

# Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy

Fieldwork November-December 2006

Publication March 2007

## SUMMARY

This survey was requested by Directorate-General Agriculture and Rural Development and coordinated by Directorate-General Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

For over 50 years the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has been a cornerstone of EU policy relating to farming and the rural areas. Proposed by the European Commission in 1960, it aimed to provide a harmonised framework to ensure adequate supplies, increase productivity and ensure that both consumers and producers received a fair deal in the market. Over time agricultural priorities have shifted, for example with concern over Europe's food self-sufficiency fading somewhat and food safety/health, environmental and animal welfare concerns becoming more prominent.

After the switch to direct aids to farmers at the beginning of the 90s, agricultural policy took on a new dimension in 2003, with this year marking the beginning of a phase of reform and transformation in the CAP. This has now moved from a production-based system of subsidies to a market-orientated system where financial support to farmers is decoupled from production and is also dependent on producers meeting food safety, quality, environmental, plant health, animal health and welfare standards.

In this context, the Agriculture Directorate-General of the European Commission has been keen to measure public opinion on agriculture and the CAP, in order to both see how citizens view agriculture in general and to gauge reactions to recent developments.

This summary presents key results from a survey, carried out by TNS Opinion & Social, interviewing 24732 citizens in the 25 Member States and Bulgaria and Romania which - at the time of the survey - had the status of Acceding Countries and have subsequently become full Members. Interviewing was conducted between the 17<sup>th</sup> of November and the 19<sup>th</sup> of December, 2006. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication (Unit for Public Opinion and Media Monitoring).

For more detailed results, readers are referred to the full report, available at the European Commission's 'Public Opinion' site<sup>1</sup>. This site also contains a further recent survey on similar themes<sup>2</sup>.

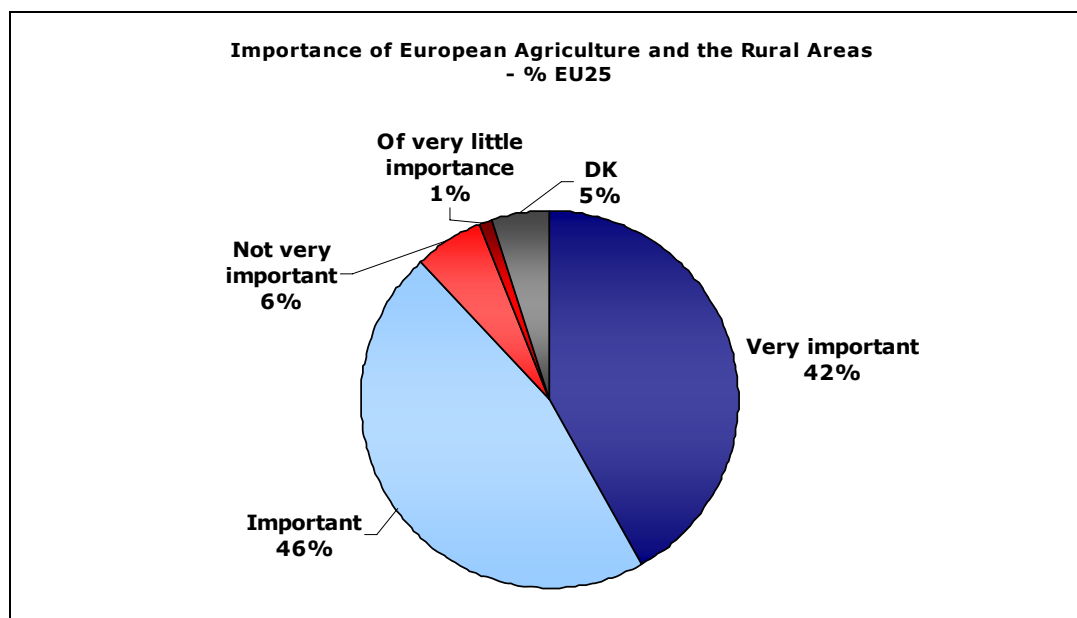
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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/eb\\_special\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> *Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy* (Autumn 2005), Special Eurobarometer 242, p.11.  
[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_242\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_242_en.pdf)

## 1. PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL AREAS

It is clear that **the EU public believes farming and the rural areas to be of considerable importance to Europe's future**. Almost nine in every ten (88%) of respondents at EU level answered that they consider these to be important subjects, with 42% saying that they are 'very important' and 46% 'important'<sup>3</sup>.



This high **level of accorded importance is universal across countries**. Even where the lowest level is seen – in Ireland – exactly three quarters (75%) of respondents answered 'important' or 'very important'. -

In terms of **demographic factors, we see that – as for results by country – opinion is fairly homogenous**, with agriculture and the rural areas being given high importance by all segments of the surveyed population.

## 2. AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND INFORMATION

Whilst agriculture is perceived as a crucial issue, it is also the case that **the European public is not particularly knowledgeable when it comes to agriculture in the EU**.

### 2.1 Objective knowledge of agriculture in the EU

To objectively test the extent of public knowledge of EU agricultural matters, respondents were presented with a quiz-style exercise requiring them to ascertain whether three statements related to the subject are true or false<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> QD1. Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?

<sup>4</sup> QD2. For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false?

The three statements are:

- (1) The rural areas cover around 90% of the whole EU territory (T)  
 (2) Approximately 3% of the EU population are farmers (T)  
 (3) The EU exports more agricultural products than it imports (F)

Overall, results to this exercise show that **a low proportion of respondents possess a detailed knowledge of EU agricultural matters**. On average, for the three questions asked, just over a third (34%) give the correct answer, with a slightly higher figure (39%) selecting the incorrect answer. A high share, representing over a quarter (27%) are unable to offer an opinion.

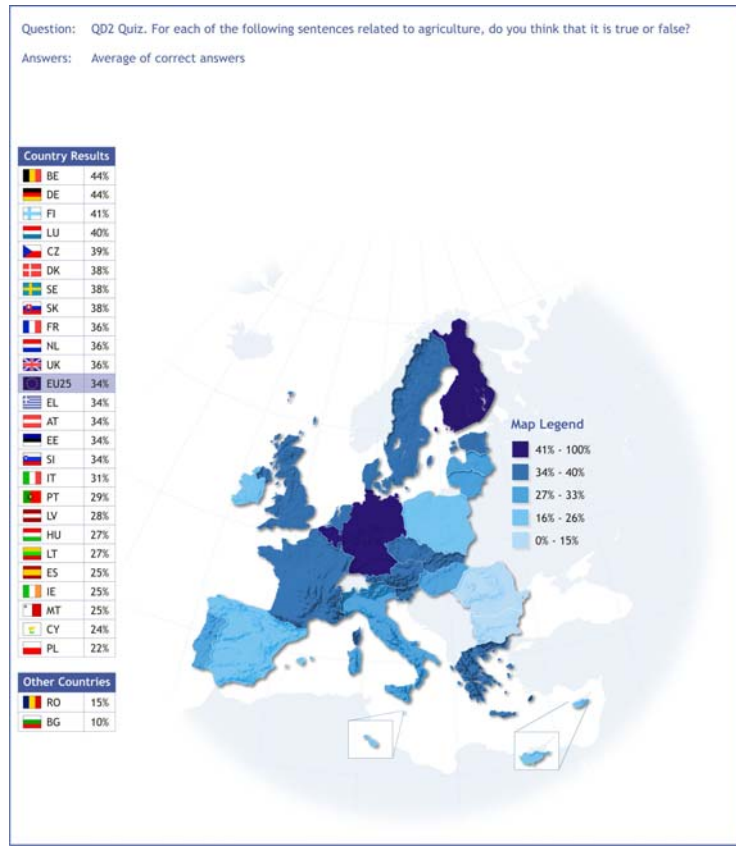
**Knowledge of EU agricultural matters: Results of quiz exercise**

Statement	Correct answer	Giving Correct Answer	Giving Incorrect Answer	DK
The Rural Areas cover around 90%...	<b>TRUE</b>	30%	44%	26%
Approximately 3% of the EU population...	<b>TRUE</b>	45%	30%	25%
The EU exports more agricultural...	<b>FALSE</b>	27%	42%	31%
AVERAGE OVER THREE STATEMENTS		34%	39%	27%

**Respondents are most knowledgeable on the share of the EU population represented by farmers**, with knowledge lower on the geographical extent of the rural areas and the question on the balance of agricultural trade proving the most difficult to answer correctly.

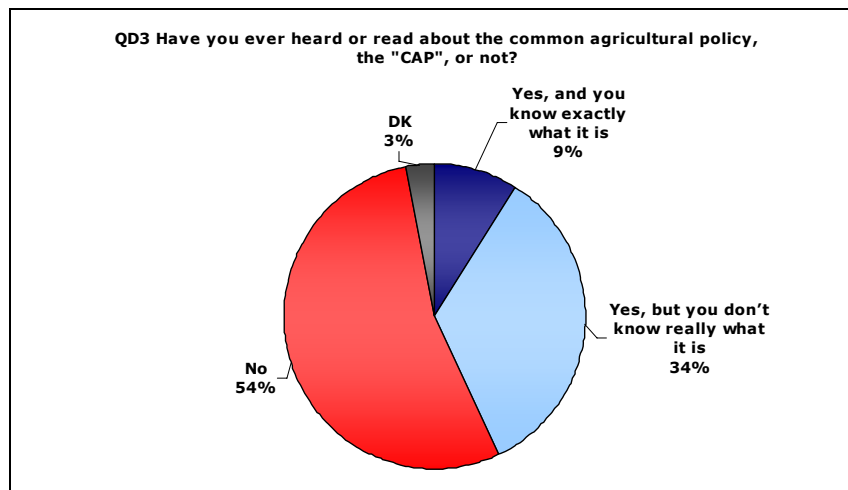
Examining results by country, it is evident that **knowledge is particular low amongst the two most recent entrants to the EU**, which had not acceded at the time the survey was conducted. In Bulgaria, the average correct answer rate is just 10% (-24 percentage points compared to EU level), and in Romania only marginally higher at 15% (-19 points).

As is suggested by the Bulgarian and Romanian results, **the length of time a country has been in the EU is a factor in how conversant respondents are with EU agricultural matters**. The average correct answer rate amongst the older EU15 countries (35%) is 8 percentage points higher than it is amongst the 10 new Member States.



