



Special Eurobarometer



European
Commission

The citizens of the European Union and Sport

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PRESENTATION

The **DG EAC Sport Unit** wished to renew the poll it had commissioned in 2003, related **to the practice and the image of sport within the European Union**. Indeed, 2004 has been a year rich in prestigious sports events such as the European Football Championship, commonly called Euro 2004, organised in Portugal and the Athens Olympic Games. This poll also took place while the European year of education through sport 2004 came to an end. This initiative of the European Union aims to promote the educational and social values of sports in the European Union.

Compared to the study which was conducted by The European Opinion Research Group in 2003, the geographical coverage of this new study has been, by definition, enlarged to the 10 newmember States. The questionnaire used for this second wave has been slightly modified. It is nevertheless possible for a majority of the questions to compare the results obtained in 2003 and in 2004. **Interviews were conducted between October 2nd and November 8th 2004.**

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer polls from the General Direction Press and Communication (Unit "Opinion polls, press reviews, Europe Direct"). A technical note related to the conducting of the interviews by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is enclosed to this report. This note details the interview techniques, along with the confidence limits.

The report aims to present the main results obtained during this poll. It analyses overall results country by country and by relevant socio-demographic characteristics. It puts into perspective the results by focusing more specifically on the trends observed in the barometric questions.

This report on citizens of the European Union and sport is divided into four parts:

- The first part concerns European citizens' practice of sports activities: the frequency, the organization and the obstacles to this practice.
- The second part deals with the benefits of sport.
- The third part covers its social dimension, namely the values and negative aspects associated to sport, the place of sport in school programs and furthermore the professionalization of sport.
- Finally, the last part concentrates on the actions and the role of the European Union within the domain of sports.

1. The practice of sport in the European Union

Source questionnaire: Q48

The first part of this poll covers European Union citizen's practice of sport and especially the following items:

- The frequency with which European Union citizens play sport. What reasons are behind or hinder the practice of sport?

-the organisation behind the practice of sports:

- Where do they usually practice sport?

1.1. Frequency of sports practice

In this chapter, we will evaluate how frequently European Union citizens play sport or do physical exercise.

Source of the questionnaire: Q48

- Almost 4 out of 10 Europeans play sport once a week -

In 2004, 38% of citizens throughout the 25member States of the Union declare that they play sport at least once a week. The development compared to 2003 is positive: one year ago, only 3 citizens out of 10 (35%) practice sport at least once a week in the European Union of 15member States.

- The Scandinavian countries are the most sporting countries -

Scandinavians remain in 2004 the most sporting citizens of the European Union. More than 70% of Finns (75%) and Swedes (72%) claim they play sport at least once a week. The progress of the practice of sports in Europe seems particularly noticeable in Finland where we observe an increase of 6 points compared to last year.

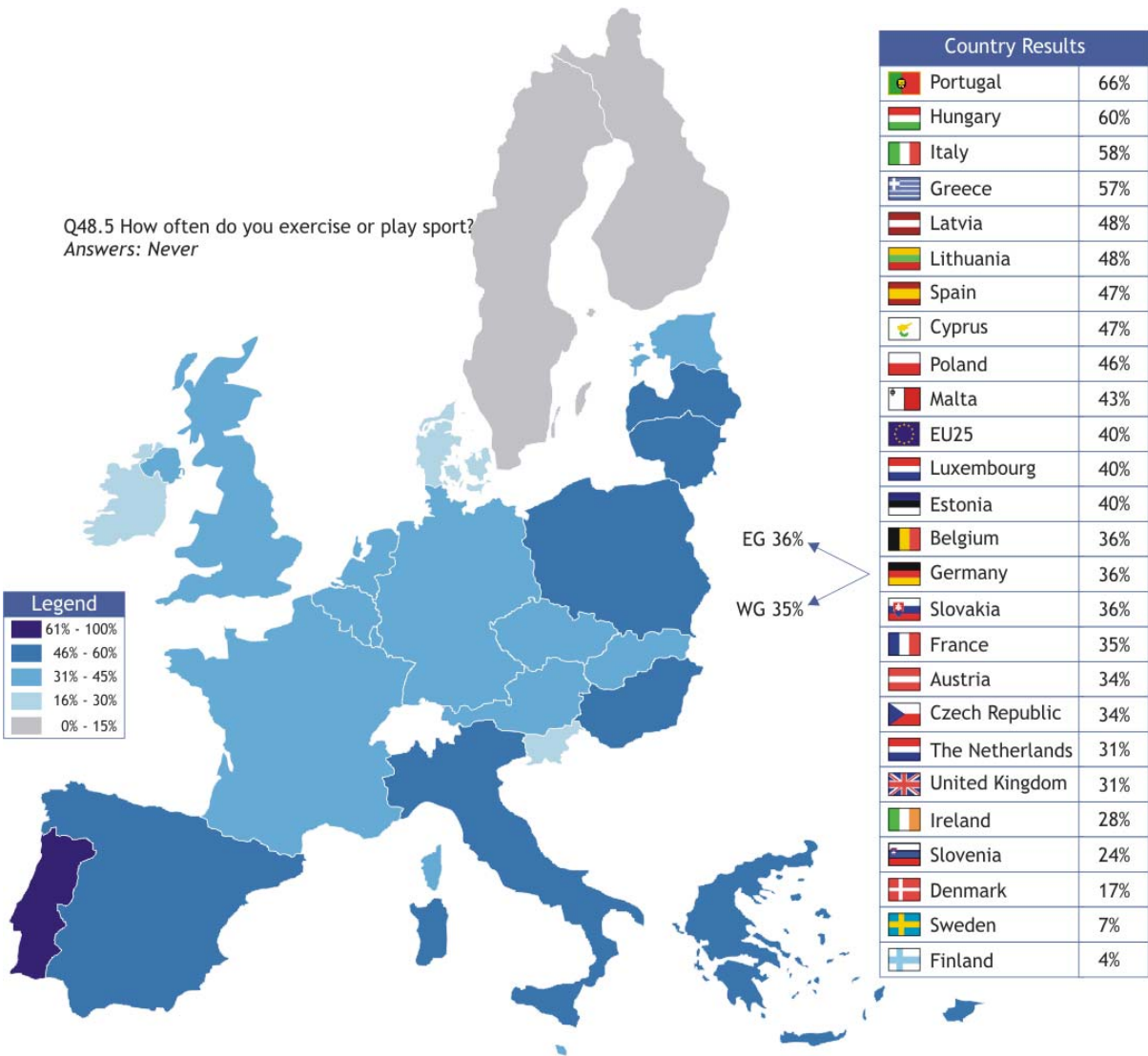
Among the new member States we can observe a rather high number of athletics, above the European average, in Malta (42%), Cyprus (43%) and Slovenia (43%).

However, this proportion tends to be significantly lower in some southern countries in Europe and in several new member States: only 20% of Hungarians, 22% of Portuguese and 24% of Slovaks declare that they play sport at least once a week.

The evolution compared to last year turns out to be especially positive in the country organising the most important sports event of the year, the Olympic Games. In fact, the proportion of interviewees who claim to never play a sport has decreased by 18 points in Greece compared to the results of 2003 (from 75% to 57%). Regarding Portugal, the least athletic country in the European Union, progress is also positive but much less noticeable than in Greece (4 points less of non-athletics).

Q48. How often do you exercise or play sport?						
	3 times a week or more	1 to 2 times a week	at least once a week	1 to 3 times a month	Less often / Never / DK	
European Union	17%	21%	38%	11%	53%	EU25 (2004)
	+2	+1	+3	-3	-1	EU15 (2003)
Belgium	19%	24%	43%	9%	49%	
	+7	+3	+10	-1	-9	
Denmark	28%	32%	60%	10%	31%	
	+2	+5	+7	+1	-7	
Germany	14%	25%	39%	8%	53%	
	+2	+5	+7	-5	-1	
Greece	16%	10%	26%	6%	68%	
	+6	+1	+7	+1	-8	
Spain	21%	16%	37%	7%	57%	
	+3	0	+4	-3	-3	
France	19%	24%	43%	10%	46%	
	+9	+2	+11	-3	-10	
Ireland	28%	25%	53%	7%	40%	
	+6	0	+6	-2	-4	
Italy	9%	18%	27%	6%	67%	
	-4	0	-4	-4	+8	
Luxemburg	18%	25%	43%	6%	52%	
	+1	+4	+5	-4	+0	
The Netherlands	17%	35%	52%	7%	41%	
	+2	+7	+9	0	-9	
Austria	12%	22%	34%	11%	55%	
	+1	+2	-1	-4	+4	
Portugal	8%	14%	22%	5%	73%	
	-1	+1	0	-3	+3	
Finland	45%	31%	76%	9%	15%	
	+8	-3	+5	-3	-3	
Sweden	40%	32%	72%	9%	18%	
	-3	-1	+2	-4	+1	
United Kingdom	23%	22%	45%	10%	45%	
	+2	+1	+3	0	-4	
	A	B	A+B			

2004 Results Comparison with 2003



Evolution regarding the practice of sports by country

- More frequent practice of sports in 2004 -

The trends observed in Greece and Portugal are part of an upward evolution in the practice of sports in the European Union. In most of the member States of the European Union, the frequency of sports activity has progressed in 2004. For instance, the higher number of interviewees affirming that they do sport three times or more per week, is especially noticeable in France (+9 points), Finland (+8 points), Belgium (+7 points) and Greece (+6 points).

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The analysis of results by socio-demographic characteristics shows that the trends remain the same as last year.

- Men exercise more than women: 41% of men interviewed claim they play sport at least once a week, while the proportion of women is 6 points less (35%).
- Regarding age; the practice of sport is proportionally reversed with age and decreases as the age category rises: while 60% of the 15-24 category play sport at least once a week, the proportion decreases to 41% for the 25-39 group, is equivalent to 34% amongst the 40-54 group, and finally, corresponds to only 28% for the 55 years and more category.
- The practice of sports is directly linked to the level of education: only 20% of interviewees who finished their studies at the age of 15 or earlier, follow a weekly sports routine, this percentage increases to 32% amongst interviewees who finished their studies between the ages of 16 and 19, and reaches 50% for those who completed their studies at the age of 20 or older.
- As was the case in 2003, a higher proportion of students, executives and employees play sport at least once a week compared to those in other professional categories (respectively 66%, 52% and 44%).

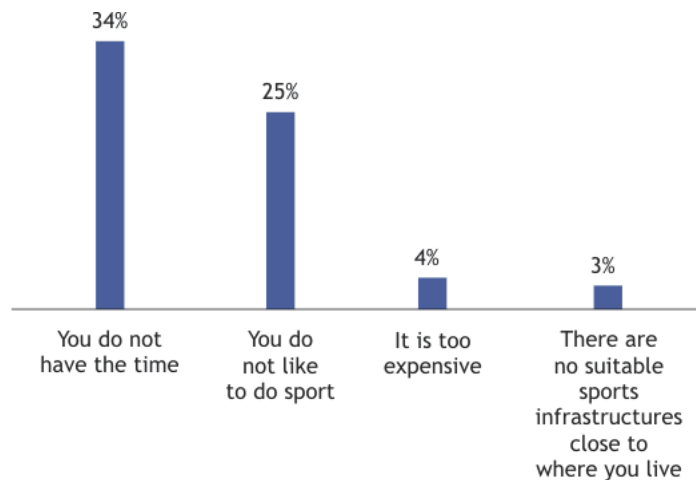
1.2. Reasons that slow down the practice of sport

Source questionnaire: Q49 (filtered question)

In this sub-chapter, we will identify the reasons why in some countries, a significant proportion of European Union citizens never play sports.

The question 49 is filtered and has only been asked to interviewees admitting that they never play any sport. The answers in Finland and Sweden have not been taken into consideration in this analysis due to the fact that the respondent base is too low.

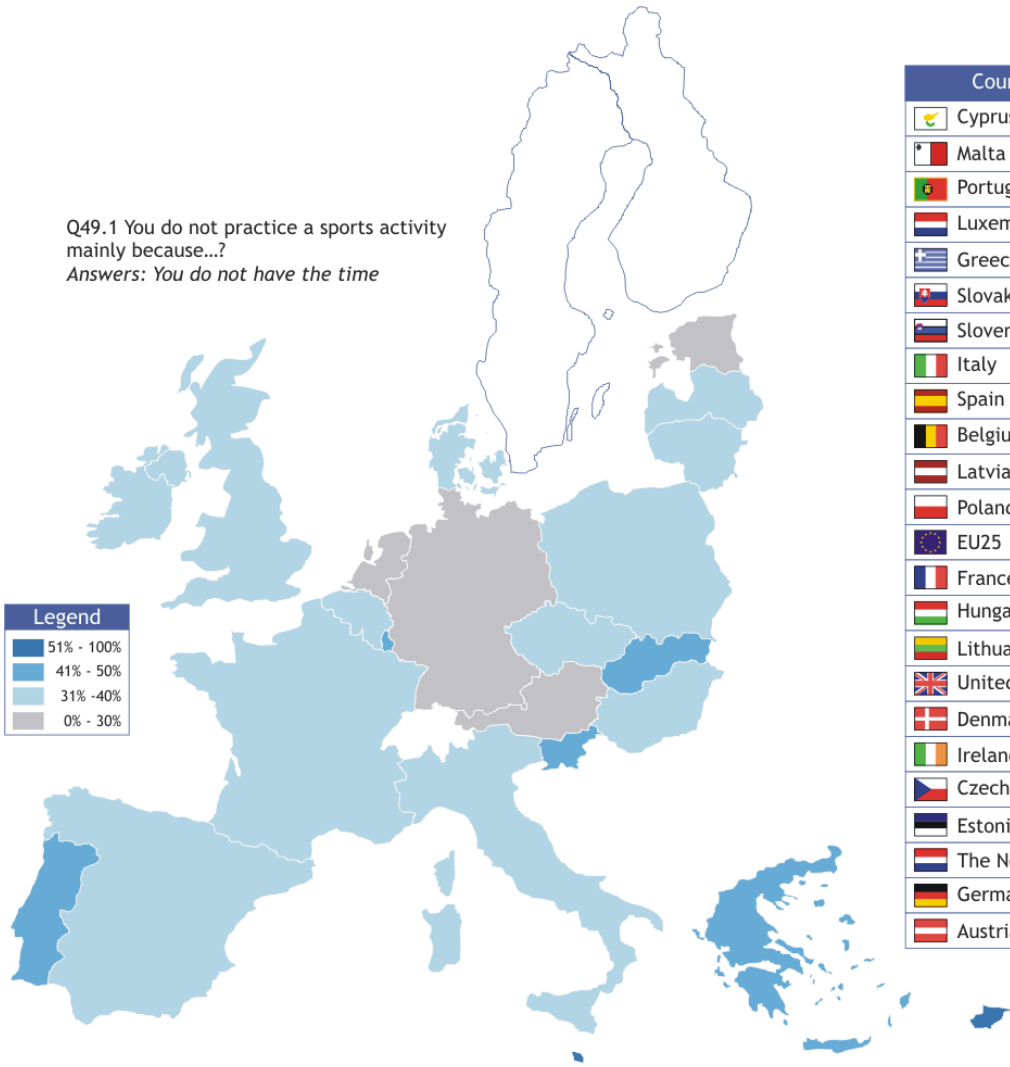
- Main reason for absence of sports activities is lack of time -



Q49. You do not practice a sports activity mainly because...?
 Answers based on EU25 (2004)

One third of European Union citizens (34%) never play sport due to a lack of time. The fact of not liking sport is an obstacle which is difficult to overcome for one European citizen out of four (25%). However, neither the fee (4%) nor the lack of suitable facilities (3%) seems to be significant reasons for the lack of sports activity. We should note that one third of respondents defend their choice by elements other than those which were proposed to them.

Q49.1 You do not practice a sports activity mainly because...?
 Answers: *You do not have the time*



Legend	
51% - 100%	(darkest blue)
41% - 50%	(medium blue)
31% - 40%	(light blue)
0% - 30%	(grey)

Country Results	
Cyprus	66%
Malta	56%
Portugal	50%
Luxembourg	47%
Greece	44%
Slovakia	42%
Slovenia	42%
Italy	38%
Spain	37%
Belgium	36%
Latvia	36%
Poland	36%
EU25	34%
France	33%
Hungary	33%
Lithuania	33%
United Kingdom	32%
Denmark	31%
Ireland	31%
Czech Republic	31%
Estonia	27%
The Netherlands	24%
Germany	23%
Austria	21%

WG 24%
 EG 20%

The analysis of the results by country presents significant differences in opinion from one Member State to another.

