Special Eurobarometer 428

GENDER EQUALITY

SUMMARY

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

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Special Eurobarometer 428 / Wave EB82.4 – TNS Opinion & Social
Gender Equality

Summary

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of the Directorate-General for Justice

Survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit)
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INTRODUCTION

This Eurobarometer Survey seeks to measure Europeans’ perceptions of gender inequalities within their own country: how widespread inequalities between women and men are, and whether the situation has improved or worsened compared with ten years ago; whether men or women are more likely to experience such discrimination among particular groups of people (young, old, people with disabilities, migrants, single parents, and working parents with young children); and the areas of life (e.g. work, school, media, politics) where gender stereotypes are deemed to be most prevalent.

It also examines Europeans’ general attitudes towards gender equality and, more specifically, the role of women in the workplace and the role of men at home. In terms of tackling gender inequalities, the survey provides measures on Europeans’ opinions on which organisations have contributed most over the last ten years; whether this should be an EU priority; which areas should be dealt with most urgently; and what measures are considered to be the most effective at increasing the number of women in the workplace, and increasing the amount of time men spend on home care activities.

Finally, the survey explores the issue of violence against women – what Europeans think this encompasses and which specific forms of such violence the EU should focus its efforts on.

A number of earlier Eurobarometer surveys have focussed on gender equality. This 2014 survey is very similar to a survey conducted in 2009 although the wording of some questions was modified. Where possible, results have been compared with the 2009 survey.

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 29th November and 9th of December 2014. Some 27.801 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of Directorate-General for Justice. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit). A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this summary. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals.

The findings of the survey have been analysed firstly at EU level and secondly by country. As noted above, results have been compared with the 2009 survey where possible. Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables – such as respondents’ gender, age, terminal education age, occupation and ability to pay household bills – have been used to provide further analysis.

2 http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm
3 The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this summary may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.
Other key variables that have been used to provide additional insight include:

- Respondents’ views about how widespread gender inequalities are in their country
- Respondents’ views on whether they think equality between men and women is a fundamental right
- Respondents’ views on whether tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority

**Note:** In this summary, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this summary correspond to:

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* EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004, 2007 and 2013

** The NMS13 are the 13 ‘new Member States’ which joined the European Union during the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargements

*** Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the ‘acquis communautaire’ has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the ‘CY’ category and in the EU28 average.

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**We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout the European Union who took the time to participate in this survey.**

*Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.*
MAIN FINDINGS

- Almost all Europeans (94%) agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right and seven in ten (70%) ‘totally agree’ that it is a fundamental right.

- Around three in five Europeans (62%) think that inequalities between men and women are widespread in their country, with around one in ten (11%) thinking they are ‘very widespread’. Women are more likely than men to say that gender inequalities are widespread (68% vs. 57%).

- Around two thirds of Europeans (68%) believe that gender inequalities in their country are less widespread now than a decade ago, with most (52%) saying they are ‘slightly less widespread’.

- Three quarters of Europeans (76%) think that tackling inequality between men and women should be an EU priority, with just over a third (35%) saying it should ‘definitely’ be a priority. Women are more likely than men to say that tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority (79% vs. 72%).

- Around nine in ten Europeans (91%) agree that tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society, with 58% saying they ‘totally agree’. A similar proportion (89%) agree that equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent.

- When asked to choose, from a list of six areas of society, up to three where they believe gender stereotypes are most widespread, Europeans are most likely to mention: at work (51%), followed by in advertising (34%), in the media (33%) and in politics (28%). They are less likely to believe that gender stereotyping is most widespread in sport (18%); and in schools (16%).

- Europeans are most likely to cite: ensuring women earn the same as men for the same work (42%) as the most effective ways to increase the number of women in the labour market. Then, a significant proportion also mentions making childcare more accessible (36%); increasing flexible work arrangements (33%); and making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities (32%).

- Europeans are most likely to mention organisations representing women’s interests (42%) and Equality Bodies (31%) as institutions that have contributed the most to tackling inequality between men and women in Europe over the last decade. Women are much more likely than men to say that women being paid less than men should be an area of priority (57% vs. 49%).
After being asked, unprompted, what comes to mind when they hear the term ‘violence against women’, respondents were asked to choose, from a list of seven forms of violence against women, which should be a priority for the EU to tackle. Around seven in ten respondents (72%) think that fighting sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) should be an EU priority; almost six in ten (57%) that dealing with violence in close relationships (partners or family etc.) or domestic violence should be a priority; and a similar proportion (56%) cite trafficking in human beings.

Around half of respondents (49%) think dealing with harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation should be an EU priority, with slightly fewer mentioning emotional or psychological harm (44%). Just over a third of respondents (36%) think that harassment and stalking using new technologies such as the internet, and three in ten (30%) violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women), should be priority areas for the EU to combat.
1. ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY AND STEREOTYPES

EU analysis

Respondents were asked to give their opinions on five measures relating to gender roles in relation to both work and the home. They were read out a series of attitudinal statements and asked how much they agreed or disagreed with each, choosing their answer from a four point scale ranging from ‘totally agree’ to ‘totally disagree’.

