

Flash Eurobarometer 272
July 2009

Space activities of the European Union

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

Flash 272 – Space survey 2009

Q1. Do you think space exploration and other space activities are important for the future international position of the European Union?

- Very important 3
- Important..... 2
- Not important 1
- [No idea] 8
- [DK/NA]..... 9

Q1. Pensez-vous que l'exploration de l'espace et autres activités spatiales sont importantes pour la future position internationale de l'Union européenne ?

- Très importantes 3
- Importantes..... 2
- Pas importantes 1
- [Aucune idée] 8
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q2. Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- Strongly agree..... 4
- Agree..... 3
- Disagree 2
- Disagree strongly 1
- [DK/NA]..... 9

A. Space activities contribute to industrial competitiveness, growth and creation of jobs in the European Union 4 3 2 1 9

B. Technologies derived from space activities contribute to developing innovative terrestrial applications..... 4 3 2 1 9

Q2. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les phrases suivantes :

- Tout à fait d'accord 4
- D'accord 3
- Pas d'accord 2
- Pas du tout d'accord 1
- [NSP/SR] 9

A. Les activités spatiales contribuent à la compétitivité industrielle, à la croissance et à la création d'emplois dans l'Union Européenne 4 3 2 1 9

B. Les technologies issues des activités spatiales contribuent à développer des applications terrestres innovantes..... 4 3 2 1 9

European Earth Observation

Q3. Have you heard about the European Earth Observation satellites?

- Yes, and I know what they do..... 1
- Yes, but I don't know what they do 2
- No 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

European Earth Observation

Q3. Avez-vous entendu parler des satellites d'Observation de la Terre européens ?

- Oui, et je sais ce qu'ils font 1
- Oui, mais je ne sais pas ce qu'ils font 2
- Non..... 3
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q4. How important is in your view to develop the following space applications for Europe?

Very important 4
 Quite important..... 3
 Not so important 2
 Not important at all 1
 [DK/NA] 9

- (A) An independent European Positioning System (GPS)..... 4 3 2 1 9
- (B) Earth observation systems to monitor our environment including natural phenomena like forest fires or floods, effects of climate change. 4 3 2 1 9
- (C) Communication tools – including TV via satellite. 4 3 2 1 9
- (D) To provide space-based monitoring tools to improve citizen security..... 4 3 2 1 9

Q4. Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important pour l'Europe de développer les applications spatiales suivantes ?

Très importantes..... 4
 Plutôt important 3
 Pas tellement important 2
 Pas du tout important..... 1
 [NSP/SR]..... 9

- (A) Un Système de Positionnement européen indépendant (GPS) 4 3 2 1 9
- (B) Des systèmes d'observation de la Terre pour la surveillance de notre environnement, y compris des phénomènes naturels tels que les incendies de forêt ou les inondations, les effets du changement climatique. 4 3 2 1 9
- (C) Des outils de communication - y compris la télévision par satellite. 4 3 2 1 9
- (D) Fournir des outils de surveillance implantés dans l'espace afin d'améliorer la sécurité des citoyens. 4 3 2 1 9

Space exploration

Space exploration activities include sending probes to the Moon and planets, developing space shuttle, developing the International Space Station, sending astronauts to the Moon, and travel to Mars and beyond.

Q5. Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Strongly agree..... 4
Agree 3
Disagree..... 2
Disagree strongly 1
[DK/NA] 9

- A. Space exploration is important as a means to expand human knowledge 4 3 2 1 9
- B. Space exploration is important as a source of innovation and economic development 4 3 2 1 9
- C. Space exploration is important to help to find new raw materials and energy resources 4 3 2 1 9
- D. Space exploration is important to better protect our planet..... 4 3 2 1 9

Space exploration

Les activités d'exploration de l'espace comprennent l'envoi de sondes vers la Lune et les planètes, le développement de navettes spatiales, le développement de la Station Spatiale Internationale, l'envoi d'astronautes sur la Lune, et les voyages sur Mars et au-delà.

