Flash Eurobarometer 247
September 2008

Family life and the needs of an ageing population

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

Flash 247 – Family Policies

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 ...?

- large city 1
- other town/urban centre.....2
- rural zone 3
- [Refusal] 9

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

- grande ville 1
- autre ville/centre urbain 2
- zone rurale 3
- [Refus] 9

Theme 1: Families

Satisfaction with family life & Importance of family

Q1. Now, we are going to talk about family life and work, and policy actions in these areas. How satisfied would you say you are with…

- Very satisfied 1
- Fairly satisfied 2
- Not very satisfied 3
- Not at all satisfied 4
- [DK/NA] 9

a) Your family life 1 2 3 4 9
b) Public support for families with children 1 2 3 4 9
c) Public support for people caring for dependent older relatives 1 2 3 4 9

Theme 1: Families

Satisfaction with family life & Importance of family

Q1. A présent, nous allons parler de la vie familiale et de la vie professionnelle, et des actions politiques dans ces domaines. Dans quelle mesure diriez-vous que vous êtes satisfait(e) de/du…

- Très satisfait(e) 1
- Plutôt satisfait(e) 2
- Pas très satisfait(e) 3
- Pas du tout satisfait(e) 4
- [NSP/SR] 9

a) Votre vie familiale 1 2 3 4 9
b) Soutien public pour les familles avec enfants 1 2 3 4 9
c) Soutien public pour les personnes ayant à charge des proches plus âgés 1 2 3 4 9

Difficulties in daily life faced by families

Q2. I am going to read out a list of difficulties which families could face. In your opinion, from this list, what are the two main difficulties?

[ROTATE ITEMS - READ OUT - ONLY TWO ANSWERS ARE POSSIBLE!]

- High cost of raising children 1
- High cost of housing 2
- Difficulty of combining work and family life 3
- Too little support from employers 4
- Unequal sharing of household tasks between partners 5
- Arranging good childcare 6
- Burden of caring for ageing parents or relatives 7
- The quality of schooling 8
- The level of public financial support for families 9
- [None] 10
- [Other] 11
- [DK/NA] 99

Difficulties in daily life faced by families

Q2. Je vais vous lire une liste de difficultés que pourraient rencontrer des familles. Selon vous, sur la base de cette liste, quelles sont les deux principales difficultés ?

[FAIRE UNE ROTATION DES ITEMS - LIRE - DEUX REPONSES SEULEMENT SONT POSSIBLES!]

- Le coût élevé de l'éducation des enfants 1
- Le coût élevé du logement 2
- La difficulté à combiner vie professionnelle et vie familiale 3
- Trop peu de soutien de la part des employeurs 4
- Partage inégal des tâches ménagères entre les partenaires 5
- Prendre les dispositions pour une garde convenable des enfants 6
- Avoir à charge des parents ou proches vieillissant 7
- La qualité de la scolarité 8
- Le niveau du soutien financier public pour les familles 9
- [Aucune] 10
- [Autre] 11
- [NSP/SR] 99

Work life balance

Q3. Do you personally find it very difficult, fairly difficult, fairly easy or very easy to combine work and family life?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very difficult 1
- Fairly difficult 2
- Fairly easy 3
- Very easy 4
- [[DK/NA] 9

Q4. Combining work and child care can be organised in different ways. I am going to read out several possible options, please tell me which one you believe is most practicable and realistic, taking into account the need to earn a living?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Both parents working full time 1
- Both parents working part time 2
- One parent working full time, the other one working part time 3
- One parent working full time, the other one looking full time after the children 4
- [DK/NA] 9

Work life balance

Q3. Pensez-vous personnellement qu'il est très difficile, plutôt difficile, plutôt facile ou très facile de combiner vie professionnelle et vie familiale ?

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Très difficile 1
- Plutôt difficile 2
- Plutôt facile 3
- Très facile 4
- [[NSP/SR] 9

Q4. Combiner travail et garde des enfants peut être organisé de différentes façons. Je vais vous lire plusieurs options possibles, veuillez me dire laquelle vous pensez être la plus pratique et réaliste, en tenant compte de la nécessité de gagner sa vie ?

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Deux parents travaillant à temps complet 1
- Deux parents travaillant à temps partiel 2
- Un parent travaillant à temps plein, l'autre travaillant à temps partiel 3
- Un parent travaillant à plein temps, l'autre veillant sur les enfants à plein temps 4
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q5. Various policy measures can help improve life for families. For each of the measures I am going to read out, would you say it should receive high, medium or low priority for policy action in [COUNTRY]?

