%) and solidarity (16%) as important values,
- managers respond with the highest rate that self-fulfilment (21%) is an important value,
- and to house persons religion (28%) is of significant importance.

Nevertheless there are only a few persons who consider *respect for other cultures* to be one of the most important values. When dividing data by demographic variables it is important to emphasize that the youngest generation (persons 15-24 years old) and students are most likely to believe that *respect for other cultures* is a most important value (7-7%).
(See *ANNEX TABLE 1.2b*)

1.2b Democracy has a smaller weight in the acceding group when characterising own country

We have asked our respondents to tell which three values of the above listed ones best represent their country. We find that current member states are more likely to associate their country with liberal and democratic political values (rule of law, democracy, human rights), while citizens in the acceding countries are more likely to attribute social values such as peace or religion to their own country.

From another angle, comparing the values that citizens think best represent their countries to their most important personal values, it is worth noting that (except for the first ranked value of peace) these two inquiries provide very different results.

Less than half of citizens in MS-2004 consider that peace is one of the three most important values best representing their country: 42% of 2004 member countries and 37% of the CC-3 countries population. In second place, the 2004 member countries' citizens consider that religion is the value best representative to their country (30%), followed by democracy in third place (26%) and human rights in fourth (20%).

Looking at the CC-3 data we find a rather different picture of value-ranking. Following peace in first place, the second most often mentioned value representing their country is democracy (30%), human rights comes in third (29%) and religion only in the fourth place (25%).

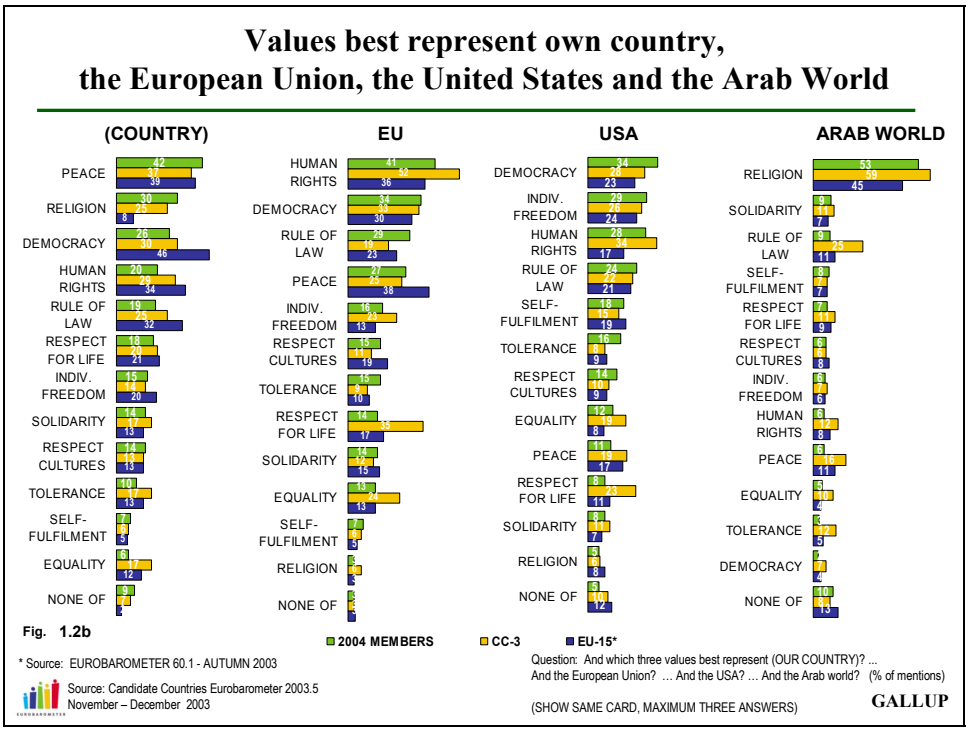
Humans rights, as the fourth most often mentioned value, is found in third place among MS-2004, respective in CC-3 countries, will be also emphasized when compared to the values the citizens think best represent the European Union and the USA**.** In highest number the citizens from 2004 member countries consider the human rights as one of the most representative value for European Union (41%), as well as in third highest number they say so for the United States (28%). At the same time, looking at the data we find in CC-3 countries, the citizens consider the human rights in highest number as best representative value for European Union, and for United States, too (52%, respective 34%).The human rights are also among the three most important *personal values*, in both 2004 member and CC-3 countries (moreover being on the first place in CC-3).

The rule of law, being the fifth most representative of their country in the 2004 member citizen's opinion (19%), is mentioned in the same proportion as religion by the CC-3 countries population (25%).

It should be noticed that among the important *personal values*, democracy is situated only in seventh place among the 2004 member countries, and in sixth place in CC-3 countries. Among personal values, religion is also mentioned by many fewer citizens as one of the most important (comparing to the values that best represent the country), only in eighth place in 2004 member countries and in fifth place in CC-3 countries. The citizens from both MS-2004 and CC-3 countries think democracy and religion are more likely to best represent their country than themselves.

In regards to all other values, less than one in five citizens among the 2004 members think that equality (6%), self-fulfilment (7%) and tolerance (10%) best represent their countries, and less than one in five among the CC-3 countries believe self-fulfilment (6%), respect for other cultures (13%) and individual freedom (14%) represent their states. Nine percent of the 2004 member countries and 7% of the CC-3 countries population responded that none of the values represented on the card best represent their country. (See *FIGURE1.C*)

Comparing what the EU-15 citizens think about values best representing their countries to the 2004 member countries opinions, we notice a slightly different picture. In highest number, the EU-15 population responded that democracy is the best representing value for their country (46%), and peace follows just behind with the second highest response rate (39%), as well as human rights which come in third place (34%). Religion, which is mentioned in second place by the 2004 member and CC-3 countries, is considered by only 8% of the EU-15 population as a value best representative of their county. In fewest numbers, self-fulfilment (5%) and equality (12%) are mentioned as representative values, but there are only 13% of the EU-15 citizens who have chosen in lower percentage the values of tolerance, solidarity and respect for other cultures (13-13%), as being best representative of their countries.



Looking at the individual countries, it is important to see what values citizens from each country believe best represents their own country. There is not much variation within the top three values; although we did find some values mentioned only within one or two countries as values that best represent them.

Peace is mentioned among the top three values by each of the 13 countries citizens and nine of CC-13 list this in first place (with highest frequency in Bulgaria 60% and with lowest in Slovakia 43%). We also find that *democracy* is mentioned in first place as the value best representative of Cyprus (60%) and Turkey (33%), but also *religion* is mentioned with highest rate by Maltese (48%) and Polish (44%), as one of the values best representative of their country.

Democracy is mentioned second by six countries citizens (The Czech, Estonians, Hungarians, Latvians, Lithuanians, and Slovenians), while *religion* takes second place among three countries' citizens (Cypriots, Romanians and Slovakians). *Peace* is listed second by both Poland and Malta. The Bulgarians consider the *rule of law* to be the second-best representative value of their country, and the Turkish listed *human rights* as the second most representative country value.

Those values mentioned with the third highest frequency are: *peace* (in opinion of Cypriots and Turkish), *democracy* (Maltese, Polish, Romanians and Slovakians), *human rights* (Bulgarians, Estonians and Latvians), *the rule of law* (Czech, Hungarians and Slovenians), and *the respect for other cultures* (Lithuanians). For more detailed data see *TABLE 1.2b.*

Table 1.2b Three most important socio-political values representing the country
(% of mentions among top three values, by country)

Bulgaria	
PEACE	60
THE RULE OF LAW	30
HUMAN RIGHTS	29

Cyprus	
DEMOCRACY	60
RELIGION	35
PEACE	34

Czech Republic	
PEACE	49
DEMOCRACY	46
THE RULE OF LAW	29

Estonia	
PEACE	53
DEMOCRACY	23
HUMAN RIGHTS	22

Hungary	
PEACE	57
DEMOCRACY	30
THE RULE OF LAW	28

Latvia	
PEACE	57
DEMOCRACY	29
HUMAN RIGHTS	24

Lithuania	
PEACE	48
DEMOCRACY	31
RESPECT FOR OTHER CULTURES	27

Malta	
RELIGION	48
PEACE	47
DEMOCRACY	38

Poland	
RELIGION	44
PEACE	34
DEMOCRACY	19

Romania	
PEACE	45
RELIGION	32
DEMOCRACY	26

Slovakia	
PEACE	43
RELIGION	32
DEMOCRACY	19

Slovenia	
PEACE	55
DEMOCRACY	31
THE RULE OF LAW	31

Turkey	
DEMOCRACY	33
HUMAN RIGHTS	32
PEACE	30

Splitting the top three values that best represent the candidate countries (peace, democracy and religion) by demographic variables, we can summarize that those who are retired or at least 55 years old believe that peace is the best representative value of their country (48-48%). Democracy is considered to be the best representing value of the country most often by students (36%). Finally, those who are retired or at least 55 years old are the most likely to believe that religion is most representative of their country (32-32%). The self-employed mentioned, in highest number, that none of these values best represent their country (11%). (For detailed data see also *ANNEX TABLE 1.3b*)

1.2c The European Union is a synonym for liberal democracy in the acceding region

The citizens of 2004 member and CC-3 countries were asked to select the three values that they think best represent the European Union. They chose the liberal political values as those most characteristic to the EU: human rights, rule of law, and democracy. (refer back to *FIGURE1.3*)

While less than half of the 2004 member countries population mentioned the human rights as one of the values they think best represent the European Union (41%), in CC-3 countries more citizens mentioned so (52%).

Democracy is thought to best represent the European Union by 34% of the 2004 member countries population, ranking this value in second place among this group. Among CC-3 countries however, a 33% response of democracy falls into third place behind respect for human life (35%), which came in with the second highest response rate among CC-3 countries.

Among 2004 member countries, the rule of law is mentioned within the third highest rate as the value best representing the European Union (29%), followed by the peace in fourth place (27%), and by individual freedom in fifth, with ten percent less selecting this value (16%). The values mentioned least frequently by the 2004 member countries' citizens were religion (3%), self-fulfilment (7%) and equality (13%).

In CC-3 countries the population ranked the values they think best represent the European Union slightly differently than the 2004 members. Coming in fourth place, a quarter of CC-3 citizens mentioned that peace is a value best representing the European Union (25%), followed by equality in fifth place (24%), and individual freedom in sixth (23%). At the bottom of the ranking list, CC-3 countries' citizens consider tolerance (9%), and religion and self-fulfilment to be least likely representative of the European Union (6-6%).

There are also 3-3% of citizens form both MS-2004 and CC-3 region countries who think that none of these values shown on the card best represent the European Union.

Comparing what the European Union citizens think about values that best represent the European Union to the 2004 member citizens and CC-3 citizen's views, we find some large variations in opinion. Peace is mentioned only with the fourth highest frequency by both 2004 member countries and CC-3 countries' citizens as a value that best represents the European Union. Yet, the European Union citizens themselves consider this value to be most representative of the European Union (38%). In second place, human rights are mentioned by EU-15 population as a representative value for the European Union (36%), but it is considered so in much lower number, than in 2004 member (41%) or moreover in CC-3 countries (52%). We can say the same about the democracy: mentioned in third highest frequency by EU-15 population (30%), this response is slightly less common among 2004 member and CC-3 countries. The rule of law, as a value best representative for European Union, is mentioned by less than a quarter of EU-15 citizens (23%), putting it in fourth place among other values. The European Union citizens are least likely to consider religion (3%), self-fulfilment (5%), and tolerance (10%) as values which best represent the European Union.

Looking at individual countries, we find that *human rights* are thought to be one of the three values best representative of the European Union in each of the thirteen 2004 member and candidate countries. In 11 of 13 countries human rights is mentioned in first place, with the highest rate in Cyprus (57%) and with lowest in Poland and Slovenia (37-37%). *Democracy,* as a value best representative of the European Union, is mentioned in first place only in Slovakia (38%), and the *rule of law* in Bulgaria (51%) takes this place.

Mentioned with the second highest frequency, the citizens of five countries say the European Union is best represented by *democracy* (Czech Republic, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, and Romania); *peace* is though to be an important value for the European Union by Cypriots, Hungarians, Latvians and Slovenians; *human rights* by Bulgarians and Slovakians; and finally, the *rule of law* by Estonians and *respect for human life* by Turkish.

In third place we find nearly the same group of values as those thought to be one of the three that best representing the European Union by the EU member citizens. *Democracy* is mentioned with the third highest rate in a majority of the countries (Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia as well as in Bulgaria), and *peace* is also mentioned in five countries (the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia and Romania). The Polish think the *rule of law* is one of the values best representing the European Union, and the Turkish feel this way about *equality*. (For more detailed data see *TABLE 1.4*)

Table 1.2c Values best represent the European Union
(% of mentions among top three values, by country)

Bulgaria	
THE RULE OF LAW	51
HUMAN RIGHTS	46
DEMOCRACY	37

Cyprus	
HUMAN RIGHTS	57
PEACE	42
DEMOCRACY	26

Czech Republic	
HUMAN RIGHTS	43
DEMOCRACY	40
PEACE	34

Estonia	
HUMAN RIGHTS	44
THE RULE OF LAW	34
DEMOCRACY	28

Hungary	
HUMAN RIGHTS	48
PEACE	39
DEMOCRACY	37

Latvia	
HUMAN RIGHTS	44
PEACE	35
DEMOCRACY	30

Lithuania	
HUMAN RIGHTS	53
DEMOCRACY	46
PEACE	32

Malta	
HUMAN RIGHTS	47
DEMOCRACY	33
PEACE	30

Poland	
HUMAN RIGHTS	37
DEMOCRACY	31
THE RULE OF LAW	29

Romania	
HUMAN RIGHTS	50
DEMOCRACY	36
PEACE	27

Slovakia	
DEMOCRACY	38
HUMAN RIGHTS	37
PEACE	28

Slovenia	
HUMAN RIGHTS	37
PEACE	36
DEMOCRACY	36

Turkey	
HUMAN RIGHTS	54
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	42
EQUALITY	31

In candidate countries it is mostly managers who feel that human rights are one of the three values best representing the European Union (54%), managers are also likely to mention democracy as an important EU value (43%). Peace is mentioned in a high rate by the unemployed (32%). On average, very few citizens responded that none of the values to chose from best represent the European Union, yet those who do respond in this way are most represented by other white collar workers and the self-employed (5-5%). For more detailed data on socio-demographic breakdowns, please see also *ANNEX TABLE 1.4b.*

1.2d Individual freedom is the main differentiator between the EU and the U.S.

Looking at the values the 2004 member countries think best represent the US, democracy is mentioned in first place (34%), followed by individual freedom in second place (29%), and human rights in third (28%). There is also a quarter of the 2004 member citizens who consider the rule of law as one of the values best representing the United States (24%), which falls into fourth place.

While the 2004 member countries think democracy is the best representative value for the US, the CC-3 countries' citizens consider, in highest number, human rights as the best representative value of the United States (34%), followed by democracy in second place (28%), and by individual freedom in third (26%). In fourth place, respect for human life is mentioned by the CC-3 citizens as a value representative for United States (23%), followed by the rule of law on the fifth place (22%).

It is worth to be mentioned, the citizens think in fewer number the peace is the value best representing the United States (11% from 2004 member and 19% from CC-3 countries), as comparing to the percentages of those who think that the peace is best representing either their country (42% from 2004 member and 37% from CC-3 countries), or the European Union (27% from 2004 member and 25% from CC-3 countries).

5% percent of 2004 member countries and 10% of CC-3 countries population answered that none of the values to choose from best represent the United States.

The EU-15 citizens consider, in highest number, individual freedom (24%) as one of the three values best representing the United States. This is followed closely by democracy in second place (23%) and by the rule of law in third (21%). These percentages, representing the first three places, are not as high as those numbers from first three values best representing the EU-15 citizen's countries or the European Union. Self-fulfilment, not commonly selected as representative of one's country or the European Union by the EU-15 citizens is mentioned with fourth highest percentage as being representative for the United States (19%). The EU-15 population considers solidarity (7%), religion (8%), and equality (8%) as values least likely representing the United States.

Looking at individual countries' data, there is a salient value mentioned in Cyprus: the Cypriots mentioned with highest rate that none of the values presented on the card represent the United States (24%). There is no other country of the 13 where the citizens had this response in such great number.

In most of the candidate countries, *democracy*, as one of the three values best representing the United States, is mentioned in highest frequency. This is true in seven of CC-13 countries (with highest mention in Lithuania 42% and with lowest in Slovenia 26%). *Human rights*, as the value best representing the United States, is mentioned in first place only among three of the CC-13 countries (Hungary 38%, Romania 39% and Turkey 32%), and the *rule of law* in another three (Bulgaria 39%, Latvia 33% and Cyprus 23%).

With second highest rate, *democracy* is mentioned as the value best representing the United States in four countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia and Romania), and *human rights* in three of the countries (Estonia, Lithuania and Malta). *Individual freedom* is mentioned with second highest rate in most of the

countries: six of CC-13 countries feel this way (the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Cyprus).

In third place, only Romanians think that *peace* is one of the values best representing the United States. In the majority of the countries we find that *human rights* is thought to best represent the United States (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Poland and Cyprus). Three countries (Estonia, Hungary and Malta), respond in third highest frequency that *individual freedom* represents the US, while the *rule of law* is the response of another two (Lithuania and Slovenia). *Self-fulfilment* and *respect for human life* are selected by 1 country each (in Slovakia and Turkey, respectively).
For detailed data see also *TABLE 1E*.

Table 1.2d Values best represent the USA
(% of mentions among top three values, by country)

Bulgaria	
THE RULE OF LAW	39
DEMOCRACY	35
HUMAN RIGHTS	29

Cyprus	
NONE OF THESE	24
THE RULE OF LAW	23
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	21

Czech Republic	
DEMOCRACY	38
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	33
HUMAN RIGHTS	28

Estonia	
DEMOCRACY	32
HUMAN RIGHTS	31
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	27

Hungary	
HUMAN RIGHTS	38
DEMOCRACY	35
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	30

Latvia	
THE RULE OF LAW	33
DEMOCRACY	32
HUMAN RIGHTS	30

Lithuania	
DEMOCRACY	42
HUMAN RIGHTS	40
THE RULE OF LAW	29

Malta	
DEMOCRACY	32
HUMAN RIGHTS	28
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	28

Poland	
DEMOCRACY	32
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	29
HUMAN RIGHTS	27

Romania	
HUMAN RIGHTS	39
DEMOCRACY	36
PEACE	22

Slovakia	
DEMOCRACY	39
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	26
SELF-FULFILMENT	22

Slovenia	
DEMOCRACY	26
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	20
THE RULE OF LAW	20

Turkey	
HUMAN RIGHTS	32
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM	29
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	27

Splitting the data by demography, we should notice that democracy and individual freedom are mentioned with highest frequency by managers (38%, respective 41%), as one of the three values best representing the US. Human rights are thought to best represent the United States mostly by the other white collar workers (37%). However, peace is most often a response of a house person (21%). The self-employed said, in highest number, that none of these values best represent the United States (13%).

1.2e A rather one-sided view of a religious Arab world has been recorded

In the opinion of both the 2004 member and CC-3 countries, here is one salient value representing the Arab World: religion. More than half of the citizens, 53% of the 2004 member countries' population and 59% of the CC-3 countries' population responded that religion is one of the three values best representing the Arab World. (*FIGURE 1.3*)

Besides this dominant value, very few people were able to name any other socio-political values that represent the otherwise quite diverse Arab world. This indicates a low level of information citizens have about a significant culture in their immediate south-eastern neighbourhood. In the 2004 member countries, 10% of the citizens believed that none of the values presented on card best represented the Arab World; this response was received in the second highest percentage.