Q5. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les phrases suivantes :

Tout à fait d'accord 4
D'accord 3
Pas d'accord 2
Pas du tout d'accord 1
[NSP/SR]..... 9

- A. L'exploration de l'espace est importante comme moyen d'élargir les connaissances humaines 4 3 2 1 9
- B. L'exploration de l'espace est importante comme source d'innovation et de développement économique..... 4 3 2 1 9
- C. L'exploration de l'espace est importante pour aider à trouver de nouvelles matières premières et ressources énergétiques 4 3 2 1 9
- D. L'exploration de l'espace est importante pour mieux protéger notre planète 4 3 2 1 9

Q6. Should The European Union do more on the field of Space Exploration? .

Yes, definitely 3
Yes, perhaps 2
No 1
[Does not matter / not interested]..... 8
[DK/NA] 9

Q7. There are various budget priorities for the European Union. According to you, the share of the European budget to cover all space activities including space exploration should be:

- Increased 3
- Unchanged..... 2
- Reduced 1
- [Does not matter / not interested] 8
- [DK/NA]..... 9

D1. Gender

(DO NOT ASK- MARK APPROPRIATE)

Male 1
Female 2

Q6. L'Union européenne devrait-elle en faire davantage dans le domaine de l'exploration de l'espace ?.....

Oui, assurément..... 3
Oui, peut-être 2
Non 1
[Sans importance / non intéressé]..... 8
[NSP/SR]..... 9

Q7. Il y a plusieurs priorités budgétaires pour l'Union Européenne. Selon vous, la part du budget européen consacré à toutes les activités spatiales incluant l'exploration de l'espace devrait être :

- Augmentée..... 3
- Inchangée..... 2
- Réduite..... 1
- [Sans importance / non intéressé] 8
- [NSP/SR] 9

D1. Sexe

(NE PAS DEMANDER- NOTER COMME APPROPRIE)

Homme..... 1
Femme 2

D2. How old are you?

years old

[99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D2. Quel âge avez-vous?

ans

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

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 - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed	
→ i.e. :	- farmer, forester, fisherman..... 11
	- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
architect,...)	- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, 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
architecte...)	- profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, 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 #272

Space activities of the European Union

Conducted by
The Gallup Organisation, Hungary
upon the request of Directorate General
Enterprise and Industry



Survey co-ordinated by
Directorate General Communication

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view of the European Commission.
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are solely those of the authors.

THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

Web-site for downloading the document:
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

6. Survey details

This general population survey “*Space activities of the EU*” (No 272) was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry – Unit H/6 Administration, Finance and Communication.

Although interviews were predominantly carried out by telephone via fixed-lines, interviews were also conducted via mobile telephones and by face-to-face (F2F) interviews as appropriate. This methodology ensures that results are representative of the EU27 Member State population. In most of the countries where a large share of residents could not be contacted by fixed-line telephones (as many do not subscribe to such service), a mixed-mode methodology was employed to ensure that these individuals were questioned and this was done either through F2F interviews or by including mobile telephones in the sampling frame. For this survey, mobile telephone interviews were conducted in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, and some F2F interviews in the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovakia, Latvia, Romania, Estonia, Bulgaria and Poland.

Interviews were conducted in each country between the 03/07/2009 and the 07/07/2009 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
France	FR	Effience3	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitoshia	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews: 03/07/2009 - 07/07/2009)

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

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 weighted	% of Total (weighted)
Total	25614	100	25614	100
BE	1001	3.91	540	2.11
BG	1001	3.91	408	1.59
CZ	1001	3.91	541	2.11
DK	1005	3.92	272	1.06
DE	1012	3.95	4354	17.00
EE	1004	3.92	70	0.27
EL	1000	3.90	588	2.30
ES	1002	3.91	2336	9.12
FR	1000	3.90	3172	12.38
IE	1000	3.90	211	0.82
IT	1014	3.96	3122	12.19
CY	500	1.95	39	0.15
LV	1014	3.96	121	0.47
LT	1000	3.90	175	0.68
LU	503	1.96	24	0.09
HU	1012	3.95	524	2.05
MT	500	1.95	21	0.08
NL	1001	3.91	823	3.21
AT	1002	3.91	430	1.68
PL	1003	3.92	1972	7.70
PT	1004	3.92	551	2.15
RO	1005	3.92	1121	4.38
SI	1002	3.91	106	0.41
SK	1011	3.95	278	1.08
FI	1003	3.92	269	1.05
SE	1014	3.96	465	1.81
UK	1000	3.90	3081	12.03

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.

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