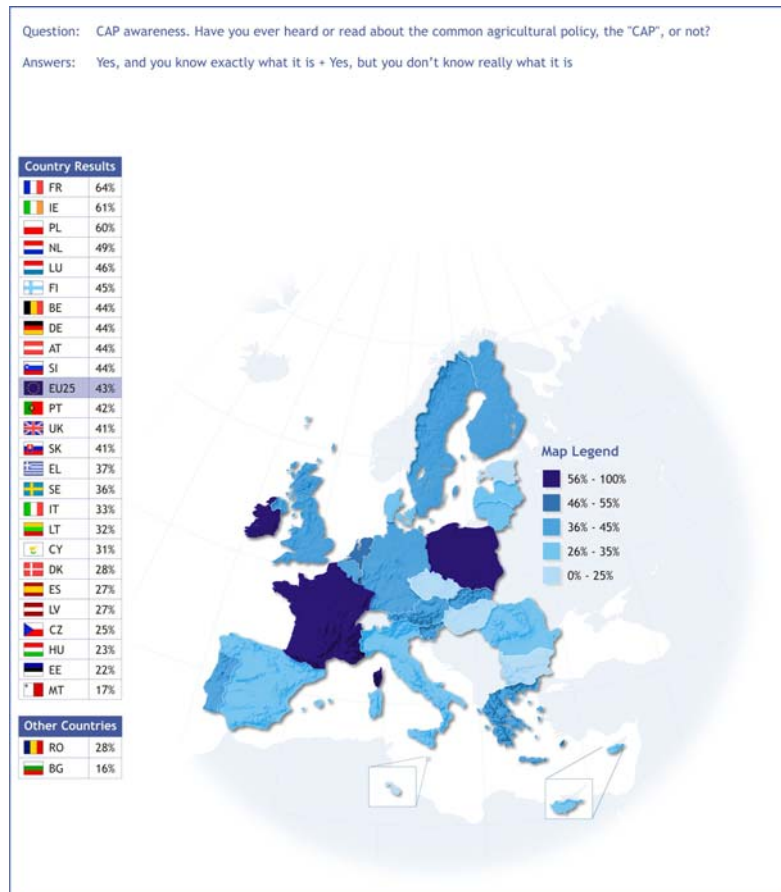
## 2.2 Awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy

The low level of agricultural knowledge seen in the results to the quiz exercise are reflected in self-assessed awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy. Here, a **majority of over half of respondents (54%) report that they have never heard or read about the CAP<sup>5</sup>.**



<sup>5</sup> QD3. Have you ever heard or read about the common agricultural policy, the "CAP", or not?

At the level of individual countries, the highest awareness is found in France, where almost two-thirds (64%, with 19% 'exactly' aware) have heard of the CAP. At the other end of the scale, only 16% of the population have heard or read about the CAP in Bulgaria.



For awareness of the CAP, we see quite **wide variation according to four socio-demographic factors**:

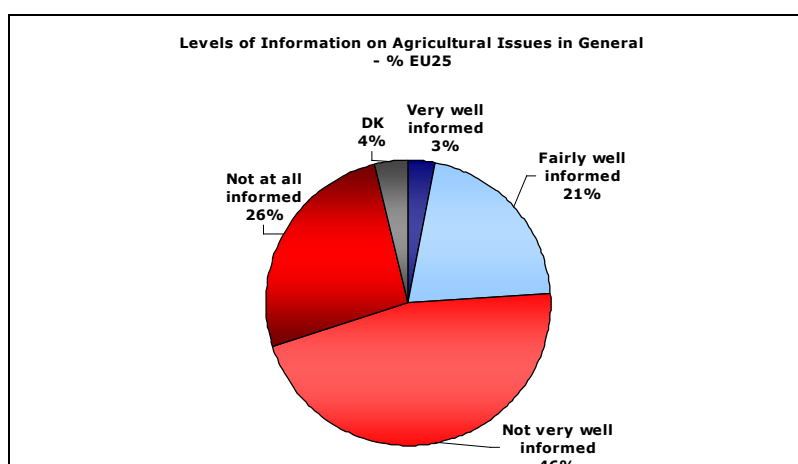
- Awareness increases quite considerably amongst the most educated.
- Linked to education, there is substantial variation between occupational groups. For example, managers (62%) are over twice as likely to be aware of the CAP as house persons (30%).
- Awareness increases with age.
- Nine percentage points more of men (48%) than women (37%) are aware of the CAP.



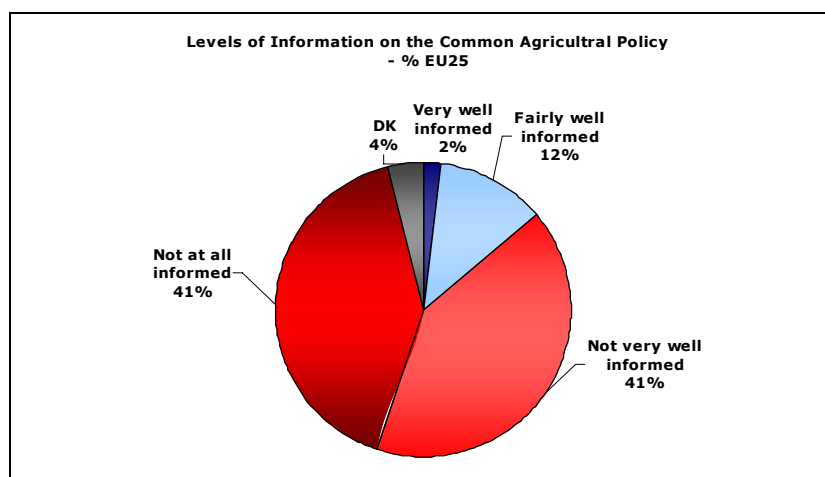
### 2.3 Current level of information

Respondents were also asked to assess the extent to which they feel informed on both agricultural issues in general and the Common Agricultural Policy.

On the matter of agricultural issues in general, **just under a quarter (24%) of the EU public consider themselves to be well informed**. Over 7 in 10 (72%) say they are not informed<sup>6</sup>.



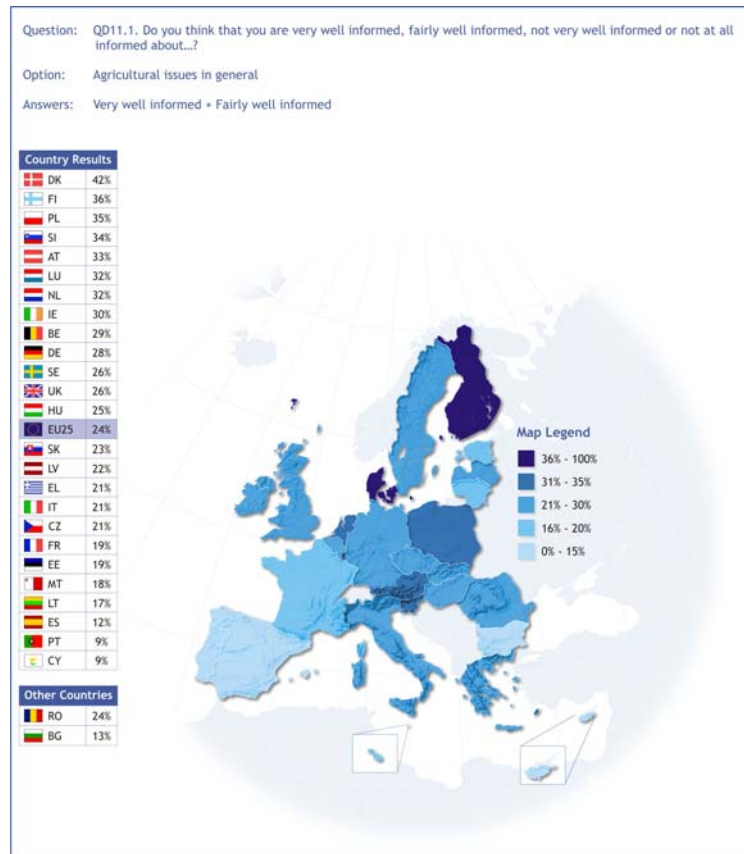
Compared to information on **agricultural issues in general, the European public is even less well informed** when it comes to the Common Agricultural Policy. On this matter only 14% say they are well informed, with over eight in ten (82%) saying they are not informed.



The highest level of information on the CAP is to be found in Luxembourg. Even here though, at 25% (11 percentage points higher than the EU average), barely a quarter of the population are well informed on the CAP.

<sup>6</sup> QD11. Do you think that you are very well informed, fairly well informed, not very well informed or not at all informed about...?  
[Agricultural issues in general]

On the subject of agricultural issues in general, the Danish public consider themselves to be the best informed in Europe. Here 42% consider themselves to be well informed. Interestingly, a higher proportion of respondents in the 10 new Member States (29%) believe they are well informed than in EU15 (23%). This comes despite the fact that, as we have seen, respondents in the newer countries of the EU score lower on the objective knowledge exercise.



