

Flash Eurobarometer 261  
January 2009

Flash Eurobarometer on water

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

## Flash 261 – Flash Eurobarometer on water

### COUNTRIES WITH COAST

**Q1. How informed do you feel about problems facing lakes, rivers and coastal waters in your country?**

### COUNTRIES WITHOUT COAST

**Q1. How informed do you feel about problems facing lakes and rivers in your country?**

- Very well informed..... 4
- Well informed ..... 3
- Not well informed ..... 2
- Not informed at all..... 1
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

### Q2. How serious is the problem of water quality in your country?

“Water quality problems” can mean that the water is either polluted or that the ecosystems are disturbed by too many physical structures, such as dams, canals?

**It is ...**

- A very serious problem ..... 4
- A fairly serious problem ..... 3
- Not a serious problem or..... 2
- Not a problem at all..... 1
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

### PAYS AVEC COTE/LITTORAL

**Q1. Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur les problèmes auxquels sont confrontés les lacs, les fleuves et les eaux du littoral dans votre pays?**

### PAYS SANS COTE/LITTORAL

**Q1. Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur les problèmes auxquels sont confrontés les lacs et les fleuves dans votre pays?**

- Très bien informé(e) ..... 4
- Bien informé(e) ..... 3
- Pas bien informé(e) ..... 2
- Pas du tout informé(e) ..... 1
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

### Q2. Dans quelle mesure le problème de la qualité de l'eau dans votre pays est-il sérieux ?

“Problèmes de qualité de l'eau” peut signifier que l'eau est polluée ou que les écosystèmes sont perturbés par un trop grand nombre de structures physiques comme les barrages, les canaux ?

**Est-ce...**

- Un problème très sérieux ..... 4
- Un problème assez sérieux ..... 3
- Pas un problème sérieux ou..... 2
- Pas du tout un problème ..... 1
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q3. How serious is the problem of water quantity in your country?**

“Water quantity problems” can mean either too much water, causing problems such as floods, or too little water due to droughts or over-consumption of water

**It is ...**

- A very serious problem ..... 4
- A fairly serious problem ..... 3
- Not a serious problem or..... 2
- Not a problem at all ..... 1
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**COUNTRIES WITH COAST**

**Q4. Do you think that, over the last 5 years, the quality of rivers, lakes and coastal waters in your country has:**

**COUNTRIES WITHOUT COAST**

**Q4. Do you think that, over the last 5 years, the quality of rivers and lakes in your country has:**

- Improved, ..... 1
- Stayed the same, or ..... 2
- Deteriorated ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q3. Dans quelle mesure le problème de la quantité d’eau dans votre pays est-il sérieux ?**

“Problèmes de quantité d’eau” peut signifier soit trop d’eau, causant des problèmes tels que les inondations, ou trop peu d’eau dû à la sécheresse ou la surconsommation d’eau.

**Est-ce...**

- Un problème très sérieux ..... 4
- Un problème assez sérieux ..... 3
- Pas un problème sérieux ou..... 2
- Pas du tout un problème ..... 1
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**PAYS AVEC COTE/LITTORAL**

**Q4. Pensez-vous que, au cours des 5 dernières années, la qualité des fleuves, des lacs et des eaux du littoral dans votre pays s’est :**

**PAYS SANS COTE/LITTORAL**

**Q4. Pensez-vous que, au cours des 5 dernières années, la qualité des fleuves et des lacs dans votre pays:**

- S’est améliorée ..... 1
- Est restée la même, ou..... 2
- S’est détériorée ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q5. Can you please tell me how much impact you think each of the following has on the status of water in your country? Does it have a large impact, moderate impact, a little impact or no impact at all?**

**[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]**

- Large impact ..... 4
- Moderate impact ..... 3
- Little impact ..... 2
- No impact at all ..... 1
- [DK/NA] ..... 9
  
