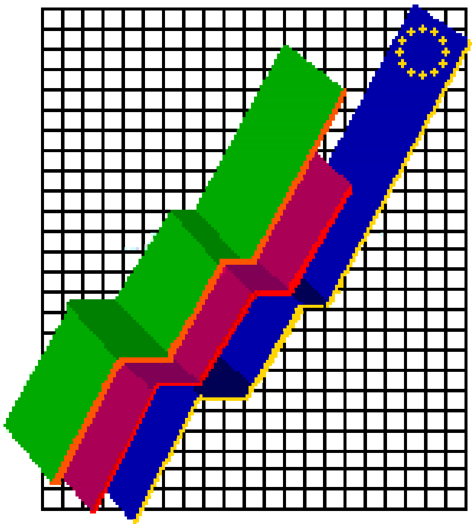
EUROBAROMETRE 57.0

Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy 2001 - 2002



Written by:

The European Research Group (EORG)

For:

The Agriculture
Directorate-General

Survey managed and organised by:

Directorate-General
Press and Communication
"Public Opinion Analysis"

June 2002

This opinion survey was carried out at the request of the European Commission (Agriculture Directorate-General).

It was conducted over the whole of the European Union between 23 February and 4 April 2002 by the *European Opinion Research Group*, a consortium of market research and public opinion agencies, formed by INRA (EUROPE) and GfK Worldwide, on behalf of the Public Opinion Analysis Unit of the European Commission's Press and Communication Division.

The questionnaire, its technical details and the names of the bodies involved in the research are given in an appendix.

The present report was drawn up by Philippe Manigart, and the European Commission accepts no liability of any kind arising from it.

The report was originally written in French.

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MAIN FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY.

- In 2002, as in 2001, the proposition that "the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) ensures that the food you buy is safe to eat" was the one with which the most people agreed (though not an absolute majority): 40% of Europeans in 2002, compared with 36% in 2001, agreed with this statement.

- More than three Europeans out of ten, in 2002 as in 2001, also agreed that "the CAP ensures that the food you buy is of good quality", and "… is healthy".

- As to whether farmers or consumers were the more favoured under the Common Agricultural Policy, Europeans' expressed opinions were still somewhat divided, no doubt reflecting their perplexity on this topic. This applies less to farmers (those primarily concerned by the CAP): more of them than of the others consider that the CAP is more favourable to consumers than to themselves (in 2002, 32% of farmers compared with 13% overall); and fewer farmers think it favours them (4%, compared with 11% overall).

- A great majority of Europeans approve of the thirteen roles of a Common Agricultural Policy which were put to them: the proportions replying " yes" are in fact above 70% in each case.

- The two roles for which support was strongest, in 2001 as in 2002, are those of ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe and of promoting respect of the environment.

- However, although a majority of Europeans are in favour of the European Union acting in all thirteen CAP areas mentioned to them, far fewer of them (a minority, in fact) say that it is fulfilling its role well in these areas. In 2002, only two of the percentage figures (out of the thirteen) were over 40%, and then only just over. Interestingly enough, these are the two CAP roles most often mentioned: ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe (42%) and promoting respect of the environment (41%).

- Above all, though, Europeans appear to lack information on this subject: 25% or more replied that they did not know whether the Common Agricultural Policy was fulfilling its role well or badly.

- More than six Europeans out of ten (which is more than in 2001) consider that the way the Common Agricultural Policy is developing, away from production subsidies and towards more direct support to farmers and to the development of the rural economy, is a very good thing or a fairly good one.

- In all the countries (with the exception of the Netherlands and Spain where there is hardly any change), the percentage those who think that this evolution of the CAP is a very (or fairly) good thing has risen everywhere, in some places considerably, since 2001.

- Nevertheless, it should be noted that farmers are distinctly less satisfied with this reform than other people: in 2002, only 52% of them consider it a very good or fairly good thing, compared with 62% of non-farmers.

1. INTRODUCTION

The opinion poll analysed in this report was conducted in the fifteen Member states between February 23 and April 4, 2002 as part of Eurobarometer 57.0,[1] at the request of the Agriculture Directorate-General. It was a repeat of an earlier survey, made in spring 2001 as part of Eurobarometer 55.2.[2] These surveys are managed and organised by the Public Opinion Analysis Unit of the European Commission's Press and Communication Division.

This report analyses Europeans' perceptions of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and any changes in those perceptions since spring 2001. It tackles four subjects:

- The benefits of the CAP for consumers and farmers
- the role of the CAP
- the way CAP fulfils its role
- the evolution of the CAP

To do this,, four "closed" questions (three of which were multiple-choice), were put, in each country, to a representative sample of the national population aged 15 and over.[3] In total, 16,041 people were questioned[4]: approximately 1000 in each country, except in Luxemburg (600), Germany (2,000: 1000 in the western part and 1000 in the eastern part) and the United Kingdom (1,300: 1000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland).[5]

Figures for the EU as a whole (EU 15) which appear in this report are a weighted average of the national figures. The weighting used for each country was the quota of that country's (15+) population as a proportion of the total EU population (15+).[6]

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1 The Eurobarometer surveys, or more properly the "standard Eurobarometer surveys" have been conducted since 1973, twice to five times a year, on behalf of the European Commission. Greece has been included since autumn 1980, Portugal and Spain since autumn 1985, East Germany since autumn 1990 and Austria, Finland and Sweden since spring 1995

2 See INRA (Europe)-European Coordination Office (2001), *Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy. Eurobarometer 55.2.* Analytical report.

3 The questionnaire will be found in annex 6.3.

4 In 2001, 16,029 people were questioned.

5 See the technical specifications, annex 6.2.

6 The results for the whole of Germany are generated in the same way from those for the eastern and western parts of Germany.

The percentages given in the graphs that illustrate the report and in Tables forming the appendices may total more than 100% where questions allow for several responses. Where questions allow for no more than one response, this total can also fail to be exactly 100% due to rounding, but will be very close (for instance, 99% or 101%). Failure to total 100% can also be due to the “Don’t know” answers and “No replies”.

For ease of reading, and because confidence intervals range, on average, from +/- 1.9% to +/- 3.1%,[7] all the percentages presented here are rounded percentages. Those percentages whose first decimal digit is between 0.5 and 0.9 are rounded upwards; those between 0.1 and 0.4 downwards. A percentage given as “0” does not necessarily mean, therefore, that there was no respondent at all in this category, but only that fewer than 0.5% were.

Throughout this report, the term “Don’t know” is used strictly to mean that that the person questioned actually said he or she did not know how to answer the question.

