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EUROBAROMETER
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PUBLIC OPINION IN THE COUNTRIES APPLYING FOR
EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

RESULTS SUMMARY

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INTRODUCING THE APPLICANT COUNTRIES EUROBAROMETER

The European Commission has launched a new series of surveys in the 13 countries that are applying for European Union membership. The objective of the Applicant Countries Eurobarometer is to gather information from the future member states in a way that allows direct comparison with the Standard Eurobarometer carried out in the existing EU. Using this new tool the Commission is able to provide decision-makers and the European public with opinion data that helps to understand similarities and differences between the EU and the Applicant Countries. The Applicant Countries Eurobarometer will continuously track support for EU membership and the change of attitudes related to European issues in the Applicant Countries. In the course of the following years, a series of Applicant Countries Eurobarometer reports are planned to be released; these are the first results in this series.

This summary report presents the highlights of the first wave of surveys conducted in October 2001 in the 13 Applicant Countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey. In Cyprus, the survey only covers citizens living on the southern part of the island.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged fifteen years and over in each Applicant Country. The regular sample in Applicant Countries Eurobarometer surveys is 1000 people per country except Malta and Cyprus (500).

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

The figures shown in this report for each of the Applicant Countries are weighted by sex, age, region, size of locality, education level, and marital status. The figures given for the Applicant Countries as a whole (AC13) are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country. Due to the rounding of figures in certain cases, the total percentage in a table does not always add up exactly to 100 %, but a number very close to it (e.g. 99 or 101). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add up to more than 100 %. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of 1% compared to the tables because of the way previously rounded percentages are added.

The present survey was ordered and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Press and Communication (Public Opinion Analysis).

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organises 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)
- Applicant Countries Eurobarometer (replacing the Central and Eastern EB)

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 Website address is:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion**

The key findings from the first Applicant Countries Eurobarometer are:

Support for EU membership

- On average, nearly 6 people in 10 (59%) in the Applicant Countries feel that EU membership would be a 'good thing' for their country with support ranging from 33% in Estonia and Latvia to 80% in Romania. Support levels tend to be significantly higher in the Applicant Countries than they are in the EU where the average support level is 49%. (FIGURE 1 / TABLE 1)
- Two thirds (65%) of the respondents of voting age in the Applicant Countries declare that they would support their country's membership to the EU if a referendum were to be held on this issue. Further analyses show that at the time of the survey the majority of eligible respondents in all 13 countries would have voted in favour of joining the EU (79%)¹. The only country without a large majority in favour of accession is Malta, where only 53 percent of eligible respondents indicate that they would have voted in favour of EU membership. (FIGURE 2 & 2BIS / TABLE 2)

Image of the European Union

- More than 5 in 10 citizens of the Applicant Countries have a positive image of the European Union (52%) with only 18% saying that it conjures up a negative image. This is somewhat better compared to what the Eurobarometer has found among EU citizens, where on average 42% have a positive image and 18% have a negative image.
- At 70%, people in Bulgaria and Romania are most likely to have a positive image of the European Union. The Maltese are most likely to have a negative image (34%). It is the only country where more than 3 in 10 people have a negative image of the European Union. (FIGURE 3 / TABLE 3)

Awareness of the EU and its institutions

- While the EU is the most widely known international institution in the Applicant Countries, with nearly all respondents having heard of its existence, its institutions remain much less known: The European Parliament is known by 72% and the European Commission by 60%. In the EU Member States, awareness for these two institutions is 89% and 77%, respectively. (FIGURES 4 & 5 / TABLES 4 & 5)

¹ Eligible voters are those aged 18 and over. The analysis also excludes respondents who said they would not vote, who did not know how they would vote and who didn't answer the question.

Trust in the European Union and its institutions

- More than 6 in 10 citizens of the Applicant Countries trust the European Union (62%). This is higher than the level of trust found among EU citizens (41%). Trust is most widespread in Romania (74%) and Bulgaria (72%). People in Turkey (34%) and Malta (35%) are most likely to lack trust in the European Union. *(FIGURE 6 / TABLE 6)*
- Trust in the Union's institutions is much less widespread, mainly because fewer people know them. 41% of Applicant Countries citizens trust the European Parliament, 35% trust the European Commission and 29% trust the Council of Ministers. *(FIGURE 7 / TABLE 7)*

Information about Enlargement, Accession

- Nine in ten people living in the Applicant Countries have heard of their country's bid to become a member of the European Union. Awareness levels range from 82% in Turkey to 98% in Cyprus and Malta. *(FIGURE 8 / TABLE 8)*
- However, most people do not feel well informed either about their country's accession process or about EU enlargement as a whole. Only 28% say they are well informed about enlargement and only 29% feel well informed about their own country's accession process.
- Looking at the country results shows that the proportion of people that feels informed about EU enlargement ranges from 17 percent in Estonia and Turkey to 54 percent in Slovenia. For the accession process, levels of feeling informed range from 18% in Estonia to 57% in Slovenia. *(FIGURE 9 / TABLES 9A & 9B)*