Three fifths (60%) of Europeans agree that, on the whole, family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job, with around a third saying they ‘tend to agree’ (35%) and a quarter (25%) saying they ‘totally agree’ that family life suffers under this circumstance. Just under two fifths of Europeans (37%) disagree that family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job, most (23%) saying they ‘tend to disagree’, and a smaller proportion (25%) saying they ‘totally disagree’.

A similar proportion of Europeans (57%) think that men should work more in childcare sectors, such as day nurseries, with respondents again more likely to ‘tend to agree’ with this view (38%) than ‘totally agree’ with it (19%). Just over a third of Europeans (36%) disagree that men should work more in this type of industry, most (24%) saying they ‘tend to disagree’, with half as many (12%) saying they ‘totally disagree’ that men should do this. A minority of Europeans (7%) are unable to express an opinion – notably higher than on most of the other measures asked about.

This measure was included in the 2009 survey. There has been an increase since 2009 in the proportion of Europeans agreeing that men should work more in childcare industries (up 6 percentage points from 51% in 2009), driven by a rise in the proportion who say they ‘totally agree’ (up 5 points from 14% in 2009). There has been a corresponding drop in the proportion of Europeans who disagree that men should work more in childcare sectors (down 6 points from 42% in 2009), largely driven by a drop in the proportion of respondents who ‘tend to disagree’ (down 4 points from 28% in 2009).

Europeans are divided in their opinions on whether men are less competent than women at performing household tasks. Half of Europeans (50%) agree that men are less competent, with most (30%) saying they ‘tend to agree’; and half (48%) disagree, with broadly similar proportions saying they ‘tend to disagree’ and ‘totally disagree’ (25% and 23% respectively).

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4 Q1. “Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE): All in all family life suffers when the mother has a full time job; Women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves; Men should work more in childcare sectors, such as day nurseries; Overall men are less competent than women to perform household tasks; A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child - Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don’t know”
The majority of Europeans (68%) disagree that women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves, with broadly similar proportions saying they ‘tend to disagree’ (33%) and ‘totally disagree’ (35%). Around three in ten Europeans (29%) hold the view that women are less willing to make a career for themselves, with 6% saying they ‘totally agree’ with this statement.

The majority of Europeans (66%) disagree that a father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child. Respondents who hold this view are somewhat more likely to say they ‘tend to disagree’ (36%) than say they ‘totally disagree’ (30%) that a father must do this. Around three in ten Europeans (29%) think that a father should put his career ahead of caring for his young child, with most who hold this view saying they ‘tend to agree’ (22%) that fathers should do this. A small proportion of Europeans (5%) are unable to offer a view on whether a father needs to put his career ahead of looking after his young child.

Women are slightly more likely than men to agree that life suffers when the mother has a full-time job (63% vs. 58%), and to ‘totally agree’ (29% vs. 22%). The same goes for the statement that men should work more in childcare sectors (60% women vs. 53% men). There are more substantial differences in opinion on the question of whether men are less competent than women to perform household tasks. Women are again slightly more likely than men to agree (53% vs. 46%), and to ‘totally agree’ (23% vs. 16%). On the other hand, women and men have very similar views on the issue of whether women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves or whether a father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child.

Country by country analysis

In most Member States (23) the majority respondents agree that family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job. There are 16 Member States where the majority of respondents agree that men should work more in childcare sectors. There are also 16 Member States where the balance of opinion is towards respondents agreeing that men are less competent than women at performing household tasks.
In all Member States the majority of respondents disagree that women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves. In almost all Member States (25) the majority of respondents disagree that a father must prioritise his career over looking after his young child.

EU analysis

The interviewer explained to respondents that “preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities”. They were then asked in what areas of life they thought such gender stereotyping was most widespread, with the ability to choose up to three fields from a list presented to them.

Respondents are most likely to mention work as a place where gender stereotyping is widespread, with half (51%) thinking it prevalent in the workplace. Around a third think gender stereotyping is widespread in advertising (34%) with a similar proportion mentioning the media (33%). Just under three in ten believe such stereotyping is prevalent in politics (28%). Around one in five respondents say gender stereotyping is widespread in sport (18%), with a slightly smaller proportion saying it is widespread in schools (16%). Only a very small minority (4%) spontaneously say gender stereotypes do not exist. One in ten respondents (9%) are unable to provide an opinion on where gender stereotyping is most widespread.

There are no notable differences between men and women in any of these areas of life.

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5 Q9. "Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): In schools; At work; In the media; In sport; In advertising; In politics; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, does not think that gender stereotypes exist (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know"
Country by country analysis

‘At work’ is the most widely cited area of life where gender stereotyping is perceived to be widespread in 22 Member States. It receives the most mentions by respondents in Greece (70%), followed by Italy (63%) and France (61%) and the fewest in Sweden (36%), Lithuania, Poland and the UK (37% in each), and Latvia (38%).