[ROTATE ITEMS – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- High priority 1
- Middle priority 2
- Low priority 3
- [DK/NA] 9

a) Longer paid parental leave 1 2 3 9
b) Incentives for fathers to take parental leave 1 2 3 9
c) Easier access to part-time work 1 2 3 9
d) Access to more flexible childcare arrangements 1 2 3 9
e) Increased child allowances 1 2 3 9
f) Implementing the right of paid leave to care for dependent elderly parents and relatives 1 2 3 9
g) Increased tax advantages for families with children 1 2 3 9

Q5. Diverses mesures politiques peuvent contribuer à améliorer la vie des familles. Pour chacune des mesures que je vais vous citer, diriez-vous qu'elle devrait être une priorité haute, moyenne ou faible pour l'action politique en/au [pays] ?

[FAIRE UNE ROTATION DES ITEMS – UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Priorité haute 1
- Priorité moyenne 2
- Priorité faible 3
- [NSP/SR] 9

a) Congé parental rémunéré plus long 1 2 3 9
b) Mesures incitatives pour que les pères prennent un congé parental 1 2 3 9
c) Faciliter l'accès au travail à temps partiel 1 2 3 9
d) Accéder à des modalités de garde d'enfants plus flexibles 1 2 3 9
e) Augmenter les allocations familiales 1 2 3 9
f) Mettre en place le droit à un congé payé pour s'occuper de parents et proches âgés à charge 1 2 3 9
g) Augmenter les avantages fiscaux pour les familles ayant des enfants 1 2 3 9

Q6. Childcare for pre-school children can be organised in different ways, sometimes combining several options, sometimes relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for pre-school children? A combination of these options is possible.

[READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- Public or private crèche /day care centre /nursery 1
- In-house child minder or au pair 2
- Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered/certified for child minding 3
- Childcare by mother 4
- Childcare by father 5
- Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives 6
- [Other] 7
- [None] 8
- [DK/NA] 9

Q6. La garde d'enfants d'âge préscolaire peut être organisée de différentes façons, parfois en combinant plusieurs options, parfois en s'appuyant sur une seule option. Selon vous, quelle est la meilleure façon d'organiser la garde d'enfants pour les enfants d'âge préscolaire ? Une combinaison de ces options est possible.

[LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES]

- Crèche publique ou privée / garderie / jardin d'enfants 1
- Nourrice ou personne au pair à domicile 2
- Garde d'enfants agréée dans une maison privée par une personne enregistrée/autorisée à garder des enfants 3
- Garde d'enfants par la mère 4
- Garde d'enfants par le père 5
- Garde d'enfants par les grands-parents ou d'autres proches 6
- [Autre] 7
- [Aucune] 8
- [NSP/SR] 9

Theme 2: The needs of an ageing population

We are now going to talk about the needs of people as they get older.

SPLIT BALLOT

IF NOT RETIRED [OTHER ANSWER THAN 43 IN D4]
Q7a. Thinking of the time when you retire, would you consider...?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- [DK/NA] 9

a) Enrol(ling/led) in educational courses 1 2 9
b) Participat(ing/ed) in community work or volunteering 1 2 9
c) Seek(ing/sought) a job for extra income 1 2 9
d) Invest(ing/ed) in some property 1 2 9
e) Sell(ing/sold) some property or other assets to have cash available 1 2 9
f) Borrow(ing/ed) against your home or sell/sold it while keeping the right to live in it 1 2 9
g) Sav(ing/ed) money or tak(ing/en) up insurance in case you become dependent 1 2 9
h) Adapt(ing/ed) your home to account for a loss of mobility 1 2 9
i) Stop(ping/ped) driving 1 2 9
j) Mov(ing/ed) to a different home 1 2 9

Theme 2: The needs of an ageing population

Nous allons parler à présent des besoins des personnes à mesure qu'ils vieillissent.

DIVISION DU QUESTIONNAIRE

SI NON RETRAITE(E) [AUTRE REPONSE QUE 43 EN D4]
Q7a. Pensez au moment où vous prendrez votre retraite, envisageriez-vous de...?

- Oui 1
- Non 2
- [NSP/SR] 9

a) Vous inscrire à des cours de formation 1 2 9
b) Participer à un travail pour la communauté ou faire du bénévolat 1 2 9
c) Chercher un travail pour avoir un revenu complémentaire 1 2 9
d) Investir dans certains biens immobiliers 1 2 9
e) Vendre certains biens immobiliers ou autres patrimoines pour avoir une réserve d'argent disponible 1 2 9
f) Emprunter sur votre maison ou la vendre tout en conservant le droit d'y vivre. 1 2 9
g) Economiser de l'argent ou prendre une assurance au cas où vous deveniez une personne dépendante (à charge). 1 2 9
h) Adapter votre maison en raison d'une perte de mobilité 1 2 9
i) Arrêter de conduire 1 2 9
j) Déménager dans une maison différente 1 2 9

IF RETIRED [D4=43]
Q7b. Since you retired, have you already or are you planning to...?