Speed of Accession Process

- Large differences were found when respondents were asked to evaluate the current speed of their countries' application process. In Turkey 39 percent characterises the process as 'standing still', while 22 percent of the Maltese feel that the accession process is 'running as fast as possible'.
- Compared to the perceived current speed, we find that residents of Estonia and of Malta think that the process is going faster than they would like it to be. Respondents in all other countries perceive the process to be slower than what they would like it to be with the largest difference between the perceived and desired speed recorded in Romania and Turkey. *(FIGURE 10 / TABLES 10A & 10B)*

GRAPHS

Support for EU Membership

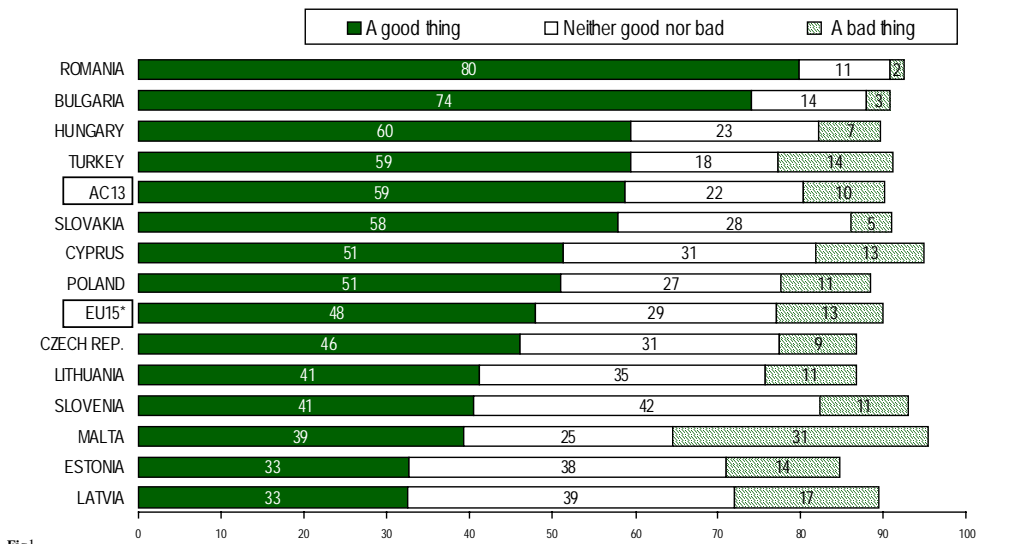


Fig.1
 Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1 October, 2001
 *Source: Standard Eurobarometer 55.1, Apr-May, 2001
 Question: Generally speaking, do you think that (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be ...?
 (% 'Don't know' and 'No answer' not shown)

How would you vote in a referendum about EU membership?
 % of respondents aged 18 and over

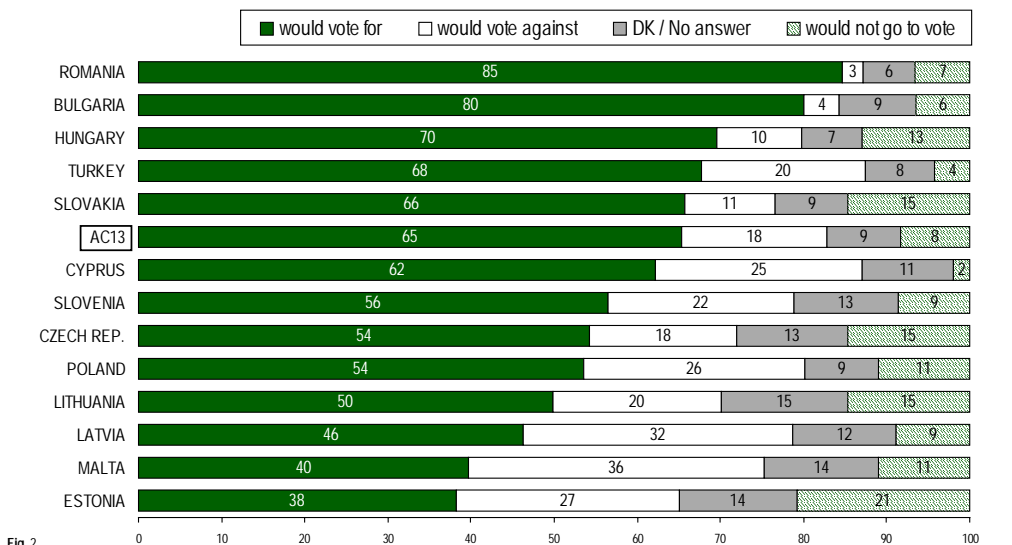


Fig.2
 Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1 October, 2001
 Question: And, if there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

How would you vote in a referendum about EU membership? % of respondents aged 18 and over who indicated they would vote

