



BEUCITIZEN
BARRIERS TOWARDS EU CITIZENSHIP

Attitudes of national populations towards
social and civil rights for family members and
the role of the EU in converging these rights:
A cross-national pilot study

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WP 9.4 is one of several work packages within WP9, which aims to investigate the relationship between the effects of existing discrepancies between civil, political, social, and economic citizenship rights on the one hand, and obligations of European and non-European citizens as family members moving across borders on the other. The goal of WP9.4 is to provide insights on national attitudes towards several key themes, including: family and reproductive rights across diverse family forms in Europe, attitudes towards gender roles, attitudes towards European efforts to converge social and civil rights for family members and attitudes on the portability of these rights while moving within Europe. These insights are provided through a discussion of our analysis of existing data and literature and results from our six-country pilot study.

WP9.4 was carried out in four stages, including: a) an investigation into existing *cross-national, European* datasets to determine to what extent data and survey scales exist that attempt to measure these national attitudes within EU countries; b) a literature review, which synthesized research using existing items and item scales across these four themes; c) a six-country pilot study conducted in Croatia, Denmark, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain to test newly developed items on these attitudes; d) statistical analyses on the data from the pilot study to describe respondents' attitudes towards these issues as well as to determine whether cross-country differences are evident.

The main finding of the review is that the data available on these national attitudes varies considerably, as does the use of attitudinal data in social science literature. No existing data could be found that directly assesses national attitudes on a number of topics key to WP9. Hence, a questionnaire was developed to explore these attitudes. The pilot study, conducted between December 2014 and March 2015, obtained a selected sample of youth, all within tertiary education in the Humanities and Social Sciences, mostly without children, and mostly from higher-level socio-economic family backgrounds. Within this selected sample, cross-country differences in attitudes in the four themes explored were evident, reflecting the social embeddedness of attitudes, particularly in relation to social and civil rights. However, cross-country differences were not evident across each of the themes. For example, while countries appear to be polarized between more traditional countries (i.e. Italy and Croatia) and less traditional countries (Spain and the Netherlands) in terms of the convergence of rights between heterosexual and homosexual couples, in all countries, there seems to be greater acceptance towards equality in social rights rather than civil rights. These findings help to fill important gaps in our current understanding of attitudes towards social and civil rights in contemporary Europe.



1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of WP 9.4 is to study national attitudes towards family and reproductive rights across diverse family forms in Europe, attitudes towards gender roles, attitudes towards European efforts to converge social and civil rights for family members and attitudes on the portability of these rights while moving within Europe. To research these attitudes, the research focused on an initial examination of cross-national, European and international datasets and literature on national attitudes followed by a pilot study, whereby the results can complement and extend these data key areas currently not covered in comparable European data or literature. The aims of the deliverable for WP9.4 fit the broader aims of WP9, which is focused on investigating the relationship between the effects of existing discrepancies between civil, political, social, and economic citizenship rights on the one hand, and obligations of European and non-European citizens as family members moving across borders on the other. In particular, this deliverable provides key insights into national attitudes towards social and civil citizenship rights, across diverse family forms, while investigating the possible role of Europe in converging these rights.

Project WP9.4 has included several steps, starting with:

1. An investigation into existing *cross-national, European*¹ datasets to determine to what extent data and survey scales exist that (attempt to) measure national attitudes within EU countries towards:

- European efforts to converge social, civil and economic rights for family members;
- Which civil and social rights, connected to different family forms, should be kept while moving within Europe?
- Family and reproductive rights of men and women living in diverse family forms as well as of non-national citizens (link with task WP9.8);
- Attitudes towards gender roles and intergenerational obligations, especially towards care.

The purpose of this analysis was to determine which attitudinal scales exist, how valid and reliable these scales are, what time periods they cover and what countries they cover. The analysis of datasets led to:

2. A literature review, which synthesized research using existing items and item scales across these four themes. This literature review is included in the next section.

3. Following these initial analyses, a six-country pilot study was conducted to gather attitudinal information missing from current data and literature, which will be used in the coming months to develop and test new item scales for measuring attitudes towards social and civil rights and the role of Europe in converging these rights. The pilot study was conducted in Croatia, Denmark, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain. Detailed information on the pilot study, including the development of the questionnaire, data collection, and the sample is provided in section 3.

4. Lastly, statistical analyses were carried out on the data from the pilot study to describe respondents' attitudes towards social and civil citizenship issues as well as to determine whether cross-country differences are evident. In addition, some initial statistical testing was carried out to determine the validity and reliability of attitudinal items and scales. These initial analyses are included here, and further analyses, which aim to contribute to existing European datasets and future data collections on these issues, are currently being carried out. These analyses and a discussion of their usefulness for future surveys and literature will be disseminated through scientific publications.

¹ This investigation also includes international datasets in which multiple European countries are taken into account, which are not solely 'European' datasets.



This report is structured as follows. The next section contains a thematic description of the available literature on these topics followed by a detailed discussion of the pilot study, including data construction and method (section three). In section four, we present the results of the pilot study, organized across five sub-sections: a) which citizenship rights are favoured by respondents and for whom?; b) attitudes towards gender roles; c) attitudes towards the role of the European Union; d) which rights should people keep while moving? e) Are non-traditional respondents more supportive of EU intervention? Lastly, some conclusions are provided in section five.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review was carried out on the four themes of WP9.4: attitudes towards European efforts to converge social, civil and economic rights for family members; attitudes towards the portability of rights for citizens moving within the EU; attitudes towards family and reproductive rights of men and women living in diverse family forms; and attitudes towards gender roles and intergenerational obligations, especially towards care. The aim of the literature review was to explore the use and application of existing survey items or item scales on these four themes, whereby survey items and item scales from existing, large-scale, cross-national surveys were used (see assessment of existing data above). In total, seven cross-national surveys were assessed across 31 waves of data to obtain knowledge about existing survey questions and scales across these four categories. This review therefore focuses on research using data from one of these seven surveys.

2.1 ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPEAN EFFORTS TO CONVERGE RIGHTS FOR FAMILY MEMBERS

The rights of family members differ across European member states. For the purposes of this study, family rights have been broadly defined as civil and social rights. Civil rights include the right to family formation and reproduction and social rights include various family benefits such as childcare benefits, family allowances, maternal, paternal or parental leave, or housing benefits. Currently, there are no comparable, cross-national European data available that measure attitudes towards European attempts to create more uniform family rights across the member states. The only parallel theme discovered during the analysis was the issue of extending citizenship rights to immigrants. An article by Ceobanu and Escandell (2010) shows that citizens' opposition to extending rights to immigrants is mediated by the length of required residency before naturalization. Furthermore, in countries where dual citizenship is allowed, citizens are more likely to resist extending citizenship rights to immigrants. Given the scarcity of data and literature on this topic, this issue was central to our pilot study, discussed below.

2.2 ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE PORTABILITY OF RIGHTS FOR CITIZENS MOVING WITHIN THE EU

A central facet of the European Union is mobility - of goods, capital and individuals. Yet it is unclear what the consequences of this mobility are for the rights of mobile groups. In particular, we focus on the portability of social and civil rights for citizens moving within the EU. National citizens may have varying attitudes about the mobility of EU residents and the rights of mobile citizens when they do not reside in their home country. However, the analysis of existing comparative, cross-national datasets revealed that no questions asked specifically about the portability of rights when people are moving within the EU. In contrast, multiple surveys include attitudinal questions towards immigrants as a group. As this parallel topic was seen to be relevant to the theme of attitudes towards European mobility and the retention of rights of mobile citizens, we briefly discuss this issue here.