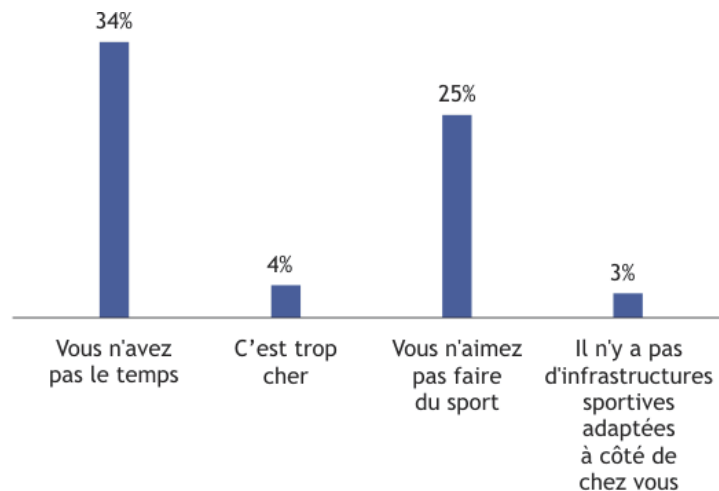
Two thirds of Cypriots (66%) and more than half of Maltese (56%) and Portuguese respondents (50%) defend their choice due to a lack of time while this is only the case for about 20% of Eastern Germans (21%), Austrians (21%) and Finns (18%).

The results for lack of interest in sport vary across countries. This reason is cited by about 30% of Germans (33%), Italians (31%), Austrians (30%) and Swedes (30%). Very few Slovenes (11%) and Cypriots (8%) never do any sports due to lack of interest.

On the other hand, **neither the fee nor the absence of suitable facilities seems to be significant barriers in European Union member States**: respectively, only 4% and 3% of respondents cite these as a major reason for the lack of sport in their lives.

The analysis of results by socio-demographic characteristics shows us, logically, that lack of time is more often mentioned by the most active categories in society.

- The 25-39 years old along with the self-employed or people who have a higher level of studies most often cite lack of time as justifying their lack of sports activity (61% and 62%).
- Also, the analysis by size of household shows the influence family constraints have on the practice of sports: a majority of those who lives in a "family context" and mainly in households of 4 or more members (54%) confirms not to have enough time to play a sport.



1.3. The organisation of sporting activities: where do people do sport?

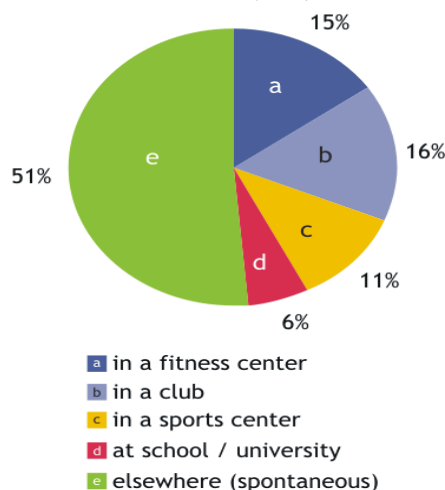
Source of the questionnaire: Q50

- Faintly structured sports practice-

When citizens of the European Union are asked where they most often practice their usual sport, a majority of respondents (51%) spontaneously cite a place different from those suggested during the interview. Very popular sports like jogging or walking are practised outside the "classical" sports facilities which may explain the reason behind such a result.

Of the places which were proposed, a fitness centre (15%) and a club (16%) rank highest.

Q50. Where do you exercise/play sport that you do most often?
Answers based on EU25 (2004)



Similar results were already observed in 2003 in the 15member States prior to Enlargement. Nevertheless, the tendency to mainly exercise outside of regular sport facilities is reinforced in the enlarged European Union.

	2004 (UE 25)	2003 (UE15)
Elsewhere	51%	+9
In a club	16%	-4
In a fitness center	15%	-3
In a sports center	11%	-3
At school / university	6%	=

- Sport is often played "elsewhere" in the new member States -

The analysis by country shows that sports are often played "elsewhere" in many of the new member States. The cases of Malta (69%), Slovenia (63%) and Poland (62%) speak for themselves.

We also noticed that the **fitness centres** have a slightly better result in the southern part of Europe: particularly so in Greece (34%), Italy (28%) and Portugal (27%).

On the other hand, **clubs** have more success in the Netherlands (34%), Denmark (28%) and Germany (25%).

Sports centres are more often mentioned by the Czechs.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Socio-demographic characteristics mainly reveal differences in terms of the age categories.

The difference is more obvious between the youngest, who vary the places where they do sports to a greater extent, and the rest of the interviewees. Indeed, the 15-24 group are, on the whole, the only ones who play sport in a more structured way: 26% play some sports at school or university, 17% in a fitness centre and the same proportion chooses a club, while 11% exercise in a sports centre. 28% seem to come closer to the European majority by mostly exercising in places other than those mentioned above. This proportion is much lower than for the other age groups: the percentage of interviewees who declare that they play sports elsewhere is 50% amongst the 25-39 group, increases to 59% amongst the 40-54 group and reaches 70% amongst the elderly group, which, like last year, maintains the highest proportion to do sports in a non-structured way.

In fact, the analysis of results by exercise frequency reveals that persons who show a more marked discipline for playing sports have a greater tendency to do sport in a structured way. For those who exercise occasionally, they play their favourite sport "somewhere else" (61%) other than in the facilities which were suggested to them.

In conclusion, the practice of sports in the European Union has evolved favourably compared to last year. Although there is no major disruption to the 2003 trends, the year 2004, especially rich in sports events, seems on the whole to have motivated Europeans to increase, with varying degrees, the weekly practice of physical exercises. The practice of sports remains, nevertheless, not very structured and occurs more often in places other than in clubs, sports or fitness centres.

Neither the fee nor the lack of facilities prevents Europeans from doing some sports activity. It is more due to the constraints of the typical way of life in modern society (lack of time due to professional activities or family responsibilities), which prevent citizens of the Union from playing sports on a regular basis.

2. The benefits of sport

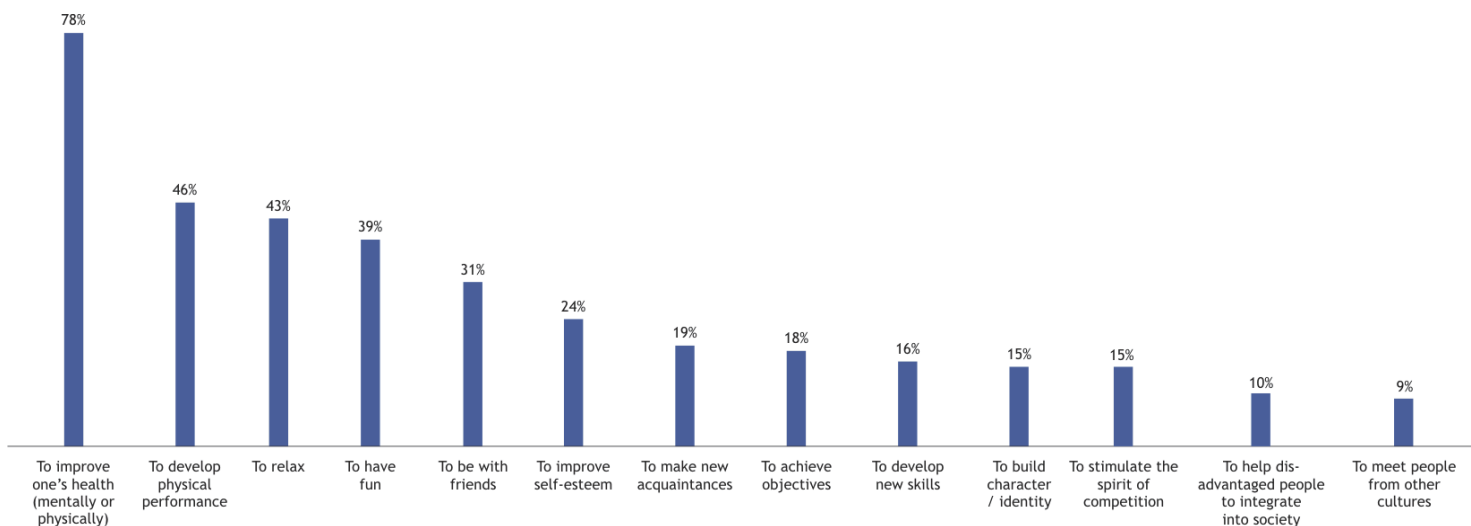
Source questionnaire: Q51 (trend); Q55(trend) and Q53.6 (integrated dimension in 2004)

This aim of the chapter is to evaluate the image of sports amongst European Union citizens. First of all, we measure the respondent's opinion regarding the benefits associated with the practice of sports before looking at the negative aspects of it.

- Health improvement is perceived to be the main benefit of sport according to about 8 interviewees out of 10 -

A strong majority of citizens in the European Union cite the improvement of health as being the principal benefit of sport (78%). This perception of sport as being of benefit to one's physical and mental health remains stable compared to last year (80%).

The development of physical performance (46%), relaxation (43%), having fun (39%), and less importantly, the fact of being with friends (31%) are among the most frequently cited benefits. Supports rates for other propositions are considerably weaker.



Q51. In your opinion, what are the main benefits of sport?
Answers based on EU25 (2004)

Although the ranking of the main benefits remains practically unchanged compared to 2003, we have noticed a serious decrease in "relaxation", and, most of all, "having fun".

Sport, as a means of improving one's health, is unanimously recognised within the European Union of 25 with a result of above 90% in the Southern and Mediterranean member States: Cyprus (93%), Greece (92%) and Malta (91%). A percentage above 90% is also present in Sweden (91%).

More Dutch (73%), Slovenians (77%), French and Belgians mention relaxation as one of the main benefits of sport while having fun is of greater importance for the Danes (62%) and the Swedes (61%).

Finally, more Czechs (72%), Poles and Slovaks (68%) cite the development of ones physical capability as being one of the main advantages of sport.

Q51. In your opinion, what are the main benefits of sport?											
	EU25	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI
To improve one's health (mental and physical)	78%	93%	80%	79%	69%	85%	79%	91%	75%	74%	82%
To have fun	39%	12%	38%	19%	31%	25%	38%	38%	32%	25%	48%
To relax	43%	52%	28%	50%	49%	40%	40%	59%	27%	19%	77%
To be with friends	31%	18%	38%	31%	24%	28%	28%	27%	19%	36%	54%
To make new acquaintances	19%	13%	18%	12%	9%	19%	14%	20%	12%	15%	28%
To meet people from other cultures	9%	7%	4%	4%	5%	10%	7%	13%	6%	4%	21%
To develop physical performance	46%	56%	72%	49%	53%	48%	12%	45%	68%	68%	53%
To improve self-esteem	24%	20%	26%	33%	20%	18%	26%	38%	14%	18%	42%
To develop new skills	16%	13%	13%	19%	21%	22%	13%	21%	16%	12%	34%
To build character/identity	15%	15%	15%	14%	24%	25%	17%	21%	21%	20%	23%
To achieve objectives	18%	21%	24%	22%	19%	19%	17%	19%	15%	20%	34%
To stimulate the spirit of competition	15%	8%	19%	14%	20%	18%	6%	15%	15%	15%	31%
To help disadvantaged people to integrate into society	10%	8%	9%	12%	5%	15%	5%	11%	6%	5%	20%
Others	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
DK/NA	2%	0%	1%	3%	3%	3%	4%	1%	3%	3%	2%

□ 2004

Q51. In your opinion, what are the main benefits of sport?																								
	EU	BE	DK	DE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	SE	UK								
To improve one's health (mental and physical)	78% -2	78% +3	81% +2	78% +2	92% 0	76% -4	78% +5	80% +16	74% -8	87% 0	85% 0	73% -5	79% +8	90% +2	91% +2	74% -9								
To have fun	39% -8	38% -10	62% +2	55% -1	24% -19	35% -2	23% -8	44% -2	27% -19	32% -10	57% -10	49% +5	19% -18	27% -4	61% 0	52% -5								
To relax	43% -5	67% +4	26% +2	40% +1	45% -5	40% -2	63% 0	44% +3	38% -12	49% -6	73% -6	32% -1	35% -8	61% 1	48% +3	40% 0								
To be with friends	31% -8	38% -4	52% -1	40% -7	21% -9	27% +3	28% -6	38% -2	21% -13	34% -13	39% -6	45% +8	14% -17	36% -4	40% -5	35% -10								
To make new acquaintances	19% -6	33% -1	32% -1	21% -5	19% -11	22% +5	20% -5	17% -2	13% -16	23% -7	28% -8	17% -1	8% -6	16% -4	19% -5	21% -4								
To meet people from other cultures	9% -2	13% +1	9% -4	8% -1	14% -4	10% -1	14% +2	8% -2	5% -5	13% -8	9% -4	8% -3	4% -6	5% -2	8% -4	15% +2								
To develop physical performance	46% -1	43% -5	44% +1	60% -2	52% +2	45% +6	37% -9	29% -1	28% -15	35% -7	37% -12	57% +5	26% -9	60% -4	59% -4	38% -2								
To improve self-esteem	24% -2	26% +6	46% -3	30% 0	24% 0	27% +8	23% -3	29% -4	9% -10	18% -13	21% -7	23% -2	13% -3	30% -2	35% 0	34% +4								
To develop new skills	16% -4	19% +1	17% -2	19% -4	21% -2	17% 0	14% -5	23% -3	5% -7	18% -9	17% -8	23% +5	9% -5	20% -1	19% -2	22% -2								
To build character/identity	15% +1	18% +3	12% 0	14% +1	26% +3	13% +4	12% -1	17% 0	5% -8	13% -11	18% -2	20% +5	7% -2	14% -1	14% -3	20% +2								
To achieve objectives	18% -3	17% 0	27% +2	22% -8	27% +1	18% +5	18% -1	15% 0	9% -9	22% -4	17% -6	33% +10	7% -4	21% 0	25% 0	15% -5								
To stimulate the spirit of competition	15% 0	20% -1	12% 0	13% -4	36% +9	15% +3	14% -4	20% +2	9% -7	13% -5	13% -4	25% +6	8% -6	8% -1	12% 0	20% -2								
To help disadvantaged people to integrate into society	10% -1	13% +3	11% 0	9% -4	25% +6	9% +3	16% +3	10% -1	4% -7	10% -5	11% +1	8% -1	3% -2	5% -3	9% -2	12% -1								
Others	1% 0	1% 0	1% 0	2% +1	0% -1	2% +1	1% -1	2% +1	1% 0	2% +1	2% 0	2% +1	0% -1	0% -1	1% 0	1% 0								
DK/NA	2% +1	1% 0	2% +1	1% -1	0% -1	2% +1	1% +1	1% 0	3% +2	1% 0	1% 0	2% +1	3% +1	0% 0	0% 0	3% +2								



2004 Results Comparison with 2003

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

- From a socio-demographic point of view, men are more convinced than women that sports allow to be with friends and to have fun. From this point of view, the trend is continuous compared to last year.
- The analysis per age group (compared to 2003) confirms that sports as a factor for having fun and as a tool to be with friends, is also an aspect which is more important for young people than for older ones. The 15-24 age group considers more strongly sports as a tool to develop the physical capability and to a better self esteem.

Regarding the professional categories, the executives and the employees are rather more to associate "relaxation" to "sport".