The following abbreviations are used for the member countries:

B	Belgium
DK	Denmark
D	Germany
GR	Greece
E	Spain
F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxemburg
NL	Netherlands
A	Austria
P	Portugal
FIN	Finland
S	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
EU15	Whole of European Union

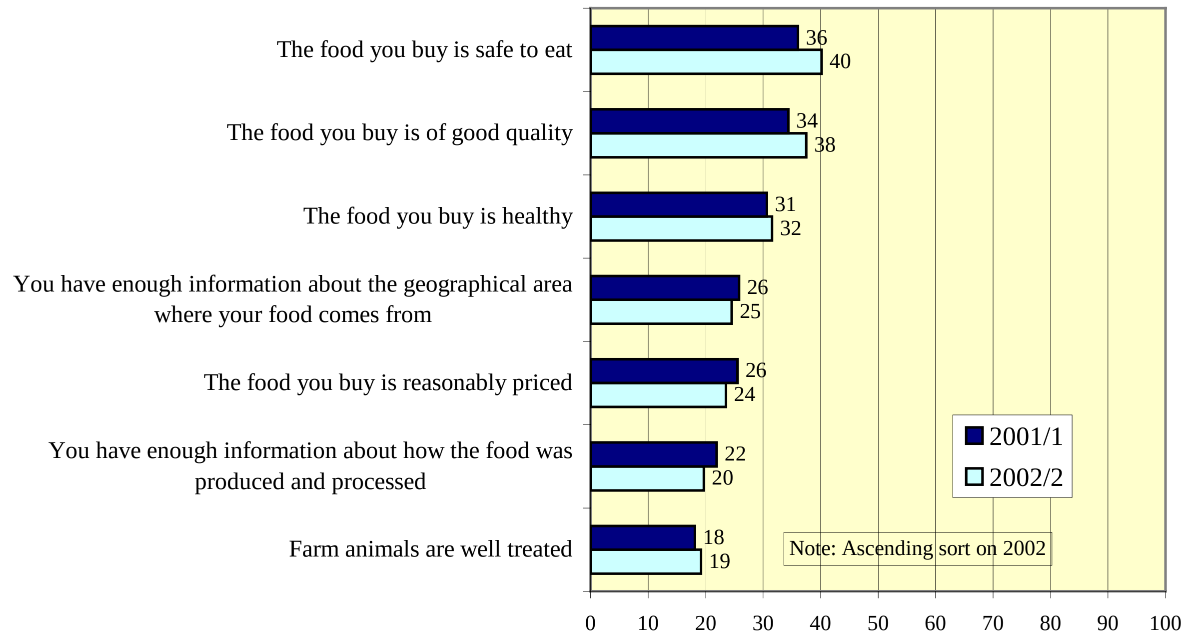
7 See technical specification (annex 6.2)

2. ADVANTAGES OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY FOR CONSUMERS AND FARMERS

The survey's first question survey's concerned the benefits which the Common Agricultural Policy is intended to bring consumers and farmers, and the question as to who benefits more from this policy, farmers or consumers. Graph 1 shows the results for the first part of the question (benefits) for the EU as a whole, while graph 2 gives those for the second part of the question (who benefits most?).

Question 2: European Union agricultural policy aims to benefit consumers as well as farmers. With which of the following statements do you agree? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Graph 1: The Common Agricultural Policy ensures that...
(% EU15, 2001 and 2002)



As we can see from graph 1, in 2002 as in 2001, the proposition most widely supported (though not necessarily by more than half) was that "the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) ensures that the food you buy is safe to eat": 40% of Europeans in 2002 (against 36% in 2001) agreed with this proposition.

More than three Europeans out of ten, in 2002 as in 2001, also agreed that "the CAP ensures that the food you buy is of good quality" (2002: 38%; 2001: 34%) and "… healthy" (32% and 31%).

The other propositions all got agreement from fewer than 25%. Generally, the survey found no very significant differences in percentage between spring 2001 and 2002.

When we examine the national results (Table 1)[8] we see that in 2002 the same two propositions ("the Common Agricultural Policy ensures that the food you buy is safe to eat" and "… of good quality", both came top everywhere (though not always in the same order), except in Greece and Italy. In Greece, the most popular propositions were that "the CAP ensures that the food you buy is healthy" (36%) and "…of good quality" (34%); in Italy, they were "…safe to eat" (42%) and "… healthy" (35%).

The Netherlands and Ireland were the only two countries where, in 2001 as in 2002, half or more of those interviewed were of the opinion that "the Common Agricultural Policy ensures that the food you buy is safe to eat" (51% and 50% respectively in 2002, compared with 54% and 50% in 2001).

It was in the Netherlands and Finland that the highest proportion of respondents in 2002 agreed that the CAP ensures good quality food (45% and 47% respectively). In the case of Finland, this is a rise of 10 percentage points over the 2001 figure.

For all the other propositions, percentages are lower than 40% everywhere except Finland (where 43% agreed in 2002 that "the CAP ensures that the food you buy is reasonably priced" – and 40% in 2001),

In Luxemburg, Finland and the United Kingdom particularly, we find some quite large rises in the percentages since 2001:

- In Luxemburg : +13 points for the "healthiness" of food, +12 points for "good quality" and +9 points for "safety".
- In Finland : +12 points for food "safety", +10 points for "good quality" and +8 points for their "healthiness"
- In the United Kingdom : +15 points for food "safety" and +11 points for "good quality".

In the EU as a whole (2002), the higher the respondents' level of education, the more they tend to agree that the CAP ensures provision of sufficient information about

8 See annex 6.1.

- the geographical origin of food: from 21% among those who left school before fifteen, to 29% among those who left at twenty or older;

- the way food has been produced and processed: from 17% to 23%, respectively.

On the other hand, the higher the level of education, the less agreement that the CAP ensures that

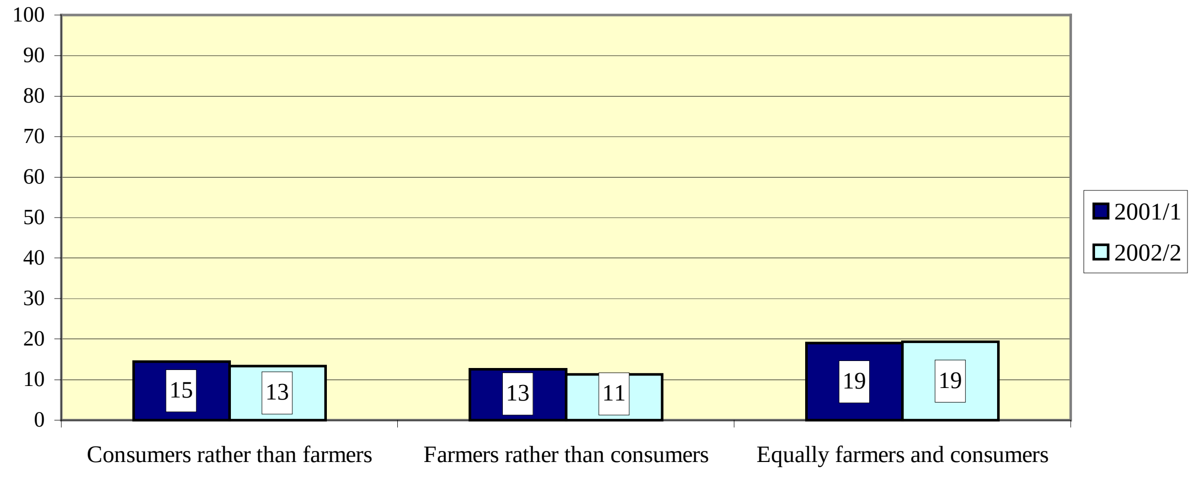
- the food one buys is healthy: from 34% among those who left school before fifteen, to 29% among those who left at twenty or older;

- farm animals are well treated: from 22% to 16%, respectively.

Younger respondents are, for their part, more likely to say that “the CAP ensures that the food you buy is safe to eat” (44% of 15-24-year-olds, compared with 42% of 25-39-year-olds and 38% of over-40s).

Farmers are not systematically either more or less likely to agree with the seven propositions. On the other hand, those who live in the country or in a village are a little less likely to think the CAP ensures that food is safe to eat (37%) than those who live in a small or medium-sized town (41%) or those who live in a city (42%).

Graph 2: The Common Agricultural Policy favours...
(% EU 15, 2001 and 2002)



As to who this Common Agricultural Policy favours more, farmers or consumers (Graph 2), Europeans' opinions are still fairly evenly divided among the three options put to them. 19% (in 2001 as in 2002) were of the opinion that the CAP favours equally farmers and consumers, 13% (15% in 2001) that it is more favourable to consumers and 11% (13% in 2001) the reverse. None of these percentages, it will be noted, are really high; this no doubt reflects Europeans' sense of ignorance on this topic.[9]

In 2002, with the exception of Sweden (27%) and Denmark (27%)(Table 2), there are no countries where more respondents think the CAP particularly favours farmers than are of either of the other views. Either most were of the opinion that the two groups benefit equally (ten countries out of fifteen), or they thought that consumers did better: this was the case in Finland (28%), Spain (20%), Austria (18%) and Portugal (17%).