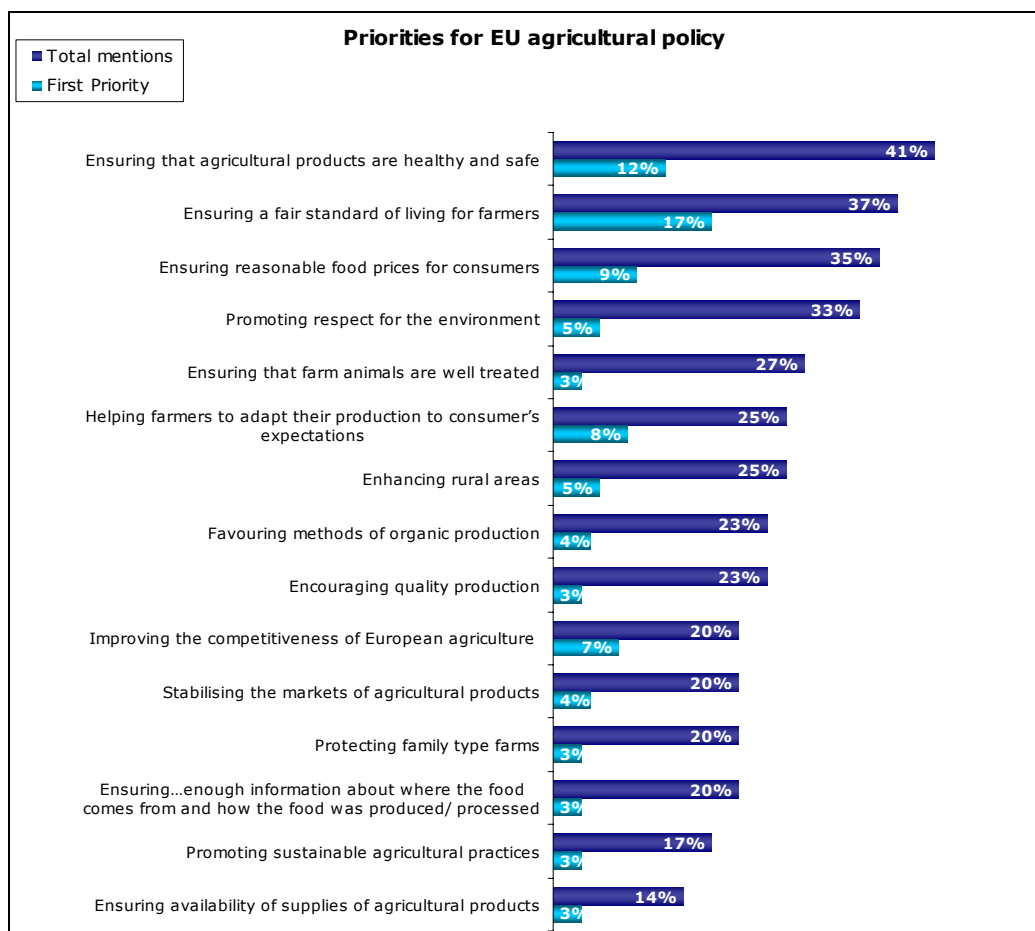
### 3. European Union agricultural policy: Priorities and performance

#### 3.1 Main priorities for European Union agricultural policy

Respondents were presented with a list of policy aims and asked to choose a first priority, before then selecting a maximum of five others that the EU should prioritise<sup>7</sup>. The chart below shows the results for each policy aim, with both the percentage selecting each as first priority and the combined results from this and subsequent mentions.

These results show that citizens believe **the main aims of the CAP should be to protect consumers by ensuring healthy and safe products, as well as to provide both consumers and producers with a fair deal in the market.**

<sup>7</sup> QD4a. In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture policy? First priority?  
QD4b. Any others?



This overall order of priorities varies between countries and according to socio-demographic groups. The main distinctions here are summarised in the following table

### Demographics and agricultural priorities: Summary table

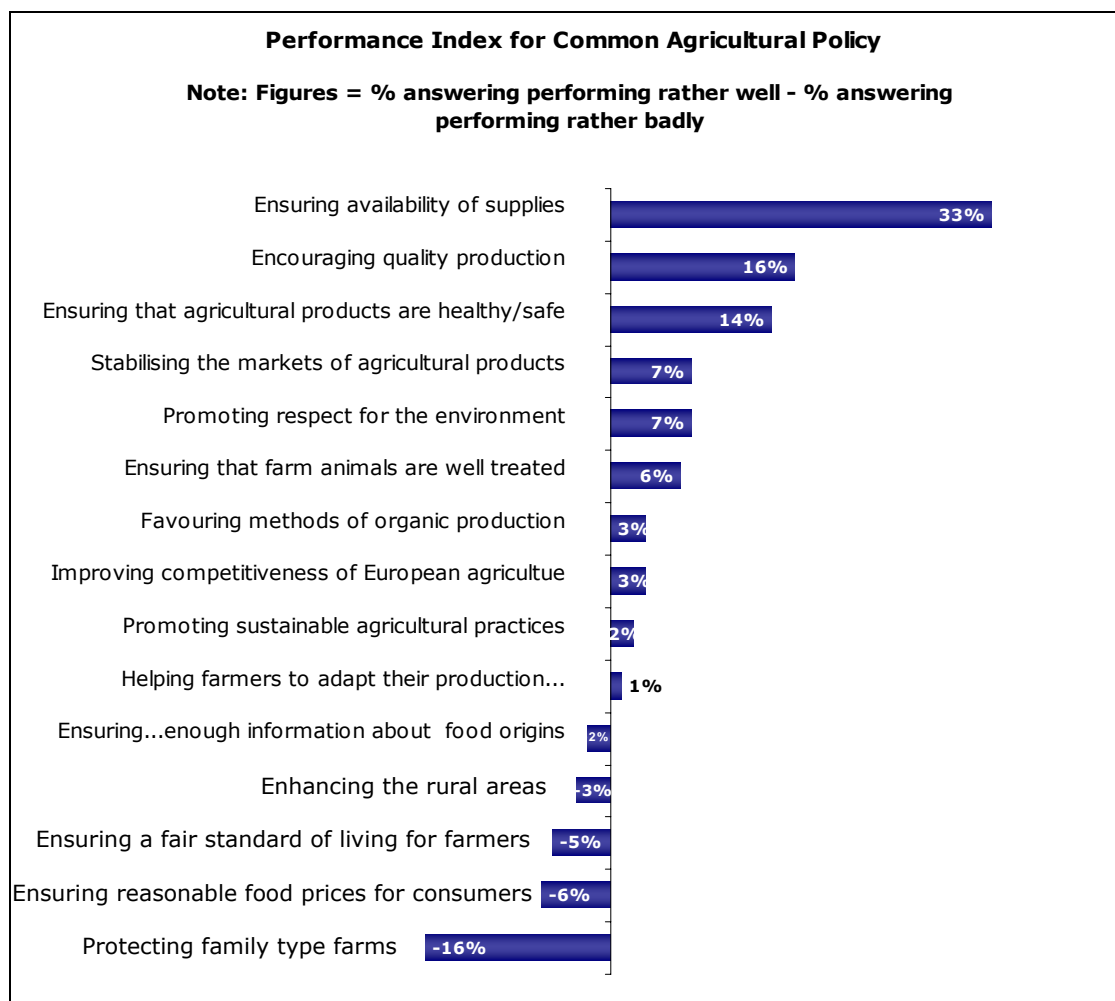
Note: ■ signifies that the particular priority is prioritised at above average levels by a socio-demographic group

Priority	Membership		Urbanis.	Education		Politics		Sex	
	NMS	EU15	RURAL	LEAST	MOST	LEFT	RIGHT	M	F
Fair standard of living for farmers			■						
Environmental protection		■			■	■			
Animal welfare		■							■
Enhancing rural areas	■		■						
Organic methods					■	■			
Encouraging quality production					■				
Competitiveness European agriculture					■			■	
Stabilising agricultural market	■								
Protecting family-type farms	■		■	■			■		
Adequate information on sourcing		■							
Sustainable methods		■			■	■		■	
Ensuring availability of supplies								■	

### 3.2 Performance of the Common Agricultural Policy on citizens' priorities

The chart below shows how respondents evaluated the performance of the Common Agricultural Policy according to the various policy priorities that were outlined in the section above<sup>8</sup>.

Overall, **evaluations tend to be more positive than negative**, although not to a large extent.

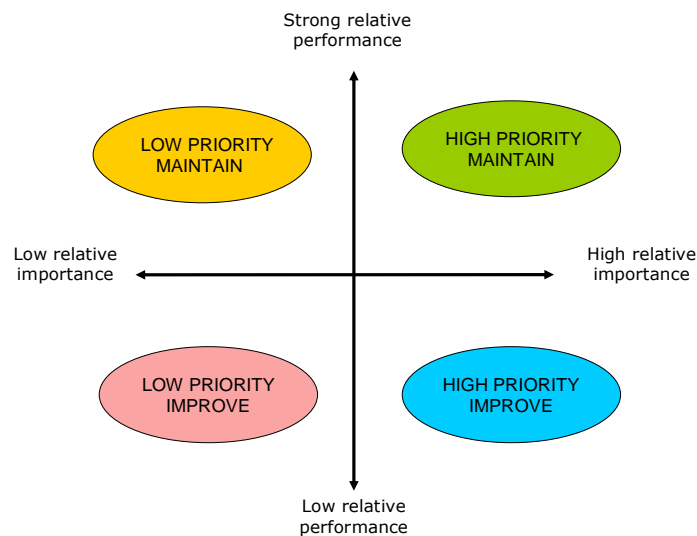


By combining the results of evaluations of the performance of the Common Agricultural Policy on specific policy with results on the prioritisation of these aims, we are able to carry out a detailed analysis of how future developments in the CAP – whether in terms of policy change or the way it is 'marketed' to the public – can be tailored according to public demand for the shape of agricultural policy.

<sup>8</sup> QD5. The European Union's agricultural policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Using this method we plot performance and importance ratings for each policy aim on two dimensions, to create four categories:

### Aspects of agriculture: A typology



#### **LOW PRIORITY IMPROVE**

These policy aims are those where the CAP is seen as **underperforming compared to other policy aims**. However, they are also rated as having **relatively low importance compared to other policy aims**. Thus, whilst it is desirable to improve perceived performance on these attributes, this is not as urgent a matter as if the policy aim had higher performance.

#### **LOW PRIORITY MAINTAIN**

These are policy aims where the CAP is seen as **performing relatively well**. However, they are also seen as **relatively less important as an overall policy aim**. It is, of course, desirable to maintain high standards of performance, but not as essential as if the policy aim were seen as more important

#### **HIGH PRIORITY IMPROVE**

These are the policy aims where it is **most essential to improve perceptions of performance**. They are seen as some of the **main goals of agricultural policy**, and the **CAP is seen as underperforming** on these dimensions.

