

Intergenerational solidarity

Analytical report

Fieldwork: March 2009

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This survey was requested by the Directorate General Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and coordinated by Directorate General Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash EB Series #269

Intergenerational solidarity

Conducted by
The Gallup Organisation, Hungary
upon the request of Directorate General
Employment, Social Affairs and Equal
Opportunities



Survey co-ordinated by
Directorate General Communication

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THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

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Introduction

Nearly every country in the EU is faced with the prospect of a population that is getting progressively older: birth rates are declining while life expectancy is rising. This demographic evolution will be accompanied by profound social changes: in terms of social protection, housing and employment, for example. However, the EU population's gradual ageing process is also having a strong impact on conventional relationships between generations.

The political debate has often focused on the negative challenges of ageing, such as the need for increased expenditure on pensions, health care and social protection systems. Such systems are dependent on the concept of (intergenerational) solidarity, an integral part of the European economic and social system, and – therefore – a crucial factor in this debate. According to the European Commission, solidarity and the creation of links between younger and older generations should not be seen in strict financial terms. The Commission recommends placing equal importance on the promotion of mutual cooperation and interchanges between the generations, as well as better understanding and new forms of co-existence¹.

The Flash Eurobarometer *Intergenerational solidarity* (Flash N° 269) was conducted in order to examine EU citizens' opinions about:

- existing relations between the younger and older generations
- costs of an ageing population – particularly in terms of pensions and elderly care
- the need for pension and social security reforms
- ways in which older people contribute to society – financially and in a broader way
- existing possibilities for autonomous living for elderly EU citizens
- the provision of elderly care and support by social services
- the role of public authorities in promoting intergenerational solidarity

The Flash Eurobarometer *Intergenerational solidarity* (Flash N° 269) fieldwork was conducted between 20 and 24 March 2009. Over 27,000 randomly-selected citizens aged 15 years and over were interviewed in the 27 EU Member States. Interviews were predominantly carried out via fixed-line telephone, reaching ca. 1,000 EU citizens in each country. Parts of interviews in Austria, Finland, Italy, Portugal and Spain were conducted over mobile telephones. Due to the relatively low fixed-line telephone coverage in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, 300 individuals were sampled and interviewed on a face-to-face basis.

To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on key socio-demographic variables. More details on the survey methodology are included in the Annex of this report.

Please note that due to rounding, the percentages shown in the charts and tables do not always add up exactly to the totals mentioned in the text.

¹ See: <http://www.age-platform.org/EN/IMG/Solidarity-uk4.pdf>

Main findings

Existing relations between the younger and older generations

- EU citizens were most likely to accept that **young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society** (69% agreed) and most likely to disagree that **older people are a burden on society** (85%).
- In all EU Member States, at least half of respondents thought that the generations do not easily agree on what is best for society; the proportion ranged from 50% in the Netherlands to 88% in Sweden. At least two-thirds of interviewees in each Member State, however, disagreed that older people are a burden on society.
- The youngest respondents (under 25) were the most likely to think that young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society (75% compared to 66%-69% in the other age groups). The oldest respondents (over 64) were twice as likely as the youngest ones to agree that older people are a burden on society (25% vs. 12%).
- Roughly half of EU citizens disagreed that, **because there will be a higher number of older voters, decision-makers will pay less attention to young people's needs**. Younger respondents were less likely to disagree (45% of 15-24 year-olds vs. 53% of those over 64).
- A majority (56%) agreed that **as older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people**. Seven in 10 EU citizens disagreed that **companies that mostly employ young people perform better than those that employ people from different age groups**.
- Cypriot and Greek respondents appeared to be the most likely to agree with the two previous statements, while Danish, Dutch and British interviewees were the most likely to disagree. For example, 78% of Greeks and Cypriots agreed that fewer jobs will be available for younger people if older people extend their working lives compared to 26% of Danes and 45%-46% of British and Dutch respondents.

Costs of an ageing population – in terms of pensions and elderly care

- EU citizens were in agreement that **their national governments must make more money available for pensions and care for the elderly**: in 18 Member states, at least 8 in 10 respondents agreed, and not more than one-sixth disagreed, with this proposition.
- The statement – **in coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people** – received a total level of agreement ranging from approximately 4 in 10 interviewees in Bulgaria and Romania to twice as many in Portugal (81%).
- Respondents aged between 25 and 54 were the most concerned about the affordability of pensions: slightly more than 6 in 10 of these respondents agreed with this statement, compared to only a slim majority of respondents in the other age groups (53%-55%).

The need for pension and social security reforms

- EU citizens were almost as likely to agree that **people in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people**, as they were to agree that **older people accept the need for major pension reforms to ease the financial burden on working-age people** (52% vs. 48%).

- Although respondents in Sweden and Denmark were the least likely to think that people in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people, they were among the most likely to disagree that older people accept that major pension reforms are needed to ease the burden on working-age people.
- Almost 6 in 10 of the 15-24 year-olds agreed that people in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people, compared to approximately half of the older respondents.
- Two-thirds of EU citizens agreed that **their government should make it easier for older people to continue working beyond the normal retirement age – if they so wish**. Only in Greece, Italy and Slovakia was the number of respondents who disagreed higher – or equal to – the number who agreed.

Ways in which older people contribute to society – both financially and in a broader way

- More than 8 in 10 respondents in almost all Member States agreed that **financial help from parents and grandparents is important when young adults are establishing their own households and families**. The total level of agreement, however, was considerably lower in Denmark (59%), the Netherlands (65%), the Czech Republic (71%) and Sweden (76%).
- A majority of respondents in all Member States also thought that the **contribution of older people who care for family members or relatives is not sufficiently appreciated in their country** (the total level of agreement ranged from 58% in Luxembourg to 91% in Portugal). Those between 40 and 64 years-of-age were the most apt to agree with this (80% vs. 71% of the 15-24 year-olds).
- A large majority (78%) of EU citizens agreed that **older people make a major contribution to society via voluntary work in charitable and community organisations in their country**. The eight Member States where respondents were the least likely to agree with this statement all belonged to the group of countries that joined the EU in 2004 or later; the eight countries where respondents most frequently agreed were all pre-2004 enlargement countries.
- When EU citizens were asked whether **there are (not) enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet, and work together, via associations and local community initiatives**, the majority view in 21 Member States was that there are insufficient opportunities.
- Only 7 in 10 of 15-24 year-olds agreed that older people make a major contribution to society via voluntary work, vs. 80% of the over 54 year-olds. The oldest respondents (over 64) were also the least likely to think that there are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to get together via associations and local community initiatives.

The provision of elderly care and support by social services

- Almost two-thirds of EU citizens thought that **doctors, nurses and professional carers in their country are sufficiently well trained to care for the special needs of the elderly**. The total level of agreement ranged from slightly less than half of respondents in Greece, Lithuania and Estonia (46%-47%) to more than 8 in 10 (82%) of respondents in Austria.
- Roughly 6 in 10 EU citizens disagreed that there are **sufficient social services to support frail older people so that they can stay living in their own home**. Almost two-thirds of interviewees also disagreed that **people with a responsibility of care for older family members at home receive good support from social services**.
- Respondents in Portugal, Bulgaria and Greece were not only among the most dissatisfied with support from social services for elderly people living on their own, they were also the most

dissatisfied with social services support for individuals who have a responsibility of care for older family members at home. Respondents in Luxembourg, on the other hand, were the most likely to agree that there are sufficient social services.

- Both the youngest (under 25) and the oldest respondents (over 64) were more likely than respondents in the other age categories to think that there are sufficient social services to support the elderly (38%-39% vs. 30%-34%) and those who have a responsibility of care for older family members at home (28%-30% vs. 23%-24%).

Existing possibilities for autonomous living for elderly EU citizens

- At least 7 in 10 respondents across all Member States agreed that **many frail older people cannot live autonomously because their homes are not adapted to meet their needs**: the total level of agreement ranged from 70% in Luxembourg to 95% in Portugal.
- A large variation in country results was, nevertheless, observed for the statement that **older people would contribute much more to society if they could move around more easily**: less than half Czech respondents agreed with this statement, compared to approximately 9 in 10 Portuguese, Italians and Cypriots.

The role of public authorities in promoting intergenerational solidarity

- More than 6 in 10 EU citizens disagreed that **their government does a good job in promoting better understanding between young and old** – only 27% of respondents in total agreed with this proposition.
- Lithuania and Belgium were the only two countries where at least half of interviewees agreed with the previous statement (54% and 50%, respectively). In a majority of EU Member States, more than 6 in 10 respondents disagreed that the government does a good job in this area.
- Respondents over 64 were the most likely to agree that the government does a good job (32%), with almost as many of the 15-24 year-olds agreeing (29%). The total level of agreement, however, was lower for respondents between 25 and 64 (between 23% and 27%).
- EU citizens were, nevertheless, in agreement about the **role of public authorities in promoting better relations between young and old**. For example, in all EU Member States (except for the Czech Republic), at least 85% of respondents agreed that local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young and older people. A slightly lower proportion of Czechs – but, nevertheless, 79% – agreed that this is a responsibility of local authorities.

1. Relations between the different generations

When presented with various statements about the existing relations between the younger and older generations, EU citizens were most likely to agree that young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society (28% *strongly* agreed and 41% *somewhat* agreed), and least likely to agree that older people are a burden on society (4% *strongly* agreed and 10% *somewhat* agreed). More than 6 in 10 EU citizens *strongly* disagreed that older people are a burden on society.

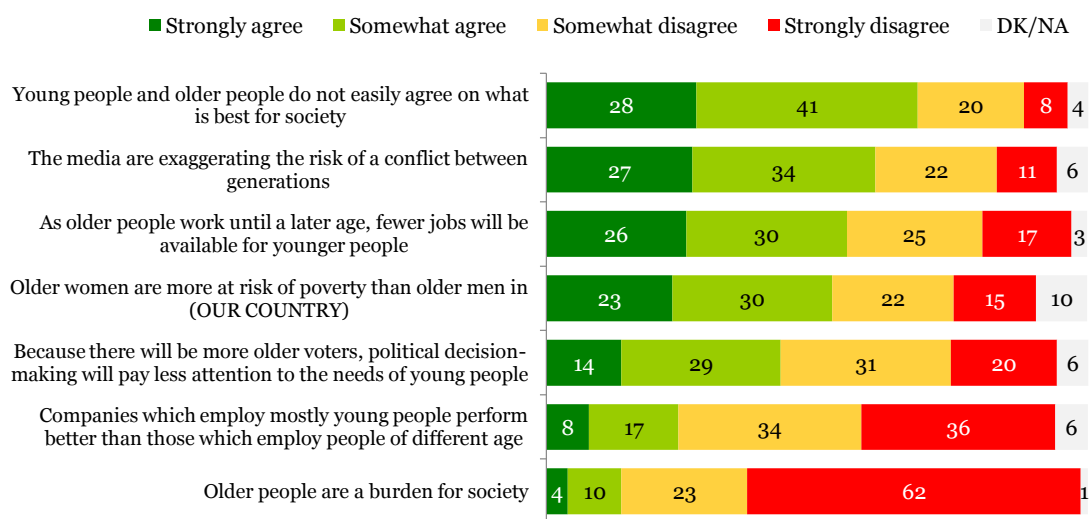
A slim majority of EU citizens agreed that as older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people (26% *strongly* agreed and 30% *somewhat* agreed). Roughly half of EU citizens, nevertheless, disagreed that, because there will be more older voters, decision-makers will pay less attention to young people's needs (20% *strongly* disagreed and 31% *somewhat* disagreed).

Seven in 10 EU citizens disagreed that companies that mostly employ young people perform better than those that employ people from different age groups (36% *strongly* disagreed and 34% *somewhat* disagreed).

Slightly more than 6 in 10 EU citizens thought that the media exaggerates the risk of a conflict between generations: 27% *strongly* agreed and 34% *somewhat* agreed with this proposition.

Finally, in total, slightly more than half of EU citizens agreed that, in their country, older women are at a greater risk of falling into poverty than older men; slightly less than a quarter (23%) *strongly* agreed that this is the case in their country. One-tenth of respondents either had no opinion on the topic or did not know what to answer.

Perceptions regarding the relations between younger and older people



Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % EU27

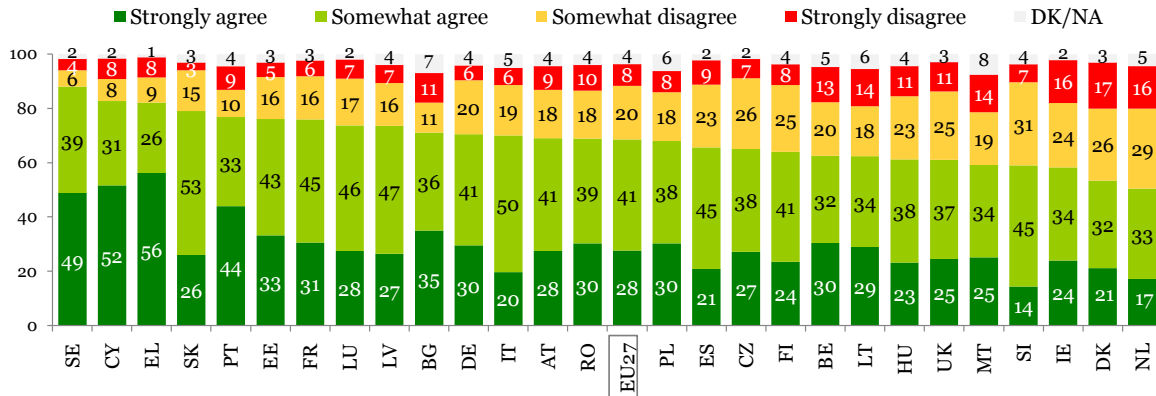
Country variations

More than 8 in 10 Swedish, Cypriot and Greek respondents thought that **young and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society** (between 82% and 88% *strongly* and *somewhat* agree responses). Respondents in these Member States also most frequently *strongly* agreed that this is the case: 56% in Greece, 52% in Cyprus and 49% in Sweden.

In the Netherlands, on the other hand, the total level of agreement (i.e. the sum of *strongly* and *somewhat* agree responses) just reached 50%. Denmark and Ireland were close to the Netherlands at

the lower end of the distribution with less than 6 in 10 respondents who *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with the statement (53% and 58%, respectively). Furthermore, in total, at least 4 in 10 Dutch, Danish and Irish interviewees disagreed – and approximately one-sixth (16%-17%) *strongly* disagreed – that young and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society.

Young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society

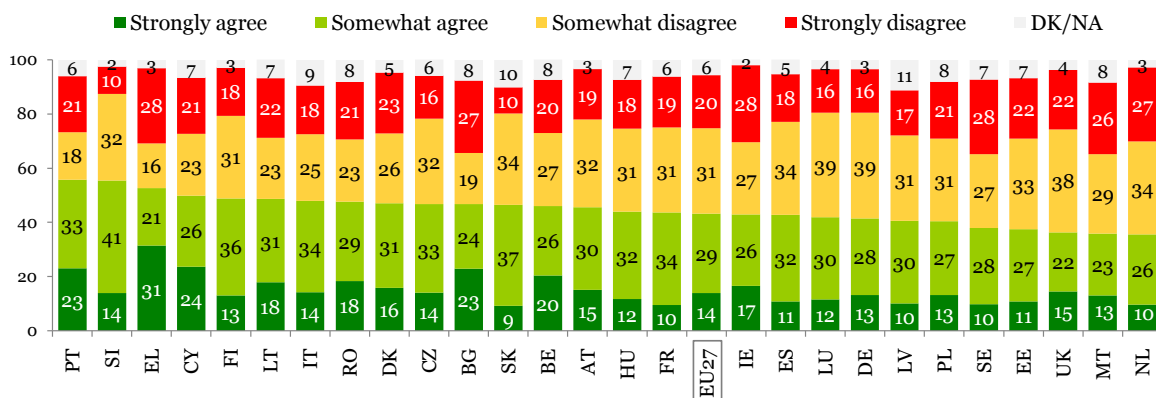


Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

In four Member States, at least half of the respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **because there will be higher numbers of older voters, political decision-makers will pay less attention to the needs of young people**: 56% in Portugal, 55% in Slovenia, 52% in Greece and 50% in Cyprus. Respondents in Greece were also the most likely to *strongly* agree with this statement, although Slovenes were considerably less likely to do so (31% and 14%, respectively). In Cyprus and Portugal, slightly less than a quarter *strongly* agreed (24% and 23%, respectively).

In the Netherlands, Malta, the UK and Estonia, on the other hand, a slim majority of interviewees *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed that decision-makers will pay less attention to young people’s needs because there will be higher numbers of older voters (between 55% and 61%). Furthermore, in these countries, at least a fifth of interviewees expressed strong disagreement (between 22% and 27%). Irish, Greek, Bulgarian and Swedish respondents were, nevertheless, just as likely to *strongly* disagree that decision-making would change in this manner (between 27% and 28%).

Because there will be more older voters, political decision making will pay less attention to the needs of young people



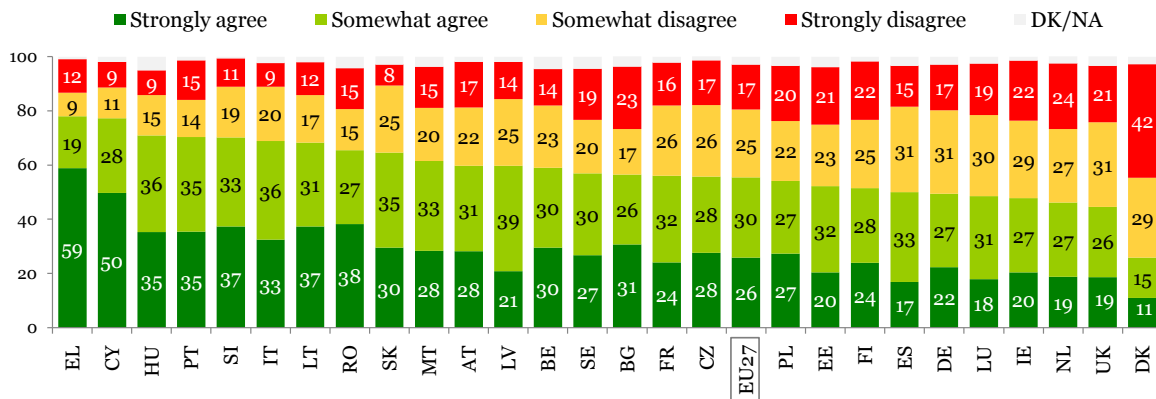
Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

Greek, Cypriot, Portuguese and Slovene respondents were also the most likely to agree that, **as older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people**: between 70% and 78% *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with this proposition. In this case, however, they were joined by

Hungary (71%). Although the total level of agreement was rather similar in the last-named countries, Greeks and Cypriots stood out somewhat with at least half of interviewees *strongly* agreeing with the statement (59% and 50%, respectively, compared to e.g. 35% in Hungary and Portugal).

Denmark also stood out from the pack: while in all Member States at least 45% of respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that fewer jobs will be available for younger people if older people extend their working lives, only 26% of Danes agreed – and 71% in total disagreed – with this outlook. Furthermore, 42% of Danes *strongly* disagreed that fewer jobs will be available for younger people.

As older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people

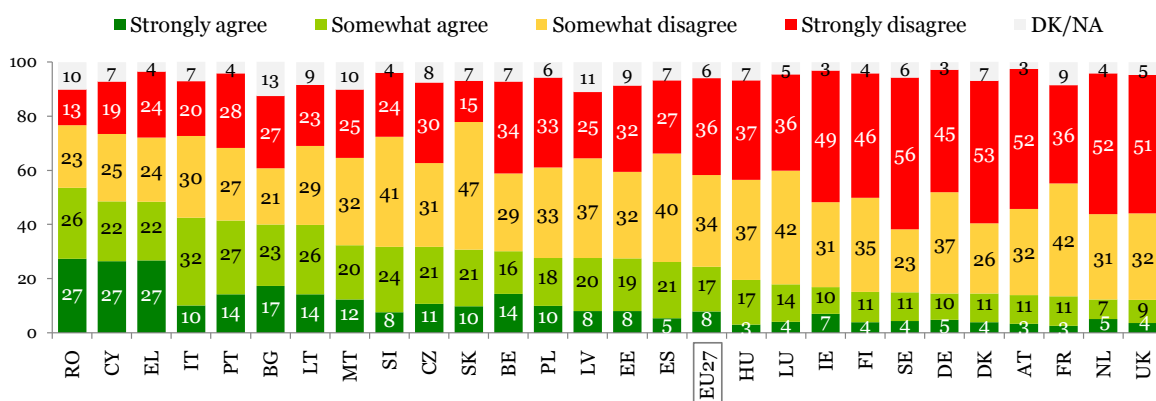


Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

Roughly one in two Cypriots and Greeks also *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **companies which mostly employ young people perform better than those that employ people of a different (older) age** – as did 53% of Romanian respondents. Furthermore, respondents in these Member States were more likely than EU citizens on average to express strong agreement (all 27% – compared to an EU average of 8%).

In the countries at the lower end of the distribution, however, 15% or less of respondents agreed in total – and 5% or less *strongly* agreed – that companies mostly employing young people perform better than those employing people from different age groups. Furthermore, in most of these countries, a majority of interviewees *strongly* disagreed that there would be such a difference in performance, with respondents in Sweden and Denmark being the most likely to *strongly* disagree (56% and 53%, respectively).

Companies which employ mostly young people perform better than those which employ people of different age

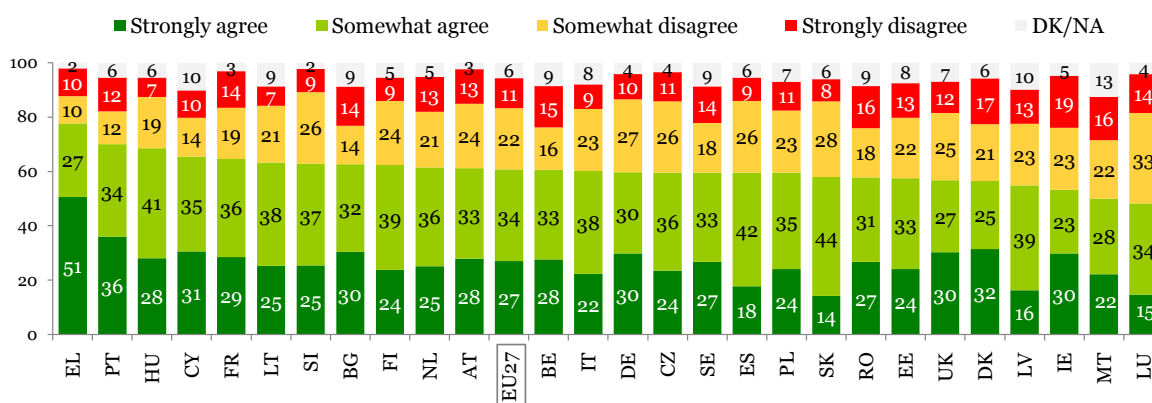


Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

Greek and Portuguese respondents were also the most likely to think that **the media exaggerates the risk of a conflict between generations**: 78% of Greek and 70% of Portuguese respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that this is the case. Although the total level of agreement was rather similar in Hungary and Portugal (69% and 70%, respectively); only 28% of Hungarians *strongly* agreed that the media exaggerates the risk of a conflict between generations – compared to 36% of Portuguese respondents. Greek respondents were – once again – the most likely to *strongly* agree with this proposition (51%).

In Luxembourg, on the other hand, only 49% of respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed – and a similar proportion (47%) disagreed – that the media exaggerates the risk of a conflict between generations. In all other countries (except for Ireland), less than 4 in 10 respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed that this is the case and the proportion ranged from 20% in Greece to 38% in Malta and Denmark. In Ireland, in total, 42% of interviewees disagreed with this statement.

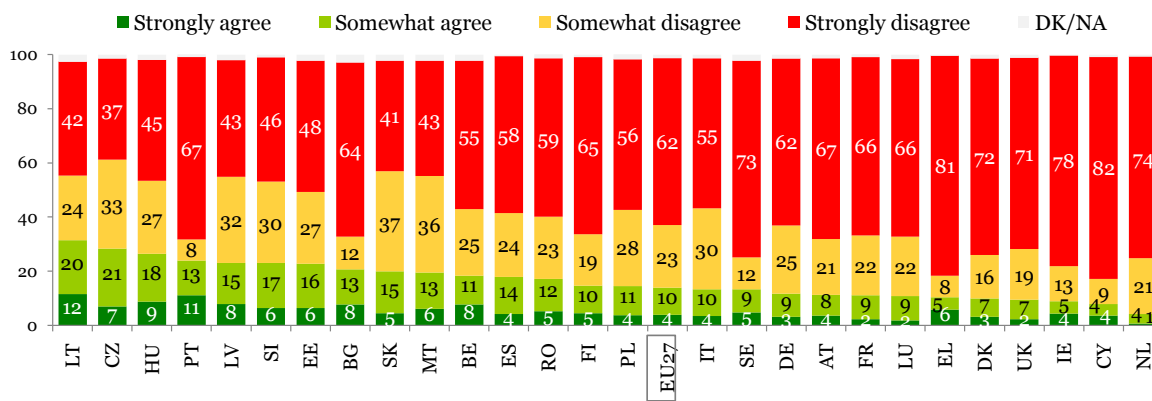
The media are exaggerating the risk of a conflict between generations



Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

In all Member States, at least two-thirds of interviewees *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed that **older people are a burden on society**: the total level of disagreement ranged from 66% in Lithuania to 95% in the Netherlands. Furthermore, a majority of respondents in 19 Member States, and a relative majority in a further eight, *strongly* disagreed that older people are a burden on society. Respondents in Cyprus and Greece were the most likely to *strongly* disagree, while those in the Czech Republic were the least likely to do so (82% and 81%, respectively, vs. 37%).

