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## **Tackling Violence Against Women: Can laws change perceptions?**

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# Tackling Violence Against Women: Can laws change perceptions? <sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

This paper aims to measure how beliefs of a country's people regarding rights of women and prevalence of violence relate to the laws in place. Specifically, it seeks to measure whether the laws designed against Gender-based Violence (GBV) are correlated with how serious a problem people perceive it to be. Our hypothesis is that strong constitutions (i.e. constitutions with adequate provisions for protection of women) leads to strong laws (in terms of legal provisions as well as their enforcement), which in turn influences peoples' perceptions, making them less likely to engage in victim-blaming attitudes. The legal infrastructure of a country is based on the provisions of its Constitution. The UN Constitutional Database is used to check what provisions the country has regarding both protection from violence and preventing discrimination, and then follow how that translates into laws.

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## Introduction

Acceptability of violence against women is a complex issue, with several factors that could possibly influence it. This paper aims to specifically measure whether laws against GBV, especially rape and domestic violence, can change these attitudes or not. Often, activists fighting for legal reform are countered with the argument that the country “isn’t ready” for it yet or that it goes against the culture of the country<sup>3</sup>

This paper stems from two strands of literature- the first being Law and Economics and the second being Social Psychology. The literature on Law and Economics tries to develop theoretical models as to how laws may affect social norms. The results are ambiguous, with some papers saying that laws may create a new equilibrium for social norms, whereas other papers caution that this shift in norms will happen only if the change in the law is not too drastic. If the amendment is too far a departure from the existing social norms, we may see an opposite or perverse effect instead.

A lot of research on what creates a climate of acceptability of GBV has been done in the field of Social Psychology. This is mostly empirical, as opposed to the theoretical framework adopted by the Law and Economics researchers in this regard. A variety of social factors may contribute to creating a climate conducive for victim-blaming attitudes. The literature also describes the effects these attitudes may have on actual rates of violence against women.

We use the 2016 Eurobarometer survey on the prevalence of victim-blaming attitudes in the European Union (EU), which has a detailed classification by country and socio-economic status. We also use an indicator, designed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), for the strength of a country’s laws against GBV.

The validity of this empirical analysis is challenged by the issue of endogeneity, which typically emerges when assessing the impact of laws on perceptions. In fact, the two variables are closely interconnected and both evolve as a result of a constant process of influencing each other. This paper will address the issue by including several control variables and seeing how the regression coefficient changes with their inclusion. In this direction, we will exploit the different timings of ratification of CEDAW and the criminalization of marital rape at the country level.

We find that there is a weak correlation (about 31%) between the number of provisions a country has regarding equality & non-discrimination and the strength of its laws regarding Violence Against Women (VAW). Additionally, most EU countries mention equality between the sexes among other areas like race, ethnicity, national origin, etc. However, there are some that mention gender separately and explicitly. The countries along with their provisions are listed below:

However, these are not necessarily the ones with the strongest laws. Germany and Hungary, as per the OECD index for the strength of laws, do not have very efficient enforcement. But if one takes a closer look, these two countries do not mention the aspects in which gender equality needs to be ensured. “Equality between men and women” is rather broad, so it is possible that not having clearly defined goals in the constitution could lead to relatively inefficient implementation. However,

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<sup>3</sup> For example, Maneka Gandhi, the Minister for Women and Child Development in India, said that marital rape could not be criminalised in India due to the “mindset of society to treat the marriage as a sacrament”  
Source: *Independent: 12 March 2016- “Marital rape 'cannot be applied in the Indian context', says country's minister for women”* <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/marital-rape-cannot-be-applied-in-the-indian-context-says-indian-minister-a6927406.html>

France also just mentions equality “in all spheres” but has one of the strongest systems in the EU. The difference being that France has several provisions that stress on equality and non-discrimination in general. Thus, a country’s emphasis on equality and specifically gender equality is a good predictor of the kind of legal framework it will have regarding VAW.

We therefore use the OECD indicator regarding strength of laws as a proxy for the strength of the constitution of a country and perform quantitative analyses on how these affect peoples’ perceptions.

Regression results indicate that acceptability of VAW is negatively and significantly correlated with the strength of the laws. Further regressions making use of CEDAW ratification dates and marital rape laws lend more credibility to the claim of causality, since these were adopted in the past and it is impossible for perceptions in the present to affect the adoption of laws so long ago in the past.

Enacting laws and having stronger constitutions are thus not only drivers of behaviour change (if well implemented) but also attitude change.

## Overview of the Literature

The World Bank’s recent database, the SDG atlas, has published a detailed report on the various Sustainable Development Goals and how different countries are faring in this regard. The section on Gender Equality reveals that “women are more likely to tolerate domestic abuse in countries with fewer legal provisions against domestic violence”.

Stevenson and Wolfers (2006) show that unilateral divorce laws in the US reduced suicide and spousal homicide rates, by exploiting the variation in the timing of these laws across different states. This is one of the few papers that deals with the effects of divorce *laws* rather than divorce itself. Unilateral divorce changes the bargaining power within the household and transfers more power to the abused.

Cooter (1998), one of the seminal papers in the field of Law and Economics, develops an economic theory for expressive law. It shows that laws can change the equilibrium social norms by expressing social values. This can occur with or without a change in individual values. It defines “Pareto self-improvement” as the process of internalisation of a norm by a rational person when it offers an advantage over the original preferences. Laws thus create opportunities for Pareto self-improvements and induce people to change their preferences.

Kahan (2000) describes a theoretical model that demonstrates the effectiveness of what he calls “gentle nudges” rather than “hard shoves”. It suggests that if the law is too far away from the beliefs of the law enforcers, personal preferences will override their sense of civic duty and they will not enforce the law. On the other hand, if the law starts out as expressing a milder form of condemnation that is more in line with the existing social norms, that may make it easier to gradually change the prevailing norm. This is because decision makers would be willing to enforce the law,

which would in turn create a self-reinforcing wave of condemnation, allowing future lawmakers to amend the law further.

Gracia et al (2009) suggest that perceived severity and sense of personal responsibility are the key drivers of the decision to intervene (either personally or by reporting to the authorities) in cases of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). For by-standers to intervene, they must notice the event, consider it serious enough to report and feel like it is their duty to do so. This relates to our study in the sense that attitudes towards GBV surely play a role in deciding whether it is “serious” enough a crime or whether it is one’s duty to intervene.

Gracia and Tomas (2014) showed that victim-blaming attitudes were more common among respondents who were older, less educated, and who placed themselves at the bottom of the social scale. Furthermore, the odds of expressing victim-blaming attitudes were higher among respondents who thought that PVAW was common in society, considered it more acceptable, and knew women victims of partner violence in their circle of friends and family.

McAdams (2000) suggests that law changes behaviour by signalling the underlying attitudes of a community or society. Because people are motivated to gain approval and avoid disapproval, the information signalled by legislation and other law affects their behaviour. Several studies indicate correlation between sex-role stereotyping and rape myth acceptance (Flood and Pease 2009, Fields 1978).

## **Data**

### I) UN Women Global Gender Equality Constitutional Database:

The Global Gender Equality Constitutional Database is a repository of gender equality related provisions in 195 constitutions from around the world. The constitutional provisions contained in database are grouped under 24 categories and 19 sub categories. For our analysis, we look into the provisions that the 28 EU countries have regarding Equality and Non-Discrimination. We evaluate these in terms of both quality and quantity. The number of provisions a country has under a particular category can be obtained from the Global Gender Equality Constitutional Database Dashboard. We also take note of whether the Constitutional provisions explicitly mention equality between the sexes or just refer to equality in a more broad and general sense.

### II) CEDAW:

We make use of the dates of ratification of the CEDAW, an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. It is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including:

- to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women;
- to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and
- to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises.

CEDAW thus focuses on Gender Equality as a whole. The Convention provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life -- including the right to vote and to stand for election -- as well as education, health and employment. States parties agree to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and temporary special measures, so that women can enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Convention is the only human rights treaty which affirms the reproductive rights of women and targets culture and tradition as influential forces shaping gender roles and family relations. It affirms women's rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality and the nationality of their children. States parties also agree to take appropriate measures against all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of women.

Countries that have ratified or acceded to the Convention are legally bound to put its provisions into practice. They are also committed to submit national reports, at least every four years, on measures they have taken to comply with their treaty obligations. We take note of when the various EU countries ratified CEDAW and check whether this variation in timing correlates with changes in perceptions (as measured by Eurobarometer surveys). The United Nations Treaty Collection (UNTC) database is used to identify these dates.

### III) LAWS ON MARITAL RAPE:

We also make use of changes (if any) in the legislation on marital rape. Most of the EU countries have criminalized marital rape, albeit at different times. The change in legislation could be either the explicit criminalization of marital rape, or the removal of an exemption for spousal rape in the broad definition of rape. This variation in timing can also be exploited in a manner similar to the ratification dates of CEDAW.

Using these dates along with the inclusion of country fixed effects helps mitigate the severity of the endogeneity problem to a certain extent. However, it should be noted that it does not capture the possibility of changing trends in perceptions within the country. That is, it is possible that countries that enacted these laws/ ratified these treaties at an earlier point of time have a steeper slope in the trend line of their perceptions. Those societies could just be changing at a more rapid pace, which is what led to a change in the laws, rather than the other way around. Hence, the problem of endogeneity is still not solved, although the correlation in itself could have interesting implications for law and policy.

### IV) OECD INDEX FOR STRENGTH OF LAWS

Two variables from the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) database are utilized for our analysis- indicators for the laws on rape as well as domestic violence. This is classified under the heading of Restricted Physical Integrity, within the subsection on violence against women. Countries are awarded a score on a 0-1 scale based on the strength of their laws- with zero being the strongest and 1 the weakest. However, we modify this index slightly by subtracting it from 1, so that

the scale is reversed; 1 now represents the strongest and 0 the weakest. We do this for ease of interpretation of the correlations.

The modified indicators can be explained as follows:

- a) Whether the legal framework offers women legal protection from domestic violence
- 0:** There is no legislation in place to address domestic violence.
  - 0.25:** There is no specific legislation in place to address domestic violence, but there is evidence of legislation being planned or drafted.
  - 0.5:** There is specific legislation in place to address domestic violence, but the law is inadequate.
  - 0.75:** There is specific legislation in place to address domestic violence; the law is adequate overall, but there are reported problems of implementation.
  - 1:** There is specific legislation in place to address domestic violence; the law is adequate overall, and there are no reported problems of implementation.
- b) Whether the legal framework offers women legal protection from rape
- 0:** There is no legislation in place to address rape.
  - 0.25:** There is specific legislation in place to address rape, marital rape is not included and perpetrators can escape prosecution if they marry the victim. However, legislation is being planned or drafted.
  - 0.5:** There is specific legislation in place to address rape, marital rape is not included and perpetrators cannot escape prosecution if they marry the victim.
  - 0.75:** There is specific legislation in place to address rape, marital rape is included and perpetrators cannot escape prosecution if they marry the victim, although implementation is not effectively enforced.
  - 1:** There is specific legislation in place to address rape, marital rape is included, perpetrators cannot escape prosecution if they marry the victim and implementation is effectively enforced.