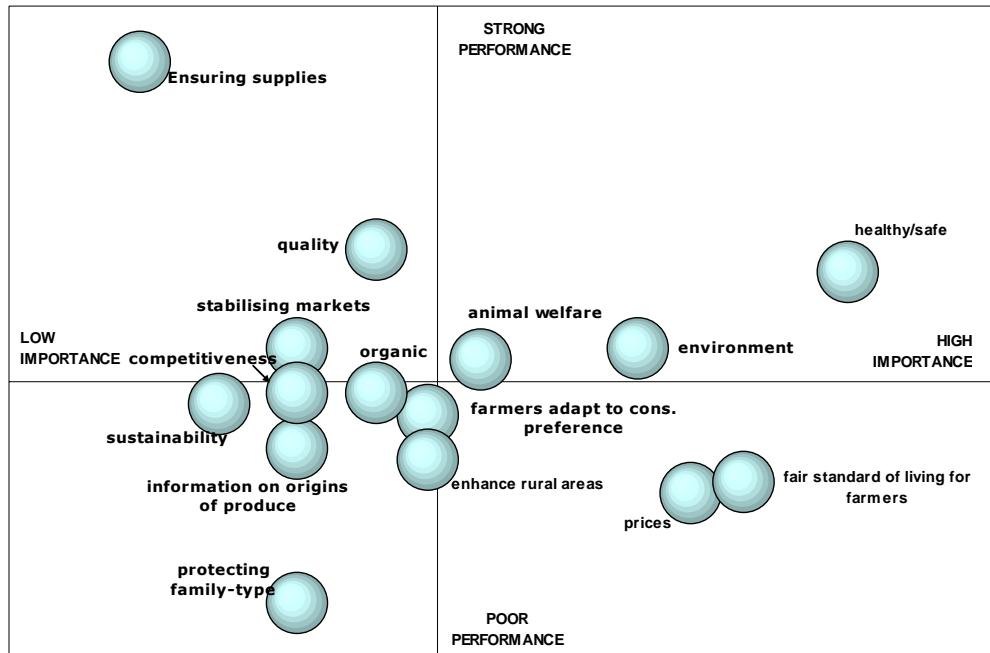
#### **HIGH PRIORITY MAINTAIN**

These are policy aims where it is **highly encouraging to see strong evaluations of the CAP's performance**. They are seen by the EU public as **important goals of agricultural policy**, and therefore it is highly important to maintain favourable perceptions.

The chart below shows how the various policy aims fit into the typology outlined above:

### Agricultural aims: Importance and performance

Note: X-Axis = difference of rated importance from mean importance based on all priorities (=25.33)  
Y-Axis = Performance index (% performing well = % performing badly)



It is encouraging to see that **the CAP performs strongly on the most important agricultural policy aim, that of ensuring food is healthy and safe**. Agricultural policy-makers should continue to make efforts to see that this is well-perceived.

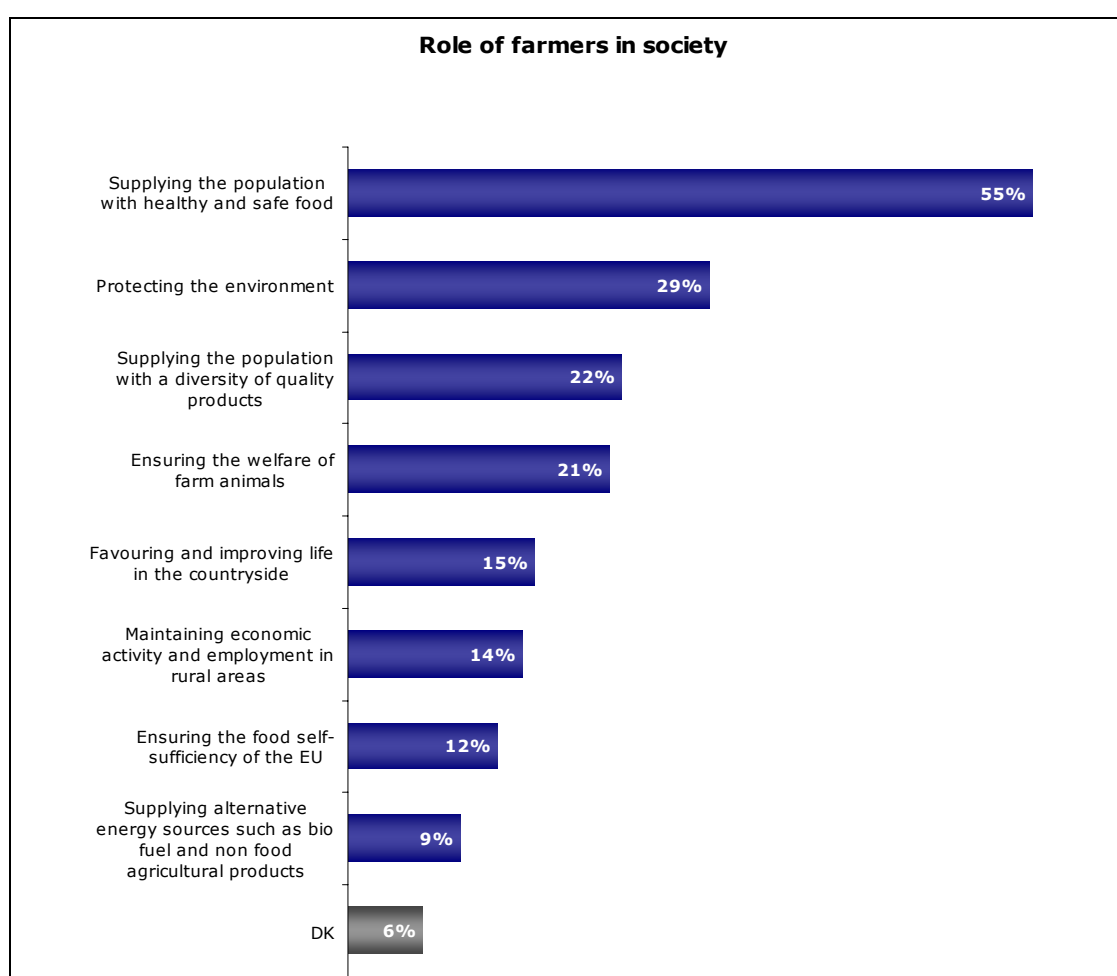
There are **two areas where it is particularly important to improve perceptions of CAP performance: Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers and ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers**. These are both seen as highly significant aims for agricultural policy and perceived as areas where the CAP is not performing well.

### 3.3 The role of farmers in society

Linked to the question on the priorities of agricultural policy, a broader question was asked on the role of farmers in society

Respondents were asked to pick two answers from a list of eight designed to represent various responsibilities<sup>9</sup>.

The **most popular answer**, by a long distance, is **supplying the population with healthy and safe food**. This result is in line with what we have already seen with regards to policy priorities - that supplying the population with healthy and safe food is seen as the top priority for EU agricultural policy.



<sup>9</sup> QD7. In your opinion, which should be the 2 main responsibilities of farmers in our society?

The chart below summarises all areas in which there is a discernable difference in views on farmers' responsibilities according to various ways of splitting the sample:

### **Responsibilities of farmers: Summary table**

Note: ■ signifies that the particular responsibility is prioritised at above average levels by a socio-demographic group

Responsibility	Membership		Urbanis.	Education		Age	Sex
	NMS	EU15	RURAL	LEAST	MOST	OLD	F
Supplying healthy/safe food	■				■	■	
Supplying diversity of quality products	■						
Ensuring animal welfare		■					■
Favouring/improving countryside	■		■	■		■	
Ensuring EU food self-sufficiency		■					
Alternative energy sources etc.					■		

## **4. THE REFORMED COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

### **4.1 Opinion on the cross-compliance mechanism**

After being introduced to the concept of cross-compliance, respondents were asked whether they consider it justified or not to reduce payments to farmers, based on whether they fail to respect environmental, animal welfare or food safety standards<sup>10</sup>. In all cases, **the overwhelming majority say that they think this to be justified.**

	Justified	Unjustified	DK
<b>... FAILING TO MEET ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS</b>	83%	6%	11%
<b>...FAILING TO MEET ANIMAL WELFARE STANDARDS</b>	84%	6%	10%
<b>...FAILING TO MEET FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS</b>	86%	5%	9%

Given the high levels of support we have seen across Europe for the reduction of payments based on environmental non-compliance, it is unsurprising that, when **split socio-demographically, all sectors of opinion are also favourable.**

<sup>10</sup> QD8. Following new rules introduced in 2003, farmers' payments are now linked to the requirement to comply with certain rules (Cross compliance) regarding environment, food safety and animal welfare. To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

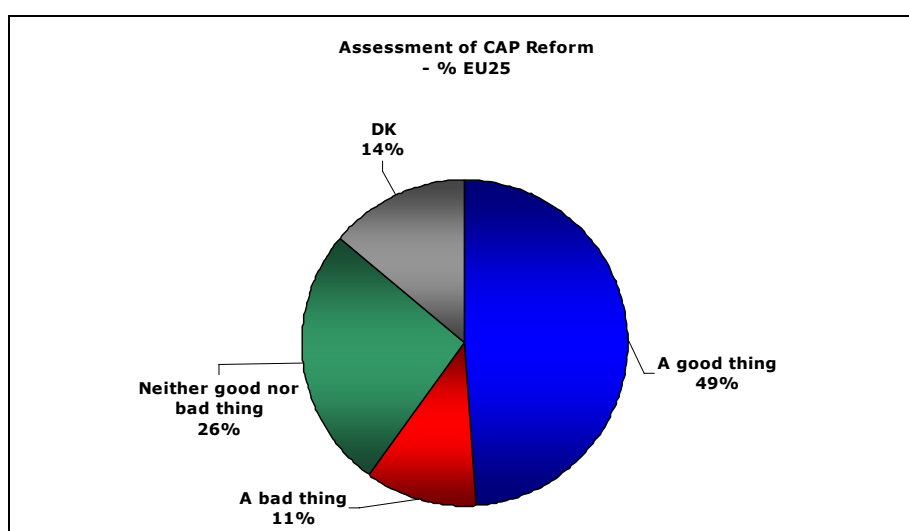


## 4.2. Assessment of recent developments of the CAP

Under the old CAP system, subsidies were paid out to farmers according to what they were producing. In the new system being introduced, subsidies are 'decoupled' from individual agricultural products in favour of direct aids to farmers. Under the new, rural development measures have been reinforced<sup>11</sup>.

After having this concept explained to them, respondents were asked whether they consider it to be a positive, negative or neutral development<sup>12</sup>.

Overall, **results are favourable towards CAP reform**, with 49% saying that they think the direct payment scheme and increased emphasis on rural development policy is a 'good thing'.