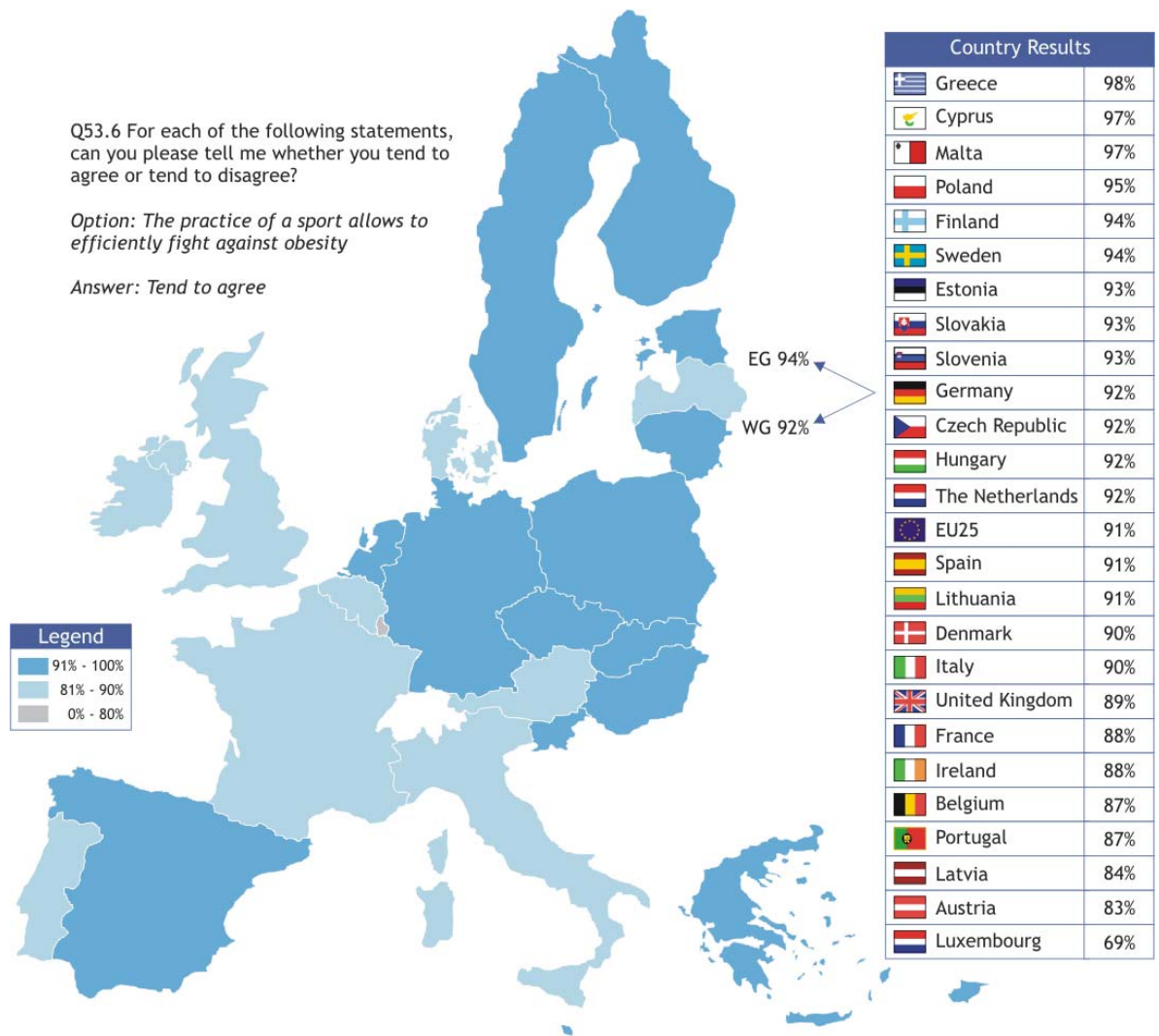
	Education (End of)				Sports practice		
	15	16-19	20+	Still studying	At least once a week	Occasionally	Never
To improve one's health (mentally or physically)	75%	79%	85%	79%	84%	79%	72%
To have fun	28%	35%	41%	52%	48%	44%	28%
To relax	36%	43%	53%	43%	52%	47%	33%
To be with friends	26%	33%	33%	39%	38%	33%	23%
To make new acquaintance	16%	18%	20%	22%	23%	16%	16%
To meet people from other cultures	8%	8%	10%	9%	11%	9%	8%
To develop physical performance	38%	49%	49%	57%	51%	50%	40%
To improve self-esteem	18%	26%	30%	30%	31%	25%	17%
To develop new skills	13%	17%	18%	27%	20%	16%	12%
To build character	12%	17%	18%	17%	18%	15%	12%
To achieve objectives	16%	20%	20%	28%	22%	17%	13%
To stimulate the spirit of competition	14%	16%	15%	22%	18%	14%	13%
To help disadvantaged people to integrate into society	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	8%	10%

Efficiency of sport to fight against obesity (question 53.6) :

- Sport, a very efficient instrument against obesity -

Still on the perception of sport as a means of improving ones health, 9 out of 10 citizens share the opinion that a sporting activity is an effective instrument for fighting against obesity.

This statement seems to be supported by a clear majority of interviewees in the countries this study covers. Indeed, the number of answers "rather agree" is higher than 80% in all the States member and reaches up to 97% in Cyprus and Malta and up to 98% in Greece. The only rather small exception would be the case of Luxemburg where more than two thirds of the citizens do rather agree with this affirmation.



There is no major change as far as the Europeans opinion regarding the main benefits associated to sport on an individual level is concerned. Physical exercise occupies a key role to improve health and is no longer considered as important as a means of having fun.

The beneficial effects from sport on physical health seem to be especially obvious regarding the fight against obesity.

3. The social dimension of sport

Questionnaire source: Q52, Q53.2, Q53.3, Q53.4, Q53.7, Q53.8 and Q54.1

This second chapter covers the role and the importance of sports in society and especially the values it develops.

Can sport develop a team spirit, tolerance and respect for others? Is it a good instrument for fighting against discrimination or facilitating integration and equality?

Furthermore, we will analyse different aspects associated with sport and education as well as the problems of sport as a profession.

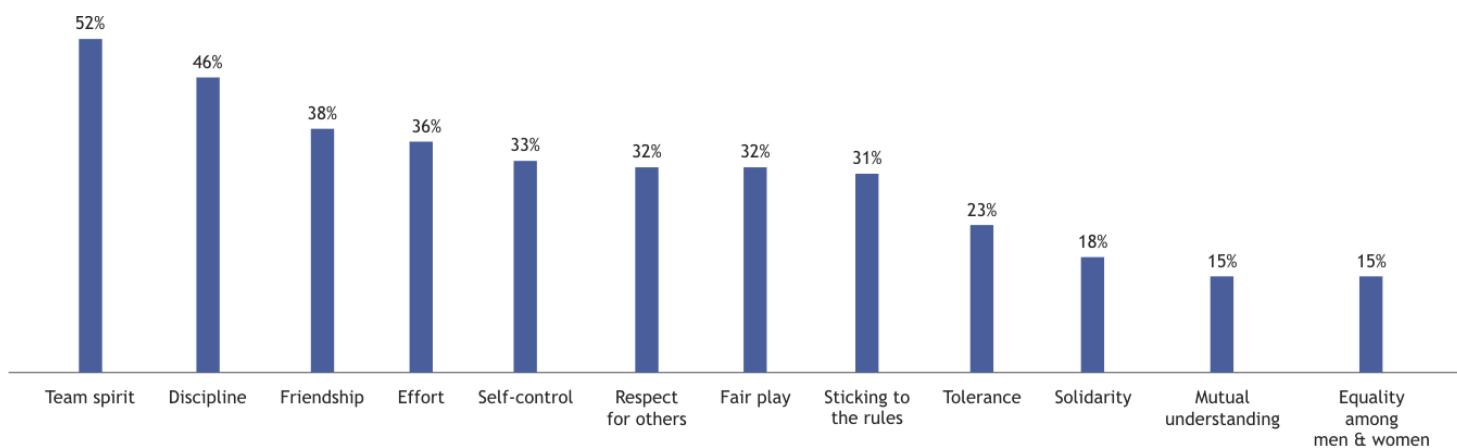
3.1. Values developed through the practice of sport

Questionnaire source: Q52

- Team spirit and discipline, most developed values through the practice of sport -

Team spirit (52%) ranking highest, followed by discipline (46%) are the values which sport most promotes, according to European Union citizens. Six other values have been mentioned by about one third of interviewees: friendship (38%), effort (36%), self-control (33%), fair play (32%), respect for others (32%) and sticking to the rules (31%).

Looking at the evolution of results since last year, we notice however, a loss in importance given to the "team spirit" dimension (which was already at the top of the ranking last year) in the 25 European Union member States.



Q52. In your opinion, which of the following values does sport promote the most?
Answers based on EU25 (2004)

Indeed, amongst the 10 new member States which joined the European Union last May, only Cyprus puts team spirit on top as being the most important value due to the practice of sport. For the rest, it is more the value of discipline which comes forward, with the highest results occurring in Malta (71%) and Slovenia (60%).

Friendship ranks second in the Czech Republic (46%), Malta (46%) and Slovakia (47%) but secures a particularly a high result in Slovenia (57%).

In Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, self-control is ranked second as the value particularly developed by sport.

The evolution in the other countries is illustrated in the following table.

Q52 In your opinion, which of the following values does sport promote the most?																				
	EU	BE	DK	DE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	SE	UK				
Team spirit	52% -10	53% -3	43% -2	61% -3	74% -2	46% 0	54% -2	61% -8	43% -20	52% -6	61% -2	58% +4	50% -8	54% -1	69% -2	64% -9				
Tolerance	23% -5	31% +3	34% -2	25% -7	14% -50	27% +1	25% -7	21% -5	16% -1	24% -11	26% -4	28% 0	17% -7	42% 1	27% -6	19% -5				
Respect for others	32% -2	37% +5	48% 0	28% -2	43% +6	28% +3	42% +2	36% 0	31% -5	32% -10	44% +8	28% +1	20% -11	31% 0	49% -4	33% +1				
Fair play	32% -3	39% -1	40% +3	46% -5	46% +8	31% +8	19% -4	38% +2	16% -10	40% -8	17% -3	43% +3	8% -7	39% -6	34% -7	38% -3				
Self-control	33% -4	35% -2	35% -1	40% +1	40% +3	21% -5	41% -5	30% -5	19% -11	35% -8	44% -4	39% -1	25% -1	33% -6	32% -3	36% -3				
Sticking to the rules	31% -4	32% -5	29% -3	44% +5	36% +1	17% -4	34% -2	18% -6	30% -14	30% -9	39% -2	41% +8	21% -6	34% -8	40% -8	22% -7				
Discipline	46% -1	48% +1	39% -6	58% -2	63% +8	39% +1	35% -4	45% -2	31% -9	53% -1	52% -2	58% +11	36% +1	40% -5	43% -6	48% -1				
Mutual understanding	15% -4	16% -2	28% 0	23% -2	17% -6	17% +3	9% -7	10% -3	7% -6	16% -10	21% -2	18% -6	8% -4	20% -5	21% -5	15% -2				
Solidarity	18% -2	26% +1	25% -1	19% -3	20% -3	27% +9	26% 0	11% +1	11% -7	20% -9	21% -6	16% -3	10% -5	15% -3	22% -5	13% -2				
Friendship	38% -4	44% -2	62% +2	43% +1	38% +1	40% +9	34% -3	53% +1	29% -14	41% -6	43% -4	37% -4	24% -9	37% +3	58% -3	47% -4				
*Equality among men & women	15% -1	19% +2	19% -2	17% +4	19% -7	15% +1	18% +2	19% +3	8% -7	15% -7	18% -7	15% -1	9% -3	16% -2	18% -5	17% -3				
Effort	36% -7	45% -8	25% -4	39% -12	53% +1	43% +1	50% -5	23% -5	13% -12	36% -8	50% -14	31% 0	19% -6	24% -6	40% +3	31% -10				
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1% -1	1% 0	1% 0	2% 0	0% -1	2% -1	1% -1	1% 0	1% 0	1% -1	1% -1	1% 0	0% -1	2% 0	0% -1	1% -1				
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	1% 0	1% 0	2% +1	2% +1	0% 0	2% +1	0% -1	1% +1	2% +1	2% +1	2% +1	1% 0	1% 0	1% 0	1% 0	1% 0				
DK / NA	3% +1	1% -2	2% 0	3% +1	1% 0	3% -1	2% +1	2% +1	6% +4	1% -1	2% 0	2% 0	8% +3	1% -1	2% 0	3% +2				

*Option in 2003 - "Equality"



2004 Results Comparison with 2003

Q52 In your opinion, which of the following values does sport promote the most?											
	EU25	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI
Team spirit	52%	61%	29%	42%	51%	38%	38%	44%	29%	33%	45%
Tolerance	23%	21%	21%	20%	20%	24%	22%	34%	21%	19%	28%
Respect for others	32%	45%	21%	27%	26%	26%	27%	43%	24%	17%	35%
Fair play	32%	56%	40%	28%	20%	26%	25%	40%	34%	40%	48%
Self-control	33%	53%	31%	52%	38%	39%	44%	36%	22%	29%	36%
Sticking to the rules	31%	29%	37%	24%	33%	22%	31%	32%	25%	35%	36%
Discipline	46%	44%	47%	54%	57%	57%	50%	71%	52%	51%	60%
Mutual understanding	15%	19%	17%	18%	12%	23%	23%	22%	13%	16%	32%
Solidarity	18%	21%	15%	16%	9%	18%	18%	31%	15%	10%	31%
Friendship	38%	34%	46%	26%	34%	30%	40%	46%	26%	43%	57%
Equality among men & women	15%	25%	16%	12%	9%	13%	16%	23%	14%	14%	31%
Effort	36%	41%	37%	47%	26%	33%	27%	32%	38%	33%	54%
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%
DK / NA	3%	2%	1%	4%	5%	6%	7%	3%	3%	1%	2%

2004

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The analysis of the results by socio-demographic characteristics shows some slight differences:

- Men, for instance, seem to give more importance than women to friendship (41% against 30%) and to fair play (36% against 28%)
- For the people who are 55 years old or more, discipline, is the value sport develops the most while younger people more frequently think that sport develops the value of effort.
- Regarding age when studies are completed, team spirit comes up more often when interviewees attained a higher level of education or when he/she is still a student.

We noticed that persons who exercise at least once a week are more aware of the contribution of sport to the development of values.

	Sports practice		
	At least once a week	Occasionally	Never
Team spirit	58%	54%	46%
Discipline	49%	46%	42%
Friendship	44%	40%	32%
Effort	42%	39%	28%
Self - control	40%	35%	25%
Respect for others	39%	31%	26%
Fair play	38%	35%	24%
Sticking to the rules	35%	32%	28%
Tolerance	27%	23%	18%
Solidarity	22%	17%	15%
Mutual understanding	18%	15%	12%
Equality among men & women	18%	15%	13%

3.2. Sport as a vector of integration and equality.

Questionnaire source: Q53.2 (only 2004) and 53.4

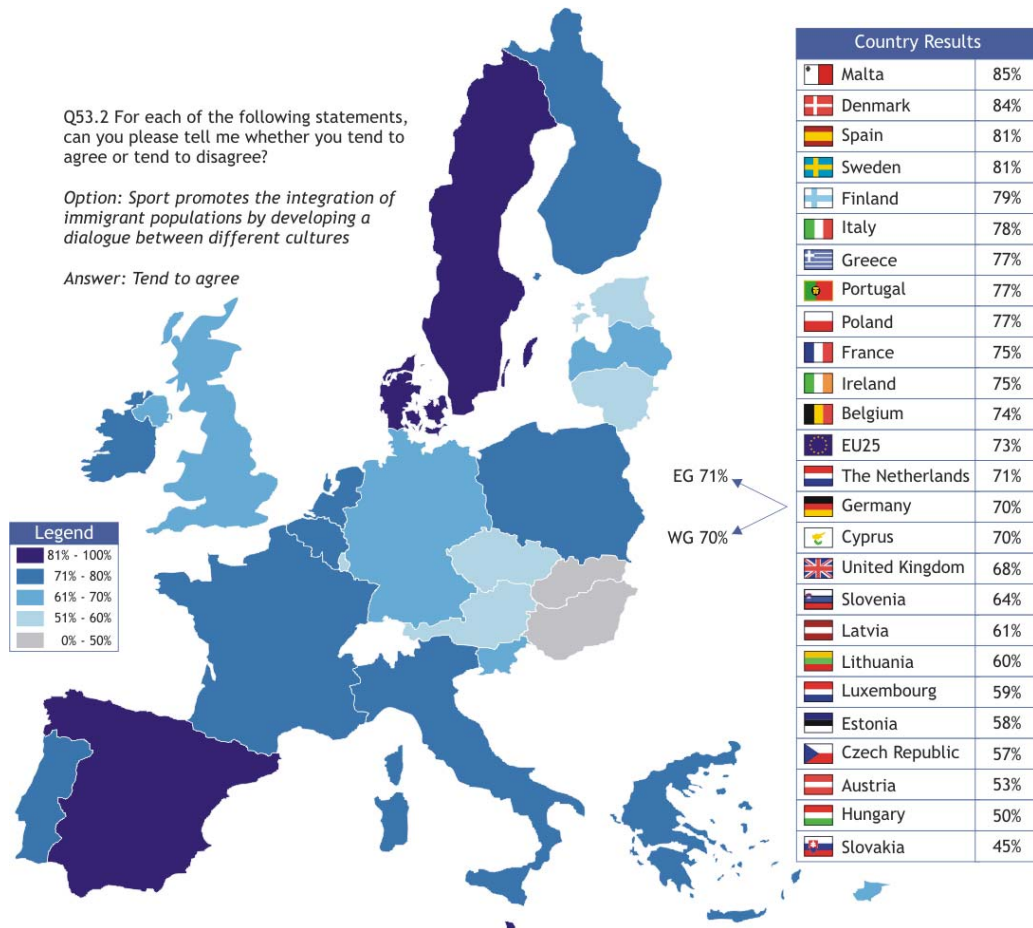
In this sub-chapter, we will evaluate the opinion of European Union citizens regarding the efficiency of sports as a motor for integration of immigrant populations and against discrimination.

