

# **European opinion on the use of public money in the agricultural sector**

**February 2013**

**Prepared for WWF**

**Research conducted by:**

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Norstat Polska

TNS-France

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TNS-Italy

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# Contents

Introduction.....	3
Key findings.....	3
Results.....	4
About the survey.....	9
Methodology.....	9
Questions.....	9
Annex I: Data tables.....	10

## Introduction

The EU will within the coming months decide on the EU budget for the period of 2014-2020. An important part of the budget is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), currently taking up around 40% (or 55 billion Euro per year) of the whole budget. The CAP is today used in two major ways:

- About three fourths are mainly provided as *Direct Payments* where farmers receive subsidies based on how much land they own. As provisions are also based on how much subsidies farmers have received in previous years, the system tends to favour large land-owners in richer countries. For historical and political reasons, old Member States are favoured over new Member States.
- The other fourth is used within *Rural Development Programmes*. These are target driven measures to improve competitiveness, the environment and the countryside, as well as the quality of life in rural areas.

The new CAP is likely to have a smaller budget than the present and there is currently a debate over where cuts should be made. To assess the position of European citizens on this issues, WWF has asked Factwise to coordinate opinion polls in six selected Member States: France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania and Sweden.

## Key findings

Some very clear conclusions can be drawn from the results of the polls:

- European citizens (in the polled countries) believe that subsidies to farmers to deliver to the whole society rather than be an income support for farmers.
- An overwhelming majority of respondents believe that farmers should deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive.
- Europeans strongly believe that public funding to farmers should be based on specific measures farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture rather than be an income support to farmers.
- Respondents are most willing to use their tax money to “ensure safe and healthy agricultural products”. “Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes” and “maintaining lively rural communities” are also important. Least important is “increasing farmer’s income” and “intensifying the production of food”.
- Some of these trends are slightly stronger in the old Member States than in the new.

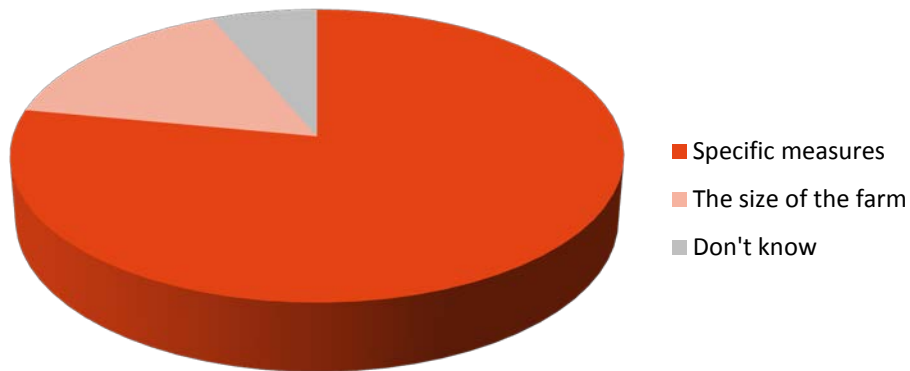
## Results

The following table summarizes the results of the polls:

	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Romania	Sweden	Average*
Q1. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?							
a) The size of the farm so that bigger farms receive more money.	8%	9%	12%	30%	29%	6%	<b>16%</b>
b) Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development.	89%	86%	82%	65%	61%	85%	<b>78%</b>
c) Don't know.	3%	5%	6%	5%	10%	9%	<b>6%</b>
Q2. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?							
a) Very important	38%	59%	69%	53%	54%	54%	<b>55%</b>
b) Fairly important	48%	32%	27%	39%	30%	36%	<b>35%</b>
c) Not very important	8%	4%	2%	4%	5%	4%	<b>5%</b>
d) Not at all important	3%	3%	0%	1%	4%	2%	<b>2%</b>
e) Don't know.	3%	1%	2%	3%	7%	4%	<b>3%</b>
Important (a+b combined)	86%	91%	96%	92%	84%	90%	90%
Not important (c+d combined)	11%	7%	2%	5%	9%	6%	7%
Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?							
a) Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products.	38%	50%	50%	56%	31%	33%	<b>43%</b>
b) Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	23%	26%	26%	16%	22%	25%	<b>23%</b>
c) Maintaining lively rural communities.	24%	12%	10%	5%	8%	29%	<b>15%</b>
d) Increasing farmers' income.	8%	6%	6%	10%	12%	5%	<b>8%</b>
e) Intensifying the production of food.	5%	5%	3%	9%	17%	4%	<b>7%</b>
f) Other.	1%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	<b>1%</b>
g) Don't know	1%	1%	4%	1%	7%	4%	<b>3%</b>

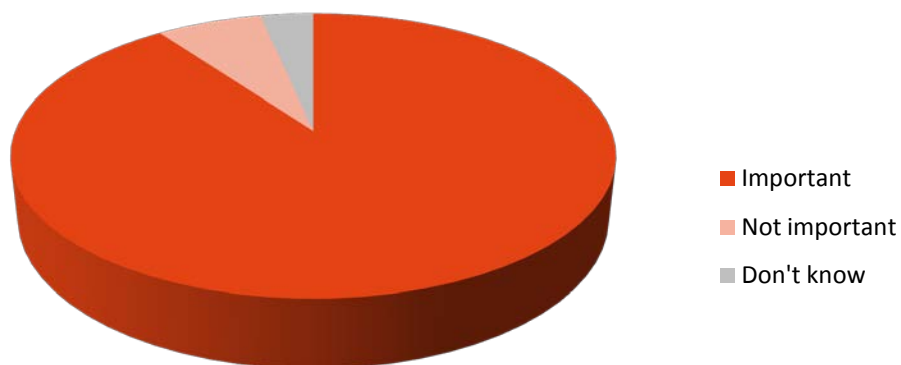
\*The average is not weighted to reflect different population sizes.

The first question shows a very clear favour for specific support for sustainable agriculture and rural development over general support based on farm size.



*Question 1 (all countries): In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?*

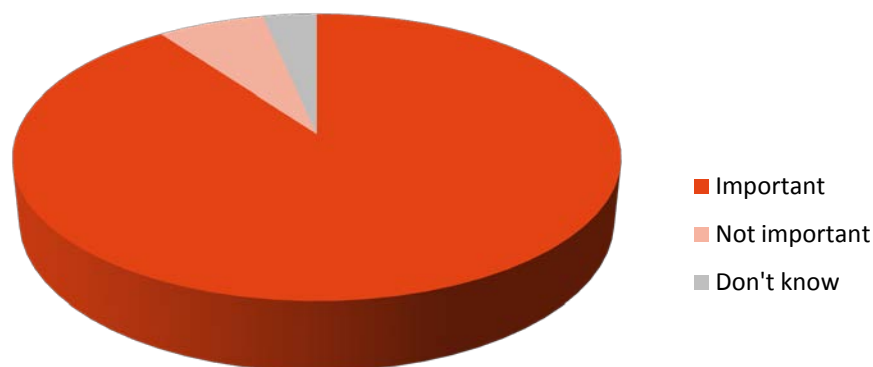
This tendency is even more pronounced in the four old Member States that were polled:



*Question 1 (old Member States only): In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?*

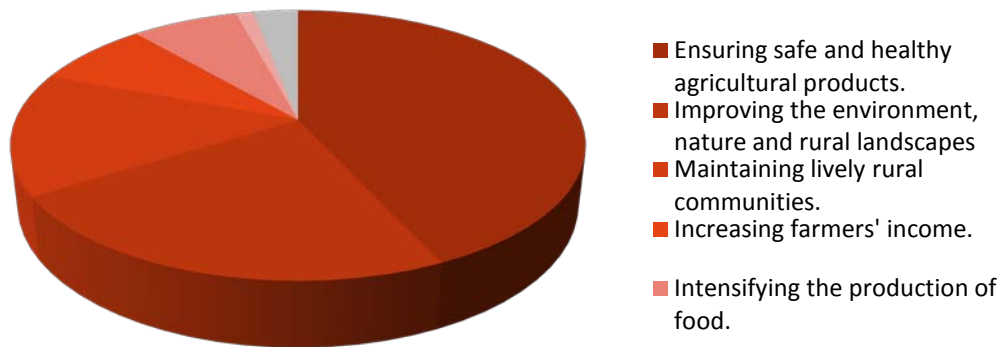
The difference between old and new Member States may be explained by the strong focus on economic development and the modernization of society, including agriculture, in the new Member States. But even in these two countries (Poland and Romania), the majority of respondents are clearly in favour of directing support to specific measures.