#### V) EUROBAROMETER 2016

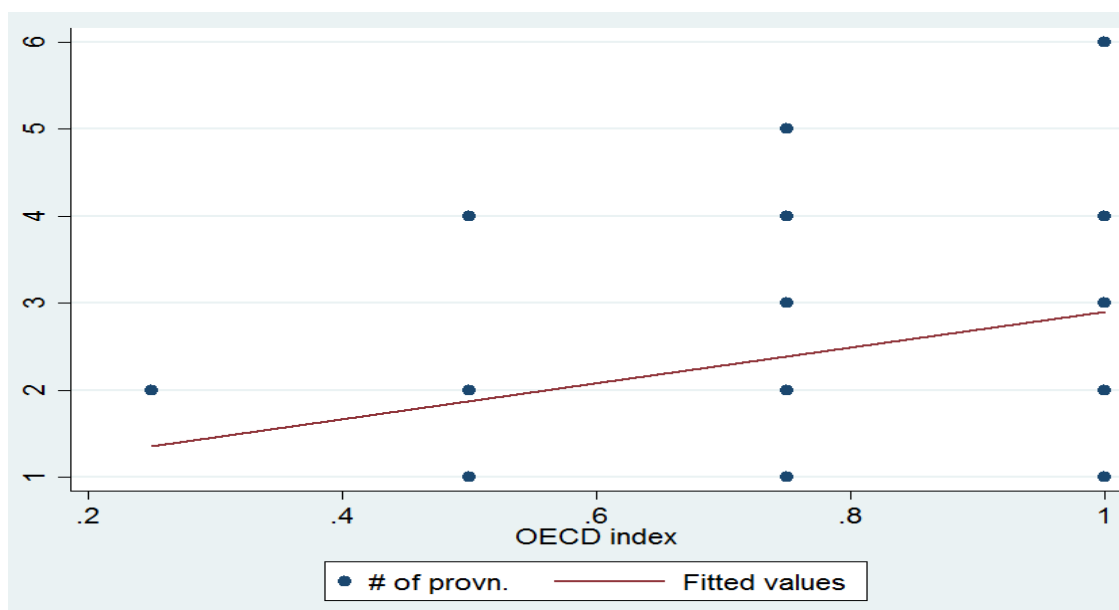
It is a survey requested by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security for measuring European Public Opinion on Violence against Women. It was conducted with 26,800 European citizens, who were interviewed about their perceptions on violence against women in February and March 2010. The survey also provides detailed socio-demographic information to help understand how different sections of European society view the problem of domestic violence against women. The statistical breakdowns include: gender; age range, divided into five categories; the impact of education; and a range of other socioeconomic factors.

Thus, it is a rich and detailed database, from which we extract data on a few select variables. These relate to:

- 1) Perceptions of the prevalence of domestic violence (DV)
- 2) Perceptions of the prevalence of sexual harassment (SH)
- 3) Opinions about and attitudes towards gender-based violence, including whether any circumstances justify sexual intercourse without consent.

## The link between Constitutions and Laws

To begin with, we demonstrate a correlation between the provisions in the constitution and the strength of laws in a country (as given by the OECD index). Let “#provns” denote the number of provisions on Equality and non-discrimination in the Constitution (as per the UN Women Constitutional database) and let “Law index” be the OECD indicator for the laws on rape for the EU28 (Except Malta).



The above graph illustrates that there is a positive correlation between the number of provisions a country has on Equality and Non-Discrimination and how strong their laws are on Rape (the correlation being 0.31). A similar analysis using the index for strength on laws against Domestic Violence instead reveals qualitatively identical results, with a correlation of about 18%.<sup>4</sup>

We note that there is an 84% correlation between the strength of laws on rape and that on domestic violence.<sup>5</sup>

Below, we present a table of summary statistics for the provisions on equality and non-discrimination.

<i>Number of provisions</i>	
Mean	2.4
Mode	1
Minimum	1
Maximum	6

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix (1)

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix (2)



Further, we note that most EU countries mention equality between the sexes among other things like race, ethnicity, national origin, etc. Some examples are:

**Eg1: Constitution of Bulgaria States that:**

“(2) All citizens shall be equal before the law. There shall be no privileges or restriction of rights on the grounds of race, national or social origin, ethnic self-identity, sex, religion, education, opinion, political affiliation, personal or social status or property status. (Art. 6)”

**Eg2: Constitution of Lithuania:**

"All persons shall be equal before the law, the court, and other State institutions and officials. The rights of the human being may not be restricted, nor may he be granted any privileges on the ground of gender, race, nationality, language, origin, social status, belief, convictions, or views. (Art. 29)"

However, there are some countries that also mention gender in a more specific and explicit form. These countries tend to have high scores (0.75 or greater) on the OECD index. The countries, along with their provisions and their rank on the OECD indicator, are given below:

**1) Austria (OECD index- 1):**

“The Federation, Länder and municipalities subscribe to the de-facto equality of men and women. Measures to promote factual equality of women and men, particularly by eliminating actually existing inequalities, are admissible...”

**2) Belgium (OECD index- 1):**

“guarantees that women and men may equally exercise their rights and freedoms, and in particular promotes their equal access to elective and public mandates. The Council of Ministers and the Governments of the Communities and the Regions include both women and men. The law, federate law or rule referred to in Article 134 provides for women and men to sit on the permanent deputations of the provincial councils ETC.... Equality between women and men is guaranteed.”

**3) Finland (OECD index- 0.75):**

“... Equality of the sexes is promoted in societal activity and working life, especially in the determination of pay and the other terms of employment, as provided in more detail by an Act.”

**4) France (OECD index- 1):**

“The law guarantees women equal rights to those of men in all spheres.”

**5) Greece (OECD index- 0.75):**

- “Adoption of positive measures for promoting equality between men and women does not constitute discrimination on grounds of sex. The State shall take measures for the elimination of inequalities actually existing, in particular to the detriment of women.”
- “Greek men and women have equal rights and equal obligations.”

**6) Ireland (OECD index- 1):**

"The citizens (all of whom, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood) may through their occupations find the means of making reasonable provision

for their domestic needs. ... The State shall endeavour to ensure that the strength and health of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children shall not be abused and that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their sex, age or strength”

**7) Portugal (OECD index- 1):**

“The fundamental tasks of the state shall be:... To promote equality between men and women”

**8) Italy (OECD index- 0.75):**

- “Working women are entitled to equal rights and, for comparable jobs, equal pay as men. Working conditions must allow women to fulfil their essential role in the family and ensure appropriate protection for the mother and child”
- "Any citizen of either sex is eligible for public offices and elected positions on equal terms, according to the conditions established by law. To this end, the Republic shall adopt specific measures to promote equal opportunities between women and men.”
- “Regional laws shall remove any hindrances to the full equality of men and women in social, cultural and economic life and promote equal access to elected offices for men and women”

**9) Luxembourg (OECD index- 1):**

“Women and men are equal in rights and duties. The State sees to active promotion of elimination of impediments which may exist in matters of equality between women and men”

**10) Poland (OECD index- 0.75):**

“1. Men and women shall have equal rights in family, political, social and economic life in the Republic of Poland. 2. Men and women shall have equal rights, in particular, regarding education, employment and promotion, and shall have the right to equal compensation for work of similar value, to social security, to hold offices, and to receive public honours and decorations”

**11) Slovenia (OECD index- 1):**

“The law shall provide measures for encouraging the equal opportunity of men and women in standing for election to state authorities and local community authorities”

**12) Sweden (OECD index- 1):**

“No act of law or other provision may imply the unfavourable treatment of anyone on grounds of gender, unless the provision forms part of efforts to promote equality between men and women or relates to compulsory military service or other equivalent official duties”

**13) UK (OECD index- 0.75):**

- “... Equal opportunities, including the subject-matter of— (a) the Equal Pay Act 1970, (b) the Sex Discrimination Act 1975...”
- “A public authority shall... have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity...between men and women generally”

However, there are a few exceptions to this. The following countries do explicitly mention gender equality, but have relatively lower scores on the OECD index:

**1) Germany (0.5):**

“Men and women shall have equal rights. The state shall promote the actual implementation of equal rights for women and men and take steps to eliminate disadvantages that now exist...No person shall be favoured or disfavoured because of sex, parentage, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religious or political opinions.”

**2) Hungary (0.5):**

“Women and men shall have equal rights.”

**3) Romania (0.5):**

“For equal work with men, women shall get equal wages”

In short, the link between Constitutional Provisions and the strength of laws can be summarized as follows:

Countries that have either:

(a) Specific provisions on Gender Equality OR

(b) Greater number of provisions on Equality and Non-Discrimination (i.e.  $\geq 3$ , the average), tend to have a higher score on the OECD index

## **The link between Laws and Perceptions**

From the above analysis, it is clear that laws serve as a proxy for the strength of a country's constitutional provisions. We posit that stronger laws (in terms of specificity of legislation, low potential to exploit loopholes in the law and enforcement) could have the potential to change people's perceptions. That is, it could lower the prevalence of victim-blaming attitudes. We make use of various variables that indicate victim-blaming attitudes, like whether the person believes that there are any circumstances that justify forced sexual intercourse, whether it is often the victim who provokes the violence against her and so on. A negative correlation between the OECD index and these variables would suggest that our hypothesis could be true.

The above correlation, however, would say nothing about the direction of causality. We cannot say for sure whether it is laws that influence perceptions, or vice versa, or whether something else entirely (like say the culture of the country) drives both these variables in the manner we observe.

To mitigate the problem slightly, we make use of the dates of ratification of CEDAW as well as the dates of introduction of a marital rape law (if any), along with country fixed effects. To date, no definition, legislation or strategy on violence against women has been adopted in all its forms by the EU. If there had been such a definition, legislation or strategy, it would have been the ideal way to compare the effect of enactment or ratification across the different countries. CEDAW and laws on marital rape are thus the most uniform measures available for the purpose of comparison.

This solves the problem of reverse causation, since perceptions today could not have caused changes in the laws/ ratification of treaties in the distant past. Inclusion of categorical variables for countries act as country fixed effects, so any country-level variables that may affect perceptions would be absorbed, reducing the effect of confounds. This would also tell us, to a certain extent, whether the duration for which laws are in place affects perceptions. However, this does not account for the possibility of differential trends in the 27 EU countries. That is to say, maybe the countries that

enacted the laws earlier experienced a steeper trend in perceptions, which led them to amend laws/ ratify treaties sooner than the other countries.

## Model Specification

We run regressions of various indicators of victim-blaming attitudes on 3 different Independent Variables (in separate regressions). Below, we detail the Dependent Variables, the Independent Variables and the variables used as controls.

- **Dependent Variables (regarding Domestic Violence)**
  - DV Acceptability: A dummy variable where 0 represents the sum of the proportion of people who think Domestic Violence is acceptable and those who think it is unacceptable but should not always be punished and 1 represents the people who think it is unacceptable and should always be punished)<sup>6</sup>
  - DV\_Private Matter: Dummy for whether Domestic Violence should be handled as a private matter (0-Agree, 1- Disagree)<sup>7</sup>
- **Dependent Variables (regarding Sexual Assault):**
  - Make Up Claims: Dummy for disagreement with the statement “Women often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape” (0-Agree, 1- Disagree)<sup>8</sup>
  - Any justification: Dummy for the response to the question “Some people believe that having sexual intercourse without consent may be justified in certain situations. Do you think this applies to the following circumstances” where 9 different circumstances were provided as options (0- at least one of the above was mentioned, 1- no justification)<sup>9</sup>
- **Dependent Variable (general victim blaming tendencies)**
  - Victim blaming attitudes: Dummy for disagreement with the statement “Violence against women is often provoked by the victim” (0-Agree, 1- Disagree)<sup>10</sup>
- **Independent Variables:**
  - Index for law strength on Domestic Violence/ Rape: OECD indicator for strength of law. For dependent variables related to domestic violence, the index on the strength of laws against domestic violence is used, whereas for those related to sexual assault, the index on the strength of laws against rape is used. For the dependent variable regarding general victim blaming tendencies, we use the index on rape, since this index takes into account prevailing marital rape laws and thus represents (to a certain extent) the strength of legislation on both rape and domestic violence.
  - CEDAW: Year of ratification of CEDAW
  - Marital Rape: Number of years since criminalisation of marital rape/ removal of spousal exemption from the definition of rape. We take the number of years rather than just the year

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<sup>6</sup> QB3 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>7</sup> QB9 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>8</sup> QB9 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>9</sup> QB10 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>10</sup> QB9 in the annexed questionnaire

of amendment (as we had done with CEDAW) for ease of computation, as not all countries have made changes to their laws.

- **Control Variables**

- Gender: Dummy variable for gender (=1 for female)<sup>11</sup>
- Age: which is slotted into four categories: 15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55+)<sup>12</sup>
- Area: A categorical variable for area of residence. It is classified as follows: 0- Rural Area, 1- Small Urban Area, 2- Large Urban Area<sup>13</sup>
- Education: 3 categories for level of education (No full time education, up to 15 years of education, 15+ years of education)<sup>14</sup>
- Marital Status- Dummy variable (=1 if married or remarried)<sup>15</sup>
- Country: Categorical variable to capture country fixed effects<sup>16</sup>
- Occupation: Categorical variable for 15 different types of occupations<sup>17</sup>
- DV\_How Common: Dummy for the response to “How Common do you think Domestic Violence is in your country” (0- Not common, 1- Common)<sup>18</sup>
- SH\_How Common: Dummy for the response to “How Common do you think Sexual Harrassment is in your country” (0- Not common, 1- Common)<sup>19</sup>

The questionnaire from which these variables have been obtained is annexed at the end of this report. We control for how common the respondent perceives domestic violence or sexual harassment to be because it is a variable that captures a wide range of things- from whether the person knows victims of GBV from his/her personal circle to how aware he/she is about such issues.