3.2.1. Integration through sport

- Sport, "powerful" vector for integration of immigrant populations -

Close to three in four European Union citizens (73%) view sport as a means of promoting the integration of immigrant populations. It is one of the most positive images of sport. Many Europeans consider sport as a possible way to develop dialogue between different cultures which co-exist within the Union.

Although this is the view of a majority in the 25 countries surveyed, this point of view varies considerably across countries.



More than 80% of the Maltese (85%), Danes (84%), Spaniards (81%) and Swedes (81%) agree with this statement. On the other hand, this proportion seems lower in **several central European countries**. Slovakia is the best example as it is the only country where the number of answers for this proposal is less than 50%.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The analysis of socio-demographic characteristics shows:

Agreement levels with this dimension are higher:

- As the respondent's level of education rises. Indeed, 76% of interviewees who have studied until they were "20 years old or more" seem to rather agree with this statement compared to 65% of those who have hardly studied.
- The more often the respondent is inclined to exercise (77% of interviewees who do sport at least once a week compared to 69% of those who claim never to do any sport).
- It is interesting to notice also how this statement is especially true amongst the interviewees born outside the European continent (83%)

At the same time, the data seems to indicate the absence of a real ideological cleavage on this point, as we notice only 5 points difference between those who are left wing (76%) and those who declare being more on the right (71%).

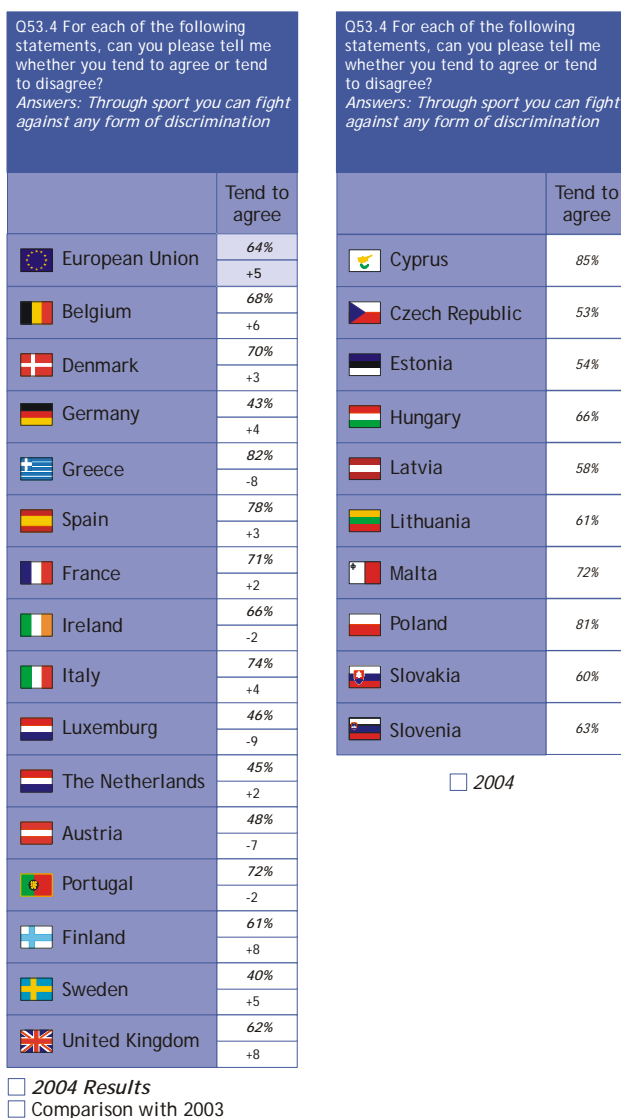
3.2.2. Equality through sport

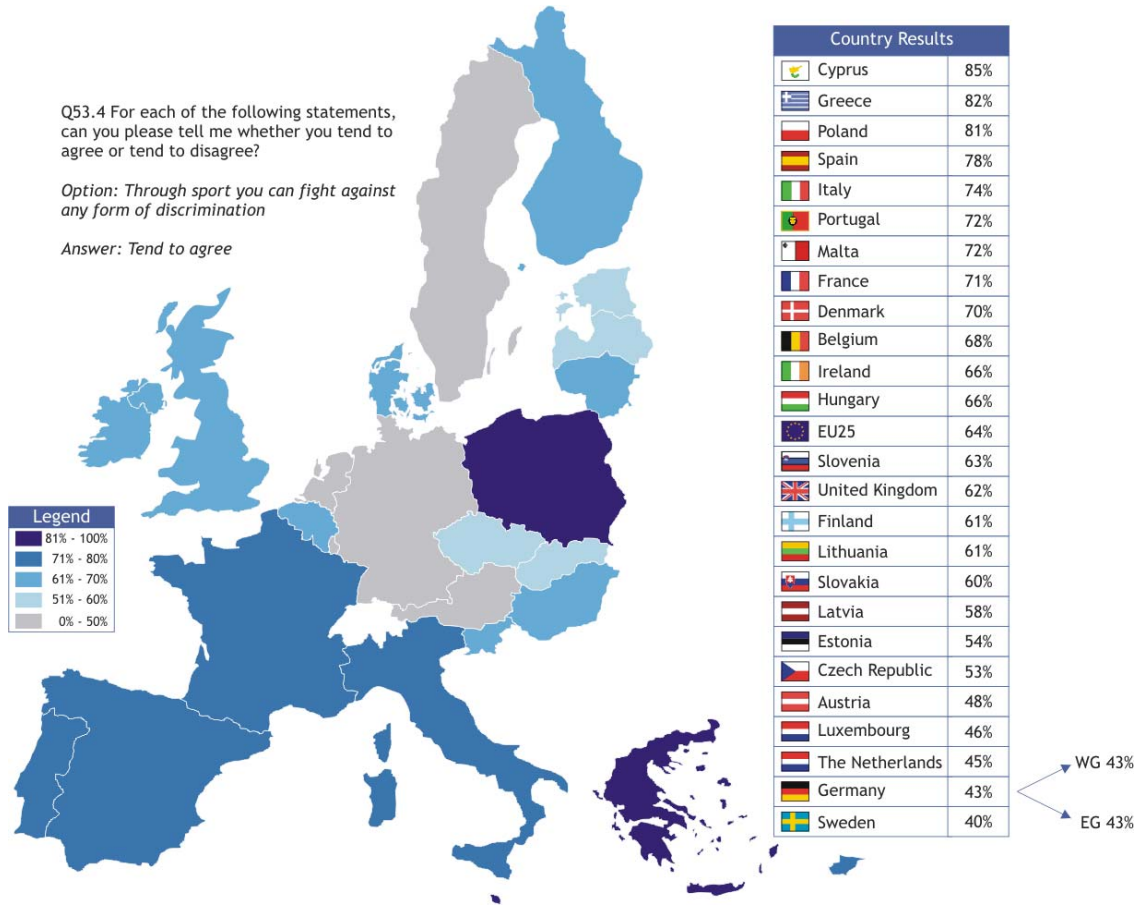
- Sport, lever against discrimination for 2/3 of European Union citizens -

In promoting the integration of immigrant populations, sport is also perceived as acting as a means of fighting against discrimination according to two thirds of European citizens (64%). The number of responses from the former survey in 2003 prior to the enlargement to 10 new member States was slightly lower (59%).

Nevertheless there are some differences between countries: although a vast majority of interviewees seems "to rather agree" with this proposal in 20 out of 25 member States, the agreement falls below 50% level in Sweden (40%) and Germany (43%).

Compared to last year, positive evolutions occurred in most of the "old" member States, particularly so in Belgium, Finland and the United Kingdom. This opinion seems, however, to be weaker in Luxembourg, Greece and Austria.





Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The socio-demographic analysis shows that this vision is that of the majority in all the defined segments. Here again, the origin of interviewees from outside of Europe bears a strong influence (71%).

3.3. Education through sport

Questionnaire source: Q53.1 and 53.3

In this chapter, we will evaluate the opinion of European Union citizens towards:

- The importance that sport should have in the school programme;
- The need for better cooperation between education systems and sports organisations in countries.

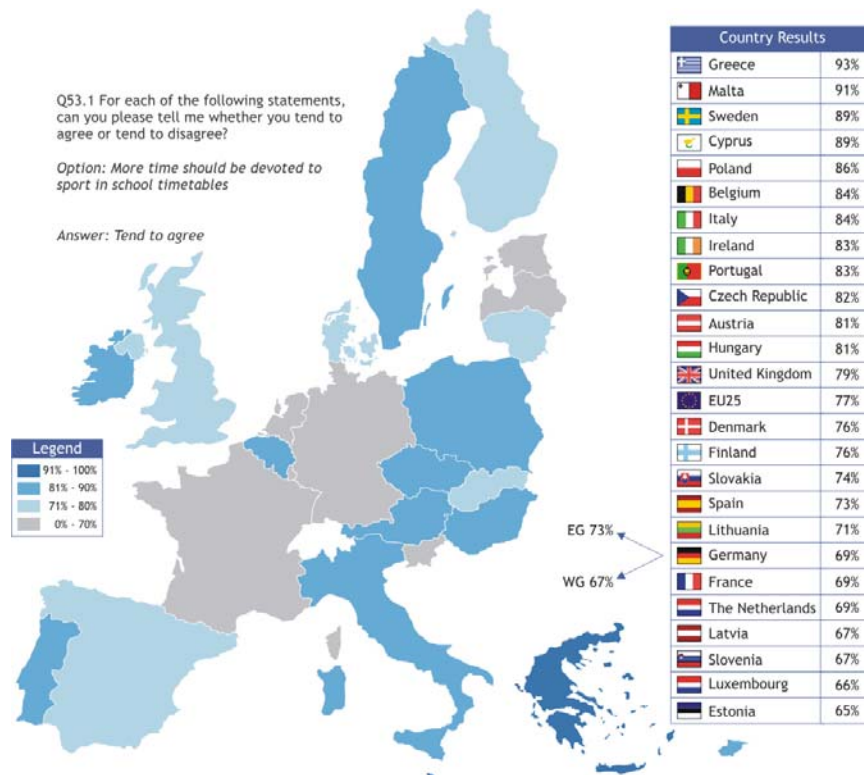
3.3.1. The place of sport in the school programme

Compared to last year, we can certainly refer to continuity and unanimity with regard to Europeans' expectations concerning the place of sport in school programmes.

















In fact, 4 in 5 European Union citizens (77%) claim that they are in favour of more time being dedicated to sport in the school timetables, a result which is almost identical to that observed in 2003 for the "old" 15member States (76%).

The analysis by country shows that the response rate varies between 65% in Estonia and 93% in Greece. Once again, the Eastern Mediterranean countries (Greece, Malta and Cyprus) are most inclined to request a more significant presence of sport in the school programme.

The analysis of socio-demographic characteristics confirms the homogeneity and intensity of this opinion in the various categories studies.



Q53.1 For each of the following statements, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: More time should be devoted to sport in school timetables

	Tend to agree
 European Union	77% +1
 Belgium	84% +3
 Denmark	76% 0
 Germany	69% 0
 Greece	93% -2
 Spain	73% -5
 France	69% -4
 Ireland	83% -4
 Italy	84% -3
 Luxemburg	66% -9
 The Netherlands	69% +3
 Austria	81% +8
 Portugal	83% +4
 Finland	76% 0
 Sweden	89% +2
 United Kingdom	79% +4

- 2004 Results
- Comparison with 2003

Q53.1 For each of the following statements, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: More time should be devoted to sport in school timetables

	Tend to agree
 Cyprus	89%
 Czech Republic	82%
 Estonia	65%
 Hungary	81%
 Latvia	67%
 Lithuania	71%
 Malta	91%
 Poland	86%
 Slovakia	74%
 Slovenia	67%

2004

3.3.2. Co-operation between the education system and sporting organisations

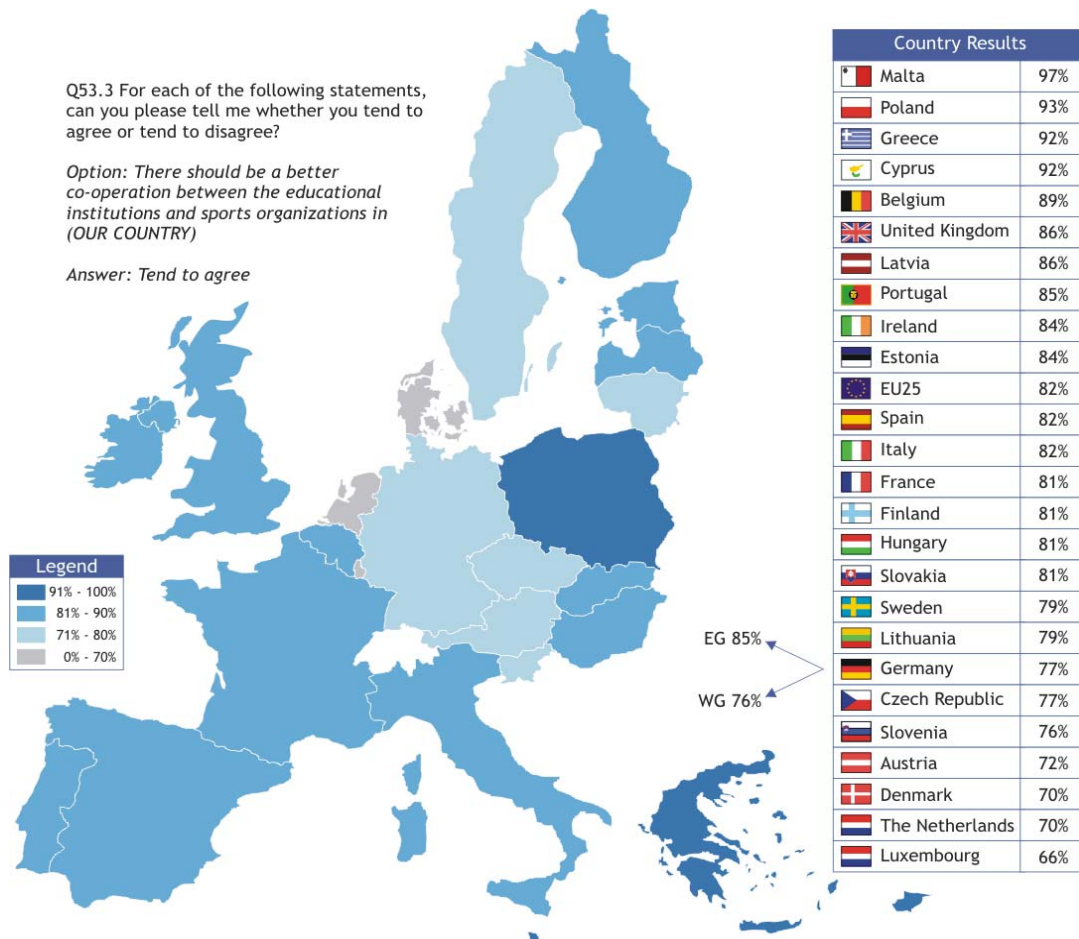
- 82% of Europeans are in favour of greater cooperation between the worlds of Education and Sport-

Increasing the presence of sport in the school programme, and thereby accentuating the role of sport within the education system relies on better co-operation between the educational institutions and sports organisations within the various countries. 8 in 10 citizens of the European Union are of this opinion (82%). The level of support has slightly increased compared to 2003 (79%)

















- Unanimity prevails in all member States -

Unanimity is once again the main observation regarding this variable. Indeed, the "rather agree" rate exceeds 80% in 17 member States. It varies between 66% in Luxembourg and 97% in Malta. This unanimity is also noticeable when analysing by socio-demographic characteristics.