- A) Households' water consumption and waste water ..... 1 2 3 4 9
- B) Use of water, pesticides, fertilizers in agriculture ..... 1 2 3 4 9
- C) Use of water and pollution by industry ..... 1 2 3 4 9
- D) Energy production - hydropower, cooling water ..... 1 2 3 4 9
- E) Tourism ..... 1 2 3 4 9
- F) Shipping - ports, canals, spills ..... 1 2 3 4 9

**Q5. Pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez que chacun des facteurs suivants a un impact sur l'état de l'eau dans votre pays ? Cela a-t-il un impact important, un impact modéré, peu d'impact ou aucun impact du tout ?**

**[LIRE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE]**

- Impact important ..... 4
- Impact modéré ..... 3
- Peu d'impact ..... 2
- Aucun impact du tout ..... 1
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9
  
- A) La consommation d'eau et les eaux usées des ménages.. 1 2 3 4 9
- B) L'utilisation de l'eau, de pesticides, d'engrais dans l'agriculture .....  
..... 1 2 3 4 9
- C) L'utilisation de l'eau et la pollution par l'industrie ..... 1 2 3 4 9
- D) La production d'énergie - l'énergie hydraulique, l'eau de refroidissement ..... 1 2 3 4 9
- E) Le tourisme ..... 1 2 3 4 9
- F) Les acheminements - ports, canaux, déversements ..... 1 2 3 4 9

**Q6. I am going to read out a list of threats. Can you please tell me which you believe are the main threats to the water environment in your country ?**

**[READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS]**

- Algae growth ..... 1
- Chemical pollution.....2
- Water shortage.....3
- Floods .....4
- Changed water ecosystems.....5
- Dams, canals and other physical changes .....6
- Climate change .....7
- [Don't care about this issue].....16
- [Others] .....17
- [DK/NA] .....99

**Q7. Please tell me, from the following list, what you think will be the most important impact of climate change on water in your country?**

**[READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY]**

- More floods ..... 1
- Rising sea levels ..... 2
- Increasing problems with water scarcity and droughts ..... 3
- Changed ecosystems ..... 4
- No significant impact on water of climate change..... 5
- [Others] ..... 9
- [DK/NA] ..... 10

**Q6. Je vais vous lire une liste de menaces. Pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît me dire quelles sont, selon vous, les principales menaces pour l'environnement aquatique dans votre pays ?**

**[LIRE – FAIRE UNE ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES]**

- La prolifération d'algues ..... 1
- La pollution chimique..... 2
- La pénurie d'eau..... 3
- Les inondations ..... 4
- Les bouleversements des hydro-écosystèmes ..... 5
- Les barrages, canaux et autres mutations physiques..... 6
- Le changement climatique ..... 7
- [Ne prête pas attention à ce problème] ..... 97
- [Autres] ..... 98
- [NSP/SR] ..... 99

**Q7. Veuillez me dire parmi la liste suivante quel sera selon vous le plus important impact du changement climatique sur l'eau dans votre pays ?**

**[LIRE – FAIRE UNE ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]**

- Plus d'inondations ..... 1
- Une hausse du niveau de la mer..... 2
- Une augmentation des problèmes de pénurie d'eau et de sécheresses ..... 3
- Un bouleversement des écosystèmes ..... 4
- Pas d'impact significatif du changement climatique sur l'eau ..... 5
- [Autres] ..... 8
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q8. There are different ways to reduce water problems. In order to reduce these problems have you done any of the following in the last two years?**

**[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]**

- Yes ..... 1
- No..... 2
- [Not applicable] ..... 8
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

A) You limited the amounts of water used (not leaving taps running, shower instead of bath, installing water saving appliances etc.) .. 1 2 9

B) You used eco-friendly household chemicals ..... 1 2 9

C) You avoided the use of pesticides and fertilizers in your garden1 2 9

**Q8. Il y a plusieurs moyens de réduire les problèmes d'eau. Afin de diminuer ces problèmes, avez-vous fait l'une des choses suivantes au cours des deux dernières années ?**

**[LIRE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE]**

- Oui ..... 1
- Non ..... 2
- [Ne s'applique pas] ..... 8
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