2.2.1 ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS

Literature on attitudes towards immigrants is widely available, however only a small number of studies focus on the use of cross-national, European survey items or scales. Primarily these studies use attitudinal data from the European Social Survey (ESS). This research demonstrates, for example, the relationship between prejudice, perceived threats and opposition to immigration. As shown by Pereira, Vala and Costa-Lopes (2010), citizens' opposition to immigration is driven by their perception of realistic threats (in terms of security and the economy), whereas opposition to naturalization is driven more by their perception of symbolic threats, e.g. the perception that the cultural life of the country is threatened through immigration. "In that sense, people are opposed to immigration to the extent that they can justify their discrimination based on the idea that immigrants represent an economic and security threat.



Individuals are against naturalization to the extent that they can justify their discrimination based on the belief that immigrants are a threat to the lifestyle, values and the very identity of the host country members" (Pereira, Vala and Costa-Lopes 2010: 1247). These findings confirm previous findings from Davidov, Meuleman, Billiet and Schmidt (2008) who demonstrate that self-transcendent values (based on universalism and benevolence) have a positive effect on support for immigration and that conservation values (based on tradition, conformity and security) have a negative effect on support for immigration.

Previous studies have investigated the relationship between individual level characteristics and attitudes towards immigration, such as the ways citizens feel immigration affects the economy, national culture and their own social status (Card, Dustmann and Preston 2005; Masso 2009). Later studies by Davidov and colleagues (2008) and Pereira and colleagues (2010) offer more robust evidence of these relationships by using statistically valid and reliable scales developed from the ESS data. While these studies generally suggest that individual prejudice and perceptions of how immigration affects themselves or their country are more important than country level characteristics, such as immigration policies, a recent article sheds new light on the topic. Artiles and Meardi (2014) use ESS data to describe the increasing trend of restrictive attitudes towards immigrants in Europe. They examine whether national social protection policies can reduce hostility towards immigration, for example by moderating social inequality and the risk of poverty. The authors conclude that attitudes towards immigration appear relatively more favourable in the Nordic and Continental countries, which they attribute to the more generous welfare provisions and higher per capita GDP. More unfavourable attitudes are found in the UK and the Mediterranean countries, and no effect is found in the Eastern European countries.

2.3 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS OF MEN AND WOMEN LIVING IN DIVERSE FAMILY FORMS AS WELL AS OF NON-NATIONAL CITIZENS

The third major theme investigated during the literature review focuses on attitudes towards the reproductive rights of men and women living in diverse family forms as well as of non-national citizens. While the data on immigrants is limited to attitudes towards immigrants more broadly, a significant amount of data exists on attitudes towards family rights and reproductive rights. However, much of this data focuses on the rights of heterosexual couples, with little data focused on the rights of homosexual couples. Some data on attitudes towards homosexuality more broadly is available cross-nationally. We start by looking at literature using attitudinal data on family rights.

2.3.1 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY RIGHTS

The topic of family rights is widely researched. This topic covers national attitudes towards marriage, cohabitation and divorce, as well as attitudes towards the acceptance of homosexuality. The latter provide information on the acceptance of diversification of family forms. Three major international surveys provide useful attitudinal data on these issues: The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), the European Social Survey (ESS) and the European Values Study (EVS).

On the one hand, data from these surveys focus on explaining attitudes towards marriage and cohabitation (Aassve, Sironi and Bassi 2013; Gubernskaya 2010; Thornton and Philipov 2009; Yucel 2015), as well as divorce (Abela 2001; Rijken and Liefbroer 2012; Sieben and Verbakel 2013; Toth and Kemmelmeier 2009) and the acceptance of homosexuality (Hooghe and Meeusen 2012; Lottes and Alkula 2011; Van den Akker, van der Ploeg and Scheepers 2013). In these cases, studies usually focus on one or two items from these surveys (e.g. acceptance of unmarried cohabitation) and the extent to which national attitudes are explained by individual or country-level factors. For example, in countries with higher poverty rates among lone parents, particularly mothers, people are more likely to disapprove of divorce when children under 12 are involved. In contrast, individuals are more accepting of divorce in countries with high enrolment levels in childcare (Rijken and Liefbroer 2012). Divorce is also more widely accepted in individualistic countries in comparison to collectivist countries, although the extremes – highly individualist and highly collectivist societies – show similar attitudes towards divorce (Toth and Kemmelmeier 2009).



Attitudes towards marriage are changing across countries, as evidenced by Gubernskaya (2010) and Yucel (2015), becoming less traditional and more accepting of diverse family forms and patterns of childrearing. Gubernskaya (2010) investigates these changing attitudes in relation to both individual and country-level characteristics. The author concludes that significant cross-country variation in attitudes remains unexplained, pointing to the need for further research on important contextual variables such as family laws and policies, demographic trends and media campaigns. Yucel (2015) builds on this research, demonstrating the effect of individual religious beliefs and gender attitudes for determining attitudes towards marriage and children. Aassve, Sironi and Bassi (2013) find that in countries with higher levels of social capital and voluntary work, individuals tend to be more permissive of diversity in family forms, both in terms of cohabitation and divorce. The literature is inconsistent regarding the importance of country-level characteristics versus individual level characteristics. Whereas Aassve and colleagues emphasise the importance of country level characteristics, Sieben and Verbakel (2013) conclude that individuals with greater divorce experience and individuals living in countries with attitudes tolerant of divorce are more accepting of divorce.

In relation to attitudes towards homosexuality, Van den Akker, van der Ploeg and Scheepers (2013) show that people with strong religious beliefs and people who attend church often are more disapproving of homosexuality. Individual support for conventionalism and traditions increases the disapproval of homosexuality. Individuals living in religious countries are more disapproving of homosexuality than people living in secular countries. Similar to Van den Akker and colleagues (2013), Hooghe and Meeusen study disapproval of homosexuality based on several individual and national level characteristics. The authors conclude that lower educated, older, religious respondents are more disapproving of homosexuality. In addition, they find that national legislation is important – in countries where there is full recognition of homosexual family formation (i.e. marriage), disapproval of homosexuality is the lowest. Attitudes towards homosexuality have also been found to differ significantly across European countries, with post-communist countries showing less approval of homosexuality than other countries (Lottes and Alkula 2011).

On the other hand, attitudinal data from cross-national surveys are used to *explain* other social phenomena, such as household conflict, using either single survey items or several items combined into scales. The scope of articles that use attitudes towards marriage, divorce or cohabitation to explain social phenomena is wide. For example, a recent article by Fuwa (2014) uses six items from the International Social Survey Programme to measure women's attitudes towards marriage by looking at their economic resources. The author concludes there is a negative association between women's income and their attitudes towards marriage. However there is a positive association between women's college education and attitudes towards marriage, indicating that women's attitudes towards marriage are driven more by the institutional conditions of marriage than women's economic resources. Vogler, Brockmann and Wiggins (2008) also use the ISSP to examine the ways in which different groups of cohabiting couples organise money in comparison to married couples in the same age range and family situations in Great Britain. While relationship status was not consistently related to discourses of either gender or intimate relationships (except in the case of men in post-marital cohabiting unions) it was strongly related to the financial aspects of intimate relationships, but in different ways among different subcategories of cohabiting couples.

Attitudinal data from the European Values Study (EVS) and the European Social Survey (ESS) have also been used as explanatory factors. For example, Kalmijn and Uunk (2007) test to what extent national attitudes towards divorce are related to stigmatization following divorce, as measured by changes in individual social contacts following a divorce. In contrast to later work on family attitudes by Aassve, Sironi and Bassi (2013) discussed above, the authors find significant differences in attitudes towards divorce between countries as well as between regions. In regions where attitudes towards divorce are more tolerant, individuals suffer less stigmatization than in regions where people are less tolerant of divorce. Attitudinal data from the ESS was also used by Soons and Kalmijn (2009) to assess whether well-being varies among married and unmarried cohabitants. The authors find that the gap in well-being between married and unmarried cohabiting couples significantly declines in countries where attitudes are more accepting of cohabitation, meaning that norms of cohabitation are widely accepted.



