

Flash Eurobarometer 276  
July 2009

Monitoring the social impact of the crisis:  
public perceptions in the European Union  
Wave 1

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

## Flash 276 – FINANCIAL CRISIS DG EMPL

**D1. Gender**

*[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]*

- [1] Male
- [2] Female

**D2. How old are you?**

- [ ][ ] years old
- [00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

**D1. Sexe**

*[NE PAS DEMANDER - NOTER COMME APPROPRIE]*

- [1] Homme
- [2] Femme

**D2. Quel âge avez-vous?**

- [ ][ ] ans
- [00] [REFUS/PAS DE REPONSE]

**D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?**

*[Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]*

- [ ][ ] ..... years old
- [00] ..... [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- [01] ..... [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- [99] ..... [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

**D3. Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez terminé vos études à temps plein?**

*[Noter l'âge de fin d'études]*

- [ ][ ] ..... ans
- [00] ... [Toujours en train de poursuivre des études à temps plein]
- [01] ..... [Jamais suivi des études à temps plein]
- [99] ..... [REFUS/PAS DE REPONSE]

**D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...**

*[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES]*

**- Self-employed**

→ i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman .....11  
 - owner of a shop, craftsman.....12  
 - professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...).....13  
 - manager of a company .....14  
 - other .....15

**- Employee**

→ i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect).....21  
 - general management, director or top management.....22  
 - middle management.....23  
 - Civil servant .....24  
 - office clerk.....25  
 - other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...).....26  
 - other .....27

**- Manual worker**

→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...).....31  
 - Manual worker .....32  
 - unskilled manual worker .....33  
 - other .....34

**- Without a professional activity**

→ i.e. : - looking after the home .....41  
 - student (full time) .....42  
 - retired .....43  
 - seeking a job.....44  
 - other .....45

- [Refusal] .....99

**D4. Concernant votre emploi actuel, êtes vous indépendant, employé, ouvrier ou sans activité professionnelle? Cela veut-il dire que vous êtes un(une)...**

*[SI UNE REPONSE EST DONNEE A LA CATEGORIE PRINCIPALE, LIRE LES SOUS CATEGORIES RESPECTIVES]*

**- profession libérale/ indépendant**

→ i.e. : - agriculteur, sylviculteur, pêcheur.....11  
 - commerçant, artisan.....12  
 - profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte...).....13  
 - Dirigeant d'entreprise.....14  
 - Autre.....15

**- Employé (e)**

→ i.e. : - Cadre employé (médecin sous convention, avocat, comptable, architecte).....21  
 - Direction générale, directeur ou direction supérieure.....22  
 - Cadre moyen .....23  
 - Fonctionnaire .....24  
 - employé(e) de bureau .....25  
 - Autre salarié (commercial, infirmière etc...) .....26  
 - Autre.....27

**- Ouvrier**

→ i.e. : - superviseur/agent de maîtrise (chef d'équipe, etc...) .....31  
 - Ouvrier.....32  
 - Ouvrier non qualifié .....33  
 - Autre.....34

**- Sans activité professionnelle**

→ i.e. : - Femme/ Homme au foyer .....41  
 - Etudiant (temps plein) .....42  
 - Retraité .....43  
 - Demandeur d'emploi.....44  
 - Autre.....45

- [Refus] .....99

**D6. Would you say you live in a ...?**

- metropolitan zone ..... 1
- other town/urban centre ..... 2
- rural zone..... 3
- [Refusal]..... 9

**D6. Diriez-vous que vous vivez...?**

- zone métropolitaine..... 1
- autre ville/centre urbain ..... 2
- zone rurale ..... 3
- [Refus]..... 9

**ASK ALL**

D20. Including yourself, how many people who are residents of [COUNTRY], age 15 or over, currently live in your household?

[DK/NA].....99

D21. How many children under 15 years of age are now living in your household?