When asked how important it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive, an overwhelming majority (an average of 90 %) of citizens in all countries think it is either *very* or *fairly important*, while only 7 % find it *not very* or *not at all important*:



*Question 2: How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?*

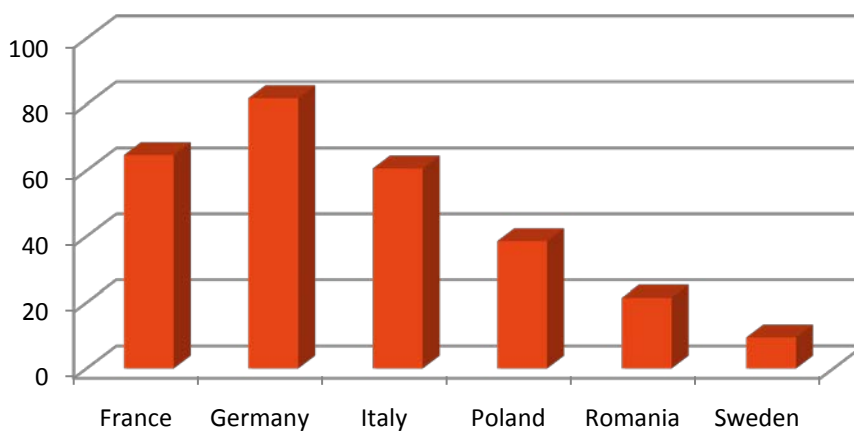
Respondents were also asked what, in their opinion, public money paid to farmers should be used for. The answers emphasize the earlier finding that citizens want the production of public goods in return for their tax money:



*Question 3: What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?*

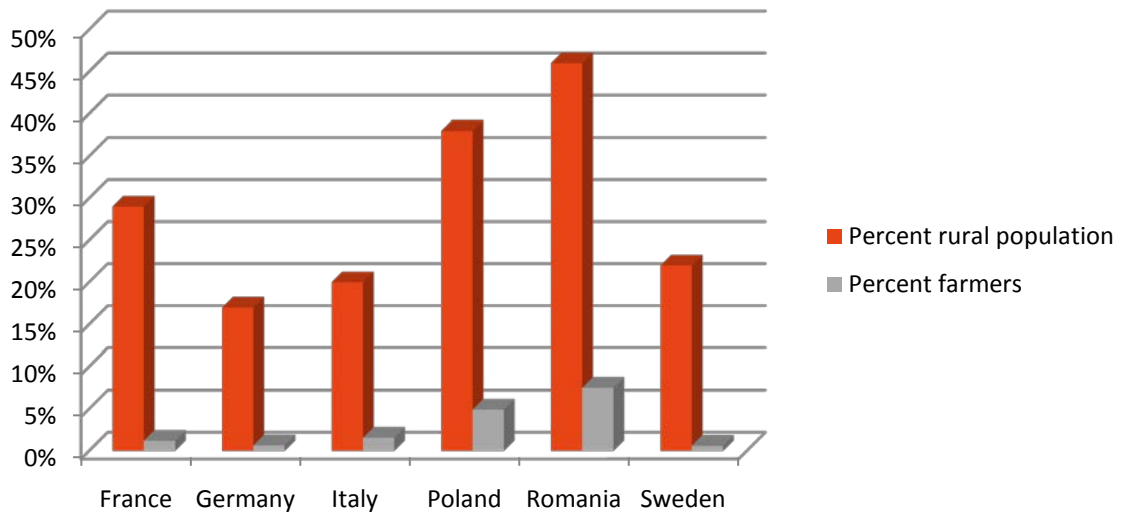
In France and Italy, the polling agencies provided results divided per respondents' occupation and, for France, per residence area (see data sheets in Annex I). Although the samples are much too small to draw any statistically significant conclusions, it is interesting to note that people in rural areas or farmers and/or people employed in agriculture have very similar patterns of responding as their fellow countrymen.

It should be pointed out that the average percentages are not weighted to reflect population sizes in the six countries. Population sizes differ quite substantially between countries:



*Population size in million persons per country*

It may also be relevant to look at percentages of rural population and of people owning or working on farms. The main conclusion here is that there is a quite small percentage in each country that is directly involved in farming:



*Percentages of populations that live in rural areas and that are directly involved in work on farms<sup>1</sup>.*

<sup>1</sup> Source: Eurostat. "People directly involved in work on farms" include farmers and farm workers but not persons in other agricultural occupations.



## About the survey

### Methodology

The field work was carried out between and was coordinated by TNS-SIFO. All interviews were made by telephone in the period between 17 December 2012 and 14 January 2013.

Country	Polling agency	Field period	Sample size
France	TNS-France	8-9 Jan 2013	1016
Germany	TNS-Germany	11-12 Jan 2013	1003
Italy	TNS-Italy	10-13 Jan 2013	1001
Poland	Norstat Polska	8-14 Jan 2013	1000
Romania	IWD Market Research	9-14 Jan 2013	2013
Sweden	TNS-SIFO	17-20 Dec 2012	1000

### Questions

The questions were provided in English to each polling institute and translated into the local language by the institute.

#### Question 1

*A portion of the taxes every citizen pays goes to the EU. The EU, with approval of its Member States, currently uses nearly half of these funds, about 40 %, as payments to farmers in the form of agricultural subsidies.*

*Three quarters of these subsidies are currently income support, based on the size of the farm. This means that 20% of the largest farms in Europe receive 80% of the money.*

*The majority of the remaining money, about one quarter, goes to support farmers who are taking specific measures to improve the environment and support a sustainable rural development.*

*The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?*

- a. *The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.*
- b. *Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?*
- c. *Don't know.*

### **Question 2**

*Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?*

- a. *Very important*
- b. *Fairly important*
- c. *Not very important*
- d. *Not at all important*
- e. *Don't know*

### **Question 3**

*What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for? (Chose one option.)*

- a. *Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes*
- b. *Maintaining lively rural communities*
- c. *Intensifying the production of food*
- d. *Increasing farmers' income*
- e. *Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products*
- f. *Other*
- g. *Don't know*

## **Annex I: Data tables**

The annex contains all the original data tables as they were received from the polling agencies.

	Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
1			Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?	Base: All respondents	1016
2			Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?	Base: All respondents	1016
3			Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?	Base: All respondents	1016
4			Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?	Base: All respondents	1016
5			Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?	Base: All respondents	1016
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7			Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1016
8			Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1016
9			Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1016

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	GENDER			AGE							REGION (UDA5)					RESPONDENT WORKING STATUS	
	Total	Male	Female	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Paris	West	North East	South West	South East	Working	Not working
Unweighted Base	1016	493	523	47	80	149	168	178	175	219	183	222	282	109	220	511	505
Weighted Base	1016	487	529	45	102	153	155	181	160	220	188	233	231	113	252	505	511
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	81 8%	45 9%	36 7%	9 21%	17 17%	17 11%	13 8%	4 2%	6 4%	13 6%	22 12%	9 4%	19 8%	7 6%	23 9%	30 6%	50 10%
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	903 89%	427 88%	476 90%	34 75%	85 83%	132 86%	141 91%	172 95%	148 93%	191 87%	156 83%	217 93%	205 89%	103 92%	221 88%	466 92%	436 85%
Don't know.	32 3%	15 3%	18 3%	2 3%	-	3 2%	1 1%	5 3%	6 4%	16 7%	10 5%	6 3%	6 3%	3 2%	8 3%	8 2%	24 5%

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	NO.OF CHILDREN <15 IN HOUSEHOLD				HOUSEHOLD SIZE					HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION							
	Total	1	2	3+	None	1	2	3	4	5+	Farmers	Shop Business, owners, managers	Executive s, independent professions	Middle Executives	Employees	Workers	Unemploye d/ retired/ Student
Unweighted Base	1016	161	110	49	696	171	376	191	166	112	18	42	112	173	131	166	374
Weighted Base	1016	134	106	45	732	185	357	185	176	113	16	60	129	149	105	188	369
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	81 8%	13 10%	13 12%	7 16%	47 6%	11 6%	24 7%	11 6%	23 13%	12 10%	1 5%	5 8%	11 9%	8 5%	9 9%	23 12%	24 6%
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	903 89%	118 88%	90 85%	37 82%	658 90%	168 91%	318 89%	168 91%	151 86%	97 86%	15 89%	55 91%	112 87%	141 95%	94 89%	165 88%	323 87%
Don't know.	32 3%	3 2%	3 2%	1 2%	26 4%	7 4%	14 4%	6 3%	2 1%	4 4%	1 6%	1 1%	6 5%	-	2 2%	-	23 6%

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	CITY SIZE						RESPONDENT OCCUPATION						
	Total	Rural	2 to 20 000 inhab	20 to 100 000 inhab	>100 000 inhab	Parisian agglomeration	Farmers	Shop Business, owners, managers	Executives, independent professions	Middle Executives	Employees	Workers	Unemployed/retired/Student
Unweighted Base	1016	238	178	134	308	158	16	29	87	161	153	116	454
Weighted Base	1016	232	181	132	305	167	15	41	92	143	135	132	458
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	81 8%	13 5%	19 10%	8 6%	22 7%	20 12%	1 5%	2 5%	2 3%	4 3%	9 7%	16 12%	46 10%
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	903 89%	216 93%	155 86%	119 90%	276 91%	137 82%	13 88%	39 95%	84 91%	138 96%	124 92%	116 88%	390 85%
Don't know.	32 3%	3 2%	7 4%	5 4%	6 2%	10 6%	1 6%	-	6 6%	2 1%	2 1%	-	22 5%

Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?