In the six Member States where the workplace is not the most frequently mentioned area of life where gender stereotyping is widespread:

- ‘In advertising’ is most widely mentioned in Sweden (73%), Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (59% in each), and Finland (57%)
- ‘In the media’ is most widely cited in the UK (44%)
- ‘At work’ is the second most widely cited area in Denmark (42%), Luxembourg (55%) and the UK (37%). It is the third most widely mentioned area in the Netherlands and Finland; and the fourth most widely cited in Sweden

EU analysis

Almost all Europeans (94%) agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right, with seven in ten respondents (70%) saying that they ‘totally agree’. Only 4% of respondents disagree that equality between the sexes is a fundamental right, most (3%) saying they ‘tend to disagree’.

Around nine in ten Europeans (91%) think that tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society, with just under three fifths (58%) saying they ‘totally agree’ with this view. Again, only a small proportion of respondents (6%) disagree that tackling gender inequality is needed in order to establish a fairer society, with most (4%) saying they ‘tend to disagree’.

A similar proportion of Europeans (89%) agree that equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent, with around half of respondents (52%) saying they ‘totally agree’ and a smaller proportion (37%) saying they ‘tend to agree’ that equality will assist women in this way. A small minority (8%) of respondents disagree that equality will help women become more economically independent, again with most (6%) saying they ‘tend to disagree’.

Three fifths of Europeans (60%) think that if there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow, with around a third (34%) saying that they ‘tend to agree’ and a quarter (26%) that they ‘totally agree’. One in four Europeans (25%) disagree that the economy will grow if there are more women on the labour market, with most (18%) saying they ‘tend to disagree’. A notably high proportion of respondents (15%) are unable to express an opinion on this measure.
There are only small differences between EU15 and NMS13 in terms of overall agreement or disagreement with each of these four measures. However, respondents in EU15 are more likely to ‘totally agree’ on three: tackling inequality is necessary to establish a fairer society (62% vs. 46%); equality between men and women is a fundamental right (73% vs. 58%); and equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent (54% vs. 44%).

2. UNDERSTANDING OF GENDER INEQUALITY

EU analysis

Respondents were asked how widespread they thought inequalities between men and women were in their country nowadays. They were presented with a card showing a four-point scale ranging from ‘very widespread’ to ‘very rare’. This measure was included in the 2009 survey.

Just over three fifths of Europeans (62%) think that inequalities between men and women are widespread in their country, with half (51%) thinking they are ‘fairly widespread’ and one in nine (11%) saying they are ‘very widespread’. Around a third of respondents (34%) think gender inequalities are rare in their country, most (28%) thinking they are ‘fairly rare’ and only a small minority (6%) that they are ‘very rare’.

Women (68%), compared with men (57%) are more likely to think that gender inequalities are widespread. They are also particularly more likely than men to think gender inequalities are ‘very widespread’ (14% vs. 9%).

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6 Q2. “In your opinion, are inequalities between women and men nowadays very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) – Very widespread, Fairly widespread, Fairly rare, Very rare, Don’t know”
Country by country analysis

The countries where respondents are most likely to think that gender inequalities are widespread in their country are France (79%), Spain (76%), Sweden (72%), Italy (68%) and Austria (66%). Indeed in France one in five respondents (20%), and in Spain and Austria around one in six respondents (16% and 17% respectively), believe that inequalities between men and women are ‘very widespread’ in their country. In two Member States opinions are evenly split between those respondents who think gender equalities are widespread and those who think gender inequalities are rare: Lithuania (49% widespread, 47% rare) and Luxembourg (50% widespread, 48% rare).

EU analysis

Just over two thirds of Europeans (68%) believe that gender inequalities in their country are less widespread than they were ten years ago, with most (52%) saying inequalities between women and men are ‘slightly less widespread’ and a smaller proportion (16%) thinking they are ‘far less widespread’. However, around one in four Europeans (23%) believe that gender inequalities have worsened and are more widespread than they were a decade ago, with one in six (17%) thinking inequalities between men and women are ‘slightly more widespread’ and a smaller minority (6%) believing they are ‘far more widespread’. Around one in ten respondents (9%) are unable to offer an opinion.

The results for men and women are slightly different. Seven in ten men (70%) think that gender inequalities are less widespread now than they were ten years ago, with one in five (21%) thinking they are more widespread. These figures compare with 67% and 24% respectively among women.
Country by country analysis

In all but two Member States, the majority of respondents think gender inequalities are less widespread than they were ten years ago. Countries where respondents are particularly likely to hold this view are Sweden (85%), Finland (83%), the Netherlands (82%), Spain (80%), Greece (78%) and Belgium (77%). The countries where respondents perceive the greatest positive change and think that gender inequalities are now ‘far less widespread’ are Greece and Cyprus (32% in each), Malta (30%), Ireland (25%), and Croatia and Romania (23% in each).

The two exceptions, where the majority do not think gender inequalities are less widespread now compared with ten years ago, are Estonia, where the balance of opinion is nonetheless towards respondents thinking gender inequalities are less widespread (43% less widespread, compared with 22% more widespread); and Hungary, where opinion is broadly evenly split between those respondents who think gender inequalities have become more widespread and those who think they have become less widespread now compared with ten years ago (43% and 46% respectively). A notably high proportion of respondents in Estonia (35%) are unable to express an opinion.