[DK/NA].....99

D22. On a scale from 1 to 10, where would you place the current living standards of your household? Please choose one number from 1 to 10, where “1” stands for “very poor”, and “10” stands for “very wealthy”, while the remaining numbers indicates something in between these two positions.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

01 Very poor	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10 Very wealthy	DK/NA
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	99

**POSER A TOUS**

D20. Vous y-compris, combien de personnes résidant en FRANCE, âgées de 15 ans ou plus, vivent actuellement dans votre foyer ?

[NSP/SR] ..... 99

D21. Combien d’enfants de moins de 15 ans vivent actuellement dans votre foyer ?

[NSP/SR] ..... 99

D22. Sur une échelle allant de 1 à 10, où placeriez-vous le niveau de vie actuel de votre foyer ? Veuillez choisir un chiffre entre 1 et 10, où “1” correspond à “très pauvre”, et “10” correspond à “très riche”. Les chiffres intermédiaires représentent quelque chose entre ces deux positions.

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

01 Très pauvre	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10 Très riche	NSP/SR
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	99

**Q1. Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly decreased, slightly decreased, slightly increased or strongly increased in the last 12 months in...?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE)

Strongly decreased ..... 1

Slightly decreased ..... 2

Slightly increased ..... 3

Strongly increased ..... 4

Stayed the same (SPONTANEOUS) ..... 5

[DK/NA] ..... 9

A. ... The area where you live? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 9

B. ...( OUR COUNTRY)? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 9

C. ... The European Union? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 9

**Q1. De manière générale, diriez-vous que la pauvreté a fortement diminué, a légèrement diminué, a légèrement augmenté ou fortement augmenté au cours des 12 derniers mois dans...?**

(UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

Fortement diminué ..... 1

Légèrement diminué ..... 2

Légèrement augmenté ..... 3

Fortement augmenté ..... 4

Est restée semblable (REPONSE  
SPONTANEE) ..... 5

[NSP/SR] ..... 9

A. ... La région où vous vivez? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 9

B. ...( LA FRANCE)? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 9

C. ... L'Union Européenne? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 9

**Q2.If you were to say how many poor people there are in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that... ?**

**(ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

- 1 person out of 3 - or about 30% - is poor in (OUR COUNTRY) ..... 1
- 1 person out of 5 - or 20% ..... 2
- 1 person out of 10 - or 10% ..... 3
- 1 person out of 20 - or 5% ..... 4
- Less than 5% ..... 5
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q2. . Si vous deviez estimer le nombre de personnes pauvres qui vivent en France, diriez-vous ...?**

**(UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)**

- 1 personne sur 3 – ou environ 30% - est pauvre en France..... 1
- 1 personne sur 5 – ou 20%..... 2
- 1 personne sur 10 – ou 10%..... 3
- 1 personne sur 20 – ou 5%..... 4
- Moins de 5%..... 5
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9



**Q3. Which of the following best describes how your household is keeping up with all its bills and credit commitments at present?**

**(ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

- I am / we are keeping up without any difficulties ..... 1
- I am / we are keeping up but struggle to do so from time to time ..... 2
- I am / we are keeping up but it is a constant struggle ..... 3
- I am / we are falling behind with some bills / credit commitments ..... 4
- I am / we are having real financial problems and have fallen behind with many bills and credit commitments ..... 5
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q3. Quelle situation décrit le mieux comment votre foyer fait face à toutes ses factures et remboursements de crédits actuellement?**

**(UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)**

- Je fais/ Nous faisons face sans problème ..... 1
- Je fais/Nous faisons face, mais je rencontre/nous rencontrons des difficultés passagères ..... 2
- Je fais/Nous faisons face, mais c'est une lutte permanente . 3
- Je n'arrive pas/nous n'arrivons pas à payer certaines factures ou crédits ..... 4
- J'ai / Nous avons de réelles difficultés financières et je n'arrive pas/nous n'arrivons pas à payer de nombreuses factures ou crédits ..... 5
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q4. a. In the last six months, have you noted any changes in your ability to afford healthcare for you or your relatives?**

(IF YES)

Has it become much more easy, somewhat more easy, somewhat more difficult, much more difficult?