Base: All respondents

		GENDER		AGE							REGION (UDA5)					RESPONDENT WORKING STATUS		
		Total	Male	Female	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Paris	West	North East	South West	South East	Working	Not working
Unweighted Base		1016	493	523	47	80	149	168	178	175	219	183	222	282	109	220	511	505
Weighted Base		1016	487	529	45	102	153	155	181	160	220	188	233	231	113	252	505	511
Very important	(4)	382 38%	201 41%	181 34%	7 15%	19 18%	59 38%	67 43%	82 45%	79 50%	69 31%	62 33%	84 36%	91 40%	50 44%	94 37%	212 42%	169 33%
Fairly important	(3)	487 48%	220 45%	267 50%	29 64%	71 70%	73 48%	68 44%	76 42%	66 41%	103 47%	94 50%	117 50%	105 46%	50 44%	121 48%	236 47%	251 49%
Not very important	(2)	77 8%	37 8%	41 8%	6 14%	10 10%	16 11%	15 9%	10 6%	5 3%	15 7%	19 10%	19 8%	18 8%	8 7%	14 6%	42 8%	35 7%
Not at all important	(1)	34 3%	18 4%	17 3%	2 5%	3 3%	2 1%	5 3%	8 4%	3 2%	11 5%	5 3%	3 1%	10 4%	1 1%	15 6%	12 2%	22 4%
Don't know		35 3%	11 2%	24 5%	1 2%	-	3 2%	-	5 3%	6 4%	21 10%	8 4%	9 4%	6 3%	4 3%	9 3%	3 1%	32 6%
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>869 86%</b>	<b>421 86%</b>	<b>448 85%</b>	<b>36 79%</b>	<b>90 88%</b>	<b>132 86%</b>	<b>135 87%</b>	<b>158 87%</b>	<b>145 91%</b>	<b>172 78%</b>	<b>156 83%</b>	<b>201 86%</b>	<b>197 85%</b>	<b>100 89%</b>	<b>215 85%</b>	<b>448 89%</b>	<b>421 82%</b>
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>112 11%</b>	<b>54 11%</b>	<b>58 11%</b>	<b>9 19%</b>	<b>13 12%</b>	<b>18 12%</b>	<b>20 13%</b>	<b>18 10%</b>	<b>8 5%</b>	<b>26 12%</b>	<b>24 13%</b>	<b>22 10%</b>	<b>28 12%</b>	<b>9 8%</b>	<b>29 11%</b>	<b>54 11%</b>	<b>58 11%</b>
<b>Mean Score</b>		<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.19</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>		<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.76</b>
<b>Standard Error</b>		<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>0.105</b>	<b>0.069</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.059</b>	<b>0.059</b>	<b>0.051</b>	<b>0.056</b>	<b>0.055</b>	<b>0.046</b>	<b>0.047</b>	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.055</b>	<b>0.032</b>	<b>0.035</b>

Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?

Base: All respondents

	Total	NO.OF CHILDREN <15 IN HOUSEHOLD				HOUSEHOLD SIZE					HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION							
		1	2	3+	None	1	2	3	4	5+	Farmers	Shop Business, owners, managers	Executive s, independent professions	Middle Executives	Employees	Workers	Unemploye d/ retired/ Student	
Unweighted Base	1016	161	110	49	696	171	376	191	166	112	18	42	112	173	131	166	374	
Weighted Base	1016	134	106	45	732	185	357	185	176	113	16	60	129	149	105	188	369	
Very important	(4)	382 38%	63 47%	34 32%	14 32%	271 37%	72 39%	135 38%	76 41%	62 35%	37 33%	5 28%	28 47%	50 38%	58 39%	37 35%	75 40%	130 35%
Fairly important	(3)	487 48%	59 44%	56 53%	23 52%	349 48%	80 44%	178 50%	82 44%	89 51%	58 51%	10 59%	25 42%	61 48%	77 52%	54 52%	87 47%	172 47%
Not very important	(2)	77 8%	8 6%	11 10%	4 10%	55 7%	14 7%	18 5%	19 11%	15 9%	11 9%	1 7%	3 5%	13 10%	11 7%	8 8%	19 10%	22 6%
Not at all important	(1)	34 3%	2 1%	3 3%	2 4%	27 4%	8 4%	10 3%	5 3%	7 4%	5 4%	- -	3 5%	1 1%	3 2%	4 4%	5 2%	18 5%
Don't know		35 3%	3 2%	2 2%	1 1%	30 4%	11 6%	15 4%	3 2%	3 2%	3 3%	1 6%	1 1%	4 3%	1 *	2 1%	1 1%	26 7%
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>869 86%</b>	<b>121 91%</b>	<b>90 85%</b>	<b>38 85%</b>	<b>620 85%</b>	<b>153 83%</b>	<b>313 88%</b>	<b>157 85%</b>	<b>151 86%</b>	<b>95 83%</b>	<b>14 87%</b>	<b>53 88%</b>	<b>111 86%</b>	<b>135 90%</b>	<b>91 87%</b>	<b>162 86%</b>	<b>303 82%</b>
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>112 11%</b>	<b>10 7%</b>	<b>14 13%</b>	<b>6 14%</b>	<b>82 11%</b>	<b>21 12%</b>	<b>28 8%</b>	<b>25 13%</b>	<b>22 13%</b>	<b>16 14%</b>	<b>1 7%</b>	<b>6 10%</b>	<b>14 11%</b>	<b>14 9%</b>	<b>12 12%</b>	<b>24 13%</b>	<b>40 11%</b>
<b>Mean Score</b>		<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.21</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>		<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.78</b>
<b>Standard Error</b>		<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.053</b>	<b>0.071</b>	<b>0.111</b>	<b>0.029</b>	<b>0.062</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.055</b>	<b>0.059</b>	<b>0.074</b>	<b>0.143</b>	<b>0.126</b>	<b>0.066</b>	<b>0.053</b>	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.042</b>



**Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?**

**Base: All respondents**

		CITY SIZE					RESPONDENT OCCUPATION							
		Total	Rural	2 to 20 000 inhab	20 to 100 000 inhab	>100 000 inhab	Parisian agglomeration	Farmers	Shop Business,owners,managers	Executives, independent professions	Middle Executives	Employees	Workers	Unemployed/retired/Student
Unweighted Base		1016	238	178	134	308	158	16	29	87	161	153	116	454
Weighted Base		1016	232	181	132	305	167	15	41	92	143	135	132	458
Very important	(4)	382 38%	84 36%	71 39%	54 41%	116 38%	57 34%	4 25%	24 58%	45 49%	56 39%	51 37%	52 40%	150 33%
Fairly important	(3)	487 48%	122 53%	88 49%	55 42%	144 47%	78 47%	9 61%	13 33%	38 41%	72 50%	68 50%	62 47%	225 49%
Not very important	(2)	77 8%	14 6%	14 8%	11 8%	19 6%	19 11%	1 8%	2 6%	6 7%	11 8%	10 7%	15 11%	32 7%
Not at all important	(1)	34 3%	5 2%	4 2%	5 4%	16 5%	5 3%	- -	1 3%	- -	4 3%	5 3%	3 2%	22 5%
Don't know		35 3%	7 3%	3 2%	8 6%	10 3%	7 4%	1 6%	- -	3 3%	- -	2 2%	- -	29 6%
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>869 86%</b>	<b>206 89%</b>	<b>159 88%</b>	<b>109 82%</b>	<b>260 85%</b>	<b>135 81%</b>	<b>13 86%</b>	<b>37 91%</b>	<b>83 90%</b>	<b>128 89%</b>	<b>118 88%</b>	<b>114 87%</b>	<b>376 82%</b>
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>112 11%</b>	<b>19 8%</b>	<b>19 10%</b>	<b>16 12%</b>	<b>35 11%</b>	<b>24 14%</b>	<b>1 8%</b>	<b>4 9%</b>	<b>6 7%</b>	<b>15 11%</b>	<b>14 11%</b>	<b>18 13%</b>	<b>53 12%</b>
<b>Mean Score</b>		<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.18</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>		<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>Standard Error</b>		<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.044</b>	<b>0.054</b>	<b>0.069</b>	<b>0.046</b>	<b>0.062</b>	<b>0.151</b>	<b>0.141</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.057</b>	<b>0.060</b>	<b>0.069</b>	<b>0.037</b>

Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	GENDER			AGE							REGION (UDA5)				RESPONDENT WORKING STATUS		
	Total	Male	Female	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Paris	West	North East	South West	South East	Working	Not working
Unweighted Base	1016	493	523	47	80	149	168	178	175	219	183	222	282	109	220	511	505
Weighted Base	1016	487	529	45	102	153	155	181	160	220	188	233	231	113	252	505	511
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	232 23%	112 23%	119 23%	11 25%	32 32%	46 30%	28 18%	38 21%	29 18%	47 21%	37 20%	60 26%	70 30%	26 23%	40 16%	117 23%	115 22%
Maintaining lively rural communities	242 24%	119 25%	123 23%	6 14%	22 22%	26 17%	35 22%	42 23%	49 31%	63 29%	49 26%	60 26%	38 17%	29 26%	66 26%	115 23%	128 25%
Intensifying the production of food	47 5%	22 4%	25 5%	3 6%	5 4%	6 4%	5 3%	6 3%	6 4%	16 7%	11 6%	3 1%	11 5%	8 7%	14 5%	21 4%	26 5%
Increasing farmers' income	81 8%	37 8%	44 8%	6 13%	8 8%	11 7%	11 7%	11 6%	9 6%	25 11%	20 10%	19 8%	15 6%	4 4%	23 9%	30 6%	51 10%
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	389 38%	184 38%	204 39%	19 42%	34 33%	63 41%	75 49%	81 45%	58 37%	59 27%	64 34%	87 37%	90 39%	42 38%	104 41%	214 42%	174 34%
Other	12 1%	7 2%	5 1%	- -	1 1%	2 1%	2 1%	1 *	5 3%	2 1%	2 1%	3 1%	5 2%	3 3%	- -	5 1%	7 1%
Don't know	14 1%	5 1%	9 2%	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2%	3 2%	7 3%	5 3%	1 *	1 1%	- -	6 2%	4 1%	10 2%

Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	NO.OF CHILDREN <15 IN HOUSEHOLD					HOUSEHOLD SIZE					HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION						
	Total	1	2	3+	None	1	2	3	4	5+	Farmers	Shop Business, owners, managers	Executive s,independent professions	Middle Executives	Employees	Workers	Unemploye d/retired/ Student
Unweighted Base	1016	161	110	49	696	171	376	191	166	112	18	42	112	173	131	166	374
Weighted Base	1016	134	106	45	732	185	357	185	176	113	16	60	129	149	105	188	369
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	232 23%	30 22%	17 16%	12 26%	173 24%	36 19%	89 25%	50 27%	31 17%	26 23%	3 16%	11 18%	19 14%	39 26%	27 26%	51 27%	83 22%
Maintaining lively rural communities	242 24%	27 20%	17 16%	12 26%	187 26%	56 30%	95 27%	28 15%	33 19%	30 27%	2 13%	17 29%	29 23%	29 19%	26 25%	41 22%	98 27%
Intensifying the production of food	47 5%	9 7%	3 2%	2 5%	33 4%	12 6%	15 4%	12 6%	3 2%	5 4%	1 7%	2 3%	6 5%	2 1%	4 4%	9 5%	22 6%
Increasing farmers' income	81 8%	11 8%	5 5%	6 13%	59 8%	8 4%	30 9%	19 10%	10 6%	14 12%	3 16%	8 14%	10 8%	6 4%	8 7%	15 8%	30 8%
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	389 38%	56 42%	64 60%	13 28%	256 35%	67 36%	116 32%	72 39%	97 55%	37 33%	8 47%	22 37%	60 46%	72 48%	37 35%	68 36%	123 33%
Other	12 1%	1 *	2 1%	1 2%	9 1%	3 1%	5 1%	2 1%	2 1%	1 1%	-	-	2 1%	1 1%	1 1%	4 2%	4 1%
Don't know	14 1%	-	-	-	14 2%	5 3%	6 2%	2 1%	-	1 1%	-	-	3 3%	-	2 2%	-	9 2%

Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	CITY SIZE						RESPONDENT OCCUPATION						
	Total	Rural	2 to 20 000 inhab	20 to 100 000 inhab	>100 000 inhab	Parisian agglomeration	Farmers	Shop Business, owners, managers	Executives, independent professions	Middle Executives	Employees	Workers	Unemployed/retired/Student
Unweighted Base	1016	238	178	134	308	158	16	29	87	161	153	116	454
Weighted Base	1016	232	181	132	305	167	15	41	92	143	135	132	458
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	232 23%	65 28%	42 23%	29 22%	62 20%	34 20%	3 18%	10 24%	13 14%	31 22%	33 25%	37 28%	105 23%
Maintaining lively rural communities	242 24%	60 26%	46 26%	28 21%	66 22%	42 25%	1 7%	16 38%	19 21%	28 20%	33 25%	29 22%	116 25%
Intensifying the production of food	47 5%	10 4%	5 3%	4 3%	16 5%	11 7%	1 8%	2 4%	5 6%	1 1%	5 4%	10 7%	22 5%
Increasing farmers' income	81 8%	16 7%	5 3%	17 13%	25 8%	18 11%	3 18%	3 7%	4 4%	7 5%	14 10%	5 4%	46 10%
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	389 38%	73 32%	81 45%	50 38%	129 42%	55 33%	7 48%	11 27%	45 49%	73 51%	46 34%	49 37%	157 34%
Other	12 1%	6 3%	2 1%	1 *	2 1%	2 1%	-	-	2 2%	1 1%	2 2%	2 1%	6 1%
Don't know	14 1%	1 1%	-	3 2%	4 1%	5 3%	-	-	3 4%	2 1%	2 1%	-	7 2%

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	GENDER			AGE							REGION				WORKING STATUS	
	Total	Male	Female	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	North	East	South	West	Working	Not working
Unweighted Base	1003	509	494	43	45	91	134	203	222	265	161	219	282	341	572	431
Weighted Base	1003	491	512	54	85	150	152	183	160	220	161	207	282	353	547	456
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	92 9%	49 10%	43 8%	11 21%	14 17%	16 10%	13 8%	17 10%	7 4%	14 6%	7 4%	27 13%	26 9%	32 9%	59 11%	33 7%
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	865 86%	412 84%	453 88%	42 77%	65 77%	133 89%	137 90%	147 80%	151 95%	189 86%	145 90%	173 84%	241 86%	305 86%	471 86%	394 86%
Don't know.	46 5%	30 6%	16 3%	1 2%	5 6%	* *	2 2%	19 10%	2 1%	17 8%	9 5%	6 3%	14 5%	17 5%	18 3%	29 6%

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	Total	EDUCATION						SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD			NO. OF HOUSEHOLD AGED 14+		
		Elementary School without apprenticeship	Elementary School with apprenticeship	Secondary School without A Level	A Level	Study	Still at school	1	2	3+	1	2	3+
Unweighted Base	1003	36	201	256	209	257	44	237	395	371	268	502	233
Weighted Base	1003	67	350	283	138	118	48	221	375	407	240	495	268
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	92 9%	13 19%	28 8%	27 10%	6 4%	11 10%	7 15%	17 8%	34 9%	41 10%	17 7%	46 9%	29 11%
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	865 86%	53 79%	303 87%	244 86%	124 90%	102 87%	39 81%	186 84%	328 87%	350 86%	205 85%	436 88%	223 83%
Don't know.	46 5%	1 2%	19 5%	12 4%	8 6%	5 4%	2 4%	18 8%	13 3%	15 4%	18 7%	13 3%	15 6%

**Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?**

Base: All respondents

		GENDER		AGE							REGION				WORKING STATUS		
		Total	Male	Female	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	North	East	South	West	Working	Not working
Unweighted Base		1003	509	494	43	45	91	134	203	222	265	161	219	282	341	572	431
Weighted Base		1003	491	512	54	85	150	152	183	160	220	161	207	282	353	547	456
Very important	(4)	596 59%	275 56%	321 63%	22 41%	47 55%	84 56%	86 56%	110 60%	117 73%	131 60%	92 57%	100 48%	180 64%	223 63%	330 60%	267 58%
Fairly important	(3)	323 32%	162 33%	161 31%	31 57%	30 35%	47 31%	62 41%	60 33%	39 24%	55 25%	59 37%	79 38%	77 27%	108 31%	183 33%	140 31%
Not very important	(2)	43 4%	26 5%	17 3%	* 1%	6 7%	15 10%	3 2%	4 2%	2 1%	13 6%	5 3%	19 9%	6 2%	13 4%	24 4%	20 4%
Not at all important	(1)	32 3%	21 4%	11 2%	- -	2 3%	3 2%	1 1%	8 4%	2 1%	16 7%	2 1%	7 3%	16 6%	7 2%	9 2%	23 5%
Don't know		8 1%	6 1%	2 *	1 1%	- -	1 1%	- -	* *	1 *	5 2%	2 1%	3 1%	1 *	2 1%	2 *	6 1%
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>919 92%</b>	<b>437 89%</b>	<b>482 94%</b>	<b>53 98%</b>	<b>77 90%</b>	<b>130 87%</b>	<b>148 97%</b>	<b>170 93%</b>	<b>155 97%</b>	<b>186 85%</b>	<b>152 94%</b>	<b>179 86%</b>	<b>258 91%</b>	<b>331 94%</b>	<b>513 94%</b>	<b>407 89%</b>
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>76 8%</b>	<b>47 10%</b>	<b>28 6%</b>	<b>* 1%</b>	<b>8 10%</b>	<b>18 12%</b>	<b>4 3%</b>	<b>13 7%</b>	<b>4 3%</b>	<b>28 13%</b>	<b>7 5%</b>	<b>26 12%</b>	<b>23 8%</b>	<b>20 6%</b>	<b>33 6%</b>	<b>43 9%</b>
<b>Mean Score</b>		<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.45</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>		<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b>Standard Error</b>		<b>0.023</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.030</b>	<b>0.079</b>	<b>0.110</b>	<b>0.079</b>	<b>0.050</b>	<b>0.053</b>	<b>0.038</b>	<b>0.056</b>	<b>0.050</b>	<b>0.053</b>	<b>0.048</b>	<b>0.036</b>	<b>0.028</b>	<b>0.039</b>

**Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?**

Base: All respondents

	Total	EDUCATION						SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD			NO. OF HOUSEHOLD AGED 14+		
		Elementary School without apprenticeship	Elementary School with apprenticeship	Secondary School without A Level	A Level	Study	Still at school	1	2	3+	1	2	3+
Unweighted Base	1003	36	201	256	209	257	44	237	395	371	268	502	233
Weighted Base	1003	67	350	283	138	118	48	221	375	407	240	495	268
Very important	(4) 596 59%	34 51%	221 63%	163 58%	87 63%	72 61%	19 39%	131 59%	250 67%	215 53%	145 60%	310 63%	141 53%
Fairly important	(3) 323 32%	24 35%	104 30%	97 34%	42 30%	28 24%	28 58%	55 25%	100 27%	168 41%	59 25%	152 31%	112 42%
Not very important	(2) 43 4%	3 4%	10 3%	12 4%	4 3%	13 11%	1 2%	18 8%	11 3%	14 4%	18 7%	18 4%	7 3%
Not at all important	(1) 32 3%	5 7%	14 4%	7 2%	2 2%	4 3%	-	14 6%	10 3%	9 2%	15 6%	11 2%	6 2%
Don't know	8 1%	2 2%	-	3 1%	2 2%	* *	1 1%	4 2%	4 1%	1 *	4 1%	4 1%	1 *
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>	<b>919 92%</b>	<b>58 86%</b>	<b>325 93%</b>	<b>261 92%</b>	<b>129 94%</b>	<b>100 85%</b>	<b>47 96%</b>	<b>186 84%</b>	<b>350 93%</b>	<b>383 94%</b>	<b>204 85%</b>	<b>462 93%</b>	<b>254 95%</b>
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>	<b>76 8%</b>	<b>7 11%</b>	<b>25 7%</b>	<b>19 7%</b>	<b>7 5%</b>	<b>17 14%</b>	<b>1 2%</b>	<b>32 14%</b>	<b>21 6%</b>	<b>23 6%</b>	<b>33 14%</b>	<b>29 6%</b>	<b>14 5%</b>
<b>Mean Score</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.45</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.67</b>
<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>0.023</b>	<b>0.147</b>	<b>0.052</b>	<b>0.044</b>	<b>0.045</b>	<b>0.051</b>	<b>0.082</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.034</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.054</b>	<b>0.030</b>	<b>0.044</b>



Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	GENDER			AGE							REGION				WORKING STATUS	
	Total	Male	Female	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	North	East	South	West	Working	Not working
Unweighted Base	1003	509	494	43	45	91	134	203	222	265	161	219	282	341	572	431
Weighted Base	1003	491	512	54	85	150	152	183	160	220	161	207	282	353	547	456
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	499 50%	248 51%	250 49%	25 46%	40 47%	56 38%	81 53%	95 52%	89 56%	113 51%	65 40%	118 57%	147 52%	169 48%	288 53%	210 46%
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	260 26%	110 22%	150 29%	21 40%	30 35%	47 31%	37 24%	42 23%	28 17%	55 25%	56 35%	43 21%	66 23%	95 27%	136 25%	124 27%
Maintaining lively rural communities	124 12%	69 14%	56 11%	1 2%	3 4%	26 17%	24 16%	21 12%	22 13%	27 12%	15 9%	21 10%	38 14%	50 14%	65 12%	60 13%
Increasing farmers' income	61 6%	25 5%	36 7%	5 9%	9 10%	6 4%	5 3%	13 7%	13 8%	11 5%	8 5%	10 5%	19 7%	25 7%	25 5%	36 8%
Intensifying the production of food	47 5%	29 6%	18 3%	1 2%	3 4%	14 9%	4 3%	6 3%	7 4%	11 5%	12 8%	13 6%	8 3%	13 4%	25 5%	21 5%
Other	1 *	* *	* *	- -	- -	- -	- -	* *	* *	- -	- -	* *	* *	- -	* *	* *
Don't know	12 1%	9 2%	3 1%	1 1%	- -	- -	1 1%	5 3%	1 1%	3 1%	5 3%	1 1%	3 1%	3 1%	7 1%	4 1%

Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	Total	EDUCATION						SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD			NO. OF HOUSEHOLD AGED 14+		
		Elementary School without apprenticeship	Elementary School with apprenticeship	Secondary School without A Level	A Level	Study	Still at school	1	2	3+	1	2	3+
Unweighted Base	1003	36	201	256	209	257	44	237	395	371	268	502	233
Weighted Base	1003	67	350	283	138	118	48	221	375	407	240	495	268
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	499 50%	28 41%	169 48%	154 54%	70 51%	59 50%	20 41%	116 52%	175 47%	208 51%	124 52%	241 49%	133 50%
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	260 26%	24 35%	84 24%	70 25%	40 29%	22 19%	20 41%	47 21%	119 32%	94 23%	52 22%	147 30%	61 23%
Maintaining lively rural communities	124 12%	5 8%	61 18%	30 10%	13 9%	14 12%	1 3%	32 14%	39 10%	54 13%	36 15%	51 10%	38 14%
Increasing farmers' income	61 6%	5 8%	16 5%	17 6%	9 7%	8 7%	6 12%	8 4%	26 7%	28 7%	8 3%	36 7%	18 7%
Intensifying the production of food	47 5%	6 8%	15 4%	10 3%	3 2%	12 10%	1 2%	16 7%	13 4%	18 4%	16 7%	17 4%	13 5%
Other	1 *	-	-	-	-	1 1%	-	-	-	1 *	-	-	1 *
Don't know	12 1%	-	3 1%	3 1%	3 2%	2 2%	1 1%	3 1%	4 1%	5 1%	3 1%	4 1%	5 2%

	Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
	1		Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?	Base: All respondents	1003
	2		Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?	Base: All respondents	1003
	3		Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?	Base: All respondents	1003
	4		Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?	Base: All respondents	1003
	5		Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1003
	6		Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1003

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	Total	GENDER		AGE						REGION				
		Male	Female	<24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	North West	North East	Centre	South	Islands
Unweighted Base	1001	478	523	68	170	120	250	220	173	269	197	202	234	99
Weighted Base	1001	481	520	117	145	187	171	145	236	268	193	199	231	111
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	124 12%	55 11%	69 13%	12 10%	23 16%	18 9%	22 13%	17 12%	34 14%	41 15%	22 11%	25 13%	28 12%	8 8%
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	817 82%	401 83%	415 80%	98 84%	117 81%	167 90%	140 82%	127 88%	167 70%	209 78%	156 81%	162 82%	192 83%	98 89%
Don't know.	60 6%	25 5%	36 7%	7 6%	5 3%	2 1%	10 6%	1 1%	36 15%	18 7%	15 8%	11 6%	12 5%	4 3%

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT									
	Total	Degree	University without diploma	Senior high school with diploma	Senior high school without diploma	Junior high school with diploma	Junior high school without diploma	Elementary school with leaving certificate	Elementary school without leaving certificate	No schooling
Unweighted Base	1001	130	26	354	194	214	10	65	8	-
Weighted Base	1001	111	25	314	158	160	33	183	17	-
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	124 12%	10 9%	2 9%	37 12%	18 11%	30 19%	3 8%	22 12%	2 13%	-
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	817 82%	97 87%	21 86%	263 84%	137 87%	121 76%	25 77%	137 75%	15 87%	-
Don't know.	60 6%	4 4%	1 4%	14 5%	3 2%	9 6%	5 15%	24 13%	-	-