EU analysis

Respondents were presented with some specific population groups and, for each, asked if they thought that women or men were more likely to experience inequalities in their country7. If the respondent spontaneously answered ‘both’ or ‘neither’ these answers were separately recorded by the interviewer.

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7 Q4. “For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE): Young people (15-24 year olds); Elderly people (above 65 years); People with disabilities; Migrants; Single parents; Working parents with young children - Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don’t know”
For two out of the six population groups Europeans are most likely to think that women - rather than men, ‘both’ or ‘neither’ - are more liable to experience inequalities in their country:

- ‘Single parents’, with half of Europeans (50%) thinking women have a greater likelihood of experiencing inequalities
- ‘Working parents with young children’, with a similar proportion (49%) saying women are more likely to encounter inequalities

For three of the six population groups Europeans are most likely to think that women and men are equally likely to experience inequalities:

- ‘People with disabilities’, with three fifths of Europeans (62%) spontaneously saying ‘both’
- ‘Migrants’, with just over two fifths (44%) of respondents spontaneously saying ‘both’ and
- ‘Elderly people over 65’, where a similar proportion (43%) spontaneously say ‘both’

Across all six population groups, Europeans are much more likely to say that women have a greater chance than men of experiencing inequalities. The difference is most notable in relation to ‘working parents with young children’ (women 49% vs. men 5%), followed by ‘single parents’ (50% and 10% respectively); ‘elderly people over 65’ (24% vs. 6%); ‘young people aged 15-24’ (women 23% vs. 6%); ‘migrants’ (women 26% vs. 8%) and ‘people with disabilities’ (11% vs. 4%). However, within some of the groups Europeans spontaneously say that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities: people with disabilities (62%), migrants (44%) and elderly people (43%).
Country by country analysis

There are some notable patterns of response by country across the six measures. In particular:

- Respondents in Sweden are particularly likely to mention women as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities, both in absolute terms and relative to the proportions who mention men. They are more likely than respondents in any other country to cite women as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities in relation to four of the six groups: young people; elderly people; migrants; and working parents.

- Conversely, respondents in the UK are particularly likely to mention men as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities, again both in absolute terms and relative to the proportions who mention women. Respondents in the UK are more likely than respondents in any other country to cite men as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities in relation to five of the six groups, with Finland equally as likely to mention men in relation to the sixth group, single parents.

- Respondents in Bulgaria have a greater tendency than those in other countries to say that men and women in different groups are equally likely to experience inequalities, and are more likely than those in any other Member State to say this in relation to young people, elderly people and people with disabilities.

- Respondents in Denmark have a greater tendency than those in other countries to say that neither men nor women in the different groups experience inequalities in their country, and are more likely than those in any other Member State to say this in relation to elderly people and working parents; and second most likely to do so in relation to people with disabilities and single parents.

- Respondents in Estonia are more likely than those in all other countries to be unable to offer an opinion in relation to all six groups.
3. TACKLING GENDER INEQUALITY EFFECTIVELY

EU analysis

Respondents were asked if they felt that combating gender inequality should be an EU priority, choosing their answer from a four-point scale ranging from ‘yes, definitely’ to ‘no, not at all’.

Three quarters of respondents (76%) think that it should be a priority for the EU to tackle inequality between men and women, with just over a third (35%) saying that it should ‘definitely’ be a priority. One in five (20%) do not think it should be a priority for the EU, with most saying it should ‘not really’ be a priority (15%) rather than that it should not be a priority at all (5%). The remainder (4%) are unable to offer an opinion.

Women are somewhat more likely than men to think that tackling gender inequality should ‘definitely’ be a priority (39% vs. 30%).

Country by country analysis

The belief that tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority is the majority view in all Member States. Respondents in Malta (93%), Cyprus (89%), Spain (88%), Sweden (86%) and Greece (85%) are most likely to think it should be a priority. Indeed in Malta and Spain around two thirds of respondents say it should “definitely” be a priority (67% and 64% respectively) with somewhat smaller proportions in Cyprus and Sweden (59% and 56% respectively) holding a similar view.

_Q5. “In your opinion, should tackling inequality between women and men be a priority for the EU? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) – Yes, definitely; Yes, to some extent; No, not really; No, not at all; Don’t know”_
EU analysis

Respondents were told that one of the EU’s objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. They were then asked what they thought were the most effective ways to achieve this, choosing a maximum of three answers from a list of options presented to them⁹.

Of the options presented, the most widely cited as an effective way of increasing the number of women in the labour market is making sure women earn the same as men for the same work, with just over two fifths of respondents (42%) citing this. Around one in three respondents mention making childcare more accessible (36%), increasing flexible work arrangements, for example part-time work and working from home (33%) and making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities (32%) among the three most effective measures. A quarter of respondents (26%) think that making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women is one of the most effective ways to boost the number of working women, with a somewhat smaller proportion (22%) thinking that improving access for women to better quality jobs is an effective measure. Respondents are least likely to think that making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women (16%), improving access for women to traditionally “male jobs” (17%) and making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women, by changing rules on taxes and social benefits (18%) are among the three most effective ways of increasing the number of women in the labour market. A very small minority (2%) spontaneously say they do not want the number of working women to be increased.