Except in Belgium, Denmark and Italy, the survey found no particularly noticeable changes in percentage since 2001. In Belgium, the percentage thinking that the CAP favours farmers rather than consumers has risen by 7 points since 2001, while in Italy it has fallen by the same amount. We find the same fall in Denmark in the proportion of those who say that the CAP favours consumers especially.

Not surprisingly, in the EU as a whole (2002), farmers tend more than others to think that the CAP is more favourable to consumers than to themselves (32%, compared with 13% respectively); and fewer (4%, compared with 11%) think that it favours them more.

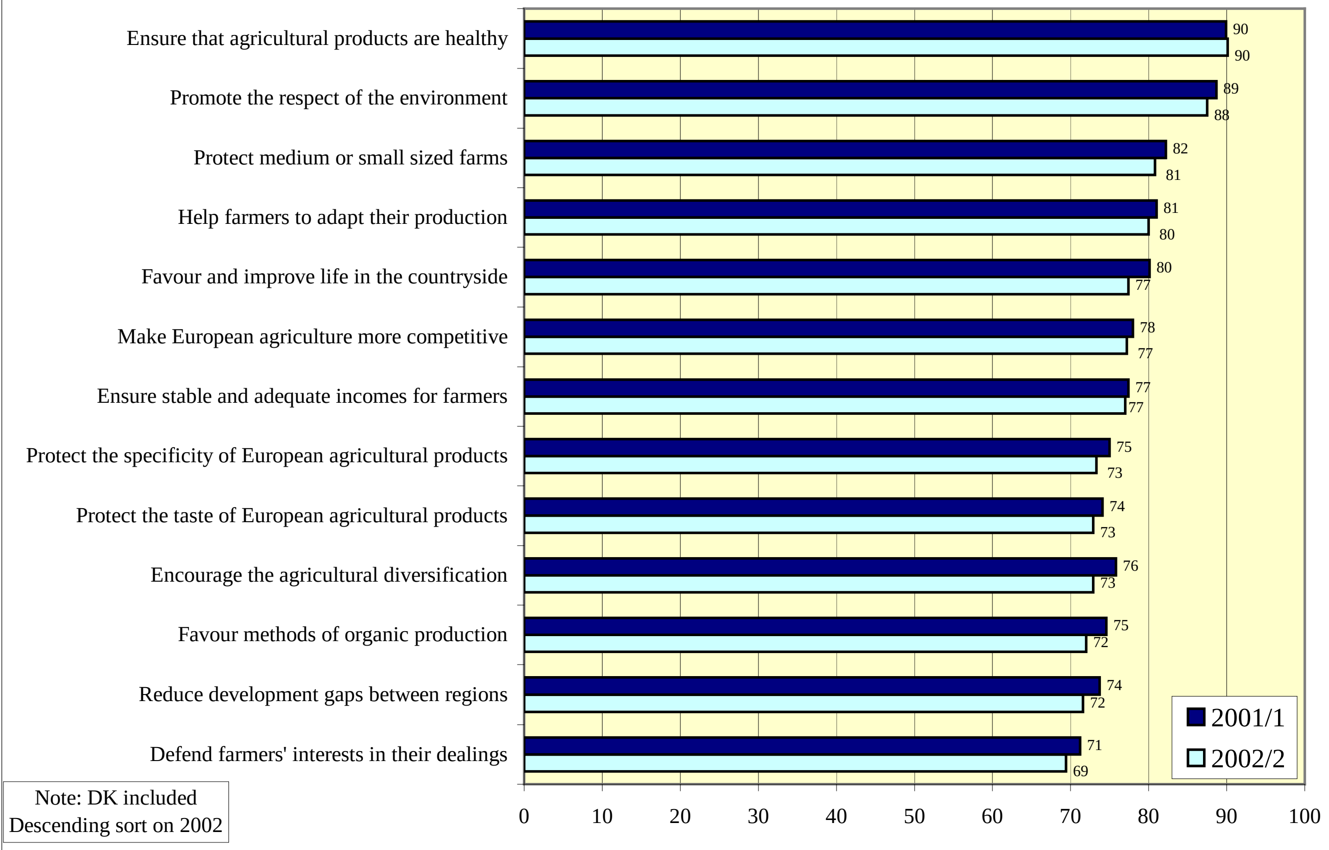
[9] This is confirmed by the relatively high proportion who answered "Don't know" to this question (9% in 2002 and 14% in 2001) or who spontaneously said they agreed with none of the ten propositions (8% and 10% respectively).

3. THE ROLE OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The second question concerned what the European Union should use its Common Agricultural Policy for. European interviewees were asked to say “yes” or “no” to thirteen suggested objectives for the CAP. Graph 3 shows the results for the EU as a whole, in 2001 and 2002; and Table 3 gives the results country by country for these two years.

Question 3: In your opinion, should the European Union use an agricultural policy to...? (READ OUT)

Graph 3: The EU should use a Common Agricultural Policy to…
(% "Yes" EU 15, 2001 and 2002)



It is very clear from Graph 3 that the great majority of Europeans, in 2001 and again in 2002, approved of the thirteen roles for a Common Agricultural Policy which were put to them: proportions replying “ yes” are all over 70% (except, in 2001, in the case of the last item, “defend farmers’ interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors”: only 69% of respondents think the European Union should intervene in this area, though in 2002 the number rose to 71%).

The two roles for the European Union’s CAP which got most support, in 2001 as in 2002, are:

- Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe (90% “yes”, in both years)
- Promoting respect of the environment (89% in 2001, compared with 86% in 2002).

Two others roles got scores above 80% in 2002. These were:

- Protecting small and medium-sized farms (81% in 2002, compared with 82% in 2001)
- Help farmers to adapt their production to consumers’ expectations (80%, compared with 81%).

In general it will be seen that there has been no significant change since 2001 (the greatest differences are only three percentage points).

Turning now to the situation in individual countries (Table 3), we find that, in 2002, “ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe” and “promoting respect of the environment” were the two CAP roles with most support (not always in that order) in all of them.

As to supervising the safety of agricultural produce, in 2002 this role was mentioned by 9 respondents out of 10 or more in the Netherlands (95% in 2002 compared to 93% in 2001), Denmark (94% vs. 95%), Italy (94% vs. 93%), Finland (93% vs. 94%), Spain (92% vs. 95%), Portugal (91% vs. 92%), Sweden (91%; vs. 93%), Germany and the United Kingdom (90% in both years) as well as in Austria (90% vs.84%).

Defending farmers’ interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors came last, in 2002, in eight countries out of fifteen. “Favouring methods of organic production” was the role mentioned least often in Spain (66% in 2002), France (68%), Portugal (75%) and Greece (80%). In Belgium, it was the reduction of development gaps between the regions (61%). In Finland, protecting the specificity and taste of European agricultural products tied for bottom place with protecting its taste (both 72%), and in the United Kingdom protecting the specificity of European agricultural products came last (54%).