All other values are mentioned by at most one in ten persons in 2004 member countries and by at most a quarter from CC-3 countries population, with Turkey being in that group. Not considering this relatively high 'none of the above' response, among the other values, solidarity and the rule of law are thought to be best representative values of the Arab World (second and third place of 2004 member citizens, with 9% each). Less likely representative values are democracy (2%), tolerance (3%) and equality (5%).

With the second highest frequency, the CC-3 countries citizens mentioned the rule of law as best representative value for the Arab World (25%), followed by peace (16%) in third place. With lowest frequencies, 6% of the citizens from CC-3 countries consider respect for other cultures to be the best representative values for the Arab World, and 7-7% feel this way about the values of democracy, self-fulfilment and individual freedom. Of the CC-3 countries citizens, 8% responded that, in their opinion, none of the values best represent the Arab World.

In terms of opinions regarding which values best represent the Arab World, there is not much difference between the EU-15, 2004 members, or CC-3 countries' opinions. As well as in the other territories, the EU-15 citizens mentioned religion as being the best representative value for the Arab World (45%), although this rate is lower than measured among 2004 member and CC-3 countries citizens. As in 2004 member countries, the second highest response by EU-15 countries' population is that none of the values from the list best represent the Arab World in their view (13%). Eleven percent of EU-15 citizens consider the rule of law and peace as values best representing the Arab World. All other values are mentioned by less than one in ten citizens from EU-15 countries, with lowest rate responses being democracy (4%), equality (4%) and tolerance (5%) as values best representing the Arab World.

Looking at the individual countries data, we conclude that each of the CC-13 countries responded most frequently that *religion* is one of the three values best representing the Arab World (with highest response by Turkish 70% and with lowest by Romanians 33%).

Slovakians and Slovenians show the second highest response to be that *None of these* values best represent the Arab World. The same is true among the Cypriots, Czech, Lithuanians and Polish (responding 'none of the above' with the third highest rate in these countries).

Ignoring the "none of these" answers from the top 3 response analysis, we find that *rule of law* is considered by most candidate countries citizens as one of the values best represent the Arab World; 6 of 13 countries responded thus (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Turkey). *Solidarity* is considered to be a best representative value for the Arab World by the Czech, Estonians and

Lithuanians (responding with the second highest rate in these countries), as well as *self-fulfilment* by Hungarians and Slovakians, and *respect for human life* by Maltese and Slovenians.

In third place we find nearly the same values, only some new responses appear. *Peace,* as one of the three values best representing the Arab World, is mentioned in 4 of 13 countries with the third highest frequency (Cyprus, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey). *Respect for human life* as a best representative value for Arab World is mentioned by Hungarians, Lithuanians and Slovakians*; solidarity* by Bulgarians and Polish; *respect for other cultures* by the Czech and Polish*; the rule of law* by Estonians; and finally *self-fulfilment* by the Latvians, with the third highest frequency. (*TABLE 1.6*)

Table 1.2e Values best represent the Arab World
(% of mentions among top three values, by country)

Bulgaria	
RELIGION	52
THE RULE OF LAW	20
SOLIDARITY, SUPPORT FOR OTHERS	15

Cyprus	
RELIGION	55
THE RULE OF LAW	22
NONE OF THESE / PEACE	13

Czech Republic	
RELIGION	56
SOLIDARITY, SUPPORT FOR OTHERS	13
NONE OF THESE / RESPECT FOR OTHER CULTURES	9

Estonia	
RELIGION	58
SOLIDARITY, SUPPORT FOR OTHERS	15
THE RULE OF LAW	7

Hungary	
RELIGION	63
SELF-FULFILMENT	13
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	12

Latvia	
RELIGION	64
THE RULE OF LAW	16
SELF-FULFILMENT	13

Lithuania	
RELIGION	55
SOLIDARITY, SUPPORT FOR OTHERS	14
NONE OF THESE	12

Malta	
RELIGION	37
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE	20
RESPECT FOR OTHER CULTURES	18

Poland	
RELIGION	50
THE RULE OF LAW	12
NONE OF THESE	11

Romania	
RELIGION	33
THE RULE OF LAW	12
PEACE	12

Slovakia	
RELIGION	49
NONE OF THESE	12
SELF-FULFILMENT	7

Slovenia	
RELIGION	47
NONE OF THESE	12
RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE / PEACE	11

Turkey	
RELIGION	70
THE RULE OF LAW	31
PEACE	19

When splitting data by demography, religion, as one of the three values best representing the Arab World, is a response most common of managers (68%), followed by the 15-24 years old generation (64%) and by citizens of large towns (63%). The retired are least likely to think select religion as a value representing the Arab World (44%).

The 15-24 years old generation is the group who responded most frequently that the rule of law is one of the values best representing the Arab World (25%), but peace is most frequently the response of house persons, those who finished their education within 15 years of age, and the self-employed (each of 12-12%).

The self-employed and other white collar workers believed with 12% that none of these values best represent the Arab World. For more socio-demographic data on this question see *ANNEX TABLE 1.6b*.

1.3 Perceived underlying cultural differences

As *FIGURE 1.3* below tells us, the U.S. is seen about as democratic as the EU, but much less sensitive to human rights issues, and not nearly as committed to preserving peace. In the latter respect, in the eyes of the acceding citizens, the U.S. is closer to the Arab world, than to the EU. At the same time, the U.S. is considered to be the country that stands for individual freedom and facilitating self-fulfilment more than any other. The EU is seen as representing solidarity the most.

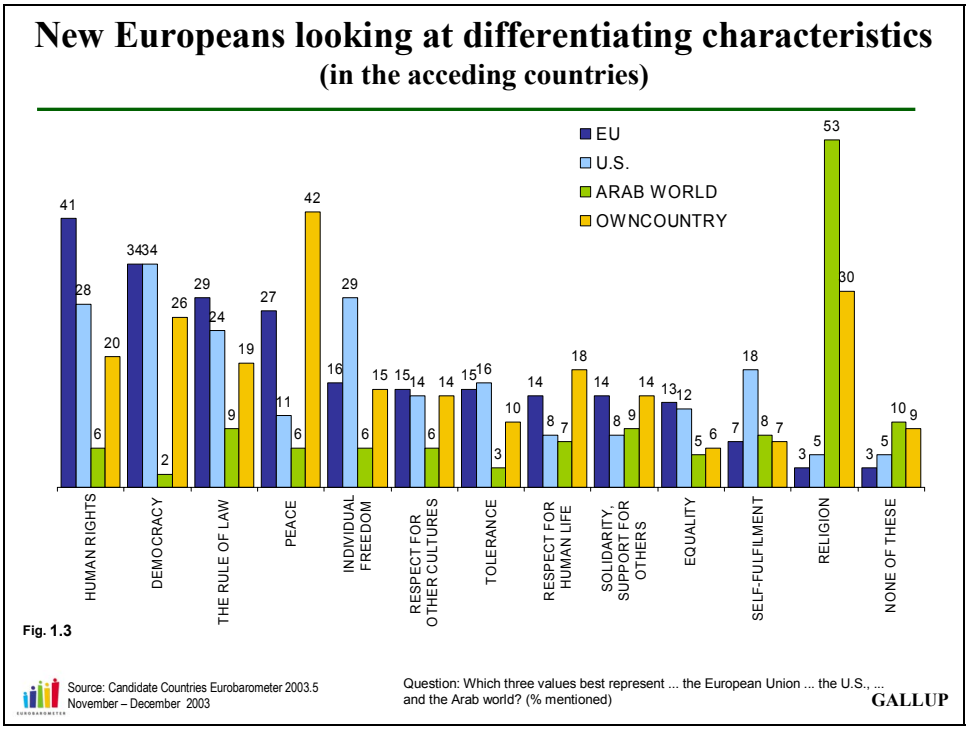


Fig. 1.3

In the acceding countries people think that peacefulness and respect for human life is more or much more characteristic to their own country than to any of the other countries / regions. (Of course this is only true in a relative sense as respondents could name only three values, and therefore their choice was limited. In this sense, these were the values that "won" this mental competition, and made the top three in highest proportions. This might indicate that these values are very strong, or, that other values are even weaker).

2. Social-political attitudes

This Eurobarometer asked the citizens for their opinion on some value-related social and political issues as well. The candidate countries' population was asked to tell to what extent they agree with

the following statements, (totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree and totally disagree), presented to them on a card:

- *The State intervenes too much in our lives*
- *We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual*
- *Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely.*
- *Criminals need help and understanding*
- *Citizens should participate more actively in politics in (OUR COUNTRY)*
- *Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)*
- *Immigrants are a threat to our way of life*
- *Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment*
- *Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth*
- *Free competition is the best guaranty for economic prosperity.*

More than eight in ten citizens from the 2004 member countries and from CC-3 countries agree to some degree (totally agree and tend to agree) with the statements *there is too much tolerance,* and *the criminals should be punished more severely* (85%, respective 82%). This latter item met with the least disagreement among citizens from 2004 member and CC-3 countries (12% from MS-2004 and 13% from CC-3 countries population). (*FIGURE 2a.*)

Second most commonly, 74-74% of both 2004 members and CC-3 countries' citizens, say they totally agree or tend to agree that *citizens should participate more actively in politics* in their country. Nineteen percent of 2004 member countries and 17% of CC-3 citizens responded that they totally disagree and tend to disagree with the statement.

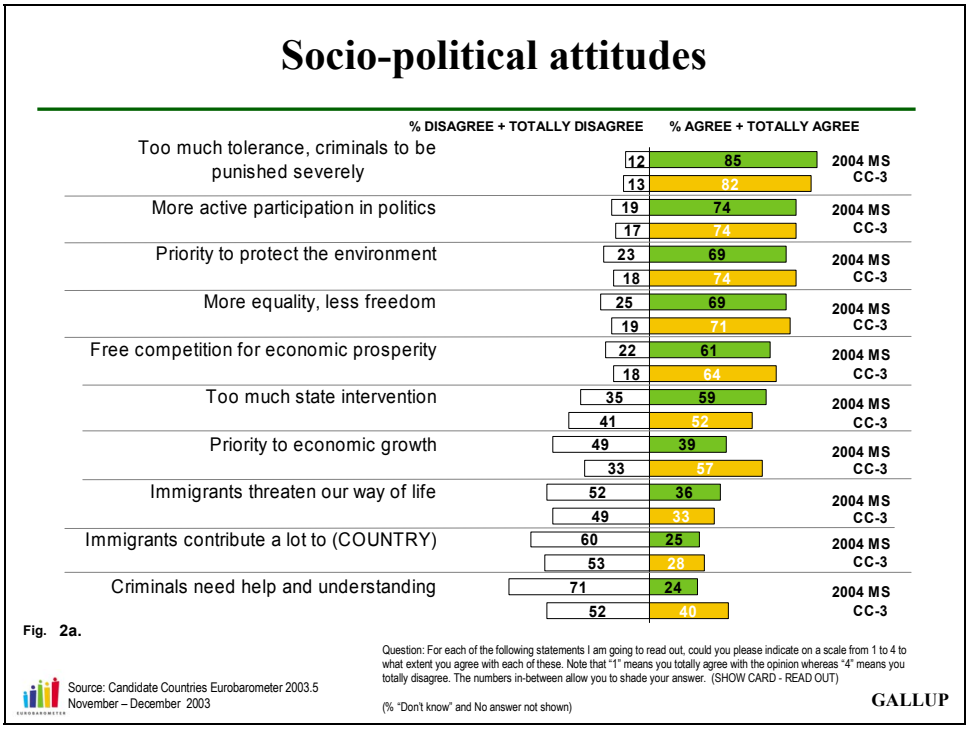


Fig. 2a.

The statement "*Protecting the environment should be a priority for the (citizens') country even if it affects the economic growth*", is agreed with by 69% of 2004 member countries citizens and 74% of CC-3 countries citizens. The statement "*we need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual*" is also agreed with by 69% of the 2004 member countries' population and by 71% of CC-3 countries' population. Looking at the disagreement rates with these statements, 23%

of the 2004 members and 18% of CC-3 citizens disagree to some extent with the importance of protecting environment when affecting economic growth, while 25% of the 2004 members and 19% of CC-3 countries disagree with the desire for more equality and justice when faced with constraining individual freedoms.

In 2004 member countries 61% of citizens agree to some extent that *free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity* (22% disagree to some extent), and 64% of the CC-3 population agrees as well (yet less, 18%, disagree to some extent). Thirty nine percent of the citizens from 2004 member states, but more than half of the CC-3 countries' citizens agree to some extent (57%) that *economic growth must be a priority for their country, even if it affects the environment.* Nearly half of the 2004 member states population disagrees to some extent with this statement (49%), but only a third of the population from CC-3 disagrees with it (33%). We have asked these two items on split-ballot, in other words, half of the respondent answered the question that put economy over environment, and the other half answered the other item, where the sequence was reversed. Acceding citizens were consequent in their choice and they chose environment over economic prosperity in both comparisons. Candidate citizens, however, agreed both contradicting statements almost equally, which indicates an overall affirmative attitude of the respondents from those three countries – whatever they are presented with, they are likely agree with it.

There is one more statement with which more than half of the 2004 member's population agrees to some extent: *the State intervenes too much in our life* (59%), and this issue is also agreed with, to a lesser extent, by 52% of CC-3 population. Thirty five percent of 2004 member countries' citizens and 41% of CC-3 countries' citizens answered that they disagree to some extent with the statement.

Statements regarding immigrants, holding either positive or negative connotation, are situated in the last three places within the agreement-ranking. Thirty six percent of the 2004 member state's citizens and 33% of the CC-3 countries' citizens agree to some extent with the statement *immigrants are a threat to our way of life,* and around a half of the citizens in both 2004 member and CC-3 countries disagree with this statement (52%, respective 49%).

Only a quarter of 2004 member countries citizens (25%) and 28% of CC-3 countries citizens agree with the statement: *Immigrants contribute a lot to (citizens') country.* However, 60% of 2004 member states and 53% of the CC-3 state's population disagree to some extent with this issue. This 53% disagreement rate represents the highest disagreement rate among the CC-3 countries' ranking.

Showing even less agreement among 2004 member countries, only 24% of citizens agree and 71% disagree with the statement: c*riminals need help and understanding*. But there are 40% within the CC-3 countries that agree with this issue, and much less, 52% disagree to some extent. In 2004 member states the disagreement rate for this statement (71%) is the highest of all statements for the MS-2004 countries.

Comparing the rates of agreement between 2004 member states and EU-15 citizens with the above described statements, there are significant differences. Accession citizens are less likely to complain about excessive state intervention compared to current member states, they are much less tolerant with "criminals", have less experience and therefore agree less with the statement that immigrants contribute to country and are less likely to agree that immigrant threaten the way of life in their country.

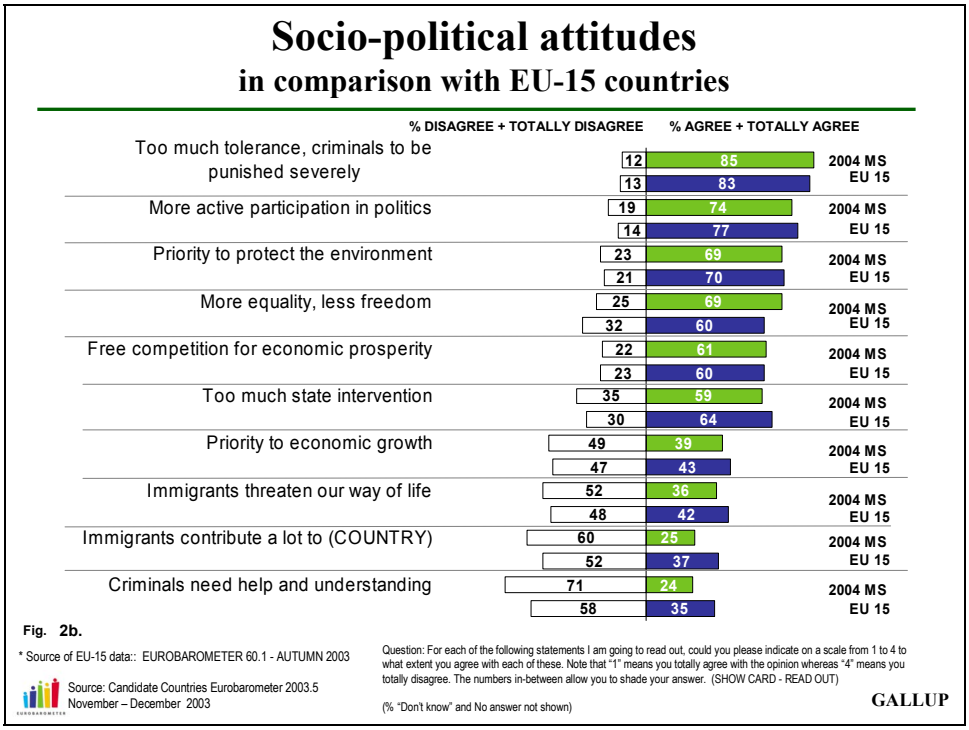


Fig. 2b.

* Source of EU-15 data:: EUROBAROMETER 60.1 - AUTUMN 2003

Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.5
November – December 2003

Question: For each of the following statements I am going to read out, could you please indicate on a scale from 1 to 4 to what extent you agree with each of these. Note that "1" means you totally agree with the opinion whereas "4" means you totally disagree. The numbers in-between allow you to shade your answer. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT)

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

GALLUP

Looking at the **agreement rates** (sum percentages of totally agree and tend to agree responses) by individual countries from 2004 member states and CC-3 states, we see that the statement "*there is too much tolerance, criminals should be punished more severely"* is the statement with which the highest number of citizens agree. This statement is agreed with among CC-3 countries in the highest percent in Bulgaria, 96%, and the lowest in Turkey, 77%. Among 2004 members it receives greatest agreement in Cyprus, 96%, and lowest in Lithuania and Slovenia, 81%. Only the Maltese agrees in highest number an alternative statement: *protecting the environment should be a priority for country* (83%). But the overall most popular statement regarding criminal punishment is found to be second most agreed with in Malta as well.

With the second highest frequency, 7 of 13 countries' citizens agree that *citizens should participate more actively in politics* (the Czech, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Polish, Slovakians, as well as the Turkish responded so). In three of the countries, citizens place the statement "*protecting the environment should be a priority"* (in Cyprus, Slovenia and Romania), in second place, and in another two countries the need for *more equality and justice* (in Hungary, as well as in Bulgaria) is given second ranking.

In third place, in five of the countries, citizens agree with the statement: *protecting the environment should be a priority* (in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Turkey). In another four countries, namely in Cyprus, Slovenia, as well as in Bulgaria and Romania, the citizens agree with the need for *more participation in politics*. The Polish and Lithuanians mentioned with third highest frequency that they agree to some extent with the statement they *need more equality and justice*, the Slovakians responded third most often that they agree that *there is too much State intervention*, and finally, in Malta, the third most frequent response has been that *criminals need help and understanding*. For more detailed data see *TABLE 2a* on the next page.

Table 2a. Most widely agreed statements regarding socio-political attitudes
(% of mentions, by country)

Bulgaria	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	96
MORE EQUALITY AND JUSTICE	79
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	78

Cyprus	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	93
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	86
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	86

Czech Republic	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	86
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	75
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	72

Estonia	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	84
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	81
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	71

Hungary	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	84
MORE EQUALITY AND JUSTICE	76
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	70

Latvia	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	83
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	79
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	68

Lithuania	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	81
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	67
MORE EQUALITY AND JUSTICE	65

Malta	
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	83
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	78
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	77

Poland	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	85
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	77
MORE EQUALITY AND JUSTICE	72

Romania	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	91
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	79
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	72

Slovakia	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	89
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	74
TOO MUCH STATE INTERVENTION	73

Slovenia	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	81
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	74
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	73

Turkey	
TOO MUCH TOLERANCE	77
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS	74
PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT	73

A similar analysis for regarding disagreement rates (sum of percentages totally disagree and disagree) by individual countries was carried out as well.