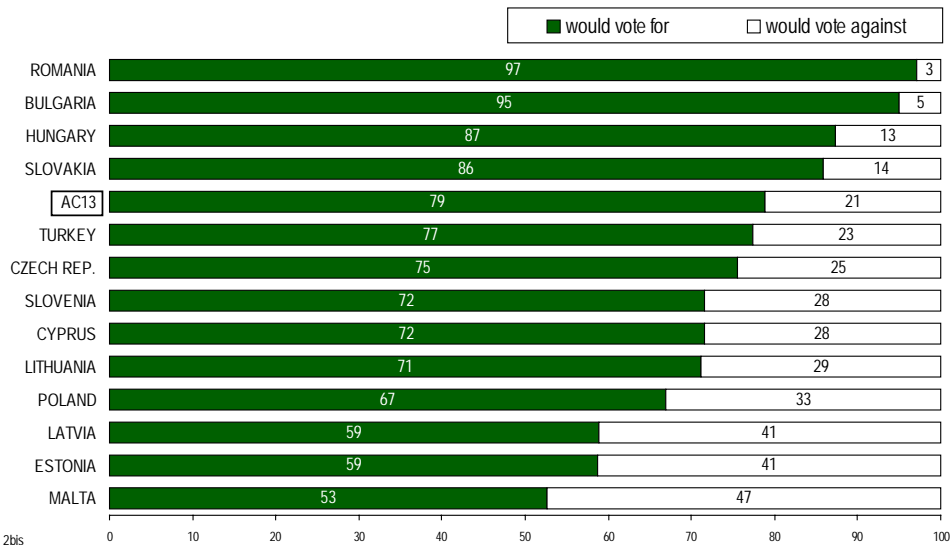


Fig. 2bis

Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1
October, 2001

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

Image of the European Union

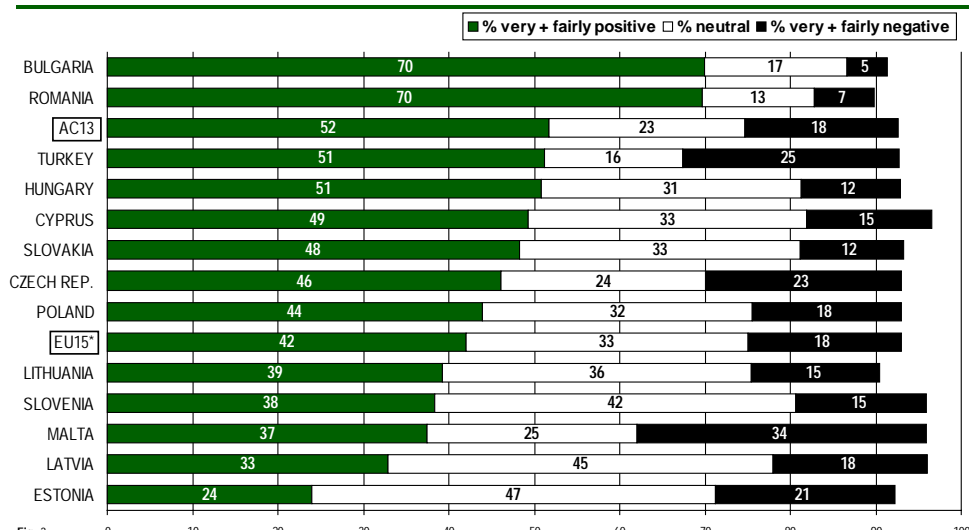


Fig. 3

Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1
October, 2001

*Source: Standard Eurobarometer 55.1,
Apr-May, 2001

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

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

Awareness of International Institutions

% heard of

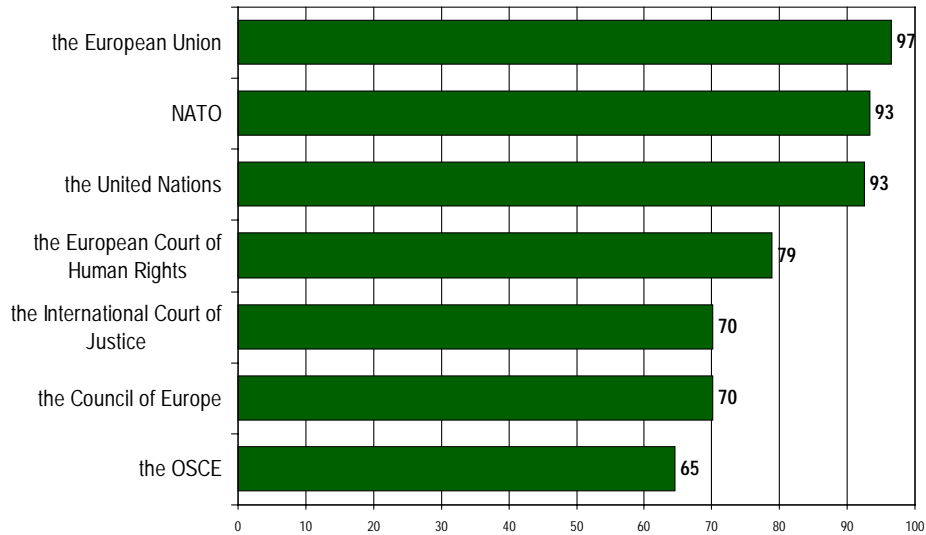


Fig. 4
Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1
October, 2001

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

Awareness of the EU, the European Parliament and the European Commission

% heard of

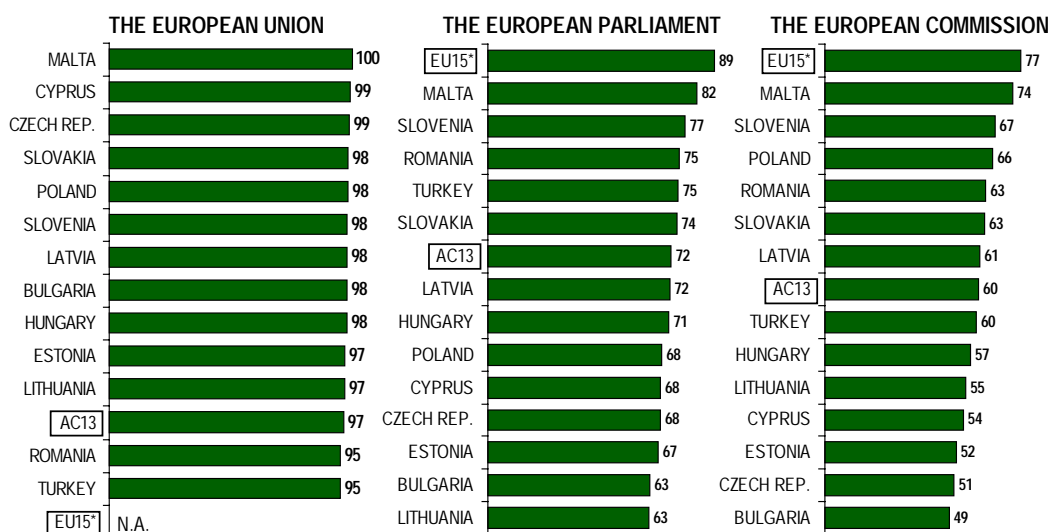


