

















Methodology



What and how?

- Standard Eurobarometer
- Quantitative research
- F2F interviews in respondent's homes and language(s); about 1 hour duration
- One respondent per household

Who and where?

- General population 15+ years of age; resident in the country and EU citizens
 - Probability sampling
 - Representative sample;
 weighted to population
- Total 31 countries
 - EU27 plus 4 candidate countries

How many and when?

- Each wave ± n=27.000 interviews
- Cumulative results of waves 68,69,70
- Cumulative field period:
 Autumn 2007 Autumn
 2008

The flow of the key findings









Flow of the key findings

- Some context
- 1. What issues impact more on women?- life situation, future outlook
- 2. What is top of mind?- not politics, but daily life issues
- 3. Women, the EU and politics a less close relationship?
- 4. Women and voting in European elections a closer relationship?
- Closing comments









Some context

- This analysis does not escape the pervading gloom. An economic feel-bad factor is perceptible since Spring 2007 which influences the answers of citizens, notably more so for female citizens.
- The European elections are clearly not yet at the forefront of citizens' thoughts (irrespective of gender) even if certain campaign themes emerge (in particular those relating to the economic situation):
 - Unemployment
 - Economic growth
 - Purchasing power
- Consequently, it is not surprising to see national dimensions mingled in the voting aspects for the 2009 elections.
- Also, women tend to give more 'don't know' answers. However, this does not reflect a disinterest in voting intentions.

1. What issues impact (more) on women?









1.1. Concerns more felt by women

In a difficult economic context, women show greater pessimism than men, particularly on issues impacting the household

		\bigcirc '	% $^{\wedge}$
Situation at national level: 'bad':		70	20
	Country's economy	72	66
	Country's employment	72	67
Rising prices/inflation:			
	As key concern for one's country	39	35
	Affecting one personally	52	47
Financial situation of household: 'bad'/'worsening':			
	Now	37	31
	Past 5 yrs	53	48
	Next 12 mths	29	25
Difficulty paying bills:			
	Now	48	44 8

2. What is top of mind?









2.1. Women and politics

Politics are **not** a **top of mind topic**; this is further seen **in lower levels of women feeling/being informed** on EU aspects and EP's activities

			% 👌
Discussing politics with friends/family:			
	Never	34	23
Feeling informed about how EU works:			
	Agree	36	49
Factual knowledge on EU workings (4 items)			
r actual knowledge on Lo workings (4 items)	Average		
	correctly	47	59
	answered		
Read/heard/seen sth. about EP in media:			
	Yes	39	50
Being informed about EP's activities:	Badly	77	69

2.2. Being listened to and decision topics

Women show slightly lower levels of 'being listened to', and women's preference on decision-making is on natl. govt ('closer to home')

		\mathcal{L}	%	α
My voice counts in my country:	Agree	46		49
	Disagree	47		46
My voice counts in the EU:				
	Agree	29		32
	Disagree	60		59
Decision to be taken by natl. govt:				
besiden to be taken by nam gova	Consumer protection	48		45
	Transport	50		47
	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	35		32

3. Women, the EU and politics – a less close relationship?









3.1. Women's opinions are more neutral or critical

Opinions on the EU are firm, but **more neutral** among women, which underpins lower positive scores; on actual benefits of EU membership, women are **more neutral**; **support for the euro sees more criticism**

		♀ %	\mathcal{J}
Image of the EU:	Positive	43	51
	Neutral	38	32
	Negative	14	14
	DK	3	2
Benefits of EU membership:			
	Good thing	50	59
	Neither	30	25
	Bad thing	14	14
	DK	6	3
Support for the Euro/single currency:			
	For	57	65
	Against	35	30 13

3.2. Lack of trust is a shared issue

Levels of **distrust** in institutions are similar; **levels of 'don't know' are lower** for women on institutions that have a more direct impact on their household

		\bigcirc	% $\stackrel{?}{\sim}$
Trust in the EU :		10	<u> </u>
	Tend to trust	46	51
	Tend not to trust	37	38
	DK	17	11
Trust in the natl. govt :		20	0.5
	Tend to trust	32	35
	Tend not to trust	61	60
	DK	7	6
Trust in the regional/local public authorities :			
	Tend to trust	50	50
	Tend not to trust	44	45
	DK	6	5

4. Women and voting in European elections – a closer relationship?









4.1. Some similarities, yet some differences 'closer to home'

Shared concerns; yet themes 'closer to home' rise to the fore for women, now and with view to policies and elections

		\bigcirc	% \(\)
Top 3 issues one is facing at the moment:		,	_
	Rising prices/inflation	52	47
	Economic situation	22	24
	Healthcare system	18	13
Top 3 EP policies :			
Improve consumer 8	k public health protection	39	33
Combating terrorism		38	35
Combating effective climate change		36	35
Top 3 EP election themes:			
	Unemployment	49	47
	Economic growth	45	51
	Inflation/purchasing power	44	45

4.2. And genders align again re: intention to vote

In the end, the lower levels of being informed on EU/EP aspects or politics not being top of mind do **not translate** into much lower levels of intention to vote across the genders

		9	% 3
Knowledge of European elections date:	DK	78	69
Interest in elections:	Yes	40	48
Intention to vote:	Yes	28	31
	DK	7	5

Closing comments









Closing comments

Women experience more (economic) hardship...

...in turn, this drives the issues that are top of mind for women (NOT politics)

...and their focus on 'closer to home' themes & decision-making

...women are more neutral on the EU's image and perceived benefits, distrust levels in institutions are similar to those of men

...and though lower levels of knowledge on election dates and interest are noted, the **genders get closer again on claimed intention to vote** – a notion that is confirmed through numerous research studies world-wide

HAPPY WOMEN'S DAY AND HAPPY VOTING!

thank you! Vielen Dank! merci! bedankt! tack! muchas gracias!

grazie mille!

kiitos!