In first place among 7 of 13 countries, the citizens **disagree** to some extent with the statement that "*the criminals need help and understanding*". The highest such response among CC-3 countries is found in Bulgaria (84%), and among 2004 member countries in the Czech Republic (81%). The least disagreement with this statement is found in Lithuania (59%). There are also high disagreement rates to be found in response to the statements dealing with immigration: the Cypriots and the Turkish mentioned in highest number that they disagree with the statement "*immigrants contribute a lot to our country"* (65% and 58% respectively), but the Latvians and the Slovenians disagree in highest number with "*immigrant are a threat to our life"* (58% and 65% respectively). The Maltese and the Estonians

disagree in highest number with the statement "*economic growth must be a priority for country even if affect the environment"* (56% and 72% respectively).

In second place, when ranking disagreement, we predominantly find statements regarding immigrants. "*Immigrant contribute a lot to (country)"* achieves the second highest disagreement rate of citizens from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia as well as from Bulgaria. Yet, *the immigrants are a threat to our life* is disagreed with in second highest number among the Polish, as well as the Romanians and Turkish. The Cypriots disagree with the statement *criminals need help and understanding* in second highest number, but the Latvians second most disagreed with statement is that *there is too much State intervention*.

Going on to the third place, in relatively more countries, citizens disagree with the statement that *economic growth must be a priority for the country* (mentioning so in Cyprus, in the Czech Republic, in Hungary, in Lithuania and in Slovakia). There are also three countries where citizens disagree, in third place, with the statement that *criminals need help and understanding* (in Estonia, Slovenia and Turkey). The Maltese and Bulgarians disagree with the statement *immigrants are a threat to our life* in third highest number, but for Polish and Latvians the statement *immigrants contribute a lot to our country* takes this place. Only the Romanians disagree in third place with the statement that *there is too much State intervention in their lives*.

For more detailed data see *TABLE 2b*.

Table 2b. Most widely refused statements regarding socio-political attitudes
(% of mentions, by country)

Bulgaria	
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	84
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	54
IMMIGRANTS ARE A THREAT	53

Malta	
PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC GROWTH	56
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	53
IMMIGRANTS ARE A THREAT	52

Cyprus	
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	65
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	44
PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC GROWTH	41

Poland	
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	70
IMMIGRANTS ARE A THREAT	59
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	52

Czech Republic	
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	81
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	74
PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC GROWTH	51

Romania	
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	62
IMMIGRANTS ARE A THREAT	52
TOO MUCH STATE INTERVENTION	45

Estonia	
PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC GROWTH	72
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	64
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	58

Slovakia	
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	78
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	73
PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC GROWTH	54

Hungary	
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	75
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	68
PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC GROWTH	51

Slovenia	
IMMIGRANTS ARE A THREAT	65
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	63
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	60

Latvia	
IMMIGRANTS ARE A THREAT	58
TOO MUCH STATE INTERVENTION	55
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	54

Turkey	
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	58
IMMIGRANTS ARE A THREAT	47
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	44

Lithuania	
HELP & UNDERSTANDING TO CRIMINALS	59
IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	56
PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC GROWTH	44

Analysing the “top three” statement agreements by demographic variables, we find some variations in the data:

- manual workers, the retired, and those who finished school between the ages of 16 and 19 responded with highest frequency that they agree to some extent with the statement nowadays there is too much tolerance, the criminals should be punished more severely (all 89%).
- citizens should participate more actively in politics is mostly agreed with by manual workers (80%), followed by those who finished their education at 20 years of age or more (79%), and by managers (78%).
- other white collar workers agree (to some extent) in the highest number with the statement protecting the environment should be a priority to the country (79%). Manual workers, as well as those who left school at 20 years age or more (76-76%) also agree with this statement.

Criminals need help and understanding – this is the statement which received the greatest disagreement among the 2004 member countries’ citizens. Splitting the result by demography we find that those who left the school between the ages of 16 and 19 disagree with this statement most frequently, with 69% disagreement, the retired follow closely with 68%, and following closely still are those persons older than 55 years age (66%).

3. Voluntary social activities

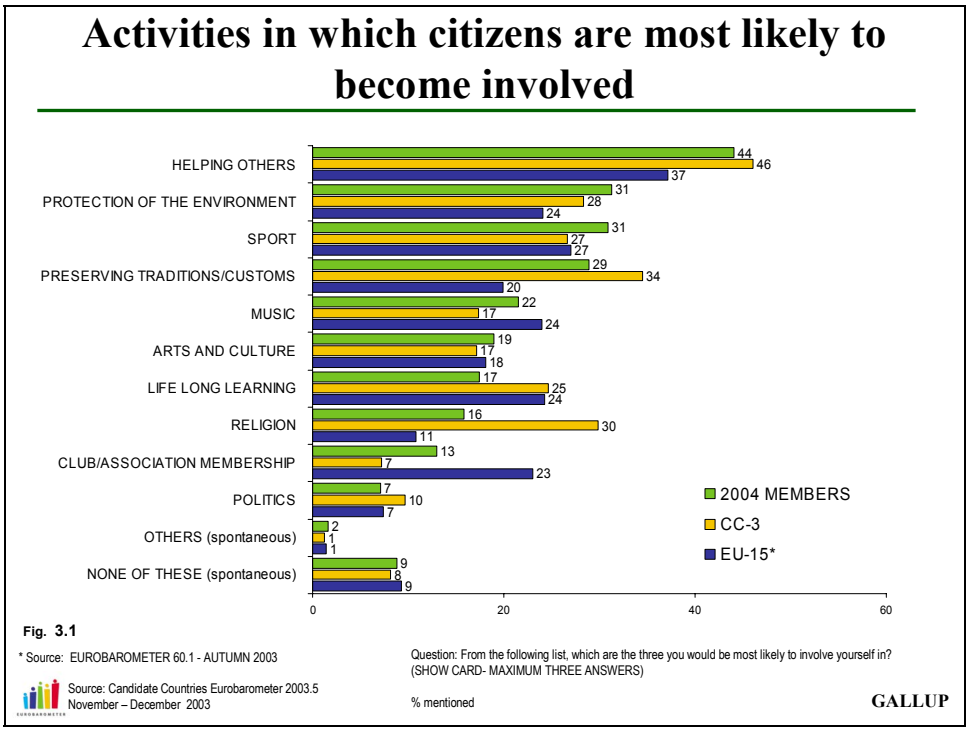
We have briefly investigated what activities citizens are the most open to participate in, and what forms of participation (personal involvement, or sponsoring) they imagine.

3.1 Altruistic behaviours named as most desirable form of social activity

The 2004 member and CC-3 countries' citizens were presented a list from which they were asked to choose the three activities they would be most likely to involve themselves in. The list of activities is shown below:

- *Sport*
- *Music*
- *Arts and culture*
- *Club/association membership*
- *Protection of the environment*
- *Politics*
- *Religion*
- *Helping others (elderly people, people with disabilities, children, neighbours, etc.)*
- *Preserving traditions/customs*
- *Life long learning*
- *Others (SPONTANEOUS)*
- *None of these (SPONTANEOUS)*

Nearly half of the citizens from both 2004 member and CC-3 countries mentioned, in first place, that they would be most likely to involve themselves in helping others (44% and 46% respectively). Similarly, citizens of the member countries would be most likely to involve themselves in activities involving helping others (37%), but this percent is slightly lower than among the 2004 member countries or from CC-3 countries.



While the 2004 member countries citizens were more likely to involve themselves in protecting the environment and sport (second and third places with 31% each), than in preserving traditions and customs (fourth place with 29%), and in religion (in eighth place with 16%), in CC-3 countries the population choose preserving traditions and customs with second highest frequency (34%), followed in third place by religion (30%), and only after these figures came protecting the environment in fourth place (28%), and sport in fifth (27%).

In 2004 member countries around one in five citizens choose music (22%) and arts and cultures (19%) as activities they would like mostly to be involved in, followed by life long learning (17%), and religion (16%). 2004 members are less likely to be involved in club, association membership (13%), or politics, mentioned in last place with 7%. There are 9% of the citizens who think they wouldn't be likely to involve themselves in any of these activities. Additionally, very few respondents provided answers that were not on the list to choose from (2%).

In CC-3 countries life long learning is mentioned by a quarter of citizens as an activity they would most likely involve themselves in (25%), followed by music, as well as by arts, cultures (17-17%). Similar to 2004 member countries, the activities in which the CC-3 population is less likely to become involved in are politics (10%) and club/ association membership (7%). Eight percent of CC-3 population wouldn't be likely to involve themselves in any of these areas, and only 1% listed alternate activities they would participate in.

The greatest discrepancy we find between groups is in considering involvement in preserving traditions/customs: the citizens from 2004 member states would be more likely to involve themselves in such an activity than citizens from member states (the difference here is 9 percentage points). However, regarding three activities/areas, we measure lower interest among 2004 member citizens than among the member countries': activities regarding the club/association membership (a difference of 10 percentage points), the life long learning (a difference of 7 percentage points) as well as music (a difference of 2 percentage points). The activities involving politics are equally unattractive for the member states and 2004 member state's populations (7%-7%).

Looking at individual countries' data provides further information, which we explore below.

Helping others is mentioned in each of the CC-13 countries as an activity that citizens would be most likely to involve themselves in, and in 10 of 13 countries we find this activity mentioned with greatest frequency (with highest percentage in Malta 51% and with lowest in Latvia 37%). Sport was mentioned in first place as an activity that citizens would involve themselves in among the Czech Republic (34%) and Lithuania (32%). The number one activity for Hungarians, on the other hand, was *protecting the environment* (47%).

Helping others is mentioned in second place as the most enticing activity in those three countries that didn't place this activity first (the Czech Republic, Hungary and Lithuania). However, *sport* is a much more common second place activity, found here in 5 of the 13 countries (in Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia). *Preserving traditions and customs* is also mentioned in second place in Bulgaria and Turkey. *Protecting the environment* is the second most interesting activity in Poland and Slovakia. Romania however is the singular state to mention *religion* as its second most likely activity.

We do not find too many new activities when looking at those that are mentioned with third greatest frequency by the individual countries. *Preserving traditions and customs* is mentioned in third place by Cypriots, Hungarians, Latvians, Lithuanians and Romanians. *Life long learning* is chosen third by Estonians, Slovenians and Bulgarians, *religion* by the Maltese and Turkish, *protecting the environment* by the Czech, and finally, *sport* by the Polish. (see *TABLE 3.1* below)

Table 3.1 Activities citizens are most likely to get involved in
(% of mentions, by country)

Bulgaria	
HELPING OTHERS	47
PRESERVING TRADITIONS/CUSTOMS	42
LIFE LONG LEARNING	22

Cyprus	
HELPING OTHERS	48
SPORT	34
PRESERVING TRADITIONS/CUSTOMS	31

Czech Republic	
SPORT	34
HELPING OTHERS	33
PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	30

Estonia	
HELPING OTHERS	39
SPORT	31
LIFE LONG LEARNING	28

Hungary	
PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	47
HELPING OTHERS	46
PRESERVING TRADITIONS/CUSTOMS	33

Latvia	
HELPING OTHERS	37
SPORT	28
PRESERVING TRADITIONS/CUSTOMS	24

Lithuania	
SPORT	32
HELPING OTHERS	28
PRESERVING TRADITIONS/CUSTOMS	24

Malta	
HELPING OTHERS	51
SPORT	39
RELIGION	34

Poland	
HELPING OTHERS	49
PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	30
SPORT	30

Romania	
HELPING OTHERS	42
RELIGION	30
PRESERVING TRADITIONS/CUSTOMS	28

Slovakia	
HELPING OTHERS	39
PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	30
SPORT	28

Slovenia	
HELPING OTHERS	41
SPORT	38
LIFE LONG LEARNING	35

Turkey	
HELPING OTHERS	48
PRESERVING TRADITIONS/CUSTOMS	36
RELIGION	33

With a demographic analysis, it is interesting to note that house persons are more likely to answer that *helping others* (59%), *preserving traditions and customs* (44%), and *Religion* (38%) are the activities they would be most likely to become involved in.

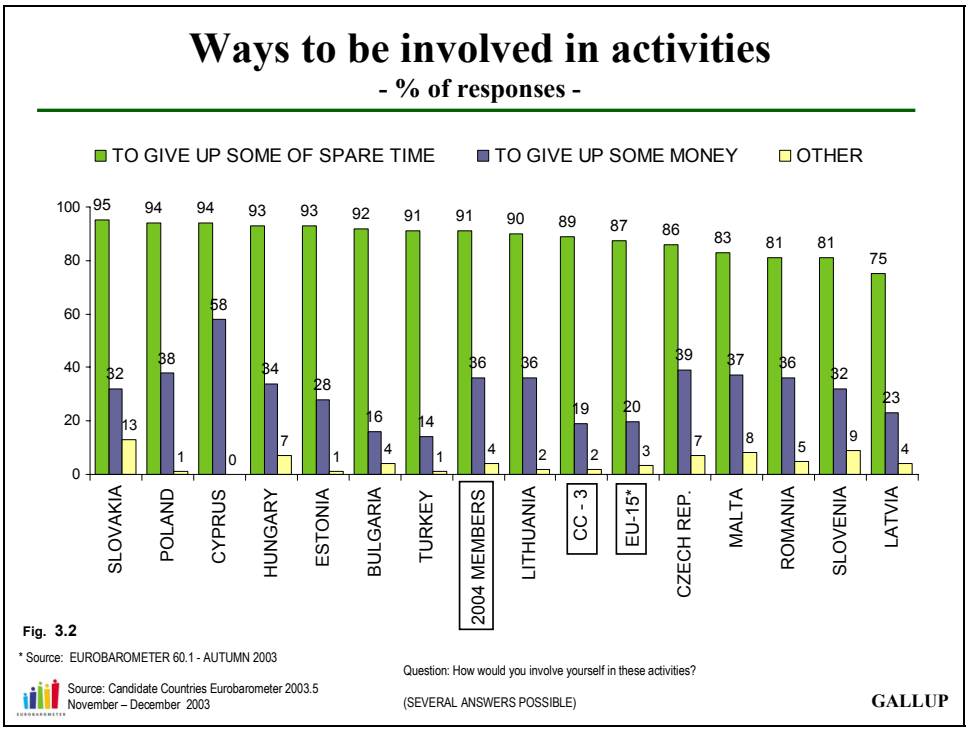
Protecting the environment is the most enticing activity for self-employed and those aged 40-54 years (34-34%), while *sport* tops the list for students (56%). Students also are most likely to involve themselves in *music* (46%).

Managers emphasize, with highest frequency, that they would be most likely to involve themselves in *life long learning* (37%), in *arts and culture* (37%), or activities regarding *club, or association membership* (18%).

Although there are few citizens who, on average, would like to become involved in *politics*, the self-employed are those who wish to do so in the highest percentage (15%). For more detailed data see also *ANNEX TABLE 3.1b*.

3.2 Form of involvement

Citizens from 2004 member countries, as well as from CC-3 countries, almost in unanimity answered that they would *give up some of their spare time* to involve themselves in the activities mentioned above (91% from MS-2004 countries and 89% from CC-3 countries population say so). Yet fewer citizens *would give up some money* for this goal: 36% of the 2004 member countries' citizens and only 19% of the CC-3 countries' citizens would give up some money to become involved in an activity. Few citizens from both 2004 member and CC-3 countries' regions spontaneously mentioned they would involve themselves in other ways (4%, respective 2%).



In EU-15 countries the figures show the same picture: the majority of citizens would mainly be willing to give up their spare time to become involved (89%), but they are less likely to do so than citizens from 2004 member or CC-3 states. One in five citizens from member states would be likely to give up some money in order to get involved in activities described above (20%), and this figure is similar to the data gathered from CC-3 citizens, but much lower than we found among 2004 member countries (as can be seen from *FIGURE 3b*). Similarly, there are few people from member states that responded that there are other ways they would use in order to get involved in said activities.

Although almost all citizens choose to give up some spare time in order to get involved in some activities, there are different figures mentioned by individual countries citizens. Indeed, in a majority of the countries, more than nine in ten citizens mentioned this alternative (with highest rate in Slovakia 95% and lowest in Lithuania 90%). In 4 of 13 countries 8 in 10 citizens would give up some spare time (the Czech: 86%, Maltese: 83%, Romanians: 81% and Slovakians: 81%), but in Latvia only three quarters of the population would consider doing so (75%).

Looking at those who would give up some money in order to involve themselves in activities, the Cypriots are shown in highest number (58%), followed by the Czechs (39%) and then the Polish

(38%). The Bulgarians and Turkish were least likely to mention that they would give up some money for that reason (16%, respective 14%).

The Slovakians spontaneously mentioned in highest number that they would use another way to involve themselves in activities (13%); no one from Cyprus gave this response.

Looking at the data by demographic groups, the managers are those who answered in highest number that they *would give up some spare time* to involve themselves in activities (94%), followed by small or middle sized town citizens (93%) and those who left school at the age of 20 years or more (92%). The unemployed, however, are least likely to do so (85%).

The managers are also those who, in highest number, *would give up some money* for involving themselves in activities (46%), and the same is true for those who finished their education at 20 years of age or more (40%), and by students (34%). Those who left school by 15 years of age are least willing to give up their money to involve themselves.

Other ways of becoming involved are mentioned again by managers in the highest number (6%), and in lowest frequency by those who finished school by 15 years of age, by house persons, and the unemployed (2-2%). (*ANNEX TABLE 3.2b*)

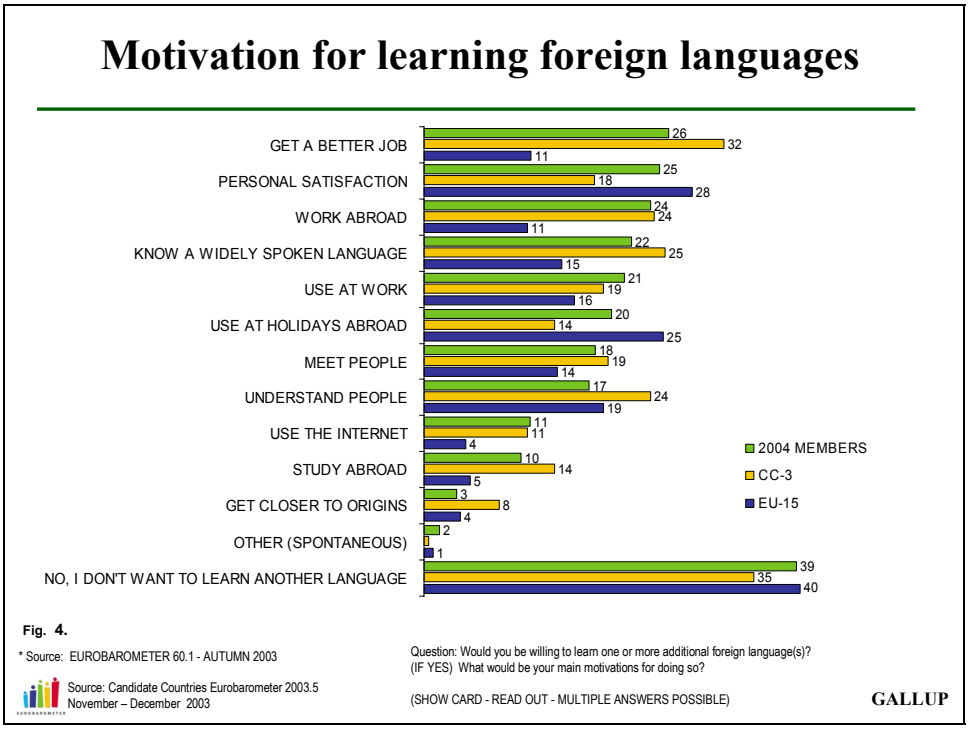
4. Willingness to learn foreign languages

Eurobarometer has investigated the level of willingness to learn foreign languages in the acceding and candidate countries. We also tried to go beyond that and explore what are the main motivations, goals that make people think to learn languages.