**(ONE ANSWER ONLY PER LINE)**

**b. And your ability to afford childcare for your children?**

**c. And your ability to afford long-term care for you or your relatives?**

Yes, much more easy ..... 1

Yes, somewhat more easy ..... 2

Yes, somewhat more difficult ..... 3

Yes, much more difficult ..... 4

No, no changes ..... 5

Not applicable ..... 8

[DK/NA] ..... 9

A. Healthcare for you or your relative? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 8 9

B. Childcare for your children? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 8 9

C. Long-term care for you or your relatives? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 8 9

**Q4. a. Au cours des six derniers mois, avez-vous remarqué de quelconques changements dans votre capacité à financer les soins de santé pour vous-même ou vos proches ?**

(SI OUI)

Cela a-t-il été beaucoup plus facile, plutôt plus facile, plutôt plus difficile, beaucoup plus difficile ?

**(UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)**

**b. Et concernant votre capacité à financer la garde de vos enfants ?**

**c. Et votre capacité à financer des soins quotidiens de longue durée pour vous-même ou vos proches ?**

Oui, beaucoup plus facile ..... 1

Oui, plutôt plus facile ..... 2

Oui, plutôt plus difficile ..... 3

Oui, bien plus difficile ..... 4

Non, pas de changement ..... 5

Ne s'applique pas ..... 8

[NSP/SR] ..... 9

A. Soins de santé pour vous-même ou vos proches? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 8 9

B. L'éducation de vos enfants? ..... 1 2 3 4 5 8 9

C. Soins quotidiens de longue durée pour vous-même ou vos proches? 1 2 3 4 5 8

**Q5. From the following possible answers, how would you say your pension will fare in the future?**

(READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Your pension will not be affected by economic and financial events ..... 1
- You will receive lower pension benefits than what you expected ..... 2
- You will have to retire later than you had planned to ..... 3
- You will have to save more for when you are retired ..... 4
- Other(SPONTANEOUS) ..... 8
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q6. How worried are you, if at all, that your income in old age will not be adequate enough to enable you to live in dignity. Please express your opinion on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means 'Not worried at all' and 10 means 'Very worried'.**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

01 Not worried at all	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10 Very worried	DK/NA
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	99

**Q5. Parmi les réponses possibles suivantes, selon vous, comment cela se passera t'il pour votre retraite dans le futur ?**

(LIRE - FAIRE UNE ROTATION - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

- Votre retraite ne sera pas affectée par des événements économiques et financiers..... 1
- Vous recevrez des prestations de retraite plus faibles que ce à quoi vous vous attendiez ..... 2
- Vous aurez à prendre votre retraite plus tard que vous l'aviez prévu..... 3
- Vous aurez à économiser davantage pour quand vous serez à la retraite ..... 4
- Autre(REPONSE SPONTANEE) ..... 8
- [NSP/SR]..... 9

**Q6. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous inquiet/inquiète, si vous l'êtes, du fait que votre revenu pour vos vieux jours ne soit pas approprié pour vous permettre de vivre dans la dignité. Veuillez exprimer votre opinion sur une échelle allant de 1 à 10, sur laquelle 1 signifie que vous n'êtes 'pas du tout inquiet/inquiète' et 10 signifie que vous êtes 'très inquiet/inquiète'.**

(UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

01 Pas du tout inquiet/inquiète	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10 Très inquiet/inquiète	NSP/SR
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	99

**Q9. Has your household at any time during the past 12 months run out of money to pay ordinary bills or buying food or other daily consumer items?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes 1

No 2

[DK/NA].....9

**Q7. What are your expectations for the 12 months to come, will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same when it comes to the financial situation of your household?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The next 12 months will be...