We find some fairly marked changes, up and down, since 2001, in certain countries and concerning certain areas where the European Union might intervene. These include

- reducing the development gaps between regions: - 9 points compared to 2001 in Greece, and - 7 in the Netherlands, but +6 points in Austria;
- encouraging the diversification of agricultural products and activities: - 10 points in Denmark, - 8 points in Greece, - 7 points in Spain and France;
- favouring methods of organic production: +12 points in Portugal, +11 points in Sweden, but – 8 points in France;
- protecting the specificity of European agricultural products: - 10 points in Greece;
- protecting the taste of European agricultural products: - 8 points in Greece, - 7 points in France and - 6 points in Belgium;
- protecting small and medium-sized farms: +9 points in Denmark.

If we work out the average proportion (across all roles) of “yes” replies in each country (Table 3), we find that this was highest in Portugal, Greece and Spain, in 2002 as in 2001. In 2002, this average proportion was 86% in Portugal (against 85% in 2001). In Greece and Spain, it was 85% (-6 points in Greece and -4 points in Spain).

By contrast, this proportion was lowest in the United Kingdom and Denmark in 2002 just as in 2001: 67% vs.68% in the United Kingdom and 69% vs.70% in Denmark.

As to the three roles most often mentioned in the EU as a whole in 2002, the only differences of any interest in terms of social or demographic variables are the following:

- Those who say they are more to the left in politics tend more often than those of the right to say that the European Union should intervene to protect small and medium-sized farms (83% and 78%, respectively);
- Farmers are distinctly less likely than others to think that the European Union should intervene to promote respect of the environment (80%, compared with 88%) and more likely to think that it should protect small and medium-sized farms (88%, compared with 81%).

Farmers are also significantly less likely than others to think that the European Union should intervene (in descending order of this difference):

- to encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities (88% vs. 73%, respectively)
- to ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers (91% vs. 77%)
- to defend farmers' interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors (83% vs. 69%)
- to make European agriculture more competitive on world markets (89%; 77%)
- to favour and improve life in the countryside (88% vs. 77%)
- to protect the specificity of European agricultural products (84% vs. 73%)
- to protect the taste of European agricultural products (82% vs. 73%)
- to reduce the development gaps between regions (80% vs. 72%)
- to help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations (87% vs. 80%)

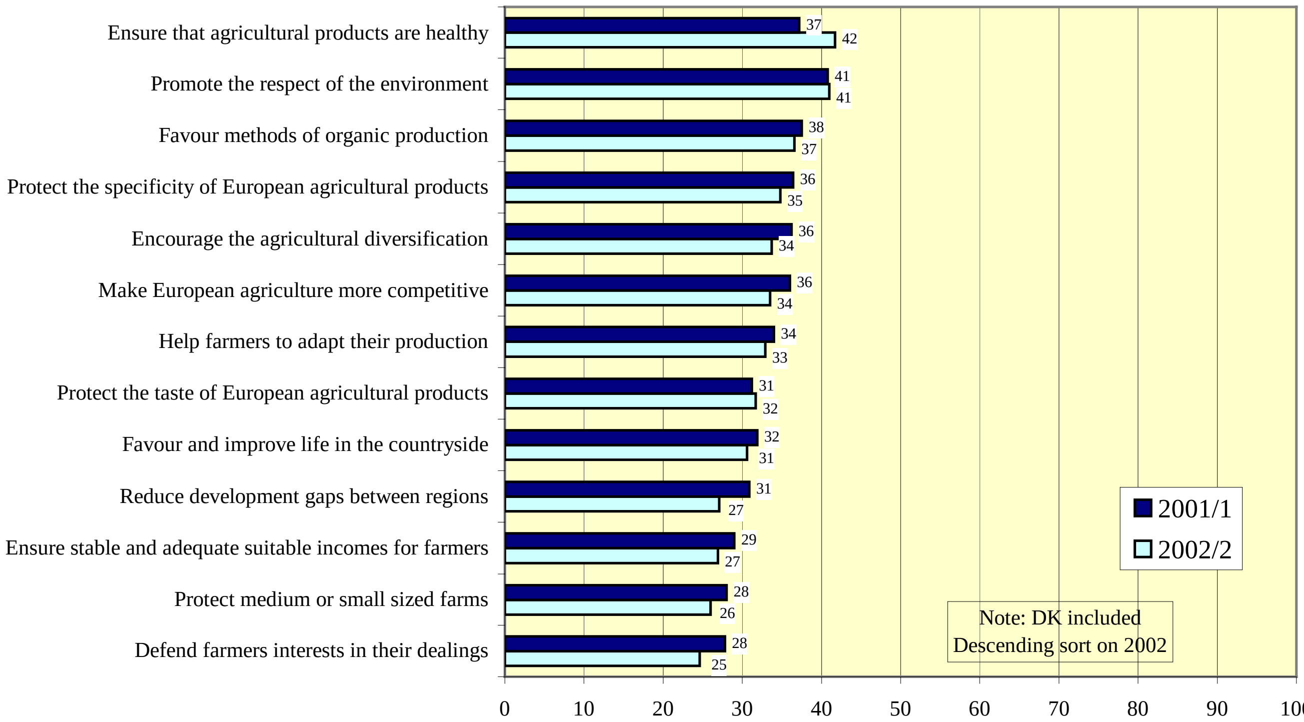
But fewer of them think the CAP should intervene to favour methods of organic production (64% of farmers; 72% of non-farmers).

4. THE WAY THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY FULFILS ITS ROLE

After asking in which areas of the Common Agricultural Policy the European Union should intervene, the survey then asked for Europeans' assessment of whether the CAP was playing its role rather well or rather badly. Graph 4 and Table 4 present the results to this question.

Question 4: And do you think the agriculture policy of the European Union is at present playing its role rather well, or rather badly, for each of the following? (READ OUT)

Figure 4: The EU's agricultural policy currently plays it's role rather well to...
(% EU15, 2001 and 2002)



We should first of all point out that the proportions giving no reply to this question are extremely high: they vary from a minimum of 25% for "promoting respect of the environment" and a maximum of 35% for "protecting the taste of European agricultural products". This no doubt indicates a lack of information among Europeans about the Common Agricultural Policy.

The proportions of respondents who are of the opinion that the Common Agricultural Policy plays its role rather well are all below 50%, in 2002 as in 2001 (Graph 4).[10] In other words, though a majority of Europeans are in favour of intervention by the European Union in the thirteen CAP areas suggested for their choice, considerably fewer (a minority in fact) say that it is fulfilling its role well in these areas.

In fact in 2002 only two areas showed percentages above – just above – 40% ("Don't know" included). Interestingly enough, these were the two roles for a Common Agricultural Policy that were most often mentioned (Graph 3):

- Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe: 42% of Europeans (37% in 2001, an increase of 5 points) were of the opinion that the CAP plays its role rather well in this field.

- Promoting respect of the environment: 41% of the respondents (unchanged compared to 2001) considered that the CAP plays its role rather well in this field.

By contrast, in 2002 as in 2001, it was in the defence of farmers' interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors that fewest Europeans were prepared to say that the CAP plays its role rather well (25% in 2002 vs. 28% in 2001); and this was also the role for a Common Agricultural Policy which was mentioned least often by Europeans (69% in 2002; Graph 3).

As on can also see, changes since 2001 have been very slight, with the exception perhaps of controlling agricultural products to ensure that it is healthy and safe (+5 points).

In terms of national differences (Table 4), we note that the people in Germany who, on average, are the most satisfied with the way the European Union is playing its part in the thirteen areas suggested: the mean percentage of those replying that the EU plays its role rather well was 47% in 2002 and 49% in 2001. In 2002, the average percentage was also over 40% in Ireland (43%, compared with 41% in 2001), in Luxemburg (42%, +4 points compared to 2001) and Austria (42%, +6 points).