-Yes, I have done this 1

- Yes, I am planning to do this..... 2

- No..... 3

- [DK/NA] 9

a) Enrol(ling/led) in educational courses.....1 2 3 9
b) Participat(ing/ed) in community work or volunteering.....1 2 3 9
c) Seek(ing/sought) a job for extra income 1 2 3 9
d) Invest(ing/ed) in some property 1 2 3 9
e) Sell(ing/sold) some property or other assets to have cash available 1 2 3 9
f) Borrow(ing/ed) against your home or sell/sold it while keeping the right to live in it 1 2 3 9
g) Sav(ing/ed) money or tak(ing/en) up insurance in case you become dependent.....1 2 3 9
h) Adapt(ing/ed) your home to account for a loss of mobility 1 2 3 9
i) Stop(ping/ped) driving.....1 2 3 9
j) Mov(ing/ed) to a different home 1 2 3 9

SI RETRAITE(E) [D4=43]
Q7b. Depuis que vous êtes retraité(e), avez-vous déjà ou prévoyez-vous de... ?

- Oui, je l'ai fait.....1

- Oui, je prévois de le faire.....2

- Non.....3

- [NSP/SR] 9

a) Vous inscrire des cours de formation..... 1 2 3 9
b) Participer à un travail pour la communauté ou faire du bénévolat..... 1 2 3 9
c) Chercher un travail pour avoir un revenu complémentaire..... 1 2 3 9
d) Investir dans certains biens immobiliers 1 2 3 9
e) Vendre certains biens immobiliers ou autres patrimoines pour avoir une réserve d'argent disponible 1 2 3 9
f) Emprunter sur votre maison ou la vendre tout en conservant le droit d'y vivre..... 1 2 3 9
g) Economiser de l'argent ou prendre une assurance au cas où vous devenez une personne dépendante (à charge). 1 2 3 9
h) Adapter votre maison en raison d'une perte de mobilité 1 2 3 9
i) Arrêter de conduire..... 1 2 3 9
j) Déménager dans une maison différente 1 2 3 9

[IF Q7a_j OR Q7b_j = YES]

Q8. What type of home?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Smaller house / flat in the same city/location 1
- Mov(ing/ed) to the country side 2
- Mov(ing/ed) to an urban area 3
- Mov(ing/ed) in sheltered housing 4
- Mov(ing/ed) abroad 5
- Mov(ing/ed) in with family members 6
- Mov(ing/ed) closer to family members 7
- [Other] 8
- [DK/NA] 9

[SI Q7a_j OU Q7b_j = OUI]

Q8. Quel type de maison ?

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Maison plus petite / appartement dans la même ville/au même endroit 1
- Déménager à la campagne 2
- Déménager dans une zone urbaine 3
- Déménager dans une maison de retraite 4
- Déménager à l'étranger 5
- Emménager chez des membres de la famille 6
- Déménager à proximité de membres de la famille 7
- [Autre] 8
- [NSP/SR] 9

Policy actions
(ASK ALL)
Q9. For each of the following possible policies in [COUNTRY], would you say it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to implement them?

[**ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]**

- Very important 1
- Fairly important 2
- Not very important 3
- Not at all important 4
- [DK/NA] 9

a) Encouraging people to lead healthy lifestyles 1 2 3 4 9
b) Forcing employers to offer easier access to working part time for older employees 1 2 3 4 9
c) Giving people the right to combine paid activity and receiving a pension 1 2 3 4 9
d) Using public budgets to provide financial assistance for home adaptation 1 2 3 4 9
e) Shifting public investment towards more accessible public transport 1 2 3 4 9
f) Using public budgets to support services allowing older people to stay longer in their homes 1 2 3 4 9
g) Encouraging older people to get involved in senior volunteering 1 2 3 4 9
h) Using public budgets to support initiatives and projects which bring together young and older people 1 2 3 4 9

Policy actions
(POSER A TOUS)
Q9. Pour chacune des mesures suivantes possibles en/au [pays], diriez-vous qu'il est très important, assez important, pas très important ou pas du tout important de les mettre en œuvre?

[FAIRE UNE ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Très important 1
- Assez important 2
- Pas très important 3
- Pas du tout important 4
- [NSP/SR] 9

a) Encourager les gens à mener des modes de vie sains ... 1 2 3 4 9
b) Obliger les employeurs à proposer un accès au travail à temps partiel plus facile pour les employés plus âgés 1 2 3 4 9
c) Donner aux gens le droit de combiner une activité rémunérée et la perception d'une retraite 1 2 3 4 9
d) Utiliser des budgets publics afin de fournir une aide financière pour l'adaptation de la maison 1 2 3 4 9
e) Faire évoluer les investissements publics afin d'avoir des transports publics plus accessibles 1 2 3 4 9
f) Utiliser des budgets publics pour soutenir des services permettant aux personnes âgées de rester plus longtemps dans leur maison 1 2 3 4 9
g) Encourager les personnes âgées à s'impliquer dans du bénévolat 1 2 3 4 9
h) Utiliser des budgets publics pour soutenir les initiatives et les projets qui réunissent des jeunes et des personnes âgées 1 2 3 4 9