Fig. 5
Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1
October, 2001
*Source: Standard Eurobarometer 55.1,
Apr-May, 2001

Question: Have you heard of...?

Trust in the European Union

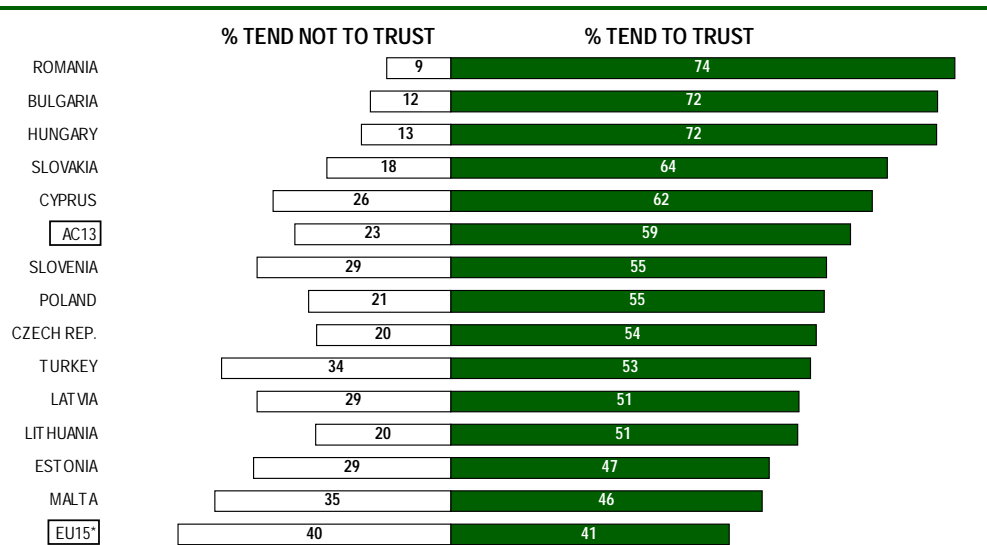


Fig. 6
 Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1 October, 2001
 *Source: Standard Eurobarometer 55.1, Apr-May, 2001
 Question: Please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% 'Don't know' and 'No answer' not shown)

Trust in the European Parliament and the European Commission

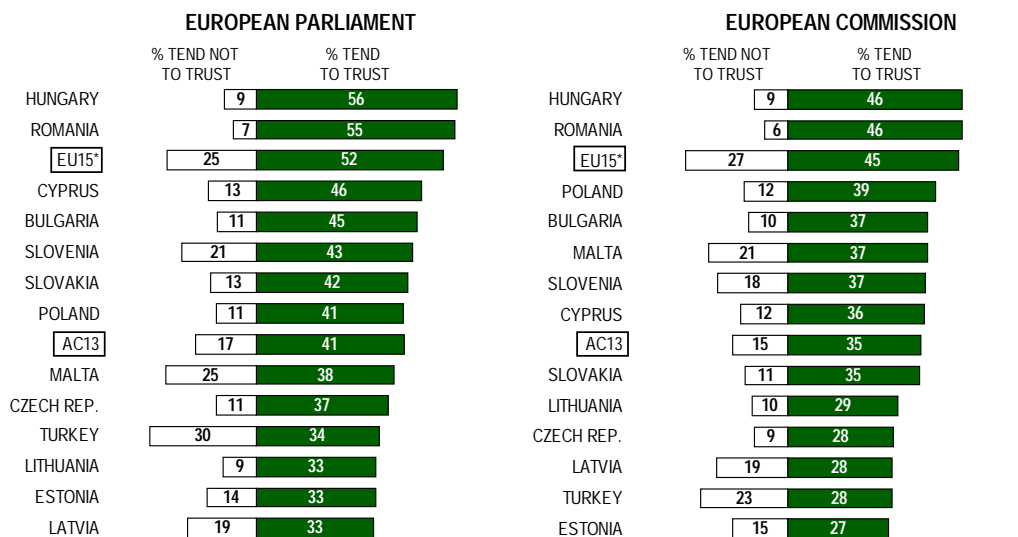


Fig. 7
 Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1 October, 2001
 *Source: Standard Eurobarometer 55.1, Apr-May, 2001
 Question: And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% 'Don't know' and 'No answer' not shown)