A) Vous avez limité les quantités d'eau utilisée (ne pas laisser les robinets couler, prendre une douche au lieu d'un bain, installer des appareils pour économiser l'eau, etc) ..... 1 2 8 9

B) Vous avez utilisé des produits ménagers écologiques ..... 1 2 8 9

C) Vous avez évité l'utilisation de pesticides et d'engrais dans votre jardin ..... 1 2 8 9

**Q9.** The European Union requires Member States to prepare a plan for the management of water resources to achieve good water quality by 2015, called the River Basin Management Plans, and to consult the public and interested parties in this process.

**Are you aware of a consultation by the authorities on the river basin management plans where you live? And are you planning to express your views in this consultation?**

- Yes, you are aware and you will take part ..... 1
- Yes, you are aware and you have already taken part ..... 2
- Yes, you are aware but you are not interested ..... 3
- No, you are not aware, and you are not interested..... 4
- No, you are not aware but you will take part..... 5
- [No, because authorities won't listen anyway] ..... 6
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q9.** L'Union européenne exige des États membres de préparer un plan pour la gestion des ressources en eau, appelé Plans de gestion des bassins hydrographiques, afin d'assurer une bonne qualité de l'eau d'ici 2015, et de consulter le public et les parties intéressées dans ce processus.

**Avez-vous connaissance d'une consultation faite par les autorités sur les plans de gestion des bassins hydrographiques où vous vivez ? Et envisagez-vous d'exprimer votre point de vue dans cette consultation ?**

- Oui, vous connaissez et y participerez..... 1
- Oui, vous connaissez et vous y avez déjà participé..... 2
- Oui, vous connaissez mais vous n'êtes pas intéressé(e) ..... 3
- Non, vous ne connaissez pas, et vous n'êtes pas intéressé(e) ..... 4
- Non, vous ne connaissez pas mais vous y participerez..... 5
- [Non, parce que les autorités ne voudront rien entendre de toute façon]  
..... 6
- [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
- [00] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- [01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- [99] [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. 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 - ONE ANSWER ONLY]**

**- 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 - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]**

**- 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

Flash EB Series #261

# Flash Eurobarometer on water

Conducted by  
The Gallup Organisation, Hungary  
upon the request of Directorate General  
Environment



Survey co-ordinated 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 ORGANISATION**

## Survey details

This general population survey “Flash Eurobarometer on water” (N° 261) was conducted for the European Commission, DG Environment , Directorate D – Water, Chemicals, and Cohesion.

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 26/01/2009 and the 31/01/2009 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
France	FR	Efficience3	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitoshia	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews: 26/01/2009 - 31/01/2009)

### 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, except Malta , Cyprus And Luxembourg where the target size was 500 interviews , 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

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 weighted	% of Total (weighted)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25654</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25654</b>	<b>100</b>
BE	1000	3.90	541	2.11
BG	1003	3.91	409	1.59
CZ	1009	3.93	542	2.11
DK	1001	3.90	273	1.06
DE	1018	3.97	4361	17.00
EE	1014	3.95	70	0.27
EL	1001	3.90	589	2.30
ES	1005	3.92	2339	9.12
FR	1005	3.92	3177	12.38
IE	1000	3.90	211	0.82
IT	1000	3.90	3126	12.19
CY	520	2.03	39	0.15
LV	1007	3.93	121	0.47
LT	1002	3.91	175	0.68
LU	515	2.01	24	0.09
HU	1008	3.93	525	2.05
MT	507	1.98	21	0.08
NL	1006	3.92	824	3.21
AT	1001	3.90	431	1.68
PL	1009	3.93	1975	7.70
PT	1006	3.92	551	2.15
RO	1013	3.95	1123	4.38
SI	1002	3.91	106	0.41
SK	1002	3.91	278	1.08
FI	1000	3.90	269	1.05
SE	1000	3.90	465	1.81
UK	1000	3.90	3085	12.03

## Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire of 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).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the results (volume tables).

## 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, education, 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