The question was formulated in this way: *Would you be willing to learn one or more additional foreign languages? (If yes:) What would be your main motivations for doing so?*

The question formulation assumed that the candidate countries' citizens already know at least one foreign language, which is not quite the case, as earlier Eurobarometers reported[3]. Anyhow, about the same, high proportion across Europe would be probably willing to learn foreign languages. Less than 4 in ten citizens told us that they do not want to learn "another" foreign language (39% in MS-2004 and 35% in CC-3). Slightly more, 40% of the European Union citizens responded that they do not want to learn another language.

Nevertheless, for the main motivations to learn another language among 2004 member countries we find 1) getting a better job; 2) personal satisfaction; and 3) being able to work abroad (26%, 25% and 24%). Around one in five citizens from 2004 member countries considered they would like to learn another foreign language in order to know a widely spoken language (22%), to use it at work (21%) or to use during holidays abroad (20%). Fewer citizens listed meeting people (18%) or understanding people (17%) as reasons to learn another foreign language. The least often mentioned reasons given for learning another foreign language were to use the Internet (11%), study abroad (10%), or to get closer to one's origins (3%). A small minority proposed other motivations for learning foreign languages (2%).



CC-3 and 2004 member countries vary in their responses for motivation to learn another foreign language. Not taking into account the mention of "don't want to learn", the citizens from CC-3 countries

[3] For information on konwledge of foreign languages in the candidate region see CCEB 2002.2, Chapter 3.1

mentioned on the first place they are willing for learning another foreign languages for getting a better job (32%), but followed by the reason of knowing a widely spoken language on the second place (25%), working abroad and understanding people from other cultures on the third / fourth places (24-24%). Around one in five citizens from CC-3 countries emphasize they would be willing to learn another foreign language because of meeting people (19%), of using the language at work (19%) and for personal satisfaction (18%). There are fewer citizens (14-14%) for who another foreign language would be useful in case of studying abroad or using during holidays abroad. A smaller percentage among the CC-3 population wants to learn another foreign language because of using the Internet (11%) and getting closer to origins (8%).

It is worth mentioning that there are noticeable differences between the 2004 member countries and CC-3 countries regarding motivations related to *personal satisfaction* (+7 percentage points difference), *using at holidays abroad* (+6 points), as well as motivations such as *understanding people from another cultures* (-6 points), *getting a better job* (-6 points), *getting closer to origins* (-4 points), *studying abroad* (-4 points) or *knowing a widely spoken language* (-4 points).

Among the European Union we find a different sequence of motivations for learning another foreign language than among the 2004 or CC-3 states. In the member states, personal satisfaction is mentioned with highest frequency as a motivation for learning another foreign language (28%); this motivation is mentioned only in second place in 2004 member states (25%) and in eighth place in CC-3 countries (18%). Another strong difference we find is that 25% of the member state's citizens are motivated to learn a foreign language in order to use it on holidays - the second most frequent response among EU members. However, only 20% of the 2004 member countries' citizens mentioned this form of motivation, leaving it at sixth place; even less (14%, or eighth place) from the CC-3 applicant countries consider holiday usage to be motivating for language learning. This results in a five and 11 percentage point differential between the EU-15 and 2004 members/CC-3 countries.

The majority of possible motivations are mentioned in highest frequency among 2004 member states than in current member states. For the motivation of getting a better job, the difference is 15 percentage points; in the case of the ability to work abroad we find a 13 percentage point difference; for the motivation of knowing a widely spoken language and using the internet results in a difference of 7-7 percentage points; and finally, to use at work and to study abroad shows a 5-5 percentage point differences between 2004 member states and member states ratings.

Looking at data of individual countries we see that, except for Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia and Turkey, in all of the 2004 member and applicant countries the citizens mentioned with highest frequency that they don't want to learn other foreign language (with highest such responses shown in Hungary, 51%, and lowest in Latvia, 31%). In Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia and Turkey the citizens responded in second most frequency that they don't want to learn foreign language, and in Lithuania not wanting to learn another language was the third most common response.

Taking into account only the motivations for language acquisition, in a majority of 2004 members and candidate countries, citizens responded most frequently that motivations for learning a foreign language were related to their job (to get a better job in their own countries, to use at work - including travelling abroad on business - or to be able to work in another country).

Among four of ten 2004 member countries, the same motivations are mentioned most frequently: learning foreign language for personal satisfaction (Malta: 43%, Cyprus: 42%, Slovenia: 33%, Slovakia: 28%) and to get a *better job* in the own country (Poland 28%, Latvia 27%, Estonia 24%, Hungary 21%).

Within the Czech Republic the greatest motivation to learn another language, coming in at 27%, is for the use it at work (including *travelling abroad on business*), the same as in Hungary, but the Hungarians mentioned this motivation in same number as the getting a *better job* (21-21%). The Lithuanians are willing to learn foreign languages in the highest number to *meet people* from other countries (36%).

In two of the applicant countries (Romania and Bulgaria) the motivation to be able to *work in another country* is mentioned by the same proportion of citizens as is *personal satisfaction*, which results in the

most frequent response in Bulgaria (20%) and the second in Romania (26%). The Turkish, in highest number, would like to learn a foreign language to get a better job in their country (38%).

Table 4. Top three motivations to learn additional foreign language(s)
(including no intention to learn, % of mentions, by country)

Bulgaria	
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	58
TO WORK ABROAD	20
FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION	20
TO GET A BETTER JOB	18

Cyprus	
FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION	42
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	35
TO KNOW A WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGE	29
TO UNDERSTAND PEOPLE	23

Czech Republic	
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	37
TO USE AT WORK	27
FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION	26
TO GET A BETTER JOB	26

Estonia	
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	32
TO GET A BETTER JOB	24
TO USE AT WORK	23
TO KNOW A WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGE	22

Hungary	
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	51
TO USE AT WORK	21
TO GET A BETTER JOB	21
TO WORK ABROAD	19

Latvia	
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	31
TO GET A BETTER JOB	27
TO KNOW A WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGE	25
TO WORK ABROAD	24

Lithuania	
TO MEET PEOPLE	36
TO WORK ABROAD	33
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	31
TO GET A BETTER JOB	28

Malta	
FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION	43
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	40
TO USE ON HOLIDAYS ABROAD	27
TO UNDERSTAND PEOPLE	24

Poland	
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	38
TO GET A BETTER JOB	28
FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION	27
TO WORK ABROAD	25

Romania	
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	42
FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION	26
TO WORK ABROAD	26
TO KNOW A WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGE	20

Slovakia	
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	42
FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION	28
TO WORK ABROAD	27
TO GET A BETTER JOB	27

Slovenia	
FOR PERSONAL SATISFACTION	33
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	32
TO KNOW A WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGE	21
TO USE AT WORK	21

Turkey	
TO GET A BETTER JOB	38
DO NOT WANT TO LEARN	29
TO KNOW A WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGE	29
TO UNDERSTAND PEOPLE	28

The second most frequent response among the Cypriots, Latvians, Slovenians as well as the Turkish shows that they would be willing to learn a foreign language because they would like to know a *widely spoken language*. The Czech, the Bulgarians and Polish mentioned in second highest number that *personal satisfaction* is a motivation for learning another foreign language. The Lithuanians, Slovakians and Romanians responded second most often that *working abroad* would motivate them.

Estonia would be motivated by the ability to use the new language at *work*, in Hungary to get a *better job*, and in Malta to use on *holidays* abroad.

In third place, the Czech, Lithuanians, Slovakians, and Bulgarians would be motivated by the ability to *get a better job*. Listed third for Hungarians, Latvians and Polish is the chance to *work abroad*. For Cypriots, Maltese and Turkish the third largest motivation is to *understand people from other cultures*. Estonians and Romanians are motivated in the third largest proportion by the chance to speak a *widely known language*, and for Slovenians the third largest reason to learn would be to *use at work*.

Finally, we analyze the motivations for learning foreign languages by socio-demographic parameters. The citizens older than 55 years of age responded most frequently that they don't want to learn another foreign language (68%). This was as often mentioned by retired citizens (67%), and in high proportions by those who finished their education within 15 years of age (50%).

Looking only at the motivations mentioned by different demographic groups, we can emphasize that students mentioned, with highest frequency, nearly all of the possible motivations for learning another foreign language (*ANNEX TABLE 4.b*):

- students are willing to learn a foreign language in order to getting a *better job* (55%), for *working abroad* (53%), for *studying abroad* (49%), to knowing another *widely spoken language* (42%), for using it on *holidays abroad* (35%) as well as for using the *Internet* (26%);
- students are willing to learn foreign languages to *meet people* (36%) and to *understand people* from other cultures (36%),
- students mentioned, with highest frequency, that they would like to get closer to origins by learning another foreign language (9%);
- managers are more likely than anybody else to learn a foreign language to use at *work* (44%) and for *personal satisfaction* (42%).

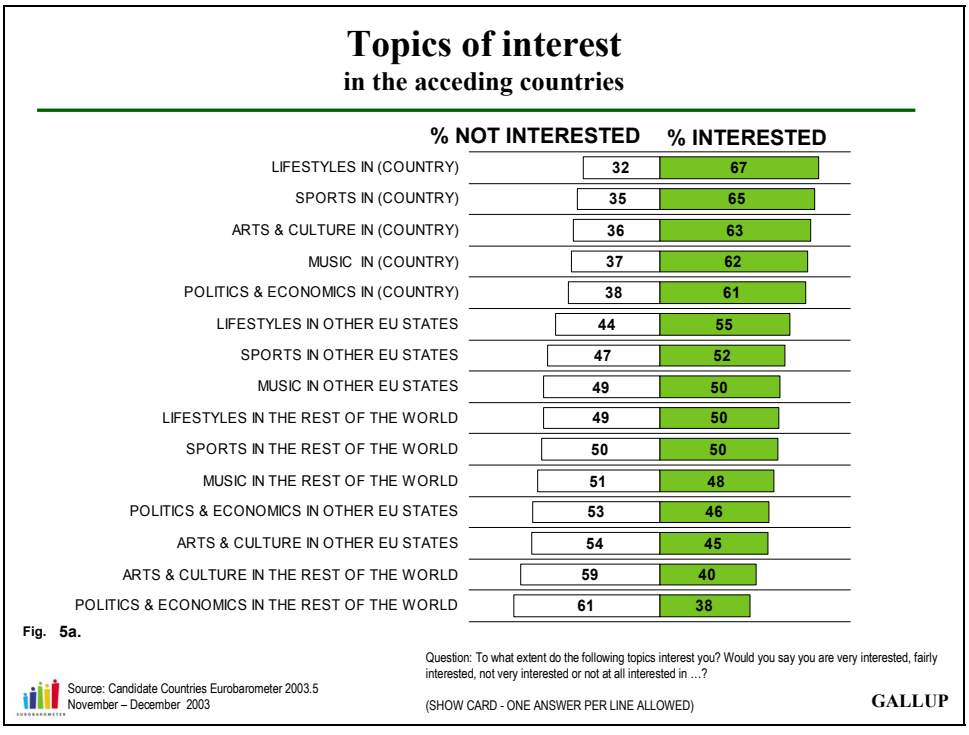
5. Issues of interest

We have asked our respondents to tell how interested they were in fifteen issues (very interested / fairly interested, not very interested / not at all interested). The issues were lifestyles, sports, arts & culture, music, politics and economics – and all these in own country, in other EU countries, and in the world.

In the 2004 member countries interest in domestic issues were the five most popular responses. In the 2004 members, the three candidate countries, and in the countries of the European Union, people were most interested in lifestyles within their own country (2004 Members: 67%, CC-3: 72%, EU-15: 80%). When ranking interests, in the 2004 member countries, sports within one's country takes the second place with almost two thirds of the population (65%) being very or fairly interested. In the candidate countries – just as in the EU member countries – music within one's country comes in second (66 and 69%, respectively).

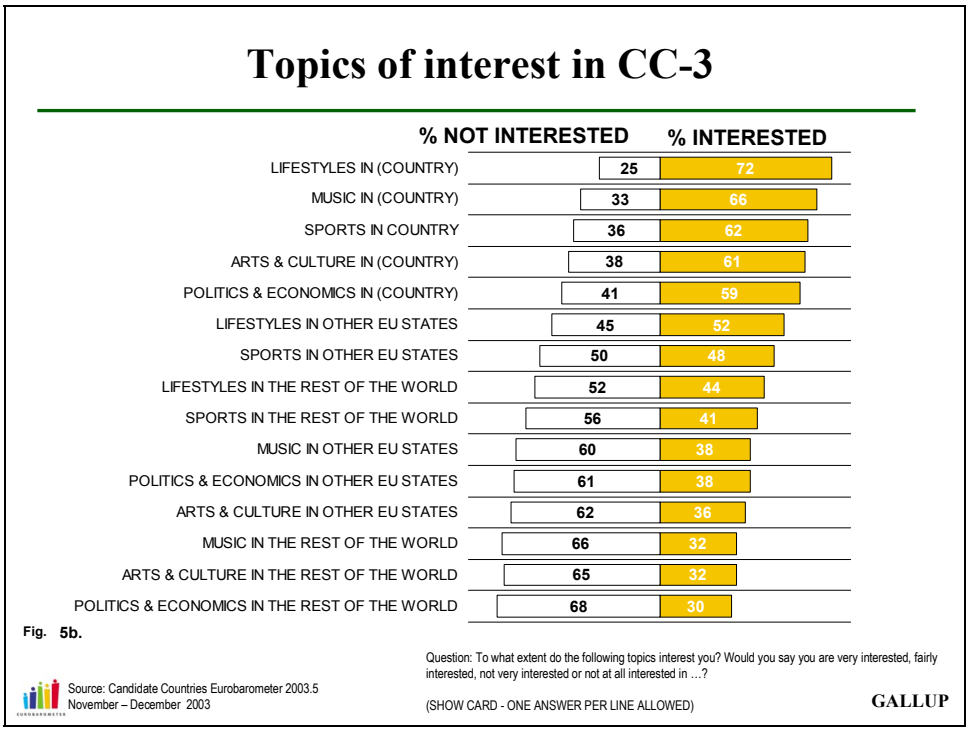
The population of the ten accession countries is interested, exceeding 60%, in three issues: Arts & culture (domestic), Music (domestic) and national Politics & economics (63, 62, and 61%, respectively).

Half or more than half of the population is interested in a further five issues: Lifestyles in other EU states (55%), Sports in other EU states (52%), Music in other EU states (50%), Lifestyles in the rest of the world (50%), and Sports in the rest of the world (50%). There is none among the examined fifteen issues – just as in the fifteen European Union member states – which would not draw the interest of more than one third of the population. The weakest interest is in Politics & economics in the rest of the world (38%).



In the three candidate countries (CC-3) Lifestyles and Music in own country draw more interest than in the 2004 Member countries. Interest in all other issues is lower in the candidate countries than in the 2004 Member countries. Besides issues related to one's own country, only Lifestyles in other EU states is interesting for more than half of the population of the three candidate countries (52%). This issue, interest in Lifestyles in other countries of the European Union (as compared to 2004 member countries and the three candidate countries) is ranked among the first four issues in the fifteen

member countries of the European Union, preceding the interest in sports of one's own country, and domestic politics & economics.



In eight out of the ten 2004 member countries and in two of three candidate countries, interest in Lifestyles in (country) is the greatest. The exception is Poland and Estonia, where Sports in (country) takes the lead, and Romania, where the Music in (country) is the most popular. Besides issues related to one's own country, only two issues were ranked among the three most interesting, in four countries: Lifestyles in other EU states ranks second in Slovakia, Slovenia, and Bulgaria; the same issue takes the third place in Lithuania; furthermore, in Slovenia, Lifestyles in the rest of the world ranks third.

Table 5. Top three areas of interest
(%very interested and interested, by country)

Bulgaria	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	94
LIFESTYLES IN OTHER EU STATES	79
MUSIC IN (COUNTRY)	68

Cyprus	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	86
ARTS & CULTURE IN (COUNTRY)	76
MUSIC IN (COUNTRY)	69

Czech Republic	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	77
ARTS & CULTURE IN (COUNTRY)	71
SPORTS IN OUR COUNTRY	69

Estonia	
SPORTS IN OUR COUNTRY	66
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	64
ARTS & CULTURE IN (COUNTRY)	62

Hungary	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	74
MUSIC IN (COUNTRY)	70
ARTS & CULTURE IN (COUNTRY)	69

Latvia	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	75
MUSIC IN (COUNTRY)	74
ARTS & CULTURE IN (COUNTRY)	73

Lithuania	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	77
SPORTS IN OUR COUNTRY	56
LIFESTYLES IN OTHER EU STATES	56

Malta	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	84
ARTS & CULTURE IN (COUNTRY)	72
MUSIC IN (COUNTRY)	71

Poland	
SPORTS IN OUR COUNTRY	66
POLITICS & ECONOMICS IN (COUNTRY)	63
ARTS & CULTURE IN (COUNTRY)	60

Romania	
MUSIC IN (COUNTRY)	67
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	63
SPORTS IN OUR COUNTRY	60

Slovakia	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	81
LIFESTYLES IN OTHER EU STATES	71
ARTS & CULTURE IN (COUNTRY)	66

Slovenia	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	86
LIFESTYLES IN OTHER EU STATES	78
LIFESTYLES IN THE REST OF THE WORLD	72

Turkey	
LIFESTYLES IN (OUR COUNTRY)	73
MUSIC IN (COUNTRY)	65
SPORTS IN OUR COUNTRY	63

For the highest proportion of the population, the most interesting issue among the 2004 member states is Lifestyles in (country) in Cyprus (87%), among the candidate countries in Bulgaria (94%), and for the least proportion in Poland (57%), and Romania (63%).

The Lifestyles in other EU states gained the highest proportion of interest among the 2004 Members in Slovenia (78%), and Bulgaria (79%), while the least proportion was recorded in Poland (46%), and Turkey (48%). The issue of Lifestyles in the rest of the world is the most interesting for the Slovenians (72%) among the 2004 member countries, and for the Bulgarians (69%) among the candidate countries, while it is the least interesting for the Cypriots (42%), and the Turkish (39%).

Interest in sports in one's own country gains the highest proportion of interest in Slovenia (70%) among the 2004 members, and in Turkey (63%) among the candidate countries, while the least proportion of interest in this issue was recorded in Malta (55%), and Bulgaria (57%). Sports in other EU states is interesting for the most people in Slovenia (61%), and Romania (52%), while it is interesting for the least people in Lithuania (42%), and Turkey (47%). Sports in the rest of the world gains a 72% proportion of interest both in Latvia and Slovenia, and 48% in Romania, but 40% in Lithuania, and 38% in Turkey.