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[10] Even if we only count those who did express an opinion (in 2002), we only find five areas out of the thirteen where a majority of respondents consider that the EU plays its part well. These are: "ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe" (55%), "promoting respect of the environment " (54%), "protecting the specificity of European agricultural products" (53%), "favouring methods of organic production" (52%) and "encouraging diversification of agricultural products and activities " (51%).

In 2002, the average percentage of people considering that the EU plays its role rather well was under 30% in the United Kingdom (22%), Italy (23%), Sweden (28%), Portugal (29%) and France (29%).

As for changes since 2001, we find that the average percentage of respondents thinking that the EU plays its role rather well has fallen by 9 points in Greece (from 42% to 33%) and risen by 5 points in Finland (from 31% to 36%).

If we now turn to the various particular CAP areas suggested (Table 4), in 2002 only nine percentages were above 50% in any country:

- Encouraging the diversification of agricultural products and activities: 50% of the people in Germany agree that the EU plays its role rather well in this field
- Favouring methods of organic production: 55%, in Germany
- Promoting respect of the environment: 55% in Germany and the Netherlands, and 52% in Ireland
- Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe: 63% in the Netherlands (+6 points since 2001), 56% in Ireland (+8 points), 55% in Germany (+1 point), and 51% in Finland (+12 points).

In 2002, "ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe" came top of the list in five countries out of the fifteen: the Netherlands (63%), Ireland (56%), Germany (55%),[11] Finland (51%), Spain (43%) and the United Kingdom (34%, +9 points).

In Germany (55%), Austria (48%, +9 points since 2001),[12] Luxemburg (47%),[13] Belgium (45%), Portugal (43%, +5 points), Spain (42%), Greece (40%), France (37%), Sweden (35%) and Italy (34%), the area which came top of the list was "promoting respect of the environment".

In Denmark, the area in which respondents were more numerous felt that the EU plays its role rather well was, in 2002 as in 2001, "ensuring stable and adequate incomes for farmers (46%, compared with 43% in 2001).

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[11] Equal top with "promoting respect of the environment" and "favouring methods of organic production".

[12] Equal top with "favouring methods of organic production".

[13] Equal top with "encouraging the diversification of agricultural products and activities" and " protecting the specificity of European agricultural products".

As for changes since 2001, we may note that in Greece, the percentages of those who think that the EU plays its role rather well are down for all thirteen areas, in some of them very considerably. The sharpest fall (- 12 points) was in the case of “protecting the specificity of European agricultural products” (from 45% to 33%).

By contrast, in Austria and Finland, these percentages are rising for all areas. In Austria, the greatest rises (+9 points) were for “encouraging the diversification of agricultural products”, “favouring methods of organic production” and “promoting respect of the environment”; in Finland, they were for “ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe (+12 points). In the Netherlands, these proportions are rising for ten areas out of the thirteen.

In terms of social or demographic variables, we find, first of all, that the percentage of “Don’t know” is going down with the level of school education: the higher is this one, the higher Europeans have an opinion on the matter. On the other hand, most often, the higher the educational level the more likely these respondents are to give a positive assessment of the way the EU European plays its role.

We find also the same tendency as a function of

- age (older respondents tended more to have an opinion and, to a lesser extent, to consider that the EU plays its role rather well)
- sex (more women than men have no opinion; slightly fewer women are of the opinion that the EU plays its role rather well).

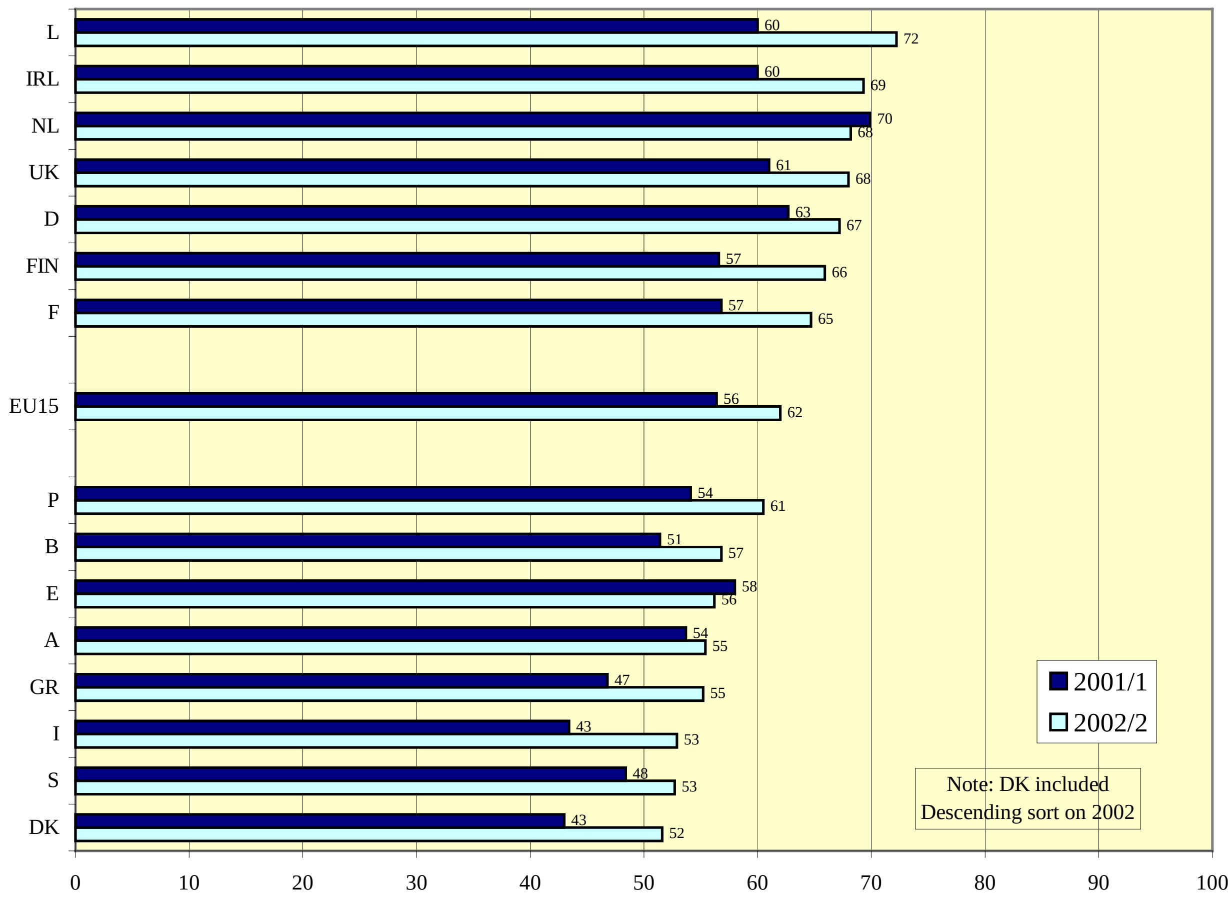
Not surprisingly, farmers are distinctly less likely than non-farmers (in many cases only half as likely) to have no opinion on this subject which of course directly affects them; also, though to a lesser extent, fewer of them think the EU plays its role rather well so far as agricultural policy is concerned.

5. THE EVOLUTION OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The last question dealt with changes that had taken place in the Common Agricultural Policy (the lessened emphasis on production subsidies, and moves towards direct support to farmers and the development of the rural economy). These Europeans were asked whether they thought this a good thing or not. Graph 5 shows the results for each country.

Question 5: The European Union is subsidising agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds to the protection and development of the overall rural economy and to direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Figure 5: % of respondents thinking that the development of the CAP is a very good or fairly good thing (% by country, 2001 and 2002)



In 2002, more than six Europeans out of ten (62%, or +6 points over the 2001 figure) considered that the evolution of the CAP was a very good (15%) or a fairly good (47%) thing. 11% thought that it was a fairly bad thing, and 3% a very bad thing. 11% answered spontaneously that it was neither good nor bad. Lastly, 13% had no opinion.