Socio-demographic differences at this question are not particularly marked. Interestingly, men and women have similar views on the measures presented, although women are slightly more likely than men to mention making sure women earn the same as men for the same work (44% vs. 40%); improving access for women to better quality jobs (24% vs. 20%); and making sure it is financially beneficial for women to work, by changing rules on taxes and social benefits (20% vs. 16%).

⁹ Q7. “One of the EU’s objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): Increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home); Making childcare more accessible; Improving access for women to traditionally “male jobs”; Improving access for women to better quality jobs; Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work; Making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women (by changing rules on taxes and social benefits); Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities; Making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women; Making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, does not want the number of working women to be increased (SPONTANEOUS); Don’t know”
Making sure women earn the same as men is the approach that respondents are most likely to cite in 16 Member States. It receives the most mentions in Sweden (70%) followed by Finland (63%), and is also a majority view in Belgium (54%), Denmark (53%), and Luxembourg and Austria (52% in each). It is least likely to be seen as an effective way to increase the number of women in the labour market in both Bulgaria and Romania (27% in each).

Making childcare more accessible is most widely cited as an effective way of increasing the number of women in the labour market in four countries: Ireland (52%), Lithuania and the UK (42% in each), and Latvia (37%); and the second most widely mentioned in a further ten Member States. Making childcare more accessible is least likely to be seen as an effective way of increasing the number of women in the labour market in Portugal (23%), Spain (24%), Hungary (25%) and Croatia and Slovenia (26% in each).

Increasing flexible work arrangements is the approach that respondents are most likely to mention in five Member States: Estonia (48%), the Czech Republic (45%), Malta (43%), Hungary (42%) and Bulgaria (39%). It is least likely to be cited as an effective approach to increasing the number of women in the workplace in Portugal (20%), Slovakia (21%), Greece and Cyprus (25% in each), and France (26%).

In the remaining three Member States, respondents are most likely to think that making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities is one of the most effective methods of increasing the number of women in the labour market: Greece (42%), Poland (35%) and Romania (30%). Respondents are least likely to mention making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities as an effective way to boost the number of women in the labour market in Estonia (14%), Sweden (15%) and France (22%).
EU analysis

Continuing stereotypes of traditional gender roles mean that women still carry a disproportionate share of the burden of housework and of caring for children, the elderly and other dependents. Respondents were asked what they thought should be done to increase the amount of time men spent on such activities. They were presented with a number of measures and practices and asked to choose up to three.

Europeans are most likely to think that changing men’s and boy’s attitudes towards caring activities (e.g. housework, caring for children and/or dependents) and increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home) are things that should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities, mentioned by 41% and 40% of respondents respectively.

Just over a third of Europeans (35%) think that ensuring men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents is something that should be done, with three in ten (31%) citing more accessible childcare as a measure that would increase the amount of time men spent on caring activities. Around one in four cite improving access for women to better quality jobs (26%) and introducing compulsory paternity leave (23%) as things that should be done, with one in five (20%) thinking that jobs in the care sectors should be promoted as a valid career option for men. A very small minority (3%) do not want men more involved in caring activities, and a further 5% are unable to say what should be done to increase the time men spend on caring activities.

Women are more likely to mention changing men’s and boys' attitudes towards caring activities as something that they believe would benefit in this respect (44% vs. 38% for men) and improving access for women to better quality jobs (29% vs. 23% for men).

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11 Q12. “In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents)? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): Introduce compulsory paternity leave; Increase flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home); Make child care more accessible; Improve access for women to better quality jobs; Make sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents; Promote jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men; Change men’s and boys' attitudes towards caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, does not want men more involved in caring activities (READ OUT); Don’t know”
Country by country analysis

Changing men’s and boy’s attitudes towards such activities is the most widely cited answer in 12 Member States and equally most widely cited in one further Member State. It receives the most mentions in Sweden (66%), Denmark (53%), Spain (51%), and the Netherlands and Finland (50% in each); and the fewest mentions in Hungary (23%), Slovakia (25%) and Poland (32%).

Increasing flexible work arrangements is most widely cited as something that should be done in 13 Member States and equally most widely cited in two further Member States. It is most widely mentioned by respondents in the Netherlands (60%), Finland (52%), Germany and Malta (50% in each); and is least likely to be cited as something that should be done in Cyprus (25%), Portugal (26%), and Greece and Slovenia (29% in each).

Making sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents is the most widely cited answer in Luxembourg only (joint equal along with mentions of increasing flexible work arrangements). It receives the most mentions in Denmark (50%), Luxembourg (47%) and Sweden (43%); and the fewest mentions in Romania (23%), Bulgaria and Slovenia (25% in each), Slovakia (26%) and Hungary (27%).

Improving access for women to better quality jobs is the most widely cited answer in Slovakia. It is most widely mentioned in Slovakia (41%) followed by Portugal (37%); and least widely chosen in the UK (15%), Lithuania and Finland (16%), and Denmark and the Netherlands (17% in each).