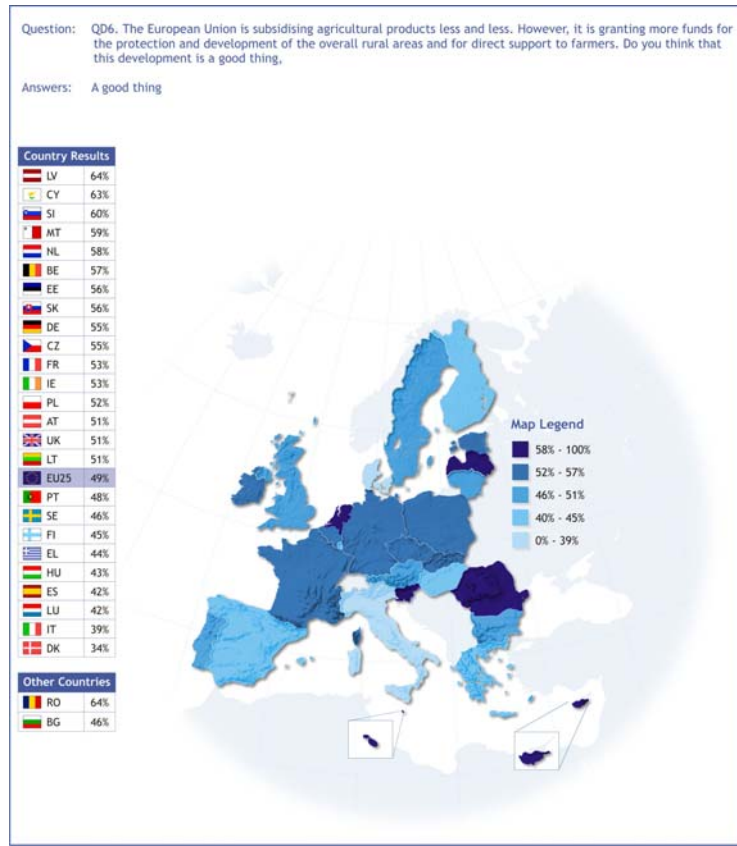


Direct support is particularly well regarded by respondents in Latvia, Romania (both 64% 'good thing'), Cyprus (63%) and Slovenia (60%). With the exception of Slovenia, these countries are linked by the fact that, in the question on the priorities of agricultural priority, a very high proportion of respondents mention 'enhancing rural areas'<sup>13</sup>. A possible explanation for this higher level of support for direct payments is thus that respondents are attracted by the fact that, in the new system, more money is freed up for rural development.

<sup>11</sup> See *Single Payment Scheme – The Concept*, [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/capreform/infosheets/pay\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/capreform/infosheets/pay_en.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> QD6. The European Union is subsidising agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural areas and for direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad thing?

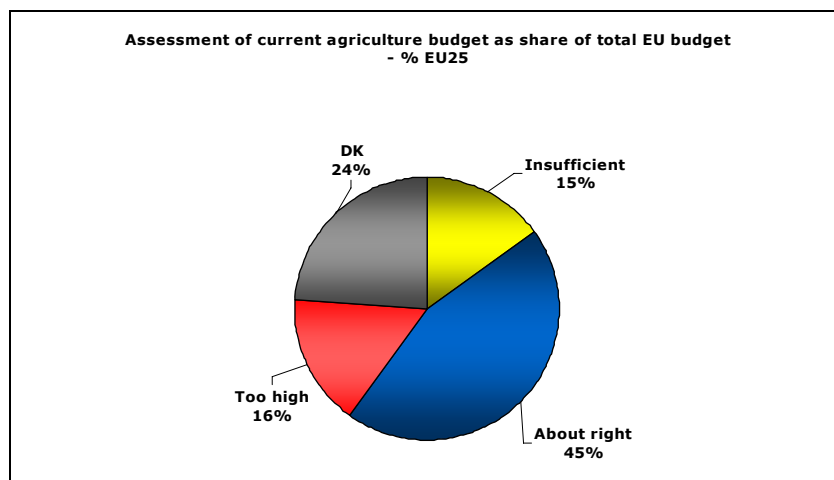
<sup>13</sup> QD4a In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture policy? First priority? + QD4b Any others?  
Answers: EU average 25%; Romania 53%; Latvia 52%; Cyprus 41%; Slovenia 9%.



## 5. THE EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURE BUDGET

### 5.1 Assessments of the current and future budget level

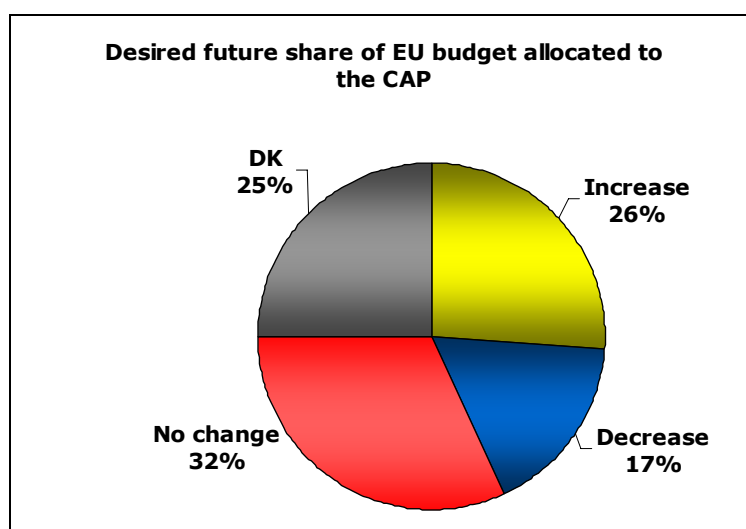
Respondents were asked whether they think the current agriculture and rural development budget is 'insufficient, adequate or too high'. Before this, they were informed that this represents 'around 40%' of the whole EU budget<sup>14</sup>.



<sup>14</sup> QD9. The EU budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this amount is insufficient, adequate or too high?

The main finding of the question is that **a large section of the public endorses the current level of agricultural expenditure**. The majority (45%) think that the current proportion of the budget devoted to agriculture is 'about right'. This outnumbers the combined figure for those who think that the budget is 'insufficient' (15%) or 'too high' (16%).

When it comes to the question of the Common Agricultural Policy budget in the future<sup>15</sup>, the picture is slightly less clear. Nevertheless the dominating view held by over half (58%) is that the share of the total EU budget taken up by agriculture should at the very least stay the same, if not increase.



In the new Member States, 30 percentage points more desire a future increase (41%) compared to a decrease (11%). For the older Members this gap falls to four percentage points, with 23% wishing for an increase and 19% a decrease.

## **6. INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE AND EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

We have demonstrated that, in general, the public possesses a low level of knowledge on agricultural matters in the EU.

There is thus wide scope for policy-makers and officials to raise public awareness of agricultural topics, especially considering that results also show that most citizens believe these to be of importance (chapter 1).

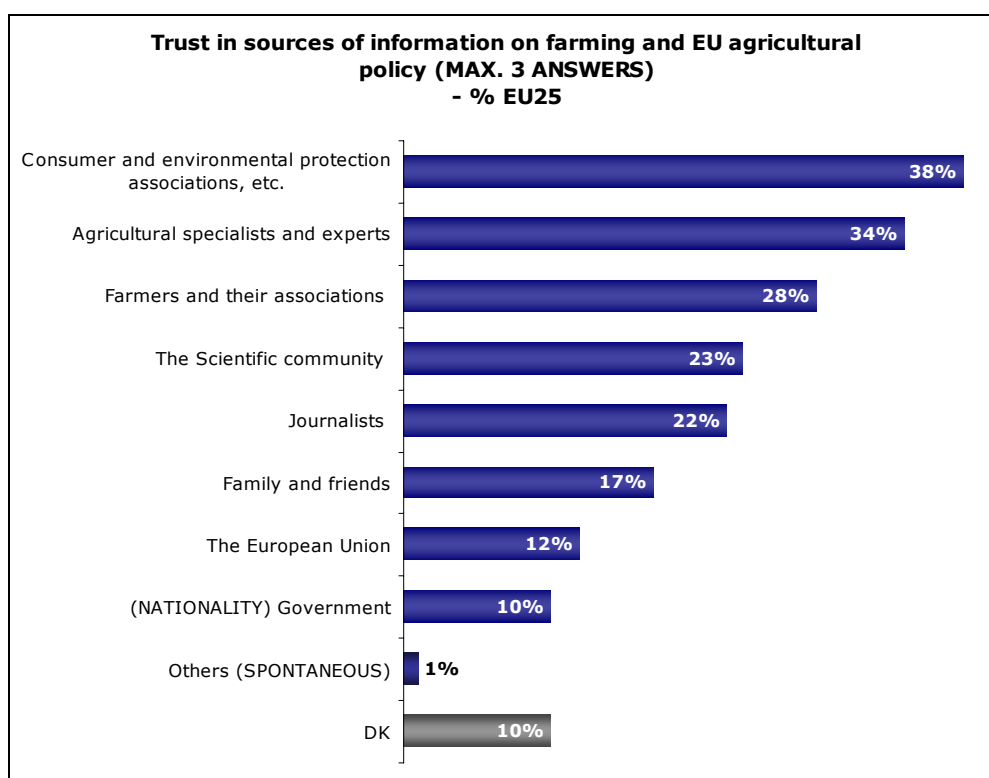
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<sup>15</sup> QD10. And over the next ten years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the amount of the total EU budget allocated to the CAP?

## 6.1 Most trusted sources on agricultural topics

On the matter of sources of information, it seems **there is no one channel that is considerably more trusted than others**. Respondents were asked which sources (up to a maximum of three) that they trust the most when forming opinions on farming and EU agricultural policy<sup>16</sup>.

The **most popular answer is consumer and environmental protection associations**, chosen by 38% at EU level. This is followed in second by agricultural specialists and experts (34%) and in third by farmers and their associations (28%).