2.3.2 ATTITUDES TOWARDS REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Alongside attitudes towards diverse family formations, the surveys we studied also contain attitudinal data on reproductive rights. Attitudes towards reproductive rights include research on attitudes towards children and childbearing. For example, Jones and Brayfield (1997) use data from the 1988 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) to study national attitudes towards the centrality of children in six European countries. They used various items to produce a statistically reliable pro-child attitude scale, concluding that Western Europeans do not share a common attitude towards the centrality of children in their lives. They attribute this primarily to country level differences, in particular cultural differences. Similarly, Robila and Krishnakumar (2004) find that gender attitudes and attitudes towards marriage are important determinants of the centrality of children in a society. Scott (1998) examines, furthermore, attitudes towards abortion. The author finds significant variation in attitudes towards abortion across countries, driven primarily by generational differences. In some countries, like the UK, a significant gender gap in attitudes is evident as well. Religion, and the homogeneity of religious beliefs within a country, plays an important role in explaining attitudes towards abortion as well (Scheepers, Te Grotenhuis and Van der Silk 2002).

A significant area of research on reproductive rights is the postponement of motherhood as well as decisions to remain childless. Van Bavel (2010) examines the postponement of motherhood by European college-graduate women. Using ESS data on educational factors (e.g. field of study) together with gendered family roles, expected starting wage, earning profiles and the gender composition of academic disciplines, van Bavel concludes that field of study is significantly related to the postponement of motherhood. Women in female-dominated fields of study are less likely to postpone motherhood. The same holds true for women who graduate from a discipline with stereotypical family attitudes. Merz and Liefbroer (2012) examine attitudes towards voluntary childlessness in Europe. Using data from the 2006 European Social Survey for 20 countries, they investigate how the social acceptance of childlessness is shaped and the extent to which approval of childlessness differs across Europe. Voluntary childlessness is accepted more in countries and among individuals with more modern values, that is, where emancipation, modernization and individual autonomy are emphasized. Acceptance of voluntary childlessness is also higher among women, highly educated individuals, employed respondents and those respondents who are more positive (subjectively) about their income.

2.4 ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER ROLES AND INTERGENERATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, ESPECIALLY TOWARDS CARE

This category examines attitudes towards gender roles and intergenerational obligations. Attitudes towards gender roles include attitudes towards the roles of women and men in society as well as attitudes towards working parents. Attitudes towards intergenerational obligations can refer to intergenerational obligations more broadly or to elderly care or childcare specifically. Data on attitudes towards gender roles is widely available in several cross-national, European surveys, which is reflected in the availability of literature in this area as well.

2.4.1 ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER ROLES

The literature using data on attitudes towards gender roles, similar to that addressing attitudes towards family rights can be grouped into two categories. First is a body of literature that focuses on *explaining* attitudes towards gender roles -- how they develop across time, what explains cross-country differences, and so forth (Röder 2014; Röder and Mühlau 2014; Sjöberg 2012; Valentova 2013; Voicu 2009). Second is a body of literature that uses cross-national attitudinal data on gender roles to explain any number of social phenomena, such as fertility rates (Puur, Oláh, Tazi-Preve and Dorbritz 2008; Rijken and Knijn 2008), maternal employment patterns (Scott, 1999), household conflict and divisions of labour and money within households (Breen and Cooke 2005; Knudsen and Waerness 2008; Lauer and Yodanis 2011; Ruppner 2010; Ruppner 2012; Yodanis and Lauer 2007) or happiness (Schultz and Ono 2012). We start by assessing the former.

Gender roles are expressions of the roles we believe men and women are supposed to take on in society. As individuals, we learn and perform socially acceptable gender-specific characteristics. Attitudinal data on gender roles assesses individual beliefs about what roles men and women are meant to take on in society, such as caregiver or



breadwinner. These attitudes differ significantly across countries but are also susceptible to change across time, as shown by much of the literature in this area. For example, studies have shown the importance of cross-national differences in family policy (Sjöberg 2004) or gender cultures (Aboim 2010) for explaining variation in gender role attitudes. In contrast, Motiejunaite and Kravchenko (2010) argue that family policy, while important for facilitating women's employment, is not a driver of change for gender role attitudes.

Attitudes towards gender roles are changing throughout Europe, however, becoming less traditional and more egalitarian (Naldini and Jurado 2013; Voicu 2009; Guo and Gilbert 2012). Some of this change can be attributed to the declining influence of traditional Christian values. Secularization across Europe means that traditional Christian values now have little influence on attitudes towards men and women's roles outside the home. Yet these beliefs continue to influence attitudes towards divisions of labour *within* the home (Voicu 2009). Valentova (2013) finds a similar persistence of traditional gender roles within the home in Luxembourg, with a marked difference between men and women's attitudes. However, she concludes that across time, gender role attitudes have become less traditional in relation to childcare and economic roles. Similarly, Guo and Gilbert (2012) find that throughout the recent economic crisis, European attitudes have continued to shift towards more egalitarian views of gender, work and family, although Naldini and Jurado (2013) show variation in this shift among southern European countries. Attitudes towards gender roles are not always consistent, however, as evidenced by Sjöberg's (2012) study on the ambivalence in gender role attitudes among respondents. The author attributes this ambivalence to the gap between women's increase in educational participation and the inability to realize their aspirations within existing institutional structures.

Change in gender role attitudes manifests itself differently, however, in relation to immigrants in society. Röder (2014) examines first- and second-generation immigrants' gender role attitudes in Europe, showing that socialization in the origin country is important for the persistence of more traditional gender role attitudes among first-generation immigrants. Among second-generation immigrants, only Muslims continue to have more traditional attitudes towards gender roles. Further research from Röder and Mühlau (2014) confirms the idea that immigrants' attitudes towards gender roles change across time following acculturation in their new country, with women assimilating more quickly to the dominant gender role attitudes in a society than men.

Alongside the literature focused on explaining attitudes towards gender roles is a body of literature that uses gender role attitudes to explain social phenomena. Similar to the literature using attitudes towards family rights as an explanatory factor, the scope of research in this area is broad. For example, research on fertility rates in the Netherlands shows that the relationship between attitudes towards gender roles and fertility is complex, and that such cultural factors need to be understood in relation to social and economic factors as well (Rijken and Knijn 2008). Further research from Puur, Oláh, Tazi-Preve and Dorbritz (2008) demonstrates that men's gender role attitudes are an important determinant of their fertility intentions. Men with more egalitarian views have higher fertility intentions than men with more traditional gender role views across Europe. Gender attitudes are also used to explain patterns in maternal employment (e.g. Scott, 1999), an issue discussed below under intergenerational caregiving.

Another topic often addressing the role of attitudes towards gender roles are household negotiations among heterosexual couples, e.g. household conflict (Ruppaner 2012), household divisions of labour (Breen and Cooke 2005; Ruppaner 2010) and managing money within households (Knudsen and Waerness 2008; Lauer and Yodanis 2011; Vogler, Brockmann and Wiggins 2006; Yodanis and Lauer 2007). The attitudinal data on gender roles is limited to traditional family forms, therefore cross-national literature on attitudes towards the role of men and women living in diverse family forms (e.g. homosexual couples) is scarce. Lastly, research is available that uses gender role attitudes to look at issues such as individual happiness. Schultz and Ono (2012) find that the reported happiness of married and cohabiting individuals varies cross-nationally due to individual level factors such as income, the presence of children, religion and marital status, but also by differences in the social and institutional context.

2.4.2 ATTITUDES TOWARDS INTERGENERATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Intergenerational obligations are the obligations to care between generations. These obligations can include both implicit (expected) and explicit (legislated) obligations to care for children or for the elderly. Data on citizens' attitudes



towards intergenerational obligations to care for children is often discussed in relation to attitudes towards maternal employment and women's obligation to care. The literature on this topic is too extensive to cover here fully, but some examples include Scott (1999), who finds that attitudes to mothers' employment differ dependent upon the stage of child rearing, primarily due to variation in gender role attitudes. The author highlights interesting divisions among European countries, which do not wholly conform to dominant welfare regime typologies. Cultural support for maternal employment is, in turn, an important determinant of other outcomes such as women's earnings (Budig, Misra and Boeckmann 2012). While there is growing attention for fathers' roles in caregiving, no cross-national, European data is available on attitudes towards fathers' obligation to care for children.