Older people are a burden for society



Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

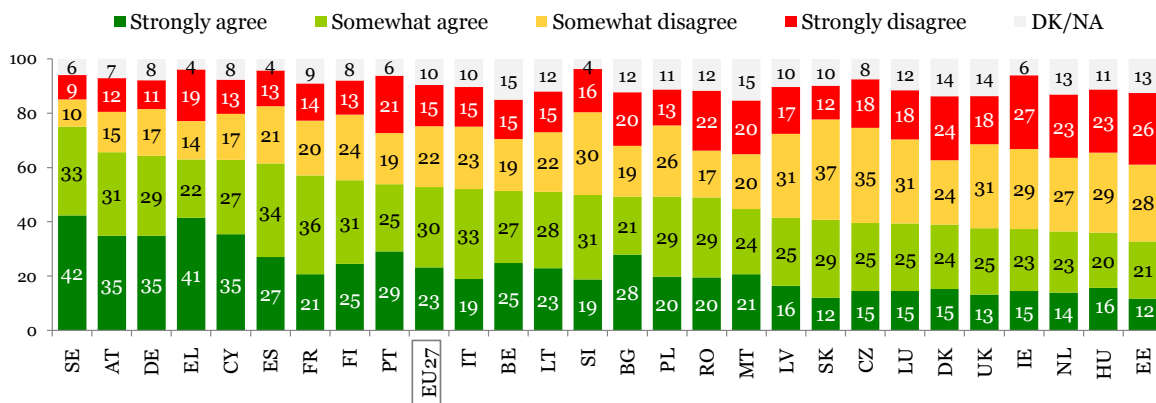
The total level of agreement for the statement that **older women are at a greater risk of falling into poverty than older men in their country** ranged from one-third in Estonia to three-quarters in Sweden. Similarly, the proportion of respondents who expressed strong agreement ranged from

slightly more than 1 in 10 respondents in Estonia and Slovakia (both 12%) to at least 4 in 10 in Sweden and Greece (42% and 41%, respectively).

Focusing on those choosing the more extreme negative response – i.e. those who *strongly* disagree – it was noted that only roughly 1 in 10 Swedes, Germans and Austrians chose this possibility (between 9% and 12%), while in Ireland and Estonia more than a quarter of respondents *strongly* disagreed that older women are at a greater risk of falling into poverty than older men in their country (27% and 26%, respectively).

At least one-tenth of interviewees in more than half of the EU Member States either had no opinion on the topic or did not know what to answer: the proportions of “don’t know” responses ranged from 4% in Greece, Spain and Slovenia to 15% in Belgium and Malta.

Older women are more at risk of poverty than older men in [our country]



Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic considerations

The following analysis describes the variation in EU citizens’ opinions about existing relations between the younger and older generations, broken down by socio-demographic variables. The socio-demographic analysis in this section primarily focuses on:

- the total level of agreement (i.e. the sum of *strongly* and *somewhat* agree responses), except where otherwise stated
- the main differences, i.e. where there is roughly a five percentage point difference between socio-demographic groups.

Younger people – their potential problems and benefits

Younger respondents were more likely than their older counterparts to agree that, because there will be higher numbers of older voters, **decision-makers will pay less attention to young people’s needs** (52% of 15-24 year-olds compared to 37% of those over 54). Older respondents, however, most often agreed that, as older people extend their working lives, **fewer jobs will be available for younger people** (57% of the over 54s compared to 51% of 15-24 year-olds). Those still in education were almost as likely as the youngest respondents to agree with the former statement (52% vs. 42%-43% of respondents who had completed their education); it was the respondents with the lowest level of education – of which half are older than 64 – however, who most often agreed with the latter statement (63% vs. 48% of the most educated respondents and 53% of those still in education).

Roughly three in 10 (31%) of the 15-24 year-olds and a similar proportion of full-time students (30%) agreed that **companies that mostly employ young people perform better** than those that employ people from different age groups. The over 64 year-olds and those with the lowest level of education

were, nevertheless, just as likely to agree with this statement (27% and 32%, respectively), while the corresponding proportions for all other age and educational groups were considerably lower.

For the three statements discussed so far, manual workers and “other” non-working respondents (i.e. students, unemployed respondents, those looking after a home etc.) tended to agree more frequently than employees, self-employed respondents and retirees. The last-named group was the least likely of all to agree with the statement about political decision-makers paying less attention to the young, while self-employed respondents and employees least frequently agreed with the statements about there being fewer jobs for young people and company performance being dependent on the right employment mix.

For example, almost half of manual workers and “other” non-working respondents agreed that decision-makers will pay less attention to young people’s needs because there will be higher numbers of older voters, compared to 35% of retirees and slightly more than 4 in 10 employees and self-employed respondents. Similarly, a third of manual workers and “other” non-working respondents agreed that companies that mostly employ young people perform better than those employing a balanced mix of young and old, compared to a fifth or less of employees (17%) and self-employed respondents (20%), and approximately a quarter (24%) of retirees.

Although not many differences were observed between city dwellers and rural residents, it appears that metropolitan residents worry less than urban and rural residents about there being fewer jobs for younger people if older people extend their working lives (49% of the former agreed with this statement compared to 57% of the latter).

Older people – their potential problems

Younger respondents did not necessarily see **older people as a burden on society**; the oldest respondents (over 64) and retirees were the most likely to agree with this statement (25% and 22%, respectively, compared to, for example, 12% of 15-24 year-olds and 16% of 55-64 year-olds).

Retirees and older respondents (aged over 39) also most frequently agreed that **older women are at a greater risk of falling into poverty** than older men in their country. For example, while only 42% of 15-24 year-olds and 48% of 25-39 year-olds agreed with this statement, this proportion increased to 57%-59% for respondents over 39. Although men and women held relatively similar views about existing relations between the younger and older generations, women did appear to be more likely than men to agree that women are at a greater risk of falling into poverty than older men in their country – this difference, however, was only observed when looking at men and women who *strongly* agreed (26% of women vs. 20% of men).

The youngest respondents (under 25) – and those still in education – were the most likely to think that **young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society**. For example, three-quarters of 15-24 year-olds agreed that this is the case, compared to approximately two-thirds of respondents in the other age groups (66%-69%).

For more details, see annex tables 1b through 7b.

2. Affordability of pensions and elderly care; the need for pension reforms

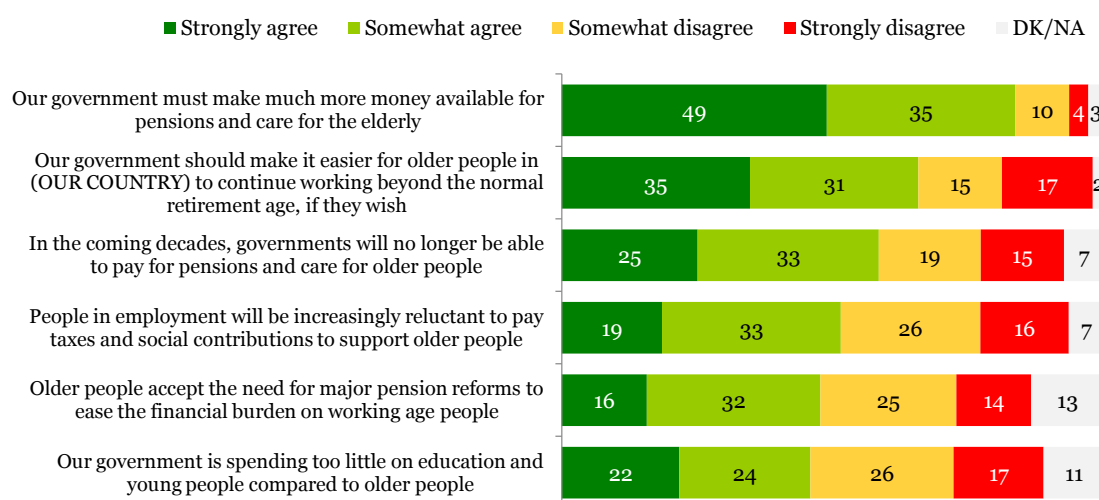
EU citizens were in agreement that their national governments must make more money available for pensions and care for the elderly – only 14% *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed with the statement. Moreover, roughly half of EU citizens *strongly* agreed that this need exists. Almost 6 in 10 respondents, however, recognised that, in the coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and elderly care (25% *strongly* agreed and 33% *somewhat* agreed).

EU citizens were almost as likely to agree that people in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people, as they were to agree that older people accept the need for major pension reforms to ease the financial burden on working-age people: a slim majority (52%) *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with the former statement and slightly less than half *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with the latter one (48%). The latter statement, nevertheless, appears to be more difficult to judge as 13% of respondents said they “did not know”, compared to 7% for the former statement.

In total, two-thirds of EU citizens agreed – and more than a third (35%) *strongly* agreed – that their government should make it easier for older people to continue working beyond the normal retirement age – if they so wish.

Finally, EU citizens were divided in their opinions as to whether their national government’s expenditure on young people and on education is too little, in comparison with the amount spent on older people: 46% *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed and 43% in total disagreed with this proposition.

Perceptions regarding the affordability of pensions and elderly care



Q2. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % EU27

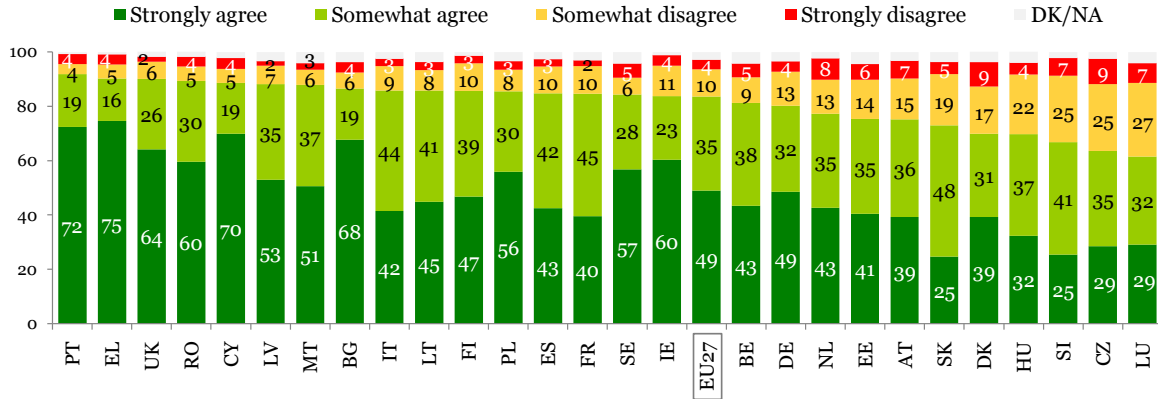
Country variations

In 18 Member states, at least 8 in 10 respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed – and not more than one-sixth disagreed – that **their country’s government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly**. Furthermore, in eight of these countries, the proportion of respondents who *strongly* agreed was at least twice as high as the proportion that *somewhat* agreed, with respondents in Greece (75%), Portugal (72%), Cyprus (70%) and Bulgaria (68%) leading the way.

In the five countries at the bottom of the distribution – Luxembourg, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Hungary and Denmark – just 7 in 10 interviewees or less thought that additional government funds are

needed for pensions and care for the elderly (between 61% and 70% *strongly* and *somewhat* agree responses). In the last-named country, 39% of respondents *strongly* agreed with the statement, while in Luxembourg, the Czech Republic and Hungary, approximately 3 in 10 respondents *strongly* agreed (29%-32%). Finally, in Slovenia – and Slovakia – only a quarter of respondents *strongly* agreed.

Our government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly



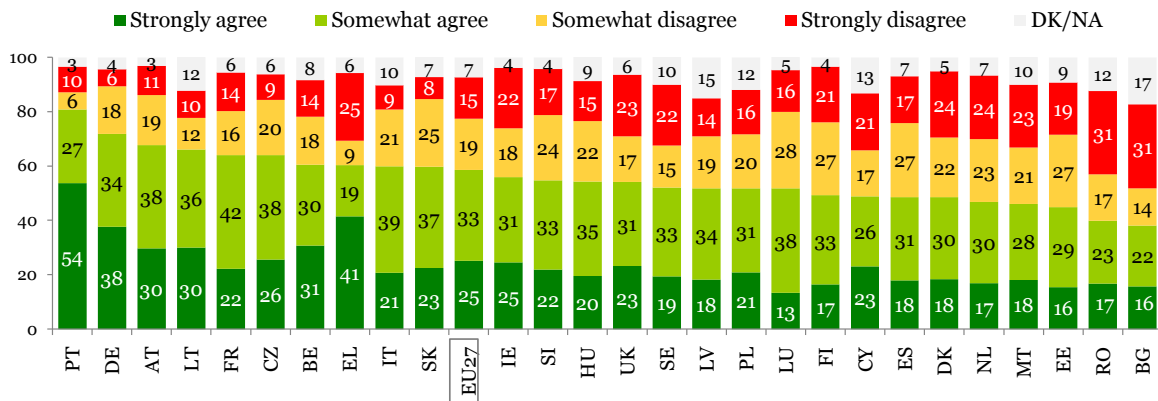
Q2. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

The statement – **in coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people** – received a total level of agreement ranging from approximately 4 in 10 interviewees in Bulgaria and Romania (38% and 40%, respectively) to twice as many in Portugal (81%).

Other countries at the higher end of the distribution – with more than two-thirds of interviewees doubting about the affordability of pensions and elderly care – were Germany (72% *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed) and Austria (68%). Portuguese respondents were also the most likely to *strongly* agree with this proposition (54%), followed by Greek and German respondents (41% and 38%, respectively). In all other countries, not more than 3 in 10 respondents *strongly* agreed.

Focusing on those choosing the more extreme negative response – i.e. *strongly* disagree – it was noted that less than 1 in 10 Germans, Slovaks, Czechs and Italians chose this possibility, while in Romania and Bulgaria the proportion was more than three times higher (31% in both countries).

In the coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people



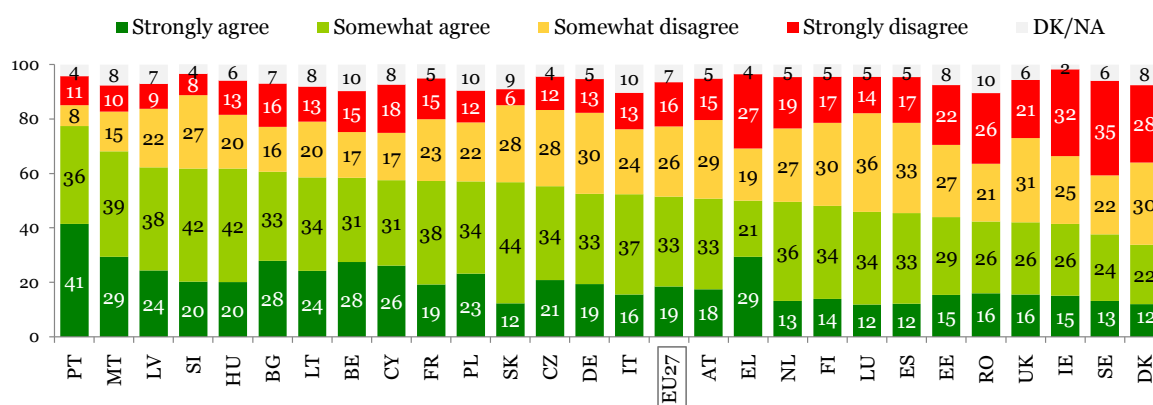
Q2. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

As with the results for the statement about governments no longer being able to pay for pensions and elderly care, Portuguese respondents most frequently agreed that **people in employment will be**

increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people (in total, 77% agreed). Furthermore, Portugal was the only country where slightly more than 4 in 10 respondents *strongly* agreed with this proposition (41%); the proportion of respondents expressing strong agreement, however, was also considerably higher than the EU average in Malta, Greece, Bulgaria, Belgium and Cyprus (between 26% and 29% *strongly* agreed).

In the Scandinavian countries and in Ireland, on the other hand, almost 6 in 10 respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed that people in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people: 58% in Denmark and 57% in Sweden and Ireland. Furthermore, 35% of Swedes, 32% of Irish and 28% of Danes *strongly* disagreed with this outlook.

People in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people



Q2. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

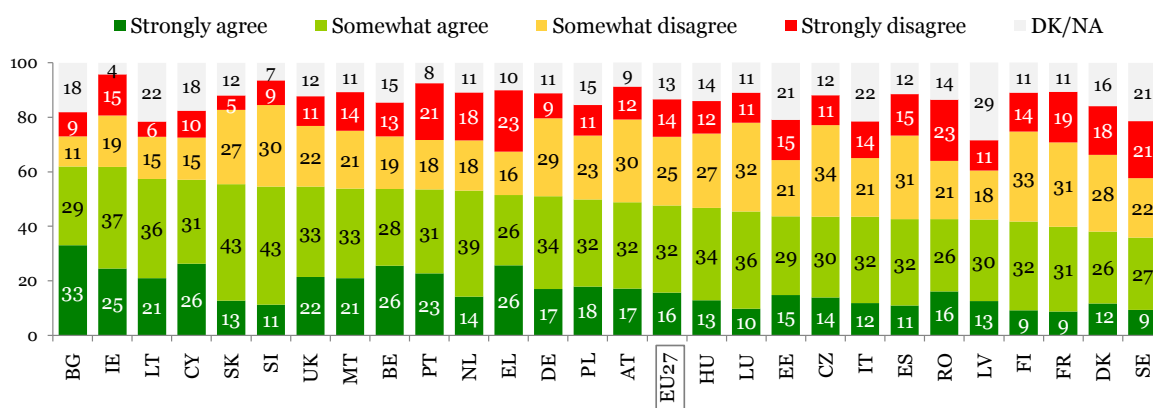
Base: all respondents, % by country

Although respondents in Sweden and Denmark were the least likely to think that people in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people, they were among the most likely to disagree that **older people accept that major pension reforms are needed to the ease the burden on working-age people**: 43% and 46%, respectively, of respondents in these countries *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed with the above proposition. The total level of disagreement was, nevertheless, even higher in Finland and France (47% and 50%, respectively).

In Bulgaria and Ireland, on the other hand, at least 6 in 10 respondents (both 62%) *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that older people accept the need for major pension reforms – to ease the financial burden on working-age people. However, although the total level of agreement was as high in Bulgaria as in Ireland, Irish respondents were significantly more likely than Bulgarians to *somewhat* or *strongly* disagree that the need for pension reforms is accepted by older people (34% vs. 20%).

One-sixth of Bulgarian respondents either had no opinion on the topic or did not know what to answer; the proportion of “don’t know” responses was, nevertheless, even higher in Latvia (29%), Lithuania and Italy (both 22%), Sweden and Estonia (both 21%).

Older people accept the need for major pension reforms to ease the financial burden on working-age people

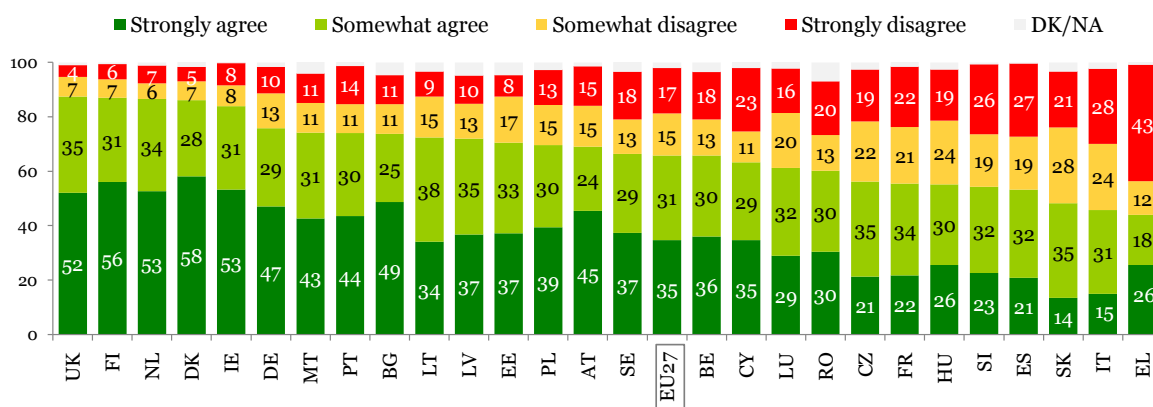


Q2. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree .
Base: all respondents, % by country

In total, more than 8 in 10 British, Finnish, Dutch, Danish and Irish respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed – and less than one-fifth disagreed – that **their government should make it easier for older people to continue working beyond their normal retirement age (if they so desire)**. Respondents in these countries were also the most likely to give strong backing to such an initiative (between 52% and 58% *strongly* agreed).

In Greece, Italy and Slovakia, interviewees were the least likely to think that their government should make it easier for older people to continue working beyond their normal retirement age: 44%, 46% and 49%, respectively, *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed. These three Member States were the only ones where the number of respondents who disagreed was higher – or equal to – the number who agreed. Finally, although the total levels of agreement and disagreement were similar in these countries, Greeks were almost twice as likely as Italians and Slovaks to choose one of the two more extreme responses (i.e. *strongly* agree or *strongly* disagree): for example, 26% of Greeks *strongly* agreed and 43% *strongly* disagreed, while the corresponding proportions for Slovakia were, respectively, 14% and 21%.

Our government should make it easier for older people in [our country] to continue working beyond the normal retirement age, if they wish



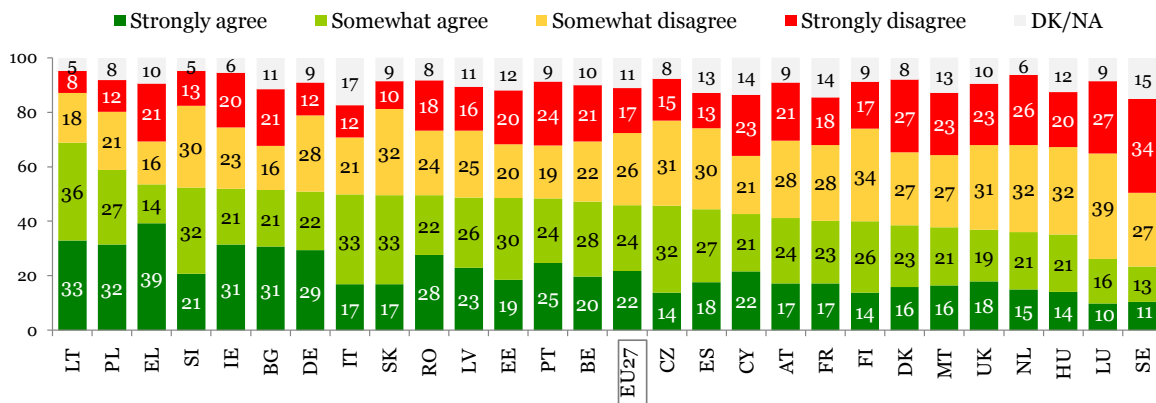
Q2. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree .
Base: all respondents, % by country

The total level of agreement for the statement that the **respondent’s government’s expenditure on young people and on education is too little, in comparison with the amount spent on older people**, ranged from one-sixth or less in Sweden (24%) and Luxembourg (26%) to roughly 7 in 10 respondents in Lithuania (69%). The proportion of respondents who *strongly* agreed with this statement ranged from 10%-11% in Luxembourg and Sweden to 39% in Greece.

Looking at the proportion of respondents who disagreed that their government is spending too little on young people and on education, it was noted that only a third or less Lithuanians, Italians and Poles (between 26% and 33%) *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed, while Luxembourgish and Swedish interviewees were twice as likely to express such disagreement (66% and 61%, respectively). Furthermore, while in most countries less than a quarter of respondents *strongly* disagreed that their government is spending too little on young people and on education, a third (34%) of Swedes expressed strong disagreement.

Approximately one-tenth of interviewees in a majority of Member States found it difficult to answer this question; respondents in Italy were the most likely to provide a “don’t know” response (17%), while those in Slovenia and Lithuania were the least likely to do so (both 5%).

Our government is spending too little on education and young people compared to older people



Q2. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic considerations

Costs of an ageing society

Younger respondents – and those still in education – were the least likely to agree that **their country’s government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly**, while the oldest (mostly retired) respondents and those with the lowest level of education were the most likely to agree with this statement. The effects of age and educational attainment were most easily seen when focusing on those choosing the *strongly* agree response. For example, 55%-56% of the over 54 year-olds and 50% of 40-54 year-olds *strongly* agreed that more government funds are needed for pensions and care for the elderly, compared to 41% of 15-24 year-olds and 43% of 25-39 year-olds.