... Better ..... 1

... Worse ..... 2

... The same ..... 3

[DK/NA].....9

**Q9. Est-ce que votre foyer, à tout moment au cours de ces 12 derniers mois, a été à court d'argent pour payer les factures courantes ou acheter de la nourriture ou autres articles de consommation courante ?**

(UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Oui 1

Non 2

[NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q7. Quelles sont vos attentes pour les 12 mois à venir? Ces mois seront-ils meilleurs, pires ou identiques en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre foyer ?**

(UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Les 12 prochains mois seront...

... Meilleurs ..... 1

... Pires ..... 2

... Identiques ..... 3

[NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q8. Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, a moderate risk, a low risk or no risk at all of falling behind with...?**

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)  
**(READ OUT – ROTATE)**

High risk ..... 1  
Moderate risk ..... 2  
Low risk ..... 3  
No risk at all ..... 4  
Not applicable ..... 8  
[DK/NA] ..... 9

- A. ... Paying your rent or mortgage on time ..... 1 2 3 4 8 9  
B. ... Being able to cope with an unexpected expense of €1,000 ..... 1 2 3 4 8 9  
C. ... Repaying consumer loans (such as loans to buy electrical appliances, furniture, etc.) on time ..... 1 2 3 4 8 9  
D. ... Paying ordinary bills or buying food or other daily consumer items 1 2 3 4 8 9

**Q8. En regardant les 12 prochains mois, diriez-vous qu'il y a un risque élevé, un risque modéré, un faible risque ou pas du tout de risque que vous preniez du retard à ...?**

(UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)  
**(LIRE – FAIRE UNE ROTATION)**

Risque élevé ..... 1  
Risque modéré ..... 2  
Risque faible ..... 3  
Pas de risque du tout ..... 4  
Ne s'applique pas ..... 8  
[NSP/SR] ..... 9

- A. ... Payer votre loyer ou prêt hypothécaire à temps ..... 1 2 3 4 8 9  
B. ... Etre capable de faire face à une dépense imprévue de 1 000€ 1 2 3 4 8 9  
C. ... Rembourser des prêts à la consommation (tels que des prêts pour acheter des appareils électroménagers, meubles, etc) à temps ..... 1 2 3 4 8 9  
D. ... Payer des factures courantes ou acheter de la nourriture ou autres articles de consommation courante ..... 1 2 3 4 8 9

**Q10. How likely do you think it is that you will need to leave your accommodation within the next 12 months because you can no longer afford it?**

Is it...

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Very likely..... 1
- Fairly likely ..... 2
- Fairly unlikely ..... 3
- Very unlikely ..... 4
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q10. Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il probable que vous ayez à quitter votre logement au cours des 12 prochains mois car vous n'avez plus les moyens de le payer ?**

Est-ce...

(UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

- Très probable ..... 1
- Assez probable ..... 2
- Assez peu probable ..... 3
- Très peu probable ..... 4
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

[Q11 AND Q12 NOT TO BE ASKED TO THOSE WHO ARE IN EDUCATION (D4 = 42 student) OR ARE NO LONGER WORKING (D4 = 43 retired) OR ARE LOOKING FOR WORK (D4 = 44 seeking a job) OR ARE LOOKING AFTER THE HOME (D4 = 41 looking after the home)]

**Q11. How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the next 12 months?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Very confident ..... 1
- Fairly confident ..... 2
- Not very confident ..... 3
- Not at all confident ..... 4
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q.11 ET Q.12 NE DOIVENT PAS ETRE POSEES A CEUX QUI N'ONT JAMAIS TRAVAILLE (D4=42 étudiant) OU QUI NE TRAVAILLENT PLUS (D4=43 Retraité) OU QUI CHERCHENT UN TRAVAIL (D4=44 A la recherche d'un emploi) OU QUI S'OCCUPENT DE LA MAISON (D4=41 S'occupe de la maison)**

**Q11. Dans quelle mesure diriez-vous que vous êtes confiant(e) en ce qui concerne votre capacité à conserver votre emploi au cours des 12 prochains mois ?**

(UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

- Très confiant(e) ..... 1
- Assez confiant(e) ..... 2
- Pas très confiant(e) ..... 3
- Pas du tout confiant(e) ..... 4
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q12.** If you were to be laid-off, how would you rate on a scale from 1 to 10, the likelihood of you finding a job in the next six months? "1" means that it "would not at all be likely" and 10 means that "it would be very likely"

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

01 Not at all likely	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10 Very likely	DK/NA
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	99

**Q12.** Si vous deviez être licencié(e), sur une échelle allant de 1 à 10, comment évalueriez-vous vos chances de retrouver un emploi dans les six prochains mois ? "1" signifie que cela "ne serait pas du tout probable" et 10 signifie que cela "serait très probable"

(UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

01 Pas du tout probable	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10 Très probable	NSP/SR
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	99



Flash EB Series #276

**Monitoring  
the social impact  
of the crisis:  
public perceptions  
in the European Union**

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,  
Hungary upon the request of  
Directorate-General Employment, Social Affairs  
and Equal Opportunities



Coordinated by Directorate-General  
Communication

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

**THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION**

## Survey details

This general population survey “*Monitoring the social impact of the crisis: public perceptions in the European Union*” (Flash Eurobarometer N° 276) was conducted for the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities – Directorate E – Unit E 2 Inclusion, Social Policy Aspects of Migration, Streamlining of Social Policies.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country, with the exception of the Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia where both telephone and face-to-face interviews were conducted (70% webCATI and 30% F2F interviews).

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 08/07/2009 and the 12/07/2009 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
France	FR	Effience3	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitoshia	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews: 08/07/2009 - 12/07/2009)

### ***Representativeness of the results***

Each national sample is representative of the population aged 15 years and above.

### ***Sample sizes***

In most EU countries the target sample size was 1000 respondents, but 500 interviews in Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta. The table below shows the achieved sample size by country.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews

### *Total interviews*

	<b>Total Interviews</b>			
	<b>Conducted</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>EU27 weighted</b>	<b>% of Total (weighted)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25646</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25646</b>	<b>100</b>
BE	1002	3.91	541	2.11
BG	1002	3.91	409	1.59
CZ	1011	3.94	542	2.11
DK	1008	3.93	273	1.06
DE	1014	3.95	4360	17.00
EE	1007	3.93	70	0.27
EL	1004	3.91	589	2.30
ES	1006	3.92	2338	9.12
FR	1006	3.92	3176	12.38
IE	1000	3.90	211	0.82
IT	1006	3.92	3125	12.19
CY	501	1.95	39	0.15
LV	1023	3.99	121	0.47
LT	1000	3.90	175	0.68
LU	503	1.96	24	0.09
HU	1008	3.93	525	2.05
MT	505	1.97	21	0.08
NL	1000	3.90	824	3.21
AT	1002	3.91	431	1.68
PL	1013	3.95	1975	7.70
PT	1005	3.92	551	2.15
RO	1006	3.92	1122	4.38
SI	1003	3.91	106	0.41
SK	1006	3.92	278	1.08
FI	1004	3.91	269	1.05
SE	1001	3.90	465	1.81
UK	1000	3.90	3085	12.03

### *Questionnaires*

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this annex, in English.
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the results (volume tables).

### *Tables of results*

#### VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A tables present the European Union results country by country.

## VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B tables present the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B:

Sex (*Male, Female*)

Age (*15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55+*)

Subjective urbanisation (*Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone*)

Occupation (*Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working*)

Education (*-15, 16-20, +20, Still in full-time education*)

### ***Sampling error***

Surveys are designed and conducted to provide an estimate of a true value of characteristics of a population at a given time. An estimate of a survey is unlikely to exactly equal the true population quantity of interest for a variety of reasons. One of these reasons is that data in a survey are collected from only some – a sample of – members of the population, this to make data collection cheaper and faster. The “margin of error” is a common summary of sampling error, which quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result.