Interviewees who play sport more often or occasionally (85%) are more inclined to support this proposal compared to those who never play any sport (78%).



Q53.3 For each of the following statements, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: There should be better co-operation between educational institutions and sports organisations in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Tend to agree
 European Union	82% -3
 Belgium	89% +9
 Denmark	70% +2
 Germany	77% +3
 Greece	92% -2
 Spain	82% +1
 France	81% +1
 Ireland	84% -3
 Italy	82% -5
 Luxemburg	66% -10
 The Netherlands	70% +4
 Austria	72% +3
 Portugal	85% +1
 Finland	81% +3
 Sweden	79% +2
 United Kingdom	86% +6

2004 Results
 Comparison with 2003

Q53.3 For each of the following statements, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: There should be better co-operation between educational institutions and sports organisations in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Tend to agree
 Cyprus	92%
 Czech Republic	77%
 Estonia	84%
 Hungary	81%
 Latvia	86%
 Lithuania	79%
 Malta	97%
 Poland	93%
 Slovakia	81%
 Slovenia	76%

2004

3.3.3. Television, video games and Internet

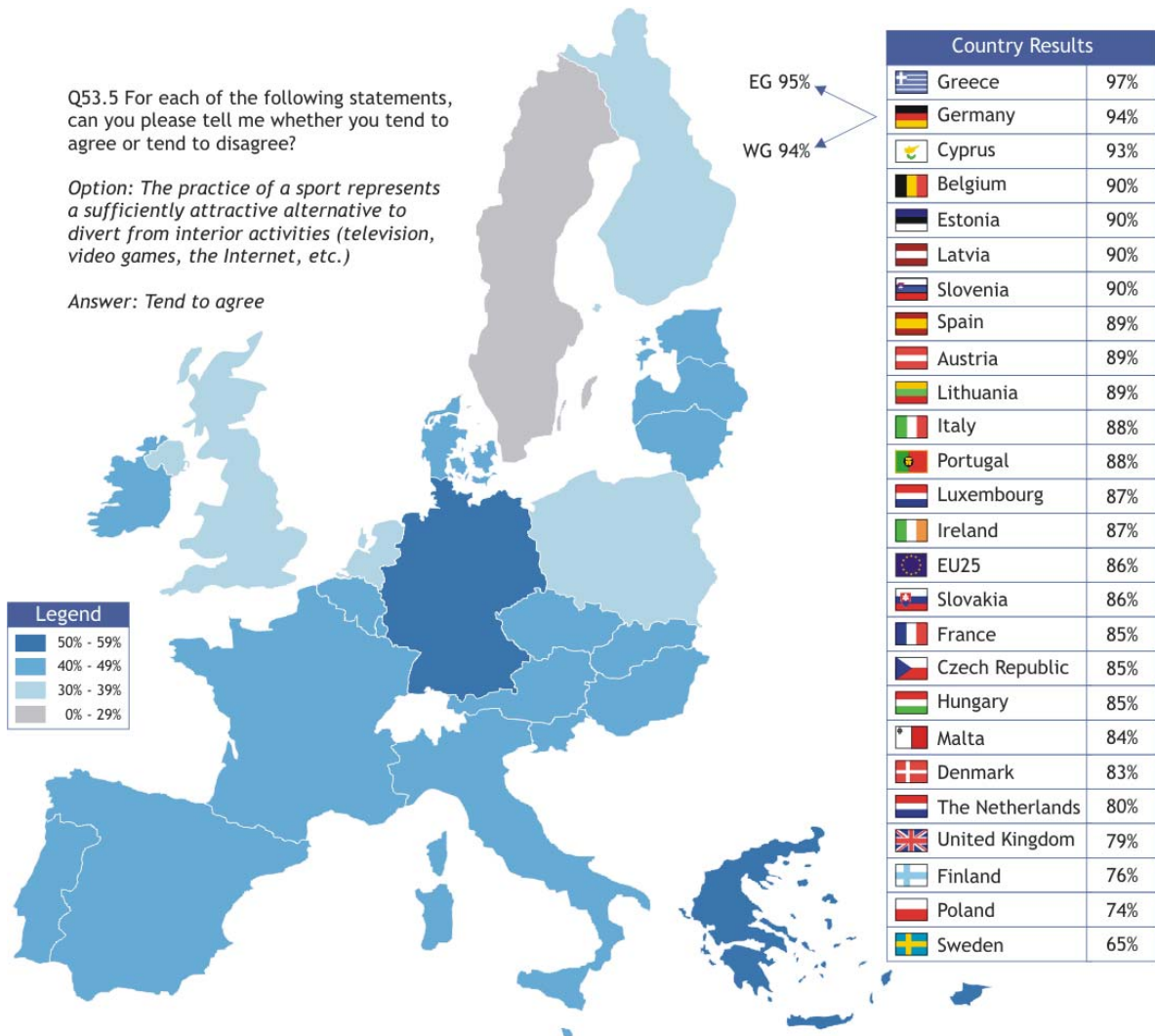
Questionnaire source: Q53.5 (new)

- Sport, a genuine alternative to indoor games-

Still on the educational potential of sport, we noticed that for a very large majority of European Union citizens (86%) playing sport is a sufficiently attractive alternative to distract from indoor activities such as television, video games and the Internet.

This is confirmed in all countries surveyed with results varying between 65% in Estonia and 74% in Poland and even to as high as 94% in Germany and 97% in Greece.

The analysis of results by socio-demographics characteristics does not reveal any major cleavage between the various categories (including even young people). Unanimity prevails.



3.4. The professional side of sport

Questionnaire source: Q53.7 and 53.8 (dimensions only covered in 2004)

In this sub-chapter, we will analyse two problems associated to the professional side of sport. To do so, we have measured the opinions of Europeans on:

- The difficulty for a young sportsman who has failed, to turn to a new activity.
- The need for increased recognition of sports professions.

3.4.1 *The redeployment of sportsmen*

- The difficulty for sportsmen to turn to a new activity: a situation which does not make sense for most -

A minority of European Union citizens (44%) seem to rather agree with the statement that it is very difficult for a young sportsman who fails in sport to turn to another activity. We noticed here, concomitantly, a rather significant "do not know" response rate, nearing 20% in numerous countries.

The highest agreement rate is mainly in the new member States and in the countries of Southern Europe: Spain (57%), Lithuania (56%) and Poland (55%).

On the other hand, the majority of Dutch (59%), Finns (56%), natives of Luxembourg (53%) and Swedes (50%) rather disagree with this view.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

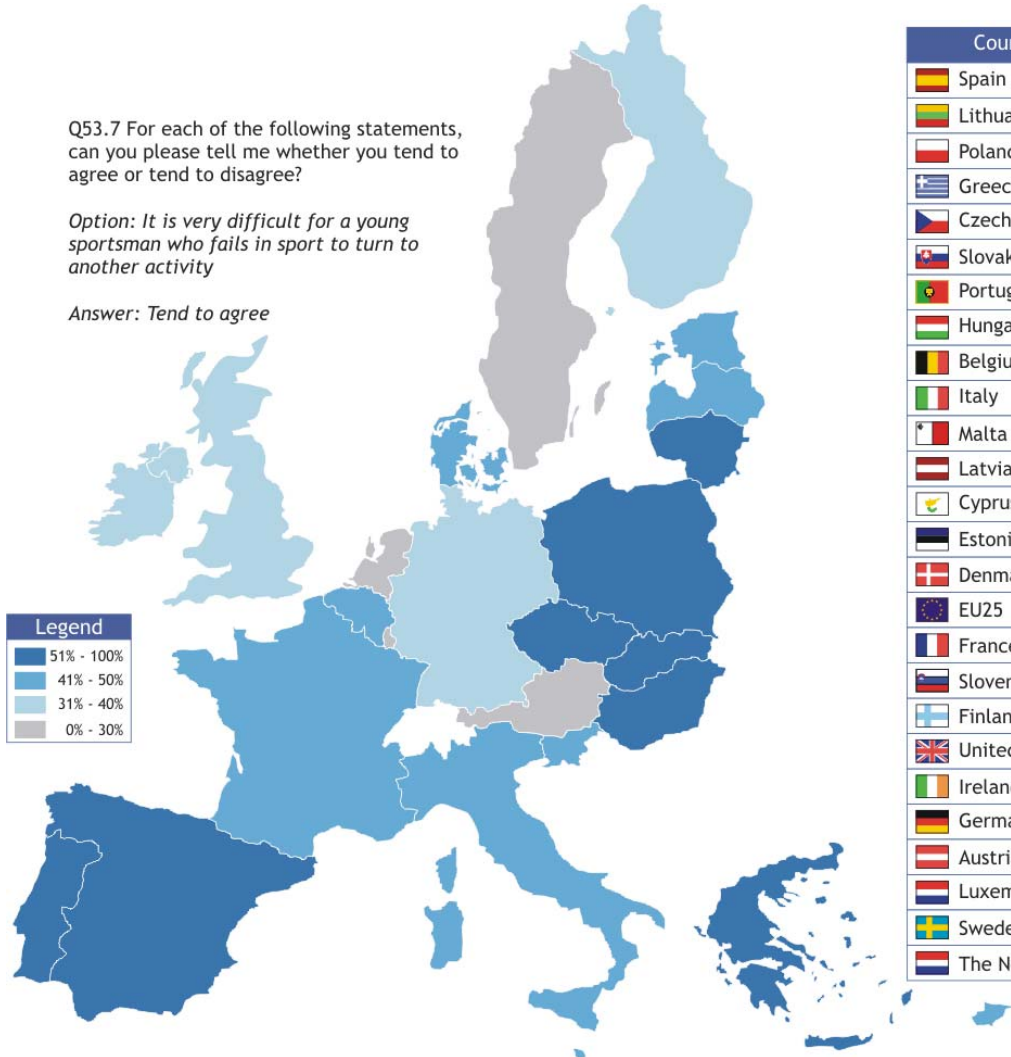
The analysis of socio-demographic characteristics for this dimension shows:

- There is a split in opinion on this question among the identified groups. Nevertheless, this cleavage is less noticeable amongst women and older people, with a relative majority of interviewees agreeing with this statement.
- Support for this statement seems to be proportionally inversed with age when finishing studies: in fact while respondents who completed their studies at an early age (47% against 28% who disagree) perceive the difficulty of redeployment, opinions become less clear-cut for those who have studied until the age of 16-19 (47% as opposed to 36%) and are clearly split for those interviewed who have studied until the age of 20 or more (41% against 44%).
- This division is also clearer amongst respondents who play sport, whether frequently or occasionally, than those who never do so who are more inclined to support the idea that redeployment is difficult

Q53.7 For each of the following statements, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Option: It is very difficult for a young sportsman who fails in sport to turn to another activity

Answer: Tend to agree



Legend	
51% - 100%	(Dark Blue)
41% - 50%	(Medium Blue)
31% - 40%	(Light Blue)
0% - 30%	(Grey)

Country Results	
Spain	57%
Lithuania	56%
Poland	55%
Greece	53%
Czech Republic	53%
Slovakia	53%
Portugal	52%
Hungary	52%
Belgium	49%
Italy	49%
Malta	48%
Latvia	47%
Cyprus	46%
Estonia	46%
Denmark	45%
EU25	44%
France	43%
Slovenia	43%
Finland	39%
United Kingdom	39%
Ireland	36%
Germany	35%
Austria	29%
Luxembourg	28%
Sweden	26%
The Netherlands	25%

EG 42%
WG 34%

3.4.2. Recognition of professions in sport

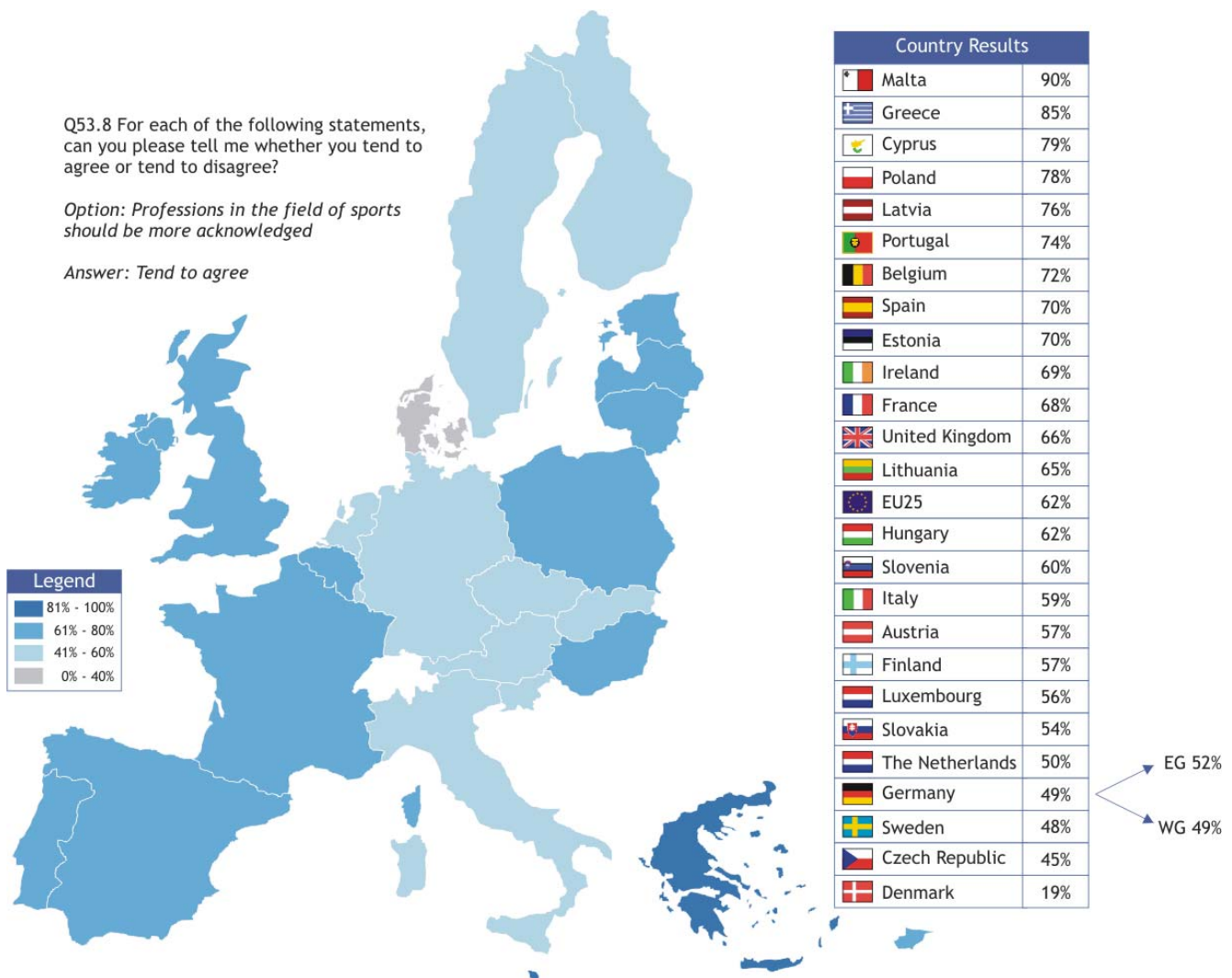
- Six citizens out of 10 are in favour of a greater recognition of professions in sport -

In most European Union countries, respondents are in favour of this dimension with support rates especially high in Malta (90%), Greece (85%) and Cyprus (79%).

