



**14 October 2007
PRESS CONFERENCE**

Participant Representativeness

On each of the 59 attitude questions on economic and foreign policy, the difference on average between participants and non participants is **only 4.0 percent** of what it could possibly have been. So, the difference in attitudes between participants and non-participants is statistically significant but practically small.

Participants were less euro-skeptic than non-participants were. Euro-skepticism was measured with a battery of 10 questions scored on a 11-point scale, where 0 indicated that decisions should be made by individual member states and 10 indicated decisions should be made by the EU. 4 out of the 10 questions were statistically significant, but that is because the sample size is large. The average difference between participants and non participants is **only 3.5 percent** of what it could possibly have been. Similar to other attitude questions, the difference in euro-skepticism between participants and non-participants is statistically significant but practically small.

Table 1: Countries

	Participants N=362 Number (%)	Non-Participants N=3188 Number (%)	Whole Sample N= 3550 Number (%)
AT-Austria	11 (3.0)	69 (2.2)	80 (2.3)
BE –Belgium	11 (3.0)	81 (2.5)	92 (2.6)
BG – Bulgaria	9 (2.5)	74 (2.3)	83 (2.3)
CY – Cyprus*	3 (0.8)	81 (2.5)	84 (2.4)
CZ – Czech	12 (3.3)	78 (2.4)	90 (2.5)
DK - Denmark	9 (2.5)	73 (2.3)	82 (2.3)
EE –Estonia*	3 (0.8)	77 (2.4)	80 (2.3)
EG/WG -Germany	47 (13.0)	333 (10.4)	380 (10.7)
EL -Greece	11 (3.0)	79 (2.5)	90 (2.5)
ES - Spain	20 (5.5)	182 (5.7)	202 (5.7)
FI- Finland	8 (2.2)	72 (2.3)	80 (2.3)
FR – France*	41 (11.3)	259 (8.1)	300 (8.5)
GB – Great Britain	28 (7.7)	274 (8.6)	302 (8.5)
HU - Hungary	11 (3.0)	79 (2.5)	90 (2.5)
IE - Ireland	6 (1.7)	74 (2.3)	80 (2.3)
IT - Italy	28 (7.7)	273 (8.6)	301 (8.5)
LT - Lithuania	4 (1.1)	76 (2.4)	80 (2.3)
LU – Luxembourg*	2 (0.6)	78 (2.4)	80 (2.3)
LV -Latvia	7 (1.9)	75(2.4)	82 (2.3)
MT –Malta*	3 (0.8)	77 (2.4)	80 (2.3)
NL - Netherlands	15 (4.1)	91 (2.9)	106 (3.0)
PL -Poland	26 (7.2)	174 (5.5)	200 (5.6)
PT - Portugal	11 (3.0)	79 (2.5)	90 (2.5)
RO - Romania	16 (4.4)	130 (4.1)	146 (4.1)
SE- Sweden	9 (2.5)	71 (2.2)	80 (2.3)
SI – Slovenia	4 (1.1)	83 (2.6)	87 (2.5)
SK - Slovakia	7 (1.9)	96 (3.0)	103 (2.9)

Note: *statistically significant difference between participants and non participants

Table 2: Demographics

	Participants (%) N=362	Non-Participants (%) N=3188	Whole Sample (%) N= 3550
Gender*			
Male	54.4	48.3	48.9
Female	45.6	51.7	51.1
Age			
18 - 24 years old	9.9	10.3	10.2
25 - 39 years old	30.7	25.1	25.6
40 - 54 years old	32.9	28.5	29.0
55 - 69 years old	19.9	24.4	23.9
70 years old or more	6.6	11.3	10.8
Marital Status			
Single*	26.8	22.1	22.6
Married	49.4	53.9	53.5
Unmarried but living with a partner	7.2	7.2	7.2
Separated or Divorced	11.6	8.6	8.9
Widowed*	4.7	8.0	7.6
Occupation			
Working full-time*	58.3	47.1	48.2
Working part-time	8.8	8.2	8.3
Not working (seeking work)*	1.7	3.9	3.7
On a government training scheme	0.8	0.4	0.5
Retired*	15.5	24.4	23.5
In full-time education*	9.1	5.9	6.2
Looking after the home*	2.2	5.9	5.5
Permanently sick or disabled	1.1	1.5	1.4
Not working (and not seeking work)	0.8	1.4	1.3
Caring for an elderly or disabled person full-time	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other	1.7	1.0	0.1
Education			
Did not finish* secondary school	8.6	19.0	17.9
Finished secondary* school	33.4	45.3	44.1

Some university*	11.9	8.3	8.7
University degree*	31.2	19.3	20.5
Some postgraduate*	4.7	1.9	2.2
Postgraduate degree*	9.9	5.6	6.0

Note: *statistically significant difference between participants and non participants; Percentages may not add up to 100 as some participants did not respond

Fieldwork was coordinated by the polling firm TNS Sofres and conducted by TNS Group affiliates and partners amongst a sample of 3550 European citizens in all 27 countries of the European Union.