The issue that is interesting for people in the least proportion is politics & economics in the rest of the world – this takes the lead in eight out of the ten 2004 member countries for issues people are not interested in; in the other countries and in the three candidate countries it is also among the three least interesting issues. In the current member countries of the European Union, the very same issue stands at the end of the ranking of interest, nevertheless, with a 5 percentage point higher proportion (43%) than in the 2004 Member countries (38%), and 13 percentage points higher than in the three candidate countries (30%).

In general, in the European Union, a higher proportion of the population is interested in almost all issues, than in the 2004 member states. Exceptions are the sports in one's own country, sports in the rest of the world, and the politics & economics in other EU states; however, the extent of interest in the 2004 member countries barely exceeds that of the EU member countries by 1%.

Managers, those 20+ years old, and the other white collar workers are interested significantly above the average in the generally least interesting issue of politics & economics in the rest of the world. (National politics & economics and in other EU states is interesting for the same demographic groups, the self-employed and male respondents in proportions exceeding the average.) (*ANNEX TABLE 5b.*)

6. Attachment to countries

We asked the citizens of the investigated countries to name which countries they feel the greatest affinity towards, what countries they feel the closest to.

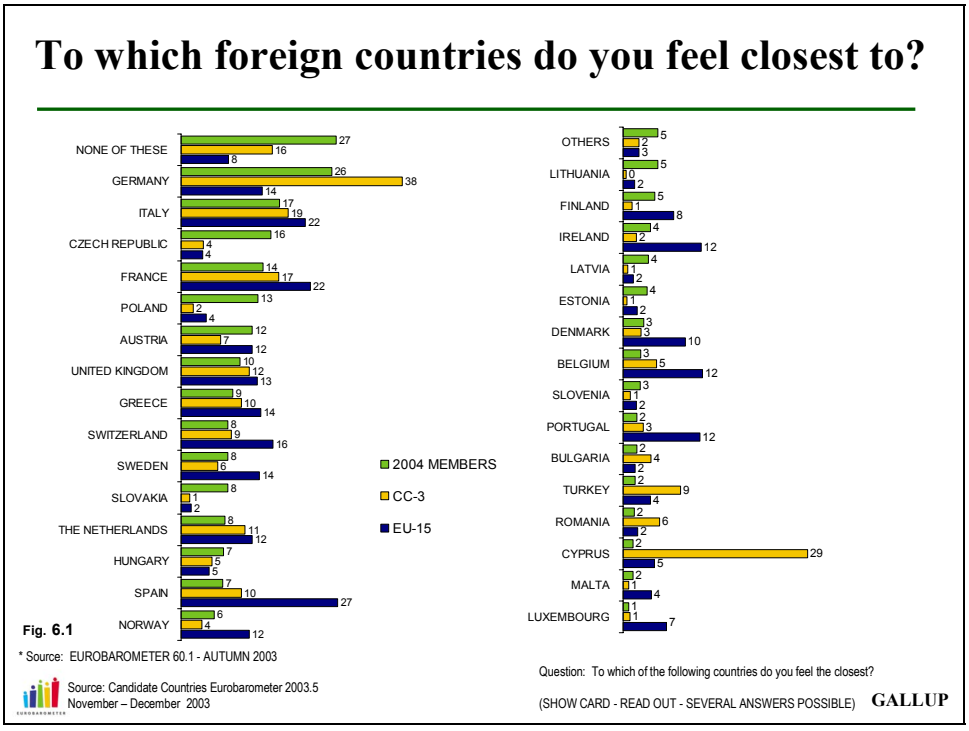
The respondents were able to choose from among the 15 present member states, 10 accessing countries, 3 candidate countries, Switzerland, or Norway. In addition to these 30 countries two possible spontaneous responses, “none of these” and “other countries,” were also recorded. The citizens could choose several countries from the list.

6.1 Countries with strongest gravity

Very importantly, one in accession citizens (27%) was not able to identify any foreign European country as one that they “feel closest to.” However, within the Candidate Countries only 16% were unable to make such a selection.

When we examine those countries to which citizens of accessing countries feel closest to, we find large variation among the countries investigated. The more frequently mentioned countries include Germany (27%), Italy (17%) and the Czech Republic (16%). We find Cyprus, Malta, Romania, Turkey, Bulgaria, Portugal (each 2 %), and Luxembourg (1%), on the other side of the scale.

Those granted most affinity by citizens of the three non-accessing countries are Germany (38%) and Cyprus (29%). The most unfamiliar countries are Lithuania (0%), Slovakia, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Slovenia, and Malta (each 1 %). (*ANNEX TABLE 6*)



Citizens of present Member states feel closest to the EU members Spain (27%), France, and Italy (22% both), and to the 2004 members Hungary and Cyprus (5% both).

While Luxembourg (7%) and Finland (8%) are felt to be least of the EU-15 close to the present members, Latvia and Lithuania are the least familiar among the accessing countries (under 2 % both;

due to rounding, these, like some other countries, show 2%, but in reality Latvia and Lithuania score percentages that are lower than these others).

Table 6.1a Countries felt the closest to, by region

	% closest to EU countries	% closest to 2004 member countries	% closest to 3 candidate countries	% closest to other countries
CYPRUS	94	7	5	7
MALTA	87	8	2	10
SLOVENIA	78	17	3	26
HUNGARY	77	26	12	24
TURKEY	68	46	8	12
ROMANIA	67	16	9	14
SLOVAKIA	66	78	10	22
ESTONIA	66	32	1	18
LITHUANIA	66	57	6	27
POLAND	60	23	2	12
LATVIA	57	63	4	22
BULGARIA	50	20	27	18
CZECH REP.	20	15	5	21

Among nearly all examined countries, people are significantly more likely to feel closest to the present EU countries than to 2004 members or CC-3 countries.

Cypriots and Maltese are most likely to feel closest to EU countries (94% and 87% respectively), while Bulgarian and Czechs feel close to the present member states the least (50% and 20%). On the other hand, Slovaks are more likely to feel close to the accessing countries (78%) followed by Latvia and Lithuania (63 and 57 % respectively), and people in Malta and Cyprus are familiar with accessing countries in the lowest portion (8% and 7%).

Bulgarians feel closest the three candidate countries (27%), while Estonians feel the least affinity to theses countries (1%).

Affinity for “other countries” is shown in the highest proportion in Lithuanian (27%) and in the least among Cypriots (7%).

When considering the top three countries felt closest to by citizens of each country surveyed, we find interesting variation. Germany is among the three ‘closest countries’ among eight states, Italy among seven, and France in three. Austria, the United Kingdom, Greece, and Poland find themselves among the top three familiar countries of at least two countries each.

Citizens of three countries replied that they do not feel close to any of these in high enough proportion to have “none of these” make its way into the top three percentages, listed below. (*TABLE 6b*)

Table 6.1b Countries felt the closest to in each accession and candidate country
(% of responses, by country)

Bulgaria	
NONE OF THESE	26
GREECE	23
GERMANY	20

Cyprus	
GREECE	92
UNITED KINGDOM	27
ITALY	15

Czech Republic	
NONE OF THESE	69
SLOVAKIA	14
SWITZERLAND	14

Estonia	
FINLAND	45
SWEDEN	23
LATVIA	23

Hungary	
AUSTRIA	34
GERMANY	32
ITALY	23

Latvia	
LITHUANIA	50
ESTONIA	35
GERMANY	28

Lithuania	
LATVIA	39
GERMANY	38
POLAND	32

Malta	
ITALY	70
UNITED KINGDOM	61
FRANCE	16

Poland	
GERMANY	30
NONE OF THESE	26
ITALY	17

Romania	
ITALY	40
GERMANY	25
FRANCE	25

Slovakia	
CZECH REPUBLIC	70
ITALY	28
POLAND	26

Slovenia	
AUSTRIA	34
ITALY	30
GERMANY	27

Turkey	
GERMANY	46
CYPRUS	42
FRANCE	15

Demographic analysis shows that students and young people feel closest to EU countries (74% and 72% respectively), while elderly and retired people feel least close the present member states (50%, 53%).

People generally feel less close to the 2004 member countries than to EU countries, but self-employed (39%) and manual workers (37%) feel closer to the 2004 members than other demographic groups do. Other whiter collar workers and the unemployed feel least close to the joining countries.

Among all demographic groups, males and young people claim to feel the most affinity for the three candidate counties, while managers are at the other end of this scale.

Managers (20%) and people who stayed in school until the age of 20 or older (21%) show higher levels of subjective feeling toward “other countries” than do house persons (10%) (*TABLE 6c*).

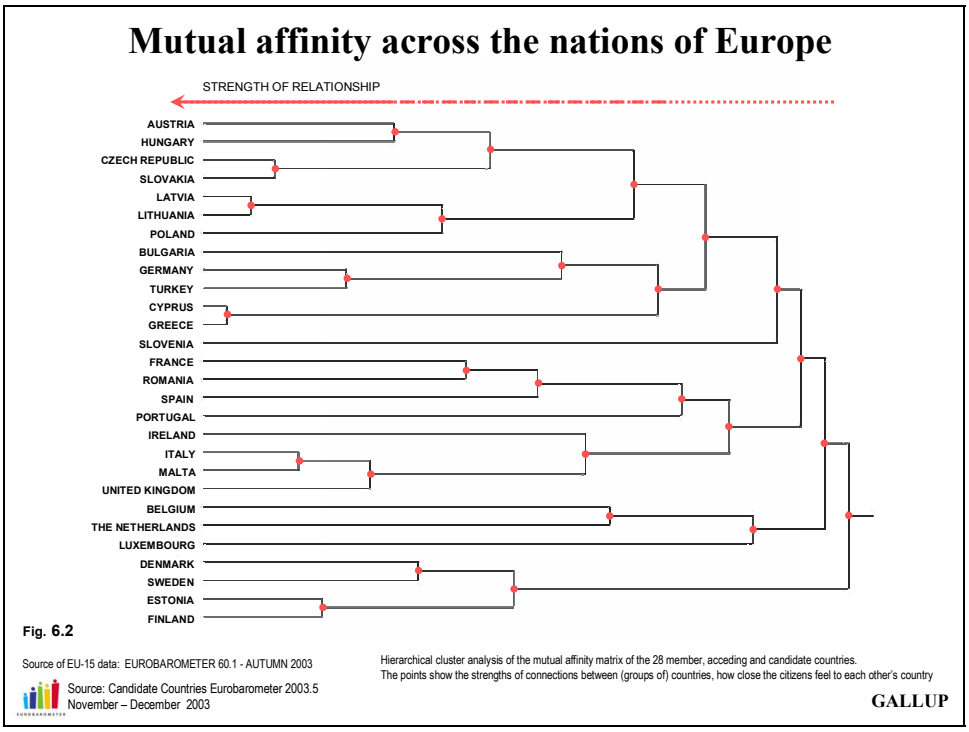
Table 6.1c The countries one feels “closest to”
CC-13 level, mentioned %, by demographics

	EU - countries	2004 members	CC - 3	Other countries		EU - countries	2004 members	CC - 3	Other countries
Male	66	34	9	16	Self-employed	71	39	7	13
Female	60	32	6	14	Managers	68	30	6	20
AGE: 15-24 years	72	35	9	14	Other white collars	65	29	8	18
AGE: 25-39 years	68	32	6	15	Manual workers	69	37	8	19
AGE: 40-54 years	62	35	7	16	House persons	60	36	7	10
AGE: 55+ years	50	30	8	14	Unemployed	56	29	7	13
EDU: up to 15 years	57	35	8	11	Retired	53	30	8	15
EDU: 16-19 years	62	33	7	16	Rural area or village	61	35	8	13
EDU: 20+ years	71	32	7	21	Small or middle sized town	61	32	7	15
EDU: still studying	74	30	8	17	Large town	67	31	7	17

6.2 Mutual sense of affinity

Of course, the most fascinating question to look at is the strength of mutual relationships between the nations of Europe. *FIGURE 6b* below shows the result of a hierarchical cluster analysis of the aggregated support- or affinity matrix within the 28 countries where we have survey data from. The chart is a so called dendogram that connects points (in our case the aggregated responses in each countries) that are the "closest" to each other. The closer the relationship is, the shorter the first line connecting the two countries. The constructed "family tree" of the European nations allows visualizing the perceived "sympathy-groupings" at the level of our respondents.

The picture that we have received mostly corresponds to our common sense knowledge and historical allegiances, with some notable exceptions.



The most noteworthy findings are:

- Most of the very close relations are based on shared histories often paired with close proximity: such as Cyprus and Greece, Latvia and Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Italy and Malta, Estonia and Finland, as well as Austria and Hungary. The most peculiar exception is that of Germany and Turkey, where the relationship is very uneven. The extremely high affinity expressed by Turkey is not quite met with similar affection from the other side – but on average this pair has still a relatively strong relationship.
- One a higher level of similarities, we find regions of mutual sense of belonging. While some regions are self-evident, others are more surprising. The more self-evident, geographically intact regions are the core countries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, (AUT, HUN, CZE, SVK), the Scandinavian countries (DEN, SWE, EST, FIN), and the Benelux countries (NED, BEL, LUX) (Although it is interesting to see how loose the relationship between these countries are).
- Another geographically intact region with long shared history is that of Poland and the two Baltic states of Lithuania and Latvia (Estonia is the member of the Scandinavian group). This latter region is closest to the CEE region described above.

- There are “regions” that work according to different logics. First, we mention the “Latin” group of France, Romania (these two also have a long history of being relatively close mentally), joined by Spain and Portugal (being relatively more apart from each other) – clearly connected by their language. We have another “region” that might come as a surprise, the odd pair of Germany and Turkey is joined by Bulgaria (the only country where a significant proportion of population feels close to Turkey) to form an interesting group, where the two candidate countries have strong attachment to Germany that is not quite mutual. Another region bound by a shared memory is that of the UK and Ireland (being not very close to each other) and an British ex-colony Malta, that in turn feels mutually close to Italy as well.
- On the highest level, at third layer, we find a large region that includes the CEE group (AUT, HUN, CZE, SVK), the Polish - Baltic territories (POL, LAT, LIT), Cyprus and Greece, and the German group (GER, TUR, BUL). Our hierarchical cluster model suggests that Slovenia join this group at a quite late stage, with no apparent close mutual relationships with any particular country. Coupled with Germany, this large “region” includes all accessing and candidate countries but Romania (appearing in the Latin group), Estonia (belonging to Scandinavia) and Malta (the “connector” in the UK / Italy group).
- Another large empirical “region” is formed by the Latin group (FRA, ROM, ESP, POR) extended with the UK / Italy group (ITA, MLT, IRE, UK). This large unit bonds with Central Eastern Europe and the Balkans to form a fundamental European “mental region”
- This fundament of Europe is than joined by the Benelux countries, and even further away by the Scandinavian countries to complete the structure of affinity among European nations.

CC-EB 2003.5

DG EAC, Identity and Values

ANNEXES

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A. LISTS OF GRAPHS

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TABLE 1.1A FUNDAMENTAL PERSONAL VALUES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Which three of the followings are the most important to you? (SHOW CARD, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		CC-3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
+ mentioned - did not mention	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The family	**82**	**17**	82	18	82	17	82	18	91	9	73	26	72	28	88	12
A partner	**14**	**86**	19	81	9	90	16	84	20	80	33	66	17	83	20	80
Friendship	**21**	**78**	25	75	18	81	23	77	26	74	30	69	21	79	34	66
Work	**38**	**62**	35	64	40	60	35	65	28	72	28	71	44	56	26	74
Education / studies	**19**	**81**	9	91	27	73	10	90	11	89	9	90	13	87	6	94
Spare time / holidays	**5**	**95**	7	92	3	97	4	96	6	94	12	87	11	89	9	91
The arts/culture	**2**	**97**	2	98	3	97	2	98	2	98	3	96	2	98	3	97
Sport	**5**	**95**	5	95	5	95	4	96	5	95	7	92	4	96	6	94
Religion	**19**	**81**	13	87	24	76	4	95	30	70	5	95	4	96	12	88
Politics	**2**	**98**	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	1	98	2	98	2	98
Health	**60**	**40**	63	37	58	42	73	27	65	35	62	37	59	41	67	33
Sexuality	**2**	**97**	3	97	2	98	1	98	3	97	4	95	2	98	2	98
Money	**22**	**77**	25	75	21	79	35	65	9	91	22	77	35	65	21	79
Other	**1**	**99**	1	99	0	99	1	99	0	100	1	98	0	100	1	99

	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The family	70	30	72	28	88	12	85	15	82	17	82	18	77	23	83	17
A partner	16	84	11	89	25	75	14	86	7	92	24	76	28	72	9	91
Friendship	15	84	17	83	16	84	23	77	19	80	22	78	37	63	18	82
Work	44	56	46	54	24	76	39	61	36	63	31	69	28	72	42	58
Education / studies	13	86	14	86	18	82	9	91	11	88	8	92	13	87	36	64
Spare time / holidays	8	92	11	89	9	91	5	94	4	95	6	94	13	86	2	98
The arts/culture	3	97	3	97	2	98	2	98	2	97	1	99	4	96	3	97
Sport	6	94	5	95	9	91	4	96	5	94	3	97	6	93	5	95
Religion	7	92	9	91	32	68	16	84	27	72	13	87	7	93	25	75
Politics	1	98	3	97	2	98	2	98	2	97	1	99	2	98	2	98
Health	63	37	59	41	55	45	61	39	61	38	74	26	61	39	54	46
Sexuality	2	97	3	97	0	100	3	96	3	97	3	97	4	96	1	99
Money	36	63	41	59	15	85	24	75	27	72	25	75	15	84	16	84
Other	1	95	1	99	..	100	1	99	1	98	1	99	0	99	0	99

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

TABLE 1.1B FUNDAMENTAL PERSONAL VALUES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Which three of the followings are the most important to you? (SHOW CARD, READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
The family	**82**	78	86	81	86	83	79
A partner	**14**	13	14	20	15	11	10
Friendship	**21**	23	20	34	19	18	18
Work	**38**	45	31	29	47	49	23
Education / studies	**19**	19	19	32	19	14	11
Spare time / holidays	**5**	6	4	8	5	4	3
The arts/culture	**2**	2	3	3	2	2	2
Sport	**5**	8	2	9	4	4	3
Religion	**19**	14	23	12	16	16	30
Politics	**2**	2	1	1	1	3	3
Health	**60**	53	66	46	55	64	74
Sexuality	**2**	3	1	3	3	2	1
Money	**22**	25	20	19	21	22	28
Other	**1**	1	1	..	..	..	1

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2003.5	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
The family	81	88	81	84	87	84	79
A partner	10	21	14	15	12	15	10
Friendship	17	29	27	22	17	18	17
Work	59	47	53	52	29	45	21
Education / studies	20	16	17	13	27	13	10
Spare time / holidays	4	7	9	5	2	3	3
The arts/culture	1	4	4	2	3	1	2
Sport	8	4	4	5	2	5	3
Religion	15	6	6	10	34	19	27
Politics	2	2	2	1	1	3	3
Health	50	53	59	60	64	56	74
Sexuality	5	2	3	2	..	3	1
Money	23	16	19	22	15	28	31
Other	1	..	..	1	..	..	1

(CONTD.)

TABLE 1.1B FUNDAMENTAL PERSONAL VALUES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Which three of the followings are the most important to you? (SHOW CARD, READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
CCEB 2003.5	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area	small town	large town
The family	81	84	85	76	83	84	80
A partner	9	16	16	18	12	16	12
Friendship	16	21	26	41	16	23	27
Work	36	41	47	19	40	37	36
Education / studies	21	10	17	43	16	16	25
Spare time / holidays	2	5	6	13	4	6	5
The arts/culture	2	2	4	5	2	2	3
Sport	4	5	4	10	5	4	5
Religion	31	12	9	8	24	16	15
Politics	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Health	64	64	56	40	62	61	57
Sexuality	1	3	3	4	2	3	2
Money	21	26	20	17	23	21	23
Other	1	1	1	..	..	1	..