We may note that except in the Netherlands and Spain, where there is hardly any change, the percentages of respondents who think that the evolution of the CAP is a very good or fairly good thing have risen everywhere since 2001, sometimes considerably (Graph 5). This was especially the case in Luxemburg (+12 points) and Italy (+10 points).

In Luxemburg, in 2002, more than seven respondents out of ten (72%) were of the opinion that the evolution of the CAP was a very good or fairly good thing. Next came Ireland (69%, +9 points since 2001) and the Netherlands (68%, compared with 70% in 2001).

There was least satisfaction with the change in Denmark (52%, but +9 points), Sweden (53%, +5 points) and Italy (53%, +10 points).

It should be noted that farmers are distinctly less satisfied with this reform than other people: in 2002, only 52% of farmers thought that it was a very good or fairly good thing, compared with 62% of non-farmers. Nevertheless, this is slightly more than in 2001 when the comparable figures were 49% and 57%.

Those who live in larger agglomerations tend to be more satisfied with the reform: from 59% among those who say they live in a rural area or a village, the figure rises to 62% among those who say they live in a small or medium-sized town, and 66% among those who say they live in a city.

The more schooling, the greater the tendency to be satisfied with the change: 58% of those who left school at or before the age of 15 think it a very good or fairly good thing, compared with 63% of those who left school between 16 and 19, and 67% of those whose education continued to 20 or older (2002 figures).

The level of satisfaction tends also to increase with income (itself, of course, correlated with the level of education): from 61% among those with the lowest incomes ("--” on the harmonised income scale)[14] to 69% among those with the highest ("++").

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[14] See annex 7.4 for the way this scale is constructed.

In terms of age, we find an inverted U-shaped curve: we find the fewest satisfied with the change at the two extremes (61% among the 15-24-year-olds and 59% of those over 55: 2002 figures). 64% of those between 25 and 54, by contrast, think this evolution of the CAP a very good or fairly good thing.

6. ANNEXES

6.1 TABLES

Table 1: The Common Agricultural Policy ensures that... (% by country, 2001 and 2002)

	Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I
The food bought is safe to eat	2001/1	31	31	28	29	47	29	50	46
	2002/1	28	38	35	33	45	31	50	42
The food bought is of good quality	2001/1	33	32	34	32	39	29	42	39
	2002/1	29	37	41	34	40	32	43	33
The food bought is healthy	2001/1	29	25	26	34	35	27	41	41
	2002/1	24	29	30	36	34	29	37	35
The food bought is reasonably priced	2001/1	34	34	29	28	20	18	26	24
	2002/1	26	35	27	32	14	14	22	21
You have enough information about the geographical area where your food comes from	2001/1	21	30	28	26	30	27	26	28
	2002/1	19	27	30	22	19	25	22	27
You have enough information about how the food was produced and processed	2001/1	17	21	21	21	21	21	25	30
	2002/1	15	21	19	16	15	20	20	25
Farm animals are well treated	2001/1	15	25	17	14	24	13	27	20
	2002/1	15	28	20	15	18	16	22	12

	Year	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
The food bought is safe to eat	2001/1	35	54	29	24	42	23	41	36
	2002/1	44	51	35	27	54	30	56	40
The food bought is of good quality	2001/1	35	46	32	29	37	24	32	35
	2002/1	47	45	33	27	47	31	43	38
The food bought is healthy	2001/1	26	35	22	25	27	16	31	31
	2002/1	39	36	26	22	35	17	35	32
The food bought is reasonably priced	2001/1	32	40	29	17	40	25	26	26
	2002/1	39	30	26	15	43	26	31	24
You have enough information about the geographical area where your food comes from	2001/1	26	31	23	10	29	18	20	26
	2002/1	28	26	26	12	29	21	19	25
You have enough information about how the food was produced and processed	2001/1	25	33	17	12	25	14	18	22
	2002/1	21	26	20	10	26	15	21	20
Farm animals are well treated	2001/1	16	20	15	10	22	15	20	18
	2002/1	21	22	17	15	30	14	30	19

Tables 2: The Common Agricultural Policy favours... (% by country, 2001 and 2002)

	Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I
Consumers rather than farmers	2001/1	14	14	11	18	20	15	14	8
	2002/1	14	13	9	19	20	16	11	6
Farmers rather than consumers	2001/1	15	34	13	8	10	15	13	7
	2002/1	13	27	11	7	8	12	16	9
Equally farmers and consumers	2001/1	15	22	18	23	19	19	21	25
	2002/1	22	27	21	21	16	17	19	18

	Year	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Consumers rather than farmers	2001/1	16	22	18	14	28	14	18	15
	2002/1	21	16	18	17	28	15	16	13
Farmers rather than consumers	2001/1	15	13	12	12	11	25	13	13
	2002/1	16	11	10	10	14	27	13	11
Equally farmers and consumers	2001/1	16	20	13	15	15	18	15	19

19 2002/1	21	21	16	12	20	17	22	19

Table 3a: The EU should use a Common Agricultural Policy to...
(% "yes" by country, 2001 and 2002)

	Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I
Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	2001/1	71	56	76	91	93	75	77	77
	2002/1	67	62	79	89	90	77	71	83
make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	2001/1	72	78	79	90	88	78	73	84
	2002/1	70	74	77	85	87	79	77	81
help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations	2001/1	73	80	82	91	90	82	76	82
	2002/1	73	78	82	85	87	82	77	78
Defend farmers' interests in their dealings	2001/1	65	45	63	87	89	77	67	73
	2002/1	66	46	65	82	85	75	68	68
Favour and improve life in the countryside	2001/1	69	62	79	91	95	76	80	81
	2002/1	66	58	80	90	90	71	80	75
Reduce development gaps between regions	2001/1	64	64	70	91	89	74	70	80
	2002/1	61	62	71	82	85	71	71	76
encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	2001/1	72	71	77	92	86	81	65	76
	2002/1	71	61	76	84	79	74	70	71
Favour methods of organic production	2001/1	74	79	84	86	67	76	70	73
	2002/1	71	75	79	80	66	68	75	74
Promote the respect of the environment	2001/1	82	94	88	93	94	90	81	91
	2002/1	84	93	86	88	93	87	81	93
Protect the specificity of European agricultural products	2001/1	73	61	74	91	85	82	70	83
	2002/1	70	58	73	81	80	78	73	83
Protect the taste of European agricultural products	2001/1	74	60	66	91	87	85	71	80
	2002/1	68	58	69	83	83	78	73	79
Protect medium or small sized farms	2001/1	76	68	83	92	94	83	79	82
	2002/1	76	77	84	87	91	80	75	77
Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	2001/1	84	95	90	94	95	90	83	93
	2002/1	86	94	90	89	92	89	84	94
Average score	2001/1	73	70	78	91	89	81	74	81
	2002/2	72	69	78	85	85	78	75	79

Note: DK included

Table 3b: The EU should use a Common Agricultural Policy to...
(% "yes" by country, 2001 and 2002)

