

Flash Eurobarometer 301
June 2010

Road safety in Europe

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

FLASH 301 – ROAD SAFETY

Q1. Do you drive a car?

- Most days 1
- 1-3 times per week 2
- 1-3 times per month 3
- Less than once a month 4
- I do not drive a car 5
- [DK/NA] 9

Q2. In terms of road safety, do you feel the following constitute a major safety problem, a minor safety problem, or is not a problem [IN OUR COUNTRY]?

- A major safety problem 1
 - A minor safety problem 2
 - Not a problem 3
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- A. Drivers/passengers not wearing seatbelts 1 2 3 9
 - B. People driving under the influence of alcohol 1 2 3 9
 - C. Drivers exceeding the speed limits 1 2 3 9
 - D. People driving while talking on a mobile phone without a hand-free kit 1 2 3 9
 - E. People driving while talking on a hands-free mobile phone 1 2 3 9

Q1. Conduisez-vous une voiture ?

- Presque tous les jours 1
- 1 à 3 fois par semaine 2
- 1 à 3 fois par mois 3
- Moins d'une fois par mois 4
- Je ne conduis pas de voiture 5
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q2. En termes de sécurité routière, avez-vous le sentiment que les éléments suivants constituent un problème de sécurité majeur, un problème de sécurité mineur, ou bien n'est-ce pas un problème en [NOTRE PAYS] ?

- Un problème de sécurité majeur 1
 - Un problème de sécurité mineur 2
 - Ce n'est pas un problème 3
 - [NSP/SR] 9
-
- A. Les conducteurs/passagers ne portant pas leur ceinture de sécurité 1 2 3 9
 - B. Les personnes conduisant sous l'influence de l'alcool 1 2 3 9
 - C. Les conducteurs dépassant les limites de vitesse 1 2 3 9
 - D. Les personnes conduisant tout en téléphonant avec leur téléphone portable sans utiliser de kit main libre 1 2 3 9
 - E. Les personnes conduisant tout en téléphonant avec un téléphone portable main libre 1 2 3 9

Q3. In your opinion, should [OUR COUNTRY] government do more to reduce each of the following road safety problems, or not?

- Government should do more 1
- Government is doing enough 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[ASK Q3_A IF Q2_A = 1,2 OR 9]

- A. Drivers/passengers not wearing seatbelts..... 1 2 9

[ASK Q3_B IF Q2_B = 1,2 OR 9]

- B. People driving under the influence of alcohol..... 1 2 9

[ASK Q3_C IF Q2_C = 1,2 OR 9]

- C. Drivers exceeding the speed limits 1 2 9

[ASK Q3_D IF Q2_D = 1,2 OR 9]

- D. People driving while talking on a mobile phone without a hand-free kit..... 1 2 9

[ASK Q3_E IF Q2_E = 1,2 OR 9]

- E. People driving while talking on a hands-free mobile phone 1 2 9

Q4. In order to improve road safety, which measure should [OUR COUNTRY] government focus on firstly? And secondly?

[ROTATE]

- Improve the enforcement of traffic laws 1
- Deal equally forcefully with resident and foreign traffic offenders 2
- Improve road infrastructure safety 3
- Initiate more road safety awareness campaigns..... 4
- Introduce periodic driver re-training for all drivers..... 5
- [DK/NA]..... 9

Q3. A votre avis, le gouvernement [NOTRE PAYS] devrait-il en faire plus pour réduire chacun des problèmes de sécurité routière suivants, ou non ?

- Le gouvernement devrait en faire plus 1
- Le gouvernement en fait assez..... 2
- [NSP/SR] 9

[POSER Q3_A SI Q2_A = 1, 2 OU 9]

- A. Les conducteurs/passagers ne portant pas leur ceinture de sécurité. 1 2 9

[POSER Q3_B SI Q2_B = 1, 2 OU 9]

- B. Les personnes conduisant sous l'influence de l'alcool 1 2 9

[POSER Q3_C SI Q2_C = 1, 2 OU 9]

- C. Les conducteurs dépassant les limites de vitesse 1 2 9

[POSER Q3_D SI Q2_D = 1, 2 OU 9]

- D. Les personnes conduisant tout en téléphonant avec leur téléphone portable sans utiliser de kit main libre..... 1 2 9

[POSER Q3_E SI Q2_E = 1, 2 OU 9]

- E. Les personnes conduisant tout en téléphonant avec un téléphone portable main libre 1 2 9

Q4. Afin d'améliorer la sécurité routière, sur quelle mesure le gouvernement [NOTRE PAYS] devrait-il se concentrer en priorité ? Et en second lieu ?