TABLE 1.2A IMPORTANT SOCIO-POLITICAL VALUES PERSONALLY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: And in the following list, which are three most important values for you personally? (SHOW CARD, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		CC-3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
+ among the 3 most important - other	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	**19**	**80**	21	78	17	82	51	47	6	94	22	76	31	69	15	84
Respect for human life	**47**	**52**	48	51	46	53	47	51	45	55	32	67	51	49	52	47
Human rights	**47**	**52**	42	56	50	49	45	53	54	46	39	59	36	64	36	64
Individual freedom	**18**	**81**	18	80	17	82	9	89	34	66	30	69	20	80	24	75
Democracy	**20**	**79**	17	81	22	77	11	87	36	64	22	76	10	90	20	80
Peace	**52**	**47**	56	43	49	50	61	36	54	46	58	40	51	49	72	27
Equality	**20**	**79**	13	85	26	73	11	86	15	85	11	87	13	87	13	86
Solidarity, support for others	**11**	**87**	14	85	9	90	9	89	13	87	13	85	20	80	17	82
Tolerance	**20**	**78**	23	75	18	81	12	86	3	97	30	69	21	79	18	82
Religion	**19**	**79**	14	84	23	76	9	89	26	74	6	92	4	96	12	87
Self-fulfilment	**10**	**89**	12	87	8	90	11	86	7	93	20	78	21	78	10	89
Respect for other cultures	**5**	**94**	5	93	5	94	2	95	3	97	2	96	6	94	5	95
None of these	**0**	**98**	1	98	0	99	0	97	..	100	0	98	0	100	0	99

	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	21	78	32	66	5	95	20	78	16	81	26	73	26	73	13	87
Respect for human life	49	50	39	60	38	62	55	43	37	60	26	74	36	63	49	50
Human rights	54	45	56	43	55	45	43	55	48	50	43	57	47	52	52	48
Individual freedom	25	74	18	81	20	80	13	85	22	75	19	81	27	72	16	84
Democracy	11	88	19	79	25	75	15	83	16	82	20	79	18	81	26	74
Peace	60	39	49	50	69	31	50	48	58	40	61	38	67	32	44	56
Equality	13	87	13	86	12	88	13	85	13	84	13	87	24	75	32	67
Solidarity, support for others	7	92	12	86	12	88	13	85	11	86	14	85	11	88	8	91
Tolerance	6	93	14	84	13	87	25	73	8	89	25	74	18	81	23	77
Religion	9	90	12	87	34	66	18	80	31	66	16	83	7	92	22	77
Self-fulfilment	17	83	17	81	7	93	9	89	20	78	16	84	5	94	4	96
Respect for other cultures	10	89	5	93	6	94	7	91	3	94	3	97	6	93	6	94
None of these	0	99	1	98	..	100	1	97	0	97	1	98	0	98	0	100

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

TABLE 1.2B IMPORTANT SOCIO-POLITICAL VALUES PERSONALLY
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: And in the following list, which are three most important values for you personally? (SHOW CARD, READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
The Rule of Law	**19**	23	15	14	16	22	23
Respect for human life	**47**	45	49	45	49	46	47
Human rights	**47**	48	45	50	50	48	38
Individual freedom	**18**	20	15	23	20	15	13
Democracy	**20**	24	16	18	21	23	17
Peace	**52**	46	58	49	47	50	61
Equality	**20**	22	18	25	22	19	14
Solidarity, support for others	**11**	9	13	9	10	13	12
Tolerance	**20**	19	22	21	22	21	17
Religion	**19**	16	22	14	17	18	28
Self-fulfilment	**10**	11	9	15	12	8	4
Respect for other cultures	**5**	6	4	7	4	4	5
None of these	**..**	1	..	..	..	1	1

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2003.5	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
The Rule of Law	19	22	20	19	11	22	23
Respect for human life	52	44	47	47	47	44	48
Human rights	43	46	45	55	49	54	40
Individual freedom	21	25	27	15	11	17	13
Democracy	26	23	19	21	18	20	16
Peace	40	45	51	54	55	48	61
Equality	27	15	14	18	26	21	13
Solidarity, support for others	9	10	16	12	10	11	13
Tolerance	23	27	30	18	22	17	16
Religion	19	11	8	15	28	16	27
Self-fulfilment	9	21	13	11	5	10	5
Respect for other cultures	6	1	3	5	6	5	5
None of these	1	..	1	..	..	..	1

(CONTD.)

TABLE 1.2B IMPORTANT SOCIO-POLITICAL VALUES PERSONALLY
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: And in the following list, which are three most important values for you personally? (SHOW CARD, READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
CCEB 2003.5	**below 15**	**16-19**	**20 and above**	**still studying**	**rural area**	**small town**	**large town**
The Rule of Law	14	23	23	15	18	20	19
Respect for human life	48	46	48	42	46	47	47
Human rights	47	47	47	44	47	46	47
Individual freedom	11	18	23	28	15	19	19
Democracy	19	19	23	21	18	18	23
Peace	55	54	45	45	54	53	49
Equality	25	16	14	26	21	17	21
Solidarity, support for others	10	12	12	9	9	13	12
Tolerance	18	21	24	24	18	23	22
Religion	27	16	11	9	24	18	14
Self-fulfilment	3	11	17	19	8	11	12
Respect for other cultures	6	5	4	7	5	6	5
None of these	1	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE 1.3A VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE [COUNTRY] (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: And which three values best represent (OUR COUNTRY (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		CC-3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
+ among the 3 most important - other	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	**22**	**73**	19	76	25	71	30	64	16	83	29	65	22	75	28	67
Respect for human life	**19**	**76**	18	76	20	77	18	75	21	78	19	75	13	83	24	71
Human rights	**24**	**71**	20	75	29	68	29	65	33	67	26	68	22	74	28	67
Individual freedom	**15**	**81**	15	79	14	82	11	82	21	78	19	75	19	78	23	73
Democracy	**28**	**67**	26	69	30	66	17	77	60	40	46	48	23	73	30	65
Peace	**39**	**56**	42	52	37	60	60	34	34	65	49	46	53	43	57	38
Equality	**12**	**84**	6	88	17	80	9	85	14	86	8	86	6	90	7	88
Solidarity, support for others	**16**	**80**	14	80	17	80	10	84	22	77	15	79	8	88	10	85
Tolerance	**14**	**82**	10	84	17	80	13	80	12	87	9	85	11	86	7	88
Religion	**28**	**68**	30	64	25	71	8	85	35	64	6	88	8	89	15	80
Self-fulfilment	**7**	**89**	7	87	6	90	7	86	3	96	10	84	17	79	13	83
Respect for other cultures	**13**	**82**	14	80	13	84	17	77	7	92	10	84	19	77	15	80
None of these	**8**	**88**	9	85	7	90	7	86	3	96	4	90	9	87	5	90

	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	23	72	17	78	14	84	12	82	11	79	18	76	31	63	30	69
Respect for human life	10	85	14	81	23	76	18	76	16	75	12	82	19	75	21	78
Human rights	24	71	23	72	36	63	16	79	20	71	11	83	24	70	32	67
Individual freedom	19	76	11	84	14	85	12	83	19	72	15	79	21	73	13	86
Democracy	29	67	31	63	38	60	19	75	26	65	19	74	31	63	33	65
Peace	57	38	48	47	47	52	34	60	45	46	43	51	55	38	30	68
Equality	8	87	5	90	12	86	6	88	10	81	3	91	12	82	20	78
Solidarity, support for others	10	85	10	85	27	71	17	78	11	80	11	83	13	81	20	79
Tolerance	11	84	11	84	10	88	12	82	14	76	7	87	10	83	18	81
Religion	13	82	26	70	48	51	44	51	32	59	32	62	10	84	25	74
Self-fulfilment	9	86	7	87	4	94	5	89	7	84	5	89	7	87	6	94
Respect for other cultures	22	73	27	68	12	86	14	81	10	81	16	78	11	83	13	86
None of these	7	88	9	87	2	96	11	83	8	83	17	77	5	88	6	94

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

TABLE 1.3B VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE [COUNTRY] (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: And which three values best represent (OUR COUNTRY (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
The Rule of Law	**22**	23	22	25	22	21	21
Respect for human life	**19**	18	20	18	18	20	21
Human rights	**24**	25	24	27	25	25	23
Individual freedom	**15**	15	14	15	15	15	14
Democracy	**28**	29	27	33	29	28	23
Peace	**39**	39	40	33	35	41	48
Equality	**12**	12	12	13	14	12	9
Solidarity, support for others	**16**	15	16	15	17	15	15
Tolerance	**14**	13	14	15	15	14	12
Religion	**28**	29	27	25	26	27	32
Self-fulfilment	**7**	6	7	8	9	5	4
Respect for other cultures	**13**	13	14	16	13	12	12
None of these	**8**	9	7	7	9	10	6

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2003.5	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
The Rule of Law	25	25	22	22	26	20	20
Respect for human life	19	17	18	18	23	16	21
Human rights	24	18	21	26	27	26	23
Individual freedom	14	16	16	17	12	12	14
Democracy	28	26	29	31	25	28	26
Peace	36	37	44	42	34	38	48
Equality	15	7	9	12	17	13	10
Solidarity, support for others	16	20	16	14	19	12	14
Tolerance	11	13	14	10	20	17	11
Religion	28	26	28	23	27	29	32
Self-fulfilment	7	9	5	7	7	6	4
Respect for other cultures	15	15	14	13	13	11	12
None of these	11	9	9	10	5	10	6

(CONTD.)

TABLE 1.3B VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE [COUNTRY] (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: And which three values best represent (OUR COUNTRY (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
CCEB 2003.5	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area	small town	large town
The Rule of Law	24	22	21	20	22	21	23
Respect for human life	23	18	15	16	21	17	19
Human rights	26	23	22	27	24	23	27
Individual freedom	14	14	16	17	14	14	17
Democracy	27	29	25	36	27	28	30
Peace	41	42	37	27	40	39	39
Equality	16	10	8	10	13	10	13
Solidarity, support for others	17	15	15	15	14	15	18
Tolerance	15	11	15	16	14	14	14
Religion	28	26	30	24	29	28	25
Self-fulfilment	5	7	8	11	6	7	7
Respect for other cultures	11	14	17	18	13	14	14
None of these	6	9	10	9	8	9	7

TABLE 1.4A VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE EU (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: … And the European Union? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		CC-3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
+ among the 3 most important - other	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	**24**	**65**	29	57	19	72	51	34	17	73	30	58	34	50	31	56
Respect for human life	**25**	**64**	14	71	35	57	23	62	25	65	15	73	16	68	21	67
Human rights	**47**	**42**	41	45	52	40	46	39	57	33	43	45	44	40	48	40
Individual freedom	**20**	**69**	16	70	23	69	9	76	17	73	19	69	17	67	15	72
Democracy	**33**	**56**	34	51	33	59	37	48	26	64	40	48	28	56	37	50
Peace	**26**	**63**	27	58	25	67	29	55	42	48	34	54	24	60	39	48
Equality	**19**	**70**	13	73	24	68	7	77	24	66	12	76	8	76	13	74
Solidarity, support for others	**13**	**76**	14	71	12	80	13	72	13	78	22	66	13	71	8	80
Tolerance	**12**	**77**	15	71	9	83	6	79	4	86	9	79	9	76	11	76
Religion	**5**	**84**	3	82	6	86	3	82	3	87	2	85	4	80	4	84
Self-fulfilment	**6**	**82**	7	79	6	86	6	79	2	88	6	82	7	78	8	80
Respect for other cultures	**13**	**76**	15	70	11	81	7	78	22	69	13	75	18	67	15	72
None of these	**3**	**87**	3	82	3	90	1	84	2	88	2	86	2	82	1	86

	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	30	55	31	59	19	67	29	55	19	61	21	64	33	53	15	82
Respect for human life	20	65	15	75	21	67	12	72	20	59	14	71	19	66	42	56
Human rights	44	42	53	37	47	41	37	47	50	29	37	48	37	49	54	44
Individual freedom	15	70	14	76	20	67	14	69	16	63	19	66	17	70	28	70
Democracy	30	55	46	44	33	55	31	53	36	43	38	47	36	50	30	67
Peace	35	51	32	58	30	58	21	63	27	52	28	57	36	49	24	73
Equality	10	75	11	79	22	66	13	71	12	67	9	76	18	68	31	67
Solidarity, support for others	14	71	13	77	10	77	13	70	16	63	17	68	10	75	10	88
Tolerance	6	79	6	84	11	76	20	64	7	73	9	76	9	76	10	87
Religion	3	82	4	86	7	80	3	81	5	75	3	82	3	82	7	90
Self-fulfilment	5	80	5	85	12	75	7	77	5	74	11	74	5	81	7	91
Respect for other cultures	20	65	13	76	19	67	15	69	7	72	14	71	12	74	12	85
None of these	3	83	4	86	3	84	5	79	0	79	5	80	1	84	4	96

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

TABLE 1.4B VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE EU (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: … And the European Union? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
The Rule of Law	**24**	26	22	22	23	26	24
Respect for human life	**25**	25	26	29	26	26	21
Human rights	**47**	48	46	51	50	46	40
Individual freedom	**20**	20	20	22	24	18	15
Democracy	**33**	34	32	31	35	38	29
Peace	**26**	26	26	26	24	27	29
Equality	**19**	19	19	23	21	18	13
Solidarity, support for others	**13**	13	13	15	12	13	11
Tolerance	**12**	12	12	13	12	11	11
Religion	**5**	5	4	5	5	5	5
Self-fulfilment	**6**	7	6	9	7	6	5
Respect for other cultures	**13**	13	12	16	12	11	12
None of these	**3**	4	2	2	3	4	4

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2003.5	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
The Rule of Law	24	35	27	26	16	23	24
Respect for human life	26	20	20	22	38	23	22
Human rights	46	54	51	47	48	46	42
Individual freedom	21	20	22	20	23	19	15
Democracy	32	43	42	38	30	34	29
Peace	23	20	25	27	26	32	28
Equality	26	15	21	16	26	18	13
Solidarity, support for others	14	15	13	15	10	11	10
Tolerance	12	14	15	11	11	11	11
Religion	7	3	3	5	5	5	5
Self-fulfilment	7	9	4	8	6	6	4
Respect for other cultures	14	14	14	13	10	9	11
None of these	5	2	5	3	2	4	4

(CONTD.)

TABLE 1.4B VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE EU (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: … And the European Union? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
CCEB 2003.5	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area	small town	large town
The Rule of Law	17	27	31	25	20	27	26
Respect for human life	33	20	21	25	26	24	27
Human rights	45	47	49	51	44	49	50
Individual freedom	22	17	19	21	19	20	21
Democracy	27	37	41	33	29	36	37
Peace	27	28	23	25	27	26	26
Equality	24	16	15	18	20	17	19
Solidarity, support for others	10	14	15	17	11	14	13
Tolerance	10	10	17	14	11	12	12
Religion	6	4	4	4	5	3	6
Self-fulfilment	6	6	8	11	6	6	7
Respect for other cultures	10	14	13	18	10	14	14
None of these	4	3	2	2	5	3	2

TABLE 1.5A VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE USA (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: … And the USA? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		CC-3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
+ among the 3 most important - other	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	**23**	**63**	24	59	22	67	39	36	23	59	24	59	24	54	26	55
Respect for human life	**16**	**69**	8	74	23	66	13	62	8	74	10	73	10	68	11	71
Human rights	**31**	**55**	28	54	34	56	29	47	18	64	28	54	31	47	38	44
Individual freedom	**27**	**59**	29	54	26	63	22	53	21	61	33	49	27	51	30	51
Democracy	**31**	**55**	34	48	28	61	35	40	15	67	38	44	32	47	35	46
Peace	**16**	**70**	11	71	19	70	12	63	11	71	13	70	11	67	15	66
Equality	**16**	**70**	12	70	19	70	6	69	14	68	7	75	6	72	11	70
Solidarity, support for others	**9**	**77**	8	74	11	78	7	68	4	78	11	71	8	70	6	75
Tolerance	**12**	**74**	16	66	8	81	4	71	11	71	10	73	8	70	8	74
Religion	**5**	**80**	5	77	6	83	3	72	3	79	9	73	11	67	9	72
Self-fulfilment	**16**	**70**	18	65	15	74	20	56	8	74	23	59	19	59	27	55
Respect for other cultures	**12**	**74**	14	68	10	79	9	66	14	68	14	68	8	70	13	68
None of these	**8**	**79**	5	77	10	82	4	71	24	58	3	79	3	75	2	80

	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	33	45	29	57	26	54	23	60	20	55	18	64	20	57	21	76
Respect for human life	12	66	13	73	21	61	7	76	17	57	8	75	10	67	27	69
Human rights	30	48	40	46	28	53	27	56	39	35	19	63	17	60	32	64
Individual freedom	27	51	24	61	28	53	29	54	22	53	26	56	20	57	29	68
Democracy	32	46	42	44	32	50	32	51	36	38	39	43	26	51	24	73
Peace	13	65	16	70	25	57	9	74	22	52	10	72	15	61	19	78
Equality	6	71	9	76	12	70	15	68	10	64	8	75	9	68	24	73
Solidarity, support for others	9	69	10	75	11	70	7	76	11	64	11	72	12	65	11	85
Tolerance	7	71	9	77	11	71	23	60	7	67	9	73	6	71	10	87
Religion	9	69	3	82	3	78	2	81	4	70	6	76	11	65	7	90
Self-fulfilment	15	63	16	70	17	64	14	69	10	65	22	60	11	66	17	80
Respect for other cultures	9	69	12	73	14	68	15	68	7	68	16	66	10	67	12	85
None of these	4	75	6	80	4	78	6	77	1	73	10	72	13	63	14	86

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

TABLE 1.5B VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE USA (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: … And the USA? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
The Rule of Law	**23**	25	21	24	22	26	20
Respect for human life	**16**	16	17	19	18	14	14
Human rights	**31**	31	32	32	34	32	27
Individual freedom	**27**	28	27	31	28	29	23
Democracy	**31**	33	29	30	32	33	29
Peace	**16**	15	16	17	15	16	15
Equality	**16**	15	16	21	18	13	12
Solidarity, support for others	**9**	9	9	12	9	8	9
Tolerance	**12**	11	13	12	14	12	10
Religion	**5**	6	5	7	5	6	5
Self-fulfilment	**16**	17	16	20	18	16	11
Respect for other cultures	**12**	11	12	16	13	10	10
None of these	**8**	10	6	5	8	9	9

CCEB 2003.5	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
The Rule of Law	28	31	28	24	15	20	21
Respect for human life	17	9	10	16	26	14	14
Human rights	33	31	37	29	34	36	26
Individual freedom	26	41	27	28	26	28	23
Democracy	32	38	35	32	24	29	31
Peace	15	8	13	14	21	19	14
Equality	12	12	12	16	22	19	13
Solidarity, support for others	11	8	8	10	12	8	8
Tolerance	11	14	16	10	11	10	11
Religion	5	7	5	5	6	6	5
Self-fulfilment	18	25	22	18	14	13	12
Respect for other cultures	9	19	13	14	9	11	12
None of these	13	5	9	6	9	7	7

(CONTD.)