	Year	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	2001/1	79	77	78	90	88	61	71	77
	2002/1	83	79	83	87	89	62	71	77
Make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	2001/1	68	71	75	83	71	67	67	78
	2002/1	74	72	77	85	77	66	68	77
Help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations	2001/1	80	74	79	86	86	83	72	81
	2002/1	79	76	81	87	82	81	73	80
Defend farmers' interests in their dealings	2001/1	65	66	74	86	80	59	64	71
	2002/1	68	64	77	85	78	58	60	69
Favour and improve life in the countryside	2001/1	79	72	79	92	87	83	77	80
	2002/1	78	72	82	90	86	82	72	77
Reduce development gaps between regions	2001/1	63	74	71	86	85	72	58	74
	2002/1	68	67	77	85	81	69	57	72
Encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	2001/1	74	76	78	86	83	80	58	76
	2002/1	78	75	82	85	82	77	58	73
Favour methods of organic production	2001/1	79	82	82	63	82	73	63	75
	2002/1	79	79	85	75	78	84	59	72
Promote the respect of the environment	2001/1	90	91	85	88	94	94	81	89
	2002/1	89	90	87	92	91	93	80	88
Protect the specificity of European agricultural products	2001/1	75	71	79	83	74	73	52	75
	2002/1	79	72	79	84	72	71	54	73
Protect the taste of European agricultural products	2001/1	75	67	74	85	74	60	61	74
	2002/1	78	65	78	88	72	58	61	73
Protect medium or small sized farms	2001/1	80	80	82	89	85	82	73	82
	2002/1	84	79	86	89	85	81	73	81
Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	2001/1	90	93	84	92	94	93	83	90
	2002/1	84	95	90	91	93	91	85	90
Average score	2001/1	77	77	79	85	83	75	68	79
	2002/2	79	76	82	86	82	75	67	77

Note: DK included

Table 4a: The EU's agricultural policy currently plays it's role rather well to...
(% by country, 2001 and 2002)

	Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I
Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	2001/1	29	43	47	30	22	27	42	19
	2002/1	26	46	44	27	20	22	45	14
Make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	2001/1	33	39	52	46	37	35	43	26
	2002/1	32	42	47	38	35	31	46	25
Help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations	2001/1	34	30	50	46	37	31	44	25
	2002/1	38	33	49	37	30	29	46	24
Defend farmers' interests in their dealings	2001/1	30	19	40	37	25	28	36	21
	2002/1	29	21	37	27	21	22	35	15
Favour and improve life in the countryside	2001/1	32	19	48	42	31	27	45	24
	2002/1	30	24	44	35	31	25	49	20
Reduce development gaps between regions	2001/1	30	27	45	39	30	26	39	21
	2002/1	27	26	40	28	28	24	36	16
Encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	2001/1	41	30	52	48	38	36	36	27
	2002/1	41	29	50	38	33	31	39	24
Favour methods of organic production	2001/1	36	39	57	46	27	37	36	31
	2002/1	36	38	55	37	24	32	43	32
Promote the respect of the environment	2001/1	42	37	54	42	43	39	48	33
	2002/1	45	38	55	40	42	37	52	34
Protect the specificity of European agricultural products	2001/1	41	29	50	45	39	37	39	28
	2002/1	35	29	47	33	35	34	41	31
Protect the taste of European agricultural products	2001/1	36	22	41	43	33	31	38	25
	2002/1	34	25	41	32	35	31	37	24
Protect medium or small sized farms	2001/1	31	18	45	35	25	21	34	21
	2002/1	26	19	42	27	25	20	35	14
Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	2001/1	35	27	54	43	36	33	48	28
	2002/1	40	38	55	36	43	35	56	32
Satisfactory average score	2001/1	35	29	49	42	32	31	41	25
	2002/2	34	31	47	33	31	29	43	23

Note: DK included

Table 4b: The EU's agricultural policy currently plays it's role rather well to...
(% by country, 2001 and 2002)

	Year	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	2001/1	37	39	32	22	23	26	17	29
	2002/1	39	31	36	26	32	25	19	27
Make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	2001/1	37	49	36	25	31	28	22	36
	2002/1	42	41	41	30	36	33	19	34
Help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations	2001/1	37	41	36	27	35	30	18	34
	2002/1	44	36	44	26	37	34	20	33
Defend farmers' interests in their dealings	2001/1	37	37	32	22	23	23	15	28
	2002/1	37	29	38	21	26	21	18	25
Favour and improve life in the countryside	2001/1	37	36	37	26	24	31	21	32
	2002/1	44	33	45	31	26	30	24	31
Reduce development gaps between regions	2001/1	37	46	38	24	26	30	20	31
	2002/1	40	36	43	24	29	29	16	27
Encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	2001/1	37	43	37	26	41	27	21	36
	2002/1	47	34	46	28	49	27	19	34
Favour methods of organic production	2001/1	37	45	39	25	39	25	25	38
	2002/1	42	46	48	27	46	32	24	37
Promote the respect of the environment	2001/1	47	52	39	38	46	33	27	41
	2002/1	47	55	48	43	49	35	27	41
Protect the specificity of European agricultural products	2001/1	40	46	38	27	34	25	22	36
	2002/1	47	43	41	30	36	25	21	35
Protect the taste of European agricultural products	2001/1	37	39	34	27	29	20	20	31
	2002/1	42	35	39	30	31	23	23	32
Protect medium or small sized farms	2001/1	37	36	33	24	17	24	17	28
	2002/1	37	30	40	24	20	24	19	26
Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	2001/1	35	57	36	34	39	21	25	37
	2002/1	42	63	42	37	51	30	34	42
Satisfactory average score	2001/1	38	43	36	27	31	26	21	34
	2002/2	42	39	42	29	36	28	22	32

Note: DK included

6.2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 57.0

Between February 23 and April 4 2002, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA (EUROPE) and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 57.0 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 57.0 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was 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 Member States according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-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 N^{th} 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.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1016	25/02 – 25/03	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	999	23/02 – 04/04	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1040	24/02 – 16/03	13,028
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1014	23/02 – 16/03	55,782
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1001	25/02 – 29/03	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	28/02 – 18/03	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1004	02/03 – 25/03	46,945
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1000	03/03 – 25/03	2,980
Italy	INRA Demoskopea	994	27/02 – 20/03	49,017
Luxembourg	ILRes	600	23/02 – 04/04	364
The Netherlands	INTOMART	995	25/02 – 26/03	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1025	25/02 – 25/03	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	24/02 – 23/03	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1039	23/02 – 27/03	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	28/02 – 03/04	7,183
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1000	26/02 – 21/03	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	305	02/03 – 23/03	1,273
	TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	16032		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum gender, age, region NUTS 2 were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook (data for 1997). The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the 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, French and German. 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, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, 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 limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 57.0
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6.3 FRENCH/ENGLISH QUESTIONNAIRE

6.3.1 FRENCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Q.2. La politique agricole de l'Union européenne vise à apporter des avantages aux consommateurs et aux agriculteurs. Avec lesquelles des affirmations suivantes êtes-vous d'accord ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

Elle garantit que les aliments que vous achetez peuvent être mangés sans danger.........	6	1,
Elle garantit que les aliments que vous achetez sont de bonne qualité..................		2,
Elle garantit que les aliments que vous achetez sont sains.............................		3,
Elle garantit que les aliments que vous achetez sont à un prix raisonnable.............		4,
Elle garantit que vous avez suffisamment d'information sur l'origine géographique des aliments...		5,
Elle garantit que vous avez suffisamment d'information sur la manière dont les aliments sont produits et traités..		6,
Elle garantit que les animaux des fermes sont bien traités.............................		7,
Elle favorise les consommateurs plutôt que les agriculteurs............................		8,
Elle favorise les agriculteurs plutôt que les consommateurs............................		9,
Elle favorise autant les agriculteurs que les consommateurs............................		10,
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)...		11,
NSP..		12,

EB55.2 - Q.29. - TREND

Q.3. A votre avis, l'Union européenne doit-elle intervenir au moyen d'une politique agricole pour... ?