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12 Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden

13 Bulgaria, where 35% mention changing men’s and boy’s attitudes towards caring activities and a similar proportion (35%) mention increasing flexible work arrangements.

14 Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Finland and the UK.

15 Bulgaria, as already noted; and Luxembourg, where 47% mention increasing flexible work arrangements and 47% mention making sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents.
Respondents were presented with a number of inequalities that might be encountered by men or women and asked which they thought should be dealt with most urgently, with the ability to choose up to three\textsuperscript{16}.

Europeans are most likely to think that violence against women should be dealt with most urgently, mentioned by around three fifths (59\%) of Europeans, followed by women being paid less than men for the same work, mentioned by just over half of respondents (53\%). Around three in ten respondents (29\%) think that women receiving lower pensions than men should be a priority, one in four (25\%) mention facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men, and just over one in five (22\%) mention the low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses as something that should be dealt with most urgently. One in six (17\%) mention women being more likely than men to be poor; one in seven (14\%) the higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education as things that should be dealt with most urgently. Europeans are least likely to think that tackling lower life expectancy amongst men is one of the things that should be dealt with most urgently, mentioned by 8\%. A very small minority (1\%) say that none of the nine inequalities require urgent attention.

In general, the proportion of women is a few percentage points higher than that of men when it comes to perceiving these areas as urgent.

\textsuperscript{16} Q6. “Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men; The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women; The low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses; Women being paid less than men for the same work; Women being more likely to be poor than men; Women receiving lower pensions than men; Violence against women; Tackling lower life expectancy amongst men; Higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don’t know”
Country by country analysis

Dealing with violence against women is the most widely cited answer in 18 Member States\(^{17}\) and equally most widely cited in one further Member State\(^{18}\). It receives the most mentions in Cyprus (75%), France (73%), Luxembourg (69%), Spain and Sweden (68% in each); and the fewest mentions in Poland (40%), Slovakia (41%), the Czech Republic (45%), and Estonia and Austria (47% in each).

In the remaining nine Member States respondents are most likely to mention the inequality of women being paid less than men for the same work as something that needs to be dealt with most urgently. It receives the most mentions in Sweden (76%), the Netherlands (73%), and Germany and Finland (68% in each); and the fewest mentions in Romania (28%), Italy (30%), Greece (35%), and Bulgaria and Cyprus (37% in each).

EU analysis

Respondents were asked which organisations they thought had contributed the most to tackling gender inequality in Europe over the last ten years. The list presented to them included international, European and national organisations and they were able to choose up to three\(^{19}\).

Just over two fifths of respondents (42%) believe that organisations representing women’s interests are among those organisations that have contributed the most to tackling inequality between men and women in Europe over the last ten years. Around a third of respondents (31%) think Equality Bodies are one of the organisations that have contributed the most. Around one in five (18%) cite NGOs and around one in six mention their government and public authorities (16%), Trade Unions (16%) and schools (16%) among the organisations they think have contributed the most. Around one in seven think that international organisations, such as the United Nations and one in eight the European Institutions (European Parliament, European Commission and European Council) are among those organisations which have made the greatest contribution to tackling gender inequality over the last ten years (15% and 12% respectively). Only a small minority cite employers’ representatives as organisations that are among those which have made the greatest contribution in addressing gender inequality in Europe over the last ten years.

\(^{17}\)Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and the UK

\(^{18}\)Belgium, where 62% mention violence against women and a similar proportion (62%) mention women being paid less than men for the same work

\(^{19}\)Q10. “In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council); (OUR COUNTRY)’s government and public authorities; Employers’ representatives; Trade Unions; NGO’s; Organisations representing women’s interests; International organisations, such as the United Nations; Equality bodies (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE); Schools; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, no progress made (SPONTANEOUS); Don’t know”
Country by country analysis

Organisations representing women’s interests are more widely mentioned as having made one of the biggest contributions to tackling gender inequality in Europe over the last ten years than any other organisation or body in 24 Member States. These organisations receive the highest mentions in Greece (61%), followed by the Netherlands (54%), Sweden (53%) and Belgium (50%). They are least likely to be cited in the UK (22%) and Malta (28%).

Equality bodies are more widely mentioned than any other organisation or body in two Member States: Sweden (49%) and Denmark (48%). Other countries with high mentions of Equality bodies include Belgium (45%), Finland (43%) and the Netherlands (42%). These bodies are least likely to be cited as among those organisations which have made the greatest contribution to tackling gender inequality in Malta (12%), Latvia (13%), Slovakia (18%) and Bulgaria (19%).

NGOs are more widely mentioned than any other organisation or body in just one Member State: Slovenia (45%). They also receive high mentions in Croatia and Hungary (33% in each), Bulgaria (29%), the Czech Republic (28%), and Greece, Spain and Finland (27% in each). Respondents in Lithuania and the UK are least likely to mention NGOs (6% in each), followed by those in Ireland (7%), the Netherlands (8%), and Denmark and Estonia (9% in each).