Usually, one calculates a 95 percent confidence interval of the format: survey estimate +/- margin of error. This interval of values will contain the true population value at least 95% of time.

For example, if it was estimated that 45% of EU citizens are in favour of a single European currency and this estimate is based on a sample of 100 EU citizens, the associated margin of error is about 10 percentage points. The 95 percent confidence interval for support for a European single currency would be (45%-10%) to (45%+10%), suggesting that in the EU the support for a European single currency could range from 35% to 55%. Because of the small sample size of 100 EU citizens, there is considerable uncertainty about whether or not the citizens of the EU support a single currency.

As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. Larger samples are more likely to give results closer to the true population quantity and thus have smaller margins of error. For example, a sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 4.5 percentage points, and a sample of 1,000 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 3 percentage points.

### *Margin of error (95% confidence interval)*

Survey estimate	Sample size (n)									
	10	50	100	150	200	400	800	1000	2000	4000
5%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%
10%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
25%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
50%	31.0%	13.9%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.2%	1.5%
75%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
90%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
95%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%

(The values in the table are the margin of error – at 95% confidence level – for a given survey estimate and sample size)

The examples show that the size of a sample is a crucial factor affecting the margin of error. Nevertheless, once past a certain point – a sample size of 800 or 1,000 – the improvement is small. For example, to reduce the margin of error to 1.5% would require a sample size of 4,000.

## Evaluation of the samples

The attached tables (after the Technical Report tables) provide a detailed insight to the within country weighting of the study. (For cross-country weights please refer to the table on previous page) The weighting of the dataset is a three-fold exercise.

In the *first step* we will apply the basic **selection probability weights**, primarily to avoid the overcoverage of households with multiple telephone lines. In the same step, we calculate the weights that corrects the estimations based on the merged **dual frame** samples, i.e., weights that deal with phone owners;

In the *second step*, on a country-by-country basis, a **nonresponse population weighting** was carried out. As nonresponse rates vary by social segments, the sample characteristics reflect such differences as well (i.e., there are usually less males and especially less young people in the samples than in the universe.) In this step, we compensated for the nonresponse bias that stems from the field execution process. The most advanced method for eliminating such deviations is the so-called *Raking Adjustment for Nonresponse* (raking). Gallup applied this method. This procedure performs iterative proportional fitting in contingency table analysis. This method is also used to deal with the problem of large variability of weights. When weighting classes are formed based on full cross-classification of the auxiliary variables, the result is a large number of weighting classes with unstable response rates.

However, one drawback is that raking assumes that the variables used for adjustment are independent. Raking works in the following way:

- 1) sets initial weight factor values in each cross-classification term to 1;
- 2) adjusts the weight factors of the first cross-classification term so the weighted sample is representative for the variables involved;
- 3) adjusts the weight factors for the next cross-classification term so the weighted sample becomes representative with respect to the variables involved (this might disrupt the representativeness with respect to the variables involved);
- 4) repeats this adjustment for all cross-classification terms;
- 5) repeats all steps until the factors do not change.

A common approach to weighting is to determine the sample weights adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection, revise these weights to compensate for different sub-class response rates, and finally modify the weights again to conform the weighted sample distribution for certain variables (e.g., age, gender, activity etc.) to the known population distributions of the same variables.

The following variables will be used in all national raking procedures (with categories levels used):

### **Age X Sex**

male, 15-29  
male, 30-49  
male, 50 -64  
male, 65+  
female, 15-29  
female, 30-49  
female, 50 -64  
female, 65+

### **Activity**

Active worker  
retired  
Other non-active worker

### **Regions ( NUTS2)**

Please note that levels might be collapsed to achieve convergence or universe information is not available in the necessary detail.

© European Communities  
The Eurobarometer questionnaires are reproduced  
by permission of its publishers,  
the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities,  
2 rue Mercier, L-2985 Luxembourg