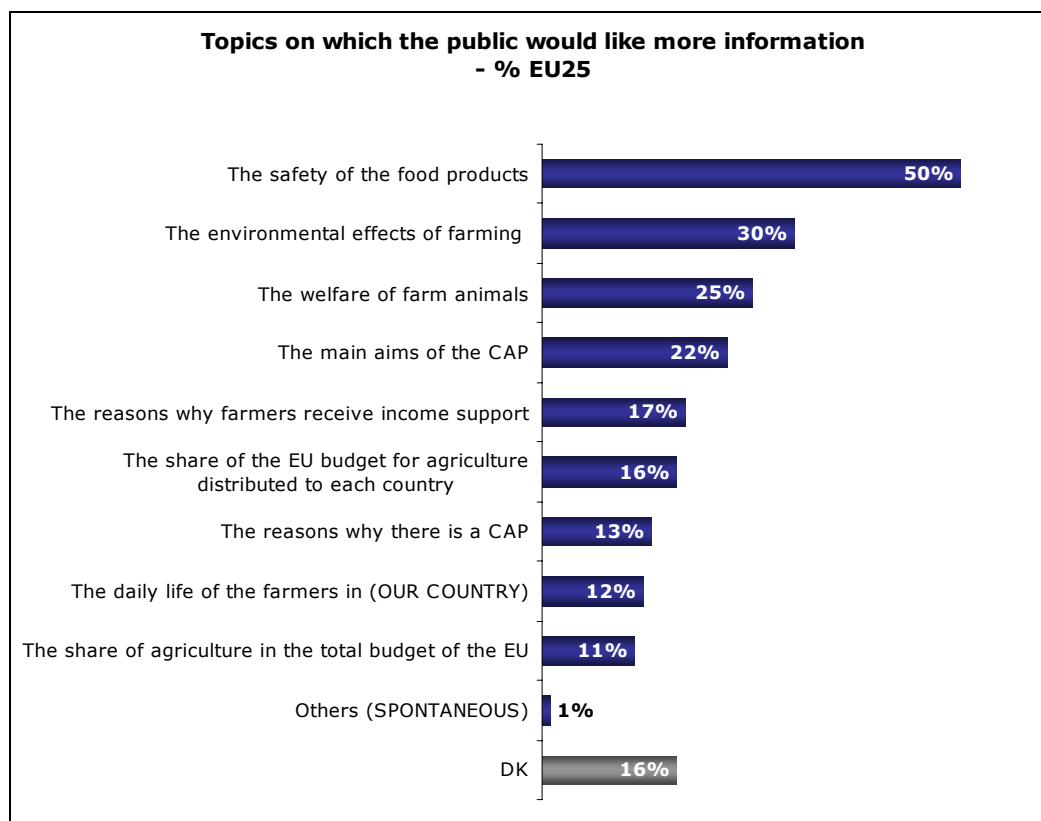
One clear pattern is discernable amongst individual country results: **Consumer and environmental associations are trusted by a considerably higher proportion of citizens in the EU15 countries (41%) than in the new Member States (24%)**.

## 6.2 Desire to be more informed on agricultural topics

Finally, respondents were asked which particular agricultural topics they would like to receive more information about.

**At the top of the list here is information of the safety of food products**, which was chosen by exactly half (50%).

<sup>16</sup> QD13. When forming your opinion on farming and the agricultural policy of the European Union, which sources do you trust the most?



**To some extent, this pattern of results reflects those we have seen for what the public believes should be the main priorities of agricultural policy.** In particular, we see that food safety is both the foremost policy priority and the topic on which the highest proportion of respondents would like to be further informed. Environmental concerns and animal welfare also feature prominently on both lists.

In terms of differences between countries it is again noticeable that there is a discernable **variation in results between the new Member States and the EU15.**

**More respondents in the EU15 countries are interested in the welfare of farmed animals** (27% in EU15 vs. 14% in NMS10, a difference of 13 percentage points). To a lesser extent we also see this for the environmental effects of farming (32% vs. 25%, 7 points difference), the main aims of the CAP (23% vs. 18%, 5 points difference) and the reasons why there is a CAP (14% vs. 9%, 5 points difference).

The one area where more respondents in the new Member States than in the EU15 would like to be further informed is on the daily life of farmers (18% vs. 11% in EU15, 7 points difference).

Finally, dividing the respondents into socio-demographic segments, the following stand out as the most important variations in opinion:

- The youngest age group is the most interested in information on animal welfare.
- As education levels increase, respondents become considerably more interested in information on the CAP.
- The most educated are also the most likely to desire more information on the environmental effects of farming.
- Respondents with left-wing political views (36%) are more likely to want further information on this topic than those towards the political right (29%).

## CONCLUSION

- This survey shows **striking evidence that the European public considers agriculture and the rural areas as occupying a vital role in the continent's economy and society**. Almost 9 in every 10 (88%) respondents say that they think agriculture and the rural areas are important for Europe's future. The strength of this feeling is largely universal across all countries and social/demographic groupings and has remained high for a considerable period of time.
- **With regards to recent reforms in the working of the CAP**, the public gives a **whole-hearted endorsement of the 'cross-compliance' principle**, with very high proportions saying that they think a reduction of direct payments is justified in the cases of failing to reach food safety (86% justified), animal welfare (84%) and environmental (83%) standards.
- The phasing out of production-based subsidies to be replaced by direct payments to farmers and more emphasis on Rural Development policy is welcomed by 49% and opposed by only 11%.
- The evaluated importance of agriculture is reflected in evaluations of the EU budget for agriculture and rural development. Here **more respondents believe the current share of the total EU budget given over to agriculture and rural development is sufficient** (45%) compared to those who think it is either too high (16%) or too low (15%).
- Almost 6 out of every 10 (58%) Europeans believe that the budget dedicated to agriculture should either stay the same (32%) or increase (26%) and just 17% think that it should be reduced.
- Given the significance citizens accord to the subject, it is no surprise to find that we see a **distinct hierarchy of views regarding the ends to which EU agricultural policy should aim**. Large segments of the population believe that ensuring the safety and health of agricultural products (41%), providing farmers with a decent standard of living (37%) and consumers with fair prices (35%) should be the main priorities of policy.
- The importance of a supply healthy and safe food is also shown in the fact that this is seen as the main responsibility of farmers in society (55%).
- In general, it is the case that **opinion is fairly evenly divided on how the CAP is performing on these aims**. It is encouraging to see that the CAP is evaluated as doing a good job in ensuring the health and safety of agricultural products (with positive evaluations outnumbering negative by 14 percentage points).

- There is thus **a great deal of potential for the public to consume more information, particularly when it comes to food safety**, which exactly half (50%) of the EU population would like to be better informed on. There are **no clear results which indicate that one channel would be especially suited to providing such information**, although consumer and environmental associations are seen to be the most trusted (38%).
- Finally, it can be concluded that whilst we have seen that agriculture is an important issue in the public domain **opinion is by no means fixed. Knowledge, awareness and levels of information regarding agricultural topics are low.** Over 7 in 10 (72%) consider themselves uninformed on agricultural issues, whilst over half (54%) of all Europeans say they have never heard of or read about the CAP.

# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**



## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 276**

### **“European citizens and their perception of agriculture and the CAP”**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 17<sup>th</sup> of November and the 19<sup>th</sup> of December 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 66.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, “Public Opinion and Media Monitoring”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°276 is part of wave 66.3 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 SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°276 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania). In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. 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 *n*th 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.

ABREVIATIONS PAYS		INSTITUTS	N° ENQUETES	DATES TERRAIN		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.009	18/11/2006	11/12/2006	8.650.994
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.150	23/11/2006	11/12/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.037	19/11/2006	19/12/2006	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.504	18/11/2006	11/12/2006	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	21/11/2006	15/12/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	17/11/2006	14/12/2006	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	21/11/2006	15/12/2006	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.012	17/11/2006	15/12/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	21/11/2006	19/12/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.038	18/11/2006	13/12/2006	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	18/11/2006	12/12/2006	596.752
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.019	24/11/2006	14/12/2006	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.025	18/11/2006	12/12/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	17/11/2006	13/12/2006	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	22/11/2006	10/12/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	17/11/2006	11/12/2006	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.020	17/11/2006	15/12/2006	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.029	17/11/2006	10/12/2006	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	23/11/2006	12/12/2006	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.004	24/11/2006	15/12/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.019	17/11/2006	10/12/2006	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.003	20/11/2006	05/12/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.028	17/11/2006	14/12/2006	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.014	18/11/2006	15/12/2006	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.315	17/11/2006	13/12/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.023	19/11/2006	30/11/2006	6.671.699
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	19/11/2006	14/12/2006	18.173.179
TOTAL			26.755	17/11/2006	19/12/2006	392.942.290

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 above.

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:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Confidence limits</b>	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

# **QUESTIONNAIRE**

A your survey number  
(101-105)

EB66.2 A

B country code  
(106-107)

EB66.2 B

C our survey number  
(108-110)

EB66.2 C

D Interview number  
(111-116)

EB66.2 D

A votre numéro d'étude  
(101-105)

EB66.2 A

B code pays  
(106-107)

EB66.2 B

C notre numéro d'étude  
(108-110)

EB66.2 C

D numéro de l'interview  
(111-116)

EB66.2 D

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMANIA

ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY

ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN CROATIA

ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

POSER ITEM 26 UNIQUEMENT EN BULGARIE

POSER ITEM 27 UNIQUEMENT EN ROUMANIE

POSER ITEM 28 UNIQUEMENT EN TURQUIE

POSER ITEM 28 UNIQUEMENT EN CROATIE

POSER ITEM 29 UNIQUEMENT EN COMMUNAUTE TURQUE CHYPRIOTE

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(117-148)
Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	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,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Cyprus (Turkish Cypriot Community)	30,
Other countries	31,
DK	32,

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

(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(117-148)
Belgique	1,
Danemark	2,
Allemagne	3,
Grèce	4,
Espagne	5,
France	6,
Irlande	7,
Italie	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Pays-Bas	10,
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,
Turquie	28,
Croatie	29,
Chypre (Communauté Turque Chypriote)	30,
Autre pays	31,
NSP	32,

Let's move on to another topic

ASK QD ET QE ONLY in EU25, BG and RO - TR AND HR GO TO QF - CY(tcc) GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

Parlons d'un autre sujet.

POSER QD ET QE UNIQUEMENT en UE25, BG et RO - TR ET HR ALLER EN QF - CY(tcc) ALLER EN DEMOGRAPHIQUES

QD1 Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?

(READ OUT)

	<b>(566)</b>
Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Of very little importance	4
DK	5

FL85 Q1

QD1 Tout le monde ne partage pas le même point de vue à propos de l'importance de l'agriculture européenne et des zones rurales pour notre avenir. Vous personnellement, pensez-vous qu'il s'agit d'un sujet ... pour notre futur ?

(READ OUT)

	<b>(566)</b>
Très important	1
Important	2
Pas très important	3
Très peu important	4
NSP	5

FL85 Q1

QD2 For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
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(567)	1	The rural areas cover around 90% of the whole EU territory	1	2	3
(568)	2	Approximately 3% of the European union population are farmers	1	2	3
(569)	3	The European Union exports more agricultural products than it imports	1	2	3

NEW

QD2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes à propos de l'agriculture, dites-moi si selon vous elle est vraie ou fausse.