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION																
	Total	Entrepreneur professional (self-employed)	Executive Director, Top management (employed)	Middle management (Supervisor, High level technician)	Teacher (employed)	White collar worker (employed)	Owner of a shop, Artisan (self-employed)	Blue-collar skilled	Blue-collar unskilled	Farmer (self-employed)	Rural worker (employed)	Housewife (working only in the home)	Retired	Unemployed (or looking for first job)	Student	Other, namely	Refused
Unweighted Base	1001	59	14	9	38	271	35	73	46	6	4	16	363	55	3	-	9
Weighted Base	1001	61	11	9	28	270	29	74	40	5	2	16	388	50	2	-	15
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	124 12%	4 7%	-	2 21%	4 12%	28 10%	5 19%	7 10%	7 19%	-	1 26%	3 18%	55 14%	5 10%	-	-	3 20%
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	817 82%	56 91%	11 100%	7 79%	25 88%	235 87%	24 81%	64 87%	32 79%	4 91%	2 74%	12 75%	293 75%	41 81%	2 100%	-	10 65%
Don't know.	60 6%	1 2%	-	-	-	7 3%	-	2 3%	1 2%	*	-	1 7%	40 10%	4 8%	-	-	2 14%

Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

Base: All respondents

	Total	HOUSEHOLD SIZE				HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF THOSE 15 AND OVER			
		1	2	3+	DK/Ref	1	2	3+	DK/Ref
Unweighted Base	1001	85	325	579	12	7	444	453	97
Weighted Base	1001	108	317	560	16	6	454	417	123
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money.	124 12%	13 12%	40 13%	67 12%	4 26%	- -	54 12%	53 13%	17 14%
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development?	817 82%	80 74%	253 80%	473 84%	11 68%	6 100%	373 82%	347 83%	90 73%
Don't know.	60 6%	15 14%	24 8%	20 4%	1 7%	- -	27 6%	17 4%	16 13%

Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity.

How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?

Base: All respondents

	Total	GENDER		AGE						REGION				
		Male	Female	<24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	North West	North East	Centre	South	Islands
Unweighted Base	1001	478	523	68	170	120	250	220	173	269	197	202	234	99
Weighted Base	1001	481	520	117	145	187	171	145	236	268	193	199	231	111
Very important	(4) 687 69%	343 71%	344 66%	76 65%	97 67%	134 71%	126 74%	112 77%	142 60%	175 66%	148 77%	132 66%	162 70%	70 63%
Fairly important	(3) 274 27%	122 25%	152 29%	36 31%	42 29%	49 26%	37 22%	27 19%	82 35%	79 29%	37 19%	63 32%	61 26%	33 30%
Not very important	(2) 19 2%	10 2%	10 2%	4 3%	1 1%	4 2%	2 1%	5 3%	4 2%	6 2%	4 2%	1 *	5 2%	4 4%
Not at all important	(1) 5 *	2 1%	2 *	- -	1 1%	- -	2 1%	1 1%	1 *	1 *	1 *	1 *	2 1%	* *
Don't know	16 2%	4 1%	12 2%	1 1%	3 2%	- -	4 3%	1 *	7 3%	7 2%	3 2%	2 1%	2 1%	3 3%
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>	<b>961 96%</b>	<b>465 97%</b>	<b>495 95%</b>	<b>112 96%</b>	<b>139 96%</b>	<b>183 98%</b>	<b>163 95%</b>	<b>139 96%</b>	<b>224 95%</b>	<b>254 95%</b>	<b>186 96%</b>	<b>195 98%</b>	<b>223 96%</b>	<b>103 93%</b>
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>	<b>24 2%</b>	<b>12 2%</b>	<b>12 2%</b>	<b>4 3%</b>	<b>2 2%</b>	<b>4 2%</b>	<b>4 2%</b>	<b>5 4%</b>	<b>5 2%</b>	<b>7 3%</b>	<b>4 2%</b>	<b>2 1%</b>	<b>7 3%</b>	<b>5 4%</b>
<b>Mean Score</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.60</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>0.017</b>	<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.067</b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>0.046</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>0.034</b>	<b>0.036</b>	<b>0.036</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.060</b>



**Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?**  
**Base: All respondents**

		EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT									
		Total	Degree	University without diploma	Senior high school with diploma	Senior high school without diploma	Junior high school with diploma	Junior high school without diploma	Elementary school with leaving certificate	Elementary school without leaving certificate	No schooling
Unweighted Base		1001	130	26	354	194	214	10	65	8	-
Weighted Base		1001	111	25	314	158	160	33	183	17	-
Very important	(4)	687 69%	84 76%	17 69%	218 69%	115 73%	107 66%	25 77%	109 59%	12 67%	-
Fairly important	(3)	274 27%	26 23%	6 26%	87 28%	35 22%	45 28%	5 15%	64 35%	6 33%	-
Not very important	(2)	19 2%	-	1 2%	5 1%	4 3%	4 2%	-	6 4%	-	-
Not at all important	(1)	5 *	*	-	-	2 1%	3 2%	-	-	-	-
Don't know		16 2%	*	1 3%	4 1%	2 1%	3 2%	3 9%	4 2%	-	-
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>961 96%</b>	<b>110 99%</b>	<b>23 94%</b>	<b>306 97%</b>	<b>150 95%</b>	<b>152 95%</b>	<b>30 91%</b>	<b>173 94%</b>	<b>17 100%</b>	-
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>		<b>24 2%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1 2%</b>	<b>5 1%</b>	<b>6 4%</b>	<b>6 4%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 4%</b>	<b>-</b>	-
<b>Mean Score</b>		<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>3.67</b>	-
<b>Standard Deviation</b>		<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.48</b>	-
<b>Standard Error</b>		<b>0.017</b>	<b>0.041</b>	<b>0.104</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>0.043</b>	<b>0.125</b>	<b>0.071</b>	<b>0.171</b>	-

Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity.

How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?

Base: All respondents

	HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION																
	Total	Entrepreneur professional (self-employed)	Executive Director, Top management (employed)	Middle management (Supervisor, High level technician)	Teacher (employed)	White collar worker (employed)	Owner of a shop, Artisan (self-employed)	Blue-collar skilled	Blue-collar unskilled	Farmer (self-employed)	Rural worker (employed)	Housewife (working only in the home)	Retired	Unemployed (or looking for first job)	Student	Other, namely	Refused
Unweighted Base	1001	59	14	9	38	271	35	73	46	6	4	16	363	55	3	-	9
Weighted Base	1001	61	11	9	28	270	29	74	40	5	2	16	388	50	2	-	15
Very important	(4) 687 69%	47 77%	5 43%	7 75%	22 77%	182 67%	16 55%	47 64%	26 64%	5 100%	2 100%	11 72%	270 70%	36 72%	1 61%	-	10 62%
Fairly important	(3) 274 27%	12 19%	6 53%	2 25%	6 21%	78 29%	12 42%	26 35%	11 28%	-	-	3 18%	103 26%	10 20%	1 39%	-	5 31%
Not very important	(2) 19 2%	2 4%	-	-	-	6 2%	1 3%	-	3 7%	-	-	-	4 1%	3 7%	-	-	-
Not at all important	(1) 5 *	-	-	-	-	1 *	-	-	* 1%	-	-	2 10%	2 *	-	-	-	-
Don't know	16 2%	-	* 4%	-	1 2%	3 1%	-	1 1%	-	-	-	-	9 2%	1 1%	-	-	1 7%
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>	<b>961 96%</b>	<b>59 96%</b>	<b>10 96%</b>	<b>9 100%</b>	<b>28 98%</b>	<b>260 96%</b>	<b>29 97%</b>	<b>73 99%</b>	<b>37 92%</b>	<b>5 100%</b>	<b>2 100%</b>	<b>14 90%</b>	<b>373 96%</b>	<b>46 92%</b>	<b>2 100%</b>	-	<b>14 93%</b>
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>	<b>24 2%</b>	<b>2 4%</b>	-	-	-	<b>7 3%</b>	<b>1 3%</b>	-	<b>3 8%</b>	-	-	<b>2 10%</b>	<b>6 1%</b>	<b>3 7%</b>	-	-	-
<b>Mean Score</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.61</b>	-	<b>3.67</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.63</b>	-	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>0.017</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.145</b>	<b>0.153</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.034</b>	<b>0.094</b>	<b>0.057</b>	<b>0.099</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.241</b>	<b>0.027</b>	<b>0.083</b>	<b>0.366</b>	-	<b>0.173</b>

**Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?**  
**Base: All respondents**

	Total	HOUSEHOLD SIZE				HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF THOSE 15 AND OVER			
		1	2	3+	DK/Ref	1	2	3+	DK/Ref
Unweighted Base	1001	85	325	579	12	7	444	453	97
Weighted Base	1001	108	317	560	16	6	454	417	123
Very important	(4) 687 69%	56 52%	226 71%	395 70%	10 64%	6 87%	325 72%	290 70%	66 54%
Fairly important	(3) 274 27%	40 37%	79 25%	150 27%	5 32%	-	116 25%	113 27%	45 36%
Not very important	(2) 19 2%	3 3%	5 2%	11 2%	-	-	7 2%	9 2%	3 3%
Not at all important	(1) 5 *	1 1%	4 1%	* *	-	-	4 1%	* *	1 1%
Don't know	16 2%	8 7%	3 1%	5 1%	1 4%	1 13%	3 1%	5 1%	8 7%
<b>Top 2 Box (Net)</b>	<b>961 96%</b>	<b>96 89%</b>	<b>305 96%</b>	<b>544 97%</b>	<b>15 96%</b>	<b>6 87%</b>	<b>441 97%</b>	<b>403 97%</b>	<b>111 90%</b>
<b>Bottom 2 Box (Net)</b>	<b>24 2%</b>	<b>4 4%</b>	<b>9 3%</b>	<b>11 2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 2%</b>	<b>9 2%</b>	<b>4 3%</b>
<b>Mean Score</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.53</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>0.017</b>	<b>0.067</b>	<b>0.032</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.148</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.061</b>

Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	Total	GENDER		AGE						REGION				
		Male	Female	<24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	North West	North East	Centre	South	Islands
Unweighted Base	1001	478	523	68	170	120	250	220	173	269	197	202	234	99
Weighted Base	1001	481	520	117	145	187	171	145	236	268	193	199	231	111
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	505 50%	237 49%	269 52%	47 40%	77 53%	120 64%	93 54%	74 51%	95 40%	127 48%	107 55%	105 53%	113 49%	53 48%
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	259 26%	137 28%	122 24%	45 38%	37 26%	32 17%	46 27%	38 26%	61 26%	69 26%	48 25%	49 25%	67 29%	26 24%
Maintaining lively rural communities	96 10%	51 11%	45 9%	11 9%	13 9%	19 10%	12 7%	14 10%	27 12%	34 13%	12 6%	17 9%	20 9%	13 12%
Increasing farmers' income	60 6%	23 5%	37 7%	6 5%	5 4%	6 3%	7 4%	11 7%	25 11%	16 6%	15 8%	6 3%	13 6%	10 9%
Intensifying the production of food	38 4%	14 3%	24 5%	3 3%	5 3%	5 2%	5 3%	4 3%	15 6%	10 4%	7 3%	9 4%	9 4%	3 3%
Other	4 *	1 *	3 1%	-	-	-	-	1 1%	3 1%	-	-	1 *	-	3 3%
Don't know	39 4%	19 4%	20 4%	5 4%	7 5%	5 2%	8 5%	4 2%	10 4%	12 5%	4 2%	11 6%	9 4%	2 2%

Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT									
	Total	Degree	University without diploma	Senior high school with diploma	Senior high school without diploma	Junior high school with diploma	Junior high school without diploma	Elementary school with leaving certificate	Elementary school without leaving certificate	No schooling
Unweighted Base	1001	130	26	354	194	214	10	65	8	-
Weighted Base	1001	111	25	314	158	160	33	183	17	-
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	505 50%	72 65%	15 62%	174 55%	79 50%	78 49%	12 37%	70 38%	6 34%	-
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	259 26%	22 20%	7 29%	69 22%	51 32%	46 29%	13 40%	49 27%	2 12%	-
Maintaining lively rural communities	96 10%	10 9%	2 9%	29 9%	10 6%	19 12%	-	16 9%	9 54%	-
Increasing farmers' income	60 6%	3 3%	-	22 7%	4 3%	6 4%	-	24 13%	-	-
Intensifying the production of food	38 4%	3 3%	-	9 3%	4 3%	8 5%	-	13 7%	-	-
Other	4 *	-	-	1 *	-	-	3 9%	-	-	-
Don't know	39 4%	2 2%	-	10 3%	9 6%	4 2%	5 15%	10 6%	-	-

Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION																
	Total	Entrepreneur professional (self-employed)	Executive Director, Top management (employed)	Middle management (Supervisor, High level technician)	Teacher (employed)	White collar worker (employed)	Owner of a shop, Artisan (self-employed)	Blue-collar skilled	Blue-collar unskilled	Farmer (self-employed)	Rural worker (employed)	Housewife (working only in the home)	Retired	Unemployed (or looking for first job)	Student	Other, namely	Refused
Unweighted Base	1001	59	14	9	38	271	35	73	46	6	4	16	363	55	3	-	9
Weighted Base	1001	61	11	9	28	270	29	74	40	5	2	16	388	50	2	-	15
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	505 50%	24 39%	9 82%	8 91%	16 58%	147 55%	18 60%	33 44%	26 64%	2 46%	1 41%	10 65%	181 47%	28 57%	1 28%	-	2 12%
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	259 26%	28 46%	1 13%	1 9%	9 32%	65 24%	6 20%	21 28%	10 25%	2 39%	-	5 33%	88 23%	16 31%	1 39%	-	6 42%
Maintaining lively rural communities	96 10%	6 10%	* 5%	-	2 8%	30 11%	2 6%	7 10%	1 2%	-	-	-	45 12%	1 2%	1 33%	-	-
Increasing farmers' income	60 6%	1 2%	-	-	-	12 4%	2 8%	4 6%	1 3%	-	1 33%	* 2%	38 10%	* 1%	-	-	-
Intensifying the production of food	38 4%	2 3%	-	-	-	5 2%	1 2%	4 5%	2 5%	1 15%	1 26%	-	21 5%	1 3%	-	-	1 3%
Other	4 *	-	-	-	-	-	1 3%	-	-	-	-	-	3 1%	-	-	-	-
Don't know	39 4%	1 1%	-	-	1 2%	11 4%	-	5 7%	* 1%	-	-	-	11 3%	3 6%	-	-	7 42%

Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?

Base: All respondents

	Total	HOUSEHOLD SIZE				HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF THOSE 15 AND OVER			
		1	2	3+	DK/Ref	1	2	3+	DK/Ref
Unweighted Base	1001	85	325	579	12	7	444	453	97
Weighted Base	1001	108	317	560	16	6	454	417	123
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products	505 50%	38 35%	144 45%	321 57%	2 13%	6 91%	236 52%	224 54%	40 32%
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes	259 26%	17 16%	94 30%	139 25%	10 60%	1 9%	115 25%	117 28%	27 22%
Maintaining lively rural communities	96 10%	9 9%	39 12%	48 9%	- -	- -	49 11%	38 9%	9 8%
Increasing farmers' income	60 6%	23 21%	12 4%	25 4%	- -	- -	19 4%	18 4%	23 19%
Intensifying the production of food	38 4%	14 13%	9 3%	15 3%	- -	- -	14 3%	10 2%	14 11%
Other	4 *	4 3%	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 3%
Don't know	39 4%	3 2%	20 6%	12 2%	4 27%	- -	22 5%	10 3%	7 6%

Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
1		Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?	Base: All respondents	1001
2		Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?	Base: All respondents	1001
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4		Q1. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?	Base: All respondents	1001
5		Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?	Base: All respondents	1001
6		Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?	Base: All respondents	1001
7		Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?	Base: All respondents	1001
8		Q2. Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?	Base: All respondents	1001
9		Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1001
10		Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1001



	Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
	11		Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1001
	12		Q3. What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?	Base: All respondents	1001

SIFO 2013 Polen

	Gender			Age				Age - Male				Age - Female			
	Total	Male	Female	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år
Antal intervjuer -----	1000	462	538	177	349	270	194	86	161	123	88	91	188	147	106
Vägt bastal -----	1000	474	526	239	363	230	160	122	176	108	64	117	186	122	96

A portion of the taxes every citizen pays goes to the EU. The EU, with approval of its Member States, currently uses nearly half of these funds, about 40 %, as payments to farmers in the form of agricultural subsidies. Three quarters of these subsidies are currently income support, based on the size of the farm. This means that 20% of the largest farms in Europe receive 80% of the money. The majority of the remaining money, about one quarter, goes to support farmers who are taking specific measures to improve the environment and support a sustainable rural development. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

	Total	35+	26-	29	33	34	18-	38	34	39	20-	19	32+	29	16-
The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money -----	30	35+	26-	29	33	34	18-	38	34	39	20-	19	32+	29	16-
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development -----	65	59-	71+	68	63	57-	76+	58	61	50-	71+	79	65-	64	80+
Dont know -----	5	6	4	3	4	9+	6	3	5	12+	9	2	3	6	4
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Antal intervjuer -----	1000	462	538	177	349	270	194	86	161	123	88	91	188	147	106
Vägt bastal -----	1000	474	526	239	363	230	160	122	176	108	64	117	186	122	96

Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?