Cross-national, European data on citizens' attitudes towards intergenerational obligations is limited. While there is a significant amount of data on attitudes towards intergenerational obligations, these data are often limited to specific countries and therefore do not offer comparable, cross-national information on European countries (see, for example, Coleman and Ganong 1998; Daatland, Veenstra and Herlofson 2012; Elmelech 2005; Seltzer, Lau and Bianchi 2012; Stein et al. 1998; Wijckmans and van Bavel 2013; Zhan 2004). An exception to these studies is the research from Dykstra and Fokkema (2011). Using comparable data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), they examine family solidarity patterns between northern and southern Europe. The authors show the importance of within-country variation for understanding intergenerational obligations. Some data are also available from Eurobarometer measures. For example, a 2007 report (EC 2007) on a special Eurobarometer survey on health and long-term care attitudes shows considerable cross-national variation in citizens' attitudes towards who is primarily responsible for the care of ill parents. Lastly, a study from Goerres and Tepe (2010) demonstrates the importance of intergenerational solidarity within the family for understanding older citizens' attitudes towards public childcare across European countries. The relationship between solidarity and the attitudes of this group towards childcare is, however, found to be dependent upon welfare state characteristics.

2.5 CONCLUSION

This literature review focused on four themes central to Work Package 9.4: attitudes towards European efforts to converge social, civil and economic rights for family members; attitudes towards the portability of rights for citizens moving within the EU; attitudes towards family and reproductive rights of men and women living in diverse family forms; and attitudes towards gender roles and intergenerational obligations, especially towards care. Summing up, the main finding of the review is that the data available on each topic varies considerably, as does the application of the data through single items or item scales. No existing data could be found that directly assesses national attitudes on a number of topics; in these cases, data was sought that might be related to the topic at hand. For example, no data was found on European efforts to converge the rights of family members or on national attitudes towards the portability of social and civil rights of mobile citizens. However, significant amounts of data are available on attitudes towards family and reproductive rights as well as gender roles. Much of this data is limited to heterosexual couples, however. Our pilot study, discussed below, aims to increase the availability of attitudinal data on gender roles as well as family and reproductive rights across diverse family forms. Further, it seeks to gain new insights into national attitudes towards European efforts to converge these rights, and what happens to these rights when individuals move within European countries.



3. OUR PILOT STUDY: QUESTIONNAIRE PREPARATION, DATA COLLECTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

Following the data and literature reviews, the next step of project WP9.4 entailed a pilot study into national attitudes on the social and civil citizenship rights as discussed above. This section fully describes the pilot study, including the development of the questionnaire, fieldwork, and our sample.

3.1 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

This pilot study aims at collecting information on attitudes towards a) the family and reproductive rights of men and women living in diverse family forms, b) gender roles and intergenerational obligations, c) the role of the European Union in the development of family and reproductive rights, d) the *portability* of these rights for mobile citizens in the EU.

In essence, these four themes centre on a key theme in WP9, which is the central theme of our pilot: *family rights*. We have identified two types of family rights, broadly defined as *civil rights* and *social rights*. In our definition, civil rights can be understood as those regarding family formation and can be broken down into two subsets: partnership rights (e.g. the right to marry and to form a civil partnership) and parenthood rights (e.g. the right to adopt and to use assisted reproductive technologies). Social rights, instead, include a set of broadly defined *benefits* that families are sometimes entitled to, such as family allowances, parental leave, childcare access, housing benefits.

Moreover, the questionnaire aims at capturing the attitudes towards individuals in different *family forms*, and, specifically, whether individuals in certain types of families (i.e. heterosexual married couples) are more entitled to certain rights than other types of families. To this end, throughout the survey we systematically compare the attitudes towards heterosexuals vis-à-vis homosexuals; married vis-à-vis cohabitating couples; and single women vis-à-vis single men.

Overall, the questionnaire (see Appendix 1) is composed of five sections. The first section aims to investigate whether individuals in different family forms should be entitled to the same civil and social rights. Throughout this section, subjects were asked whether, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stood for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements. For example, respondents were asked whether they agreed with statements such as:

- Homosexual couples should have just as much right to get married as heterosexual couples;
- Cohabiting heterosexual couples should have the right to adopt children;
- In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, married couples should have a greater right than cohabitating couples to Economic support for dependent children.

In section 2, we investigate individuals' attitudes toward gender roles through two batteries of items. The first has been derived from the literature and includes the classic questions about women's roles, such as "A working *mother* can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a *mother* who does not work" and "For a *woman*, taking care of home and family is just as fulfilling as working for pay". In contrast, the second battery of items attempts to verify whether the same items can be applied to men, resulting in questions such as: "A working *father* will have difficulty establishing just as warm and secure a relationship with his children as a *father* who does not work" and "For a *man*, taking care of home and family is just as fulfilling as working for pay". Again, subjects were asked whether, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stood for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, they agreed or disagreed with the proposed statements.

Section 3 investigates the opinions about what role the European Union should play in developing more uniform *civil and social rights* across member states. After a preliminary question regarding whether respondents found EU membership to be a good or bad thing for their country, they were asked to indicate whether they thought certain areas of legislation or policy should be determined at the national level or should be decided by the European Union (EU) as a whole. Possible answers ranged from 0, completely at the national level to 10, completely at the EU level. For example, regarding civil rights, respondents were asked whether laws on marriage, civil partnership, adoption and use



of assisted reproductive technology, should be decided at the EU or the national level. The same statements were posed regarding social rights, such as laws on housing benefits and tax reductions. In a similar fashion, a subsequent battery of questions inquires whether the civil and social rights of individuals in different family forms should be decided at the EU level or the national level. For example, the subjects were asked to what extent they agree (where 0 is disagree completely and 10 is agree completely) with the following statements regarding civil and social rights:

- Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether *homosexual couples* have the right to get married.
- Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether *cohabitating homosexual couples* have the right to adopt children.
- Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether *married homosexual couples* should have a right to parental leave schemes after the birth or the adoption of a child.
- EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether *cohabiting heterosexual couples* should have a right to childcare benefits if they have children.

In section 4, we address the opinions about which rights people should keep while moving within the European Union. To this end, we developed a set of hypothetical situations of individuals moving within the EU and we asked the respondents whether individuals in a certain situation should or should not be entitled to retain certain rights when moving. For example, considering the right to marry, respondents were asked whether, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, they disagreed or agreed on the following matter:

- A homosexual couple living in Spain - where marriage among homosexuals is legal – decides to get married. A year later, the couple decides to move to Italy, where same-sex marriages are not allowed. Do you agree or disagree that their marriage should be considered legally valid in Italy and it should be recognized by Italian law?

Similar questions were posed regarding social rights, for example:

- In Finland, mothers are entitled to a greater amount of cash benefits for their children than mothers in Germany. Consider a single mother from Finland who migrates to Germany. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that she should be entitled to the same cash benefit of mothers living in Finland?

In the case of social rights, respondents were also asked to indicate who they believed should pay for the benefit indicated in the question: the sending country, the receiving country, the EU or nobody. So, in the case of the Finnish mother moving to Germany, the possible answers were: Germany, Finland, the EU, no one.

Lastly, we included a section (Section 5) on the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, including the country of residence, age, gender, field of education, current living situation, whether the respondent has children, employment status, the parents' level of education and employment status, how many times the respondent has been to a foreign country and whether he/she has lived abroad.