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(LIRE)	Vraie.	Fausse.	NSP
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(567)	1	Les régions rurales couvrent 90% du territoire total de l'UE	1	2	3
(568)	2	Environ 3% de la population européenne sont des agriculteurs	1	2	3
(569)	3	L'Union européenne exporte plus de produits agricoles qu'elle n'en importe	1	2	3

NEW

QD3 Have you ever heard or read about the common agricultural policy, the "CAP", or not?

QD3 Avez-vous déjà entendu ou lu quelque chose à propos de la politique agricole commune, la "PAC", ou non ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(570)</b>
Yes, and you know exactly what it is	1
Yes, but you don't know really what it is	2
No	3
DK	4

	<b>(570)</b>
Oui, et vous savez exactement ce que c'est	1
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment ce que c'est	2
Non	3
NSP	4

EB43.1bis Q53 TREND MODIFIED

EB43.1bis Q53 TREND MODIFIED

QD4a In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture policy? First priority?

QD4a Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole ? En premier ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(571-572)</b>
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1
Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	2
Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	3
Enhancing rural areas	4
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	5
Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	6
Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	7
Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	8
Favouring methods of organic production	9
Protecting family type farms	10
Promoting respect for the environment	11
Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	12
Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	13
Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	14
Encouraging quality production	15
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	16
DK	17

	<b>(571-572)</b>
Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	1
Améliorer la compétitivité de l'agriculture européenne	2
Aider les agriculteurs à adapter leur production aux attentes des consommateurs	3
Mettre en valeur les zones rurales	4
S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	5
Assurer la disponibilité des produits agricoles	6
Stabiliser les marchés des produits agricoles	7
Promouvoir des pratiques agricoles durables	8
Favoriser les méthodes de production biologiques	9
Protéger les exploitations agricoles familiales	10
Promouvoir le respect de l'environnement	11
S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient sains et sans danger	12
S'assurer que les animaux d'élevage soient bien traités	13
S'assurer que vous recevez suffisamment d'informations sur la provenance et les méthodes de production et de transformation des aliments	14
Encourager la production de qualité	15
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	16
NSP	17

NEW (based on EB64.2 QB2)

NEW (based on EB64.2 QB2)



QD4b Any others?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	(573-589)
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1,
Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	2,
Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	3,
Enhancing rural areas	4,
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	5,
Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	6,
Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	7,
Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	8,
Favouring methods of organic production	9,
Protecting family type farms	10,
Promoting respect for the environment	11,
Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	12,
Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	13,
Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	14,
Encouraging quality production	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	16,
DK	17,

NEW (based on EB64.2 QB2)

QD4b Et ensuite ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 5 REPONSES)

	(573-589)
Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	1,
Améliorer la compétitivité de l'agriculture européenne	2,
Aider les agriculteurs à adapter leur production aux attentes des consommateurs	3,
Mettre en valeur les zones rurales	4,
S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	5,
Assurer la disponibilité des produits agricoles	6,
Stabiliser les marchés des produits agricoles	7,
Promouvoir des pratiques agricoles durables	8,
Favoriser les méthodes de production biologiques	9,
Protéger les exploitations agricoles familiales	10,
Promouvoir le respect de l'environnement	11,
S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient sains et sans danger	12,
S'assurer que les animaux d'élevage soient bien traités	13,
S'assurer que vous recevez suffisamment d'informations sur la provenance et les méthodes de production et de transformation des aliments	14,
Encourager la production de qualité	15,
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	16,
NSP	17,

NEW (based on EB64.2 QB2)

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QD5 The European Union's agricultural policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
--	------------	-------------	--------------	----

(590)	1	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1	2	3
(591)	2	Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	1	2	3
(592)	3	Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	1	2	3
(593)	4	Enhancing rural areas	1	2	3
(594)	5	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3
(595)	6	Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	1	2	3
(596)	7	Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	1	2	3
(597)	8	Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	1	2	3
(598)	9	Favouring methods of organic production	1	2	3
(599)	10	Protecting family type farms	1	2	3
(600)	11	Promoting respect for the environment	1	2	3
(601)	12	Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	1	2	3
(602)	13	Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	1	2	3
(603)	14	Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	1	2	3
(604)	15	Encouraging quality production	1	2	3

NEW (based on EB64.2 QB3)

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QD5 La politique agricole de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit-elle plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne ... ?

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt bien	Plutôt mal	NSP
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(590)	1	Assurer un niveau de vie acceptable aux agriculteurs	1	2	3
(591)	2	Améliorer la compétitivité de l'agriculture européenne	1	2	3
(592)	3	Aider les agriculteurs à adapter leur production aux attentes des consommateurs	1	2	3
(593)	4	Mettre en valeur les zones rurales	1	2	3
(594)	5	S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les aliments	1	2	3
(595)	6	Assurer la disponibilité des produits agricoles	1	2	3
(596)	7	Stabiliser les marchés des produits agricoles	1	2	3
(597)	8	Promouvoir des pratiques agricoles acceptables	1	2	3
(598)	9	Favoriser les méthodes de production biologiques	1	2	3
(599)	10	Protéger les fermes familiales	1	2	3
(600)	11	Promouvoir le respect de l'environnement	1	2	3
(601)	12	S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient sains et sans danger	1	2	3
(602)	13	S'assurer que les animaux d'élevage soient bien traités	1	2	3
(603)	14	S'assurer que vous recevez suffisamment d'informations sur la provenance et les méthodes de production et de traitement des aliments	1	2	3
(604)	15	Encourager la production de qualité	1	2	3

NEW (based on EB64.2 QB3)

QD6 The European Union is subsidising agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural areas and for direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad thing?

QD6 L'Union européenne subsidie de moins en moins les produits agricoles. Mais en revanche, elle apporte davantage de fonds pour la protection et le développement de l'ensemble des zones rurales et pour le soutien direct aux agriculteurs. Pensez-vous que cette évolution est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(605)</b>
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad thing	3
DK	4

	<b>(605)</b>
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

FL85 Q8 TREND MODIFIED

FL85 Q8 TREND MODIFIED

QD7 In your opinion, which should be the 2 main responsibilities of farmers in our society?

QD7 D'après vous, quelles devraient être les 2 responsabilités principales des agriculteurs dans notre société ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	<b>(606-614)</b>
Protecting the environment	1,
Supplying the population with healthy and safe food	2,
Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	3,
Ensuring the food self-sufficiency of the European Union	4,
Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	5,
Ensuring the welfare of farm animals	6,
Favouring and improving life in the countryside	7,
Supplying alternative energy sources such as bio fuel and non food agricultural products	8,
DK	9,

	<b>(606-614)</b>
Protéger l'environnement	1,
Offrir une alimentation saine et sans danger pour la population	2,
Maintenir l'activité économique et l'emploi dans les zones rurales	3,
Assurer l'autonomie alimentaire de l'Union européenne	4,
Offrir à la population une diversité de produits de qualité	5,
Assurer le bien-être des animaux d'élevage	6,
Favoriser et améliorer la vie dans les campagnes	7,
Offrir des sources d'énergie alternatives comme le biocarburant et les produits agricoles non-alimentaires	8,
NSP	9,

EB43.1bis Q46 TREND MODIFIED

EB43.1bis Q46 TREND MODIFIED

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QD8 Following new rules introduced in 2003, farmers' payments are now linked to the requirement to comply with certain rules (Cross compliance) regarding environment, food safety and animal welfare. To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

QD8 Selon de nouvelles règles introduites en 2003, les paiements de subventions aux agriculteurs sont maintenant liés à l'obligation de se soumettre à certaines règles concernant l'environnement, la sécurité alimentaire et le bien-être des animaux (la conditionnalité). Personnellement, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous qu'il est justifié ou injustifié de réduire les paiements de subventions aux agriculteurs qui ne respectent pas ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	DK
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(LIRE)	Tout à fait justifié	Plutôt justifié	Plutôt injustifié	Tout à fait injustifié	NSP
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(615)	1	Environmental standards	1	2	3	4	5
(616)	2	Animal welfare standards	1	2	3	4	5
(617)	3	Food safety standards	1	2	3	4	5

(615)	1	Les normes en matière d'environnement	1	2	3	4	5
(616)	2	Les normes en matière de bien-être animal	1	2	3	4	5
(617)	3	Les normes en matière de sécurité alimentaire	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NEW

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QD9 The EU budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this amount is insufficient, adequate or too high?

QD9 Le budget de l'Union européenne pour l'agriculture et le développement rural représente environ 40% du budget total de l'Union européenne. Pensez-vous que cette proportion est insuffisante, adéquate ou trop élevée ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPOSE)

	(618)
Insufficient	1
About right	2
Too high	3
DK	4

	(618)
Insuffisante	1
Adéquate	2
Trop élevée	3
NSP	4

FL85 Q5 TREND MODIFIED

FL85 Q5 TREND MODIFIED

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QD10 And over the next ten years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the amount of the total EU budget allocated to the CAP?

QD10 Et souhaiteriez-vous que pendant les 10 prochaines années, le budget affecté à la PAC par l'Union européenne augmente, diminue ou est reste à peu près le même ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(619)
Increase	1
Decrease	2
No change	3
DK	4

	(619)
Augmente	1
Diminue	2
Reste à peu près le même	3
NSP	4

NEW

NEW

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QD11 Do you think that you are very well informed, fairly well informed, not very well informed or not at all informed about...?

QD11 Pensez-vous que vous êtes très bien informé(e), plutôt bien informé(e), plutôt mal informé(e) ou pas du tout informé(e) à propos ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK
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	(LIRE)	Très bien informé(e)	Plutôt bien informé(e)	Plutôt mal informé(e)	Pas du tout informé(e)	NSP
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(620)  
(621)

1	Agricultural issues in general	1	2	3	4	5
2	The CAP	1	2	3	4	5

(620)  
(621)

1	Des questions agricoles en général	1	2	3	4	5
2	De la PAC	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NEW

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QD12 On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information?