In Germany, Sweden and Finland, where opinion is still divided for a majority of citizens, negative response rates of around 30% are observed, while Denmark stands out from other countries with a very low proportion of respondents (19%) in favour of greater recognition of professions in sport.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The analysis of socio-demographic characteristics for this statement shows once again that respondents with a higher level of education more often contest this opinion: a lower proportion of those who have studied for the longest period (until the age of 20 years or more) "rather agree" with this statement (55% compared to about 65% of respondents in other age groups). A similar conclusion can be drawn for executives.



3.5. Negative aspects associated with sport

- Doping, the main negative aspect associated with sport -

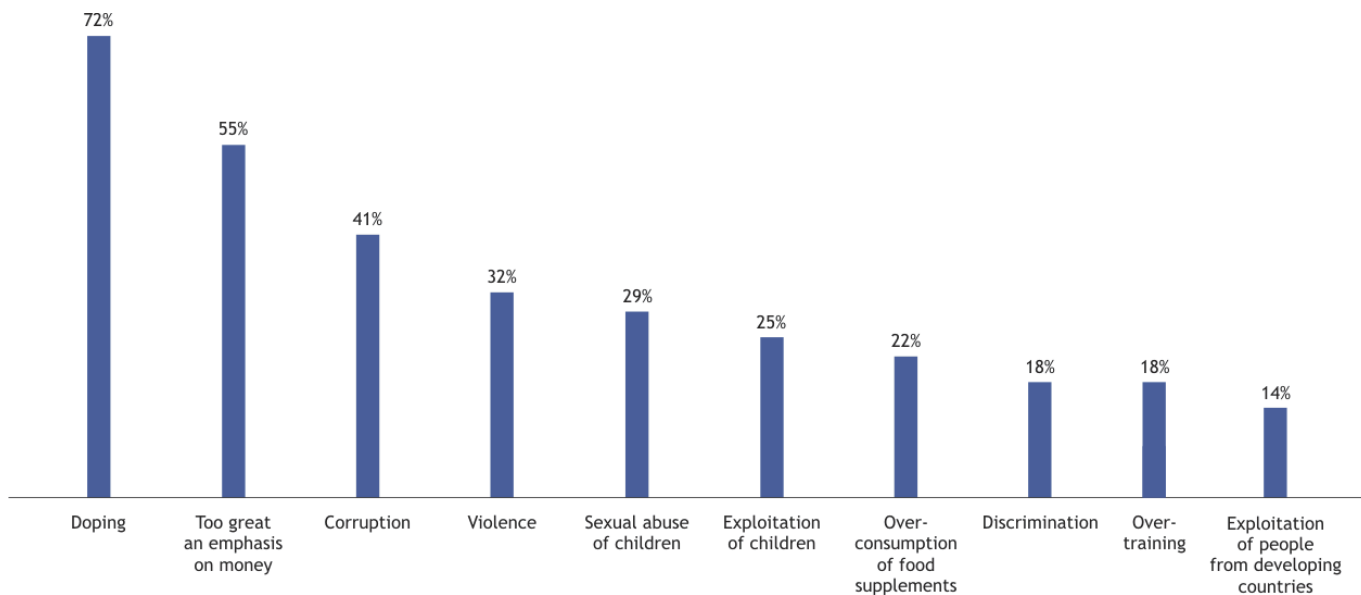
As in 2003, a majority of European Union citizens cite doping as the main negative aspect of sport (72%). Doping issues, which are given particularly high media coverage, dominate at the country as well as the socio-demographic levels.

Ranking next are excessive emphasis on money (55%) and corruption (41%).

- Negative perceptions associated with sport are lower in the enlarged European Union -

There were no major changes compared to the 2003 report, where doping (74%) and excessive emphasis on money (58%) were already the main negative aspects associated with sport in the European Union of 15.

The other dimensions seem less troubling to respondents. However, we should note results where are certainly not negligible for dimensions such as violence (32%), sexual abuse of children (29%) and the exploitation of children (25%). That said, it is difficult to know whether such perceptions are really linked to sport in particular. The highly symbolic or even taboo nature of these issues might contribute to an over-estimation of perceptions of their existence in the world of sport, for some interviewees.



Q55. I am going to read out a list of negative things we hear about sport. Please tell me which of these worry you the most?
 Answers based on EU25 results

Q55. I am going to read out a list of negative things we hear about sport. Please tell me which of these worry you the most?																																
	EU	BE	DK	DE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	SE	UK																
Doping	72%	-2	81%	83%	79%	82%	77%	77%	90%	72%	63%	53%	80%	81%	71%	63%	68%	79%	82%	73%	65%	72%	68%	64%	53%	54%	86%	85%	89%	91%	61%	71%
Over-consumption of food supplements	22%	-5	24%	25%	25%	28%	26%	33%	39%	30%	14%	16%	12%	25%	21%	18%	24%	33%	28%	34%	25%	28%	23%	28%	13%	14%	38%	47%	28%	37%	18%	20%
Corruption	41%	-3	42%	43%	33%	37%	39%	46%	36%	41%	40%	36%	41%	52%	39%	36%	41%	49%	39%	41%	33%	42%	31%	33%	49%	46%	35%	44%	32%	37%	39%	38%
Exploitation of children	25%	-7	35%	32%	45%	56%	23%	32%	36%	38%	32%	34%	31%	41%	23%	36%	15%	32%	28%	38%	34%	35%	37%	36%	15%	27%	32%	49%	36%	49%	28%	28%
Exploitation of people from developing countries	14%	-6	25%	23%	18%	20%	12%	19%	15%	16%	19%	20%	18%	28%	12%	15%	8%	20%	14%	27%	19%	23%	21%	26%	8%	14%	20%	28%	18%	23%	14%	16%
Overtraining	18%	-8	27%	27%	20%	26%	23%	34%	14%	22%	16%	13%	21%	30%	22%	19%	11%	22%	27%	30%	20%	29%	23%	27%	8%	16%	19%	29%	23%	26%	14%	24%
Sexual abuse of children	29%	-6	29%	31%	59%	68%	28%	33%	28%	41%	32%	31%	32%	44%	39%	47%	15%	30%	34%	35%	44%	40%	34%	37%	17%	31%	30%	45%	37%	49%	35%	30%
Violence	32%	-9	29%	39%	32%	44%	19%	32%	38%	46%	47%	44%	36%	47%	29%	30%	28%	45%	29%	37%	44%	47%	31%	30%	43%	45%	30%	45%	35%	43%	36%	39%
Discrimination	18%	-6	18%	22%	20%	25%	15%	23%	14%	18%	24%	22%	17%	27%	23%	26%	9%	22%	21%	28%	30%	31%	18%	19%	13%	25%	23%	32%	32%	41%	24%	26%
Too great an emphasis on money	55%	-3	66%	64%	51%	49%	65%	70%	54%	40%	39%	40%	70%	68%	43%	39%	51%	56%	59%	64%	60%	64%	55%	46%	25%	28%	66%	65%	68%	66%	52%	54%
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	1%	0	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	1%	-1	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	3%	1%	3%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%	6%
DK / NA	2%	0	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%	2%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	2%



2004 Results Comparison with 2003

The results obtained in 2004 clearly show the importance of the social dimension of sport in several areas. European public opinion is in line with the objectives set for the European Year of Education through Sport. The study confirms the importance of sport for the transmission of some essential values such as team work, discipline or friendship. However, Europeans strongly support an increase in the importance given to sports in the school programme. According to most interviewees, this should be achieved through greater cooperation between the educational institutions and sports organisations in the respective member States.

This social dimension expands in order to touch on areas of integration and discrimination. Sport is, in fact, widely perceived as an instrument for fighting against all kinds of discrimination but as well as a vector of integration for immigrant communities.

Nevertheless, several elements linked to sport are still of concern to Europeans: doping, once again figures as the most negative element associated with sport.

4. The European Union and sport

Source questionnaire: Q54

What role should the Union play in sports issues? What are citizens' expectations for the citizens regarding this topic? These are just some of the elements that will be covered in this chapter.

Amongst the six proposals given to the respondents, three of them were already asked in the previous survey in 2003.

- The wish for a reinforcement of the Union's intervention regarding specific areas of sport -

All the dimensions tested for this question obtain a level of support above 50%. In other words the idea of increased intervention of European authorities in the field of sport is clearly wished for certain fields.

This is mainly expected for an issue which, we have seen, generates a high level of concern. The fight against doping (80%) is indeed the area in which expectations are the highest. Indirectly, one can even observe a certain criticism arising from interviewees who blame the European Union for not being active enough in this area.

Even if the actions of the European Union in certain fields of sport are eagerly expected and not concealed by a majority of interviewees opinions are relatively split when it comes to increasing the power of the Union's intervention in sporting matters in general. In other words, some interviewees, especially those in the Northern part of the Union, would prefer to see sports issues dealt with at the national level.

The response rate for the other proposals fluctuates around 60%.

4.1. European Union action for sport

4.1.1. The intervention of the European Union in the field of sport

- A majority of the European citizens in favour of an increased intervention of the European authorities in issues concerning sport -

The majority of the European citizens supports an increased intervention of European authorities in the field of sport: one citizen out of two (51% precisely) adheres to the idea of a strengthening of the European Union's capacity to intervene in the European sports issues.

Further more we can observe a positive difference of 17 points between persons who support this idea and those who are not in favour of it (34%). However, this opinion is not homogeneous within the Union: at the bottom of the table, Denmark (22%), Sweden (23%), the Czech Republic (27%) and Germany stand out for a particularly low support to this proposition. On the contrary, in 13 Members States levels of support are above 50%. Expectations in terms of "more Europe" are strongly felt in Cyprus, Malta, Greece or even in Poland.

We should nevertheless note that in 12 countries out of 15, the number of respondents who indicate that they "rather agree" with this proposition decreases compared to the last poll.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

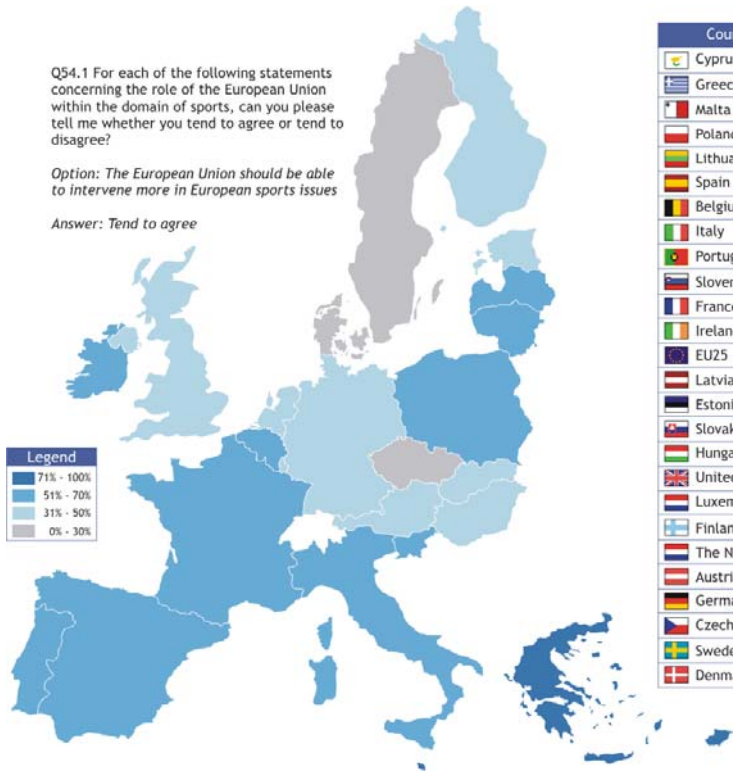
For this dimension, there is hardly any difference between socio-demographic categories.

The youngest and the non-actives globally are more in favour than the others to reinforce the power of the Union on regarding this matter (subject / topic)

Q54.1 For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

Option: The European Union should be able to intervene more in European sports issues

Answer: Tend to agree



Country Results	
Cyprus	80%
Greece	76%
Malta	74%
Poland	70%
Lithuania	69%
Spain	68%
Belgium	67%
Italy	63%
Portugal	58%
Slovenia	56%
France	54%
Ireland	52%
EU25	51%
Latvia	51%
Estonia	49%
Slovakia	49%
Hungary	47%
United Kingdom	45%
Luxembourg	44%
Finland	39%
The Netherlands	37%
Austria	36%
Germany	31%
Czech Republic	27%
Sweden	23%
Denmark	22%

WG 35%
EG 30%

Q54.1 For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: The European Union should be able to intervene more in European sports issues

	Tend to agree
European Union	51%
	-2
Belgium	67%
	+4
Denmark	22%
	-6
Germany	31%
	-11
Greece	76%
	-9
Spain	68%
	-5
France	54%
	-6
Ireland	52%
	-16
Italy	63%
	0
Luxemburg	44%
	-3
The Netherlands	37%
	-6
Austria	36%
	-13
Portugal	58%
	-16
Finland	39%
	-1
Sweden	23%
	-3
United Kingdom	45%
	+7

2004 Results
 Comparison with 2003

Q54.1 For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: The European Union should be able to intervene more in European sports issues

	Tend to agree
Cyprus	80%
Czech Republic	27%
Estonia	49%
Hungary	47%
Latvia	51%
Lithuania	69%
Malta	74%
Poland	70%
Slovakia	49%
Slovenia	56%

2004

4.1.2. Cooperation between the European Union and national sporting organisations and national governments

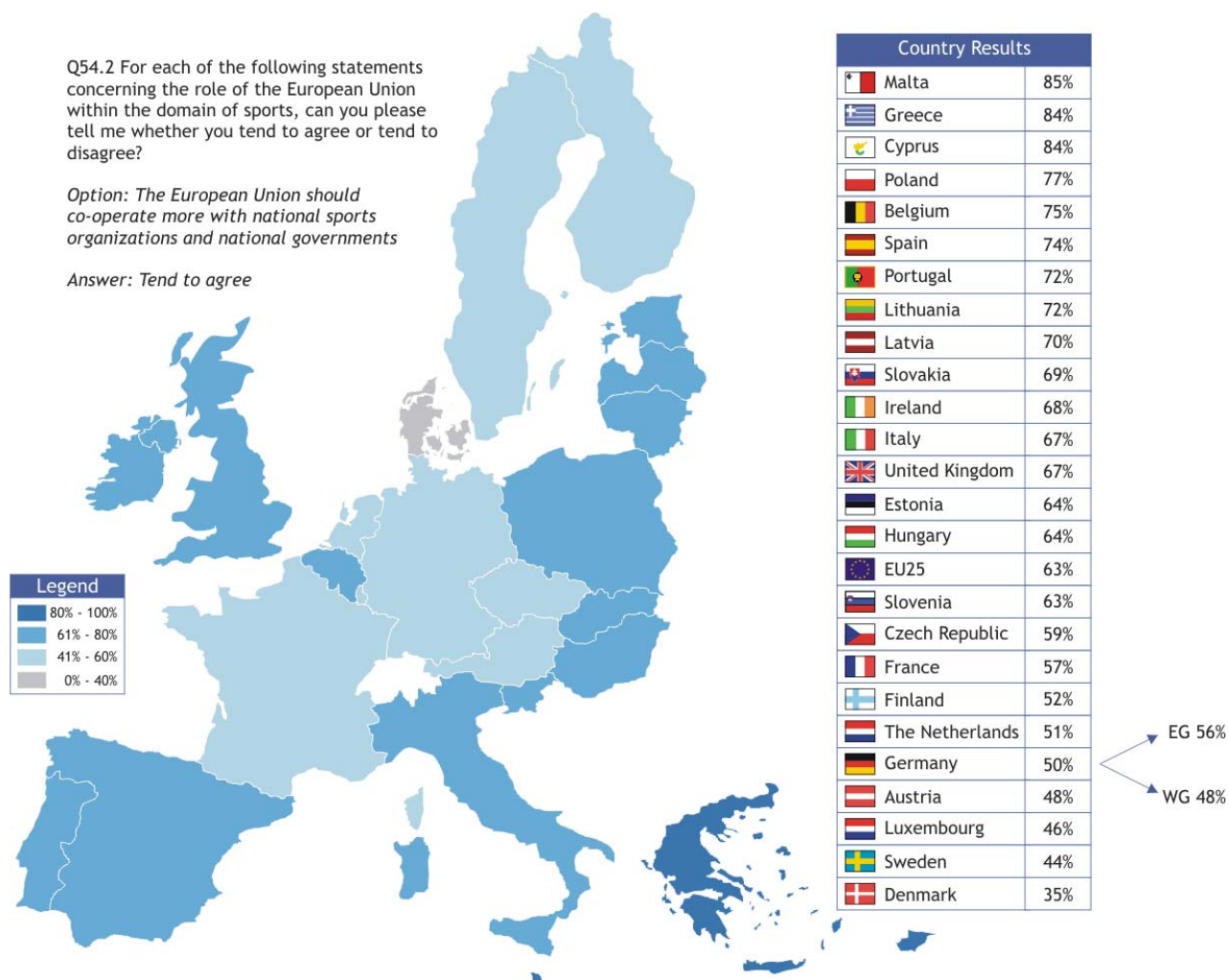
- High expectations in terms of cooperation -

While an increased intervention of the European Union in European sport issues is wished by a majority, expectations are even higher with regard to the cooperation between the Union, national sports organisations and national governments: two citizens out of three appeal to this idea (63% of respondents). We should note that compared to the study conducted in 2003 we can observe a slight drop of 3 percentage points.
