3.2 FIELDWORK & RESPONSE RATES

The questionnaire was distributed to students in six universities: the University of Torino (Italy), Utrecht University (The Netherlands), the University of Oviedo (Spain), the University of Zagreb (Croatia), Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Israel) and Aalborg University (Denmark). A large majority of respondents were studying in the area of social and behavioural sciences (see below for details). Questionnaires were distributed to students by their professors and instructors in class and were filled in and returned immediately. The one exception is Aalborg University in Denmark, where the questionnaire was distributed through an online survey. Data were collected between December 2014 and March 2015. Overall, 1128 questionnaires were completed, with the following distribution by country: Denmark (*N* 148); Spain (*N* 220); Croatia (*N* 208); Israel (*N* 157); Italy (*N* 202); the Netherlands (*N* 193).

On average, students responded to all questions in the survey. In fact, missing responses, explicit refusal to answer and occasions on which respondents declared they did not know how to answer the question are few, as can be seen



from table 3.2.1². Indeed, in the vast majority of cases, missing responses in either category are well below 5%, although some questions proved to be more problematic than others, with peaks of “don’t know” reaching 9 and 12% (e.g. item 2_1d and 3_1). Moreover, sections 3 and 4 turned out to be very problematic for respondents in Israel who left both sections focused on EU issues blank. The missing responses in the Israeli dataset were not wholly unexpected given the focus on EU issues in these sections. As can be seen from the results in sections 3.3 and 3.4, we therefore had to exclude Israel from the analyses on these sections of data.

² Note: missing values on socio-demographic characteristics are extremely low and are not reported.



Table 3.2.1 Percent refusals, don't know and other missing responses. D.K. = don't know

Variable	% missing			Variable	% missing			Variable	% missing		
	Refusal	D.K.	Other		Refusal	D.K.	Other		Refusal	D.K.	Other
var1_1	1.7	1.2	.089	var2_1c	1.1	6.1	.089	var3_6d	2.1	3.9	14
var1_2	2	1.6	.18	var2_1d	1.3	12	.089	var3_6e	2.3	4.2	14
var1_3a	.35	.44	0	var2_2a	.44	1.5	0	var3_6f	2.7	4.3	14
var1_3b	.8	2.5	.089	var2_2b	.62	2	.089	var3_7a	1.8	5.3	14
var1_3c	.53	1.2	0	var2_2c	.8	6.4	0	var3_7b	2	5.5	14
var1_3d	.8	2.4	.27	var2_2d	5.1	9.1	0	var3_7c	1.8	5.4	14
var1_3e	.71	2	0	var2_2e	1.1	2.4	.089	var3_7d	2.1	5.5	14
var1_3f	.8	2.1	0	var2_2f	.71	.8	0	var3_8a	1.7	5.8	14
var1_4a	.8	.53	.089	var3_1	9.1	3.5	18	var3_8b	2	5.6	14
var1_4b	1.6	2	.18	var3_2a	1.3	2.6	14	var3_8c	1.8	5.9	14
var1_4c	.98	1.3	.18	var3_2b	1.4	3.2	14	var3_8d	2	5.8	14
var1_4d	1.7	2.6	.18	var3_2c	1.6	2.8	14	var3_9a	1.9	4.1	14
var1_4e	.98	1.9	.27	var3_2d	1.8	2.5	14	var3_9b	2.4	4	14
var1_4f	2	3	.27	var3_2e	1.7	2.4	14	var3_9c	2.1	4	14
var1_5a	.89	2	.35	var3_2f	1.9	4.4	14	var3_9d	2.6	4.1	14
var1_5b	.98	2.5	.27	var3_2g	1.7	4.3	14	var3_10a	2.2	4.4	14
var1_5c	.98	3.3	.35	var3_2h	1.8	3.1	14	var3_10b	2.7	4.4	14
var1_5d	1.2	3.5	.27	var3_2i	1.4	3.2	14	var3_10c	2.4	4.3	14



var1_6a	.98	2.4	0	var3_2j	1.8	2.6	14	var3_10d	2.7	4.4	14
var1_6b	.53	3.5	.089	var3_2k	1.5	2.1	14	var3_11a	1.6	4.3	14
var1_6c	.8	2	0	var3_2l	1.2	2.3	14	var3_11b	1.8	4.2	14
var1_6d	.8	2	0	var3_2m	1.6	3	14	var3_11c	1.8	4	14
var1_6e	.98	2.5	0	var3_3a	1.4	5.1	14	var3_11d	1.8	3.8	14
var1_7a	1.4	2	0	var3_3b	1.9	5	14	var3_11e	2	4	14
var1_7b	1.7	1.9	0	var3_4a	1.3	5.4	14	var4_1	.98	2.8	14
var1_7c	1.7	1.4	.089	var3_4b	1.3	5.5	14	var4_2	.98	2.5	14
var1_7d	1.6	1.3	0	var3_5a	1.3	4.3	14	var4_3	1.2	2.4	14
var1_7e	1.7	1.8	.089	var3_5b	1.6	4.6	14	var4_4	1.4	3.7	14
var1_8a	1.1	2.9	.089	var3_5c	1.3	4.5	14	var4_4a	3.5	13	14
var1_8b	.98	3.1	.089	var3_5d	1.5	4.8	14	var4_5	1.9	5.3	14
var1_8c	1.2	2.5	.089	var3_5e	1.4	5.1	14	var4_5a	4.4	14	14
var1_8d	1.1	2.1	.089	var3_5f	1.4	5.1	14	var4_6	2	4.5	14
var1_8e	1.2	3	.089	var3_6a	2	3.5	14	var4_6a	4.3	14	14
var2_1a	.44	.8	.089	var3_6b	2.2	3.8	14	var4_7	2.5	5.6	14
var2_1b	.98	2.2	.089	var3_6c	2.2	3.5	14	var4_7a	5.1	14	14



3.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

Table 5 in Appendix 1 reports the descriptive statistics for the socio-demographic information acquired in section 5 by country and for the overall sample. Here we briefly comment upon the composition of the overall sample and point out eventual country deviations. First of all, it is relevant to note that our sample is composed in large part of women (74%). This overrepresentation was to be expected given the known predominance of women in the Humanities and Social Sciences and is found in all six countries, albeit less pronounced in Denmark (66%) and Croatia (68%) and more pronounced in Israel (85%). Moreover, the large majority of the sample was born after 1990 (78%) with a large minority born before 1990 (22%). Israel stands out for being the country with the oldest students, with 67% born prior to 1990, followed by Denmark with 31%, while the figure is below 20% in the remaining countries. More than 90% of students were born in the same country in which they attend university, with the exception of Israel where the percentage is somewhat lower (84%). As anticipated, the majority of respondents are enrolled in a program within the “soft sciences”. For example, 44% are found in the Social and Behavioral sciences, 18% in Social Services and 12% in Education.

As far as living arrangements are concerned, we find that, on average, 42% of respondents live with their parents. This figure, however, shows high country variability, with 74% and 67% of students in such living situations in Spain and Italy respectively, compared to 7% in Denmark and 9% in Israel, where living with a partner or with friends is more common. Croatia and the Netherlands are situated closer to the average with 42% and 34% respectively living in the parental home. As to be expected with a student population, a vast majority of the respondents does not have children (93%), mostly because of their low age. Israel once again stands out for being the country with the largest percentage of parents (30%). Moving to employment status, 41% of the subjects report some form of employment, with peaks of 82% and 71% in Israel and in the Netherlands respectively, and lows of 15% and 17% in Spain and Italy. Among those who work, casual (occasional) employment is more common in all countries except Israel, where 84% of those who work do so on a continuous basis.