Although the overall level of agreement for the statement that their country’s government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly was similar for men and women, and for city dwellers and rural residents, women and rural residents were more likely to *strongly* agree with this proposition (52% and 51%, respectively, compared to 46% of men and 44% of metropolitan residents).

Respondents aged between 25 and 54, those with higher levels of education and a higher occupational status were the most concerned about the affordability of pensions: roughly 6 in 10 of these respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that, **in coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people**, compared to, for example, a slim majority of retirees or respondents with the lowest level of education (both 53%).

Almost 6 in 10 of the 15-24 year-olds and full-time students *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **people in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people**, compared to approximately half of the older respondents and those who had completed their education (e.g. 51% of 55-64 year-olds and 49% of respondents with the highest level of

education). Furthermore, while only slightly more than 10% of 15-39 year-olds and full-time students *strongly* agreed that **older people accept that major pension reforms are needed to ease the burden on working-age people**, approximately a fifth of the over 54 year-olds and those with the lowest level of education expressed strong agreement.

The results by occupational category showed that self-employed respondents and employees least frequently agreed that people in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people (49% compared to 52% of retirees and 54% of manual workers and “other” non-working respondents), while retirees most often *strongly* agreed that older people accept that major pension reforms are needed to ease the burden on working-age people (21% vs. 13%-16% in the other occupational groups).

Assisting people of all ages

While only 58% of manual workers *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **their government should make it easier for older people to continue working beyond their normal retirement age**, more than two-thirds of self-employed respondents (71%), employees (68%) and retirees (67%) supported such an initiative. Women, 25-54 year-olds, respondents with lower levels of education, and rural or urban residents were less likely than their counterparts to give backing to such an initiative. For example, 68% of men, but only 64% of women, *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that it should be easier to continue working beyond their normal retirement age.

Unsurprisingly, the youngest respondents (under 25) and those still in education were the most likely to *somewhat* or *strongly* agree that **their government’s expenditure on young people and on education is too little, in comparison with the amount spent on older people**. For example, 57% of full-time students agreed with this statement, compared to only 43%-46% of respondents who had completed their education. Manual workers and “other” non-working respondents, however, were almost as likely to agree that this is the case: for example, 51% of manual workers *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that their government’s expenditure on young people and on education is too little (compared to, for example, 41% of retirees and 43% of employees).

For more details, see annex tables 8b through 13b.

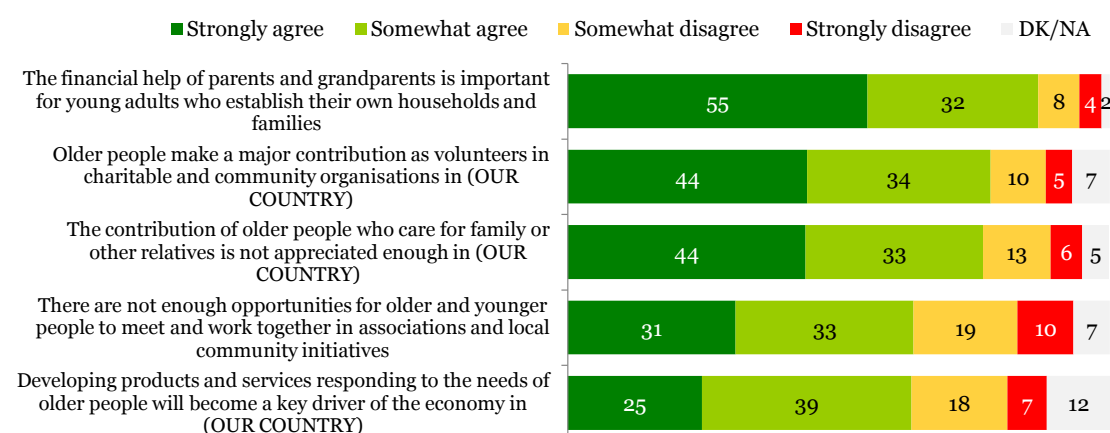
3. Contributions of older people to society

In total, almost 9 in 10 EU citizens agreed – and a slim majority (55%) *strongly* agreed – that financial help from parents and grandparents is important when young adults are starting to establish their own households and families. Slightly more than three-quarters of interviewees thought that the contribution of older people who care for family members or relatives is not sufficiently appreciated in their country (44% *strongly* agreed and 33% *somewhat* agreed).

A large majority of EU citizens also agreed that older people make a major contribution to society via voluntary work in charitable and community organisations in their country (44% *strongly* agreed and 34% *somewhat* agreed). Furthermore, more than 6 in 10 interviewees thought that there are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet, and work together, via associations and local community initiatives (31% *strongly* agreed and 33% *somewhat* agreed).

Finally, in total, almost two-thirds of EU citizens agreed – and a quarter *strongly* agreed – that developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of their national economy.

Perceptions regarding older people's contribution to society



Q3. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

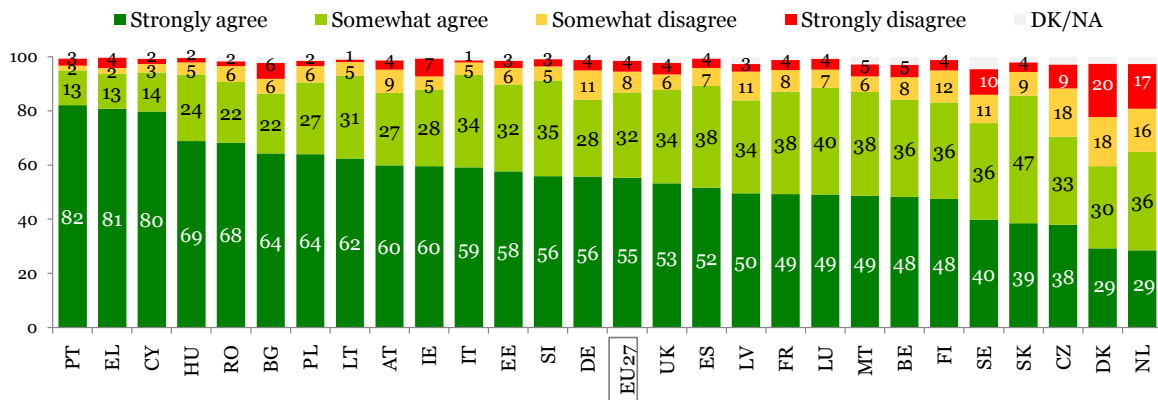
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Country variations

In almost all Member States, there was almost no doubt that **financial help from parents and grandparents is important for young adults establishing their own households and families**: more than 8 in 10 respondents in 23 Member States *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with this statement. The total level of agreement, however, was considerably lower in Denmark (59%), the Netherlands (65%), the Czech Republic (71%) and Sweden (76%).

Furthermore, while at least 8 in 10 Portuguese, Greek and Cypriot interviewees *strongly* agreed that parents' and grandparents' financial help is important for young adults forming their own households and families, only half as many, or less, interviewees in the last-named countries – and Slovakia – *strongly* agreed that such financial support is important (29% in the Netherlands and Denmark and between 38% and 40% in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Sweden).

The financial help of parents and grandparents is important for young adults who establish their own households and families

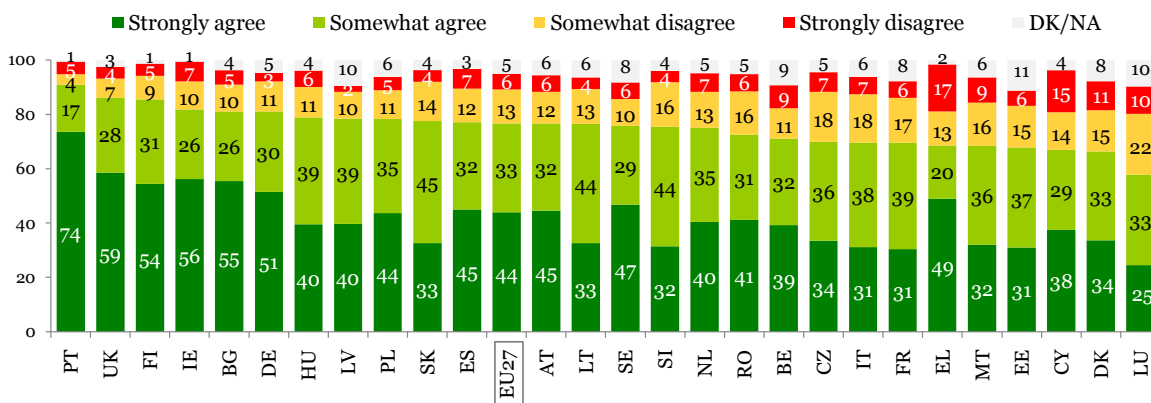


Q3. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

A majority of respondents in all Member States *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **the contribution of older people who have a responsibility of care for family members or relatives is not sufficiently appreciated in their country**. Respondents in Portugal (91%), the UK (87%) and Finland (85%) were the most apt to *somewhat* or *strongly* agree with this proposition, while respondents in Luxembourg were the least likely to do so (58%). Luxembourg was the only country where more than 3 in 10 (32%) respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed that older people’s contribution in this respect was not being sufficiently appreciated.

Portuguese respondents stood out from the pack somewhat as roughly three-quarters (74%) *strongly* agreed that the contribution to society by older people, who have a responsibility of care for family members or relatives, is not appreciated enough in their country. In Germany, Finland, Bulgaria, Ireland and the UK, between 5 and 6 in 10 respondents expressed their strong agreement, while in Luxembourg, Estonia, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Lithuania and Slovakia, only between a quarter and a third *strongly* agreed.

The contribution of older people who care for family or other relatives is not appreciated enough in [our country]



Q3. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

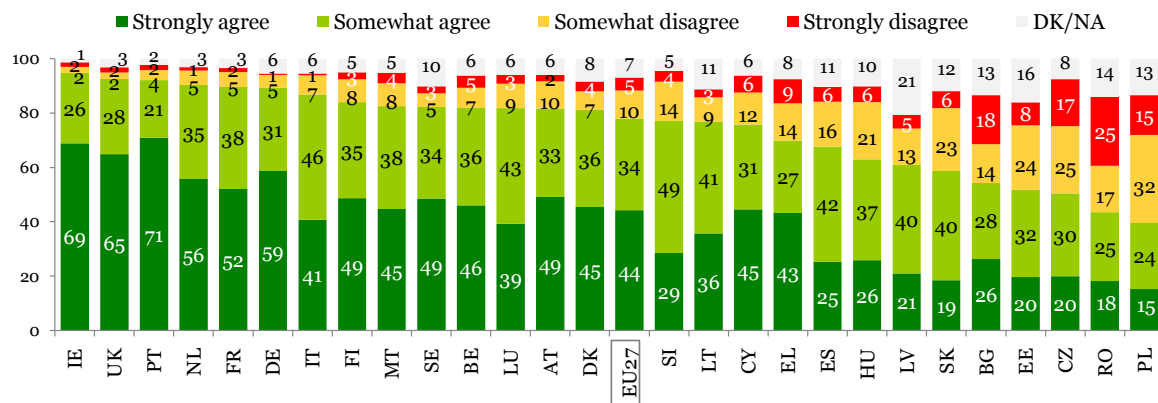
The total level of agreement with the statement that **older people make a major contribution to a country’s society as volunteers in charitable and community organisations** ranged from around 4 in 10 respondents in Poland (39%) and Romania (43%) to more than 9 in 10 of the Irish, British, Portuguese and Dutch interviewees (between 91% and 95%). The eight Member States where respondents were the least likely to agree that older people make a major contribution as volunteers in charitable and community organisations in their country all belonged to the group of countries that

joined the EU in 2004 or later; the eight countries where respondents most frequently agreed were all pre-2004 enlargement countries.

In almost all countries of the latter group, at least half of respondents *strongly* agreed – and less than one-tenth *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed – that older people’s voluntary work contributes to society in important ways. Portuguese, Irish and British respondents were the most likely to *strongly* agree with the statement (71%, 69% and 65%, respectively).

In the former group of countries (except for Latvia), only between 15% and 26% *strongly* agreed that there is a major contribution from older people performing voluntary work, while between 27% and 47% *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed that this is the case. Romanian respondents were the most likely to *strongly* disagree (25%), followed by Bulgarian and Czech respondents (18% and 17%, respectively). In Latvia, however, only 18% in total disagreed with the statement and 21% provided a “don’t know” response.

Older people make a major contribution as volunteers in charitable and community organisations in [our country]



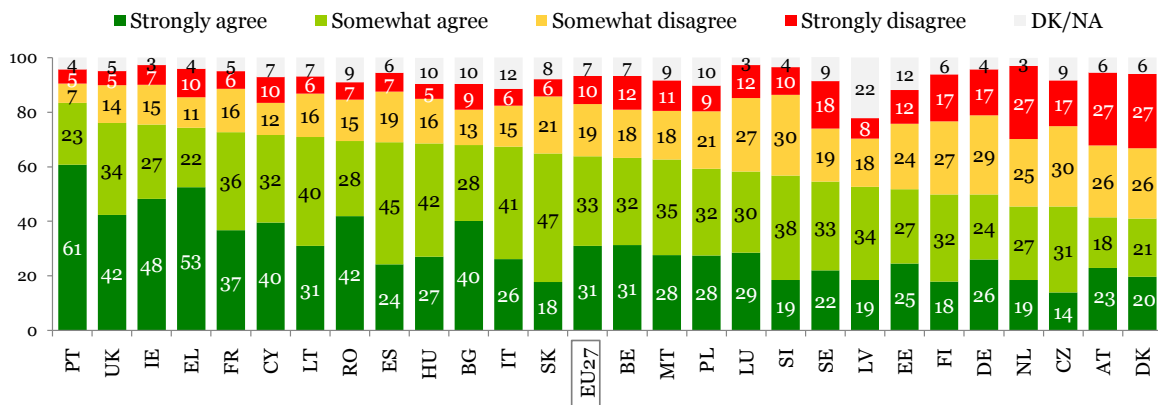
Q3. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree .
Base: all respondents, % by country

When EU citizens were asked whether **there are (not) enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet, and work together, via associations and local community initiatives**, the majority view in 21 Member States was that there are insufficient opportunities. In Portugal, the UK, Ireland and Greece, at least three-quarters of respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with the statement that there are not enough opportunities (between 75% and 84%), and at least 4 in 10 respondents *strongly* agreed (between 42% and 61%).

In Denmark, Austria, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Germany and Finland, respondents were divided in their opinions as to whether there are (not) enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet, and work together, in associations and local community initiatives: between 41% and 50% of respondents in these countries *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that the opportunities are insufficient, and between 44% and 53% in total disagreed.

Finally, respondents in Latvia were the most likely to say they did not know whether there are enough opportunities for older and younger people to get together via associations and local community initiatives (22% compared to an EU average of 7%).

There are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet and work together in associations and local community initiatives



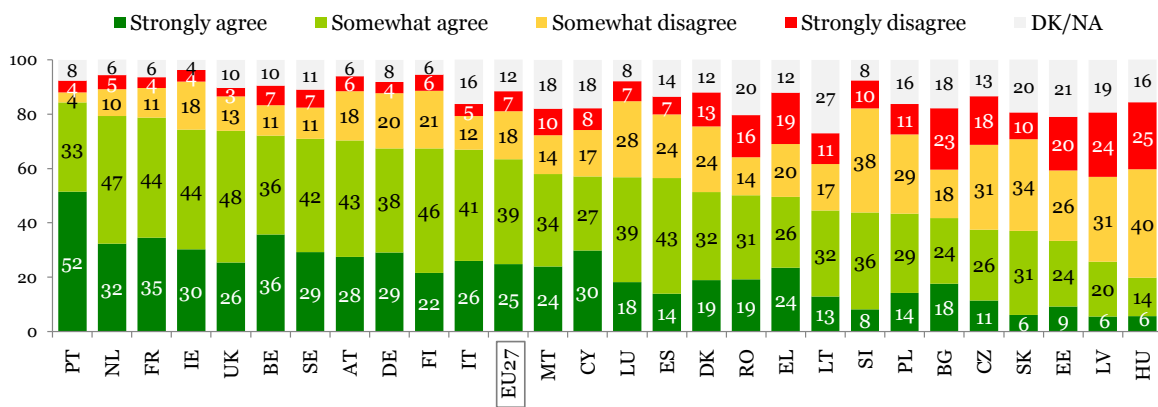
Q3. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

In comparison with previous statements, the individual country results for the statement about **the development of products and services responding to the needs of older people becoming a key driver of the economy** showed the greatest amount of variation. While only one-fifth of Hungarians and roughly a quarter of Latvians *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with the statement, more than 8 in 10 (85%) Portuguese respondents expressed such agreement. Similarly, the proportion of respondents who expressed strong agreement ranged from less than 1 in 10 in Hungary, Latvia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Estonia (between 6% and 9%) to a slim majority in Portugal (52%).

All of the countries that joined the EU in 2004 or later had a proportion of respondents below the EU average of 64% that *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of their national economy. As noted above, Latvians and Hungarians least frequently agreed with this outlook. Moreover, Hungary and Latvia were the only countries were a majority *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed with the statement (65% and 55%, respectively).

At least one-tenth of interviewees in more than half of the EU Member States found it difficult to answer this question; the proportions of “don’t know” responses were the highest in Lithuania (27%), Estonia, Romania, Slovakia and Latvia (19%-21%).

Developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of the economy in country



Q3. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic considerations

Older people's contributions to society

Respondents between 40 and 64 years-of-age were the most apt to *somewhat* or *strongly* agree that the **contribution of older people who have a responsibility of care for family members or relatives is not sufficiently appreciated** in their country, while 15-24 year-olds (and full-time students) were the least likely to do so (80% vs. 71%-72%).

The results by occupational status showed that employees were the most likely to *somewhat* or *strongly* agree with the above statement (80% compared to 74%-76% in the other occupational groups); however, when looking at those who *strongly* agreed with the statement, it appears that retirees were just as likely as employees to select this possibility (47% *strongly* agreed vs. 46% of employees).

The results for the statement that **financial help from parents and grandparents is important when young adults are establishing their own households and families** showed significantly less variation across socio-demographic groups. It did appear, however, that the over 54 year-olds and retired respondents were more likely than their counterparts to express strong agreement (58%-60% compared to, for example, 51% of 15-24 year-olds and 54% of 25-39 year-olds).

Finally, the 40-64 year-olds, the most educated respondents, employees and the self-employed were more likely than their counterparts to *somewhat* or *strongly* agree that **developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of their national economy**. For example, at least two-thirds of self-employed respondents and employees (66% and 69%, respectively) *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with this statement compared to 63% of retirees and 58% of manual workers and “other” non-working respondents.

Voluntary work and opportunities for older and younger people to meet

Only 7 in 10 of the 15-24 year-olds and full-time students *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **older people make a major contribution to society via voluntary work** in charitable and community organisations in their country. The total level of agreement increased to more than 80% for the over 54 year-olds, retirees and those with the lowest level of education. The oldest respondents (over 64) and retirees were also the least likely to think **that there are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet**, and work together, via associations and local community initiatives (60% *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed). By comparison, roughly two-thirds of 15-39 year-olds, in total, agreed that there are insufficient opportunities.

A similar pattern of differences was observed when looking at the respondents' place of residence. While rural residents were more likely than city dwellers to *somewhat* or *strongly* agree that older people's voluntary work makes an important contribution to society (80% vs. 74% in metropolitan areas), city dwellers were more liable to think that there are insufficient opportunities for older and younger people to meet (64% of metropolitan residents and 66% of urban residents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed vs. 61% of rural residents).

Finally, although men and women held relatively similar views about the contribution of older people to society, women were slightly more likely to *strongly* agree that there are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to get together, via associations and local community initiatives (33% vs. 29% of men).

For more details, see annex tables 14b and 18b.

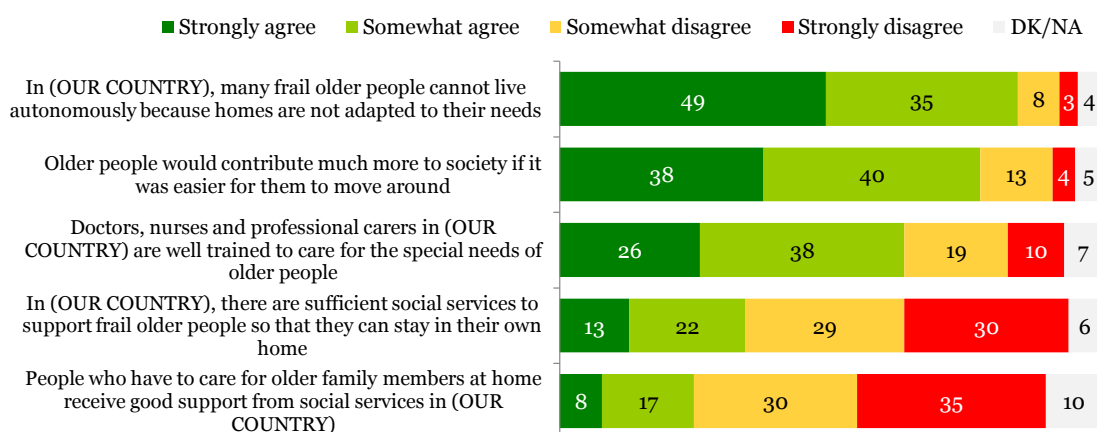
4. Autonomous living for the elderly, elderly care and support by social services

When presented with various statements about aspects of elderly care, EU citizens were the most likely to agree that, in their country, many frail older people cannot live autonomously because their homes are not adapted to meet their needs: 49% *strongly* agreed and 35% *somewhat* agreed with this statement. Furthermore, only slightly more than a third of EU citizens in total agreed – and 59% disagreed – that there are sufficient social services in their country to support frail older people so that they can stay living in their own home.

Two-thirds of interviewees also disagreed that people with a responsibility of care for older family members at home receive good support from their country's social services (35% *strongly* disagreed and 30% *somewhat* disagreed). Nevertheless, a majority thought that doctors, nurses and professional carers in their country are sufficiently well trained to care for the special needs of the elderly (26% *strongly* agreed and 38% *somewhat* agreed).

Finally, three-quarters of EU citizens thought that if older people could move around more easily, they would make a greater contribute to society: 38% *strongly* agreed and 40% *somewhat* agreed with this proposition.

Perceptions regarding elderly care



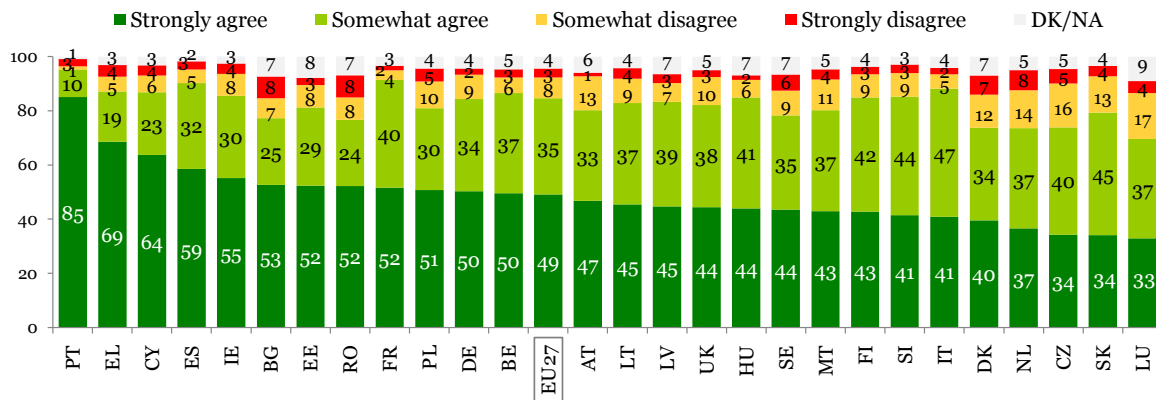
Q4. Let me read a few statement about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Country variations

At least 7 in 10 respondents across all Member States *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **many frail older people cannot live autonomously because their homes are not adapted to meet their needs** (the total level of agreement ranged from 70% in Luxembourg to 95% in Portugal). The proportion of respondents who *strongly* agreed, however, showed more variation: from 33% in Luxembourg to 85% in Portugal (a difference of 52 percentage points, compared to a smaller difference of 25 percentage points between the lowest and highest total level of agreement for this statement).

Portugal stood out from the pack with 85% of respondents who *strongly* agreed that, because homes in Portugal are not adapted to meet the needs of elderly people, many frail older people cannot live autonomously. In Greece and Cyprus, at least 6 in 10 respondents *strongly* agreed that this describes the situation in their country (69% and 64%, respectively); in Luxembourg, the Czech Republic and Slovakia only roughly a third showed strong agreement.