The regression specification can thus be written as:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta \text{law\_index} + \gamma X + \epsilon$$

$$Y = \alpha + \beta \text{cedaw} + \gamma X + \epsilon$$

$$Y = \alpha + \beta \text{marital\_rape} + \gamma X + \epsilon$$

Where Y represents the dependent variables, X stands for the various controls and  $\epsilon$  is the random error term.  $\beta$  represents the correlation coefficient on the Independent Variables (i.e. law\_index, cedaw and marital\_rape). That is,  $\beta$  indicates the change in Y (variables capturing acceptability of violence against women) in response to a one unit change in the Independent variables.  $\beta$  therefore is our main coefficient of interest.

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<sup>11</sup> QD10 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>12</sup> QD11 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>13</sup> QD25 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>14</sup> QD8 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>15</sup> QD7 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>16</sup> Obtained from B in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>17</sup> QD15a and QD15b in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>18</sup> QB1 in the annexed questionnaire

<sup>19</sup> QB7 in the annexed questionnaire

## Results

Below we present the regression of one measure of acceptability of gender based violence- DV Acceptability. That is, whether domestic violence can be considered acceptable in any circumstance.

VARIABLES	DV acceptability	DV acceptability	DV acceptability
<b>Index for Law Strength on Domestic Violence</b>	<b>0.732***</b>		
	(0.112)		
Occupation	-0.0108	-0.00985	-0.00921
	(0.00750)	(0.00758)	(0.00762)
Education	-0.0554	-0.0264	-0.0672
	(0.0512)	(0.0516)	(0.0524)
Country	-0.00444	-0.00150	-0.00560**
	(0.00277)	(0.00284)	(0.00277)
Area	0.0778***	0.0639**	0.0873***
	(0.0297)	(0.0299)	(0.0300)
gender	0.287***	0.301***	0.284***
	(0.0451)	(0.0452)	(0.0456)
Age	-0.0764**	-0.0661**	-0.0699**
	(0.0299)	(0.0300)	(0.0302)
Marital Status	-0.0327	-0.0550	-0.0469
	(0.0699)	(0.0702)	(0.0707)
DV_How Common	0.508***	0.482***	0.513***
	(0.0476)	(0.0475)	(0.0481)
<b>CEDAW</b>		<b>-0.0178***</b>	
		(0.00368)	
<b>Marital Rape</b>			<b>0.00311***</b>
			(0.000852)
Constant	0.908***	36.81***	1.387***
	(0.215)	(7.284)	(0.199)
Observations	14,213	14,213	13,912

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

The results show that the acceptability of domestic violence is positively and very significantly correlated with the strength of the laws against domestic violence; indicating that the stronger the law, the lower is the acceptability of domestic violence. It is also negatively and significantly correlated with the year of ratification of CEDAW, meaning that the earlier CEDAW was ratified, the less likely is the engagement in victim-blaming attitudes. A similar interpretation can be given to the positive correlation between the number of years marital rape laws have been in place.

The regressions are replicated for all combinations of the dependent and independent variables, including and excluding different controls to see if the coefficient changes. However, the coefficients continue to remain significant and are robust to the addition and deletion of controls.

We relegate the remaining regression tables to the appendix, as they provide the same qualitative information (Appendix 3-6).

## **Conclusion**

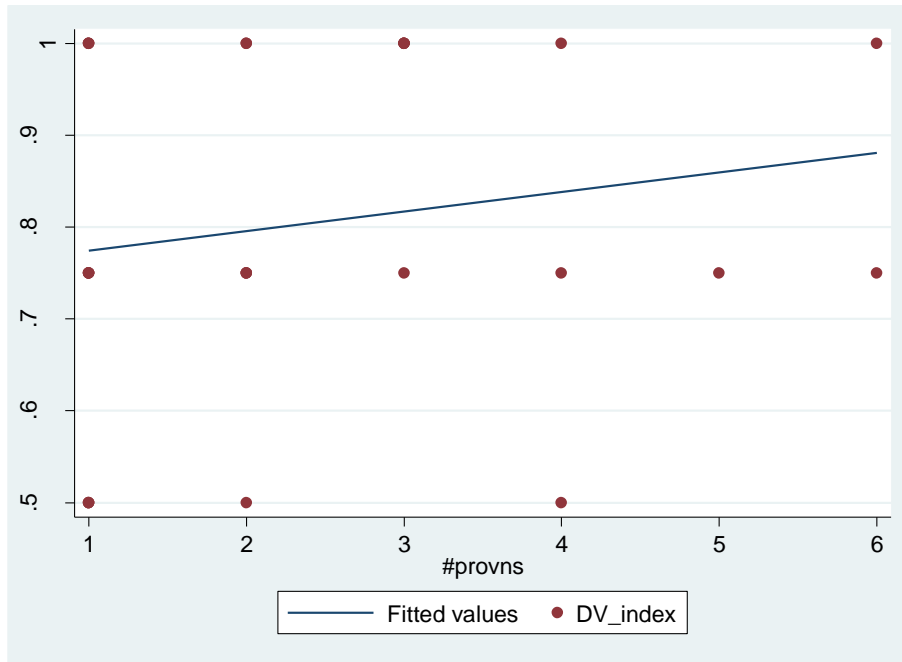
From the above analysis, it does appear that laws do indeed change perceptions, or at least that the enactment of a law or the strengthening of an existing one is correlated with a change in attitudes. Specifically, it is correlated with a reduction in the acceptability of violence against women. A strong legal system with effective enforcement could thus potentially change attitudes towards Gender Based Violence. Further, the results indicate that the longer the laws against GBV have been in place, the greater the impact on perceptions. These laws can come about only if provisions in the constitutions are adequate

However the challenge of endogeneity still remains. Further research in this area could try to identify potential Instrumental Variables for the laws. One aspect that could be explored in this direction could be specific components of legal systems or legal origins that may influence the kind of laws against GBV or how well they are enforced. Another could be the strength of democracy in a country, since one could argue that laws in more democratic countries are a more accurate representation of the will of the people. A difference-in-differences approach could also be adopted, if the data on perceptions before and after a law on GBV is enacted in a country is available.

Thus, it is possible to change attitudes, and it needs to start with our laws and constitutions. As stated before, a country's constitution is at the core of its legal system. Only if its provisions are broad and inclusive enough can lawmakers have the power to enact tougher laws. It is therefore important to keep up international pressure to get countries to amend their laws and sign on to international treaties like CEDAW. It is also important that the will of the people has the ability to endogenously change laws for the better.

## Appendix

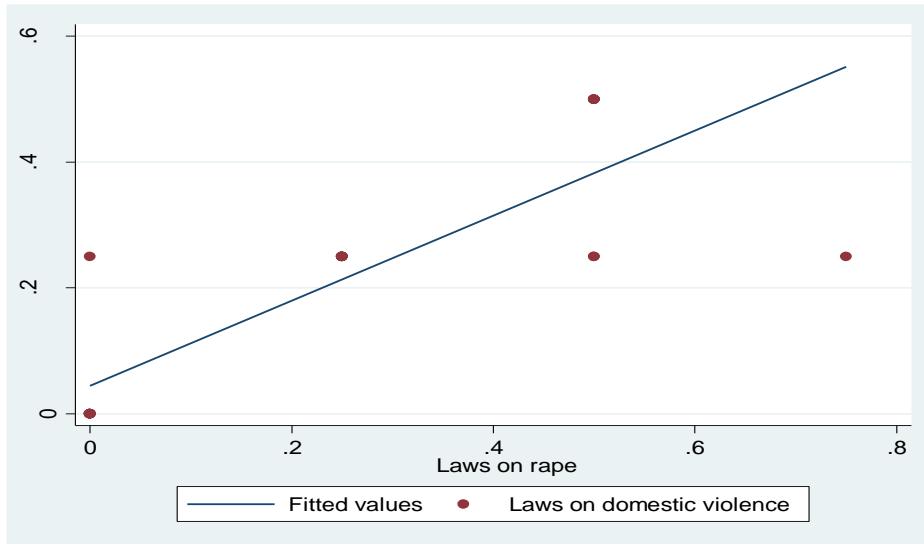
- 1) Graph showing the correlation between the number of provisions on Equality and No-Discrimination and the strength of laws against Domestic Violence (DV\_index).



The above graph illustrates that there is a positive correlation between the number of provisions a country has on Equality and Non-Discrimination and how strong their laws are on Domestic Violence (the correlation being 0.18)



2) Graph showing the correlation between the strength of laws on rape and domestic violence



There is an 84% correlation between the strength of the laws on the two aforementioned dimensions of Gender Based Violence. The strength of the laws is, as before, measured by the OECD index that ranks countries on a 0-1 scale on this basis.

3) Regression table: Dependent variable- whether domestic violence should be treated as a private matter

VARIABLES	DV_Private Matter	DV_Private Matter	DV_Private Matter
<b>Index for Law Strength on Domestic Violence</b>	<b>0.732***</b>		
	(0.112)		
Occupation	-0.0108 (0.00750)	-0.00985 (0.00758)	-0.00921 (0.00762)
Education	-0.0554 (0.0512)	-0.0264 (0.0516)	-0.0672 (0.0524)
Country	-0.00444 (0.00277)	-0.00150 (0.00284)	-0.00560** (0.00277)
Area	0.0778*** (0.0297)	0.0639** (0.0299)	0.0873*** (0.0300)
Gender	0.287*** (0.0451)	0.301*** (0.0452)	0.284*** (0.0456)
Age	-0.0764** (0.0299)	-0.0661** (0.0300)	-0.0699** (0.0302)
Marital Status	-0.0327 (0.0699)	-0.0550 (0.0702)	-0.0469 (0.0707)
DV_How Common	0.508*** (0.0476)	0.482*** (0.0475)	0.513*** (0.0481)
<b>CEDAW</b>		<b>-0.0178***</b>	
		(0.00368)	
<b>Marital Rape</b>			<b>0.00311***</b>
			(0.000852)
Constant	0.908*** (0.215)	36.81*** (7.284)	1.387*** (0.199)
Observations	14,213	14,213	13,912

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

- 4) Regression table: Dependent variable- whether women often provoke the violence against them

VARIABLES	Victim blaming	Victim blaming	Victim blaming
<b>Index for Law Strength on Rape</b>	<b>0.768***</b>		
	(0.0843)		
Occupation	-0.0263***	-0.0266***	-0.0282***
	(0.00615)	(0.00624)	(0.00628)
Education	0.0358	0.101**	0.00395
	(0.0410)	(0.0414)	(0.0421)
Country	-0.00886***	0.00125	-0.00633***
	(0.00226)	(0.00235)	(0.00226)
Area	0.0245	-0.0150	-0.000428
	(0.0246)	(0.0248)	(0.0248)
Gender	0.230***	0.267***	0.230***
	(0.0375)	(0.0378)	(0.0379)
Age	-0.235***	-0.216***	-0.229***
	(0.0242)	(0.0244)	(0.0246)
Marital Status	0.00184	-0.0512	-0.0319
	(0.0549)	(0.0554)	(0.0554)
SH_How Common	-0.434***	-0.380***	-0.468***
	(0.0375)	(0.0382)	(0.0378)
<b>CEDAW</b>		<b>-0.0444***</b>	
		(0.00335)	
<b>Marital Rape</b>			<b>0.00359***</b>
			(0.000716)
Constant	1.270***	89.89***	1.860***
	(0.175)	(6.644)	(0.165)
Observations	14,213	14,213	13,912

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

5) Regression table: Dependent variable- Women often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse

VARIABLES	False claims	False claims	False claims
<b>Index for Law Strength on Rape</b>	<b>0.361***</b>		
	(0.0805)		
Occupation	-0.0170***	-0.0164***	-0.0168***
	(0.00580)	(0.00582)	(0.00589)
Education	0.124***	0.168***	0.0894**
	(0.0392)	(0.0396)	(0.0402)
Country	-0.00241	0.00361	-0.000391
	(0.00217)	(0.00225)	(0.00219)
Area	0.0444*	0.0212	0.0205
	(0.0237)	(0.0239)	(0.0240)
Gender	0.400***	0.426***	0.405***
	(0.0361)	(0.0363)	(0.0365)
Age	-0.186***	-0.176***	-0.181***
	(0.0230)	(0.0230)	(0.0233)
Marital Status	0.0185	-0.00869	-0.000445
	(0.0532)	(0.0535)	(0.0538)
SH_How Common	-0.327***	-0.286***	-0.356***
	(0.0365)	(0.0369)	(0.0367)
<b>CEDAW</b>		<b>-0.0298***</b>	
		(0.00323)	
<b>Marital Rape</b>			<b>0.00233***</b>
			(0.000671)
Constant	0.672***	59.97***	0.959***
	(0.164)	(6.389)	(0.153)
Observations	14,213	14,213	13,912

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

6) Regression table: Dependent variable- Whether any circumstances could justify coerced sex

VARIABLES	Justification	Justification	Justification
<b>Index for Law Strength on Rape</b>	<b>-0.816***</b>		
	(0.0814)		
Occupation	0.0446***	0.0487***	0.0458***
	(0.00614)	(0.00619)	(0.00626)
Education	-0.177***	-0.178***	-0.165***
	(0.0397)	(0.0400)	(0.0405)
Country	0.00674***	0.00878***	0.00892***
	(0.00219)	(0.00223)	(0.00218)
Area	0.0168	0.0323	0.0376
	(0.0238)	(0.0238)	(0.0240)
Gender	-0.103***	-0.0977***	-0.101***
	(0.0364)	(0.0364)	(0.0367)
Age	0.0218	0.0123	0.00771
	(0.0228)	(0.0227)	(0.0230)
Marital Status	0.0243	0.0643	0.0639
	(0.0536)	(0.0534)	(0.0540)
SH_How Common	0.173***	0.200***	0.208***
	(0.0370)	(0.0373)	(0.0371)
<b>CEDAW</b>		<b>0.00147</b>	
		(0.00323)	
<b>Marital Rape</b>			<b>-0.00111*</b>
			(0.000659)
Constant	-0.127	-3.734	-0.765***
	(0.168)	(6.404)	(0.158)
Observations	14,213	14,213	13,912

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

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**EUROBAROMETER 85.3**

**JUNE 2016**

**BASIC BILINGUAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

**TNS OPINION**

**Note: The basic questionnaire is provided only as a guide to the survey questions. Please see the SPSS data definitions and document statements or the codebook for changes in coding schemes and for country specific answer categories (political parties, regions etc.).**

A your survey number

EB85.1 A

B Country

EB85.1 B

C our survey number

EB85.1 C

D Interview number

EB85.1 D

Q1: CODE 29 CANNOT BE THE ONLY ANSWER OTHERWISE CLOSE THE INTERVIEW

Q1: CODE 30 IS EXCLUSIVE

Q1: IF CODE 30 THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

Q1 What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,

A votre numéro d'étude

EB85.1 A

B Pays

EB85.1 B

C notre numéro d'étude

EB85.1 C

D numéro de l'interview

EB85.1 D

Q1: CODE 29 NE PEUT PAS ETRE LA SEULE REPONSE SINON TERMINER L'INTERVIEW

Q1: CODE 30 EST EXCLUSIF

Q1: SI CODE 30 ALORS TERMINER L'INTERVIEW

Q1 Quelle est votre nationalité ? Veuillez indiquer le(s) pays qui s'applique(nt).

(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Belgique	1,
Danemark	2,
Allemagne	3,
Grèce	4,
Espagne	5,
France	6,
Irlande	7,
Italie	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Pays-Bas	10,

Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Croatia	28,
Other countries	29,
DK	30,

EB85.1 Q1

STATE AID

ASK ALL

INT.: (READ OUT) We are going to talk about State aid, which is defined as support in any form, such as a sum of money or a tax break, given by public authorities (at any level) to selected companies.

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 8

PROG: CODES 10,11 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QA1 In the last 12 months, have you seen, heard or read anything about a company receiving State aid in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Yes, in newspapers or magazines	1,
Yes, on TV	2,
Yes, on the radio	3,

Portugal	11,
Royaume-Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)	12,
Autriche	13,
Suède	14,
Finlande	15,
République de Chypre	16,
République tchèque	17,
Estonie	18,
Hongrie	19,
Lettonie	20,
Lituanie	21,
Malte	22,
Pologne	23,
Slovaquie	24,
Slovénie	25,
Bulgarie	26,
Roumanie	27,
Croatie	28,
Autre pays	29,
NSP	30,

EB85.1 Q1

LES AIDES D'ETAT

A TOUS

ENQ.: (LIRE) Nous allons aborder la question des aides d'Etat, c'est-à-dire le soutien, sous quelque forme que ce soit, par exemple financier ou sous forme d'exonération d'impôt, accordé par les autorités publiques (quel que soit le niveau) à certaines entreprises.

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 8

PROG: LES CODES 10,11 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QA1 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous vu, lu ou entendu quelque chose sur une entreprise ayant reçu une aide d'Etat en (NOTRE PAYS)?

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

Oui, dans un journal ou un magazine	1,
Oui, à la télévision	2,
Oui, à la radio	3,

Yes, on the websites of local, regional or national public authorities	4,
Yes, on company websites	5,
Yes, on the European Commission websites	6,
Yes, on online social networks	7,
Yes, on other websites	8,
Yes, other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
No	10,
Don't know	11,

Oui, sur les sites Internet d'autorités publiques locales, régionales ou nationales	4,
Oui, sur les sites Internet d'entreprises	5,
Oui, sur les sites Internet de la Commission européenne	6,
Oui, sur les réseaux sociaux en ligne	7,
Oui, sur d'autres sites Internet	8,
Oui, autre (SPONTANE)	9,
Non	10,
Ne sait pas	11,

NEW

NOUVELLE

QA2 In general, how informed or not do you feel you are about State aid in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QA2 En général, dans quelle mesure estimez-vous être informé(e) ou pas sur les aides d'Etat en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Not very well informed	3
Not at all informed	4
Don't know	5

Très bien informé(e)	1
Plutôt bien informé(e)	2
Pas très bien informé(e)	3
Pas du tout informé(e)	4
Ne sait pas	5

NEW

NOUVELLE

QA3 How easy or difficult do you think it is to find information on which companies received State aid last year in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QA3 Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous qu'il est facile ou difficile de trouver des informations sur les entreprises qui ont bénéficié d'une aide d'Etat au cours de l'année dernière en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Very easy	1
Fairly easy	2
Fairly difficult	3
Very difficult	4
Don't know	5

Très facile	1
Plutôt facile	2
Plutôt difficile	3
Très difficile	4
Ne sait pas	5

NEW

NOUVELLE

QA4 In your opinion, which of these different levels of public authority gives the most support to companies?

QA4 Selon vous, quel est, parmi les niveaux d'autorités publiques suivants, celui qui accorde le plus de soutien aux entreprises ?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Local	1
-------	---

Local	1
-------	---

Regional	2
National	3
European	4
Don't know	5

Régional	2
National	3
Européen	4
Ne sait pas	5

NEW

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 3

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 3

QA5 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements about State aid:

QA5 Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes sur les aides d'Etat :

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
--	--	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	------------

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Ne sait pas
--	--	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-------------

1	Citizens should have full access to information about State aid granted by public authorities to companies	1	2	3	4	5
2	Sufficient information is publicly available on the State aid given by public authorities to companies	1	2	3	4	5
3	Information about State aid received by companies should remain confidential as it is a matter between public authorities and companies	1	2	3	4	5

1	Les citoyens devraient avoir pleinement accès aux informations sur les aides d'Etat accordées aux entreprises par les autorités publiques	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les informations disponibles au public sur les aides d'Etat accordées par les autorités publiques aux entreprises sont suffisantes	1	2	3	4	5
3	Les informations sur les aides d'Etat accordées aux entreprises devraient rester confidentielles car c'est une affaire entre les autorités publiques et les entreprises	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 7

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 7

PROG: CODES 9,10 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: LES CODES 9,10 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QA6 In your opinion, which of the following information about State aid received by companies should be published?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The name of the company	1,
The amount or value of the State aid	2,
The authority which gave the State aid	3,
When the State aid was received	4,
The purpose of the State aid	5,
The results achieved through the State aid	6,
The cumulative amount or value of the State aid received by the company over the years	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Don't know	10,

NEW

INT. (READ OUT): Let's now talk about transparency in relation to State aid to companies. The objective of transparency is to give citizens direct and open access to all kinds of public policy information.

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 4

QA7 Please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about transparency in relation to State aid:

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
--	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	------------

1	Transparency about State aid is an effective way to make policy-makers accountable to citizens	1	2	3	4	5
---	--	---	---	---	---	---

QA6 Selon vous, parmi les informations suivantes concernant les aides d'Etat accordées aux entreprises, lesquelles devraient être rendues publiques ?

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

Le nom de l'entreprise	1,
Le montant ou la valeur de l'aide d'Etat	2,
L'administration ayant accordé l'aide d'Etat	3,
La date à laquelle l'aide d'Etat a été accordée	4,
L'objectif de l'aide d'Etat	5,
Les résultats obtenus grâce à l'aide d'Etat	6,
Le montant ou la valeur totale de l'aide d'Etat reçue par l'entreprise au fil des ans	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
Ne sait pas	10,

NOUVELLE

ENQ. (LIRE): Abordons maintenant la question de la transparence des aides d'Etat aux entreprises. L'objectif de la transparence est de permettre aux citoyens d'avoir un accès direct et libre à toutes sortes de renseignements sur les politiques publiques.

PROG: ROTATION ITEMS 1 A 4

QA7 Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes concernant la transparence des aides d'Etat :

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Ne sait pas
--	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-------------

1	La transparence des aides d'Etat est un moyen efficace pour que les responsables politiques rendent des comptes aux citoyens	1	2	3	4	5
---	--	---	---	---	---	---

2	Transparency about State aid can improve the management of public money	1	2	3	4	5
3	Transparency about State aid is as relevant for companies - for instance, to know what competitors receive - as for citizens, as tax payers	1	2	3	4	5
4	Transparency about State aid has significantly improved in the last years in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

PROG: CODES 4,5 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QA8 Which of the following type of companies should provide open access to all the information about the State aid they receive?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| Small and medium-sized companies         | 1, |
| Large companies including multinationals | 2, |
| State-owned companies                    | 3, |
| None (SPONTANEOUS)                       | 4, |
| Don't know                               | 5, |

NEW

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 10

PROG: CODES 12,13,14 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QA9 In which of the following sectors do you think there is a need for more transparency about State aid?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

2	La transparence des aides d'Etat peut améliorer la gestion de l'argent public	1	2	3	4	5
3	La transparence des aides d'Etat est aussi pertinente pour les entreprises - par ex. pour connaître les aides perçues par leurs concurrents - que pour les citoyens, en tant que contribuables	1	2	3	4	5
4	La transparence des aides d'Etat s'est améliorée significativement ces dernières années en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVELLE

PROG: LES CODES 4,5 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QA8 Parmi les suivants, quel(s) type(s) d'entreprises devraient donner libre accès aux informations sur les aides d'Etat qu'elles perçoivent ?

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| Les petites et moyennes entreprises                   | 1, |
| Les grandes entreprises y compris les multinationales | 2, |
| Les entreprises publiques                             | 3, |
| Aucune (SPONTANE)                                     | 4, |
| Ne sait pas   | 5, |

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 10

PROG: LES CODES 12,13,14 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QA9 Parmi les secteurs suivants, dans lesquels pensez-vous qu'il y a besoin de plus de transparence sur les aides d'Etat ?

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

Agriculture	1,
Energy	2,
Environment	3,
Telecommunications	4,
Manufacturing	5,
Financial services	6,
Transport	7,
Postal services	8,
Health care and pharmaceutical industry	9,
Heavy industry	10,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
All sectors (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Don't know	14,

L'agriculture	1,
L'énergie	2,
L'environnement	3,
Les télécommunications	4,
La production industrielle	5,
Les services financiers	6,
Les transports	7,
Les services postaux	8,
Les soins de santé et l'industrie pharmaceutique	9,
L'industrie lourde	10,
Autres (SPONTANE)	11,
Tous les secteurs (SPONTANE)	12,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	13,
Ne sait pas	14,

NEW

NOUVELLE

QA10 Which of the following two options would be most effective for ensuring transparency about State aid?