As far as parental education is concerned, only a minority of respondents has mothers who have only completed primary education (15%) compared to 39% that has a secondary and 46% with a tertiary degree. Well known country differences emerge, as the percentage of lower educated mothers in Italy (22%) and in Spain (24%) is higher than in countries such as Croatia (6%) and Israel (5%), where the amount of highly educated mothers is extremely high (83%). On average, respondents' fathers appear to be somewhat less educated than mothers, with 16% of fathers having primary education as opposed to 41% with secondary and 43% with tertiary education. Well known country differences also emerge for fathers, as the highest percentage of lower educated fathers is found in Italy (26%) and in Spain (31%). Moving to parental employment, we find the same percentage of employed mothers and fathers (69% of the overall sample). However, maternal employment rates are higher in Denmark (77%) and the Netherlands (72%) and lower in Spain (52%) where the paternal employment rate is also lower than in other countries (60%), likely due to the recent economic crisis. Finally, looking at the mobility of respondents, we find that the vast majority has been abroad at least once (more than 95%), and almost 40% has been abroad ten times or more. The percentage of those who have never left the country is highest in Spain (11%) and Italy (8%), while those who move the most are found in Denmark (69%) and in the Netherlands (66%). As far as living abroad is concerned, on average 22% of the respondents have done so. The highest value is found, again, in the Netherlands (79%) and the lowest in Spain (8%), while the other countries remain close to the overall average.

To sum up, we conducted our pilot study on a selected sample made of youth, all within tertiary education, mostly without children, and mostly from higher-level socio-economic family backgrounds. Yet, even within this selected sample, we expect to find differences across countries, as attitudes are socially embedded in institutional and cultural contexts. The following section will show if and when this is the case.



4. RESULTS

The results of the pilot study provide key insights into national attitudes towards the social and civil rights of family members living in diverse family forms, gender roles, the portability of these rights, and the role of the EU in converging these rights, as well as EU intervention in these matters.

4.1 IN FAVOUR OF WHAT RIGHTS, AND FOR WHOM?

As explained above, the first section of the questionnaire had the aim of investigating respondents' attitudes towards equality in rights for individuals in different family forms. We focus separately on a series of what we define as "civil rights", such as the right to get married or to adopt a child, as opposed to "social rights", such as the right to access public childcare or the right to housing benefits.

The first indicators regarded whether heterosexual and homosexual couples should have the same right to a) get married, or b) enter a registered partnership. As can be seen from figure 4.1.1, most respondents were inclined to agree strongly with the statement that heterosexual and homosexual couples should have the same right to marry and/or to form a registered partnership. On a scale from 0 to 10, average values are well above 7 in all countries and for both types of partnership. The very high values for these variables can be accounted for by the young age of the sample (about 80% of the respondents were born after 1990) and by their relatively high level of education, as they are all university students. Figure 4.1.1 indicates some clear cross-national differences, with Spain being the country with most favorable attitudes towards equality for hetero and homosexual couples in terms of both forms of family formation, closely followed by the Netherlands and Denmark. In contrast, average values are lower in Italy, Israel and Croatia. Moreover, in all countries, there appears to be greater support for equality in access to registered partnerships as opposed to marriage, especially in some countries. Interestingly, the countries with higher values on both indicators are also the ones where the difference between the two is smallest. For example, Spanish students support equality in marriage with a score of 9.7 and registered partnerships with an almost identical score. In contrast, in Croatia the average score for equality in registered partnerships is considerably higher (8.6) than the one for marriage (7.8). The results are not surprising, considering that Spain, the Netherlands and Denmark are the three countries in our sample where marriage among homosexuals is regulated by law. By contrast, Italian law does not allow same-sex marriage nor any form of civil union between homosexuals. Croatia, instead, has a law allowing homosexual couples to unite in what are called "Life Partnerships", while in Israel the "unregistered cohabitation status" allows same sex couples to have nearly the same rights of married couples.

Figure 4.1.2 depicts a similar scenario by reporting the percentage of subjects who agree (i.e. that have reported a score of 7 or above), disagree (i.e. that have reported a score of 3 or below), or neither agree nor disagree (scores between 4 and 6) on both statements. The graph also reports a bar indicating the percentage of people who did not respond in a coherent way to the question (e.g. agreed about registered partnerships but did not have strong feelings about marriage). Again, as can be seen, respondents are more likely to agree on both statements in Spain, Netherlands and Denmark, while the percentage of those who agree is lower in Italy, Israel and Croatia, where more subjects disagree with both statements or have mixed opinions about the extent to which homosexuals and heterosexuals should be granted the same rights in terms of marriage and registered partnerships.



FIGURE 4.1.1 IN FAVOR OF THE SAME PARTNERSHIP RIGHTS FOR HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL COUPLES? (MEAN VALUES BY COUNTRY)

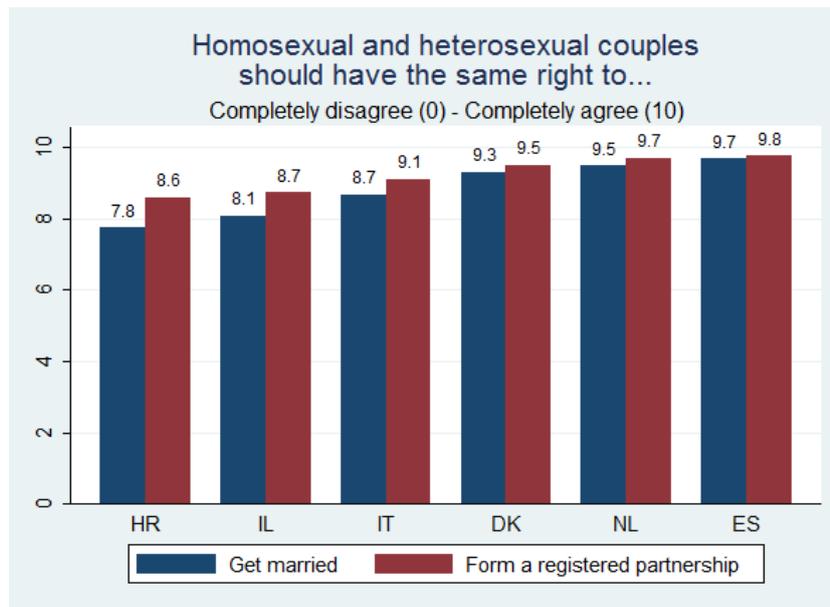
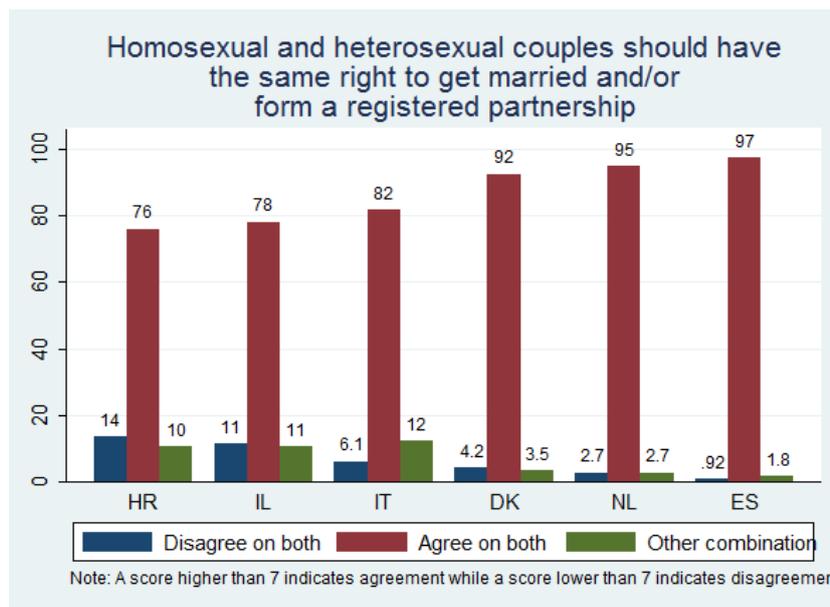