In [our country], many frail older people cannot live autonomously because homes are not adapted to their needs

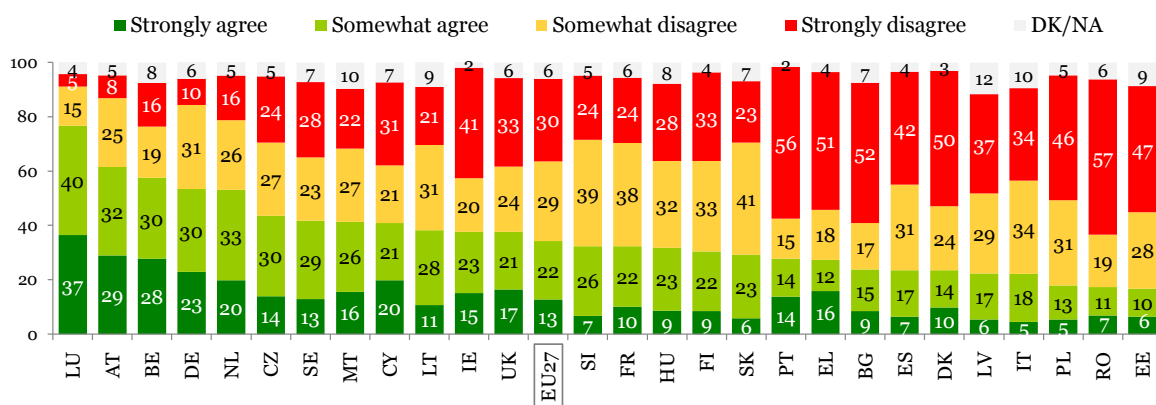


Q4. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents in Luxembourg were not only the least likely to agree with the statement about housing not being adapted to meet the needs of the elderly, they were also the most likely to feel that **there are sufficient social services in Luxembourg to allow frail older people to stay in their own homes**: 37% of Luxembourgers *strongly* agreed and 40% *somewhat* agreed. In four other countries, a slim majority, at least, *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with this statement: Austria (61%), Belgium (58%), Germany and the Netherlands (both 53%).

In Estonia, Romania and Poland, on the other hand, at least three-quarters of interviewees disagreed that there are sufficient social services to support frail older people so that they can stay in their own homes (between 75% and 77% *strongly* and *somewhat* disagree responses). Furthermore, almost half of Estonians (47%) and Poles (46%) *strongly* disagreed that this was the situation in their country; in Romania, almost 6 in 10 (57%) interviewees *strongly* disagreed. Other countries where at least half of interviewees *strongly* disagreed were: Portugal (56%), Bulgaria (52%), Greece (51%) and Denmark (50%).

In [our country], there are sufficient social services to support frail older people so that they can stay in their own home



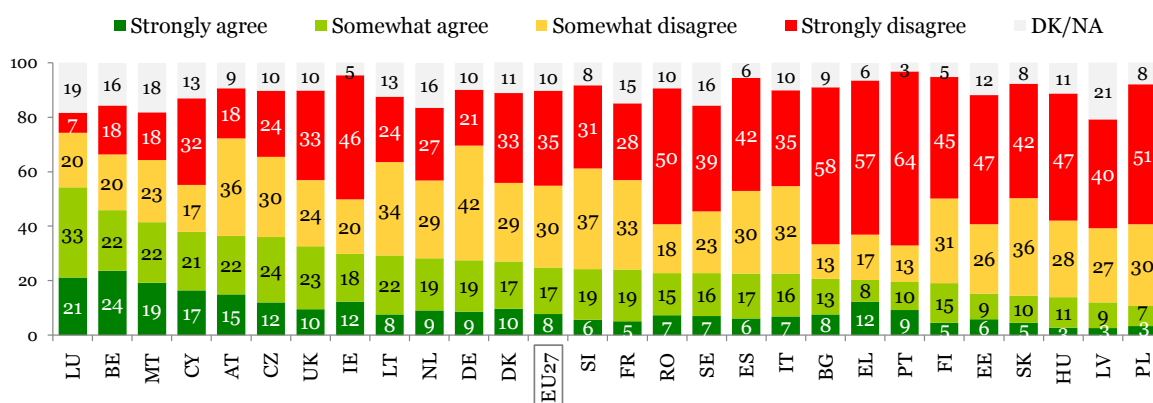
Q4. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

Similar to results obtained for the EU overall, respondents in almost all Member States were even less likely to agree that **people who have a responsibility of care for older family members at home receive good support from social services** than they were to agree to that there are sufficient social services for elderly people living on their own. In only one country – Luxembourg (54%) – did more than half of respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agree that there is enough support for family members with caring responsibilities for older family members, while in more than half of the EU Member States more than 6 in 10 respondents disagreed that this is the case.

Focusing on those respondents choosing the more extreme negative response – i.e. *strongly disagree* – it was noted that while only a minority (7%) of Luxembourgish respondents chose this possibility, in Portugal, Bulgaria and Greece approximately 6 in 10 respondents *strongly disagreed* (between 57% and 64%). Respondents in the latter group of countries were not only among the most dissatisfied with support from social services for elderly people living on their own (as seen above), they were also the most dissatisfied with social services support for individuals who have a responsibility of care for older family members at home.

Finally, a significant number of respondents in most Member States found it difficult to answer this question; the proportion of “don’t know” responses ranged from roughly 1 in 20 respondents in Portugal, Finland, Ireland, Spain and Greece to at least one-sixth in Latvia (21%), Luxembourg (19%) and Malta (18%).

People who have to care for older family members at home receive good support from social services in [our country]



Q4. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

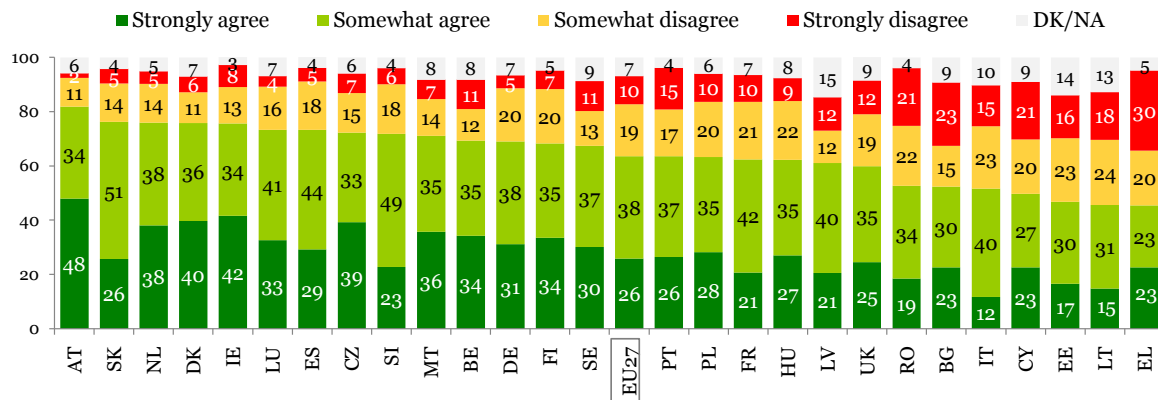
Base: all respondents, % by country

The total level of agreement for the statement that **doctors, nurses and professional carers in the respondent’s country are sufficiently well trained to care for the special needs of older people** ranged from slightly less than half of respondents in Greece, Lithuania and Estonia (46%-47%) to more than 8 in 10 (82%) of respondents in Austria. The proportion of interviewees who *strongly* agreed with this statement ranged from 12% in Italy to 48% in Austria.

Slovakia, the Netherlands, Denmark and Ireland were close to Austria at the higher end of the distribution with slightly more than three-quarters of respondents who *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that doctors, nurses and professional carers are sufficiently well trained in specialist care in their country (76%-77%). Austrians were also the most apt to *strongly* agree that this is the case (48%), followed by Irish, Danish and Dutch respondents (42%, 40% and 38%, respectively); in Slovakia, however, only 26% *strongly* agreed with the statement.

Greece was the only Member State where half of respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed that doctors, nurses and professional carers in their country are well trained to care for the special needs of older people. Furthermore, Greek respondents were the most likely to *strongly* disagree that Greek doctors, nurses and professional carers were sufficiently well trained for this purpose (30%). In all other Member States, less than a quarter of respondents *strongly* disagreed with the statement and the proportion ranged from 2% in Austria to 23% in Bulgaria.

Doctors, nurses and professional carers in country are well trained to care for the special needs of older people



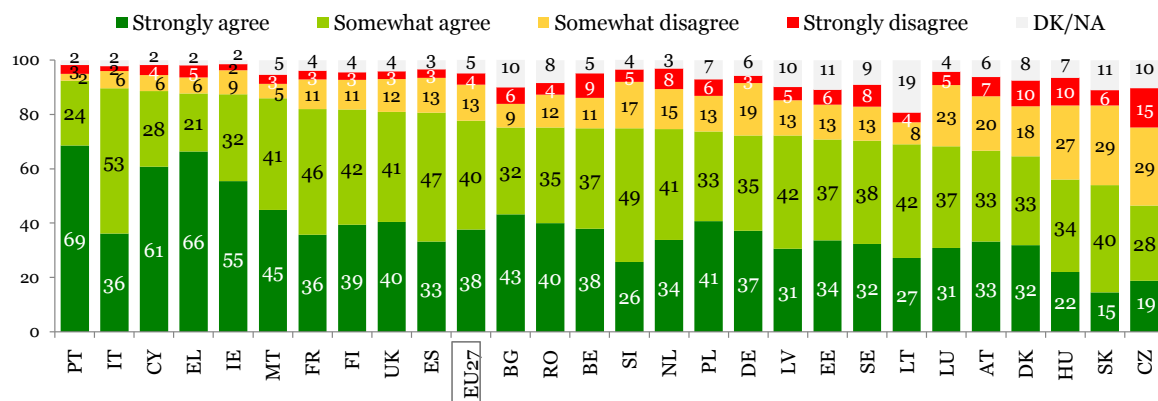
Q4. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

We also observed a large variation in country results for the statement that **older people would contribute much more to society if they could more easily move around**: less than half of Czech respondents (47%) and a slim majority of Slovak (55%) and Hungarian respondents (56%) *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed with this statement, compared to approximately 9 in 10 Portuguese, Italians and Cypriots (between 89% and 93%). Similarly, while approximately two-thirds of respondents in Portugal and Greece (69% and 66%, respectively) *strongly* agreed that increasing older people's mobility would allow them to contribute much more to society, only 15% of Slovaks and 19% of Czechs *strongly* agreed that this would be the case.

Not only a majority of Portuguese and Greek respondents, but also a majority of Cypriot and Irish interviewees (61% and 55%, respectively), *strongly* agreed that, if older people can stay mobile, they would contribute more to society. Although the total level of agreement was as high in Italy as in Portugal, Italians were roughly half as likely as Portuguese respondents to express their strong agreement that this would be the case (36% vs. 69%).

Finally, respondents in Lithuania were more likely than their counterparts to say they did not know whether older people would contribute much more to society if it was easier for them to move around (19% compared to an EU average of 5%).

Older people would contribute much more to society if it was easier for them to move around



Q4. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic considerations

Elderly care and support by social services

The following analysis describes the variation in EU citizens' opinions about elderly care and support by social services, broken down by socio-demographic variables. Again, this analysis primarily focuses on: the total level of agreement (i.e. the sum of *strongly* and *somewhat* agree responses).

Both the youngest (under 25) and the oldest respondents (over 64) were more likely than respondents in the other age categories to think that:

- **doctors, nurses and professional carers** in their country **are sufficiently well trained** to care for the special needs of the elderly people
- **people caring for older family members at home receive good support from social services** in their country
- there are **sufficient social services** in their country **to support frail older people so that that they can stay living in their own home.**

For example, while 28% of the over 64 year-olds and 30% of 15-24 year-olds agreed that people caring for older family members at home receive good support from social services in their country, only between 22% and 24% in the other age categories agreed with this statement.

In accordance with the above findings, it was also noted that full-time students, retired respondents and those with the lowest level of education were more likely to agree that there was sufficient support from social services and that medical personnel are sufficiently well trained. For example, while 40% of retirees agreed that there are sufficient social services in their country to support frail older people so that that they can stay living in their own home, only roughly a third of respondents in the other occupational groups agreed that this is the case: 32% of employees, 33% of "other" non-working respondents, 34% of self-employed respondents and 35% of manual workers.

Finally, in comparison with women and city dwellers, men and respondents living in rural areas also made a more positive evaluation of elderly care in their country. For example, two-thirds of rural residents agreed that doctors, nurses and professional carers in their country are sufficiently well trained to care for the special needs of elderly people, compared to 59% of metropolitan residents.

Autonomous living for the elderly

The statements about autonomous living for the elderly again showed less variation in the total level of agreement across socio-demographic groups. Certain of these groups, nevertheless, appeared to be less likely to *strongly* agree that many frail older people cannot live autonomously because their homes are not adapted to meet their needs, and that older people would contribute much more to society if they could move around more easily.

Less than half of men (45%), the 15-39 year-olds (45%-46%), full-time students (45%), respondents with the highest levels of education (47%) and self-employed respondents (45%) *strongly* agreed **that many frail older people cannot live autonomously because their homes are not adapted to meet their needs.** In all other groups, however, roughly one in two – or more – respondents expressed strong agreement.

Similarly, only approximately a third of the above-mentioned respondents (between 33% and 35%) – and a similar proportion of employees – *strongly* agreed that **older people would contribute much more to society if they could move around more easily.** In all other groups, between 37% and 46% of respondents *strongly* agreed with this proposition; respondents having the lowest level of education led the way.

For more details, see annex tables 19b through 23b.

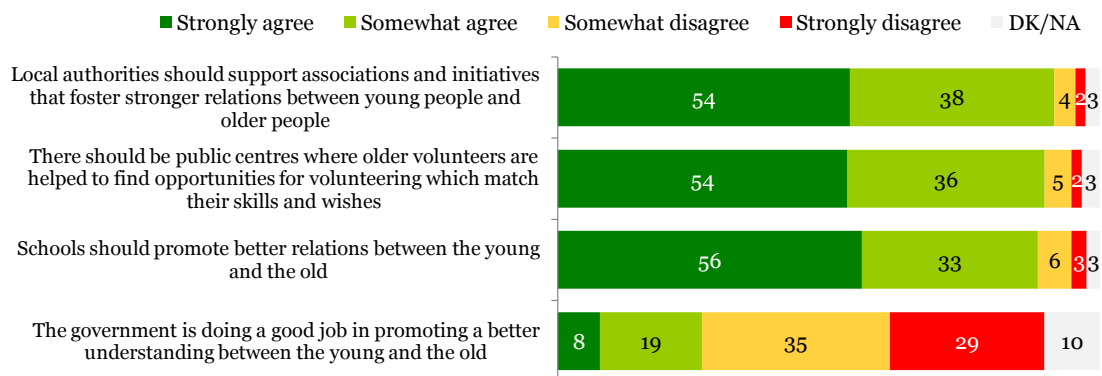
5. The role of public authorities in promoting intergenerational solidarity

More than 6 in 10 EU citizens disagreed that their government does a good job in promoting better understanding between young and old (29% *strongly* disagreed and 35% *somewhat* disagreed) – only 27% of respondents in total agreed with this proposition. One-tenth of respondents said they “did not know” whether their government was doing a good job.

EU citizens were, nevertheless, in agreement about the role of public authorities in promoting better relations between young and old; roughly 9 in 10 interviewees in total agreed – and a majority even *strongly* agreed – that:

- local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young and older people,
- schools should promote better relations between the young and the old, and
- there should be public centres where older people are helped to find opportunities to volunteer for tasks that match their skills and wishes.

Perceptions regarding the role of public authorities



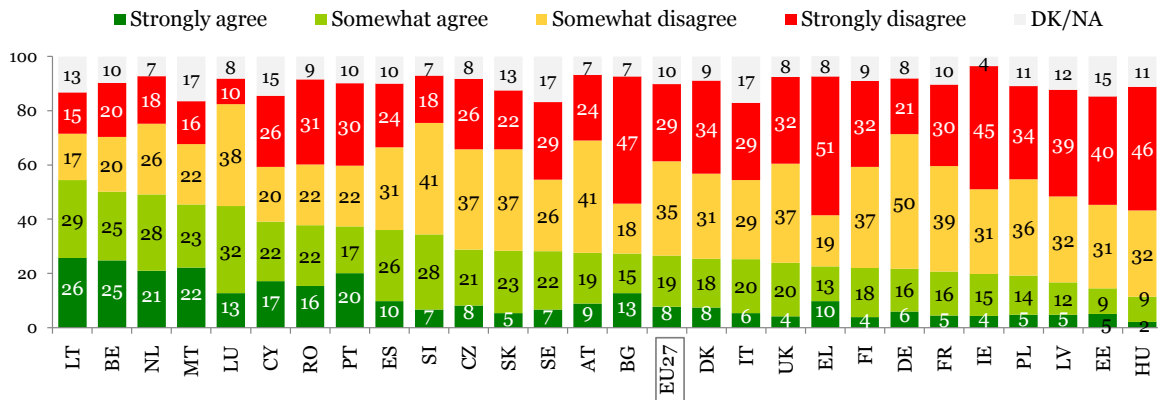
Q5. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Country variations

Lithuania and Belgium were the only two countries where at least half of interviewees *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **their government does a good job in promoting a better understanding between young and old** (55% and 50%, respectively). In a majority of EU Member States, more than 6 in 10 respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* disagreed that the government does a good job in this area.

The total level of disagreement was the highest in Hungary (78%) and Ireland (76%). Furthermore, in these countries, more than 4 in 10 interviewees *strongly* disagreed that the government does a good job in promoting a better understanding between young and old (46% and 45%, respectively). Greek and Bulgarian respondents were, nevertheless, just as likely – or more likely – to *strongly* disagree (51% and 47%, respectively).

The government is doing a good job in promoting a better understanding between the young and the old

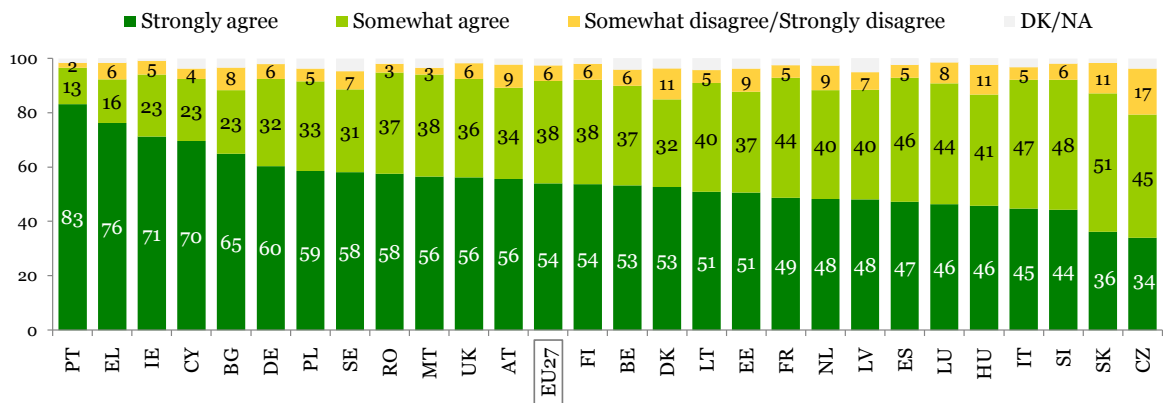


Q5. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

In all EU Member States (except for the Czech Republic), at least 85% of respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that **local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young and older people**. A slightly lower proportion of Czechs – but, nevertheless, 79% – agreed that this is a responsibility of local authorities.

Focusing on respondents choosing the more extreme positive answering category (i.e. *strongly agree*), it was noted that more than three-quarters of respondents in Portugal (83%) and Greece (76%) expressed strong agreement that local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young and older people; those in the Czech Republic and Slovakia were less than half as likely to do so (34% and 36%, respectively).

Local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young people and older people



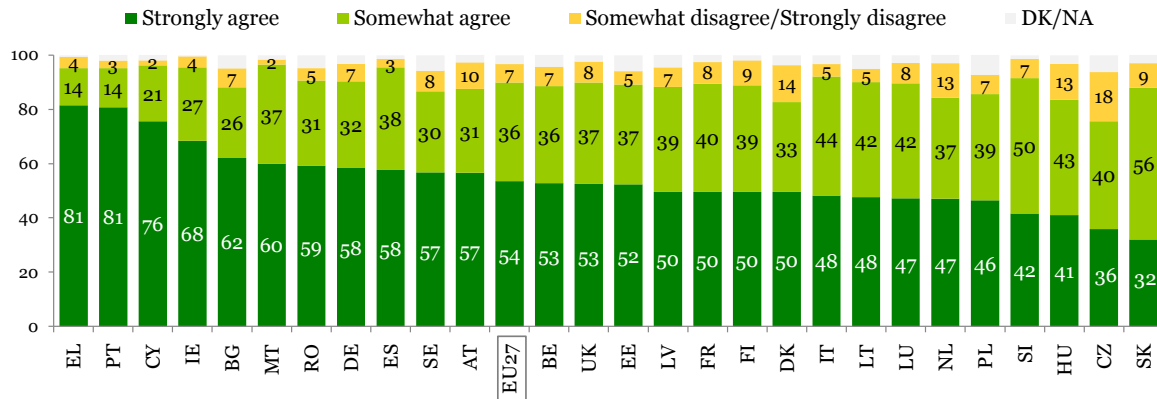
Q5. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. Base: all respondents, % by country

The total level of agreement for the statement that **there should be public centres where older volunteers are helped to find opportunities for volunteering which match their skills and wishes** ranged from 76% in the Czech Republic to 97% in Cyprus and Malta. In only four countries did more than 1 in 10 respondents *somewhat* or *strongly* disagree with this statement: the Czech Republic (18%), Denmark (14%), the Netherlands and Hungary (both 13%).

Respondents in Slovakia and the Czech Republic – once again – were the least likely to *strongly* agree that such public centres should exist (32% and 36%, respectively). Hungary and Slovenia were close to the Czech Republic at the lower end of the distribution with slightly more than 4 in 10 interviewees who expressed strong agreement (41% and 42%, respectively).

Greek and Portuguese respondents, on the other hand, were again found at the highest end of the distribution with 81% who *strongly* agreed that there should be public centres that help older people to explore volunteer opportunities. In Cyprus and Ireland at least two-thirds of interviewees *strongly* agreed that such centres should exist (76% and 68%, respectively).

There should be public centres where older volunteers are helped to find opportunities for volunteering which match their skills and wishes

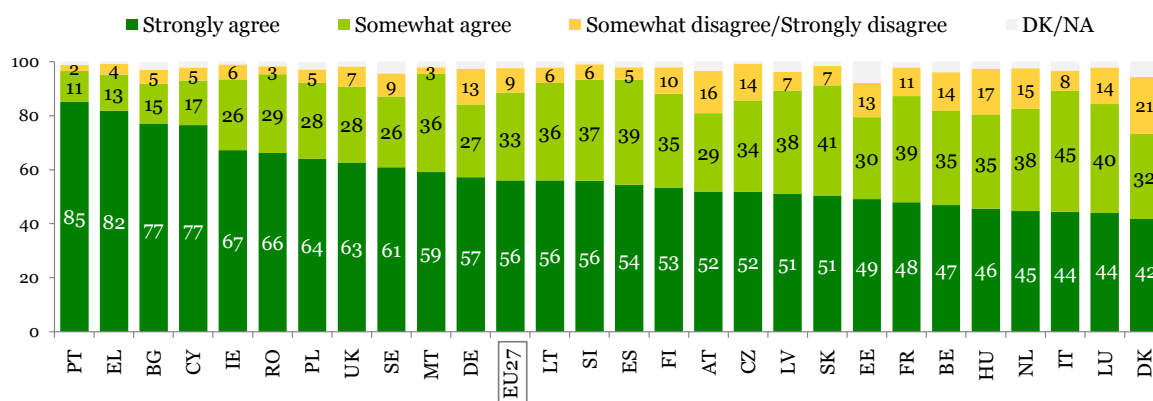


Q5. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

As was seen for the two previous statements, a large majority of interviewees in all Member States agreed that **schools should promote better relations between young and old** (the total level of agreement ranged from 74% in Denmark to 96% in Portugal). The total level of disagreement for this statement ranged from less than 1 in 20 interviewees in Portugal, Malta, Romania and Greece to one-sixth or more respondents in Hungary (17%) and Denmark (21%).

Portugal and Greece, once again had the highest proportion of respondents who *strongly* agreed (85% and 82%, respectively). In eight Member States, less than half of interviewees *strongly* agreed that schools should promote better relations between young and old, with respondents in Denmark (42%), Luxembourg and Italy (both 44%) being the least likely to express strong agreement.

Schools should promote better relations between the young and the old



Q5. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic considerations

Respondents over 64, retirees and respondents with the lowest level of education were the most likely to *somewhat* or *strongly* agree that their **government does a good job in promoting better understanding between young and old** (between 30% and 32%). The 15-24 year-olds, full-time students, manual workers and “other” non-working respondents showed slightly less agreement with between 28% and 30% who *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed. In all other groups, however, the total level

of agreement was considerably lower: for example, only 21% of the self-employed and 23% of those with the highest levels of education *somewhat* or *strongly* agreed that their government does a good job.

Similar to results obtained when studying country variations for the other three statements about authorities' role in promoting intergenerational solidarity, not much variation was seen in the total level of agreement across socio-demographic groups. Putting the focus on respondents choosing the more extreme positive answering category (i.e. *strongly agree*), however, did reveal some large differences in opinions across socio-demographic groups.

Women and older respondents (aged over 39) were more likely than men and respondents under 40 to *strongly* agree that:

- **local authorities should support** associations and initiatives that foster **stronger relations** between young and older people,
- **schools should promote better relations** between the young and the old, and
- **public centres for volunteers** should exist where older people are helped to find opportunities to volunteer for tasks that match their skills and wishes.