TABLE 1.5B VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE USA (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: … And the USA? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
CCEB 2003.5	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area	small town	large town
The Rule of Law	19	24	29	28	19	25	26
Respect for human life	22	13	11	18	17	16	16
Human rights	31	32	31	33	29	31	35
Individual freedom	24	26	36	33	23	31	29
Democracy	25	34	37	32	29	32	33
Peace	18	15	11	15	17	14	16
Equality	20	13	12	14	15	16	16
Solidarity, support for others	9	10	9	11	9	10	9
Tolerance	10	12	15	15	12	13	11
Religion	5	5	6	5	5	4	7
Self-fulfilment	12	17	23	21	13	17	20
Respect for other cultures	10	13	15	14	11	13	12
None of these	11	6	6	6	8	6	8

TABLE 1.6A VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE ARAB WORLD (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: … And the Arab World? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		CC-3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
+ among the 3 most important - other	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	**18**	**61**	9	64	25	59	20	49	22	63	3	68	7	63	4	74
Respect for human life	**9**	**70**	7	66	11	73	7	62	9	77	7	64	6	64	12	66
Human rights	**9**	**70**	6	67	12	72	8	61	9	77	5	67	5	65	7	71
Individual freedom	**7**	**72**	6	67	7	77	8	61	7	78	5	66	5	66	9	69
Democracy	**5**	**74**	2	71	7	77	3	66	5	81	2	69	2	68	3	75
Peace	**11**	**68**	6	67	16	68	12	57	13	73	5	67	6	65	10	68
Equality	**7**	**71**	5	69	10	74	8	61	5	81	7	65	4	67	5	73
Solidarity, support for others	**10**	**69**	9	64	11	73	15	54	7	79	13	58	15	55	10	68
Tolerance	**8**	**71**	3	70	12	72	2	67	10	76	4	68	6	64	4	74
Religion	**57**	**22**	53	20	59	25	52	16	55	30	56	15	58	12	63	15
Self-fulfilment	**8**	**71**	8	65	7	77	4	64	5	81	8	64	5	66	13	65
Respect for other cultures	**6**	**73**	6	67	6	78	4	65	7	79	9	63	4	66	5	73
None of these	**9**	**71**	10	63	8	78	5	64	13	73	9	62	5	65	6	72

	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The Rule of Law	16	58	6	72	17	59	12	61	12	45	4	64	7	65	31	65
Respect for human life	7	67	11	67	20	55	5	67	7	50	6	61	11	62	13	83
Human rights	6	68	6	71	14	62	5	67	8	50	5	62	9	64	15	81
Individual freedom	11	63	8	70	6	70	5	67	4	53	5	63	5	67	8	88
Democracy	3	71	4	73	4	72	2	70	4	53	3	65	4	68	8	88
Peace	7	67	9	69	14	62	4	68	12	45	4	63	11	62	19	77
Equality	3	71	4	73	6	71	4	68	4	53	5	62	4	69	12	84
Solidarity, support for others	11	63	14	63	13	64	7	65	8	49	5	62	8	65	11	85
Tolerance	7	66	3	75	10	66	2	70	4	53	3	64	6	66	16	80
Religion	64	10	55	22	37	41	50	22	33	24	49	18	47	26	70	26
Self-fulfilment	13	61	7	70	5	72	7	66	4	53	7	61	10	63	9	87
Respect for other cultures	5	69	7	70	18	59	6	66	5	52	6	61	6	66	7	89
None of these	3	71	12	66	11	65	11	61	8	49	12	55	12	60	9	91

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

TABLE 1.6B VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE ARAB WORLD (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: … And the Arab World? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
The Rule of Law	**18**	19	16	25	19	15	11
Respect for human life	**9**	10	9	11	10	9	7
Human rights	**9**	9	9	9	10	10	9
Individual freedom	**7**	7	6	7	7	7	6
Democracy	**5**	5	4	5	5	5	4
Peace	**11**	13	10	13	13	11	9
Equality	**7**	8	7	9	8	8	6
Solidarity, support for others	**10**	10	10	10	12	9	9
Tolerance	**8**	8	7	10	9	6	5
Religion	**57**	59	54	64	61	57	46
Self-fulfilment	**8**	7	8	10	8	7	5
Respect for other cultures	**6**	6	6	8	7	5	6
None of these	**9**	10	8	8	9	10	10

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2003.5	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
The Rule of Law	21	20	16	17	23	17	11
Respect for human life	12	9	9	8	11	10	7
Human rights	11	3	8	7	15	10	8
Individual freedom	7	6	7	8	6	7	7
Democracy	7	4	2	5	5	5	4
Peace	16	7	7	10	16	13	10
Equality	8	8	6	7	11	7	6
Solidarity, support for others	10	10	12	12	11	11	7
Tolerance	11	6	4	5	13	8	5
Religion	61	68	60	58	61	58	44
Self-fulfilment	6	11	8	9	8	6	5
Respect for other cultures	8	7	4	6	5	7	6
None of these	12	8	12	9	7	8	9

(CONTD.)

TABLE 1.6B VALUES BEST REPRESENTING THE ARAB WORLD (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: … And the Arab World? (SHOW SAME CARD, MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS, READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
CCEB 2003.5	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area	small town	large town
The Rule of Law	19	16	16	22	18	16	19
Respect for human life	10	9	9	10	10	9	9
Human rights	13	7	6	8	10	9	10
Individual freedom	8	6	7	6	7	6	7
Democracy	6	4	4	5	5	4	6
Peace	16	9	7	7	13	8	13
Equality	9	7	7	8	8	7	8
Solidarity, support for others	10	10	12	9	9	10	12
Tolerance	12	4	5	9	9	6	7
Religion	57	54	62	59	51	58	63
Self-fulfilment	7	8	7	11	6	9	9
Respect for other cultures	5	7	7	8	5	7	8
None of these	8	10	11	9	8	10	9

TABLE 2A SOCIO-POLITICAL VALUES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: For each of the following statements I am going to read out, could you please indicate on a scale from 1 to 4 to what extent you agree with each of these. Note that "1" means you totally agree with the opinion whereas "4" means you totally disagree. The numbers in-between allow you to shade your answer. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT)

1. The state intervenes too much in our lives **(state intervenes too much)**
2. We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual **(more equality, less freedom)**
3. Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely **(punish more severely)**
4. Criminals need help and understanding **(criminals need help)**
5. Citizens should participate more actively in politics in (OUR COUNTRY) **(more involvement in politics)**
6. Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY) **(immigrants contribute)**
7. Immigrants are a threat to our way of life **(immigrants threaten way of life)**
8. a. Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment **(economic growth is priority)**
   b. Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth **(protecting environment is priority)**
9. Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity **(competition to boost growth)**

CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		CC-3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
+ "Totally agree" + "Tend to agree" - "Tend to disagree" + "Totally disagree"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
state intervenes too much	**55**	38	59	35	52	41	41	50	65	31	59	33	38	55	65	32
more equality, less freedom	**70**	22	69	25	71	19	79	14	73	21	57	34	67	26	76	20
punish more severely	**84**	13	85	12	82	13	96	2	93	6	86	11	84	14	84	14
criminals need help	**33**	61	24	71	40	52	10	84	53	44	13	81	35	58	22	75
more involvement in politics	**74**	18	74	19	74	17	78	10	86	8	75	14	81	13	59	37
immigrants contribute	**27**	56	25	60	28	53	21	54	30	65	14	74	22	64	26	68
immigrants threaten way of life	**34**	50	36	52	33	49	22	53	74	24	49	40	39	51	53	40
economic growth is priority	**49**	23	39	30	57	17	43	28	52	29	42	35	22	43	44	32
protecting environment is priority	**72**	14	69	18	74	10	69	15	86	8	72	17	71	19	70	19
competition to boost growth	**63**	20	61	22	64	18	67	14	72	18	63	15	70	15	47	39

	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
+ "Totally agree" + "Tend to agree" - "Tend to disagree" + "Totally disagree"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
state intervenes too much	40	55	44	44	44	52	59	35	46	45	73	23	62	32	56	39
more equality, less freedom	68	24	65	18	70	22	72	23	71	14	62	29	52	41	70	22
punish more severely	83	14	81	11	78	19	85	13	91	5	89	9	81	15	77	18
criminals need help	41	52	28	59	77	22	24	70	29	62	18	78	34	60	49	44
more involvement in politics	79	15	67	15	55	42	77	17	72	12	74	20	73	20	74	19
immigrants contribute	34	54	17	56	35	53	29	52	32	38	16	73	25	63	27	58
immigrants threaten way of life	32	58	32	44	37	52	26	59	23	52	47	41	27	65	38	47
economic growth is priority	41	32	40	34	39	37	37	27	51	19	38	37	45	31	62	15
protecting environment is priority	68	18	47	25	83	8	69	17	79	6	64	24	74	19	73	11
competition to boost growth	64	15	58	11	73	9	63	22	72	7	65	20	61	20	61	23

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

TABLE 2B SOCIO-POLITICAL VALUES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: For each of the following statements I am going to read out, could you please indicate on a scale from 1 to 4 to what extent you agree with each of these. Note that "1" means you totally agree with the opinion whereas "4" means you totally disagree. The numbers in-between allow you to shade your answer. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT)

	TOTAL		SEX				AGE							
CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		male		female		15-24		25-39		40-54		55+	
+ "Totally agree" + "Tend to agree" - "Tend to disagree" + "Totally disagree"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
state intervenes too much	**55**	**38**	58	38	53	39	56	38	59	36	57	38	48	41
more equality, less freedom	**70**	**22**	71	23	70	20	67	26	69	24	72	21	72	16
punish more severely	**84**	**13**	83	15	84	11	79	18	83	14	86	12	86	9
criminals need help	**33**	**61**	33	62	33	59	39	55	37	57	32	63	24	66
more involvement in politics	**74**	**18**	76	19	72	17	74	19	74	19	75	17	72	15
immigrants contribute	**27**	**56**	27	60	26	53	31	55	28	57	25	59	22	54
immigrants threaten way of life	**34**	**50**	36	52	33	48	33	54	35	52	34	52	35	43
economic growth is priority	**49**	**23**	51	23	47	24	53	26	50	20	49	24	46	24
protecting environment is priority	**72**	**14**	72	15	72	13	70	16	75	12	75	14	66	15
competition to boost growth	**63**	**20**	66	21	60	19	64	20	65	21	66	20	56	19

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY													
CCEB 2003.5	Self employed		Managers		Other white collars		Manual workers		House persons		Un-employed		Retired	
+ "Totally agree" + "Tend to agree" - "Tend to disagree" + "Totally disagree"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
state intervenes too much	60	37	63	34	56	40	61	36	50	38	58	37	49	42
more equality, less freedom	73	24	61	35	70	25	77	18	65	20	68	23	74	16
punish more severely	84	15	80	17	82	16	89	9	78	14	81	15	89	7
criminals need help	37	58	31	65	30	64	30	66	44	45	32	60	23	68
more involvement in politics	72	24	78	18	76	21	80	15	70	17	72	19	73	15
immigrants contribute	27	62	28	62	22	63	28	59	26	50	29	53	23	54
immigrants threaten way of life	41	49	25	67	32	57	38	52	35	43	34	49	34	46
economic growth is priority	50	19	40	28	40	33	54	22	57	16	48	23	45	25
protecting environment is priority	75	10	71	22	79	11	76	12	75	8	66	18	66	17
competition to boost growth	69	20	73	18	69	20	69	18	56	19	60	24	55	21

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

(CONTD.)

TABLE 2B SOCIO-POLITICAL VALUES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: each of the following statements I am going to read out, could you please indicate on a scale from 1 to 4 to what extent you agree with each of these. Note that "1" means you totally agree with the opinion whereas "4" means you totally disagree. The numbers in-between allow you to shade your answer. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE								LOCALITY					
CCEB 2003.5	below 15		16-19		20 and above		still studying		rural area		small town		large town	
+ "Totally agree" + "Tend to agree" - "Tend to disagree" + "Totally disagree"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
state intervenes too much	51	39	57	39	62	36	54	40	53	39	57	37	56	38
more equality, less freedom	70	19	73	21	69	26	63	30	70	20	70	23	72	22
punish more severely	81	13	89	10	82	16	78	19	83	13	82	15	86	11
criminals need help	38	52	26	69	32	63	36	60	32	60	31	62	35	59
more involvement in politics	70	18	76	18	79	18	74	17	71	19	75	17	77	17
immigrants contribute	26	52	24	61	28	59	33	54	25	55	26	58	29	56
immigrants threaten way of life	38	42	35	52	28	62	29	58	37	45	34	51	30	56
economic growth is priority	56	17	45	26	43	27	50	31	53	20	47	27	47	24
protecting environment is priority	70	11	72	16	76	15	74	17	71	14	73	15	72	14
competition to boost growth	55	21	66	20	72	18	66	19	59	21	63	21	66	18

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

TABLE 3.1A VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: From the following list, which are the three you would be most likely to involve yourself in? (SHOW CARD-MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS)

CCEB 2003.5	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	CC-3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
Sport	**29**	31	27	21	34	34	31	32
Music	**19**	22	17	13	24	26	19	24
Arts and culture	**18**	19	17	10	17	24	19	22
Club/association membership	**10**	13	7	7	10	17	24	12
Protection of the environment	**30**	31	28	21	23	30	24	47
Politics	**8**	7	10	5	10	9	8	8
Religion	**23**	16	30	9	29	8	6	17
Helping others	**45**	44	46	47	48	33	39	46
Preserving traditions/customs	**32**	29	34	42	31	29	24	33
Life long learning	**21**	17	25	22	22	18	28	9
Others	**1**	2	1	5	0	4	1	1
None of these	**8**	9	8	12	8	9	8	7

	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Sport	28	32	39	30	18	28	38	31
Music	13	20	31	21	13	15	22	20
Arts and culture	21	20	19	17	9	18	18	21
Club/association membership	21	13	14	11	9	14	17	6
Protection of the environment	24	11	32	30	22	30	33	32
Politics	7	10	8	6	5	5	7	12
Religion	14	13	34	18	30	17	10	33
Helping others	37	28	51	49	42	39	41	48
Preserving traditions/customs	24	24	16	29	28	27	29	36
Life long learning	22	22	26	17	12	19	35	30
Others	2	4	1	1	3	3	3	0
None of these	10	17	3	8	16	12	2	5

TABLE 3.1B VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: From the following list, which are the three you would be most likely to involve yourself in? (SHOW CARD-MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
Sport	**29**	43	15	47	35	24	10
Music	**19**	20	19	41	18	12	9
Arts and culture	**18**	15	20	24	19	17	12
Club/association membership	**10**	13	7	12	9	10	8
Protection of the environment	**30**	29	30	26	29	34	30
Politics	**8**	13	5	7	9	10	7
Religion	**23**	19	27	17	21	22	33
Helping others	**45**	35	54	38	47	49	46
Preserving traditions/customs	**32**	30	33	21	32	36	37
Life long learning	**21**	21	22	26	26	20	13
Others	**1**	2	1	1	2	1	1
None of these	**8**	8	9	4	6	9	14

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2003.5	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
Sport	42	34	39	39	11	31	11
Music	18	22	25	22	12	20	10
Arts and culture	17	37	26	14	15	18	13
Club/association membership	13	18	10	9	4	7	9
Protection of the environment	34	29	29	29	30	31	30
Politics	15	14	10	8	4	9	7
Religion	25	9	11	15	38	21	31
Helping others	38	39	45	45	59	45	45
Preserving traditions/customs	30	25	23	33	44	33	34
Life long learning	24	37	27	23	25	18	11
Others	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
None of these	7	3	5	7	7	8	16

(CONTD.)

TABLE 3.1B VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: From the following list, which are the three you would be most likely to involve yourself in? (SHOW CARD-MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
CCEB 2003.5	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area	small town	large town
Sport	18	32	33	56	25	30	32
Music	13	18	21	46	16	22	21
Arts and culture	12	17	29	26	14	18	23
Club/association membership	5	11	15	16	9	12	10
Protection of the environment	29	30	32	25	28	31	31
Politics	7	8	12	9	7	9	10
Religion	37	18	10	10	30	21	18
Helping others	48	47	42	33	45	46	45
Preserving traditions/customs	38	33	27	15	34	28	33
Life long learning	20	17	33	27	17	22	27
Others	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
None of these	12	9	4	2	11	7	6

TABLE 3.2A WAY OF TAKING PART IN ACTIVITIES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: How would you involve yourself in these activities? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

CCEB 2003.5	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	CC-3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
Give up some of your spare time	**90**	91	89	92	94	86	93	93
Give up some money	**27**	36	19	16	58	39	28	34
Other	**3**	4	2	4	0	7	1	7
	Latvia	**Lithuania**	**Malta**	**Poland**	**Romania**	**Slovakia**	**Slovenia**	**Turkey**
Give up some of your spare time	75	90	83	94	81	95	81	91
Give up some money	23	36	37	38	36	32	32	14
Other	4	2	8	1	5	13	9	1

TABLE 3.2B WAY OF TAKING PART IN ACTIVITIES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: How would you involve yourself in these activities? (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

CCEB 2003.5	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	**male**	**female**	**15-24**	**25-39**	**40-54**	**55+**
Give up some of your spare time	**90**	90	90	90	91	91	89
Give up some money	**27**	27	27	26	28	29	25
Other	**3**	3	3	3	3	3	3
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	**Managers**	**Other white collars**	**Manual workers**	**House persons**	**Un-employed**	**Retired**
Give up some of your spare time	91	94	91	91	90	85	89
Give up some money	29	46	31	28	18	22	24
Other	3	6	4	3	2	2	3
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				**LOCALITY**		
	below 15	**16-19**	**20 and above**	**still studying**	**rural area**	**small town**	**large town**
Give up some of your spare time	88	91	92	90	86	93	92
Give up some money	16	29	40	33	24	29	27
Other	2	3	4	3	3	3	3

TABLE 4A WILLINGNESS TO LEARN LANGUAGES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Would you be willing to learn one or more additional foreign language(s)? (IF YES) What would be your main motivations for doing so? (IF YES, SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. No, I don't want to learn another language **(no)**
2. Yes, to use on holidays abroad **(holidays)**
3. Yes, to use at work (including travelling abroad on business) **(work)**
4. Yes, to be able to study in another country **(study abroad)**
5. Yes, to be able to work in another country **(work abroad)**
6. Yes, to get a better job in (OUR COUNTRY) **(get a better job)**
7. Yes, for personal satisfaction **(personal satisfaction)**
8. Yes, to get closer to my cultural origins **(origins)**
9. Yes, to meet people from other countries **(meet foreign people)**
10. Yes, to be able to understand people from other cultures **(understand cultures)**
11. Yes, to know a language that is widely spoken around the world **(widely spoken language)**
12. Yes, to be able to use the Internet **(use the Internet)**
13. Other (SPONTANEOUS)

CCEB 2003.5	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	CC-3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
no	**37**	39	35	58	35	37	32	51
holidays	**17**	20	14	10	20	21	13	13
work	**20**	21	19	17	18	27	23	21
study abroad	**12**	10	14	7	6	13	9	9
work abroad	**24**	24	24	20	8	24	22	19
get a better job	**29**	26	32	18	15	26	24	21
personal satisfaction	**21**	25	18	20	42	26	16	16
origins	**6**	3	8	3	7	4	2	3
meet foreign people	**19**	18	19	16	19	21	14	15
understand cultures	**21**	17	24	18	23	20	10	14
widely spoken language	**24**	22	25	17	29	25	22	18
use the Internet	**11**	11	11	15	5	14	14	8
other	**1**	2	0	0	0	3	1	1

(CONTD.)