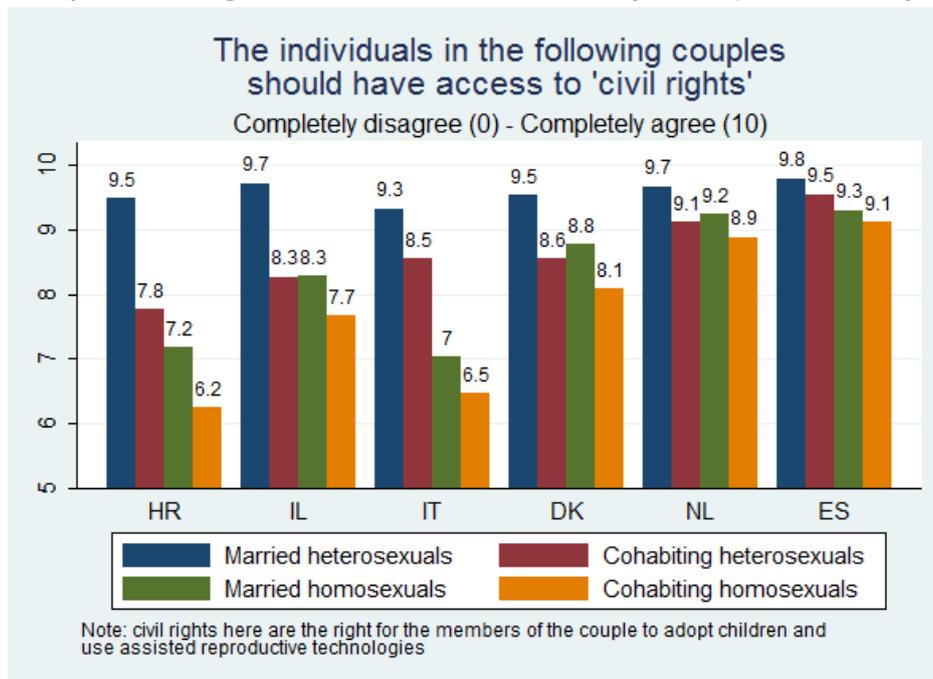
FIG 4.1.2 WHAT PARTNERSHIP RIGHTS FOR HOMOSEXUAL COUPLES? PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE COHERENT OR DISCORDANT OPINIONS ABOUT HOMOSEXUALS AND HETEROSEXUALS' RIGHTS TO ACCESS BOTH MARRIAGE AND REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS.





The second set of indicators focused on whether individuals in different family forms should have access to different civil and social rights. Starting from civil, or more strictly speaking, parenthood rights, figure 4.1.3 reports, by country, the average³ values of the extent to which respondents agree that individuals in different couples should have the right to a 'package' of parenthood rights that includes: adopting a child and using assisted reproductive technologies. As can be seen, virtually all respondents agree that the considered civil rights should be granted to married heterosexual couples. By contrast, the lowest levels of agreement are found for the access to civil rights for cohabitating homosexuals couples. Here, however, the cross national differences are larger, with Spain showing a very high level of agreement (9.1), closely followed by the Netherlands (8.9), as opposed to Italy and Croatia where the values drop to 6.5 and 6.2 respectively, indicating that in these two countries the idea that cohabitating homosexuals should be granted civil rights does not have as much support as in other countries. Large, cross-national differences also emerge when considering other types of couples. For example, in Croatia, the average level of agreement for the access to civil rights for cohabitating heterosexual couples is 7.8 as opposed to about 8.3 in Israel, 8.5 in Italy, 8.6 Denmark, and 9.1 in the Netherlands and 9.5 in Spain. Similar cross-national differences also emerge for married homosexual couples. Overall, it appears that in some countries – mostly Spain and the Netherlands but also, to a smaller extent, Denmark and Israel – respondents agree that civil rights should be granted to all types of couples, regardless of sexual orientation and type of union. By contrast, respondents in Croatia and in Italy appear to believe that married heterosexual couples are more entitled to civil rights than other couples, especially compared to homosexual cohabitating couples.

Fig 4.1.3 In favour of parenthood rights for individuals in different family forms? (Mean values by country).

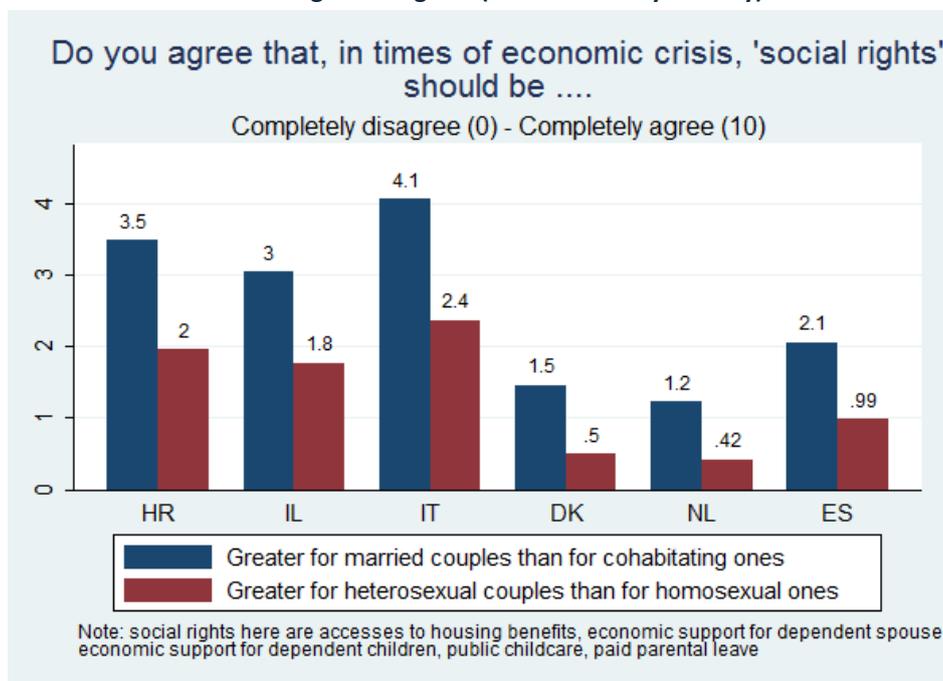


³ The overall average is reported to provide a more parsimonious account of the findings, but descriptive values for each indicator can be found in figures 1.3a, 1.3b and 1.3c respectively in Appendix 1.



As far as social rights are concerned, figure 4.1.4 shows to what extent respondents in different countries believe that certain couples should be “privileged” and others “discriminated against” in terms of social rights. The social rights taken together in figure 4.1.4 include state-funded housing subsidies, economic support for a dependent partner, economic support for dependent children, access to public childcare and entitlement to paid parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child⁴. In this case, married couples are contrasted with cohabitating couples regardless of sexual orientation, while heterosexual couples are contrasted with homosexual couples regardless of type of union. As can be seen, overall the values are rather low, indicating that in general, respondents disagree with the notion that certain couples should have more rights than others. This is especially evident in Denmark, the Netherlands and Spain. However, respondents seem to discriminate by type of union more than by sexual orientation. In other words, in all countries, the mean values for the statement contrasting married vs. cohabitating couples are higher than the ones contrasting heterosexual vs. homosexual couples. Indeed, particularly in Italy and Croatia being married vs. cohabiting seems to matter the most.

Fig 4.1.4 Who should come first in accessing social rights? (Mean values by country).



⁴ Descriptive values for each indicator can be found in figures 1.4a and 1.4b in Appendix 1.