For example, while roughly 6 in 10 respondents over 39 (between 58% and 60%) *strongly* agreed that local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young and older people, only 44% of 15-24 year-olds and 49% of 25-39 year-olds *strongly* agreed that this is the case.

The largest differences across occupational categories were seen when comparing retirees and “other” non-working respondents (i.e. students, unemployed respondents, those looking after the home etc.): while almost 6 in 10 retirees *strongly* agreed that local authorities and/or schools should promote better relations between the young and old, only roughly one in two “other” non-working respondents agreed that this was a responsibility of schools and/or local authorities (52% for the statement about schools and 49% for local authorities).

For more details, see annex tables 24b through 27b.

Flash EB Series #269

Intergenerational
solidarity

Annex
tables and
survey
details

THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

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Table 1a. Young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1_A. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	8.1	19.6	40.9	27.7	3.8
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	13.1	19.7	32.1	30.4	4.7
 Bulgaria	1007	10.9	11.1	36	35	6.9
 Czech Rep.	1006	7.1	26.1	37.8	27.2	1.7
 Denmark	1001	17.1	26.4	32.2	21.2	3.1
 Germany	1007	5.5	19.8	41	29.5	4.2
 Estonia	1027	5.4	15.5	42.7	33.3	3.1
 Greece	1001	7.5	9.3	25.8	56.2	1.2
 Spain	1005	9	23.1	44.7	20.9	2.3
 France	1007	5.8	15.9	45.3	30.6	2.5
 Ireland	1000	15.9	23.7	34.2	24	2.2
 Italy	1005	6.3	18.6	50.3	19.7	5
 Cyprus	1003	7.7	8	31.1	51.6	1.5
 Latvia	1014	6.8	15.7	47	26.5	4.1
 Lithuania	1005	13.7	18.4	33.5	28.9	5.5
 Luxembourg	1004	7.1	17.2	46.2	27.5	2
 Hungary	1010	11.2	23.2	37.9	23.3	4.3
 Malta	1002	13.9	19.4	33.9	25.2	7.6
 Netherlands	1000	15.8	29.4	33.2	17.2	4.5
 Austria	1004	8.8	17.9	41.4	27.5	4.4
 Poland	1010	7.8	17.9	37.7	30.3	6.3
 Portugal	1001	8.8	9.9	32.9	43.9	4.4
 Romania	1019	9.6	17.6	38.5	30.3	4
 Slovenia	1003	6.7	30.5	44.6	14.4	3.8
 Slovakia	1010	2.9	15.1	52.9	26	3.1
 Finland	1007	7.6	24.6	40.5	23.5	3.8
 Sweden	1003	4.2	6.1	39.1	48.8	1.9
 United Kingdom	1000	10.8	25.1	36.5	24.6	3.1

Table 1b. Young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1_A. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	8.1	19.6	40.9	27.7	3.8
 SEX						
Male	13133	8.1	19.1	41.6	28.1	3
Female	14030	8.1	20	40.2	27.3	4.5
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	6.9	16.5	44.5	30.1	2
25 - 39	6617	7.7	21	43.7	25.7	1.9
40 - 54	7032	8.4	20.2	41.1	27.2	3.1
55 - 64	3910	8.8	20.4	37.1	28.9	4.7
65 +	5456	8.5	18.5	37.4	28.4	7.2
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	8.2	17.8	40.4	26.9	6.6
16 - 20	11591	7.8	19.3	39.8	29.7	3.4
20 +	7487	8.8	22	42	24.3	2.9
Still in education	2648	7.3	17	44.7	29.2	1.8
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	9.1	21.8	39.5	27	2.6
Urban	11751	7.6	19.3	40.8	27.7	4.6
Rural	10261	8.3	18.9	41.5	28	3.3
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	8.1	24.4	38.7	25.5	3.2
Employee	8729	7.9	22	41.9	26.3	1.8
Manual worker	2337	8.4	15.9	40.4	31.4	4
Not working	6999	7.7	17.3	44.1	27.4	3.5
Retired	6622	8.6	18.4	37	29.3	6.7

Table 2a. Older people are a burden for society – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1_B. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Older people are a burden for society





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	61.6	23.2	9.9	4	1.3
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	54.7	24.6	10.6	7.8	2.2
 Bulgaria	1007	64.2	12.1	12.9	7.8	3
 Czech Rep.	1006	37.3	32.8	21.4	7	1.4
 Denmark	1001	72.4	16.1	6.8	3.2	1.4
 Germany	1007	61.6	25.2	8.5	3.2	1.4
 Estonia	1027	48.4	26.5	16.4	6.4	2.3
 Greece	1001	81.1	7.9	4.6	5.9	0.4
 Spain	1005	58	23.5	13.7	4.2	0.6
 France	1007	65.7	22.1	8.8	2.4	1.1
 Ireland	1000	77.7	13	4.5	4.4	0.3
 Italy	1005	55.4	29.8	9.8	3.6	1.4
 Cyprus	1003	81.9	9.3	4.2	3.7	0.9
 Latvia	1014	43.1	31.7	15.1	8	2.1
 Lithuania	1005	42	23.9	19.8	11.6	2.6
 Luxembourg	1004	65.5	21.9	9	1.9	1.6
 Hungary	1010	44.6	27	17.6	8.8	2
 Malta	1002	42.6	35.6	13.3	6.2	2.3
 Netherlands	1000	74.3	20.6	3.5	0.8	0.8
 Austria	1004	66.7	20.6	7.6	3.7	1.3
 Poland	1010	55.6	28	10.8	3.8	1.9
 Portugal	1001	67.4	7.7	12.8	11.2	1
 Romania	1019	58.5	22.9	11.9	5.3	1.5
 Slovenia	1003	45.8	30	16.7	6.4	1
 Slovakia	1010	40.8	36.9	15.4	4.6	2.3
 Finland	1007	65.3	19	10.2	4.5	1
 Sweden	1003	72.6	11.7	8.5	4.9	2.3
 United Kingdom	1000	70.6	18.6	7.2	2.4	1.1

Table 2b. Older people are a burden for society – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1_B. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Older people are a burden for society






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	61.6	23.2	9.9	4	1.3
 SEX						
Male	13133	61.8	24.4	8.9	3.7	1.2
Female	14030	61.4	22	11	4.3	1.4
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	59.8	27.1	8.8	3.5	0.8
25 - 39	6617	63.5	26.4	7	2	1.1
40 - 54	7032	66.7	22.8	7.5	2.4	0.6
55 - 64	3910	61.4	21.1	10.7	5.4	1.4
65 +	5456	53.7	18.7	17.2	7.9	2.5
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	56.2	20.8	13.9	6.9	2.1
16 - 20	11591	62	23.3	10.3	3.4	1
20 +	7487	65.7	23.1	7.1	3	1.1
Still in education	2648	60.9	26.4	9.1	2.5	1.1
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	64.8	21.6	8.9	3.8	0.9
Urban	11751	61.1	23.1	10.4	4.1	1.4
Rural	10261	60.6	24	10	4	1.3
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	64.3	23.4	7.5	4.5	0.3
Employee	8729	67.1	23.4	6.9	1.9	0.7
Manual worker	2337	60.2	26.1	8.2	4	1.5
Not working	6999	59.2	25.9	10.1	3.7	1.2
Retired	6622	56.2	18.9	15.4	7	2.4

Table 3a. The media are exaggerating the risk of a conflict between generations – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1_C. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - The media are exaggerating the risk of a conflict between generations





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	11.1	22.4	33.8	27	5.7
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	15.2	15.6	32.9	27.7	8.7
 Bulgaria	1007	14.4	14.1	32.3	30.4	8.8
 Czech Rep.	1006	10.8	26.1	36.1	23.5	3.5
 Denmark	1001	16.9	20.8	25	31.5	5.7
 Germany	1007	9.5	26.7	29.9	29.8	4
 Estonia	1027	12.8	22.2	33.4	24.1	7.6
 Greece	1001	10.3	9.9	27.1	50.6	2.2
 Spain	1005	8.6	26.4	41.7	17.8	5.5
 France	1007	13.5	18.9	36	28.5	3.2
 Ireland	1000	19.1	22.9	23.3	29.9	4.8
 Italy	1005	9.1	22.7	37.8	22.4	7.9
 Cyprus	1003	10.1	14.2	34.9	30.6	10.2
 Latvia	1014	12.6	22.7	38.5	16.3	9.9
 Lithuania	1005	7.2	20.9	37.9	25.3	8.7
 Luxembourg	1004	14.4	33.1	33.6	14.7	4.3
 Hungary	1010	7.1	18.8	40.5	28.1	5.5
 Malta	1002	15.9	21.5	27.8	22.2	12.6
 Netherlands	1000	12.9	20.5	36.3	25.1	5.2
 Austria	1004	12.8	23.6	33.2	28	2.5
 Poland	1010	10.6	22.9	35.4	24.1	7
 Portugal	1001	12.4	12.1	34	36	5.5
 Romania	1019	15.5	18.1	31.1	26.7	8.5
 Slovenia	1003	8.6	26.3	37.4	25.4	2.3
 Slovakia	1010	8.1	27.9	43.6	14.3	6
 Finland	1007	8.6	23.6	38.5	23.8	5.4
 Sweden	1003	13.5	18.2	32.8	26.8	8.6
 United Kingdom	1000	11.6	24.7	26.5	30.3	6.9

Table 3b. The media are exaggerating the risk of a conflict between generations – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1_C. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - The media are exaggerating the risk of a conflict between generations






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	11.1	22.4	33.8	27	5.7
 SEX						
Male	13133	11.2	22.8	33.5	27.8	4.6
Female	14030	11	22	34.1	26.1	6.7
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	11.7	21.7	36.3	25.8	4.5
25 - 39	6617	9.7	25.1	36.5	23.8	4.8
40 - 54	7032	10.4	25.4	32.8	26.2	5.2
55 - 64	3910	11.7	18.7	33.2	31.2	5.3
65 +	5456	12.4	18.5	30.8	29.5	8.8
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	12	19.5	32.9	25.8	9.7
16 - 20	11591	10.9	22.7	32.7	28.1	5.5
20 +	7487	10.7	23.5	35.1	26.4	4.3
Still in education	2648	11.3	23.4	36.6	25.3	3.4
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	11.3	23.4	33.9	25.9	5.6
Urban	11751	11	22.4	33.3	27.4	5.9
Rural	10261	11.2	22	34.6	26.8	5.4
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	13.6	26.3	28.5	27.3	4.3
Employee	8729	10.1	25	34.2	26.2	4.5
Manual worker	2337	9.7	21.8	38.3	26	4.3
Not working	6999	10.4	22.7	36	24.2	6.8
Retired	6622	12.7	17.6	31.5	31	7.2

Table 4a. Because there will be more older voters, political decision-making will pay less attention to the needs of young people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1_D. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Because there will be more older voters, political decision-making will pay less attention to the needs of young people





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	19.6	31.4	29.4	13.9	5.8
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	19.6	26.9	25.7	20.4	7.5
 Bulgaria	1007	26.7	18.9	23.8	22.9	7.6
 Czech Rep.	1006	15.8	31.5	32.7	14.1	6
 Denmark	1001	22.5	25.8	31.1	15.9	4.7
 Germany	1007	16.1	38.9	28.2	13.3	3.4
 Estonia	1027	22.3	33.4	26.6	10.9	6.8
 Greece	1001	27.8	16.4	21.3	31.4	3.1
 Spain	1005	17.7	34.2	31.9	10.9	5.4
 France	1007	18.8	31.3	34.2	9.5	6.2
 Ireland	1000	28.4	26.7	26.3	16.6	2.1
 Italy	1005	18	24.5	33.8	14.2	9.4
 Cyprus	1003	20.8	22.7	26.2	23.7	6.6
 Latvia	1014	16.7	31.4	30.4	10.2	11.3
 Lithuania	1005	22	22.5	30.7	18	6.9
 Luxembourg	1004	16.1	38.5	30.3	11.6	3.5
 Hungary	1010	18.1	30.6	32.2	11.7	7.4
 Malta	1002	26.4	29.3	22.8	13.1	8.4
 Netherlands	1000	27.3	34.3	25.9	9.7	2.8
 Austria	1004	18.7	32.3	30.4	15.2	3.4
 Poland	1010	21	30.5	27.1	13.3	8.1
 Portugal	1001	20.7	17.5	32.6	23.1	6.1
 Romania	1019	21.2	23	29.2	18.4	8.2
 Slovenia	1003	10.1	32	41.4	14	2.4
 Slovakia	1010	9.7	33.7	37.1	9.3	10.2
 Finland	1007	17.7	30.5	35.7	13.1	3
 Sweden	1003	27.6	27.1	28.2	9.8	7.2
 United Kingdom	1000	22	37.9	21.7	14.6	3.8

Table 4b. Because there will be more older voters, political decision-making will pay less attention to the needs of young people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1_D. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Because there will be more older voters, political decision-making will pay less attention to the needs of young people






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	19.6	31.4	29.4	13.9	5.8
 SEX						
Male	13133	19.2	30.2	31.2	14.7	4.8
Female	14030	19.9	32.5	27.6	13.2	6.8
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	16	29.3	33.3	18.3	3.2
25 - 39	6617	16	31.2	34.4	13.8	4.7
40 - 54	7032	19.5	33.5	30	13.3	3.7
55 - 64	3910	23.1	32.4	23.6	13.7	7.2
65 +	5456	23.1	29.5	24.4	12.4	10.5
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	18.8	26.5	28.4	15	11.3
16 - 20	11591	20.5	32.3	28.6	13.5	5
20 +	7487	19.7	34.1	29.4	12.7	4.1
Still in education	2648	16.5	28.2	34.8	17.3	3.1
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	20.8	33.4	28.2	12.4	5.2
Urban	11751	20.1	30	29.7	14.8	5.5
Rural	10261	18.3	32.1	29.8	13.6	6.3
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	19.3	34.3	28	15.3	3.1
Employee	8729	19	33.2	31.7	12.6	3.4
Manual worker	2337	18.2	27.8	34.7	14.4	4.9
Not working	6999	16.7	29.2	31.3	16.3	6.4
Retired	6622	23.8	31.4	23	12.4	9.4

Table 5a. As older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1_E. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - As older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	16.5	25	29.6	25.9	2.9
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	13.5	22.9	29.5	29.5	4.5
 Bulgaria	1007	23	16.8	25.8	30.7	3.8
 Czech Rep.	1006	16.5	26.3	28.1	27.7	1.5
 Denmark	1001	41.9	29.4	14.8	11.1	2.8
 Germany	1007	16.8	30.8	27.1	22.3	3
 Estonia	1027	21.2	22.7	31.8	20.4	3.9
 Greece	1001	12.4	8.7	19.1	58.8	1
 Spain	1005	15.2	31.4	33.1	16.9	3.4
 France	1007	15.9	25.9	31.9	24.1	2.2
 Ireland	1000	22.2	28.5	27.4	20.4	1.5
 Italy	1005	8.8	20	36.3	32.5	2.4
 Cyprus	1003	9.4	11.4	27.5	49.7	1.9
 Latvia	1014	13.8	24.5	38.8	20.9	2
 Lithuania	1005	12.2	17.4	30.9	37.4	2.1
 Luxembourg	1004	19	29.8	30.6	18	2.6
 Hungary	1010	9.1	14.9	35.6	35.3	5.1
 Malta	1002	15.1	19.6	33.1	28.4	3.8
 Netherlands	1000	24.3	27	27.4	18.8	2.6
 Austria	1004	16.9	21.5	31.4	28.3	1.9
 Poland	1010	20.4	22.1	26.7	27.4	3.4
 Portugal	1001	14.7	13.6	34.9	35.4	1.4
 Romania	1019	15.1	15.1	27.3	38.2	4.3
 Slovenia	1003	10.5	18.7	32.7	37.4	0.7
 Slovakia	1010	7.8	24.7	35	29.5	3.1
 Finland	1007	21.6	25.2	27.5	23.9	1.7
 Sweden	1003	18.9	19.7	30.1	26.8	4.4
 United Kingdom	1000	20.9	31.2	25.8	18.7	3.5

Table 5b. As older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1_E. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - As older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	16.5	25	29.6	25.9	2.9
 SEX						
Male	13133	17.6	27.4	28.7	23.9	2.4
Female	14030	15.4	22.8	30.4	27.8	3.5
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	17.3	29.3	29	21.9	2.5
25 - 39	6617	14.7	26.7	33.2	23.4	2.1
40 - 54	7032	17.3	24.9	28.1	27.2	2.6
55 - 64	3910	18	21.6	27.8	29.6	3
65 +	5456	15.5	23	28.9	27.8	4.8
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	14.6	19.1	31.4	31.2	3.8
16 - 20	11591	15.5	23.9	30.1	27.9	2.6
20 +	7487	19.7	29.4	27.4	20.9	2.6
Still in education	2648	15.6	28	30.5	22.6	3.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	18.1	30.1	27.6	21.3	2.8
Urban	11751	16.1	24	30.3	27	2.7
Rural	10261	16.2	23.9	30	26.8	3.2
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	23.1	26.3	26.2	22	2.3
Employee	8729	17	27.8	30.9	22	2.2
Manual worker	2337	15.6	22.2	28.9	30.9	2.4
Not working	6999	14	24.4	30.8	28	2.8
Retired	6622	16.4	22.7	28.3	28.3	4.4

Table 6a. Older women are more at risk of poverty than older men in (our country) – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1_F. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Older women are more at risk of poverty than older men in (OUR COUNTRY)





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	15.2	22.4	29.5	23.3	9.5
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	14.5	19.2	26.5	24.8	14.9
 Bulgaria	1007	19.7	18.7	21.4	27.9	12.3
 Czech Rep.	1006	18	34.9	25.1	14.5	7.6
 Denmark	1001	23.6	23.6	23.7	15.3	13.9
 Germany	1007	10.6	17.3	29.3	34.9	7.9
 Estonia	1027	26.4	28.3	21	11.8	12.6
 Greece	1001	19	14.2	21.5	41.4	3.9
 Spain	1005	13.2	21.1	34.4	27	4.3
 France	1007	13.7	20.1	36.4	20.7	9.2
 Ireland	1000	27.1	29.4	22.8	14.6	6.1
 Italy	1005	14.7	22.9	33.2	18.9	10.2
 Cyprus	1003	12.6	16.9	27.4	35.4	7.7
 Latvia	1014	17.3	31	25	16.4	10.3
 Lithuania	1005	15	21.9	28.2	22.9	12
 Luxembourg	1004	18.1	30.9	24.8	14.6	11.6
 Hungary	1010	23.3	29.4	20.3	15.7	11.3
 Malta	1002	19.9	20.1	24	20.7	15.3
 Netherlands	1000	23.4	27.1	22.5	13.9	13.1
 Austria	1004	12.4	14.9	30.8	34.8	7.2
 Poland	1010	13.2	26.3	29.3	19.9	11.2
 Portugal	1001	21.1	18.9	24.7	29.1	6.2
 Romania	1019	22.1	17.3	29.3	19.6	11.8
 Slovenia	1003	16	30.4	31.1	18.8	3.6
 Slovakia	1010	12.4	37	28.6	12.1	9.9
 Finland	1007	12.6	24.1	30.8	24.5	8
 Sweden	1003	9	10	32.7	42.3	5.9
 United Kingdom	1000	17.7	30.9	24.5	13.2	13.7

Table 6b. Older women are more at risk of poverty than older men in (our country) – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1_F. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Older women are more at risk of poverty than older men in (OUR COUNTRY)






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	15.2	22.4	29.5	23.3	9.5
 SEX						
Male	13133	14.7	23.7	31.5	20.3	9.8
Female	14030	15.7	21.2	27.6	26.1	9.3
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	18.4	29	27.5	14	11.1
25 - 39	6617	15.7	26.1	29.7	17.9	10.6
40 - 54	7032	14.4	19.9	30.7	25.9	9.1
55 - 64	3910	14.1	20	29.3	28.7	7.9
65 +	5456	14.1	18.8	29.1	29.5	8.5
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	14.5	21.3	30.9	26.7	6.7
16 - 20	11591	16.1	22.9	27.6	23.3	10.1
20 +	7487	13.2	20.6	32	25	9.3
Still in education	2648	18.9	28.6	28.2	12.5	11.8
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	15.2	21.5	31.7	21.2	10.3
Urban	11751	15	22.5	30	22.8	9.7
Rural	10261	15.5	22.9	28	24.8	8.8
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	13.4	23.8	32.7	21.6	8.5
Employee	8729	15.8	23.2	29.7	22.6	8.7
Manual worker	2337	16.6	21.5	30.4	21.4	10.2
Not working	6999	15.6	24.7	28.4	20.6	10.7
Retired	6622	14.1	19.2	29.3	28.4	9

Table 7a. Companies which employ mostly young people perform better than those which employ people of different age – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1_G. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Companies which employ mostly young people perform better than those which employ people of different age





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	35.8	33.8	16.5	7.9	6
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	34	28.7	15.7	14.4	7.2
 Bulgaria	1007	26.7	20.8	22.6	17.4	12.6
 Czech Rep.	1006	29.7	31	21	10.7	7.6
 Denmark	1001	52.6	26	10.6	3.9	7
 Germany	1007	45.2	37.3	9.8	4.8	2.9
 Estonia	1027	31.9	31.9	19.4	8.1	8.7
 Greece	1001	24.4	23.6	21.6	26.8	3.6
 Spain	1005	27	40	20.8	5.4	6.9
 France	1007	36.3	41.6	10.8	2.7	8.6
 Ireland	1000	48.6	31.3	9.8	7.1	3.2
 Italy	1005	20.3	30.1	32.4	10.1	7.2
 Cyprus	1003	19.4	24.9	22	26.5	7.2
 Latvia	1014	24.5	36.8	19.5	8.1	11.1
 Lithuania	1005	22.5	29.2	25.6	14.2	8.5
 Luxembourg	1004	35.6	41.9	13.8	4.1	4.6
 Hungary	1010	36.7	36.9	16.5	3.1	6.8
 Malta	1002	25.3	32.2	20	12.3	10.2
 Netherlands	1000	52	31.4	7.3	5.1	4.1
 Austria	1004	51.7	31.7	10.6	3.4	2.6
 Poland	1010	33.1	33.4	17.7	10	5.8
 Portugal	1001	27.6	26.8	27.2	14.2	4.3
 Romania	1019	13.2	23.1	26.1	27.4	10.2
 Slovenia	1003	23.7	40.6	24.1	7.6	4.1
 Slovakia	1010	15.3	47	21	9.8	6.9
 Finland	1007	45.9	34.8	11.2	3.9	4.2
 Sweden	1003	56	23.2	10.6	4.4	5.8
 United Kingdom	1000	51.1	31.9	8.5	3.7	4.8

Table 7b. Companies which employ mostly young people perform better than those which employ people of different age – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1_G. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Companies which employ mostly young people perform better than those which employ people of different age






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	35.8	33.8	16.5	7.9	6
 SEX						
Male	13133	35.9	33.1	17.3	8.3	5.3
Female	14030	35.6	34.4	15.8	7.4	6.7
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	25.7	37	21	9.7	6.7
25 - 39	6617	34.7	36.4	17.2	7.7	4
40 - 54	7032	42.3	33.3	14.3	6.3	3.9
55 - 64	3910	41.5	31.5	13.3	7.5	6.1
65 +	5456	31.7	30.9	18.2	8.9	10.3
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	28.3	30.6	21.6	10.7	8.8
16 - 20	11591	37.2	34.6	15.3	7.8	5
20 +	7487	42.6	34.1	13.3	5.2	4.8
Still in education	2648	26.7	36.1	21.1	8.6	7.4
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	38.9	35.1	14.8	5.7	5.5
Urban	11751	34.7	32	18.4	8.7	6.2
Rural	10261	35.7	35.4	15.2	7.7	6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	41.2	33.8	14	6.1	4.9
Employee	8729	42.6	36.6	12.2	4.9	3.7
Manual worker	2337	29.7	33.8	20.2	12.6	3.6
Not working	6999	29	31.6	23.3	9.7	6.5
Retired	6622	34.1	32.6	14.9	8.6	9.8

Table 8a. In the coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_A. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - In the coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	15.3	18.8	33.4	25.1	7.4
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	13.5	17.6	29.7	30.8	8.4
 Bulgaria	1007	31	13.6	22.4	15.7	17.2
 Czech Rep.	1006	9.4	20.4	38.3	25.6	6.3
 Denmark	1001	24.4	21.9	30.1	18.4	5.2
 Germany	1007	6.4	17.5	34.1	37.6	4.4
 Estonia	1027	19.3	26.6	29.3	15.5	9.3
 Greece	1001	24.9	9	18.9	41.4	5.8
 Spain	1005	17.2	27.2	30.7	17.9	7
 France	1007	14.3	16.2	41.7	22.2	5.6
 Ireland	1000	22.3	17.9	31.4	24.5	3.9
 Italy	1005	8.9	20.9	39.1	20.8	10.3
 Cyprus	1003	20.9	17	25.7	23.1	13.3
 Latvia	1014	14	19.1	33.5	18.3	15.1
 Lithuania	1005	10	11.7	36	30	12.4
 Luxembourg	1004	15.5	28.1	38.3	13.4	4.8
 Hungary	1010	14.7	22.3	34.7	19.5	8.9
 Malta	1002	23.2	20.7	27.9	18.1	10.2
 Netherlands	1000	23.5	23	29.9	16.9	6.7
 Austria	1004	10.7	18.5	37.9	29.7	3.2
 Poland	1010	16.4	19.8	30.9	20.9	12
 Portugal	1001	9.5	6.2	27.1	53.7	3.4
 Romania	1019	30.7	17	23.2	16.7	12.3
 Slovenia	1003	17	24	32.8	21.9	4.3
 Slovakia	1010	8.1	24.9	37.2	22.5	7.4
 Finland	1007	20.5	26.7	32.8	16.5	3.5
 Sweden	1003	22.4	15.4	32.7	19.4	10.2
 United Kingdom	1000	22.7	16.8	30.8	23.3	6.4