QD12 Sur lesquels des sujets suivants souhaiteriez-vous recevoir plus d'informations ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(622-632)
The share of agriculture in the total budget of the European Union	1,
The safety of the food products	2,
The share of the EU budget for agriculture distributed to each country	3,
The reasons why there is a CAP	4,
The main aims of the CAP	5,
The daily life of the farmers in (OUR COUNTRY)	6,
The welfare of farm animals	7,
The environmental effects of farming	8,
The reasons why farmers receive income support	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	10,
DK	11,

	(622-632)
La part de l'agriculture dans le budget total de l'Union européenne	1,
La sécurité des produits alimentaires	2,
La part du budget de l'UE pour l'agriculture distribuée à chaque pays	3,
Les raisons de l'existence de la PAC	4,
Les principaux objectifs de la PAC	5,
La vie de tous les jours des agriculteurs en (NOTRE PAYS)	6,
Le bien-être des animaux d'élevage	7,
Les effets de l'agriculture sur l'environnement	8,
Les raisons pour lesquelles les agriculteurs reçoivent des subventions	9,
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	10,
NSP	11,

NEW

NEW

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QD13 When forming your opinion on farming and the agricultural policy of the European Union, which sources do you trust the most?

QD13 A quelles sources faites-vous le plus confiance pour vous faire une opinion sur l'agriculture et la politique agricole de l'Union européenne ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(633-642)
Journalists	1,
Farmers and their associations	2,
Agricultural specialists and experts	3,
(NATIONALITY) Government	4,
The European Union	5,
The Scientific community	6,
Consumer and environmental protection associations, etc.	7,
Family and friends	8,
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	9,
DK	10,

	(633-642)
Les journalistes	1,
Les agriculteurs et leurs associations	2,
Les spécialistes et experts agricoles	3,
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	4,
L'Union européenne	5,
La communauté scientifique	6,
Les associations de consommateurs et de protection de l'environnement, etc.	7,
La famille et les amis	8,
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	9,
NSP	10,

FL85 Q14 TREND MODIFIED

FL85 Q14 TREND MODIFIED

DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHIQUES

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

D1 A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

(MONTRER CARTE) - (ENQ. : NE RIEN SUGGERER. SI LA PERSONNE HESITE, INSISTER)

(736-737)

(736-737)

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gau									Droit
che									e
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

Refus 11

DK 12

NSP 12

EB66.2 D1

EB66.2 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

PAS DE QUESTIONS D2 A D6

D7 ASKED BEFORE QA

D7 POSEE AVANT QA

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

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

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00')

(ENQ. : SI "ETUDIE ENCORE", CODER '00')

(738-739)

(738-739)

EB66.2 D8

EB66.2 D8

NO QUESTION D9

PAS DE QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

D10 Sexe du répondant.

Male 1  
Female 2

Homme 1  
Femme 2

EB66.2 D10

EB66.2 D10

D11 How old are you?

D11 Quel est votre âge ?

(741-742)

(741-742)

EB66.2 D11

EB66.2 D11

EB66.2 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

D7 Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(149-150)
Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB66.2 D7

EB66.2 Q1

SI AUTRE ou NSP ALORS FIN D'INTERVIEW

D7 Pouvez-vous m'indiquer la lettre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation actuelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(149-150)
Marié(e)	1
Remarié(e)	2
Célibataire vivant actuellement en couple	3
Célibataire n'ayant jamais vécu en couple	4
Célibataire ayant déjà vécu en couple dans le passé mais actuellement seul(e)	5
Divorcé(e)	6
Séparé(e)	7
Veuf/Veuve	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	9
Refus (SPONTANE)	10

EB66.2 D7



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

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

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15a Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?

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

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

	(151-152) D15a	(153-154) D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
<b>NON-ACTIVE</b>		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
<b>EMPLOYED</b>		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		19

	(151-152) D15a	(153-154) D15b
	PROFESSION ACTUELLE	PROFESSION PRECEDETE
<b>INACTIFS</b>		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	1	
Etudiants	2	
Au chômage \ temporairement sans emploi	3	
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	
<b>INDEPENDANTS</b>		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9	9
<b>SALARIES</b>		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte, etc.)	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 (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers, etc.)	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16
Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18
N'A JAMAIS EXERCE D'ACTIVITE PROFESSIONNELLE REMUNEREE		19

DO NOT ASK D41 IN CY(tcc)

NE PAS POSER D41 EN CY(tcc)

D41 You personally, were you born...?

D41 Vous-même, êtes-vous né(e) ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(750)
In (OUR COUNTRY)	1
In another Member Country of the European Union	2
In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

	(750)
En (NOTRE PAYS)	1
Dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
En Europe, mais pas dans un Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
En Asie, en Afrique ou en Amérique latine	4
En Amérique du Nord, au Japon ou en Océanie	5
Refus (SPONTANE)	6

EB66.2 D41

EB66.2 D41

ASK D41bis ONLY IN CY(tcc)

POSER D41bis UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc)

D41bis You, personally, were you born...?

D41bis Vous-même, êtes-vous né(e) ... ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(751)
In the Turkish Cypriot Community	1
In Turkey	2
In another Member Country of the European Union	3
Outside Cyprus in Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	4
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	5
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7

	(751)
Dans la Communauté Turque Chypriote	1
En Turquie	2
Dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
Hors de Chypre, mais dans un Etat membre de l'Union européenne	4
En Asie, en Afrique ou en Amérique latine	5
En Amérique du Nord, au Japon ou en Océanie	6
Refus (SPONTANE)	7

EB66.2 D41

EB66.2 D41

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

D15a&b ASKED BEFORE QA

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

	<b>(743)</b>
Rural area or village	1
Small or middle sized town	2
Large town	3
DK	4

EB66.2 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(744-745)

EB66.2 D40a

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(746-747)

EB66.2 D40b

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(748-749)

EB66.2 D40c

PAS DE QUESTIONS D12 A D14

D15a&b POSEES AVANT QA

PAS DE QUESTIONS D16 A D24

D25 Diriez-vous que vous vivez ... ?

(LIRE)

	<b>(743)</b>
Dans une commune rurale	1
Dans une ville petite ou moyenne	2
Dans une grande ville	3
NSP	4

EB66.2 D25

PAS DE QUESTIONS D26 A D39

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

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

(744-745)

EB66.2 D40a

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

ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

(746-747)

EB66.2 D40b

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

ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

(748-749)

EB66.2 D40c

DO NOT ASK D42 IN CY(tcc) - DO NOT ASK D42 item 5 OUTSIDE OF EU25

NE PAS POSER D42 EN CY(tcc) - NE PAS POSER D42 item 5 EN DEHORS DE L'UE25

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

D42 Laquelle de ces propositions correspond à votre situation ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(752)
Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	3
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the European Union	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the European Union	5
DK\Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

	(752)
Votre mère et votre père sont nés en (NOTRE PAYS)	1
L'un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
Votre mère et votre père sont nés dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
Un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né en dehors de l'Union européenne	4
Votre père et votre mère sont nés en dehors de l'Union européenne	5
NSP \ Refus (SPONTANE)	6

EB66.2 D42

EB66.2 D42

ASK D42bis ONLY IN CY(tcc)

POSER D42bis UNIQUEMENT EN CY(tcc)

D42bis Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

D42bis laquelle de ces propositions correspond à votre situation ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(753)
Your mother and your father were born in Cyprus	1
One of your parents was born in Cyprus and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	2
One of your parents was born in Cyprus and the other was born outside of the European Union	3
One of your parents was born in Turkey	4
Both of your parents were born in Turkey	5
Another situation (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK\ Refusal	7

	(753)
Votre père et votre mère sont nés à Chypre	1
Un de vos parents est né à Chypre et l'autre est né dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
Un de vos parents est né à Chypre et l'autre est né en dehors de l'Union européenne	3
Un de vos parents est né en Turquie	4
Vos deux parents sont nés en Turquie	5
Autre situation (SPONTANE)	6
NSP\ Refus	7

EB66.2 D42

EB66.2 D42

D43a&b ASKED BEFOR QB

NO QUESTIONS D44 TO D45

D43a&b POSEES AVANT QB

PAS DE QUESTIONS D44 A D45

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(754-763)
Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
An Internet connection at home	5,
A car	6,
An apartment \ a house which you have finished paying for	7,
An apartment \ a house which you are paying for	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB66.2 D46

D46 Parmi les biens suivants, lesquels possédez-vous ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(754-763)
Une télévision	1,
Un lecteur DVD	2,
Un lecteur CD audio	3,
Un ordinateur	4,
Une connexion Internet à la maison	5,
Une voiture	6,
Un appartement \ Une maison que vous avez fini de payer	7,
Un appartement \ Une maison que vous êtes en train de payer	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB66.2 D46

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

PROTOCOLE D'INTERVIEW

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW  
**(764-765)** **(766-767)**  

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

P1 DATE DE L'INTERVIEW  
**(764-765)** **(766-767)**  

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

EB66.2 P1

EB66.2 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

P2 HEURE DU DEBUT DE L'INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)  
**(768-769)** **(770-771)**  

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

(ENQ. : DE 0 A 23 HEURE)  
**(768-769)** **(770-771)**  

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

EB66.2 P2

EB66.2 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED  
**(772-774)**  

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

P3 DUREE DE L'INTERVIEW EN MINUTES  
**(772-774)**  

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

EB66.2 P3

EB66.2 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

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

<b>(775)</b>	
Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

<b>(775)</b>	
Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant)	1
Trois	2
Quatre	3
Cinq et plus	4

EB66.2 P4

EB66.2 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

P5 Coopération du répondant

<b>(776)</b>	
Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

<b>(776)</b>	
Excellente	1
Bonne	2
Moyenne	3
Médiocre	4

EB66.2 P5

EB66.2 P5

P6	Size of locality
(LOCAL CODES)	
<b>(777-778)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P6	

P6	Catégorie d'habitat
(CODES LOCAUX)	
<b>(777-778)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P6	

P7	Region
(LOCAL CODES)	
<b>(779-780)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P7	

P7	Région
(CODES LOCAUX)	
<b>(779-780)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P7	

P8	Postal code
<b>(781-788)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P8	

P8	Code postal
<b>(781-788)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P8	

P9	Sample point number
<b>(789-796)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P9	

P9	N° point de chute
<b>(789-796)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P9	

P10	Interviewer number
<b>(797-804)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P10	

P10	N° enquêteur
<b>(797-804)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P10	

P11	Weighting factor
<b>(805-812)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P11	

P11	Facteur de pondération
<b>(805-812)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.2 P11	

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT and TR

POSER UNIQUEMENT en LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT and TR

P13 Language of interview

P13 Langue de l'interview

	<b>(813)</b>
Language 1	1
Language 2	2
Language 3	3

	<b>(813)</b>
Langue 1	1
Langue 2	2
Langue 3	3

EB66.2 P13

EB66.2 P13