[FAIRE UNE ROTATION]

- Améliorer le respect des règles du code de la route 1
- S'occuper strictement de la même manière des délinquants de la route qu'ils soient résidents ou étrangers..... 2
- Améliorer la sécurité des infrastructures routières 3
- Lancer davantage de campagnes de sensibilisation sur la sécurité routière..... 4
- Mettre en place des stages de conduite réguliers de recyclage pour tous les conducteurs..... 5
- [NSP/SR] 9

D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- [1] Male
- [2] Female

D2. How old are you?

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

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

[Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

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

D1. Sexe

[NE PAS DEMANDER - NOTER COMME APPROPRIE]

- [1] Homme
- [2] Femme

D2. Quel âge avez-vous?

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

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

[Noter l'âge de fin d'études]

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

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, fisherman11
- owner of a shop, craftsman.....12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...).....13
- manager of a company14
- other15

- Employee

- i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect).....21
- general management, director or top management.....22
- middle management.....23
- Civil servant24
- office clerk25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...).....26
- other27

- Manual worker

- i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...).....31
- Manual worker.....32
- unskilled manual worker33
- other34

- Without a professional activity

- i.e. : - looking after the home41
- student (full time)42
- retired43
- seeking a job.....44
- other45

- [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
- étudiant (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
- [DK/NA]..... 9

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

- zone métropolitaine 1
- autre ville/centre urbain 2
- zone rurale 3
- [NSP/SR] 9

Flash EB Series #301

Road safety

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,
Hungary upon the request of
Directorate-General Mobility and Transport



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

II. Survey details

This general population survey “*Road safety*” (Flash Eurobarometer N° 301) was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate General Mobility and Transport, Unit D/3 “Road Safety”.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country, with the exception of Bulgaria, the 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). Note: Flash Eurobarometer surveys systematically include mobile phones in samples in Austria, Finland, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between 14/06/2010 and 18/06/2010 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Denmark	DK	Norstat Denmark	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
France	FR	Efficiencie3	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Sweden	SE	Norstat Sweden	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosh	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews: 14/06/2010 - 18/06/2010)

Representativeness of the results

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

Sample sizes

In each EU country, the target sample size was 1000 respondents, but 500 interviews in Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta. The table on the next page shows the achieved sample sizes by country.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the EU-wide 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

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 weighted	% of Total (weighted)
Total	25629	100	25629	100
BE	1002	3,9	540	2,1
BG	1002	3,9	409	1,6
CZ	1005	3,9	541	2,1
DK	1015	4,0	273	1,1
DE	1002	3,9	4357	17,0
EE	1010	3,9	70	,3
EL	1004	3,9	589	2,3
ES	1004	3,9	2337	9,1
FR	1003	3,9	3174	12,4
IE	1000	3,9	211	,8
IT	1022	4,0	3123	12,2
CY	501	2,0	39	,2
LV	1000	3,9	121	,5
LT	1001	3,9	175	,7
LU	500	2,0	24	,1
HU	1011	3,9	525	2,0
MT	506	2,0	21	,1
NL	1008	3,9	824	3,2
AT	1009	3,9	431	1,7
PL	1003	3,9	1973	7,7
PT	1007	3,9	551	2,1
RO	1008	3,9	1122	4,4
SI	1002	3,9	106	,4
SK	1002	3,9	278	1,1
FI	1000	3,9	269	1,0
SE	1000	3,9	465	1,8
UK	1002	3,9	3082	12,0

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English.
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).

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.

© 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