LIRE		OUI	NON	NSP
1. assurer des revenus stables et adéquats aux agriculteurs	7	1	2	3
2. rendre l'agriculture européenne plus compétitive sur les marchés mondiaux	8	1	2	3
3. aider les agriculteurs à adapter leur production aux attentes des consommateurs	9	1	2	3
4. défendre les intérêts des agriculteurs lors de leurs négociations avec les intermédiaires et les distributeurs	10	1	2	3
5. favoriser et améliorer la vie dans les campagnes	11	1	2	3
6. réduire les écarts de développement entre régions	12	1	2	3
7. encourager la diversification des produits et des activités agricoles	13	1	2	3
8. favoriser les méthodes de production biologique	14	1	2	3
9. promouvoir le respect de l'environnement	15	1	2	3
10. protéger la spécificité des produits agricoles européens	16	1	2	3
11. protéger le goût des produits agricoles européens	17	1	2	3
12. protéger les fermes de moyenne ou de petite taille	18	1	2	3
13. s'assurer que les produits agricoles sont sains et sans danger	19	1	2	3

EB55.2 - Q.30. - TREND

Q.4. Et pensez-vous que la politique agricole de l'Union européenne joue actuellement plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle pour... ?

LIRE		PLUTOT BIEN	PLUTOT MAL	NSP
1. assurer des revenus stables et adéquats aux agriculteurs	20	1	2	3
2. rendre l'agriculture européenne plus compétitive sur les marchés mondiaux	21	1	2	3
3. aider les agriculteurs à adapter leur production aux attentes des consommateurs	22	1	2	3
4. défendre les intérêts des agriculteurs lors de leurs négociations avec les intermédiaires et les distributeurs	23	1	2	3
5. favoriser et améliorer la vie dans les campagnes	24	1	2	3
6. réduire les écarts de développement entre régions	25	1	2	3
7. encourager la diversification des produits et des activités agricoles	26	1	2	3
8. favoriser les méthodes de production biologique	27	1	2	3
9. promouvoir le respect de l'environnement	28	1	2	3
10. protéger la spécificité des produits agricoles européens	29	1	2	3
11. protéger le goût des produits agricoles européens	30	1	2	3
12. protéger les fermes de moyenne ou de petite taille	31	1	2	3
13. s'assurer que les produits agricoles sont sains et sans danger	32	1	2	3

EB55.2 - Q.31. - TREND

Q.5. L'Union européenne subventionne de moins en moins les produits agricoles. Cependant, elle apporte davantage de fonds pour la protection et le développement de toute l'économie rurale, et pour le soutien direct aux agriculteurs. Pensez-vous que cette évolution est... ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

une très bonne chose	33	1
une assez bonne chose		2
une assez mauvaise chose		3
une très mauvaise chose		4
une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise (SPONTANE)		5
NSP		6

EB55.2 - Q.32. - TREND

6.3.2 ENGLISCH QUESTIONNAIRE

LET'S TALK ABOUT AGRICULTURE

Q.2. European Union agricultural policy aims to benefit consumers as well as farmers. With which of the following statements do you agree? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1.It ensures that the food you buy is safe to eat	6	1,
2.It ensures that the food you buy is of good quality		2,
3.It ensures that the food you buy is healthy		3,
4.It ensures that the food you buy is reasonably priced		4,
5.It ensures that you have enough infor. about the geogr. area where your food comes from		5,
6.It ensures that you have enough infor. about how the food was prod. and processed		6,
7.It ensures that farm animals are well treated		7,
8.It favours consumers rather than farmers		8,
9.It favours farmers rather than consumers		9,
10.It favours equally farmers and consumers		10,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)		11,
DK		12,

Q.3. In your opinion, should the European Union use an agricultural policy to...?

READ OUT		Yes	No	DK
1. ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	7	1	2	3
2. make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	8	1	2	3
3. help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations	9	1	2	3
4. defend farmers' interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors	10	1	2	3
5. favour and improve life in the countryside	11	1	2	3
6. reduce development gaps between regions	12	1	2	3
7. encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	13	1	2	3
8. favour methods of organic production	14	1	2	3
9. promote the respect of the environment	15	1	2	3
10. protect the specificity of European agricultural products	16	1	2	3
11. protect the taste of European agricultural products	17	1	2	3
12. protect medium or small sized farms	18	1	2	3
13. ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	19	1	2	3

Q.4. And, do you think that the European Union's agricultural policy currently plays it's role rather well, or rather badly to...?

READ OUT		Rather well	Rather badly	DK
1. ensure stable and adequate suitable incomes for farmers	20	1	2	3
2. make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	21	1	2	3
3. help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations	22	1	2	3
4. defend farmers interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors	23	1	2	3
5. favour and improve life in the countryside	24	1	2	3
6. reduce development gaps between regions	25	1	2	3
7. encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	26	1	2	3
8. favour methods of organic production	27	1	2	3
9. promote the respect of the environment	28	1	2	3
10. protect the specificity of European agricultural products	29	1	2	3
11. protect the taste of European agricultural products	30	1	2	3
12. protect medium or small sized farms	31	1	2	3
13. ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	32	1	2	3

Q.5. The European Union is subsidising agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds to the protection and development of the overall rural economy and to direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

a very good thing	33	1
a fairly good thing		2
a fairly bad thing		3
a very bad thing		4
neither good nor bad thing (SPONTANEOUS)		5
DK		6

6.4 DEFINITION AND WEIGHTED DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES USED IN CROSS-TABULATIONS

Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1) Men
(2) Women

Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1) Aged 15 - 24
(2) Aged 25 - 39
(3) Aged 40 - 54
(4) Aged 55+

Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

"How old were you when you stopped full-time education?"

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older
(4) respondents who are still studying

Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self - employed

(1) Farmer
(2) Fisherman
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self-employed person
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company

Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)
(12) Supervisor
(13) Skilled manual worker
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant

Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home,
or without any current occupation, not working
(16) Student
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

(1) **Self employed** = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company

(2) **Managers** = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)

(3) **Other white collars** = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)

(4) **Manual Workers** = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant

(5) **House persons** = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working

(6) **Unemployed** = Unemployed + temporarily not working

(7) **Retired** = Retired + unable to work through illness

(8) **Still studying** = Student

In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

Opinion leadership Index

The opinion leadership index is created on the basis of answers to the following two questions :

(A) "When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?"
(B) "When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen often, from time to time, rarely or never ?"

Labels are : ++, +, -, --. Respondents giving affirmative answers to both questions are labelled ++, respondents giving negative answers to both questions are labelled --. Middle categories are constituted correspondingly.

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) ++ high
(2) +
(3) -
(4) -- low

Media use index

The media use index is created on the basis of answers to the following question :

"About how often do you watch the news on television, read the news in the daily papers, listen to news broadcasts on the radio, Everyday, several times a week, once or twice a week, less often, never?

+++ News on TV/radio/papers every day or several times a week
++ Two media everyday or several times a week; the third medium, not more than once or twice a week
-- One of the three media everyday or several times a week; the two others, not more than once or twice a week
--- The three media no more than once or twice a week

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) +++ high
(2) ++
(3) --
(4) --- low

Self-perceived knowledge scale

The self-perceived knowledge scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?" (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

Know nothing at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Know a great deal

In the tables, the scale is recoded to the following three categories :

(1) codes 1-3
(2) codes 4-7
(3) codes 8-10

Harmonised income scale

The harmonised income scale is based upon answers to the following question:

"We also need some information about the income of this household to be able to analyse the survey results for different types of households. Here is a list of income groups. (SHOW INCOME CARD) Please count the total wages and salaries PER MONTH of all members of this household; all pensions and social insurance benefits; child allowances and any other income like rents, etc ... "

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) -- low
(2) -
(3) +
(4) ++ high