Have you ever heard of Country's Bid for Membership

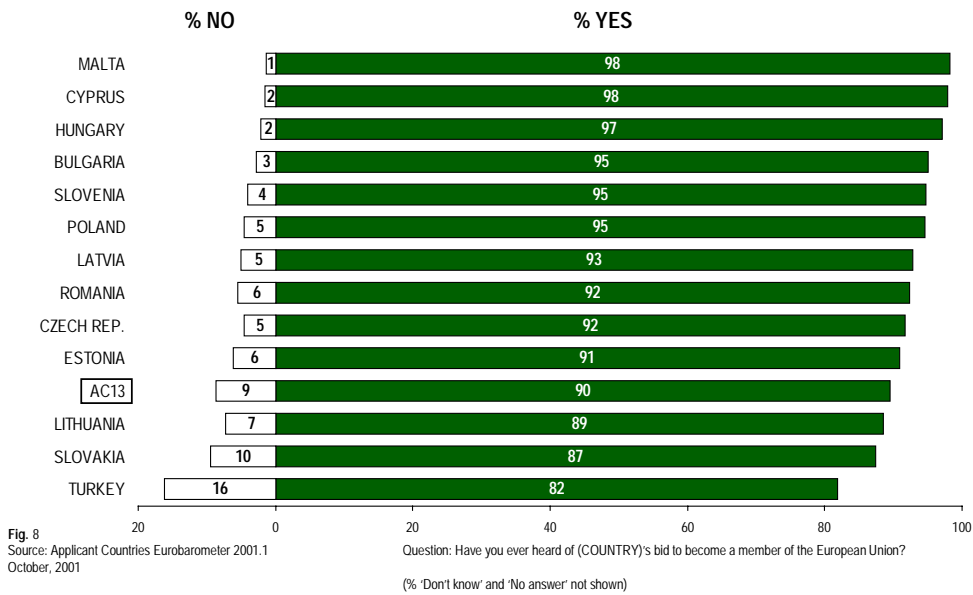


Fig. 8
 Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1
 October, 2001

Informed about Enlargement / Accession Process

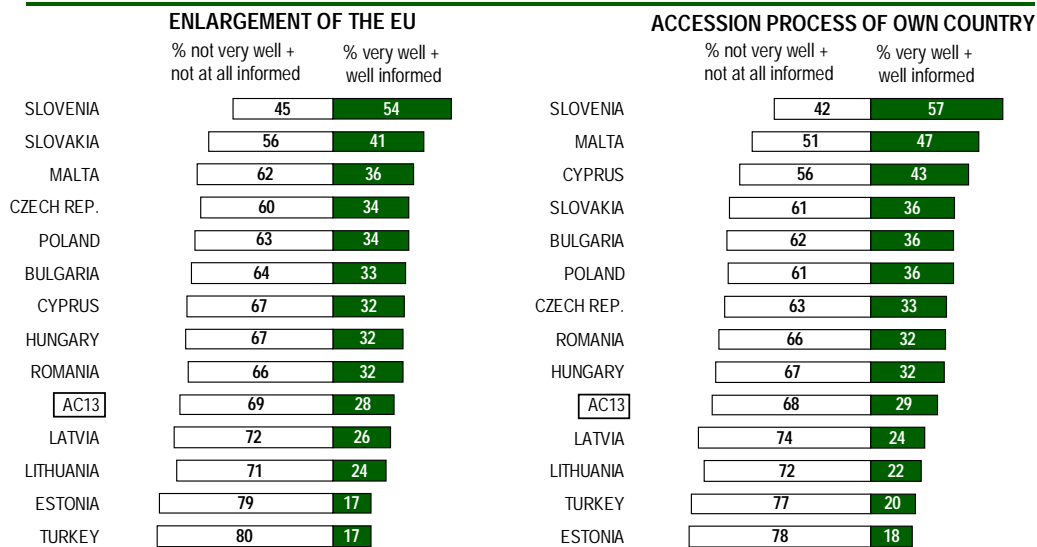


Fig. 9
 Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1
 October, 2001

Current and Desired Speed of Accession

average scores on a 7-point scale

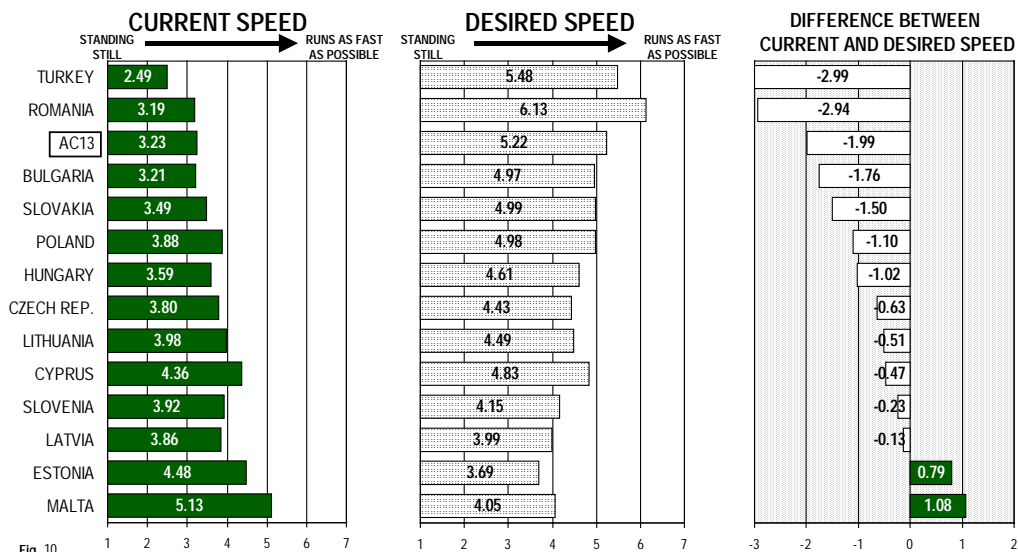


Fig. 10
Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1
October, 2001

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

And which corresponds best to the speed you would like?(SHOW SAME CARD)

TABLES**Table 1. Support for EU Membership**

Question: Q22. Generally speaking, do you think that (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...? (Read out)

ACEB 2001.1	AC 13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
A good thing	59	74	51	46	33	60	33
A bad thing	10	3	13	9	14	7	17
Neither good or bad	22	14	31	31	38	23	39
DK/ No answer	10	9	5	13	15	10	11
Total	101	100	100	99	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
A good thing	41	39	51	80	58	41	59
A bad thing	11	31	11	2	5	11	14
Neither good or bad	35	25	27	11	28	42	18
DK/ No answer	13	5	12	8	9	7	9
Total	100	100	101	101	100	101	100

Table 2. EU Referendum

Question: Q23. And, if there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (country)'s membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against it?

Base: respondents aged 18 and over

ACEB 2001.1	AC 13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
For	65	80	62	54	38	70	46
Against	18	4	25	18	27	10	32
Would not to go to vote (spont.)	8	6	2	15	21	13	9
DK/ No answer	9	9	11	13	14	7	12
Total	100	99	100	100	100	100	99
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
For	50	40	54	85	66	56	68
Against	20	36	26	3	11	22	20
Would not to go to vote (spont.)	15	11	11	7	15	9	4
DK/ No answer	15	14	9	6	9	13	8
Total	100	101	100	101	101	100	100

Table 3. Image of the European Union