Q10. Which of the following best describes your household composition?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Single person household 1
- Married or cohabiting couple, no children or no children living at home 2
- Single parent, one or more children living at home 3
- Married or cohabiting couple, with one or more children living at home 4
- Other 5
- [DK/NA] 9

Q11. How many children do you have...

a. younger than 6 years old?..... ……

b. between the ages of 6 and 15?..... ……

c. older than 15 years of age?..... ……

Q10. Laquelle des situations suivantes décrit le mieux la composition de votre foyer ?

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Ménage d'une seule personne..... 1
- Marié(e) ou vivant en couple, sans enfant ou pas d'enfant vivant dans la maison 2
- Parent seul, un enfant ou plus vivant à la maison 3
- Marié(e) ou vivant en couple, avec un enfant ou plus vivant à la maison 4
- Autre..... 5
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q11. Combien d'enfants avez-vous...

a. de moins de 6 ans ?..... ……

b. entre 6 et 15 ans ?..... ……

c. de plus de 15 ans ? ..... ……

Q12. How would you describe the current financial situation of your family?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very comfortable 1
- Comfortable 2
- We have to be careful, but we manage 3
- We have difficulties making ends meet 4
- Things are very difficult 5
- [DK/NA] 9

Q12. Comment décririez-vous la situation financière actuelle de votre famille ?

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Très confortable 1
- Confortable 2
- Nous devons faire attention, mais nous arriver à faire face ……..3
- Nous avons des difficultés à joindre les deux bouts 4
- Les choses sont très difficiles 5
- [NSP/SR] 9

Flash EB Series #247

Family life and the needs of an ageing population

Conducted by
The Gallup Organization, Hungary
upon the request of
the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

Survey coordinated by
Directorate General Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

Survey details

This General population survey "*Survey on families and on adapting to the needs of an ageing population*" was conducted for the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities – Social Protection and Integration – Unit E/1.

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 10/09/2008 and the 14/9/2008 by these Institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
France	FR	Efficience3	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Italy	IT	Demoskopea	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 10/09/2008 - 14/09/2008)

Representativeness of the results

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

Sizes of the sample

In most EU countries the target sample size was 1000 respondents, 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 in each country
(2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	**% of Total**	**EU27 Weighted**	**% on Total (weighted)**
Total	**27081**	**100**	**27081**	**100**
BE	1002	3.7	575	2.1
BG	1002	3.7	447	1.7
CZ	1003	3.7	581	2.1
DK	1000	3.7	291	1.1
DE	1010	3.7	4748	17.5
EE	1001	3.7	76	0.3
EL	1000	3.7	622	2.3
ES	1005	3.7	2334	8.6
FR	1000	3.7	3213	11.9
IE	1001	3.7	213	0.8
IT	1012	3.7	3322	12.3
CY	1006	3.7	40	0.1
LV	1007	3.7	131	0.5
LT	1002	3.7	190	0.7
LU	1004	3.7	24	0.1
HU	1002	3.7	559	2.1
MT	1003	3.7	22	0.1
NL	1000	3.7	887	3.3
AT	1005	3.7	446	1.6
PL	1001	3.7	2125	7.8
PT	1009	3.7	581	2.1
RO	1002	3.7	1194	4.4
SI	1002	3.7	115	0.4
SK	1002	3.7	298	1.1
FI	1000	3.7	289	1.1
SE	1000	3.7	496	1.8
UK	1000	3.7	3262	12.0

Questionnaires

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

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 statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative 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

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, 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.

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Archive Study ID: ZA4883
Flash Eurobarometer 247
September 2008
Family life and the needs of an ageing population

ARCHIVE INFORMATION AND ERRATA

- UNIQID: Original case identification is not available. A unique serial id was appointed by the archive.
- REGION: Official NUTS classification in this variable has been specified by the archive in accordance with the corresponding official NUTS classification, former Flash EB waves, and the technical report. The 13 categories for GREECE could not be clearly specified in accordance with NUTS 2, except for Attica (6022). The four NUTS1 categories were reconstructed by the archive based on the corresponding frequency distribution documented in the technical evaluation report and in accordance with former waves. Variable NUTS1 also recodes NUTS1 levels for Belgium and the Netherlands.
- MODE: This variable identifies the interview mode for countries where both telephone and face-to-face interviews were conducted.
- Filter have been checked but corresponding SYSMIS data not been recoded.

GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
Data Archive and Data Analysis
Cologne, 29.04.2009

http://www.gesis.org/eurobarometer/