On this dimension, as well, the agreement rates show differences between the member States: they vary between 35% in Denmark to 84% in Greece and 85% in Malta. Here again, the Scandinavian countries are amongst the most sceptical and stand out from all the other member States.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Men (66%) seem to agree more often with this proposal than women (60%). Likewise, this is equally noticeable the younger the interviewees are or if they belong to a household of more than 4 persons.



Q54.2 For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: The European Union should co-operate more with national sports organizations & national governments

	Tend to agree
 European Union	63% -3
 Belgium	75% +9
 Denmark	35% -8
 Germany	50% -8
 Greece	84% -6
 Spain	74% -2
 France	57% -10
 Ireland	68% -11
 Italy	67% -5
 Luxemburg	46% -10
 The Netherlands	51% -4
 Austria	48% -14
 Portugal	72% -7
 Finland	52% -4
 Sweden	44% -10
 United Kingdom	67% +5

- 2004 Results
- Comparison with 2003

Q54.2 For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: The European Union should co-operate more with national sports organizations & national governments

	Tend to agree
 Cyprus	84%
 Czech Republic	59%
 Estonia	64%
 Hungary	64%
 Latvia	70%
 Lithuania	72%
 Malta	85%
 Poland	77%
 Slovakia	69%
 Slovenia	63%

2004

4.1.3. Should the European Union intervene or not for a better cooperation between the worlds of education and sport?

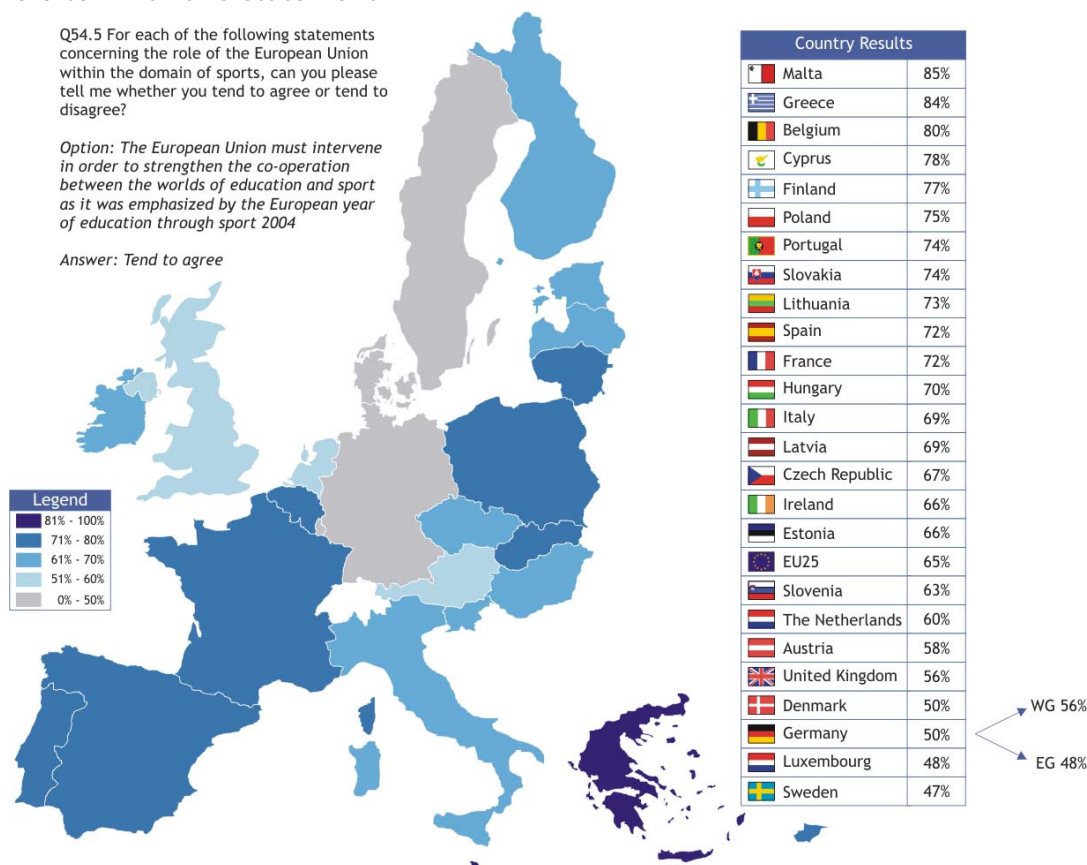
- The citizens are in favor of an intervention of the European Union to reinforce the cooperation between the education and sport worlds -

This new dimension introduced in the 2004 poll gives a different shade of opinions compared to the earlier results. Close to two citizens out of three (65% to be exact) agree to say that the Union should intervene in order for the worlds of education and sport to work in unison. The fact of revealing the ultimate goal of the European Unions' potential intervention certainly favours the agreement of a majority of respondents to this proposal. The respondents perceive better here the positive aspect (side) of the proposal (the European Union helping for cooperation) than the "interventionist" aspect (side) which can have a negative connotation.

To repeat one of the objectives of the European Year of education through sport in 2004, up to 23 member States agree with a rate higher than 50% with this proposal. The reinforcement of the cooperation between these two spheres too often distant from each other is especially expected in Malta (85%), Greece (84%), Belgium (80%) or Cyprus (78%). Once more, in Sweden, this idea is not as strong as in the rest of the Union.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

At last, the analysis by socio-demographic characteristics shows that the younger people, the persons in households of more than 4 persons and the sportsmen agree more often with this statement.



4.1.4. The promotion of ethical and social values through sport: a priority for the European Union?

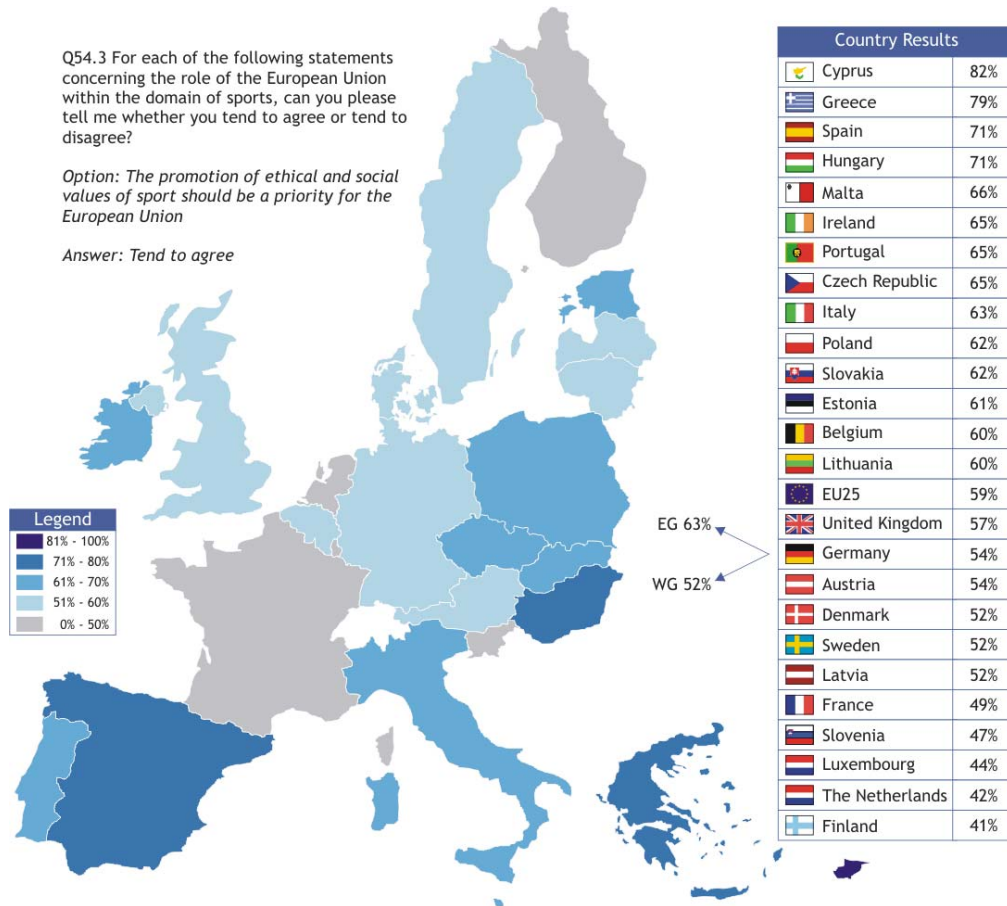
- The promotion of ethical values through sport remains a priority in 2004 -

A majority of the European Unions' citizens (59%) seem to rather agree that the promotion of ethical and social values through sport should become a priority for the European Union. Only 28% of respondent are rather unfavourable to this idea.
















A majority of member States are in favour of this type of intervention (14 out of 25). But the opinion regarding this proposition is slightly different from one member State to the other. Only 41% of the Finns and 42% of the Dutch agree with it, while the agreement rate reaches 79% in Greece and 82% in Cyprus.

Compared to one year ago the number of respondents who "rather agree" with this statement decreases by 3 points. In 11 member States out of 15, the number of respondents who rather agree with this proposal decreases. It is in France (-10 points), in Germany (-9 points) and in Greece (-9 points) where the decrease is the highest.

There are very little differences of positioning regarding this dimension in terms of socio-demographic characteristics.



Q54.3 For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: The promotion of ethical and social values of sport should be a priority for the European Union

	Tend to agree
 European Union	59% -3
 Belgium	60% +8
 Denmark	52% +1
 Germany	54% -9
 Greece	79% -9
 Spain	71% -3
 France	49% -10
 Ireland	65% -8
 Italy	63% +1
 Luxemburg	44% -8
 The Netherlands	42% -4
 Austria	54% -10
 Portugal	65% -7
 Finland	41% -3
 Sweden	52% -8
 United Kingdom	57% +2

2004 Results
 Comparison with 2003

Q54.3 For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Answers: The promotion of ethical and social values of sport should be a priority for the European Union

	Tend to agree
 Cyprus	82%
 Czech Republic	65%
 Estonia	61%
 Hungary	71%
 Latvia	52%
 Lithuania	60%
 Malta	66%
 Poland	62%
 Slovakia	62%
 Slovenia	47%

2004

4.1.5. The European Union and the fight against doping

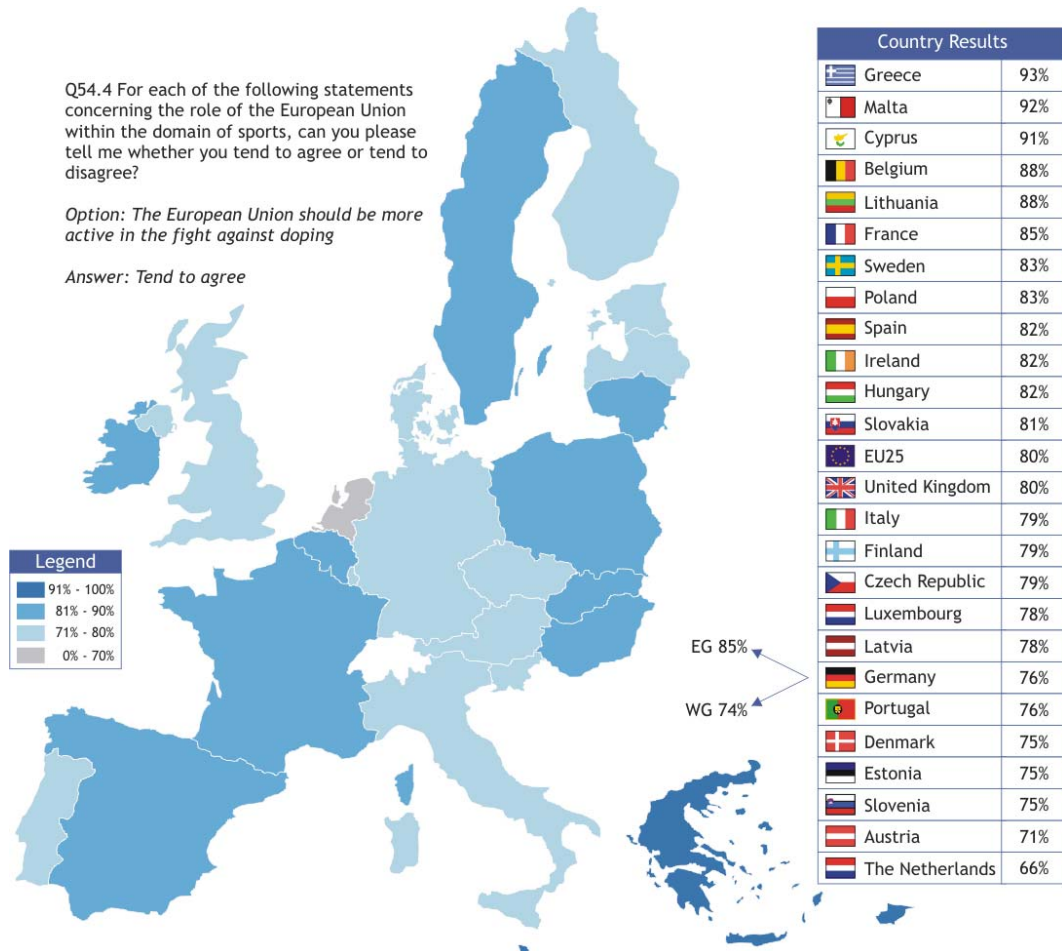
- 80% of the Europeans in favour of a stronger action from the European Union against doping -

The intervention of the European Union is mainly expected for an issue that generates as we have seen a high level of concern: four citizens out of five believe the fight against doping needs a stronger action from the European Union.

In half of the member States, the agreement rate regarding this proposal is higher than 80%. It reaches 92% in Malta and 93% in Greece. Only the Dutch (66%) seem slightly less enthusiastic regarding a bigger intervention from the European Union to fight against doping.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The analysis of the results by socio-demographic characteristics shows that respondents who practice sport at least once a week (82%) or occasionally (83%) are more numerous to agree with the idea that the European Union should be more active in the fight against doping than those who do not practice any sport (78%).