Question: Q18. And, in general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Union?

ACEB 2001.1	AC 13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Very negative	6	2	4	6	5	4	4
Fairly negative	12	3	11	17	17	7	14
Neutral	23	17	33	24	47	31	45
Fairly positive	36	41	33	39	22	44	30
Very positive	16	29	17	7	2	7	3
DK/ No answer	7	9	3	7	8	7	4
Total	100	101	101	100	101	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Very negative	2	21	4	5	3	4	9
Fairly negative	13	13	13	2	9	11	17
Neutral	36	25	32	13	33	42	16
Fairly positive	33	20	37	24	39	30	38
Very positive	6	17	7	46	10	8	13
DK/ No answer	9	4	7	10	7	4	7
Total	99	100	100	100	101	99	100

Table 4. Awareness of international institutions

Question: Q.19.a. Have you heard of...?

ACEB 2001.1 +: heard of -: never heard of	AC 13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	the European Union (EU)	97	3	98	2	99	0	99	0	97	1	98	2	98
the United Nations (UN)	92	6	93	6	98	1	98	1	94	4	94	6	96	2
NATO	93	5	96	2	96	3	98	1	96	2	98	1	98	1
the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	64	32	65	32	53	44	65	26	69	25	60	38	71	25
the Council of Europe	70	26	67	29	78	19	68	22	68	25	74	25	79	18
the International Court of Justice in the Hague	70	27	77	21	83	15	85	10	63	29	84	15	73	24
the European Court of Human Rights	79	18	72	26	86	13	69	22	70	24	75	23	83	13
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
the European Union (EU)	97	1	100	0	98	1	95	4	98	0	98	2	95	4
the United Nations (UN)	81	12	93	7	94	5	90	6	94	3	94	5	91	8
NATO	94	2	90	9	96	3	95	4	97	1	95	3	88	11
the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	54	32	48	51	69	27	75	20	70	26	70	27	58	40
the Council of Europe	60	26	71	28	65	31	80	14	76	20	78	19	69	30
the International Court of Justice in the Hague	66	22	55	44	82	16	80	16	87	11	95	4	50	48
the European Court of Human Rights	80	12	73	26	76	21	80	15	79	17	86	11	83	15

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

Table 5. Awareness of EU institutions and bodies

Question: Q.19.c. Have you heard of...?