Very important -----	53	50	56	43-	53	58	60+	36-	50	55	64+	51	56	60	57
Fairly important -----	39	40	38	50+	39	35	28-	54+	42	35	21-	47	37	35	33
Not very important -----	4	5	2	3	4	3	5	4	5	3	8	2	3	2	3
Not at all important -----	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	-	1	1	1
Dont know -----	3	3	3	2	2	3	6+	4	1-	4	6	-	3	2	5
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SIFO 2013 Polen

	Gender			Age				Age - Male				Age - Female			
	Total	Male	Female	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år
Antal intervjuer -----	1000	462	538	177	349	270	194	86	161	123	88	91	188	147	106
Vægt bastal -----	1000	474	526	239	363	230	160	122	176	108	64	117	186	122	96
What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers shouldbe used for?															
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes --	16	18	15	15	18	18	14	12	22	17	20	18	14	19	10
Maintaining lively rural communities -----	5	7	4	8	5	6	1-	8	7	9	--	8	4	3	1-
Intensifying the production of food -----	9	11+	6-	12	8	6	9	15	10	9	13	8	6	4	7
Increasing farmers income ----	10	11	9	10	10	11	9	14	10	11	9	7	10	11	9
Ensuring safe and healthy agricultural products -----	56	49-	63+	52	56	56	65+	46	47	53	58	59	65	59	69
Other -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	-	-	2	3
Dont Know -----	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	1	1
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SIFO 2013 Rumänien

	Gender			Age				Age - Male				Age - Female			
	Total	Male	Female	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65 - år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65 - år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65 - år
Antal intervjuer -----	1000	549	451	278	470	210	42	162	249	109	29	162	249	109	29
Vägt bastal -----	1000	481	519	227	381	316	76	117	172	142	50	117	172	142	50

A portion of the taxes every citizen pays goes to the EU. The EU, with approval of its Member States, currently uses nearly half of these funds, about 40 %, as payments to farmers in the form of agricultural subsidies. Three quarters of these subsidies are currently income support, based on the size of the farm. This means that 20% of the largest farms in Europe receive 80% of the money. The majority of the remaining money, about one quarter, goes to support farmers who are taking specific measures to improve the environment and support a sustainable rural development. The EU is currently debating how to distribute the funds between these two purposes in the future. In your opinion, what should subsidies to farmers be based on?

The size of the farm, so that bigger farms receive more money. -----	29	29	29	29	26-	30	43	27	26	31	44	27	26	31	44
Specific measures that farmers take to support a sustainable agriculture and rural development -----	61	60	62	64	65+	58	42-	67+	60	61	39-	67+	60	61	39-
Don't know -----	10	11	10	7	10	12	14	6-	15+	8	17	6-	15+	8	17
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Antal intervjuer -----	1000	549	451	278	470	210	42	162	249	109	29	162	249	109	29
Vägt bastal -----	1000	481	519	227	381	316	76	117	172	142	50	117	172	142	50

Public goods are benefits to the whole society that cannot be bought or sold on the market, like clean water, beautiful landscapes or biodiversity. How important do you think it is that farmers deliver public goods in return for the subsidies they receive?

Very important -----	54	56	53	41-	56	59	68	38-	54	68+	75	38-	54	68+	75
Fairly important -----	30	28	31	46+	30	22-	14-	50+	31	14-	10-	50+	31	14-	10-
Not very important -----	5	5	5	6	6	4	5	5	6	5	-	5	6	5	-
Not at all important -----	4	4	4	5	4	4	-	3	5	4	-	3	5	4	-
Don't know -----	7	7	7	3-	4-	12+	13	4	5	10	15	4	5	10	15
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SIFO 2013 Rumänien

	Gender			Age				Age - Male				Age - Female			
	Total	Male	Female	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65 - år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65 - år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65 - år
Antal intervjuer -----	1000	549	451	278	470	210	42	162	249	109	29	162	249	109	29
Vägt bastal -----	1000	481	519	227	381	316	76	117	172	142	50	117	172	142	50
What do you think is most important that tax-payers money paid to farmers should be used for?															
Improving the environment, nature and rural landscapes --	22	24	20	26+	21	22	13	28	25	24	9	28	25	24	9
Maintaining lively rural communities -----	8	7	8	11+	7	8	3	11	7	7	5	11	7	7	5
Intensifying the production of food -----	17	15	19	12-	17	19	30+	8-	16	16	26	8-	16	16	26
Increasing farmers income ----	12	14+	9-	12	16+	8	9	14	18+	10	14	14	18+	10	14
Maintaining safe and healthy agricultural products -----	31	28-	34	29	30	33	30	26	26	33	25	26	26	33	25
Others -----	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	5	3	6	7	5	3	6	7
Don't know -----	7	7	6	5	5	8	10	8	5	4	15	8	5	4	15
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SIFO 2013 Sverige

	Alla	Kön		Ålder				Man-ålder				Kvinna-ålder			
		Man	Kvinna	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år
Antal intervjuer -----	1000	462	538	110	266	276	347	65	122	129	146	45	144	147	201
Vägt bastal -----	1000	494	506	235	321	225	217	121	163	113	97	114	158	112	120

Fråga 1

En del av de skatter varje medborgare betalar går till EU. EU, med godkännande av dess medlemsstater, använder idag nästan hälften av dessa medel, ca 40%, som stöd till jordbrukare i form av jordbrukssubventioner. Tre fjärdedelar av dessa subventioner är för närvarande inkomststöd, baserat på gårdens storlek. Detta innebär att 20% av de största gårdarna i Europa får 80% av pengarna. Det mesta av de återstående pengarna, ungefär en fjärdedel, används för att stödja jordbrukare som vidtar konkreta åtgärder för att förbättra miljön och främja en hållbar utveckling av landsbygden. EU diskuterar just nu hur man ska fördela medlen mellan dessa två syften i framtiden. Enligt din åsikt, vad ska stöd till jordbrukare grundas på?

Storleken på gården, så att större gårdar får mer pengar? Särskilda åtgärder som jordbrukarna vidtar för att främja ett hållbart jordbruk och en hållbar landsbygdsutveckling? Tveksam, vet ej -----	6	7	5	16+	3-	3-	3-	19+	3	1-	4	12+	3	5	2-
-----	85	83	86	71-	91+	88	86	73-	90+	86	81	70-	93+	89	89
-----	9	10	9	13	5-	9	11	8	7	12	14+	19+	4-	6	9
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Antal intervjuer -----	1000	462	538	110	266	276	347	65	122	129	146	45	144	147	201
Vägt bastal -----	1000	494	506	235	321	225	217	121	163	113	97	114	158	112	120

Fråga 2

Kollektiva nyttigheter är sådant som skapar nytta för hela samhället men som inte kan köpas eller säljas, som till exempel rent vatten, vackra landskap och biologisk mångfald. Hur viktigt tycker du att det är att jordbrukarna levererar sådana kollektiva nyttigheter i utbyte mot de stöd de får?

Mycket viktigt -----	54	47-	60+	45	52	62+	57	35-	45	61+	50	55	60	63	62
Ganska viktigt -----	36	40+	32-	38	39	31	33	48	43	29-	37	27	35	33	30
Inte särskilt viktigt -----	4	7+	1-	4	5	4	3	7	8	6	5	-	2	2	2
Inte alls viktigt -----	2	3	2	7+	1	1-	1	7+	1-	1	2	8+	1	--	--
Tveksam, vet ej -----	4	4	5	6	2	3	6	3	3	4	6	10	1-	2	6
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SIFO 2013 Sverige

	Alla	Kön		Ålder				Man-ålder				Kvinna-ålder			
		Man	Kvinna	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år	15-29 år	30-49 år	50-64 år	65- år
Antal intervjuer -----	1000	462	538	110	266	276	347	65	122	129	146	45	144	147	201
Vägt bastal -----	1000	494	506	235	321	225	217	121	163	113	97	114	158	112	120
Fråga 3															
Vad tycker du främst att skattepengar som i form av jordbruksstöd ska användas till?															
Att förbättra miljön, naturen och landsbygden -----	25	21-	28+	38+	23	25	13-	28	19	24	12-	48+	27	25	14-
Att upprätthålla en levande landsbygd -----	29	29	29	17-	29	30	41+	20	28	29	39+	13-	29	31	43+
Att intensifiera produktionen av livsmedel -----	4	5+	2-	4	3	5	3	9	3	7	3	-	3	3	2
Att öka jordbrukarnas inkomster -----	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	2	6	6	5	5	4
Att säkerställa säkra och hälsosamma jordbruksprodukter	33	34	31	29	37	31	31	34	39	30	32	25	35	32	30
Något annat -----	1	2	1-	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	-	-	1+	1
Tveksam, vet ej -----	4	4	4	5	3	4	6	3	4	5	5	8	2	3	6
Totalt -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100