TABLE 4A WILLINGNESS TO LEARN LANGUAGES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Would you be willing to learn one or more additional foreign language(s)? (IF YES) What would be your main motivations for doing so? (IF YES, SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

CCEB 2003.5	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
no	31	31	40	38	42	42	32	29
holidays	12	16	27	21	10	26	17	16
work	18	17	17	20	14	22	21	21
study abroad	12	14	8	10	9	9	7	17
work abroad	24	33	9	25	26	27	16	24
get a better job	27	28	15	28	19	27	16	38
personal satisfaction	20	19	43	27	26	28	33	15
origins	3	2	8	3	3	6	3	10
meet foreign people	22	36	19	15	12	24	19	23
understand cultures	18	14	24	17	14	22	18	28
widely spoken language	25	27	20	21	20	25	21	29
use the Internet	12	18	12	10	8	14	7	11
other	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	0

TABLE 4B WILLINGNESS TO LEARN LANGUAGES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Would you be willing to learn one or more additional foreign language(s)? (IF YES) What would be your main motivations for doing so? (IF YES, SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
no	**37**	33	40	13	24	40	68
holidays	**17**	17	16	26	19	14	8
work	**20**	23	17	31	26	20	4
study abroad	**12**	13	11	34	11	6	2
work abroad	**24**	30	19	44	31	19	4
get a better job	**29**	31	27	53	38	23	5
personal satisfaction	**21**	19	24	27	27	21	10
origins	**6**	6	6	9	8	5	2
meet foreign people	**19**	22	16	28	23	17	8
understand cultures	**21**	21	21	29	26	19	10
widely spoken language	**24**	26	22	39	30	19	9
use the Internet	**11**	13	9	20	15	8	2
other	**1**	1	1	1	1	1	1

	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
CCEB 2003.5	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
no	27	14	23	28	43	34	67
holidays	19	32	22	16	10	14	8
work	31	44	32	22	10	17	5
study abroad	10	16	10	10	8	11	2
work abroad	27	33	28	34	16	30	4
get a better job	35	39	38	33	29	35	5
personal satisfaction	20	42	36	22	15	22	11
origins	8	7	6	5	7	5	3
meet foreign people	27	29	22	19	13	18	8
understand cultures	24	33	26	19	21	23	9
widely spoken language	27	31	27	25	24	26	10
use the Internet	14	23	16	13	6	9	2
other	1	2	1	1	..	1	2

(CONTD.)

TABLE 4B WILLINGNESS TO LEARN LANGUAGES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Would you be willing to learn one or more additional foreign language(s)? (IF YES) What would be your main motivations for doing so? (IF YES, SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
CCEB 2003.5	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area	small town	large town
no	50	37	21	7	43	35	30
holidays	10	15	26	35	13	19	19
work	12	18	34	38	16	22	23
study abroad	9	6	11	49	11	11	15
work abroad	17	23	28	53	22	26	25
get a better job	23	27	34	55	27	29	31
personal satisfaction	10	23	37	33	15	24	26
origins	6	4	6	9	6	5	7
meet foreign people	14	17	25	36	18	19	19
understand cultures	16	19	28	36	19	22	23
widely spoken language	18	23	30	42	20	27	26
use the Internet	6	10	18	26	9	13	12
other	..	1	2	1	1	1	1

TABLE 5A AREAS OF INTEREST (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: To what extent do the following topics interest you? Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in …? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE ALLOWED, READ OUT)

1. Politics and economics (IN OUR COUNTRY) **(domestic politics)**
2. Politics and economics in other countries of the European Union **(EU politics)**
3. Politics and economics in the rest of the world **(global politics)**
4. Arts and culture in (OUR COUNTRY) **(domestic culture)**
5. Arts and culture in other countries of the European Union **(EU culture)**
6. Arts and culture in the rest of the world **(global culture)**
7. Music (singers / bands, hit parades, concerts, etc) in (OUR COUNTRY) **(domestic music)**
8. Music (singers / bands, hit parades, concerts, etc) in other countries of the European Union **(EU music)**
9. Music (singers / bands, hit parades, concerts, etc) in the rest of the world **(global music)**
10. Sports in our country **(domestic sports)**
11. Sports in other countries of the European Union **(EU sports)**
12. Sports in the rest of the world **(global sports)**
13. Lifestyles in (OUR COUNTRY) **(domestic lifestyles)**
14. Lifestyles in other countries of the European Union **(EU lifestyles)**
15. Lifestyles in the rest of the world **(global lifestyles)**

CCEB 2003.5	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		CC-3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
+ "Very interested" + "Fairly interested" - "Not very interested" + "Not at all interested"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
domestic politics	**60**	**40**	61	38	59	41	68	31	68	32	60	38	56	44	53	46
EU politics	**41**	**58**	46	54	37	60	52	47	41	59	45	53	41	58	47	53
global politics	**33**	**65**	38	61	29	68	41	58	31	68	36	63	37	61	42	58
domestic culture	**61**	**37**	63	37	61	38	60	40	76	24	72	27	62	37	69	31
EU culture	**40**	**58**	46	54	37	62	44	54	43	56	50	49	51	47	57	42
global culture	**36**	**62**	40	59	32	66	37	62	35	64	43	56	50	49	54	46
domestic music	**64**	**35**	63	37	66	33	68	32	69	31	65	34	61	38	69	31
EU music	**43**	**55**	50	49	38	60	51	49	42	58	50	50	55	44	59	40
global music	**39**	**59**	48	51	32	65	43	56	34	66	44	54	55	43	57	43
domestic sports	**63**	**36**	65	35	62	36	57	42	64	35	69	31	66	33	62	39
EU sports	**50**	**48**	53	47	49	50	49	50	51	49	57	42	57	43	55	45
global sports	**45**	**53**	50	50	41	56	44	56	45	56	52	47	56	43	55	46
domestic lifestyles	**70**	**28**	67	32	72	26	94	5	87	14	76	21	64	32	73	26
EU lifestyles	**53**	**45**	55	44	52	45	79	20	56	43	62	34	51	44	64	36
global lifestyles	**46**	**51**	50	49	44	52	69	31	42	57	53	44	50	45	59	41

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

(CONTD.)

TABLE 5A AREAS OF INTEREST (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: To what extent do the following topics interest you? Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in …? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE ALLOWED, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
+ "Very interested" + "Fairly interested" - "Not very interested" + "Not at all interested"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
domestic politics	68	31	55	44	56	45	64	37	49	50	65	34	60	36	61	39
EU politics	56	44	34	65	39	61	45	54	35	64	53	46	51	44	37	62
global politics	50	48	30	68	32	68	37	63	29	69	40	59	43	53	29	69
domestic culture	74	26	44	54	72	28	60	39	57	41	67	33	58	37	62	37
EU culture	58	41	27	71	53	46	41	58	40	57	48	52	47	49	34	65
global culture	56	42	26	72	49	51	35	63	38	59	43	56	45	51	29	68
domestic music	74	26	56	43	71	29	58	41	67	31	66	34	71	25	65	34
EU music	65	35	41	58	65	35	48	52	52	46	53	46	57	39	31	68
global music	63	35	38	59	61	38	45	54	47	50	49	50	54	41	24	73
domestic sports	71	28	56	42	55	45	66	34	60	37	59	41	70	27	63	35
EU sports	59	40	42	56	55	45	50	49	52	46	51	48	61	35	47	51
global sports	57	41	40	58	52	47	48	52	48	49	49	50	57	39	38	59
domestic lifestyles	75	22	78	20	84	16	57	42	63	34	81	19	86	10	73	25
EU lifestyles	64	32	55	42	62	35	46	53	51	46	71	28	78	17	48	48
global lifestyles	59	37	52	45	50	47	44	56	47	49	63	36	72	24	39	56

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

TABLE 5B AREAS OF INTEREST (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: To what extent do the following topics interest you? Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in …? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE ALLOWED, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	TOTAL		SEX				AGE							
	CC-13 AVERAGE		male		female		15-24		25-39		40-54		55+	
+ "Very interested" + "Fairly interested" - "Not very interested" + "Not at all interested"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
domestic politics	**60**	**40**	68	32	53	47	41	58	62	38	69	31	64	35
EU politics	**41**	**58**	49	50	34	64	30	69	42	57	48	51	43	55
global politics	**33**	**65**	40	59	27	70	23	76	33	65	41	58	35	62
domestic culture	**61**	**37**	59	41	65	34	66	33	63	36	61	38	57	41
EU culture	**40**	**58**	39	61	42	56	44	55	42	57	41	59	36	61
global culture	**36**	**62**	34	64	37	61	38	60	37	62	36	61	31	66
domestic music	**64**	**35**	63	36	65	33	85	14	70	29	58	42	46	52
EU music	**43**	**55**	44	55	44	55	65	34	49	51	38	61	25	72
global music	**39**	**59**	40	60	39	59	59	40	44	55	35	63	21	75
domestic sports	**63**	**36**	81	19	48	51	74	25	67	32	65	34	49	49
EU sports	**50**	**48**	70	29	33	67	59	40	56	43	51	48	35	62
global sports	**45**	**53**	64	36	28	69	54	46	49	50	46	52	32	64
domestic lifestyles	**70**	**28**	68	31	72	26	77	21	73	26	69	30	61	36
EU lifestyles	**53**	**45**	53	45	53	44	59	39	60	40	53	46	43	53
global lifestyles	**46**	**51**	47	51	47	50	50	48	53	45	46	51	37	58

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

(CONTD.)

TABLE 5B AREAS OF INTEREST (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: To what extent do the following topics interest you? Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in …? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE ALLOWED, READ OUT)

CCEB 2003.5	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY													
	Self employed		Managers		Other white collars		Manual workers		House persons		Un-employed		Retired	
+ "Very interested" + "Fairly interested" - "Not very interested" + "Not at all interested"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
domestic politics	79	21	72	28	65	35	62	38	49	49	51	49	65	34
EU politics	51	49	61	40	50	49	45	55	27	70	34	64	45	55
global politics	39	61	52	48	42	58	37	62	21	75	28	70	38	61
domestic culture	62	37	84	15	73	27	63	36	56	42	51	48	58	41
EU culture	40	60	65	34	48	51	42	58	28	69	35	63	37	61
global culture	34	64	61	39	45	55	36	62	23	73	31	66	33	65
domestic music	65	34	70	29	70	28	71	28	62	35	64	35	46	52
EU music	36	63	59	40	51	48	53	46	30	67	47	52	28	71
global music	33	67	57	42	48	52	48	51	25	71	41	57	24	74
domestic sports	77	22	69	30	71	29	74	26	46	50	61	39	53	46
EU sports	64	36	60	39	58	42	65	34	27	70	51	48	39	60
global sports	55	44	56	43	53	46	59	40	21	75	45	54	35	62
domestic lifestyles	70	29	77	22	77	22	73	25	68	28	67	32	62	35
EU lifestyles	55	45	67	31	68	29	60	37	43	53	49	50	45	51
global lifestyles	49	50	61	38	59	39	54	44	35	61	44	54	40	57

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

(CONTD.)

TABLE 5B AREAS OF INTEREST (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: To what extent do the following topics interest you? Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in …? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE ALLOWED, READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE								LOCALITY					
CCEB 2003.5	below 15		16-19		20 and above		still studying		rural area		small town		large town	
+ "Very interested" + "Fairly interested" - "Not very interested" + "Not at all interested"	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
domestic politics	56	43	64	35	71	29	39	60	58	40	61	39	61	39
EU politics	32	66	47	53	57	42	33	66	37	61	44	55	44	55
global politics	26	72	38	61	48	52	25	73	29	69	38	62	35	63
domestic culture	51	48	64	35	78	22	71	29	55	44	66	33	67	32
EU culture	28	69	43	56	59	41	51	47	33	65	48	52	43	56
global culture	25	72	38	62	53	47	46	53	28	69	43	57	38	60
domestic music	56	42	65	34	68	31	90	10	60	38	67	33	66	34
EU music	27	71	48	51	55	44	80	19	36	62	49	50	47	53
global music	22	74	43	56	51	48	75	25	33	65	44	55	42	56
domestic sports	52	46	70	30	67	32	80	20	60	39	67	32	63	36
EU sports	37	61	57	42	57	43	67	33	46	52	55	45	52	47
global sports	31	66	53	47	51	47	61	38	40	57	50	49	47	52
domestic lifestyles	64	34	74	24	73	25	78	21	66	32	73	26	71	27
EU lifestyles	42	55	58	41	66	33	65	34	47	51	59	39	57	42
global lifestyles	35	61	51	47	59	39	56	43	40	57	52	47	52	46

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

TABLE 6 ATTACHMENT TO COUNTRIES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: To which of the following countries do you feel the closest? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

CCEB 2003.5	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	CC-3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
Belgium	**4**	3	5	2	2	2	2	4
Finland	**3**	5	1	1	0	5	45	8
United Kingdom	**12**	10	12	7	27	8	6	10
Luxembourg	**1**	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Sweden	**7**	8	6	2	2	7	23	10
Germany	**33**	26	38	20	5	7	18	32
France	**19**	14	17	10	8	10	6	17
Ireland	**3**	4	2	2	1	3	4	5
The Netherlands	**9**	8	11	3	2	4	3	12
Spain	**9**	7	10	13	6	4	2	12
Denmark	**13**	3	3	1	1	4	3	4
Greece	**10**	9	10	23	92	5	2	16
Italy	**18**	17	19	15	15	6	4	23
Portugal	**3**	2	3	3	0	3	1	3
Austria	**11**	12	7	5	2	10	2	34
Estonia	**2**	4	1	1	..	1	..	1
Lithuania	**3**	5	0	1	0	1	12	1
Latvia	**2**	4	1	1	0	0	23	1
Malta	**6**	2	1	1	5	1	2	3
Poland	**5**	13	2	8	0	8	1	11
Czech Republic	**9**	16	4	11	0	..	1	7
Slovakia	**4**	8	1	9	0	14	1	8
Slovenia	**8**	3	1	6	0	4	1	4
Hungary	**6**	7	5	7	2	6	2	..
Cyprus	**16**	2	29	4	..	2	1	4
Bulgaria	**3**	2	4	..	2	3	1	2
Romania	**8**	2	6	17	2	3	0	7
Turkey	**4**	2	9	16	1	2	1	4
Switzerland	**8**	8	9	6	3	14	4	19
Norway	**5**	6	4	2	1	8	8	5
None of these	**25**	27	16	26	5	69	15	15
Others	**4**	5	2	11	3	4	8	3

(CONTD.)

TABLE 6 ATTACHMENT TO COUNTRIES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: To which of the following countries do you feel the closest? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

CCEB 2003.5	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Belgium	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	6
Finland	11	11	1	2	2	7	3	1
United Kingdom	10	16	61	10	10	13	10	13
Luxembourg	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	1
Sweden	18	19	1	5	5	13	6	7
Germany	28	38	11	30	25	23	27	46
France	10	17	16	14	25	22	10	15
Ireland	6	16	3	3	2	7	5	2
The Netherlands	4	3	6	8	6	11	7	14
Spain	5	15	10	5	23	13	9	5
Denmark	8	11	1	2	3	5	3	3
Greece	4	11	6	6	16	17	9	7
Italy	9	17	70	17	40	28	30	11
Portugal	1	2	3	2	6	5	3	2
Austria	6	8	4	6	7	24	34	7
Estonia	35	24	0	2	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	50	..	0	6	1	2	1	0
Latvia	..	39	0	3	1	2	1	1
Malta	2	1	..	1	1	3	1	1
Poland	14	32	1	..	3	26	2	1
Czech Republic	8	8	1	13	2	70	7	4
Slovakia	2	3	0	8	2	..	4	0
Slovenia	1	1	0	2	2	7	..	0
Hungary	2	3	0	7	11	21	8	3
Cyprus	2	3	6	0	2	4	2	42
Bulgaria	2	2	0	1	5	7	1	4
Romania	1	1	0	0	..	3	0	4
Turkey	2	4	2	1	6	4	1	..
Switzerland	7	13	5	2	8	17	13	9
Norway	10	17	1	4	6	7	6	3
None of these	10	13	10	26	14	5	7	15
Others	9	3	4	7	2	3	9	1

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. +36-1-4379444, 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
Republic of Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH Digeni Akrita, 40 Strovolos 2045 1686 Nicosia	Ms. Eleni MARANGOU	357-22-468-000	357-22- 468-008
Czech Republic	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REPUBLIC Husova 7/241, 11 000 Praha 1	Ms. Agnes ILLYES	420-222-221-021	420-222-222-234
Estonia	SAAR POLL Veetorni 4 10119Tallin	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	361-250-0999	361-250-0650
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS Brivibas str. 106-2 LV1001 Riga	Mr. Aigars FREIMANIS	371-731-4002	371-727-4936
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS Didlauiko 47 LT2057 Vilnius	Ms. Rasa ALISAUSKIENE	370-5-212-0104	370-5-212-7145
Malta	MISCO 3rd Floor Regency House, Republic street VLT04 Valletta	Mr. Anthony CARABOTT	356-2122-0303	356-2124-7512
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND ul. Krzywickiego 34 02-078 Warsawa	Ms. Hanna IGNACZEWSKA	48-22-622-4132	48-22-622-6716
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 DEZSO	40-1-210-5016	40-1-211-0366
Slovakia	FOCUS Grossinglova 37 81000 Bratislava	Mr. Ivan DIANISKA	421-2-529-31366	421-2-529-31378
Slovenia	CATI d.o.o. Trzaska cesta 2 1000 Ljubljana	Mr. Zenel BATAGELJ	386-1-241-0072	386-1-421-1970
Turkey	KONSENSUS Dikilitas Mah, Ayazmaderesi Cd. Mehmet Plaza No:30/3 Gayrettepe 80260 Istanbul	Mr. Murat SARI	90-212-216-3212	90-212-216-1814

C.2 Administrative Regional Units in the Candidate Countries

BULGARIA
Sofia
Varna
Lovech
Montana
Rousse
Bourgas
Plovdiv
Sofia
Haskovo

CYPRUS

CZECH REPUBLIC
Praha
Stredni Cechy
Jihozapad
Severozapad
Severovychod
Jihovychod
Stredni Morava
Ostravsko

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
Koroaka
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 20th of November and the 24th of December 2003, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2003.5 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General Education and Culture.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.5 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia, Latvia and Cyprus. In Estonia and Latvia, the survey covered permanent residents aged 15 and over. In Cyprus, the sample covered the territory of the Republic of Cyprus only. The basic sample design applied in all Candidate Countries is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population (x 000)
Bulgaria	VITOSHA RESEARCH	1000	26-Nov - 11-Dec	7,891
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	26-Nov - 13-Dec	689
Czech Republic	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REPUBLIC / CVVM	1000	25-Nov - 14-Dec	10,226
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1000	27-Nov - 14-Dec	1,360
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1015	22-Nov - 17-Dec	10,195
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1005	20-Nov - 14-Dec	2,345
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1017	28-Nov - 14-Dec	3,475
Malta	MISCO	500	26-Nov - 16-Dec	386
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	24-Nov - 14-Dec	38,632
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1042	24-Nov - 11-Dec	22,435
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1000	27-Nov - 15-Dec	5,331
Slovenia	CATI D.O.O.	1003	29-Nov - 22-Dec	1,980
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	4-Dec - 24-Dec	67,803
Total number of interviews		12082		172,748

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

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

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

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

C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic and other 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	21 %
(2) Aged 25 -39	28 %
(3) Aged 40 -54	25 %
(4) Aged 55+	26 %

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	39 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	35 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	16 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	10 %

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	4 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self -employed person	5 %
(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)	0 %
(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.)	3 %
(12) Supervisor	1 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	9 %
(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	17 %
(16) Student	10 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	11 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	23 %

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	11 %
(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 travelling (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	11 %
(7)	**Retired** = Retired + unable to work through illness	23 %
(8)	**Still studying** = Student	10 %

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

C.4.5 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 %