QA10 Laquelle de ces deux propositions serait la plus efficace pour garantir la transparence des aides d'Etat ?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

When State aid is given by public authorities to a company, the information is automatically made publicly available	1
Information about support granted by public authorities to companies can be provided on request	2
Both options would be effective (SPONTANEOUS)	3
You don't think that transparency about State aid can be ensured (SPONTANEOUS)	4
Neither would be effective (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Don't know	6

Lorsqu'une aide d'Etat est accordée par les autorités publiques à une entreprise, cette information est automatiquement rendue publique	1
Toutes les informations sur le soutien accordé par les autorités publiques aux entreprises peuvent être accessibles sur demande	2
Les deux propositions seraient efficaces (SPONTANE)	3
Ne pense pas que la transparence sur les aides d'Etat puisse être garantie (SPONTANE)	4
Aucune des deux ne serait efficace (SPONTANE)	5
Ne sait pas	6

NEW

NOUVELLE

EUROPEANS' VIEWS AND ATTITUDES ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

OPINIONS ET ATTITUDES DES EUROPEENS SUR LA VIOLENCE SEXISTE

ASK ALL

A TOUS

INT. (READ OUT): We will start by asking questions on domestic violence, before moving on to asking about some other situations.

ENQ. (LIRE): Nous allons commencer par poser des questions sur la violence domestique, puis nous aborderons d'autres situations.

QB1 In general, how common do you think that domestic violence against women is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QB1 En général, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes est répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) ?



(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very common	1
Fairly common	2
Not very common	3
Not at all common	4
Don't know	5

EB73.2 QC2

QB2 In general, how common do you think domestic violence against men is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very common	1
Fairly common	2
Not very common	3
Not at all common	4
Don't know	5

NEW

QB3 In your opinion, domestic violence against women is...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Acceptable in all circumstances	1
Acceptable in certain circumstances	2
Unacceptable but should not always be punishable by law	3
Unacceptable and should always be punishable by law	4
Other (N)	5
Don't know	6

EB73.2 QC5 MODIFIED (CODE 5 IS NEW)

QB3b In your opinion, domestic violence against men is...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Acceptable in all circumstances	1
Acceptable in certain circumstances	2
Unacceptable but should not always be punished by law	3
Unacceptable and should always be punished by law	4

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Très répandue	1
Assez répandue	2
Assez peu répandue	3
Pas du tout répandue	4
Ne sait pas	5

EB73.2 QC2

QB2 En général, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que la violence domestique à l'égard des hommes est répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Très répandue	1
Assez répandue	2
Pas très répandue	3
Pas du tout répandue	4
Ne sait pas	5

NOUVELLE

QB3 A votre avis, la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes est-elle ... ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Acceptable dans toutes les circonstances	1
Acceptable dans certaines circonstances	2
Inacceptable mais ne doit pas toujours être puni par la loi	3
Inacceptable et doit être toujours puni par la loi	4
Autre (N)	5
Ne sait pas	6

EB73.2 QC5 MODIFIEE (CODE 5 EST NOUVEAU)

QB3b Selon vous, la violence domestique à l'égard des hommes est...

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Acceptable dans toutes les circonstances	1
Acceptable dans certaines circonstances	2
Inacceptable mais ne doit pas toujours être punie par la loi	3
Inacceptable et doit être toujours punie par la loi	4

Other	5
Don't know	6

Autre	5
Ne sait pas	6

NEW

NOUVELLE

QB4 Do you know of any men or women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence? (M)

QB4 Avez-vous connaissance d'hommes ou de femmes victimes d'une forme de violence domestique ? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	Men (N)	Women (N)	Both (N)	Neither (N)	Refusal (SPO NTA NEO US)	Don't know

	Hommes (N)	Femmes (N)	Les deux (N)	Aucun des deux (N)	Refus (SPO NTA NE)	Ne sait pas

1	In your circle of friends and family	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	In your immediate area or neighbourhood (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Where you work or study	1	2	3	4	5	6

1	Dans votre entourage, votre famille	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Dans votre quartier ou voisinage (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Où vous travaillez ou étudiez	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW (BASED ON EB73.2 QC11)

NOUVELLE (BASEE SUR EB73.2 QC11)

ASK QB4b IF 'KNOW OF SOMEONE WHO HAVE BEEN A VICTIM' (QB4.1=1,2,3 OR QB4.2=1,2,3 OR QB4.3=1,2,3)

POSER QB4b SI 'CONNAIT QUELQU'UN QUI A ÉTÉ UNE VICTIME' (QB4.1=1,2,3 OU QB4.2=1,2,3 OU QB4.3=1,2,3)

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 6

PROG: CODES 7,8,9 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: LES CODES 7,8,9 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QB4b Did you speak to anyone about this?

QB4b En avez-vous parlé à quelqu'un ?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

Yes, to the people involved	1,
Yes, to the police	2,
Yes, to a public or independent support service	3,
Yes, to a health professional	4,
Yes, to a friend or a family member	5,
Yes, to another person or service	6,
No	7,
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	8,

Oui, aux personnes concernées	1,
Oui, à la police	2,
Oui, à un service d'assistance public ou indépendant	3,
Oui, à un professionnel de la santé	4,
Oui, à un ami ou membre de la famille	5,
Oui, à une autre personne ou service	6,
Non	7,
Refus (SPONTANE)	8,

Don't know 9,

Ne sait pas 9,

NEW

NOUVELLE

ASK QB4c IF 'DIDN'T SPEAK TO ANYONE ABOUT IT' (QB4b=7)

POSER QB4c SI 'N'EN A PARLE A PERSONNE' (QB4b=7)

PROG: CODES 9,10,11 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: LES CODES 9,10,11 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QB4c Did you not speak to anyone for any of the following reasons?

QB4c N'en avez-vous parlé à personne pour l'une des raisons suivantes ?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

- It is or was none of your business 1,
- You did not know who to speak to 2,
- You were concerned about negative consequences or retaliation 3,
- You didn't want to create trouble 4,
- It was not serious enough 5,
- It was too much effort 6,
- The circumstances were not clear enough for you 7,
- You had no proof 8,
- No reason 9,
- Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) 10,
- Don't know 11,

- Cela ne vous regarde ou regardait pas 1,
- Vous ne saviez pas à qui en parler 2,
- Vous étiez inquiet(ète) des conséquences négatives ou des représailles 3,
- Vous ne vouliez pas créer de problèmes 4,
- Ce n'était pas assez grave 5,
- C'était trop compliqué 6,
- Les circonstances ne vous sont pas apparues assez clairement 7,
- Vous n'aviez pas de preuves 8,
- Aucune raison 9,
- Refus (SPONTANE) 10,
- Ne sait pas 11,

NEW

NOUVELLE

ASK ALL

A TOUS

PROG: CODES 11,12 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: LES CODES 11,12 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QB5 Have you heard of any of the following support services for women who are victims of domestic violence?

QB5 Avez-vous entendu parler des services d'assistance suivants pour les femmes victimes de violence domestique ?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

- Service 1 1,
- Service 2 2,
- Service 3 3,
- Service 4 4,
- Service 5 5,
- Service 6 6,
- Service 7 7,
- Service 8 8,
- Service 9 9,

- Service 1 1,
- Service 2 2,
- Service 3 3,
- Service 4 4,
- Service 5 5,
- Service 6 6,
- Service 7 7,
- Service 8 8,
- Service 9 9,

Other	10,
No you haven't heard of any support services	11,
Don't know	12,

Autre	10,
Non, vous n'avez pas entendu parler d'aucun de ces services	11,
Ne sait pas	12,

NEW

NOUVELLE

INT. (READ OUT): Now we are going to talk about violence against women in general.

ENQ. (LIRE): Maintenant nous allons parler de la violence à l'égard des femmes en général.

PROG: CODES 8,9 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: CODES 8,9 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QB6 In your view, is violence against women more likely to occur...

QB6 Selon vous, la violence à l'égard des femmes à plus de risque de se produire...

(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(LIRE - MAX. 2 REPOSES)

At home	1,
In the workplace	2,
In schools and universities	3,
In public places	4,
On public transport	5,
Online	6,
Somewhere else	7,
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
Don't know	9,

A la maison	1,
Sur le lieu de travail	2,
A l'école ou à l'université	3,
Dans des lieux publics	4,
Dans les transports en commun	5,
Sur Internet	6,
Ailleurs	7,
Refus (SPONTANE)	8,
Ne sait pas	9,

NEW

NOUVELLE

QB7 In general, how common do you think sexual harassment against women is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QB7 En général, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le harcèlement sexuel contre les femmes est répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPOSE POSSIBLE)

Very common	1
Fairly common	2
Not very common	3
Not at all common	4
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Don't know	6

Très répandue	1
Assez répandue	2
Pas très répandue	3
Pas du tout répandue	4
Refus (SPONTANE)	5
Ne sait pas	6

NEW

NOUVELLE

INT. (READ OUT): We will now ask questions about various situations that can affect men or women.

ENQ. (LIRE): Nous allons maintenant poser des questions concernant différentes situations qui peuvent toucher des femmes ou des hommes.

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 6

QB8 For each of the following situations, please tell me whether you think it is against the law or not. For each please tell whether you think it is wrong and is already against the law, it is wrong and should be against the law, it is wrong but should not be against the law, it is not wrong and should not be against the law.

QB8 Pour chacune des situations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous considérez qu'elles sont punies par la loi ou non. Pour chacune d'entre elles dites-moi si vous pensez qu'il s'agit de quelque chose de mal qui est déjà punie par la loi, de quelque chose de mal qui devrait être punie par la loi, de quelque chose de mal mais qui ne devrait pas être punie par la loi, ce n'est pas quelque chose de mal et cela ne devrait pas être punie par la loi.

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	Wrong and already against the law	Wrong and should be against the law	Wrong but should not be against the law	Not wrong and should not be against the law	Refusal (SPO NTA NEO US)	Don't know

	Quelle chose de mal qui est déjà punie par la loi	Quelle chose de mal qui devrait être punie par la loi	Quelle chose de mal mais qui ne devrait pas être punie par la loi	N'est pas quelque chose de mal et ne devrait pas être punie par la loi	Refus (SPO NTA NE)	Ne sait pas

1	Repeatedly criticising a partner to make them feel inferior	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Trying to control a partner by preventing them from seeing and contacting family and friends, denying them money or confiscating mobile phones or official documents (driver's licence, ID etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Forcing a partner to have sex	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Sending unwanted sexually explicit emails or messages	1	2	3	4	5	6

1	Critiquer de manière répétée un partenaire pour qu'il ou elle se sente inférieur(e)	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Essayer de contrôler un partenaire en l'empêchant de voir et de contacter sa famille et ses amis, en lui refusant de l'argent ou en lui confisquant les téléphones mobiles ou les documents d'identité (permis de conduire, carte d'identité, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Forcer un partenaire à avoir des relations sexuelles	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Envoyer des emails ou des messages indésirables à caractère sexuel explicite	1	2	3	4	5	6

5	Making sexually suggestive comments or “jokes” to a woman in the street	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Touching a colleague in an inappropriate or unwanted way	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 4

QB9	Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
-----	--

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Total ly agre e	Tend to agre e	Tend to disag ree	Total ly disag ree	Refu sal (SPO NTA NEO US)	Don' t kno w
--	--	--------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	--	-----------------------

1	Women often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Violence against women is often provoked by the victim	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Women are more likely to be raped by a stranger than someone they know	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

PROG: CODES 10,11,12 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QB10	Some people believe that having sexual intercourse without consent may be justified in certain situations. Do you think this applies to the following circumstances?
------	--

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

5	Faire des commentaires ou des « blagues » à connotation sexuelle à des femmes dans la rue	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Toucher un ou une collègue de façon inappropriée ou d'une manière qu'il ou elle ne souhaite pas	1	2	3	4	5	6

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 4

QB9	Veillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?
-----	---

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Tout à fait d'acc ord	Plutôt d'acc ord	Plutôt pas d'acc ord	Pas du tout d'acc ord	Refu s (SPO NTA NE)	Ne sait pas
--	--	--------------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------