ACEB 2001.1 +: heard of -: never heard of	AC 13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	The European Parliament	72	25	63	33	68	31	68	25	67	28	71	28	72
The European Commission	61	35	49	47	54	43	51	39	52	42	57	42	61	36
The Council of Ministers of the European Union	53	42	45	50	49	48	41	48	39	52	62	37	45	49
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	51	44	39	56	71	26	33	55	39	51	43	56	48	47
The European Ombudsman	37	58	14	78	43	54	36	54	20	68	46	52	26	68
The European Central Bank	58	37	56	41	52	46	65	28	55	37	48	51	69	27
The European Court of Auditors	27	67	32	63	21	76	14	74	20	69	36	63	38	56
The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	25	68	15	79	21	75	15	72	22	67	33	66	30	63
The Social and Economic Committee of the European Union	31	61	19	75	34	63	26	62	28	62	33	65	33	61
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	63	26	82	17	68	29	75	18	74	22	77	19	75	22
The European Commission	55	32	74	25	66	32	63	28	63	33	67	29	59	38
The Council of Ministers of the European Union	39	44	53	46	52	45	57	33	51	44	57	38	56	41
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	48	36	54	45	53	44	49	39	69	27	48	46	56	41
The European Ombudsman	14	63	40	59	62	35	42	46	44	51	74	22	19	77
The European Central Bank	65	24	55	45	60	36	53	36	65	32	73	22	57	40
The European Court of Auditors	34	46	29	70	14	80	22	63	25	69	51	44	35	61
The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	21	56	33	66	23	70	22	62	37	58	33	60	28	68
The Social and Economic Committee of the European Union	32	49	29	70	27	65	30	55	37	58	35	58	36	60

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

Table 6. Trust in international institutions

Question: Q.19b. For each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (read out)

ACEB 2001.1 +: tend to trust -: tend not to trust	AC 13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	the European Union (EU)	59	23	72	12	62	26	54	20	47	29	71	13	51
the United Nations (UN)	59	20	62	18	47	45	66	11	58	17	72	10	57	21
NATO	56	23	46	32	25	63	56	21	48	28	71	14	50	28
the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	39	15	48	14	34	17	37	11	38	18	45	11	38	21
the Council of Europe	41	16	50	13	53	19	36	11	33	19	55	9	38	21
the International Court of Justice in the Hague	48	13	55	15	68	11	59	7	38	16	65	10	46	18
the European Court of Human Rights	56	14	57	11	74	9	48	9	46	12	61	10	56	16
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
the European Union (EU)	51	20	46	35	55	21	74	9	64	18	55	28	53	34
the United Nations (UN)	47	13	52	24	64	12	69	9	57	19	63	20	48	34
NATO	46	24	38	32	64	13	68	13	40	40	54	31	46	33
the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	31	11	26	15	43	11	56	9	41	13	43	16	28	21
the Council of Europe	32	12	36	21	40	12	60	8	45	12	44	18	32	25
the International Court of Justice in the Hague	44	8	36	12	65	8	64	7	60	12	68	19	23	19
the European Court of Human Rights	60	5	50	14	60	8	65	7	58	9	64	13	50	25

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

Table 7. Trust in EU institutions and bodies

Question: Q.19d. For each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (read out)

ACEB 2001.1 +: tend to trust -: tend not to trust	AC 13 AVERAGE		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	The European Parliament	41	17	45	11	46	13	37	11	33	14	56	9	33
The European Commission	35	15	37	10	36	12	28	9	27	15	46	9	28	19
The Council of Ministers of the European Union	29	14	33	11	33	12	20	11	21	15	47	10	20	19
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	33	12	34	10	57	10	21	8	24	12	40	8	27	16
The European Ombudsman	25	8	16	12	27	13	22	8	15	13	40	8	15	15
The European Central Bank	32	15	39	11	39	9	35	12	31	13	37	11	34	19
The European Court of Auditors	16	9	26	12	18	8	10	8	13	13	32	8	19	17
The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	15	9	18	13	18	8	11	8	14	14	32	8	17	17
The Social and Economic Committee of the European Union	19	10	22	13	27	8	16	7	18	14	33	8	19	17
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	33	9	38	25	41	11	55	6	42	13	43	21	34	30
The European Commission	29	10	37	21	39	12	46	6	35	11	37	18	28	23
The Council of Ministers of the European Union	19	9	25	16	28	11	38	6	29	9	28	19	24	22
The Court of Justice of the European Communities	31	7	31	13	38	8	37	5	47	8	30	14	28	20
The European Ombudsman	7	7	23	10	48	6	31	5	22	9	52	12	7	9
The European Central Bank	34	9	28	13	32	16	36	7	37	10	43	18	26	22
The European Court of Auditors	17	7	16	9	9	7	16	6	12	4	29	15	17	13
The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	11	7	20	9	13	9	16	5	19	8	17	14	13	10
The Social and Economic Committee of the European Union	18	7	16	8	13	11	22	5	20	7	19	13	18	12

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

Table 8. Awareness of country's bid for membership

Question: Q21. Have you ever heard of (COUNTRY)'s bid to become a member of the European Union?