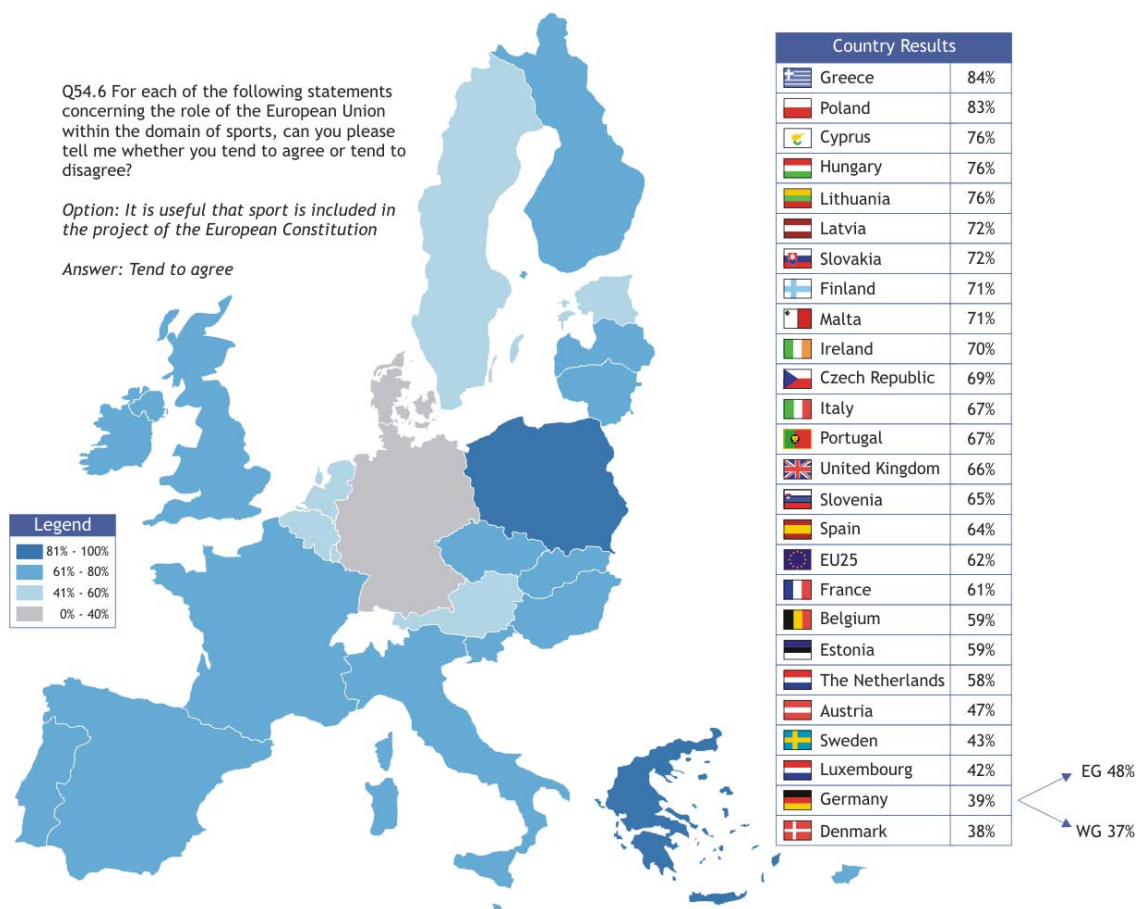
4.2. The notion of sport in the European Constitution

- The enshrining of sport in the European Constitution makes sense for 62% of the interviewees -

For the first time in the history of the European construction, sport is on the verge of becoming a part of a European treaty. If the project of Constitutional treaty is finally ratified, the Union will have at last a legal basis to give support to the Members States by implementing actions associated with the social, educational and cultural dimensions of the practice of sports.

In general, European citizens do perceive the utility of enshrining the notion of sport in the future European Constitution: 62% of them have this opinion. Once again, opinions vary sensibly from one country to another. In 20member States, the respondents agree with a vast majority to this proposal. Favorable answer rates are especially high in several new member States such as Poland (83%), Lithuania (76%), Hungary (76%), as well as in Greece (84%). The Danes (38%) and the Germans (39%) seem the most hesitant on this idea.

The analysis of the results by socio-demographic characteristics does not bring many changes compared to the different point of views already mentioned earlier: the youngest and the members of the most important households perceive more than the others the utility of this inscription of sport in the European Constitution.



CONCLUSION

This second poll on "The citizens of the European Union and sport" falls within the scope of a year rich in sports events such as the European Football Cup and the Athens Olympic Games. This poll also took place while the European year of education through sport 2004, an initiative launched by the European Commission to promote the educational and social values of sport in the European Union, came to an end.

The practice of sport has evolved positively in the European Union compared to last year. The year 2004 seems globally to have motivated the Europeans to increase the weekly practice of sport, with different intensity: **about 4 citizens out of 10 do sports at least once a week. The Scandinavian citizens seem to be the most fond of sport throughout the Union, compared to their neighbours in the South.** Among the new EU member States, the number of sportsmen is slightly higher in Cyprus and Slovenia compared to the European average.

The practice of sport remains, however, not very structured and takes place more often in other places than clubs, sports clubs or fitness centres.

Neither the fee nor the lack of infrastructure stops Europeans from practicing some sports activity. It is more due to the constraints of the typical way of living in modern society, **mainly the lack of time due to professional activity or family responsibilities.**

To the same extent as in 2003, the **most noticeable** benefits of doing sports are **mental and physical health** improvements. These benefits seem to be especially important with regard to the **fight against obesity: 9 citizens out of 10 share this opinion.**

As for the negative aspects associated to sport, these are noticeably less perceived in 2004. Nevertheless, several factors remain associated to sport that raise fear among Europeans: **doping, far above the rest, comes across once again as the main negative element associated to sport.**

The 2004 results put forward even further the importance of the social dimension of sport, and this in several fields. It is noticeable that the European public opinion conforms to the objectives of the European year of education through sport program.

Not only does the study confirm the importance of sport in transmitting essential values such as **team work, discipline or friendship** but it is also noticeable that the **Europeans have a strong will to ensure a better place for sport in school programs.** In the opinion of most interviewees, the importance devoted to sport should be further developed thanks to a better cooperation between educational institutions and sports organizations within the different member States of the EU. Furthermore, close to 9 citizens out of 10 perceive sport as a sufficiently attractive alternative to divert from sedentary activities such as television, video games or the internet.

This social dimension is widening to reach, this time, the fields of integration and discrimination. Sport is, in fact, considered by a majority of respondents as a potential tool to fight against all types of discrimination but also as a

medium of integration for immigrant communities. These dimensions are, in particular, emphasized by citizens born outside the European continent.

At the same time, a majority of European citizens (six out of ten) considers that the promotion of ethical and social values through sport should be a priority for the European Union.

One citizen out of two supports the idea of an increase of the European Unions' intervention in European sports issues. And close to two out of three request a strengthening of the cooperation between the Union, the national sports organisations and the government. Logically, **the fight against doping represents the field for which these expectations are the highest.**

However, this opinion is not homogeneous within the Union, and we find weaker results, namely in the Scandinavian countries, as to the role the European Union should play with regard to sport.

Finally, **the majority of European citizens (62%) approves the enshrining of Sport in the European Constitution,** and, by this, the fact of seeing sport become a part of a European treaty for the first time.

TECHNICAL NOTE

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°213
"The citizens of the European Union and sport"
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 2nd October and 8th November 2004, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 62.0 of the Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°213 is part of wave 62.0 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the surveyed countries and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU 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 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-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 were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedure, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the *closest birthday rule*). All interviews have been conducted face-to-face in people's home 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.

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+</u>
Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1007	11-10/ 07-11/2004	6,679,444
Belgium	TNS Dimarso	974	08-10/08-11/2004	8,598,982
Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1028	06-10/08-11/2004	4,380,062
France	TNS Sofres	1020	14-10/30-10/2004	44,010,619
Finland	TNS Gallup OY	1005	10-10/04-11/2004	4,279,286
Germany (East)	TNS Infratest	508	11-10/27-10/2004	12,802,222
Germany (West)	TNS Infratest	1037	08-10/27-10/2004	51,372,073
Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	11-10/31-10/2004	8,674,230
Great Britain	TNS UK	1310	05-10/08-11/2004	46,371,359
Ireland	TNS MRBI	1000	08-10/08-11/2004	3,089,775
Italy	TNS Abacus	1020	11-10/01-11/2004	49,208,000
Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	05-10/26-10/2004	367,199
The Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1009	07-10/04-11/2004	13,242,328
Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1000	02-10/01-11/2004	8,080,915
Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1023	06-10/27-10/2004	35,882,820
Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1000	02-10/01-11/2004	7,376,680
Cyprus (South)	Synovate	500	10-10/31-10/2004	552,213
Czech Republic	TNS Aisa	1075	15-10/30-10/2004	8,571,710
Estonia	Emor	1000	08-10/28-10/2004	887,094
Hungary	TNS Hungary	1014	10-10/28-10/2004	8503379
Latvia	TNS Baltic Data House	1005	12-10/03-11/2004	1,394,351
Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1002	10-10/30-10/2004	2,803,661
Malte	MISCO	500	03-10/22-10/2004	322,917
Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	16-10/03-11/2004	31,610,437
Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1252	02-10/30-10/2004	4,316,438
Slovenia	RM PLUS	1000	19-10/05-11/2004	1,663,869

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 Institutes. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such 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:

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

EB62.0: Standard - Special Sport

A. YOUR SURVEY NUMBER

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B. COUNTRY CODE

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C. OUR SURVEY NUMBER

6	2	0
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D. INTERVIEW NUMBER

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E. SPLIT BALLOT

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	A
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2	<input type="checkbox"/>	B
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Q.1. What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium		1,	
Denmark		2,	
Germany		3,	
Greece		4,	
Spain		5,	
France		6,	
Ireland		7,	—> Q.2
Italy		8,	
Luxembourg		9,	
Netherlands		10,	
Portugal		11,	
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)		12,	
Austria		13,	
Sweden		14,	
Finland		15,	
Cyprus (South)		16,	
Czech Republic		17,	
Estonia		18,	
Hungary		19,	
Latvia		20,	
Lithuania		21,	
Malta		22,	
Poland		23,	
Slovakia		24,	
Slovenia		25,	
Bulgaria	(ONLY IN BULGARIA)	26,	
Romania	(ONLY IN ROMANIA)	27,	
Turkey	(ONLY IN TURKEY)	28,	
Croatia	(ONLY IN CROATIA)	29,	
Cyprus (North)	(ONLY IN CYPRUS-NORTH)	30,	
Other countries		31,	
DK		32,	—> Close interview

EB61 - Q.1. – TREND MODIFIED

Let's finish with some questions about Sport.

DO NOT ASK in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

Q.48. How often do you exercise or play sport? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- 3 times a week or more 1
- 1 to 2 times a week2
- 1 to 3 times a month.....3
- Less often (M).....4
- Never (M).....5
- DK.....6

EB60.0 - Q.37.e. - TREND MODIFIED

IF "NEVER", CODE 5 IN Q.48.

Q.49. You do not practice a sports activity mainly because...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- you do not have the time 1
- it is too expensive.....2
- you do not like to do sport.....3
- there are no suitable sports infrastructures close to where you live4
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)5
- DK.....6

EB62.0 - Q.49. - NEW

IF "PRACTICE A SPORTS ACTIVITY", CODES 1 TO 4 IN Q.48. (M)

Q.50. Where do you exercise/play sport that you do most often? (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- In a fitness center 1
- In a club2
- In a sports center (M)3
- At school/university (M)4
- Elsewhere (SPONTANEOUS)5
- DK.....6

EB60.0 - Q.38. - TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK ALL EXCEPT in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

Q.51. In your opinion, what are the main benefits of sport? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- To improve one's health (mentally or physically)..... 1,
- To have fun.....2,
- To relax.....3,
- To be with friends4,
- To make new acquaintances5,
- To meet people from other cultures6,
- To develop physical performance7,
- To improve self-esteem.....8,
- To develop new skills9,
- To build character/identity10,
- To achieve objectives..... 11,
- To stimulate the spirit of competition12,
- To help disadvantaged people to integrate into society13,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS) 14,
- DK..... 15,

EB60.0 - Q.39. - TREND

Q.52. In your opinion, which of the following values does sport promote the most? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- Team spirit.....1,
- Tolerance.....2,
- Respect for others3,
- Fair play4,
- Self-control5,
- Sticking to the rules6,
- Discipline7,
- Mutual understanding.....8,
- Solidarity.....9,
- Friendship10,
- Equality among men and women (M) 11,
- Effort12,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS) 14,
- None of these (SPONTANEOUS)..... 15,
- DK..... 16,

EB60.0 - Q.40. - TREND MODIFIED

Q.53. For each of the following statements, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	READ OUT	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	More time should be devoted to sport in school timetables	1	2	3
2	Sport promotes the integration of immigrant populations by developing a dialogue between different cultures (N)	1	2	3
3	There should be a better co-operation between the educational institutions and sports organizations in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3
4	Through sport you can fight against any form of discrimination	1	2	3
5	The practice of a sport represents a sufficiently attractive alternative to divert from interior activities (television, video games, the Internet, etc.) (M)	1	2	3
6	The practice of a sport allows to efficiently fight against obesity (N)	1	2	3
7	It is very difficult for a young sportsman who fails in sport to turn to another activity (N)	1	2	3
8	Professions in the field of sports should be more acknowledged (N)	1	2	3

EB60.0 - Q.41. - TREND MODIFIED

Q.54. For each of the following statements concerning the role of the European Union within the domain of sports, can you please tell me whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	READ OUT	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	The European Union should be able to intervene more in European sports issues	1	2	3
2	The European Union should co-operate more with national sports organizations and national governments	1	2	3
3	The promotion of ethical and social values of sport should be a priority for the European Union	1	2	3
4	The European Union should be more active in the fight against doping (M)	1	2	3
5	The European Union must intervene in order to strengthen the co-operation between the worlds of education and sport as it was emphasized by the European year of education through sport 2004 (N)	1	2	3
6	It is useful that sport is included in the project of the European Constitution (N)	1	2	3

EB60.0 - Q.41. - TREND MODIFIED

Q.55. I am going to read out a list of negative things we hear about sport. Please tell me which of these worry you the most? (SHOW CARD -READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Doping	1,
Over-consumption of food supplements	2,
Corruption	3,
Exploitation of children	4,
Exploitation of people from developing countries	5,
Over-training.....	6,
Sexual abuse of children.....	7,
Violence	8,
Discrimination	9,
Too great an emphasis on money	10,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS).....	12,
DK.....	13,

EB60.0 - Q.42. - TREND

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

- D.1. In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right".
 How would you place your views on this scale? (SHOW CARD)
 (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

LEFT									RIGHT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal.....11
 DK.....12

EB61 - D.1. - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D.2. TO D.6.

- D.7. Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?
 (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Married.....1
 Remarried.....2
 Unmarried, currently living with partner3
 Unmarried, having never lived with a partner4
 Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own5
 Divorced6
 Separated7
 Widowed.....8
 Other (SPONTANEOUS)9
 Refusal (SPONTANEOUS).....10

EB61 - D.7. - DEMO TREND

- D.8. How old were you when you stopped full-time education? (INT.:IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00')

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EB61 - D.8. - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D.9.

- D.10. Gender.

Male.....1
 Female.....2

EB61 - D.10. - DEMO TREND

- D.11. How old are you?

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EB61 - D.11. - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D.12. TO D.14.

D.15. a) What is your current occupation?

IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY – CODES 1 TO 4 IN D.15.a.

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

	D.15.a. CURRENT OCCUPATION	D.15.b. LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
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	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	1
Fisherman	6	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	3
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	4
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	5
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	6
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	7
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	8
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	9
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	10
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	11
Supervisor	16	12
Skilled manual worker	17	13
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	14
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		15

EB61 - D.15. - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D.16. TO D.24.

D.25. Would you say you live in a...? (READ OUT)

rural area or village.....	1
small or middle sized town.....	2
large town.....	3
DK.....	4

EB61 - D.25. - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D.26. TO D.39.

D.40. Could you tell me...? (INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

a) how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

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b) how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

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c) how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

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EB62.0 - D.40. - DEMO NEW

D.41. You personally, were you born...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- in (OUR COUNTRY) 1
- in another member country of the European Union.....2
- in Europe, but not in a member country of the European Union3
- in Asia, in Africa or in Latin America4
- in Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania.....5
- Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)6

EB62.0 - D.41. - DEMO NEW

DO NOT ASK ITEM 4 in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

D.42. And which of these proposals corresponds to your situation? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- 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 Union2
- Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union3
- At least one of your parents was born outside of the European Union4
- DK/Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)5

EB62.0 - D.42. - DEMO NEW

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P.1. - DATE OF INTERVIEW	DAY	MONTH	

P.2. - TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW	HOUR	MINUTES	
(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)			

P.3. - NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED	MINUTES		

- P.4. Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer.
- Two (interviewer and respondent) 1
- Three 2
- Four 3
- Five or more 4

- P.5. Respondent cooperation
- Excellent 1
- Fair 2
- Average 3
- Bad 4

P.6. Size of locality (LOCAL CODES)

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P.7. Region (LOCAL CODES)

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P.8. Postal code

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P.9. Sample point number

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P.10. Interviewer number

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P.11. Weighting factor

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- P.12. a) Fixed telephone available in the household?
Yes 1
No 2
- b) Mobile telephone available in the household?
Yes 1
No 2

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

P.13. Language of interview