In the remaining Member State, Malta, respondents are most likely to mention the national Government and public authorities as organisations that have made one of the biggest contributions to dealing with gender inequality. The proportion citing these (39%) is notably higher than in any other Member State. The countries least likely to mention the national Government and public authorities are Slovenia (3%), Estonia (5%), Latvia (7%) and Lithuania (8%).
4. COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

EU analysis

Respondents were asked to say what came to mind when they heard the phrase ‘violence against women’. No prompting was given and all answers that they gave were recorded by the interviewer using a pre-defined list\(^{20}\).

When they hear the phrase ‘violence against women’, Europeans are most likely to think of sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment), as mentioned by three fifths (60%) of respondents, and violence in close relationships (partners or family etc.) or domestic violence (57%). Just under two fifths of respondents (37%) think of emotional or psychological harm. Between a fifth and quarter of Europeans mention trafficking in human beings (24%); harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation (23%); and harassment and stalking using new technologies such as the internet (22%). Europeans are least likely to think of violence against specific groups of women (15%) when they hear the term ‘violence against women’. A small minority (8%) think of something else when they hear the phrase.

In general, more women than men mention each of the violence areas. The largest difference regards emotional or psychological harm, which 42% of women think of when they hear the phrase “violence against women” as compared to 32% of men.

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\(^{20}\) Q8a. “What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase “violence against women”? (DO NOT SHOW SCREEN – DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment); Emotional or psychological harm; Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence; Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation; Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet); Trafficking in human beings; Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Refusal (SPONTANEOUS); Don’t know”
Country by country analysis

Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) is more widely mentioned than any other form of violence in 12 Member States\(^\text{21}\), and equally most widely cited in one further Member State\(^\text{22}\). It receives the most mentions in Germany (76%), Italy and Luxembourg (71% in each), and Hungary (70%); and the fewest mentions in Poland (45%) and Lithuania, Finland and the UK (49% in each).

Violence in close relationships (partners or family etc.) or domestic violence is the most widely cited type of violence mentioned in 15 Member States\(^\text{23}\). It receives the highest mentions in Sweden (75%), Luxembourg (70%), Spain (69%) and France (67%); and the lowest in Hungary (42%), Italy (43%), Malta (44%), Croatia (47%), and Latvia and the Netherlands (48% in each).

Emotional or psychological harm is the equally most widely cited form of violence that the term ‘violence against women’ brings to mind in one Member State only, Croatia (58%), with a similar proportion of respondents (58%) mentioning sexual violence. Emotional or psychological harm is mentioned by at least one in two respondents in a further six Member States: Spain and Slovenia (55% in each), Lithuania (52%), Belgium (51%), and Denmark and Slovakia (50% in each). It is least likely to come to mind in Finland (24%), and Germany, Greece and the Netherlands (26% in each).

EU analysis

After respondents had been asked to spontaneously say what came to mind when they heard the phrase ‘violence against women’ they were shown a list of different forms of such violence and asked which they thought should be a priority for the EU to tackle. Respondents could mention as many or as few as they wished\(^\text{24}\).

All seven of the categories of violence against women are seen as priority areas for the EU to tackle by at least three in ten Europeans. Around seven in ten respondents (72%) think that fighting sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) should be an EU priority; almost six in ten (57%) that dealing with violence in close relationships (partners or family etc.) or domestic violence should be a priority; and a similar proportion (56%) cite trafficking in human beings.

\(^\text{21}\) Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovakia
\(^\text{22}\) Croatia where 58% of respondents mention sexual violence, and a similar proportion (58%) mention emotional or psychological harm
\(^\text{23}\) Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Lithuania, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the UK
\(^\text{24}\) Q8b. “Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment); Emotional or psychological harm; Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence; Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation; Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet); Trafficking in human beings; Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Refusal (SPONTANEOUS); Don’t know”
Around half of respondents (49%) think dealing with harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation should be an EU priority, with slightly fewer mentioning emotional or psychological harm (44%). Just over a third of respondents (36%) think that harassment and stalking using new technologies such as the internet, and three in ten (30%) violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women), should be priority areas for the EU to combat.

Again, more women than men think that each of these violence areas should be a priority for the EU to combat.

Country by country analysis

Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) is more widely mentioned than any other form of violence as a priority area for the EU to tackle in 21 Member States, and is the view of the majority of respondents across all Member States. It receives the most mentions in Luxembourg (84%), Greece (83%), France (82%), Germany (81%) and Cyprus (80%); and the least mentions in Lithuania and Poland (56% in each), Latvia (57%) and Slovakia (59%).

Violence in close relationships or domestic violence is the form of violence most widely perceived to be a priority area for the EU to combat in just one Member State: Portugal (67%). It receives the highest respondent mentions in Greece (78%), Spain (73%), Sweden (70%) and Cyprus (68%); and the lowest in Latvia and the Netherlands (39% in each), and Denmark and Malta (42% in each).

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25 Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and the UK
In five Member States respondents are most likely to think that combating human trafficking is an EU priority. This form of violence receives the highest mentions in Sweden (84%), the Netherlands (77%), Denmark (72%), Germany (67%) and Finland (65%); and the lowest mentions in Hungary (33%), Italy (35%), Poland (41%) and Malta (46%).