ACEB 2001.1	AC 13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Yes	90	95	98	92	91	97	93
No	9	3	2	5	6	2	5
DK/ No answer	2	2	0	4	3	1	2
Total	100	100	100	101	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Yes	89	98	95	92	87	95	82
No	7	1	5	5	9	4	16
DK/ No answer	4	0	1	2	3	1	2
Total	100	99	101	99	99	100	100

Table 9A. Feeling informed about enlargementQuestion: Q39. How well informed do you feel about the enlargement, that is new countries joining the European Union?
(read out)

ACEB 2001.1	AC 13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Very well informed	2	4	7	2	1	3	2
Well informed	25	29	25	33	17	29	24
Not very well informed	45	48	48	48	61	52	62
Not at all informed	24	16	18	12	18	15	11
DK/ No answer	3	3	1	5	3	1	2
Total	99	100	99	100	100	100	101
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Very well informed	2	3	2	1	5	7	3
Well informed	22	33	32	30	36	47	14
Not very well informed	58	42	53	54	45	41	33
Not at all informed	14	20	10	12	11	4	47
DK/ No answer	5	2	3	2	3	1	3
Total	101	100	100	99	100	100	100

Table 9B. Feeling informed about accession

Question: Q40. And how well informed do you feel about (COUNTRY)'s accession process? (read out)

ACEB 2001.1	AC 13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Very well informed	3	4	9	2	1	3	2
Well informed	26	32	33	31	17	29	22
Not very well informed	47	50	42	53	63	53	57
Not at all informed	21	12	14	10	15	14	17
DK/ No answer	3	2	1	4	4	1	2
Total	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Very well informed	2	6	2	2	3	7	3
Well informed	20	41	34	30	33	50	16
Not very well informed	59	37	53	54	50	39	36
Not at all informed	13	14	9	12	11	2	41
DK/ No answer	6	2	3	2	3	1	3
Total	100	100	101	100	100	99	99

Table 10A. Current speed of accession process

Question: Q34a. In your opinion, what is the current speed of the accession process? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE), No 1 is standing still, No 7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of the accession process.

ACEB 2001.1	AC 13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
1 – standing still	17	4	2	2	2	6	7
2	14	18	8	8	4	11	9
3	21	32	17	25	18	25	23
4	20	21	21	29	25	29	24
5	12	7	23	17	20	14	14
6	3	2	12	4	14	3	5
7 – running as fast as possible	4	0	9	2	9	2	8
DK/ No answer	10	16	8	13	9	9	10
Total	101	100	100	100	101	99	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
1 – standing still	4	2	3	11	5	3	39
2	8	4	9	20	13	9	16
3	21	8	25	21	28	23	13
4	21	15	26	21	24	31	10
5	16	24	15	9	11	20	9
6	6	20	5	3	3	6	1
7 – running as fast as possible	6	22	6	3	3	3	4
DK/ No answer	18	5	11	12	14	5	8
Total	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

Table 10B. Desired speed of accession process

Question: Q34b. And which corresponds best to the speed you would like? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

ACEB 2001.1	AC 13 AVERAGE	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
1 – standing still	8	3	14	8	9	6	12
2	3	3	3	5	11	6	10
3	5	9	7	9	19	8	12
4	11	14	6	15	21	20	15
5	14	22	14	17	14	21	11
6	13	17	14	14	6	16	9
7 – running as fast as possible	34	16	29	11	5	12	12
DK/ No answer	13	16	12	20	15	12	19
Total	101	100	99	99	100	101	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
1 – standing still	6	14	8	0	4	11	12
2	7	13	3	1	3	8	3
3	9	11	6	2	7	12	2
4	12	11	13	6	14	19	6
5	17	12	17	11	19	16	8
6	12	12	16	18	20	10	8
7 – running as fast as possible	12	15	24	47	16	12	52
DK/ No answer	24	12	14	13	17	13	8
Total	99	100	101	98	100	101	99

Sample Specifications

Between the 1st and the 28th of October 2001, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2001.1 of the Applicant Countries Eurobarometer, at the request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Public Opinion Analysis.

The Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia and Cyprus. In Estonia, the survey covered permanent residents aged 15 and over. In Cyprus, the survey only covers citizens living on the southern part of the island. The basic sample design applied in all Applicant 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 Applicant Countries Region according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent) 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	4-Oct – 20-Oct	8,487
Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	1-Oct – 11-Oct	663
Czech Republic	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REP.	1124	2-Oct – 26-Oct	10,229
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1000	8-Oct – 24-Oct	1,446
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1016	1-Oct – 24-Oct	10,198
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1004	8-Oct – 25-Oct	2,439
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1006	4-Oct – 20-Oct	3,701
Malta	MISCO	500	2-Oct – 26-Oct	379
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1001	4-Oct – 22-Oct	38,666
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1010	6-Oct – 26-Oct	22,546
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1044	8-Oct – 28-Oct	5,391
Slovenia	CATI CENTER	1000	1-Oct – 22-Oct	1,986
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	1-Oct – 24-Oct	56,473
Total number of interviews		12077		162,604

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 Applicant 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. AC 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 Applicant 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 (Public Opinion Analysis) of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, PRESS/B1, 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:

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%