Table 8b. In the coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_A. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - In the coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	15.3	18.8	33.4	25.1	7.4
 SEX						
Male	13133	16.4	20.2	33	24.2	6.2
Female	14030	14.3	17.5	33.7	25.9	8.5
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	13.7	22.8	32.2	22.6	8.7
25 - 39	6617	12.9	18.7	37.3	24.9	6.2
40 - 54	7032	14.3	16.8	35.4	27.5	6
55 - 64	3910	17.6	19.8	29.4	26	7.2
65 +	5456	18.8	18.4	30.2	22.4	10.1
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	18.2	18.5	29	24.2	10
16 - 20	11591	14.7	17.6	33.5	27.8	6.4
20 +	7487	15.3	18.9	37.2	22.5	6.1
Still in education	2648	12.8	23.6	31.5	22.1	10
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	16.7	20.1	34	22.9	6.2
Urban	11751	16	19	33.8	23.5	7.8
Rural	10261	13.7	18.1	32.9	27.7	7.6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	14.2	17.3	36.7	26.1	5.7
Employee	8729	13.8	17.9	37.3	26.1	5
Manual worker	2337	16.1	19	31.6	26.6	6.7
Not working	6999	13.8	19.9	32.6	23.9	9.8
Retired	6622	18.9	19.3	28.8	23.9	9

Table 9a. People in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_B. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - People in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	16.3	25.7	33	18.5	6.5
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	15.1	16.8	30.9	27.5	9.7
 Bulgaria	1007	16	16.4	32.6	28	6.9
 Czech Rep.	1006	12.3	28	34.4	20.9	4.4
 Denmark	1001	28.4	30.2	21.8	12	7.6
 Germany	1007	12.5	29.7	33.1	19.4	5.3
 Estonia	1027	22	26.5	28.6	15.4	7.5
 Greece	1001	27.3	19.1	20.6	29.4	3.7
 Spain	1005	16.9	33.1	33.2	12.2	4.6
 France	1007	15.1	22.6	37.9	19.3	5.2
 Ireland	1000	31.9	24.8	26.4	15.1	1.7
 Italy	1005	13.4	23.8	36.8	15.6	10.4
 Cyprus	1003	17.7	17.4	31.3	26.2	7.5
 Latvia	1014	9.2	21.5	37.8	24.4	7.1
 Lithuania	1005	12.9	20.4	34.4	24.2	8
 Luxembourg	1004	13.5	36.1	34	11.9	4.5
 Hungary	1010	12.6	19.8	41.6	20.1	5.9
 Malta	1002	9.7	14.5	38.7	29.4	7.6
 Netherlands	1000	19	26.9	36.3	13.2	4.6
 Austria	1004	15.2	28.8	33.3	17.5	5.3
 Poland	1010	11.7	21.6	33.8	23.3	9.6
 Portugal	1001	10.7	7.7	35.9	41.4	4.3
 Romania	1019	25.9	21.2	26.3	16.1	10.4
 Slovenia	1003	7.9	26.9	41.5	20.3	3.5
 Slovakia	1010	5.9	28.2	44.4	12.4	9
 Finland	1007	17	30.4	34.1	14	4.6
 Sweden	1003	34.8	21.6	24.4	13.2	5.9
 United Kingdom	1000	21.4	30.9	26.4	15.6	5.7

Table 9b. People in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_B. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - People in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	16.3	25.7	33	18.5	6.5
 SEX						
Male	13133	17	25.5	33.4	19.2	4.9
Female	14030	15.7	25.9	32.6	17.8	8.1
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	11.8	24.8	38.3	20.4	4.6
25 - 39	6617	15.6	28.1	34.6	16.5	5.2
40 - 54	7032	19.1	27.5	31.5	16.7	5.2
55 - 64	3910	17.1	25.4	31.2	20	6.2
65 +	5456	16.5	21.4	30.1	20.5	11.5
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	16.9	22.1	30.3	21	9.7
16 - 20	11591	16.3	26.3	32.7	18.6	6.1
20 +	7487	18.2	27.1	32.9	16.4	5.4
Still in education	2648	11.1	25.4	38.8	19.6	5.2
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	18.7	26.7	32.8	16.8	5
Urban	11751	16.6	25.2	33.4	18.2	6.6
Rural	10261	15	25.8	32.6	19.5	7.1
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	16.7	29	31.2	17.4	5.7
Employee	8729	18.7	27.9	33.5	15.8	4.1
Manual worker	2337	16.4	23.8	33.3	21.1	5.3
Not working	6999	13.4	25.9	34.9	18.9	6.8
Retired	6622	16.1	22	31	21.1	9.9

Table 10a. Our government is spending too little on education and young people compared to older people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_C. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - Our government is spending too little on education and young people compared to older people





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	16.6	26.4	24.2	21.7	11.1
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	20.8	22	27.5	19.7	10
 Bulgaria	1007	20.9	16.2	20.7	30.7	11.4
 Czech Rep.	1006	15.4	31.2	31.9	13.8	7.7
 Denmark	1001	26.7	26.8	22.6	15.9	7.9
 Germany	1007	12.1	27.9	21.5	29.4	9.1
 Estonia	1027	19.8	19.8	30	18.5	11.9
 Greece	1001	21.4	15.6	14.3	39.3	9.5
 Spain	1005	13	29.7	26.7	17.7	12.9
 France	1007	17.5	27.8	23	17.2	14.4
 Ireland	1000	20.1	22.5	20.5	31.4	5.5
 Italy	1005	11.8	20.9	33	16.9	17.4
 Cyprus	1003	22.5	21.3	21	21.6	13.7
 Latvia	1014	16.2	24.5	25.8	22.9	10.7
 Lithuania	1005	8.1	18.3	35.8	33	4.8
 Luxembourg	1004	26.5	38.7	16.3	9.9	8.6
 Hungary	1010	20.3	32.1	21	14.1	12.4
 Malta	1002	22.9	26.5	21.4	16.4	12.9
 Netherlands	1000	25.7	31.9	21.1	15	6.2
 Austria	1004	21.3	28.4	24	17.2	9.2
 Poland	1010	11.8	21.3	27.3	31.5	8.1
 Portugal	1001	23.5	19.4	23.7	24.7	8.7
 Romania	1019	18.4	23.8	21.9	27.6	8.3
 Slovenia	1003	12.8	30.1	31.6	20.7	4.8
 Slovakia	1010	10.2	31.6	32.7	16.9	8.7
 Finland	1007	17.2	34	26.2	13.8	8.9
 Sweden	1003	34.4	27.1	12.9	10.5	15
 United Kingdom	1000	22.5	31.1	19	17.9	9.5

Table 10b. Our government is spending too little on education and young people compared to older people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_C. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - Our government is spending too little on education and young people compared to older people






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	16.6	26.4	24.2	21.7	11.1
 SEX						
Male	13133	16.7	26.4	24.2	22.1	10.6
Female	14030	16.6	26.4	24.1	21.4	11.5
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	11.8	25.4	30	25.2	7.6
25 - 39	6617	12.8	27.5	27.1	21.2	11.4
40 - 54	7032	15.7	27	24.3	21.3	11.7
55 - 64	3910	21.8	25.9	19.5	22.8	10.1
65 +	5456	22	25	20.3	19.9	12.8
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	18.9	25	22.8	21.1	12.2
16 - 20	11591	16.6	26.8	24.2	22	10.4
20 +	7487	17.9	26.9	22.8	20.5	11.9
Still in education	2648	9.6	26.3	31.2	25.4	7.5
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	17.4	28	24	20.4	10.3
Urban	11751	17.4	25.2	24.1	21.6	11.7
Rural	10261	15.4	26.9	24.5	22.6	10.6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	15.9	24.6	23.6	22.4	13.6
Employee	8729	15.9	30	24.1	19.3	10.7
Manual worker	2337	13	25.8	24.9	26	10.3
Not working	6999	13.2	25	28.5	23.6	9.7
Retired	6622	22.9	23.9	19.9	21	12.3

Table 11a. Older people accept the need for major pension reforms to ease the financial burden on working-age people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_D. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - Older people accept the need for major pension reforms to ease the financial burden on working-age people





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	13.8	25.1	32	15.7	13.4
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	12.5	19.2	28.1	25.6	14.5
 Bulgaria	1007	9	11	28.8	33.1	18.1
 Czech Rep.	1006	11	33.5	29.7	13.9	11.8
 Denmark	1001	17.9	28.1	26.3	11.8	15.9
 Germany	1007	9.2	28.5	34.1	17	11.1
 Estonia	1027	14.8	20.6	28.9	14.8	20.9
 Greece	1001	22.5	15.9	25.8	25.7	10.1
 Spain	1005	15.3	30.6	31.6	11	11.5
 France	1007	18.5	30.9	31.1	8.8	10.7
 Ireland	1000	15.1	18.9	37.2	24.5	4.2
 Italy	1005	13.5	21.4	31.7	11.9	21.5
 Cyprus	1003	9.9	15.4	30.8	26.3	17.5
 Latvia	1014	11.2	17.9	29.8	12.7	28.5
 Lithuania	1005	5.6	15.4	36.3	21.1	21.6
 Luxembourg	1004	11.1	32.4	35.6	9.9	11.1
 Hungary	1010	11.9	27.2	33.8	13	14
 Malta	1002	14.2	21.2	32.7	21.1	10.8
 Netherlands	1000	17.6	18.4	38.9	14.2	10.9
 Austria	1004	12.1	30.3	31.6	17.2	8.9
 Poland	1010	11.3	23.3	32	17.9	15.4
 Portugal	1001	20.9	18.1	30.7	22.8	7.5
 Romania	1019	22.5	21.3	26.4	16.2	13.6
 Slovenia	1003	9.1	29.8	43.3	11.3	6.5
 Slovakia	1010	5.4	27.2	42.6	12.8	12
 Finland	1007	14.3	33	32.4	9.3	11.1
 Sweden	1003	20.9	21.8	26.5	9.4	21.3
 United Kingdom	1000	11	22.2	33	21.5	12.2

Table 11b. Older people accept the need for major pension reforms to ease the financial burden on working-age people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_D. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - Older people accept the need for major pension reforms to ease the financial burden on working-age people






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	13.8	25.1	32	15.7	13.4
 SEX						
Male	13133	14.3	26	32.4	16.3	11
Female	14030	13.3	24.3	31.6	15.1	15.7
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	9.1	28.4	37.1	11.8	13.6
25 - 39	6617	13.3	27	35.4	11.9	12.3
40 - 54	7032	15.2	28.2	29.6	14.3	12.7
55 - 64	3910	15.4	21	29.8	21.6	12.2
65 +	5456	14.8	19.3	28.9	20.5	16.4
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	14.9	19.5	29.8	18.6	17.2
16 - 20	11591	14.4	25.1	31.4	16.4	12.8
20 +	7487	14.5	28.2	32.3	13.2	11.8
Still in education	2648	8.7	26.9	38.3	13.3	12.8
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	14.7	27.3	32.2	13.7	12.1
Urban	11751	14.5	23.6	32	15.5	14.3
Rural	10261	12.7	25.9	31.9	16.7	12.8
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	14	27.3	32.4	15.7	10.5
Employee	8729	14.8	28.8	32.5	13.4	10.5
Manual worker	2337	13.1	27.3	31.1	15.7	12.7
Not working	6999	11.8	23.8	35.3	12.9	16.2
Retired	6622	14.9	20.2	28.2	21.3	15.4

Table 12a. Our government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_E. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - Our government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	3.5	10	34.7	48.9	2.8
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	5.1	9.4	37.8	43.4	4.2
 Bulgaria	1007	3.9	5.9	18.8	67.6	3.8
 Czech Rep.	1006	9.4	24.6	35	28.5	2.5
 Denmark	1001	9	17.4	30.6	39.2	3.9
 Germany	1007	3.8	12.5	31.6	48.6	3.5
 Estonia	1027	5.9	14.4	34.8	40.5	4.4
 Greece	1001	3.8	5.2	15.5	74.6	0.9
 Spain	1005	2.8	9.8	42.2	42.5	2.7
 France	1007	2.2	10.1	45	39.6	3.1
 Ireland	1000	3.9	11.2	23.4	60.3	1.2
 Italy	1005	2.8	8.9	44.3	41.5	2.4
 Cyprus	1003	4.1	5.2	18.6	69.9	2.2
 Latvia	1014	1.8	6.7	35.2	52.9	3.3
 Lithuania	1005	3	7.6	40.8	44.9	3.7
 Luxembourg	1004	7.3	27.1	32.4	29.1	4.1
 Hungary	1010	4.4	21.9	37.4	32.3	4.1
 Malta	1002	2.5	5.6	37.2	50.6	4.1
 Netherlands	1000	7.9	12.5	34.6	42.6	2.4
 Austria	1004	6.6	15	35.9	39.2	3.2
 Poland	1010	3.2	7.9	29.6	55.9	3.4
 Portugal	1001	3.7	3.8	19.4	72.3	0.8
 Romania	1019	3.7	5.3	29.6	59.6	1.9
 Slovenia	1003	6.6	24.5	41.3	25.4	2.2
 Slovakia	1010	4.6	18.7	48.3	24.7	3.6
 Finland	1007	2.8	10.2	38.9	46.7	1.3
 Sweden	1003	5.2	6.2	27.6	56.7	4.3
 United Kingdom	1000	1.9	6.3	25.9	64.1	1.9

Table 12b. Our government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_E. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - Our government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	3.5	10	34.7	48.9	2.8
 SEX						
Male	13133	3.8	11.5	36.1	45.6	2.9
Female	14030	3.3	8.6	33.4	52	2.6
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	4	11.8	39.3	40.7	4.1
25 - 39	6617	3.6	11	39.8	43.2	2.4
40 - 54	7032	3.1	10.1	34	50.2	2.6
55 - 64	3910	3.4	8.5	30.5	55.5	2.1
65 +	5456	3.7	8.6	29.9	55	2.8
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	3.4	5.9	32.1	56.7	1.9
16 - 20	11591	3.6	10.1	33.3	50.9	2.1
20 +	7487	3.4	11.5	36.9	44.6	3.6
Still in education	2648	3.6	13.2	40.3	38.2	4.7
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	4.1	10.8	38	43.9	3.2
Urban	11751	3.5	9.5	34.8	49.4	2.7
Rural	10261	3.3	10.3	33.2	50.5	2.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	4.5	12.5	34.8	45.8	2.4
Employee	8729	3.3	11.2	36.7	46.5	2.3
Manual worker	2337	3.4	10.5	35.8	48.7	1.6
Not working	6999	3.3	9.2	36.7	47.2	3.6
Retired	6622	3.9	8.4	30	54.7	3

Table 13a. Our government should make it easier for older people in (our country) to continue working beyond the normal retirement age, if they wish – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_F. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - Our government should make it easier for older people in (OUR COUNTRY) to continue working beyond the normal retirement age, if they wish





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	16.7	15.4	31.1	34.7	2.1
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	17.5	13.1	29.7	36.1	3.5
 Bulgaria	1007	10.7	10.9	25	48.7	4.7
 Czech Rep.	1006	19.1	22	34.9	21.3	2.7
 Denmark	1001	5.4	6.9	27.9	58.1	1.8
 Germany	1007	9.7	12.8	28.7	47.1	1.7
 Estonia	1027	8	16.8	33.3	37.2	4.7
 Greece	1001	42.8	12.4	18.3	25.6	1
 Spain	1005	26.8	19.4	32.4	20.9	0.5
 France	1007	22.2	20.8	33.6	21.8	1.7
 Ireland	1000	8.2	7.7	30.5	53.3	0.3
 Italy	1005	27.6	24.2	30.8	15	2.4
 Cyprus	1003	23.3	11.3	28.6	34.7	2.2
 Latvia	1014	10.4	12.8	35.2	36.7	4.8
 Lithuania	1005	9.3	15	38.2	34.1	3.4
 Luxembourg	1004	16.4	20.1	32.2	29	2.4
 Hungary	1010	18.7	23.5	29.5	25.6	2.7
 Malta	1002	10.9	10.9	31.4	42.7	4.2
 Netherlands	1000	6.6	5.8	33.7	52.7	1.2
 Austria	1004	14.6	15	23.5	45.4	1.5
 Poland	1010	12.9	14.7	30.2	39.4	2.8
 Portugal	1001	14.2	10.5	30.4	43.6	1.4
 Romania	1019	19.8	13	29.8	30.4	7
 Slovenia	1003	25.7	19.3	31.5	22.7	0.8
 Slovakia	1010	20.5	27.8	34.7	13.6	3.4
 Finland	1007	5.6	6.8	30.9	56	0.6
 Sweden	1003	17.5	12.7	28.9	37.4	3.6
 United Kingdom	1000	4.4	7.1	35.3	52.1	1.1

Table 13b. Our government should make it easier for older people in (our country) to continue working beyond the normal retirement age, if they wish – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_F. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree - Our government should make it easier for older people in (OUR COUNTRY) to continue working beyond the normal retirement age, if they wish






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	16.7	15.4	31.1	34.7	2.1
 SEX						
Male	13133	16.2	14.2	32.4	35.5	1.7
Female	14030	17.2	16.6	29.8	34.1	2.4
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	13.2	15.7	36.3	31.8	3.1
25 - 39	6617	16.3	18.7	33.8	29.8	1.4
40 - 54	7032	17.6	15.5	29.7	35.7	1.6
55 - 64	3910	17.5	12.3	29.3	38.6	2.3
65 +	5456	17.9	13.3	27.2	39.1	2.4
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	22.9	15.5	26.2	32.6	2.8
16 - 20	11591	17.2	15.4	30.7	34.8	1.9
20 +	7487	13.1	15	32.7	37.6	1.6
Still in education	2648	12.6	16.5	36.5	31.6	2.7
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	14.6	13.2	32.6	37.6	2.1
Urban	11751	17.6	15.6	30.5	33.9	2.4
Rural	10261	16.6	16.2	31.1	34.4	1.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	14.5	13.4	32	39	1.1
Employee	8729	15	16.2	32.4	35.1	1.4
Manual worker	2337	22.6	17.5	28	29.8	2.1
Not working	6999	16.8	16.8	33.1	30.7	2.6
Retired	6622	17.2	12.9	28.1	39.1	2.7

Table 14a. Older people make a major contribution as volunteers in charitable and community organisations in (our country) – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_A. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Older people make a major contribution as volunteers in charitable and community organisations in (OUR COUNTRY)





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	4.9	10.2	33.8	44.2	6.9
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	4.6	7.3	35.9	46	6.3
 Bulgaria	1007	18.1	14.2	28	26.3	13.3
 Czech Rep.	1006	17.4	24.7	30.4	20	7.6
 Denmark	1001	3.7	6.7	35.8	45.4	8.4
 Germany	1007	0.6	4.7	30.5	58.7	5.5
 Estonia	1027	8.4	23.8	32	19.7	16.2
 Greece	1001	8.9	13.7	26.6	43.3	7.5
 Spain	1005	5.5	16.4	42.4	25.3	10.5
 France	1007	1.6	5.4	37.6	52	3.3
 Ireland	1000	1.8	2.2	25.9	68.8	1.2
 Italy	1005	0.7	7	46	40.8	5.5
 Cyprus	1003	6.3	11.7	31.2	44.6	6.2
 Latvia	1014	5.2	13.3	39.9	21	20.6
 Lithuania	1005	3	8.9	41	35.8	11.3
 Luxembourg	1004	3.2	9	42.5	39.3	6.1
 Hungary	1010	5.9	21	37	25.9	10.2
 Malta	1002	3.9	8.4	37.8	44.7	5.1
 Netherlands	1000	1.3	5.3	34.5	55.8	3.1
 Austria	1004	2.4	10	32.5	49.1	6.1
 Poland	1010	14.7	32.4	24.2	15.3	13.4
 Portugal	1001	1.9	3.7	21.2	70.9	2.2
 Romania	1019	25.3	17	25.3	18.3	14.2
 Slovenia	1003	4.1	14.4	48.5	28.5	4.6
 Slovakia	1010	6.3	23.1	40.2	18.5	11.9
 Finland	1007	2.6	8.4	35.3	48.7	4.9
 Sweden	1003	2.6	5	33.7	48.5	10.3
 United Kingdom	1000	2	2.3	27.7	64.8	3.2

Table 14b. Older people make a major contribution as volunteers in charitable and community organisations in (our country) – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_A. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Older people make a major contribution as volunteers in charitable and community organisations in (OUR COUNTRY)






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	4.9	10.2	33.8	44.2	6.9
 SEX						
Male	13133	5	10.5	34.9	43	6.7
Female	14030	4.8	9.9	32.9	45.4	7.1
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	6.8	15.4	38	32	7.8
25 - 39	6617	6.4	12.8	38.6	34.5	7.7
40 - 54	7032	4.8	9.7	33.4	45.2	7
55 - 64	3910	4.1	7.1	28.2	55.2	5.4
65 +	5456	2.4	6.3	29.6	55.8	5.9
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	3.7	6.3	32.1	51	7
16 - 20	11591	5	10.1	32.9	45.4	6.5
20 +	7487	4.7	10.4	34.1	43.9	6.9
Still in education	2648	7.2	16.2	39.3	29.8	7.4
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	5.4	12.5	34.9	39	8.2
Urban	11751	5.1	10.2	35.4	42.4	6.9
Rural	10261	4.5	9.1	31.6	48.8	6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	4.5	10.1	32.5	46.8	6.1
Employee	8729	4.2	10.6	35.4	43.8	6.2
Manual worker	2337	8.2	12.8	35.4	34.3	9.4
Not working	6999	6.1	12.1	36.8	36.9	8
Retired	6622	3.5	6.9	28.7	55.1	5.8

Table 15a. The contribution of older people who care for family or other relatives is not appreciated enough in (our country) – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_B. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - The contribution of older people who care for family or other relatives is not appreciated enough in (OUR COUNTRY)





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	5.8	12.5	32.7	43.9	5
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	8.5	11.1	31.8	39.3	9.3
 Bulgaria	1007	5.3	9.8	25.7	55.4	3.8
 Czech Rep.	1006	7.3	18.4	36.2	33.6	4.5
 Denmark	1001	10.7	15.2	32.6	33.7	7.8
 Germany	1007	3.2	11	29.6	51.4	4.8
 Estonia	1027	5.6	15.3	36.7	31.1	11.4
 Greece	1001	17.3	12.6	19.5	49	1.6
 Spain	1005	7.3	12.4	32	45	3.3
 France	1007	6.1	16.6	39	30.5	7.8
 Ireland	1000	7.4	10.3	25.5	56.2	0.6
 Italy	1005	6.5	17.7	38.4	31.2	6.2
 Cyprus	1003	15.4	13.9	29.4	37.5	3.8
 Latvia	1014	2.3	9.8	38.7	39.7	9.5
 Lithuania	1005	4.4	12.8	43.8	32.6	6.4
 Luxembourg	1004	10.1	22.4	33.2	24.6	9.7
 Hungary	1010	6.1	11.2	39.3	39.5	4
 Malta	1002	9.3	15.9	36.3	32.1	6.4
 Netherlands	1000	6.9	13.2	34.6	40.4	4.9
 Austria	1004	6.1	11.7	32.1	44.5	5.6
 Poland	1010	5	10.5	34.6	43.7	6.2
 Portugal	1001	4.7	3.8	17.4	73.5	0.7
 Romania	1019	6.4	15.9	31.3	41.2	5.2
 Slovenia	1003	4.3	16.3	43.9	31.5	4
 Slovakia	1010	4.4	14.4	44.8	32.7	3.8
 Finland	1007	4.6	8.7	31	54.4	1.4
 Sweden	1003	6.1	9.8	29	46.8	8.3
 United Kingdom	1000	4.4	7	27.5	58.6	2.5

Table 15b. The contribution of older people who care for family or other relatives is not appreciated enough in (our country) – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_B. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - The contribution of older people who care for family or other relatives is not appreciated enough in (OUR COUNTRY)