In the remaining Member State, Austria, respondents are most likely to mention harmful practices, such as forced marriages and FGM as a priority area for the EU to tackle (66%). This form of violence receives the highest mentions in Sweden (81%) and the Netherlands (71%), followed by Austria, and then Finland (64%); and the lowest in Lithuania (14%), Slovakia (23%) and Bulgaria and Hungary (25% in each).

26 Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Sweden
CONCLUSIONS

Equality between men and women is a fundamental right, a common value of the EU and a necessary condition for the achievement of the EU objectives of growth, employment and social cohesion. This research shows that almost all Europeans recognise gender equality as a core value and principle, with a large majority of citizens in every Member State agreeing that equality between men and women is a fundamental right.

Europeans perceive inequalities between men and women to exist, and they are more likely than not to think gender inequalities are prevalent in their countries, although only one in nine believe they are extensive.

Europeans recognise that gender stereotypes, which can be the cause of many inequalities, exist in various walks of life. They perceive gender stereotyping to be most prevalent in the workplace, with significant minorities also believing stereotypes exist in advertising, in the media, in politics, in sport and in schools. Within different population groups – the young, the old, single parents, working parents with young children, people with disabilities and migrants – Europeans are much more likely to think that women, rather than men, have a greater chance of experiencing inequalities in their country.

The majority of Europeans disagree with traditional perceptions of gender roles at home and in work. However, most think that family life suffers when a mother has a full-time job and around half believe that men are less competent than women at performing household tasks.

Most Europeans think that tackling inequality between men and women should be an EU priority and this is a commonly held view in all Member States. They see violence against women (in particular sexual violence), and women being paid less than men for the same work, as the key areas that need to be addressed most urgently.

In terms of the EU objective of increasing the number of women in the labour market, Europeans believe the most effective methods to achieve this are to ensure women earn the same as men for the same work, improve the availability of childcare, increase flexible work arrangements and make it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities.

Perhaps not surprisingly, Europeans are more likely to recognise organisations representing women’s interests and Equality Bodies as having made a significant contribution over the last decade to combatting gender inequalities in Europe, than to cite the efforts of international organisations, such as the United Nations and the European Institutions, which have a broader remit and are not operating at a local or national level. As such the latter are not on the immediate radar and Europeans are less aware of what these bodies have done or are doing. Any opportunity to promote actions to the wider European audience could be beneficial.
The analysis shows that there is a rough consensus between men and women on these questions. Men and women both think that gender equality is a fundamental right, that gender inequalities are widespread in their country and also that fighting gender inequalities should be a priority. However, women are clearly more sensitive to this topic and as a result they express stronger opinions on some aspects. For instance, they are more likely than men to say that gender inequalities are widespread (68% vs. 57%).

The opinion differences between women and men are most visible on the more tangible issues. For instance, women are more likely than men to mention emotional or psychological harm when they hear the term ‘violence against women’ (42% vs. 32%) and therefore they are also more likely to say that it should be a priority area for the EU to tackle (48% vs. 41%). They are also more likely than men to say that women being paid less than men should an area of priority (57% vs. 49%).
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
Between the 29th of November and the 9th of December 2014, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 82.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” unit.

The special Eurobarometer 428 is part of wave 82.4 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

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 (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 below.
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:

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<td>N* INTERVIEWS</td>
<td>DATES FIELWWORK</td>
<td>POPULATION 15+</td>
<td>PROPORTION EU28</td>
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<tr>
<td>BE</td>
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<td>TNS Dimarco</td>
<td>1.009</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>9,263,570</td>
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<td>6,294,563</td>
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<td>3,586,829</td>
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<td>TNS ICAP</td>
<td>1.008</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>8,791,499</td>
<td>2,07%</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>TNS Spain</td>
<td>1.011</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>39,506,853</td>
<td>9,31%</td>
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<td>51,668,700</td>
<td>12,17%</td>
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<td>3,625,601</td>
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<td>1.010</td>
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<td>Rep. Of Cyprus</td>
<td>Cymar</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>724,084</td>
<td>0,17%</td>
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<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>1,731,509</td>
<td>0,41%</td>
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<td>1.007</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
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<td>0,60%</td>
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<td>TNS ILRES</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>445,506</td>
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<td>TNS Hoffmann</td>
<td>1.057</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>8,477,533</td>
<td>2,00%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Malta</td>
<td>MISCO</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>360,045</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.019</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>13,901,653</td>
<td>3,27%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ipr Umfrageforchung</td>
<td>1.044</td>
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<td>7,232,497</td>
<td>1,70%</td>
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<td>32,735,685</td>
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<td>8,512,269</td>
<td>2,01%</td>
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<td>1.034</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>16,880,465</td>
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<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>1,760,726</td>
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<td>29/11/14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,010</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>4,511,446</td>
<td>1,06%</td>
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<td>TNS Sifo</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>7,944,034</td>
<td>1,87%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TNS UK</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>29/11/14</td>
<td>52,104,731</td>
<td>12,27%</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL EU28**: 27,801 29/11/14 9/12/14 424,491,772 100%*

*It should be noted that the total percentage shown in the table may exceed 100% due to rounding*