1	Les femmes inventent ou exagèrent souvent les accusations de mauvais traitement ou de viol	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	La violence à l'égard des femmes est souvent provoquée par la victime	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	La violence domestique est un sujet privé qui doit être traité au sein de la famille	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Les femmes ont plus de risque de subir un viol de la part d'un inconnu que d'une connaissance	1	2	3	4	5	6

NOUVELLE

PROG: LES CODES 10,11,12 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QB10	Certaines personnes pensent qu'avoir des relations sexuelles sans consentement peut se justifier dans certaines situations. Pensez-vous que ça s'applique aux circonstances suivantes ?
------	---

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

Wearing revealing, provocative or sexy clothing	1,
Being drunk or using drugs	2,
Flirting beforehand	3,
Not clearly saying no or physically fighting back	4,
Being out walking alone at night	5,
Having several sexual partners	6,
Voluntarily going home with someone, for example after a party or date	7,
If the assailant does not realise what they were doing	8,
If the assailant regrets his actions	9,
None of these	10,
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Don't know	12,

Porter une tenue légère, provocante ou sexy	1,
Etre ivre ou prendre de la drogue	2,
Flirter au préalable	3,
Ne pas dire clairement non ou ne pas s'y opposer physiquement	4,
Marcher seule la nuit	5,
Avoir plusieurs partenaires sexuels	6,
Se rendre volontairement chez quelqu'un, par exemple après une fête ou un rendez-vous galant	7,
Si l'agresseur est ivre et ne se rend pas compte de ses actes	8,
Si l'agresseur regrette ses actes par la suite	9,
Aucune	10,
Refus (SPONTANE)	11,
Ne sait pas	12,

NEW

NOUVELLE

CONSUMER HABITS AND FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS

LES HABITUDES DES CONSOMMATEURS EN MATIÈRE DE PRODUITS DE LA PÊCHE ET DE L'AQUACULTURE

ASK ALL

A TOUS

INT. (READ OUT): 'Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about fishery and aquaculture products. This includes edible fish, shellfish (for example, prawns or crayfish), mollusks (for example oysters and octopus) and seaweeds. It includes fishery and aquaculture products that are farmed or wild and come from the sea or fresh water sources. It includes both raw and prepared products (for example fresh, frozen or tinned).

ENQ. (LIRE): Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions au sujet des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture. Il s'agit des poissons, des crustacés (crevettes et écrevisses, par exemple), des mollusques (huîtres, poulpes, par exemple) et des algues destinés à la consommation. Cela comprend aussi les produits d'élevage ou sauvages de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, provenant de la mer ou d'eau douce. Il peut s'agir de produits non transformés ou de produits préparés (frais, surgelés ou en conserve, par exemple).

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 3

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 3

QC1 How frequently do you...

QC1 A quelle fréquence...

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		At least once a week	At least once a month but less than once a week	Several times a year but less than once a month	Never	Don't know
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		Au moins une fois par semaine	Au moins une fois par mois mais moins d'une fois par semaine	Plusieurs fois par an mais moins d'une fois par mois	Jamais	Ne sait pas
--	--	-------------------------------	--	--	--------	-------------

1	Eat fishery or aquaculture products at home	1	2	3	4	5
2	Eat fishery or aquaculture products at restaurants and other food outlets (canteens, bars, market stands etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Buy fishery or aquaculture products	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QC2 IF NEVER EATS FISHERY OR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS (QC1.1=4 AND QC1.2=4)

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 7

PROG: CODES 9,10 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QC2 Which of the following are the main reasons why you never eat any fishery or aquaculture products?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You do not like the taste, the smell or the appearance of these products	1,
They are too difficult to prepare or eat (for example removing bones or shell)	2,
They are too expensive	3,
Because of health concerns (for example allergies or contamination by metals)	4,
You are not used to these products	5,
You have environmental concerns and think it is better not to eat these products	6,
You are vegetarian or vegan	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Don't know	10,

1	Mangez-vous des produits de la pêche ou de l'aquaculture chez vous ?	1	2	3	4	5
2	Mangez-vous des produits de la pêche ou de l'aquaculture au restaurant ou dans d'autres établissements de restauration (cantines, brasseries, stands sur un marché, etc.) ?	1	2	3	4	5
3	Achetez-vous des produits de la pêche ou de l'aquaculture ?	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVELLE

POSER QC2 SI NE MANGE JAMAIS DE PRODUITS DE LA PECHE OU DE L'AQUACULTURE (QC1.1=4 ET QC1.2=4)

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 7

PROG: LES CODES 9,10 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QC2 Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les principales raisons pour lesquelles vous ne mangez jamais de produits de la pêche ou de l'aquaculture ?

(LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Vous n'aimez pas le goût, l'odeur ou l'apparence de ces produits	1,
Ils sont trop difficiles à préparer ou à manger (enlever les arêtes ou les coquilles, par exemple)	2,
Ils coûtent trop cher	3,
Pour des raisons de santé (allergies ou contamination par les métaux, par exemple)	4,
Vous n'avez pas l'habitude de ces produits	5,
Vous vous souciez de l'environnement et pensez qu'il vaut mieux ne pas manger ces produits	6,
Vous êtes végétarien(ne) ou végétalien(ne)	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
Ne sait pas	10,



NEW

ASK QC3 AND QC4 IF IF BUYS FISHERY OR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS (QC1.3=1,2,3) - OTHERS GO TO FILTER BEFORE QC5

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 5

PROG: CODES 7,8 ARE EXCLUSIVE

NOUVELLE

POSER QC3 AND QC4 SI ACHETE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE OU DE L'AQUACULTURE (QC1.3=1,2,3) - LES AUTRES ALLER AU FILTRE AVANT QC5

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 5

PROG: LES CODES 7,8 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QC3 Where do you buy your fishery or aquaculture products?

QC3 Où achetez-vous les produits de la pêche ou de l'aquaculture ?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

At the market	1,
At a fishmonger or a specialist shop	2,
At the grocery store, supermarket or hypermarket	3,
At a fish farm or from the fisherman	4,
From an online shop	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Don't know	8,

Au marché	1,
Chez le poissonnier ou dans un magasin spécialisé	2,
Dans une épicerie, au supermarché ou à l'hypermarché	3,
Dans un élevage aquacole ou auprès d'un pêcheur	4,
Sur un site internet	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	7,
Ne sait pas	8,

NEW

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 5

QC4a How frequently would you say you buy each of the following types of fishery and aquaculture products?

QC4a A quelle fréquence diriez-vous que vous achetez chacun des types de produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture suivants?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never	Don't know
--	--	-------	-------------------	--------	-------	------------

		Souvent	De temps en temps	Rarement	Jamais	Ne sait pas
--	--	---------	-------------------	----------	--------	-------------

1	Fresh products, including live	1	2	3	4	5
2	Frozen products	1	2	3	4	5
3	Products that are smoked, salted, dried or in brine	1	2	3	4	5
4	Tinned products	1	2	3	4	5

1	Des produits frais, y compris des produits vivants	1	2	3	4	5
2	Des produits surgelés	1	2	3	4	5
3	Des produits fumés, salés, séchés ou en saumure	1	2	3	4	5
4	Des conserves	1	2	3	4	5

5	Breaded products and ready meals based on fishery and aquaculture products	1	2	3	4	5
---	--	---	---	---	---	---

NEW

DO NOT ASK QC4b IF QC4a.1=4 AND QC4a.2=4 AND QC4a.3=4

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 AND 2

QC4b How frequently would you say you buy each of the following types of fishery and aquaculture products?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never	Don't know
--	--	-------	-------------------	--------	-------	------------

1	Loose products (e.g. from the fishmonger's slab)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Pre-packed products	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QC5 TO QC8 IF BUYS AND/OR EATS FISHERY OR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS (QC1.1=1,2,3 OR QC1.2=1,2,3 OR QC1.3=1,2,3) - OTHERS GO TO FILTER BEFORE QC9

QC5 Fishery and aquaculture products can be wild or farmed. Would you say that...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

You prefer wild products	1
You prefer farmed products	2
You have no preference	3
You do not know if the products you buy or eat are wild or farmed	4
It depends on the type of product	5
Don't know	6

5	Des produits panés et des plats préparés à base de produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

NOUVELLE

NE PAS POSER QC4b SI QC4a.1=4 ET QC4a.2=4 ET QC4a.3=4

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 ET 2

QC4b A quelle fréquence diriez-vous que vous achetez chacun des types de produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture suivants?

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

		Souvent	De temps en temps	Rarement	Jamais	Ne sait pas
--	--	---------	-------------------	----------	--------	-------------

1	Des produits en vrac (par exemple sur l'égal du poissonnier)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Des produits préemballés	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVELLE

POSER QC5 A QC8 SI ACHETE ET/OU MANGE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE OU DE L'AQUACULTURE (QC1.1=1,2,3 OU QC1.2=1,2,3 OU QC1.3=1,2,3) - LES AUTRES ALLER AU FILTRE AVANT QC9

QC5 Les produits de la pêche ou de l'aquaculture peuvent être sauvages ou d'élevage. Diriez-vous que...

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPOSE POSSIBLE)

Vous préférez les produits sauvages	1
Vous préférez les produits d'élevage	2
Vous n'avez pas de préférence	3
Vous ne savez pas si les produits que vous achetez ou que vous mangez sont sauvages ou d'élevage	4
Cela dépend du type de produit	5
Ne sait pas	6

NEW

NOUVELLE

QC6 Fishery and aquaculture products can come from the sea or from freshwater sources. Would you say that...

QC6 Les produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture peuvent être de mer ou d'eau douce. Diriez-vous que...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE)

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

You prefer products from the sea	1
You prefer freshwater products	2
You have no preference	3
You do not know if the products you buy or eat are from the sea or freshwater sources	4
It depends on the type of product	5
Don't know	6

Vous préférez les produits de la mer	1
Vous préférez les produits d'eau douce	2
Vous n'avez pas de préférence	3
Vous ne savez pas si les produits que vous achetez ou que vous mangez sont de mer ou d'eau douce	4
Cela dépend du type de produit	5
Ne sait pas	6

NEW

NOUVELLE

PROG: CODES 5,6,7,8 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: LES CODES 5,6,7,8 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QC7 Do you have any preference in terms of product origin?

QC7 Avez-vous des préférences quant à l'origine des produits ?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Products from your region	1,
Products from your country	2,
Products from the European Union	3,
Products from outside the European Union	4,
You don't know where the products come from	5,
It depends on the type of product	6,
You don't have any preference	7,
Don't know	8,

Des produits de votre région	1,
Des produits de votre pays	2,
Des produits de l'Union européenne	3,
Des produits dont l'origine est extérieure à l'Union européenne	4,
Vous ne connaissez pas l'origine des produits que vous achetez ou que vous mangez	5,
Cela dépend du type de produit	6,
Vous n'avez pas de préférence	7,
Ne sait pas	8,

NEW

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 8

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 9

PROG: CODES 10,11 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: LES CODES 10,11 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QC8 In your opinion, what are the main reasons for buying or eating fishery and aquaculture products?

QC8 A votre avis, quels sont les principales raisons d'acheter ou de manger des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture ?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

They are healthy	1,
They taste good	2,
They look good on the table	3,
They are products for special occasions	4,
They contain little fat	5,
They are quick to prepare	6,
They are easy to prepare	7,
They are easy to digest	8,
Other reason (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
No specific reason (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Don't know	11,

NEW

ASK QC9 TO QC11 IF BUYS FISHERY OR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS (QC1.3=1,2,3) - OTHERS GO TO FILTER BEFORE QC12

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6

PROG: CODES 8,9 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QC9 When you buy fishery and aquaculture products, which of the following aspects are the most important for you?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

How easy and quick it is to prepare	1,
The origin of the product	2,
The product's appearance (freshness, presentation, etc.)	3,
The cost of the product	4,
The brand or quality labels (e.g. PGI, PDO)	5,
The environmental, social or ethical impact	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
Don't know	9,

NEW

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 3

QC10 To what extent do you trust or not the following information accompanying fish or aquaculture products?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Ils sont bons pour la santé	1,
Ils sont savoureux	2,
Ils font bel effet à table	3,
Ce sont des produits pour une occasion spéciale	4,
Ils contiennent peu de gras	5,
Ils sont rapides à préparer	6,
Ils sont faciles à préparer	7,
Ils sont faciles à digérer	8,
Autre raison (SPONTANE)	9,
Pas de raison particulière (SPONTANE)	10,
Ne sait pas	11,

NOUVELLE

POSER QC9 A QC11 SI ACHETE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE OU DE L'AQUACULTURE (QC1.3=1,2,3) - LES AUTRES ALLER AU FILTRE AVANT QC12

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 6

PROG: LES CODES 8,9 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QC9 Lorsque vous achetez des produits de la pêche ou de l'aquaculture, quels sont les éléments les plus importants pour vous ?

(LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

La facilité et la rapidité de préparation	1,
L'origine du produit	2,
L'apparence du produit (fraîcheur, présentation, etc.)	3,
Le coût du produit	4,
La marque ou le label qualité (IGP, AOP, etc.)	5,
L'impact environnemental, social ou éthique	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	8,
Ne sait pas	9,

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 3

QC10 Dans quelle mesure faites-vous confiance ou non aux informations suivantes qui accompagnent les produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture ?

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Completely trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Do not trust at all	Don't know
--	--	------------------	---------------	-------------------	---------------------	------------

1	The information that must be shown by law or regulation	1	2	3	4	5
2	Information certified by independent bodies	1	2	3	4	5
3	The information provided by the brand or the seller	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC11	Do you think the information accompanying fish or aquaculture products you buy is clear and easy to understand?
------	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, to some extent	2
No, not really	3
No, not at all	4
Don't know	5

NEW

ASK QC12 TO QC16 IF BUYS OR EATS FISHERY OR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS (QC1.1=1,2,3 OR QC1.2=1,2,3 OR QC1.3=1,2,3) - OTHERS GO TO END OF QC SECTION

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

QC12	How important or not is it to find the following information on labels of fishery and aquaculture products like fresh, frozen, smoked and dried products?
------	---

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Tout à fait confiance	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	Pas confiance du tout	Ne sait pas
--	--	-----------------------	------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-------------

1	Les informations rendues obligatoires par la loi ou la réglementation	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les informations certifiées par des organismes indépendants	1	2	3	4	5
3	Les informations fournies par la marque ou le vendeur	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVELLE

QC11	D'après vous, les informations accompagnant les produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture sont-elles claires et facile à comprendre ?
------	--

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE)

Oui, tout à fait	1
Oui, dans une certaine mesure	2
Non, pas vraiment	3
Non, pas du tout	4
Ne sait pas	5

NOUVELLE

POSER QC12 A QC16 SI ACHETE OU MANGE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE OU DE L'AQUACULTURE (QC1.1=1,2,3 OU QC1.2=1,2,3 OU QC1.3=1,2,3) - LES AUTRES ALLER A LA FIN DE LA SECTION QC

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 6

QC12	Dans quelle mesure est-il important ou non que les éléments suivants soient mentionnés sur les étiquettes des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture tels que les produits frais, surgelés, fumés et séchés?
------	--

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
--	--	----------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------	------------

1	The name of the product and the species	1	2	3	4	5
2	Whether it is a wild or farmed product	1	2	3	4	5
3	The area of catch or production	1	2	3	4	5
4	The fishing gear (e.g. longlines, trawls) used to catch the product	1	2	3	4	5
5	Whether the product was previously frozen	1	2	3	4	5
6	The "use by" or "best before" date	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 5

PROG: CODES 7,8 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QC13	Which of the following information do you think should be mentioned on the label of tinned or prepared products?
------	--

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The species that the product contains	1,
Where the product used comes from	2,
Whether the product used is wild or farmed	3,
The fishing gear (e.g. longlines, trawls) used to catch the product	4,
Where the plant that processed the product is located	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Don't know	8,

NEW

		Très important	Assez important	Pas très important	Pas important du tout	Ne sait pas
--	--	----------------	-----------------	--------------------	-----------------------	-------------

1	Le nom du produit et l'espèce	1	2	3	4	5
2	Si c'est un produit sauvage ou d'élevage	1	2	3	4	5
3	La zone de pêche ou de production	1	2	3	4	5
4	L'engin de pêche utilisé pour capturer le produit (par exemple ligne ou chalut)	1	2	3	4	5
5	Si le produit a été précédemment congelé	1	2	3	4	5
6	Les mentions « à consommer jusqu'au » ou « à consommer de préférence avant »	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 5

PROG: LES CODES 7,8 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QC13	Parmi les informations suivantes, lesquelles devraient selon vous figurer sur les étiquettes des produits en conserve ou préparés de la pêche et de l'aquaculture?
------	--

(LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Le(s) espèce(s) contenue(s) dans le produit	1,
D'où provient le produit utilisé	2,
Si le produit utilisé est sauvage ou d'élevage	3,
L'engin de pêche utilisé pour capturer le produit (ex : ligne, chalut)	4,
Où se situe l'usine de transformation du produit	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	7,
Ne sait pas	8,

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 7

PROG: ROTATION DES CODES 1 A 7

PROG: CODES 9,10 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: LES ITEMS 9,10 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QC14 Which of the following do you think should be mentioned on the label for all fishery and aquaculture products?

QC14 Parmi les informations suivantes, quelles sont celles qui devraient figurer sur les étiquettes des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPNSES POSSIBLES)

Date of catch or production	1,
The port in which the product was landed	2,
The country of the ship that caught the product	3,
Ethical information	4,
Social information	5,
Environmental information	6,
Information on the fisherman / fish farmer	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Don't know	10,

La date de capture ou de production	1,
Le port dans lequel le produit a été débarqué	2,
Le pays du bateau qui a pêché le produit	3,
L'information éthique	4,
L'information sociale	5,
L'information environnementale	6,
L'information sur le pêcheur ou l'aquaculteur	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
Ne sait pas	10,

NEW

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 6

PROG: CODES 8,9 ARE EXCLUSIVE

PROG: LES CODES 8,9 SONT EXCLUSIFS

QC15 Where do you get most information about fishery and aquaculture products?

QC15 Par quel biais obtenez-vous la plupart des informations relatives aux produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture ?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(LIRE - MAX. 3 REPNSES)

Friends and family	1,
Television, books and magazines	2,
Internet	3,
Public institutions	4,
Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	5,
Store employee or fishmonger	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
Don't know	9,

Les amis et la famille	1,
La télévision, les livres, les magazines	2,
Internet	3,
Les institutions publiques	4,
Les organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)	5,
Les vendeurs ou les poissonniers	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	8,
Ne sait pas	9,

NEW

NOUVELLE

PROG: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 8

PROG: ROTATION DES ITEMS 1 A 8

QC16	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding fishery and aquaculture products?
------	--

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
--	--	----------------	---------------	------------------	-------------------	------------

1	You like to try new products and species	1	2	3	4	5
2	You buy or eat products suggested by family or friends	1	2	3	4	5
3	You buy or eat products you hear about on TV, websites, books or magazines	1	2	3	4	5
4	You try new products at home	1	2	3	4	5
5	You try new products in restaurants or on special occasions	1	2	3	4	5
6	You try new products when there is a promotional event, for example at the supermarket	1	2	3	4	5
7	You would buy or eat more fishery and aquaculture products if the choice and the points of sale were more diversified	1	2	3	4	5

QC16	Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes relatives aux produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture ?
------	---

(MONTRER ECRAN - LIRE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Ne sait pas
--	--	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-------------

1	Vous aimez essayer de nouveaux produits et de nouvelles espèces	1	2	3	4	5
2	Vous achetez ou mangez des produits suggérés par votre famille ou des amis	1	2	3	4	5
3	Vous achetez ou mangez des produits que vous découvrez à la télévision, sur des sites internet, dans des livres ou des magazines	1	2	3	4	5
4	Vous essayez de nouveaux produits chez vous	1	2	3	4	5
5	Vous essayez de nouveaux produits au restaurant ou lors d'occasions particulières	1	2	3	4	5
6	Vous essayez de nouveaux produits lorsqu'il y a un événement promotionnel, au supermarché par exemple	1	2	3	4	5
7	Vous achèteriez ou mangeriez plus de produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture si le choix et les points de vente étaient plus diversifiés	1	2	3	4	5



8	You would buy or eat more fishery and aquaculture products if the price was not so high	1	2	3	4	5
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NEW

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a

D15a&b: "NO ANSWER" NOT ALLOWED

D15a&b: DO NOT SHOW SCREEN

D15a: IF D15a=2 THEN D8=00

D15a: IF D15<>2 AND D8=00 THEN CORRECT D8 OR CHANGE THE ANSWER IN D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

(DO NOT SHOW SCREEN)	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT	LAST
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the	1	1
Student	2	2
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	3
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	4
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant,	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer,	10	10
General management, director or top management	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head,	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen,	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job	15	15
Supervisor	16	16

8	Vous achèteriez ou mangeriez plus de produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture si le prix n'était pas si élevé	1	2	3	4	5
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NOUVELLE

VARIABLES DEMOGRAPHIQUES

POSER D15b SI "PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE", CODES 1 à 4 en D15a

D15a&b: "SANS REPONSE" PAS AUTORISE

D15a&b: NE PAS MONTRER ECRAN

D15a: SI D15a=2 ALORS D8=00

D15a: SI D15<>2 ET D8=00 ALORS CORRIGER D8 OU CHANGER LA REPONSE EN D15a

D15a Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?

D15b Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?

(NE PAS MONTRER ECRAN)	D15a	D15b
	PROFESSION	PROFESSION
INACTIFS		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou	1	1
Etudiants	2	2
Au chômage\ temporairement sans emploi	3	3
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	4
INDEPENDANTS		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable,	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une	9	9
SALARIES		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable,	10	10
Cadre supérieur\ dirigeant (PDG\DG, Directeur, etc.)	11	11
Cadre moyen	12	12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps dans un bureau	13	13
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais voyageant	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16

Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
Never did any paid work	19	19

EB85.1 D15a D15b

ASK ALL

D1: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 11

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on

(SHOW SCREEN) – (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT – IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Left									Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) 11

DK 12

EB85.1 D1

D7: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 16

D7 Which of the following best corresponds to your own current situation?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

MARRIED OR REMARRIED	
Living without children	1
Living with the children of this marriage	2
Living with the children of a previous marriage	3
Living with the children of this marriage and of a previous marriage	4
SINGLE LIVING WITH A PARTNER	
Living without children	5
Living with the children of this union	6
Living with the children of a previous union	7
Living with the children of this union and of a previous union	8
SINGLE	

Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18
N'a jamais exercé d'activité professionnelle rémunérée	19	19

EB85.1 D15a D15b

A TOUS

D1: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 11

D1 A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous

(MONTRER ECRAN) – (ENQ. : NE RIEN SUGGERER. SI LA PERSONNE HESITE, INSISTER)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gauche									Droite
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refus (SPONTANE) 11

NSP 12

EB85.1 D1

D7: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 16

D7 Laquelle des propositions suivantes correspond le mieux à votre situation actuelle ?

(MONTRER ECRAN – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

MARIE(E) OU REMARIE(E)	
Vivant sans enfant	1
Vivant avec les enfants de ce mariage	2
Vivant avec les enfants que l'un ou l'autre des conjoints a eu d'une union	3
Vivant avec les enfants de ce mariage et ceux que l'un ou l'autre des conjoints a eu d'une union	4
CELIBATAIRE VIVANT EN COUPLE	
Vivant sans enfant	5
Vivant avec les enfants de cette union	6
Vivant avec les enfants que l'un ou l'autre des partenaires a eu d'une union	7
Vivant avec les enfants de cette union et ceux que l'un ou l'autre des partenaires a eu d'une union	8
CELIBATAIRE	

Living without children	9
Living with children	10
DIVORCED OR SEPARATED	
Living without children	11
Living with children	12
WIDOW	
Living without children	13
Living with children	14
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	16

Vivant sans enfant	9
Vivant avec des enfants	10
DIVORCE(E) OU SEPARÉ(E)	
Vivant sans enfant	11
Vivant avec des enfants	12
VEUF\VEUVE	
Vivant sans enfants	13
Vivant avec des enfants	14
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	15
Refus (SPONTANÉ)	16

EB85.1 D7

EB85.1 D7

D11: "NO ANSWER" NOT ALLOWED

D11: "SANS REPONSE" PAS AUTORISE

D11 How old are you?