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	5.8	12.5	32.7	43.9	5
 SEX						
Male	13133	6	13.9	34.4	40.7	5.1
Female	14030	5.7	11.3	31.1	46.9	5
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	7.3	16.3	39.2	32.2	5.1
25 - 39	6617	5.7	13.6	36.4	40	4.3
40 - 54	7032	5.2	10.6	32	47.7	4.5
55 - 64	3910	4.8	11.1	28.3	51.6	4.2
65 +	5456	6.3	12	28	46.7	7
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	6.1	11.3	28.9	47.2	6.5
16 - 20	11591	5.8	11.7	32.5	45.5	4.5
20 +	7487	4.7	12.9	33	44.3	5.1
Still in education	2648	7.7	16.6	40.4	31	4.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	6	12	33.4	43.3	5.3
Urban	11751	6	13.2	33.4	42.6	4.7
Rural	10261	5.5	12	31.7	45.6	5.2
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	6	15.1	32.2	43.4	3.3
Employee	8729	4.5	12	34.2	45.5	3.9
Manual worker	2337	8.2	13	33.5	40.1	5.2
Not working	6999	6.7	13.2	34.6	40.2	5.3
Retired	6622	5.8	11.3	29	47.2	6.8

Table 16a. The financial help of parents and grandparents is important for young adults who establish their own households and families – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_C. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - The financial help of parents and grandparents is important for young adults who establish their own households and families





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	4.1	7.6	31.5	55.3	1.5
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	4.7	8.2	35.8	48.3	3
 Bulgaria	1007	5.9	5.5	22.1	64.2	2.3
 Czech Rep.	1006	8.9	17.7	32.5	38	2.9
 Denmark	1001	19.8	18	30.4	29.2	2.6
 Germany	1007	4	10.7	28.4	55.7	1.1
 Estonia	1027	2.8	6	32	57.7	1.4
 Greece	1001	3.9	2.3	12.8	80.7	0.4
 Spain	1005	3.5	6.7	37.5	51.6	0.7
 France	1007	3.8	7.9	37.9	49.2	1.2
 Ireland	1000	6.7	5	28	59.6	0.8
 Italy	1005	0.9	4.6	34.1	59.1	1.3
 Cyprus	1003	2	3.1	14.4	79.7	0.9
 Latvia	1014	2.9	10.6	34.2	49.6	2.7
 Lithuania	1005	1	4.9	30.6	62.4	1.1
 Luxembourg	1004	4.1	6.5	39.5	49.1	0.9
 Hungary	1010	1.7	4.6	24.4	68.8	0.6
 Malta	1002	4.6	5.7	38.2	48.7	2.7
 Netherlands	1000	16.6	15.8	36.3	28.6	2.7
 Austria	1004	3.6	8.5	26.8	59.8	1.3
 Poland	1010	2.1	5.9	26.6	63.9	1.5
 Portugal	1001	2.7	1.8	12.7	82.1	0.6
 Romania	1019	1.9	5.8	22.3	68.3	1.7
 Slovenia	1003	2.8	5.1	35.3	55.9	1
 Slovakia	1010	3.6	8.7	47.1	38.5	2.1
 Finland	1007	4	11.7	35.6	47.5	1.1
 Sweden	1003	9.5	10.5	35.5	39.9	4.5
 United Kingdom	1000	4.4	5.8	34.4	53.2	2.3

Table 16b. The financial help of parents and grandparents is important for young adults who establish their own households and families – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_C. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - The financial help of parents and grandparents is important for young adults who establish their own households and families






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	4.1	7.6	31.5	55.3	1.5
 SEX						
Male	13133	3.9	7.5	32.4	54.7	1.4
Female	14030	4.2	7.7	30.6	55.8	1.6
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	4.2	8.1	35.6	51.1	1
25 - 39	6617	3.4	8.9	32.8	53.8	1
40 - 54	7032	4.2	8	31.8	54.5	1.6
55 - 64	3910	4.4	6.8	28.5	58.7	1.6
65 +	5456	4.4	5.8	29.2	58.4	2.3
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	3.6	5.8	31.6	56.5	2.5
16 - 20	11591	4	8	31.2	55.3	1.6
20 +	7487	4.1	7.7	31.7	55.7	0.9
Still in education	2648	5	8.3	31.8	54	0.9
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	4.2	6.9	31.5	55.7	1.6
Urban	11751	3.7	7.5	31.2	56.3	1.3
Rural	10261	4.4	8.1	31.9	53.9	1.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	4.8	8.1	31.7	53.8	1.5
Employee	8729	3.9	9.1	33.4	52.5	1.1
Manual worker	2337	4.6	7.1	30.6	56.2	1.5
Not working	6999	3.6	7.1	33	54.9	1.4
Retired	6622	4.4	6.2	27.8	59.7	2

Table 17a. There are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet and work together in associations and local community initiatives – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_E. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - There are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet and work together in associations and local community initiatives





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	10.3	19.2	32.8	31	6.7
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	12.4	17.6	32	31.3	6.7
 Bulgaria	1007	9.4	12.9	27.8	40.2	9.7
 Czech Rep.	1006	16.7	29.5	31.4	14	8.5
 Denmark	1001	27.2	25.7	21.4	19.7	6.1
 Germany	1007	16.9	29	23.7	26.1	4.3
 Estonia	1027	12.3	24	27.3	24.5	11.9
 Greece	1001	10.4	11.2	21.8	52.5	4.1
 Spain	1005	6.9	18.5	44.8	24.2	5.7
 France	1007	6.4	15.9	35.9	36.8	5
 Ireland	1000	7.3	14.5	27.2	48.3	2.7
 Italy	1005	6.3	14.9	41.2	26.2	11.5
 Cyprus	1003	9.5	11.8	32.1	39.5	7.1
 Latvia	1014	7.5	17.7	34	18.6	22.2
 Lithuania	1005	6.3	15.9	39.9	31	6.9
 Luxembourg	1004	12.2	26.8	29.7	28.6	2.7
 Hungary	1010	5.4	16.3	41.5	27.1	9.6
 Malta	1002	11.2	17.7	35	27.7	8.5
 Netherlands	1000	26.8	24.6	27	18.5	3
 Austria	1004	26.7	26.4	18.4	23	5.5
 Poland	1010	9.4	21	31.8	27.5	10.3
 Portugal	1001	5.3	7	22.7	60.7	4.3
 Romania	1019	6.5	15.1	27.5	41.9	9
 Slovenia	1003	10.2	29.6	38.1	18.6	3.6
 Slovakia	1010	6.3	20.9	47.1	17.8	7.9
 Finland	1007	17.2	26.7	32	17.9	6.3
 Sweden	1003	17.5	19.3	32.5	22.1	8.8
 United Kingdom	1000	5.2	13.8	33.8	42.3	4.9

Table 17b. There are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet and work together in associations and local community initiatives – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_E. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - There are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet and work together in associations and local community initiatives






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	10.3	19.2	32.8	31	6.7
 SEX						
Male	13133	11.3	20.9	32.8	28.6	6.5
Female	14030	9.4	17.6	32.7	33.3	7
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	10.6	18.1	35.4	29.9	5.9
25 - 39	6617	7.7	19.1	36.9	30.7	5.6
40 - 54	7032	10	20.8	31.5	32.6	5.2
55 - 64	3910	11.7	18.9	28.7	32.6	8.1
65 +	5456	12.3	18	30.9	29.3	9.6
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	9.6	16.7	32.1	31.4	10.2
16 - 20	11591	9.9	20.3	31.3	32.1	6.5
20 +	7487	10.8	19.6	33.5	30.7	5.5
Still in education	2648	12.1	18.1	37.5	28	4.2
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	9.7	19.2	32.1	31.8	7.3
Urban	11751	9.3	17.5	34.9	31.1	7.1
Rural	10261	11.6	21.3	30.8	30.4	6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	10.2	20.9	33.5	29.6	5.8
Employee	8729	9.8	20.1	33.2	32.2	4.7
Manual worker	2337	8.5	20.5	32.8	30.2	8.1
Not working	6999	9.9	17.9	35.9	29.6	6.7
Retired	6622	12.1	18.6	28.8	31.4	9.1

Table 18a. Developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of the economy in (our country) – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_F. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	7.3	17.7	38.6	24.8	11.7
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	7.2	11.3	36.3	35.7	9.5
 Bulgaria	1007	22.6	17.9	24	17.7	17.9
 Czech Rep.	1006	17.9	31.2	26.1	11.4	13.4
 Denmark	1001	12.6	24.1	32.4	18.9	12.1
 Germany	1007	4.2	20.3	38.2	29.1	8.2
 Estonia	1027	19.7	25.9	24.2	9.2	21
 Greece	1001	18.9	19.5	26	23.5	12.1
 Spain	1005	6.5	23.5	42.5	13.9	13.6
 France	1007	4	10.9	44.1	34.6	6.3
 Ireland	1000	4.3	17.6	44	30.3	3.7
 Italy	1005	4.5	12.3	40.8	26.1	16.4
 Cyprus	1003	8.1	17.1	27.1	29.9	17.8
 Latvia	1014	23.7	31.1	20.2	5.6	19.4
 Lithuania	1005	11.4	17.1	31.6	12.9	26.9
 Luxembourg	1004	7.4	27.9	38.6	18.2	7.8
 Hungary	1010	24.7	39.8	14.1	5.8	15.7
 Malta	1002	9.8	14.2	34	24	18
 Netherlands	1000	5.3	9.8	47	32.3	5.7
 Austria	1004	5.5	18.1	42.8	27.5	6.1
 Poland	1010	11.2	29.1	29.2	14.2	16.3
 Portugal	1001	4.3	3.8	32.7	51.5	7.7
 Romania	1019	15.6	14	30.8	19.3	20.3
 Slovenia	1003	10.4	38.2	35.5	8.3	7.6
 Slovakia	1010	9.8	33.8	30.8	6.2	19.5
 Finland	1007	5.9	21.3	45.7	21.6	5.5
 Sweden	1003	6.7	11.4	41.6	29.3	10.9
 United Kingdom	1000	3.3	12.6	48.3	25.5	10.3

Table 18b. Developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of the economy in (our country) – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_F. Older people are not just receiving from society, they can also give something back. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	7.3	17.7	38.6	24.8	11.7
 SEX						
Male	13133	7.4	18.6	39.5	25.8	8.7
Female	14030	7.2	16.9	37.8	23.8	14.4
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	8.2	23.1	38.3	18.8	11.7
25 - 39	6617	7.6	19.7	42.1	20.2	10.3
40 - 54	7032	6.9	17.2	40.3	25.9	9.8
55 - 64	3910	6.7	16	35.4	30.9	11
65 +	5456	7.1	13.5	34.6	28.4	16.3
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	6.7	13.8	33.7	27.2	18.6
16 - 20	11591	7.4	18.3	38.9	23.5	11.9
20 +	7487	6.5	17.1	41.9	27.5	7
Still in education	2648	9.7	23.8	36.9	18.9	10.7
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	7.2	19.1	40.2	25.2	8.3
Urban	11751	8	17.9	38.1	23.5	12.4
Rural	10261	6.4	17	38.6	25.8	12.3
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	7.2	17	39.6	26.7	9.5
Employee	8729	6.5	16.6	42.9	26	8
Manual worker	2337	10.7	21.3	36.9	20.7	10.4
Not working	6999	7.2	20.3	38	20.2	14.3
Retired	6622	7.2	15.4	34.3	28.7	14.5

Table 19a. Doctors, nurses and professional carers in (our country) are well trained to care for the special needs of older people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_A. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Doctors, nurses and professional carers in (OUR COUNTRY) are well trained to care for the special needs of older people





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	10.4	19.1	37.7	25.9	6.9
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	10.8	11.6	35.1	34.2	8.2
 Bulgaria	1007	23.3	15.1	29.7	22.6	9.2
 Czech Rep.	1006	7.3	14.5	32.9	39.3	6
 Denmark	1001	5.8	11.4	36	39.7	7.1
 Germany	1007	4.9	19.6	37.7	31.2	6.6
 Estonia	1027	15.8	23.4	30.2	16.6	14
 Greece	1001	29.5	20.2	22.7	22.7	4.8
 Spain	1005	5	17.8	44.1	29.2	4
 France	1007	9.9	21.2	41.7	20.7	6.5
 Ireland	1000	8.3	13.3	34	41.6	2.9
 Italy	1005	15.1	23	39.9	11.7	10.3
 Cyprus	1003	21.2	20	27	22.7	9.1
 Latvia	1014	12.3	12	40.4	20.6	14.7
 Lithuania	1005	17.6	24	30.8	14.8	12.7
 Luxembourg	1004	4	15.8	40.6	32.7	6.8
 Hungary	1010	8.5	21.6	35.2	27	7.7
 Malta	1002	7.1	13.5	35.4	35.7	8.3
 Netherlands	1000	4.6	14.3	37.8	38.1	5.1
 Austria	1004	1.8	10.6	33.8	47.9	5.8
 Poland	1010	10.4	20.3	34.9	28.3	6.1
 Portugal	1001	15.4	17.2	37.1	26.4	3.8
 Romania	1019	21.3	22.1	34	18.6	4
 Slovenia	1003	6	18.2	49	22.8	4
 Slovakia	1010	5.4	14.1	50.5	25.7	4.3
 Finland	1007	6.9	19.9	34.7	33.6	4.8
 Sweden	1003	11.1	12.8	37.1	30.2	8.8
 United Kingdom	1000	12.4	19.1	35.4	24.5	8.7

Table 19b. Doctors, nurses and professional carers in (our country) are well trained to care for the special needs of older people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_A. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Doctors, nurses and professional carers in (OUR COUNTRY) are well trained to care for the special needs of older people






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	10.4	19.1	37.7	25.9	6.9
 SEX						
Male	13133	9.6	17.2	39.8	26.6	6.8
Female	14030	11.2	20.9	35.7	25.2	7
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	8.8	17.3	40.1	26.4	7.4
25 - 39	6617	10.6	19.6	40.6	22.8	6.3
40 - 54	7032	10	20.7	37.4	25.1	6.8
55 - 64	3910	11.3	19.6	36.4	26.4	6.3
65 +	5456	11.3	17.9	33.7	29.7	7.3
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	10.8	18.2	36.2	28.6	6.2
16 - 20	11591	10.6	19.3	37	26.6	6.4
20 +	7487	11	20.3	37.9	23.4	7.5
Still in education	2648	8	18.2	42.9	24.4	6.6
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	11	21.6	36.5	22.4	8.5
Urban	11751	11.2	19	38.1	24.7	7
Rural	10261	9.2	18.3	37.9	28.6	5.9
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	11.5	20.1	39.5	22.4	6.6
Employee	8729	9.1	20	38.3	25.8	6.7
Manual worker	2337	13.1	18	38.8	26.4	3.7
Not working	6999	10.7	19.3	39.3	23.1	7.6
Retired	6622	10.7	18.1	34.3	29.5	7.4

Table 20a. People who have to care for older family members at home receive good support from social services in (our country) – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_B. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - People who have to care for older family members at home receive good support from social services in (OUR COUNTRY)





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	34.8	30.1	17	7.8	10.2
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	18	20.4	22.2	23.7	15.6
 Bulgaria	1007	57.6	12.7	13	7.7	9
 Czech Rep.	1006	24.2	29.5	23.9	12.1	10.3
 Denmark	1001	33	28.8	17.4	9.7	11.3
 Germany	1007	20.5	42.1	18.8	8.7	9.8
 Estonia	1027	47.3	25.5	9.4	5.9	11.8
 Greece	1001	56.6	16.6	8	12.3	6.4
 Spain	1005	41.5	30.2	16.5	6.2	5.5
 France	1007	28.2	32.8	18.9	5.2	14.9
 Ireland	1000	45.6	19.9	17.5	12.4	4.6
 Italy	1005	35.2	32.1	15.7	6.9	10.2
 Cyprus	1003	31.8	17.2	21.4	16.5	13.1
 Latvia	1014	40	27.1	9.4	2.7	20.8
 Lithuania	1005	24	34.3	21.6	7.6	12.6
 Luxembourg	1004	7.3	20.1	33	21.2	18.5
 Hungary	1010	46.7	28	11.2	2.8	11.2
 Malta	1002	17.5	22.9	22.1	19.3	18.1
 Netherlands	1000	26.7	28.5	19.2	9.1	16.4
 Austria	1004	18.4	35.7	21.5	15	9.4
 Poland	1010	51.4	29.9	7.4	3.4	8
 Portugal	1001	63.9	13.3	10.4	9.2	3.3
 Romania	1019	49.8	18	15.4	7.4	9.5
 Slovenia	1003	30.5	36.9	18.6	5.7	8.3
 Slovakia	1010	42	35.7	10	4.6	7.7
 Finland	1007	44.6	31.1	14.6	4.5	5.2
 Sweden	1003	38.8	22.7	15.8	7	15.7
 United Kingdom	1000	32.9	24.2	23.1	9.6	10.2

Table 2ob. People who have to care for older family members at home receive good support from social services in (our country) – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_B. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - People who have to care for older family members at home receive good support from social services in (OUR COUNTRY)






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	34.8	30.1	17	7.8	10.2
 SEX						
Male	13133	32.5	30.5	18.6	7.6	10.8
Female	14030	36.9	29.8	15.6	8	9.7
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	29.4	30.1	22.3	8.1	10.1
25 - 39	6617	37.2	30.7	16.2	5.8	10.1
40 - 54	7032	36.6	31.1	16.7	6.4	9.2
55 - 64	3910	37.8	30.1	16.9	7.2	8
65 +	5456	31.4	28.5	15.1	12.5	12.6
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	34.1	27.8	17.4	12	8.6
16 - 20	11591	37	28.4	16.3	8.1	10.3
20 +	7487	34.8	33.4	16.5	4.8	10.6
Still in education	2648	28.3	33.6	21.9	6.4	9.9
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	36.6	29.1	16.3	7.3	10.6
Urban	11751	36.5	29.2	16.9	7.1	10.3
Rural	10261	31.8	32	17.7	8.9	9.6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	37.4	30	15.8	5.9	10.9
Employee	8729	34.9	32.3	17.3	5.8	9.7
Manual worker	2337	37.4	27.2	18.1	8.3	9.1
Not working	6999	35	30	18.3	7.6	9.1
Retired	6622	32.6	29	15.6	11	11.9

Table 21a. In (our country), there are sufficient social services to support frail older people so that they can stay in their own home – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_C. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - In (OUR COUNTRY), there are sufficient social services to support frail older people so that they can stay in their own home





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	30.3	29.3	21.5	12.8	6
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	16.1	18.8	29.7	27.8	7.6
 Bulgaria	1007	51.6	17.1	15.3	8.5	7.4
 Czech Rep.	1006	24.3	26.9	29.6	14	5.3
 Denmark	1001	49.8	23.6	13.7	9.8	3.1
 Germany	1007	9.6	30.9	30.4	23	6.2
 Estonia	1027	46.5	28	10.4	6.4	8.7
 Greece	1001	50.7	18.3	11.5	15.9	3.5
 Spain	1005	41.5	31.4	17.1	6.5	3.5
 France	1007	24	38	22.2	10.1	5.8
 Ireland	1000	40.7	19.7	22.5	15.1	2.1
 Italy	1005	34.1	34.2	17.6	4.6	9.5
 Cyprus	1003	30.5	21.2	21.1	19.8	7.4
 Latvia	1014	36.6	29.4	16.8	5.5	11.6
 Lithuania	1005	21.3	31.3	27.5	10.8	9.2
 Luxembourg	1004	4.6	14.5	40.1	36.5	4.4
 Hungary	1010	28.4	31.9	23.1	8.7	7.8
 Malta	1002	22.1	26.9	25.7	15.6	9.7
 Netherlands	1000	16.4	25.6	33.2	19.9	5
 Austria	1004	8.4	25.4	32.4	29	4.8
 Poland	1010	45.9	31.4	12.5	5.4	4.8
 Portugal	1001	55.8	14.7	14	13.8	1.7
 Romania	1019	57.1	19.2	10.5	6.9	6.3
 Slovenia	1003	23.6	39.1	25.6	6.8	4.9
 Slovakia	1010	22.7	41.2	23.3	5.9	6.8
 Finland	1007	32.6	33.2	22	8.5	3.7
 Sweden	1003	27.8	23.3	28.7	13	7.2
 United Kingdom	1000	32.6	24	21.1	16.5	5.8

Table 21b. In (our country), there are sufficient social services to support frail older people so that they can stay in their own home – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_C. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - In (OUR COUNTRY), there are sufficient social services to support frail older people so that they can stay in their own home






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	30.3	29.3	21.5	12.8	6
 SEX						
Male	13133	27.5	30.4	23.2	12.9	6
Female	14030	33	28.3	20	12.8	5.9
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	23.8	31.3	25.1	13.1	6.7
25 - 39	6617	33	32	20.1	9.6	5.3
40 - 54	7032	30.8	30.5	21.9	10.7	6.1
55 - 64	3910	33.8	27.2	20.4	14	4.6
65 +	5456	28.9	25	21.1	18.2	6.8
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	30.2	25.6	21.2	17.3	5.7
16 - 20	11591	30.8	28.5	20.8	13.4	6.6
20 +	7487	31.9	32.3	21	9.6	5.2
Still in education	2648	24.7	31.9	27.4	10.6	5.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	33.4	29.2	21.1	10.5	5.8
Urban	11751	32.3	29.3	21.1	11	6.3
Rural	10261	26.8	29.5	22.4	15.9	5.3
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	33	28.4	23.1	10.6	4.8
Employee	8729	30.3	32.1	20.8	11.1	5.7
Manual worker	2337	31.3	28.8	22.2	12.6	5.2
Not working	6999	31.3	29.1	21.8	10.9	6.9
Retired	6622	28.3	26.6	21.6	17.9	5.7

Table 22a. In (our country), many frail older people cannot live autonomously because homes are not adapted to their needs – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_D. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - In (OUR COUNTRY), many frail older people cannot live autonomously because homes are not adapted to their needs





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	3.4	7.7	35.4	49.1	4.3
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	3.1	5.8	36.8	49.6	4.8
 Bulgaria	1007	8.1	7.3	24.6	52.6	7.3
 Czech Rep.	1006	5.4	16.2	39.5	34.3	4.5
 Denmark	1001	7.1	12.2	34.1	39.6	7
 Germany	1007	2.4	8.9	34	50.3	4.3
 Estonia	1027	2.7	8.2	28.9	52.3	7.8
 Greece	1001	4.4	5.4	18.5	68.6	3
 Spain	1005	3.1	5	31.6	58.5	1.9
 France	1007	1.8	3.5	39.7	51.6	3.3
 Ireland	1000	3.9	8	30.3	55.2	2.7
 Italy	1005	2.4	5.3	47.2	40.9	4.2
 Cyprus	1003	3.7	6.3	23	63.7	3.3
 Latvia	1014	3.4	6.8	38.6	44.7	6.5
 Lithuania	1005	4	8.9	37.4	45.4	4.3
 Luxembourg	1004	4.4	17	36.5	33	9.1
 Hungary	1010	1.8	6.4	40.9	44	7
 Malta	1002	3.9	11.2	37.3	42.9	4.7
 Netherlands	1000	7.5	14	36.9	36.6	5
 Austria	1004	1.4	12.5	33.3	46.8	5.9
 Poland	1010	4.8	9.9	30.2	50.7	4.4
 Portugal	1001	2.8	1.2	10.1	85	0.9
 Romania	1019	8.3	8.2	24.4	52.2	7
 Slovenia	1003	3.2	8.6	43.8	41.4	3
 Slovakia	1010	3.9	13.3	45.2	34.1	3.5
 Finland	1007	2.8	8.6	42	42.8	3.8
 Sweden	1003	6	9.2	34.7	43.5	6.6
 United Kingdom	1000	2.7	10.2	37.7	44.4	5

Table 22b. In (our country), many frail older people cannot live autonomously because homes are not adapted to their needs – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_D. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - In (OUR COUNTRY), many frail older people cannot live autonomously because homes are not adapted to their needs






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	3.4	7.7	35.4	49.1	4.3
 SEX						
Male	13133	3.9	8.7	37.6	45.3	4.5
Female	14030	2.9	6.8	33.4	52.8	4.1
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	3.7	8.7	38.7	45.4	3.6
25 - 39	6617	3.2	8.6	38.8	46	3.4
40 - 54	7032	3.3	7.3	35.6	50.6	3.2
55 - 64	3910	3.1	6.5	32.6	53.2	4.6
65 +	5456	3.5	7.6	31.1	50.8	6.9
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	3.7	6	31.4	54.4	4.5
16 - 20	11591	3.3	7.2	35.5	49.7	4.2
20 +	7487	3.3	8.6	36.9	46.7	4.4
Still in education	2648	3.5	10.1	37.6	45.4	3.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	3.7	8.6	35.5	47.3	4.9
Urban	11751	3.2	7.6	35.5	49.5	4.2
Rural	10261	3.5	7.4	35.7	49.5	4
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	3.2	9	38.1	44.9	4.9
Employee	8729	3.3	7.9	36.6	49	3.2
Manual worker	2337	4.2	7.9	35.7	48.4	3.9
Not working	6999	3.3	7.3	36.9	48.8	3.6
Retired	6622	3.5	7.3	31.9	51.1	6.2

Table 23a. Older people would contribute much more to society if it was easier for them to move around – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_E. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Older people would contribute much more to society if it was easier for them to move around





