Flash Eurobarometer 227
April 2008
Expectations of European Citizens
regarding the social reality in twenty years' time

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

Flash Eurobarometer 227

"*The expectations and wishes of European citizens regarding*

social reality in 20 years' time"

We would like to talk about your views and expectations with regard to people's lives in the distant future.

Q1.   Overall, in 20 years' time, would you say that people's lives in [OUR COUNTRY] will be better than today, or worse than today?

- Better than today 1
- Worse than today...2
- [Neither better nor worse] 3
- [DK/NA]..9

Q2. Thinking about [OUR COUNTRY] in, let's say, 20 years time, do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements? In 20 years' time, ...

[READ AND ROTATE]

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

a) People will earn less than today because of competition from rising economies, such as China, India, or Brazil 1 2 3 4 9

b) Even if people have high educational qualifications, there will be no guarantee that they will find a good job...1 2 3 4 9

c) Young people's chances in life will depend much more on their own efforts, and less on their family and social background 1 2 3 4 9

d) Thanks to technological progress, people will have a better quality of life and more time for themselves, their family and friends

....1 2 3 4 9

e) Opportunities at work will be more equal for women and men 1 2 3 4 9

f) Men will take a more equal share of the daily tasks at home 1 2 3 4 9

g) People will work until a later age...1 2 3 4 9

h) Working conditions will be better...1 2 3 4 9

i) The gap between the rich and the poor in [OUR COUNTRY] will be wider 1 2 3 4 9

j) Access to education and training will be easier for everyone 1 2 3 4 9

k) Family ties will be weaker...1 2 3 4 9

l) It will be more difficult to find affordable housing 1 2 3 4 9

m) There will be more harmonious relations in [OUR COUNTRY] between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds and nationalities 1 2 3 4 9

n) There will be new ways to participate in political decision making which will allow people to be more involved 1 2 3 4 9

o) People will give more time to others and to social causes..1 2 3 4 9

p) Many people in [OUR COUNTRY] will not be able to afford the medical treatment they need 1 2 3 4 9

Q3. Political directions and decisions have an impact on what the future will look like. So, thinking about the long-term future of [OUR COUNTRY], do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements about possible political choices?

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

a) We should all accept to pay higher taxes in order to have better public services, an improved infrastructure and support for people in need 1 2 3 4 9

b) Policies should put less emphasis on individual consumption, and more emphasis on other aspects of the quality of life 1 2 3 4 9

c) There should be stronger public support for people who give time to others and to social causes 1 2 3 4 9

d) The weight of caring for elderly and sick people should rest more on society as a whole than on individual families 1 2 3 4 9

e) People who do not have children should pay higher taxes in order to help those who are raising children 1 2 3 4 9

f) There should be stricter rules to ensure that everybody's lifestyle is more respectful of the environment 1 2 3 4 9

g) The European Union should find ways of economic and social development which depend less on the rest of the world 1 2 3 4 9

h) There should be policies ensuring that the gap between the rich and the poor is reduced significantly in [OUR COUNTRY] 1 2 3 4 9

D1.   **Gender** [DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

[1]   Male

[2]   Female

D2.   **How old are you?**

[_][_]   years old

[0 0]   [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

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

[Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

[_][_]   years old

[0 0]   [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]

[0 1]   [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]

[9 9]   [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

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

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

- metropolitan zone.. 1

- other town/urban centre 2

- rural zone...3

- [Refusal] 9

Flash Eurobarometer Series
#227

Expectations of European citizens regarding the social reality in 20 years' time

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization
Hungary upon the request of Directorate-
General Employment

EUROBAROMETER

Coordinated by Directorate-General
Communication

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

Survey Details

This survey of the general population on "Expectations regarding the social reality in 20 years' time" was conducted for the European Commission, DG Employment, E/1 – Social and DemographicAnalysis.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country with the exception of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, where both telephone and face-to-face interviews were conducted (700 webCATI and 300 F2F interviews).

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 04/09/2008 and the 04/13/2008 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup-Europe	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
France	FR	Efficience3	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Italy	IT	Demoskopea	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/12/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/11/2008)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/12/2008)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o.	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/11/2008)
Finland	FI	Hermelin	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha Research	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/13/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 4/09/2008 - 4/10/2008)

Representativeness of the results

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

Size of the samples

The target sample size was 1000 respondents in EU countries, except Estonia, Cyprus, Malta, Luxembourg and Slovenia, where the target size was 500 interviews.
The table below shows the achieved sample size for each country.

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

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

(1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
(2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	**% of Total**	**EU27 Weighted**	**% on Total (weighted)**
Total	**25103**	**100**	**25103**	**100**
BE	1001	4.0	554	2.2
BG	1000	4.0	392	1.6
CZ	1001	4.0	543	2.2
DK	1004	4.0	288	1.1
DE	1003	4.0	3886	15.5
EE	501	2.0	80	0.3
EL	1004	4.0	491	2.0
ES	1009	4.0	1884	7.5
FR	1007	4.0	3430	13.7
IE	1000	4.0	244	1.0
IT	1002	4.0	2505	10.0
CY	502	2.0	47	0.2
LV	1015	4.0	140	0.6
LT	1003	4.0	140	0.6
LU	502	2.0	24	0.1
HU	1010	4.0	527	2.1
MT	501	2.0	24	0.1
NL	1000	4.0	861	3.4
AT	1000	4.0	424	1.7
PL	1007	4.0	2285	9.1
PT	1004	4.0	492	2.0
RO	1010	4.0	1215	4.8
SI	1005	4.0	94	0.4
SK	1010	4.0	330	1.3
FI	1000	4.0	284	1.1
SE	1002	4.0	545	2.2
UK	1000	4.0	3371	13.4

Sampling error

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:
1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;
Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

Evaluation of the samples

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+
female, 15-29
female, 30-49
female, 50+

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.

ZA Study 4811
Flash Eurobarometer 227
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Archive information and errata

- CASEID: The original case identification number is not continuously unique, even if separating by country and interview mode. Non unique case numbers for face-to-face interviews in Denmark are '245' and '263' (uniqid = '3100245' and '3100263'). A unique serial id number was produced by the archive.
- REGION: NUTS categories in this variable are specified according to official NUTS classification (levels 1 to 3) or former Flash EB surveys by the archive. Regions for Greece, Bulgaria and Romania are not documented (mapping to NUTS is not clear).
- D98A, D98B, D99A, D99B: These variables are only available for face-to-face interviews (see MODE). D98 variables include Polish cases, D99 other countries where face-to-face interviews were conducted.

GESIS Data Archive and Data Analysis
Cologne
24.10.2008

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http://www.gesis.org/eurobarometer