D11 Quel est votre âge ?

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EB85.1 D11

EB85.1 D11

D8: CANNOT BE LARGER THAN D11

D8: NE PEUT PAS ETRE PLUS GRAND QUE Q11

D8: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 98

D8: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 98

D8 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

D8 A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ?

(INT: MAKE SURE THE RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THAT D8 IS ABOUT FULL-TIME EDUCATION) - (IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' – IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' – IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' – IF "DK" CODE '99')

(ENQ: ASSUREZ-VOUS QUE LE REpondANT COMPREND QUE LA D8 PARLE D'ETUDES A TEMPS COMPLET) - (SI "ETUDIE ENCORE", CODER '00' – SI "PAS D'ETUDE" CODER '01' – SI "REFUS" CODER '98' – SI "DK" CODER '99')

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EB85.1 D8

EB85.1 D8

D10: "NO ANSWER" NOT ALLOWED

D10: "SANS REPONSE" PAS AUTORISE

D10 Gender.

D10 Sexe du répondant.

Man	1
Woman	2

Homme	1
Femme	2

EB85.1 D10

EB85.1 D10

D25: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 4

D25: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 4

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

D25 Diriez-vous que vous vivez ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

Rural area or village	1
Small or middle sized town	2
Large town	3
DK	4

Dans une commune rurale	1
Dans une ville petite ou moyenne	2
Dans une grande ville	3
NSP	4

EB85.1 D25

EB85.1 D25

D40a: MINIMUM = 01

D40a: MINIMUM = 01

D40a Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself

D40a Pouvez-vous me dire combien de personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus vivent dans votre foyer, y

(WRITE DOWN)

(NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB85.1 D40a

EB85.1 D40a

D40b: MINIMUM = 00

D40b: MINIMUM = 00

D40b Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

D40b Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de moins de 10 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

(WRITE DOWN)

(NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB85.1 D40b

EB85.1 D40b

D40c: MINIMUM = 00

D40c: MINIMUM = 00

D40c Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

D40c Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de 10 à 14 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

(WRITE DOWN)

(NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB85.1 D40c

EB85.1 D40c

D46: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 13

D46: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 13

D46: CODES 12 AND 13 ARE EXCLUSIVE

D46: CODES 12 ET 13 SONT EXCLUSIFS

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

D46 Parmi les biens suivants, lesquels possédez-vous ?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER ECRAN – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Desk computer	4,
Laptop	5,
Tablet	6,
Smartphone	7,
An Internet connection at home	8,
A car	9,
An apartment\ a house which you have finished paying for	10,
An apartment\ a house which you are paying for	11,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

Une télévision	1,
Un lecteur DVD	2,
Un lecteur CD audio	3,
Un ordinateur de bureau	4,
Un ordinateur portable	5,
Une tablette tactile	6,
Un smartphone	7,
Une connexion Internet à la maison	8,
Une voiture	9,
Un appartement\ Une maison que vous avez fini de payer	10,
Un appartement\ Une maison que vous êtes en train de payer	11,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

EB85.1 D46

EB85.1 D46

D60: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 4

D60: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 4

D60 During the last twelve months, would you say you had difficulties to pay your bills at the end of the month...?

D60 Sur ces douze derniers mois, diriez-vous que vous avez eu des difficultés à payer toutes vos factures à la fin du mois ... ?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER ECRAN – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Most of the time	1
From time to time	2
Almost never\ never	3
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	4

La plupart du temps	1
De temps en temps	2
Pratiquement jamais\ jamais	3
Refus (SPONTANE)	4

EB85.1 D60

EB85.1 D60

D63: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 8

D63: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 8

D62.1&2&3&4: "NO ANSWER" NOT ALLOWED

D62.1&2&3&4: "SANS REPONSE" PAS AUTORISE

D62 Could you tell me if...?

D62 Pouvez-vous me dire si ... ?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Every day or almost every day	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No Internet access (SPONTANEOUS)
--	--	-------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------	------------	-------	----------------------------------

1	You use the Internet at home, in your home	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	You use the Internet on your place of work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	You use the Internet on your mobile device (laptop, smartphone, tablet, etc.) (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	You use the Internet somewhere else (school, university, cyber-café, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

EB85.1 D62

D63 Do you see yourself and your household belonging to...?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The working class of society	1
The lower middle class of society	2
The middle class of society	3
The upper middle class of society	4
The higher class of society	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
None (SPONTANEOUS)	7
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

EB85.1 D63

D70: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 5

D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the

(MONTRER ECRAN – LIRE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Tous les jours ou presque	Deux ou trois fois par semaine	Environ une fois par semaine	Deux ou trois fois par mois	Moins souvent	Jama is	Pas d'accès à Internet (SPONTANEOUS)
--	--	---------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------	---------	--------------------------------------

1	Vous utilisez Internet chez vous, dans votre maison	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Vous utilisez Internet sur votre lieu de travail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Vous utilisez Internet sur votre appareil mobile (ordinateur portable, smartphone, tablette, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Vous utilisez Internet ailleurs (école, université, cafés-internet, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

EB85.1 D62

D63 Vous considérez-vous et votre foyer comme appartenant à ... ?

(MONTRER ECRAN – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

La classe ouvrière de la société	1
La classe moyenne inférieure de la société	2
La classe moyenne de la société	3
La classe moyenne supérieure de la société	4
La classe la plus élevée de la société	5
Autre (SPONTANE)	6
Aucun (SPONTANE)	7
Refus (SPONTANE)	8
NSP	9

EB85.1 D63

D70: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 5

D70 D'une façon générale, êtes-vous très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt pas satisfait(e) ou pas du

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB85.1 D70

D71.1&2&3: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 4

D71 When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Frequently	Occasionall	Never	DK
--	--	------------	-------------	-------	----

1	National political matters	1	2	3	4
2	European political matters	1	2	3	4
3	Local political matters	1	2	3	4

EB85.1 D71

D72.1&2: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 5

D72 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally	DK
--	--	---------	---------	---------	---------	----

1	My voice counts in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2	My voice counts in (OUR	1	2	3	4	5

EB85.1 D72

D73: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 4

D73 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très satisfait(e)	1
Plutôt satisfait(e)	2
Plutôt pas satisfait(e)	3
Pas du tout satisfait(e)	4
NSP	5

EB85.1 D70

D71.1&2&3: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 4

D71 Quand vous vous retrouvez avec des amis ou des proches, diriez-vous que vous discutez

(LIRE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Fréquemm	Occasionne	Jamais	NSP
--	--	----------	------------	--------	-----

1	De sujets de politique nationale	1	2	3	4
2	De sujets de politique européenne	1	2	3	4
3	De sujets de politique locale	1	2	3	4

EB85.1 D71

D72.1&2: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 5

D72 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes ?

(MONTRER ECRAN – LIRE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Tout à fait	Plutôt	Plutôt pas	Pas du tout	NSP
--	--	-------------	--------	------------	-------------	-----

1	Ma voix compte dans l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
2	Ma voix compte en (NOTRE	1	2	3	4	5

EB85.1 D72

D73: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 4

D73 En ce moment, diriez-vous que, d'une manière générale, les choses vont dans la bonne direction

(LIRE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

		Things are	Things are	Neither the	DK
--	--	------------	------------	-------------	----

1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

EB85.1 D73

D78: CODE "NO ANSWER" IN CODE 6

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB85.1 D78

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 Date of the interview

	DAY		MONTH
--	-----	--	-------

EB85.1 P1

P2 Time of the beginning of the interview

(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

	HOUR		MINUTES
--	------	--	---------

EB85.1 P2

P3 Number of minutes the interview lasted

	MINUTES
--	---------

		Les choses	Les choses	Ni l'un, ni	NSP
--	--	------------	------------	-------------	-----

1	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4
2	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4

EB85.1 D73

D78: CODER "SANS REPONSE" EN CODE 6

D78 En général, l'image que vous avez de l'UE est-elle très positive, assez positive, neutre, assez

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très positive	1
Assez positive	2
Neutre	3
Assez négative	4
Très négative	5
NSP	6

EB85.1 D78

PROTOCOLE D'INTERVIEW

P1 Date de l'interview

	JOUR		MOIS
--	------	--	------

EB85.1 P1

P2 Heure du début de l'interview

(ENQ. : DE 0 A 23 HEURE)

	HEURE		MINUTES
--	-------	--	---------

EB85.1 P2

P3 Durée de l'interview en minutes

	MINUTES
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EB85.1 P3

EB85.1 P3

P4: NO ANSWERS NOT ALLOWED

P4: SANS REPONSES PAS AUTORISEES

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

P4 Nombre de personnes présentes pendant l'interview, l'enquêteur inclus.

Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant)	1
Trois	2
Quatre	3
Cinq et plus	4

EB85.1 P4

EB85.1 P4

P5: NO ANSWERS NOT ALLOWED

P5: SANS REPONSES PAS AUTORISEES

P5 Respondent cooperation

P5 Coopération du répondant

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

Excellente	1
Bonne	2
Moyenne	3
Médiocre	4

EB85.1 P5

EB85.1 P5

P6 Size of locality

P6 Catégorie d'habitat

(LOCAL CODES)

(CODES LOCAUX)

EB85.1 P6

EB85.1 P6

P7 Region

P7 Région

(LOCAL CODES)

(CODES LOCAUX)

EB85.1 P7

EB85.1 P7

P8 Postal code

P8 Code postal

EB85.1 P8

EB85.1 P8

P9 Sample point number

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EB85.1 P9

P9 N° point de chute

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EB85.1 P9

P10 Interviewer number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EB85.1 P10

P10 N° enquêteur

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EB85.1 P10

P11 LEAVE BLANK

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EB85.1 P11

ASK P13 ONLY IN LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV AND MT

P11 LAISSER VIDE

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EB85.1 P11

POSER P13 UNIQUEMENT EN LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV ET MT

P13 Language of interview

Language 1	1
Language 2	2
Language 3	3

EB85.1 P13

P13 Langue de l'interview

Langue 1	1
Langue 2	2
Langue 3	3

EB85.1 P13

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 4<sup>th</sup> June and the 13<sup>th</sup> June 2016, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 85.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit.

The wave 85.3 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.029	04/06/16	13/06/16	9.263.570	2,18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.001	04/06/16	13/06/16	6.294.563	1,48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.060	04/06/16	13/06/16	8.955.829	2,11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.010	04/06/16	13/06/16	4.625.032	1,09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.585	04/06/16	13/06/16	71.283.580	16,79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.001	04/06/16	13/06/16	1.113.355	0,26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.002	04/06/16	13/06/16	3.586.829	0,84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	04/06/16	13/06/16	8.791.499	2,07%
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.008	04/06/16	13/06/16	39.506.853	9,31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.009	04/06/16	13/06/16	51.668.700	12,17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.088	04/06/16	13/06/16	3.625.601	0,85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.013	04/06/16	13/06/16	51.336.889	12,09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	504	04/06/16	13/06/16	724.084	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.010	04/06/16	13/06/16	1.731.509	0,41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.004	04/06/16	13/06/16	2.535.329	0,60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILRES	508	04/06/16	13/06/16	445.806	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.046	04/06/16	13/06/16	8.477.933	2,00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	04/06/16	13/06/16	360.045	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.003	04/06/16	13/06/16	13.901.653	3,27%
AT	Austria	Öst. Gallup Institut	1.022	04/06/16	13/06/16	7.232.497	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.002	04/06/16	13/06/16	32.736.685	7,71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Euroteste	1.000	04/06/16	13/06/16	8.512.269	2,01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	04/06/16	13/06/16	16.880.465	3,98%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.042	04/06/16	13/06/16	1.760.726	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS SK	1.008	04/06/16	13/06/16	4.580.260	1,08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.042	04/06/16	13/06/16	4.511.446	1,06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo AB	1.109	04/06/16	13/06/16	7.944.034	1,87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	04/06/16	13/06/16	52.104.731	12,27%
	TOTAL EU28		27.919	4/06/16	13/06/16	424.491.772	100%*

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each 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.

In order to do so, the sampling 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 countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II<sup>1</sup> (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective 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 (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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 offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS opinion & social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed here.

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:

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%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
<b>N=1000</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>N=1000</b>
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000

<sup>1</sup> Figures updated in August 2015

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