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	4.2	13.3	40	37.6	5
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	9.1	11.1	37	37.9	4.9
 Bulgaria	1007	6.2	8.6	32	43.2	10.1
 Czech Rep.	1006	14.6	28.6	27.7	18.8	10.3
 Denmark	1001	9.5	18.4	32.7	31.9	7.5
 Germany	1007	2.8	19.2	35	37.2	5.7
 Estonia	1027	5.5	12.8	37.1	33.7	10.8
 Greece	1001	4.6	5.8	21.4	66.3	1.8
 Spain	1005	3.2	12.8	47.3	33.3	3.4
 France	1007	3.3	10.9	46.2	35.7	3.8
 Ireland	1000	2.3	8.8	32	55.4	1.5
 Italy	1005	1.9	6.3	53.4	36.2	2.2
 Cyprus	1003	3.8	5.8	27.8	60.8	1.8
 Latvia	1014	5	12.9	41.6	30.6	9.9
 Lithuania	1005	3.7	8	41.8	27.2	19.3
 Luxembourg	1004	4.9	22.5	37.4	30.9	4.3
 Hungary	1010	10.3	27.2	34	22	6.5
 Malta	1002	3.4	5.3	41.1	44.8	5.4
 Netherlands	1000	7.7	14.7	40.7	33.8	3
 Austria	1004	7.2	20	33.4	33.2	6.1
 Poland	1010	6.1	13.1	33	40.7	7.1
 Portugal	1001	3.4	2.4	23.9	68.5	1.7
 Romania	1019	4.4	12	35.2	40	8.4
 Slovenia	1003	4.6	17.1	49	25.8	3.6
 Slovakia	1010	5.7	29.2	39.5	14.5	11
 Finland	1007	2.8	11	42.3	39.4	4.4
 Sweden	1003	8.1	12.5	38	32.3	9.1
 United Kingdom	1000	2.9	12.1	40.5	40.4	4.1

Table 23b. Older people would contribute much more to society if it was easier for them to move around – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_E. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Older people would contribute much more to society if it was easier for them to move around






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	4.2	13.3	40	37.6	5
 SEX						
Male	13133	4.8	15.1	41	34.4	4.7
Female	14030	3.7	11.5	39	40.5	5.3
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	6.1	15.2	42.1	33.1	3.5
25 - 39	6617	3.8	14.2	44.3	33.7	4.1
40 - 54	7032	4	13.9	39.9	37.4	4.8
55 - 64	3910	4.3	11.4	37	42.1	5.1
65 +	5456	3.9	10.9	35.8	42.3	7.1
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	2.9	9.1	37.1	46.1	4.8
16 - 20	11591	4.2	13.4	39.3	37.7	5.4
20 +	7487	4.2	15.7	41.4	34	4.7
Still in education	2648	7.1	13.5	43.4	32.7	3.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	5.1	13.8	39.8	36.9	4.3
Urban	11751	4.1	12.2	41	37.4	5.3
Rural	10261	4	14.2	39	38	4.8
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	3.7	15.7	40	34.7	5.9
Employee	8729	3.7	14.5	42.7	35	4.1
Manual worker	2337	5.9	15	34.7	39.7	4.8
Not working	6999	4.6	12.1	42.4	36.9	3.9
Retired	6622	4.3	11.4	35.7	41.8	6.9

Table 24a. Schools should promote better relations between the young and the old – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_A. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Schools should promote better relations between the young and the old





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	2.8	6.2	32.5	56.1	2.5
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	6.6	7.6	35	46.9	3.9
 Bulgaria	1007	2.3	3	14.6	77.1	2.8
 Czech Rep.	1006	2.8	10.8	33.9	51.7	1
 Denmark	1001	8.4	12.6	31.5	41.8	5.8
 Germany	1007	3.3	10	26.9	57.2	2.6
 Estonia	1027	3.8	8.9	30.3	49.1	8
 Greece	1001	1.7	2.3	13.4	81.7	0.9
 Spain	1005	1.3	3.4	38.8	54.4	2.1
 France	1007	3.3	7.3	39.3	47.9	2.1
 Ireland	1000	1.9	3.6	26.2	67.2	1.1
 Italy	1005	2.7	4.8	44.7	44.4	3.4
 Cyprus	1003	1.9	2.9	16.5	76.5	2.2
 Latvia	1014	1.7	5.2	38.2	51.1	3.8
 Lithuania	1005	2.5	3.2	36.1	56	2.2
 Luxembourg	1004	3.4	10.2	40.2	44	2.3
 Hungary	1010	4.9	12.1	34.8	45.6	2.7
 Malta	1002	1	1.5	36.3	59.1	2.1
 Netherlands	1000	7.2	7.8	37.8	44.7	2.5
 Austria	1004	5.4	10.2	29	51.9	3.5
 Poland	1010	0.8	4.3	28	64	2.8
 Portugal	1001	0.6	1.7	11.3	85.1	1.3
 Romania	1019	0.8	2.2	29.1	66.2	1.7
 Slovenia	1003	1.4	4.4	37.3	55.9	1
 Slovakia	1010	1.6	5.6	40.7	50.5	1.7
 Finland	1007	2.5	7.3	34.7	53.4	2.1
 Sweden	1003	2.9	5.6	26.2	60.9	4.4
 United Kingdom	1000	2.4	5	28.1	62.7	1.8

Table 24b. Schools should promote better relations between the young and the old – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_A. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Schools should promote better relations between the young and the old






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	2.8	6.2	32.5	56.1	2.5
 SEX						
Male	13133	2.8	6.9	33.2	54.4	2.5
Female	14030	2.7	5.6	31.8	57.6	2.4
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	3	10.1	37.1	48.7	1.2
25 - 39	6617	1.9	5.9	37.4	53.3	1.5
40 - 54	7032	2.3	4.4	30.7	60.6	2
55 - 64	3910	3	5.2	29.2	60.1	2.4
65 +	5456	3.9	7.1	27.9	56.5	4.6
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	2.6	4.8	31	57.4	4.1
16 - 20	11591	2.2	5.6	31.6	58.2	2.2
20 +	7487	3.3	6.2	32.9	55.8	1.8
Still in education	2648	3.6	10.5	37.8	47	1.1
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	2.5	6.1	32.7	56.7	2
Urban	11751	3	6.5	32.2	56.1	2.2
Rural	10261	2.6	6.1	32.8	55.9	2.6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	3.7	6.9	30.6	57.6	1.2
Employee	8729	2.3	5.6	32.6	57.7	1.8
Manual worker	2337	1.8	4.5	36.8	54.9	2
Not working	6999	2.7	7.3	35.9	51.9	2.2
Retired	6622	3.4	6.4	28	58.5	3.7

Table 25a. Local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young people and older people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_B. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young people and older people





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	1.9	3.9	37.7	53.9	2.6
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	1.9	4.1	36.7	53.2	4.2
 Bulgaria	1007	3.3	5	23.4	64.9	3.4
 Czech Rep.	1006	3.9	13	45.3	34	3.8
 Denmark	1001	4	7.4	32.3	52.6	3.6
 Germany	1007	1.8	3.8	32	60.3	2
 Estonia	1027	3	5.5	37.1	50.6	3.8
 Greece	1001	3.9	2.3	16	76.2	1.7
 Spain	1005	1.8	3	45.6	47.2	2.5
 France	1007	1.5	3.2	44.1	48.7	2.4
 Ireland	1000	1.5	3.7	22.7	71.2	0.8
 Italy	1005	1.6	3	47.4	44.7	3.3
 Cyprus	1003	1.3	2.5	22.8	69.6	3.8
 Latvia	1014	2.1	4.4	40.3	48.1	5.2
 Lithuania	1005	1.6	3.2	40	50.9	4.4
 Luxembourg	1004	1.4	6.4	44.4	46.3	1.6
 Hungary	1010	3.9	7.1	40.8	45.8	2.5
 Malta	1002	1.3	1.3	37.5	56.4	3.5
 Netherlands	1000	3.2	5.9	39.9	48.3	2.7
 Austria	1004	2.2	6.4	33.5	55.6	2.3
 Poland	1010	1.3	3.5	32.8	58.6	3.8
 Portugal	1001	0.2	1.7	13.4	83.1	1.6
 Romania	1019	1.3	2	37.2	57.5	2
 Slovenia	1003	1.3	4.7	47.9	44.2	1.8
 Slovakia	1010	1.6	9.7	50.8	36.2	1.7
 Finland	1007	1.7	4.2	38.4	53.7	2.1
 Sweden	1003	2.4	4.3	30.5	58.1	4.7
 United Kingdom	1000	2.2	3.7	36.1	56.2	1.8

Table 25b. Local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young people and older people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_B. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - Local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young people and older people






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	1.9	3.9	37.7	53.9	2.6
 SEX						
Male	13133	2.4	4.2	39.2	51.6	2.6
Female	14030	1.5	3.6	36.2	56.1	2.6
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	3	5	45.9	44	2.1
25 - 39	6617	1.7	4.4	42.7	49	2.1
40 - 54	7032	1.7	3	35.1	58.5	1.7
55 - 64	3910	2	2.9	33.2	59.6	2.4
65 +	5456	1.7	4.2	32.6	57.5	4
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	1.9	3.1	34.9	56.5	3.5
16 - 20	11591	1.7	3.8	36.9	54.8	2.7
20 +	7487	1.9	3.8	37.8	54.8	1.6
Still in education	2648	2.9	4.8	44.5	45.7	2
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	1.9	4.9	37.6	53.2	2.3
Urban	11751	1.9	3.7	37.8	54.1	2.5
Rural	10261	1.9	3.6	37.8	54	2.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	2.5	4.8	38.8	52.4	1.4
Employee	8729	1.7	3.6	37.8	55.4	1.5
Manual worker	2337	1.9	4.3	39.2	51.7	2.9
Not working	6999	2.1	3.7	42.8	49	2.5
Retired	6622	1.9	4	31.5	58.7	3.9

Table 26a. The government is doing a good job in promoting a better understanding between the young and the old – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_C. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - The government is doing a good job in promoting a better understanding between the young and the old





























	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	28.5	34.7	18.8	7.8	10.2
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	19.9	20.1	25.4	24.8	9.7
 Bulgaria	1007	46.9	18.4	14.5	12.8	7.3
 Czech Rep.	1006	25.9	37	20.6	8.2	8.3
 Denmark	1001	34.4	31.2	18	7.5	8.9
 Germany	1007	20.6	49.5	15.7	6.1	8
 Estonia	1027	40	30.7	9.4	5.2	14.8
 Greece	1001	51.1	18.9	12.7	9.9	7.5
 Spain	1005	23.5	30.5	26.1	9.9	10
 France	1007	30	38.8	16.3	4.5	10.4
 Ireland	1000	45.3	31.3	15.4	4.4	3.6
 Italy	1005	28.5	29.1	19.8	5.5	17.1
 Cyprus	1003	26.3	20.1	21.9	17.2	14.5
 Latvia	1014	39.3	31.6	11.9	4.9	12.3
 Lithuania	1005	15.3	17	28.6	25.8	13.2
 Luxembourg	1004	9.5	37.5	32	12.8	8.2
 Hungary	1010	45.6	31.8	9.2	2.2	11.2
 Malta	1002	15.9	22.1	23.3	22.2	16.5
 Netherlands	1000	17.5	26.1	28.1	21	7.2
 Austria	1004	24.2	41.3	18.8	8.9	6.8
 Poland	1010	34.4	35.5	14.3	4.9	10.9
 Portugal	1001	30.4	22.3	17.2	20.2	10
 Romania	1019	31.3	22.4	22.3	15.5	8.5
 Slovenia	1003	17.5	41	27.6	6.8	7.1
 Slovakia	1010	21.7	37.4	23	5.4	12.5
 Finland	1007	31.6	37.2	18.2	3.9	9
 Sweden	1003	28.7	26.2	21.5	6.8	16.8
 United Kingdom	1000	31.9	36.6	19.6	4.3	7.6

Table 26b. The government is doing a good job in promoting a better understanding between the young and the old – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_C. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - The government is doing a good job in promoting a better understanding between the young and the old






	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	28.5	34.7	18.8	7.8	10.2
 SEX						
Male	13133	29.4	34.8	19.2	7.8	8.9
Female	14030	27.6	34.7	18.5	7.8	11.4
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	26.6	37.8	21.7	7.7	6.1
25 - 39	6617	30.2	37.9	17.4	5.3	9.2
40 - 54	7032	29.7	35.8	18.3	6.6	9.6
55 - 64	3910	29.8	32.2	18.6	8.3	11.1
65 +	5456	25.1	29.7	19.3	12.3	13.5
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	26.8	27.3	21	12.3	12.6
16 - 20	11591	29.7	35.1	18.3	6.9	10
20 +	7487	30.4	37.1	16.6	6.4	9.7
Still in education	2648	23.2	42.1	22.2	7.2	5.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	28.7	36.6	18.2	6.5	9.9
Urban	11751	30	33.1	18.3	7.9	10.7
Rural	10261	26.8	36	19.6	8.3	9.3
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	36.1	32.2	15.1	5.5	11.2
Employee	8729	29	39.5	17.8	5.6	8.1
Manual worker	2337	29.1	32.4	22.8	7.2	8.7
Not working	6999	27.5	34.9	19.6	8.3	9.6
Retired	6622	26	30.6	19.2	11.2	13

Table 27a. There should be public centres where older volunteers are helped to find opportunities for volunteering which match their skills and wishes – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_D. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - There should be public centres where older volunteers are helped to find opportunities for volunteering which match their skills and wishes


































	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
 EU27	27163	1.9	5	36.3	53.5	3.3
COUNTRY						
 Belgium	1002	2.8	4.3	35.8	52.8	4.4
 Bulgaria	1007	2.6	4.4	26	62.1	4.8
 Czech Rep.	1006	6.9	11.3	39.7	35.9	6.1
 Denmark	1001	4.6	9	33.2	49.5	3.6
 Germany	1007	1.2	5.3	31.9	58.4	3.2
 Estonia	1027	1.4	3.6	36.7	52.4	5.9
 Greece	1001	2.8	1.4	13.8	81.4	0.6
 Spain	1005	0.6	2.6	37.8	57.6	1.3
 France	1007	1.8	6.3	39.9	49.5	2.6
 Ireland	1000	1.5	2.5	27.1	68.4	0.5
 Italy	1005	0.9	3.8	43.8	48.2	3.3
 Cyprus	1003	0.9	1	20.6	75.6	2
 Latvia	1014	3.3	3.9	38.7	49.6	4.6
 Lithuania	1005	0.4	4.6	42.3	47.7	5.1
 Luxembourg	1004	1.6	5.9	42.4	47.2	2.9
 Hungary	1010	4.5	8.7	42.5	41.1	3.2
 Malta	1002	1.1	0.8	36.5	60	1.6
 Netherlands	1000	5.8	7	37.2	47	3.1
 Austria	1004	3.8	6	30.9	56.6	2.8
 Poland	1010	1.7	5.5	39.2	46.4	7.3
 Portugal	1001	1.6	1.2	14.4	80.8	2.1
 Romania	1019	1.6	3	31.3	59.3	4.8
 Slovenia	1003	1.1	6.1	49.8	41.6	1.4
 Slovakia	1010	2.9	6.1	56	32	3.1
 Finland	1007	2.9	6.4	39.3	49.5	1.9
 Sweden	1003	2.9	4.7	29.9	56.7	5.7
 United Kingdom	1000	2.1	5.6	37.4	52.5	2.4

Table 27b. There should be public centres where older volunteers are helped to find opportunities for volunteering which match their skills and wishes – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_D. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. - There should be public centres where older volunteers are helped to find opportunities for volunteering which match their skills and wishes

	Total N	% Strongly disagree	% Somewhat disagree	% Somewhat agree	% Strongly agree	% DK/NA
EU27	27163	1.9	5	36.3	53.5	3.3
 SEX						
Male	13133	2.2	5.8	38.4	50.2	3.4
Female	14030	1.7	4.2	34.3	56.6	3.2
 AGE						
15 - 24	3871	1.8	5.8	39.8	49.7	2.9
25 - 39	6617	1.7	5.3	40.9	49.4	2.7
40 - 54	7032	2.1	4.1	34.6	56.7	2.6
55 - 64	3910	1.9	5.2	31.7	57.8	3.4
65 +	5456	2.3	4.8	33.9	54.4	4.7
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	4755	1.6	3.7	32.7	57.9	4.1
16 - 20	11591	1.9	5.4	36.3	53.1	3.2
20 +	7487	2.3	4.9	35.9	53.8	3.1
Still in education	2648	1.5	4.6	43.2	48.8	1.9
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4939	2.6	5.2	37.9	51.4	2.9
Urban	11751	1.6	4.8	36.9	53.6	3.1
Rural	10261	2.1	5.2	34.9	54.4	3.5
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	2310	1.9	6	39.1	50.5	2.5
Employee	8729	2	4.9	35.7	55.3	2.1
Manual worker	2337	3.4	4.7	37.6	51.4	2.9
Not working	6999	1.4	4.4	38.7	52.4	3.1
Retired	6622	2.1	5.5	33.1	54.3	5

II. Survey details

This general population survey on “*Intergenerational solidarity*” (Flash N° 269) was conducted for the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Directorate E – Unit E1, Social and Demographic Analysis.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country, with the exception of the Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia where both telephone and face-to-face interviews were conducted (70% webCATI and 30% F2F interviews).

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 20/03/2009 and the 24/03/2009 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
France	FR	Efficiency3	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosh	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews: 20/03/2009 - 24/03/2009)

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population aged 15 years and above.

Sample sizes

In all EU Member States the target sample size was 1000 respondents, the table below shows the achieved sample size by country.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total, where each country contributes to the EU result in proportion to the size of its population.

The table below presents, for each Member State:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews

Total interviews

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 weighted	% of Total (weighted)
Total	27163	100	27163	100
BE	1002	3.7	572	2.1
BG	1007	3.7	433	1.6
CZ	1006	3.7	574	2.1
DK	1001	3.7	289	1.1
DE	1007	3.7	4618	17.0
EE	1027	3.8	74	0.3
EL	1001	3.7	624	2.3
ES	1005	3.7	2477	9.1
FR	1007	3.7	3364	12.4
IE	1000	3.7	224	0.8
IT	1005	3.7	3310	12.2
CY	1003	3.7	42	0.2
LV	1014	3.7	128	0.5
LT	1005	3.7	185	0.7
LU	1004	3.7	25	0.1
HU	1010	3.7	556	2.0
MT	1002	3.7	22	0.1
NL	1000	3.7	873	3.2
AT	1004	3.7	456	1.7
PL	1010	3.7	2092	7.7
PT	1001	3.7	584	2.1
RO	1019	3.8	1189	4.4
SI	1003	3.7	113	0.4
SK	1010	3.7	295	1.1
FI	1007	3.7	285	1.0
SE	1003	3.7	493	1.8
UK	1000	3.7	3267	12.0

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English.
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the results (volume tables).

Tables of results

VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A tables present the EU results country by country.

VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B tables present the EU results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B:

Sex (*Male, Female*)

Age (*15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64, 65+*)

Subjective urbanisation (*Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone*)

Occupation (*Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Retired, Other not working*)

Education (*-15, 16-20, 21+, Still in full time education*)

Sampling error

Surveys are designed and conducted to provide an estimate of a true value of characteristics of a population at a given time. An estimate of a survey is unlikely to exactly equal the true population quantity of interest for a variety of reasons. One of these reasons is that data in a survey are collected from only some – a sample of – members of the population, this to make data collection cheaper and faster. The “margin of error” is a common summary of sampling error, which quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result.

Usually, one calculates a 95 percent confidence interval of the format: survey estimate +/- margin of error. This interval of values will contain the true population value at least 95% of time.

For example, if it was estimated that 45% of EU citizens are in favour of a single European currency and this estimate is based on a sample of 100 EU citizens, the associated margin of error is about 10 percentage points. The 95 percent confidence interval for support for a European single currency would be (45%-10%) to (45%+10%), suggesting that in the EU the support for a European single currency could range from 35% to 55%. Because of the small sample size of 100 EU citizens, there is considerable uncertainty about whether or not the citizens of the EU support a single currency.

As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. Larger samples are more likely to give results closer to the true population quantity and thus have smaller margins of error. For example, a sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 4.5 percentage points, and a sample of 1,000 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 3 percentage points.

Margin of error (95% confidence interval)

Survey estimate	Sample size (n)									
	10	50	100	150	200	400	800	1000	2000	4000
5%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%
10%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
25%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
50%	31.0%	13.9%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.2%	1.5%
75%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
90%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
95%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%

(The values in the table are the margin of error – at 95% confidence level – for a given survey estimate and sample size)

The examples show that the size of a sample is a crucial factor affecting the margin of error. Nevertheless, once past a certain point – a sample size of 800 or 1,000 – the improvement is small. For example, to reduce the margin of error to 1.5% would require a sample size of 4,000.

III. Questionnaire

I would like to ask a few questions with regard to the relationships between the various generations which make up our society.

Q1. I am going to read out a number of statements about relations between younger and older people.

For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree

[ROTATE ITEMS – READ OUT EACH LINE IN TURN - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree.....	2
Strongly disagree.....	1
[DK/NA]	9

A ... Young people and older people do not easily agree on what is best for society.	4 3 2 1 9
B ... Older people are a burden for society.	4 3 2 1 9
C ... The media are exaggerating the risk of a conflict between generations.	4 3 2 1 9
D ... Because there will be more older voters, political decision-making will pay less attention to the needs of young people.	4 3 2 1 9
E ... As older people work until a later age, fewer jobs will be available for younger people.	4 3 2 1 9
F ... Older women are more at risk of poverty than older men in (OUR COUNTRY).	4 3 2 1 9
G ... Companies which employ mostly young people perform better than those which employ people of different ages.	4 3 2 1 9

Q2. Now I would read out a few statements related to pensions.

Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree

[ROTATE ITEMS – READ OUT EACH LINE IN TURN - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree.....	2
Strongly disagree.....	1
[DK/NA]	9

A ... In the coming decades, governments will no longer be able to pay for pensions and care for older people.	4 3 2 1 9
B ... People in employment will be increasingly reluctant to pay taxes and social contributions to support older people.	4 3 2 1 9
C ... Our government is spending too little on education and young people compared to older people.	4 3 2 1 9
D ... Older people accept the need for major pension reforms to ease the financial burden on working-age people.	4 3 2 1 9
E ... Our government must make much more money available for pensions and care for the elderly.	4 3 2 1 9
F ... Our government should make it easier for older people in (OUR COUNTRY) to continue working beyond the normal retirement age, if they wish.	4 3 2 1 9

**Q3. Older people are not just receiving from society; they can also give something back.
Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree
[ROTATE ITEMS – READ OUT EACH LINE IN TURN - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]**

Strongly agree4
Somewhat agree3
Somewhat disagree.....2
Strongly disagree.....1
[DK/NA]9

- A ... Older people make a major contribution as volunteers in charitable and community organisations in (OUR COUNTRY). 4 3 2 1 9
- B ... The contribution of older people who care for family or other relatives is not appreciated enough in (OUR COUNTRY). 4 3 2 1 9
- C ... The financial help of parents and grandparents is important for young adults who establish their own households and families. 4 3 2 1 9
- E ... There are not enough opportunities for older and younger people to meet and work together in associations and local community initiatives. 4 3 2 1 9
- F ... Developing products and services responding to the needs of older people will become a key driver of the economy in (OUR COUNTRY). 4 3 2 1 9

**Q4. Let me read a few statements about problems related to elderly care.
Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree
[ROTATE ITEMS – READ OUT EACH LINE IN TURN - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]**

Strongly agree4
Somewhat agree3
Somewhat disagree.....2
Strongly disagree.....1
[DK/NA]9

- A ... Doctors, nurses and professional carers in (OUR COUNTRY) are well trained to care for the special needs of older people. 4 3 2 1 9
- B ... People who have to care for older family members at home receive good support from social services in (OUR COUNTRY). 4 3 2 1 9
- C ... In (OUR COUNTRY), there are sufficient social services to support frail older people so that they can stay in their own home. 4 3 2 1 9
- D ... In (OUR COUNTRY), many frail older people cannot live autonomously because their homes are not adapted to their needs. 4 3 2 1 9
- E ... Older people would contribute much more to society if it was easier for them to move around. 4 3 2 1 9

Q5. Finally I would like to ask about the role of public authorities.

**Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree
ROTATE ITEMS – READ OUT EACH LINE IN TURN - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]**

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree.....	2
Strongly disagree.....	1
[DK/NA]	9

A ... Schools should promote better relations between the young and the old.	4 3 2 1 9
B ... Local authorities should support associations and initiatives that foster stronger relations between young people and older people.	4 3 2 1 9
C ... The government is doing a good job in promoting a better understanding between the young and the old.	4 3 2 1 9
D ... There should be public centres where older volunteers are helped to find opportunities for volunteering which match their skills and wishes.	4 3 2 1 9

D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- [1] Male
[2] Female

D2. How old are you?

- [][] years old
[00][REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

[WRITE IN THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

- [][] years old
[00] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES]

- Self-employed

- i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)... 13
- manager of a company 14
- other 15

- Employee

- i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)..... 21
- general management, director or top management..... 22
- middle management 23
- Civil servant..... 24
- office clerk..... 25

- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...)	26
- other	27
- Manual worker	
→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...)	31
- Manual worker	32
- unskilled manual worker	33
- other	34
- Without a professional activity	
→ i.e. : - looking after the home	41
- student (full time)	42
- retired	43
- seeking a job	44
- other	45
- [Refusal]	99

D5 . Region (not to be asked)

D6. Would you say you live in a ...?

metropolitan zone	1
other town/urban centre	2
rural zone	3
[Refusal]	9