Overall, how “traditional” are individuals in the considered countries? Figure 4.1.5 shows to what extent respondents agree (i.e. that have responded with a score of 8 or above) that both heterosexual and homosexual couples should have the same parenthood, partnership and social rights. In all countries, a very large majority agrees that social rights should be the same, with values ranging from 88% in Italy, the most “traditional” country, closely followed by Israel (89%), Croatia (90%), to 97% in the Netherlands and in Spain, and 98% in Denmark. Support for partnership rights is overall somewhat lower, but is still remarkably high in Spain (96%), the Netherlands (93%) and Denmark (92%). In contrast, agreement on equality in partnership rights is much lower in Croatia (70%), Israel (75%) and Italy (79%). Yet, the area in which the least agreement arises is parenthood, where, especially in the most “traditional” countries, respondents seem to believe that heterosexual couples should be granted more rights than homosexual couples. Indeed, agreement here is as low as 59% in Italy and 61% in Croatia; it is somewhat higher in Israel (75%) and Denmark (78%), but definitely higher in Spain (90%), and the Netherlands (87%).

Figure 4.1.6 tells the same story but in slightly different terms, as it shows the percentages of traditional and non-traditional respondents in each country. Traditional individuals here are defined as believing that civil and social rights should be greater for heterosexual couples than for homosexual ones, while non-traditional subjects find that the rights should be the same for all. As can be seen, the largest amount of traditional respondents can be found in Italy (43%) followed by Croatia (40%), while the percentages are much lower in the remaining countries, especially Spain (10%) and the Netherlands (11%).

To summarize, two results clearly emerge from this section. First of all, countries tend to polarize between those being more traditional (i.e. Italy and Croatia) and less traditional (Spain and the Netherlands) in terms of the convergence of rights between heterosexual and homosexual couples. That is, more traditional countries tend to privilege the rights of married heterosexual couples over the rest to a larger extent than non-traditional countries. Second, within each country, there seems to be greater acceptance towards equality in social rights rather than civil rights (i.e. partnerships and especially parenthood). In other words, in all countries there is general agreement on guaranteeing social rights, such as housing benefits and economic support for a dependent partner, to both heterosexual and homosexual couples. In contrast, in traditional countries, subjects are less inclined to agree on equality in civil rights and particularly regarding parenthood rights.



Fig 4.1.5 In favour of what type of rights for both homosexuals and heterosexual couples? (Percentages).

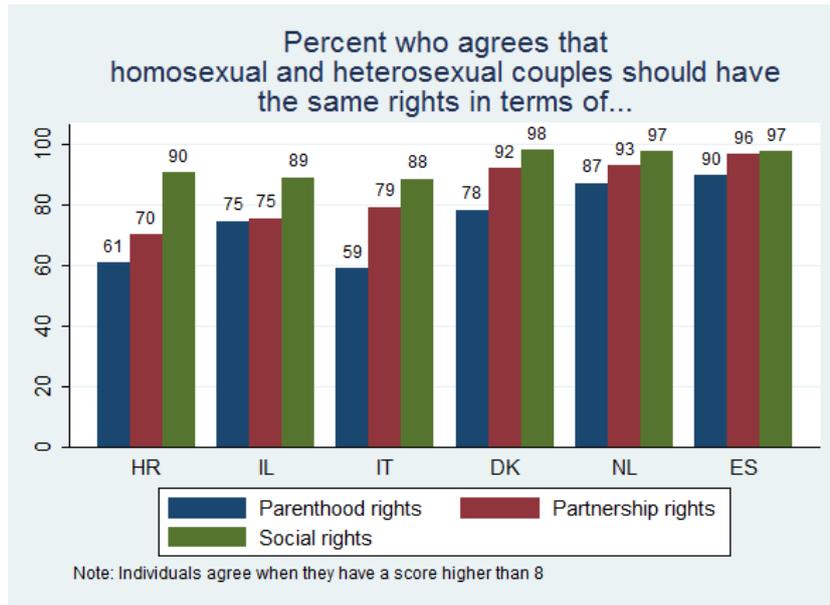
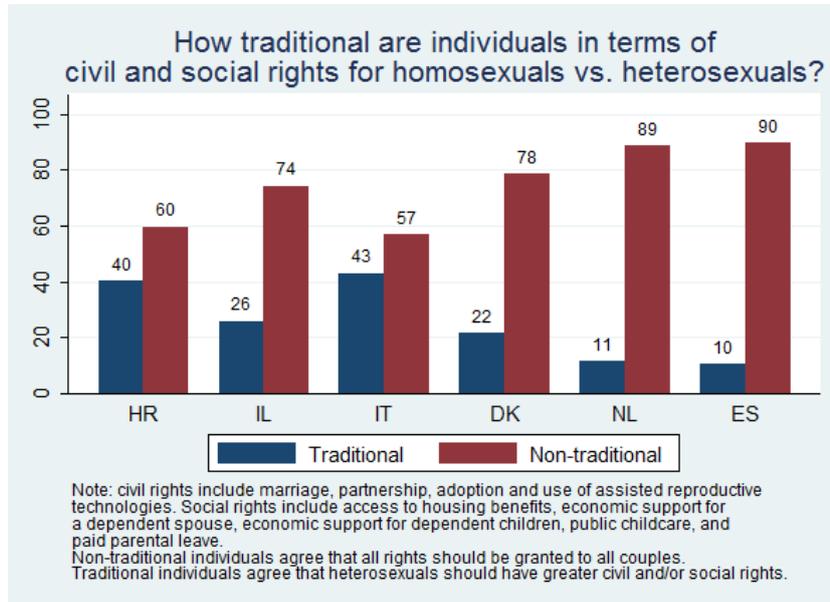


Fig. 4.1.6 Traditionalism in terms of equality towards overall civil and social rights. (Percentages).





4.2 ATTITUDES TOWARD GENDER ROLES

The second section of the questionnaire aimed to investigate respondents' attitudes towards gender roles. Two batteries of questions were asked, one inquiring about the roles of women, the other investigating the roles of men. Figures 4.2.1 and 4.2.1 display the average values for each item by country. Overall, respondents in all countries report high levels of agreement with the statement "A working mother can establish just a warm relationship with her child as a non-working mother", with average values of 8 and above in all countries. Similarly, in all countries there tends to be a certain disagreement with the statement "It is difficult for a working father to have a warm relationship with his children", with mean values lower than 3 in all countries except Italy. So, in general, respondents do not see employment as an obstacle for either parent having a good relationship with their children.

More cross-national variation emerges from the second indicator "a preschool child is likely to suffer if the mother works". Here the level of agreement varies from 1.7 in Denmark and 2.0 in Croatia, the countries with the lowest values, to 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 in Israel, Italy and the Netherlands respectively and finally Spain with a value of 5.0, where apparently respondents are the most concerned about the well being of children whose mothers work. The same ordering of countries emerges when the question is formulated about men, with Spain being the country that is most likely to agree with the statement "a preschool child is likely to suffer if the father works" (average score 4.5) and Denmark the least (1.3). The responses to the item "What most women want is home and family" are more homogeneous. Here, most countries score 2.0 or below, indicating general disagreement with the item and pointing towards generalized support towards non-traditional gender roles. The exception is Italy, which scores 3.3, mirroring the more traditional views on gender roles of this country, even among highly educated students. For the corresponding item about men, which stated conversely "What most men really want is a career. Family and children are secondary", scores are also rather low (i.e. all below three) indicating respondents question the traditional role of men as mainly providers. Once again the highest value can be found in Italy, but in this case the score is closer to the other countries with a score of 2.8. Lastly, Italy and Croatia, both scoring 4.3, appear to be the most traditional in terms of agreement with the statement "for a woman, being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay", while respondents from Israel and Denmark are the ones who disagree the most with this statement. The responses for the item on men "statement" are somewhat different, with more people in Croatia, the Netherlands and Spain being more likely to agree with the statement (average values around 4.0) than in other countries where the average values are close to 3.0.

In general, the items point towards low support for traditional gender roles in all countries. However, cross-national differences and some inconsistencies between the responses on the items for women and men suggest that perhaps some of the indicators are not working equally well in all countries and require further research. Possibly, the simplistic approach of applying the same items to women and men does not allow for a full investigation of attitudes towards gender roles.



Fig 4.2.1 Attitudes towards women's roles (mean values by country)

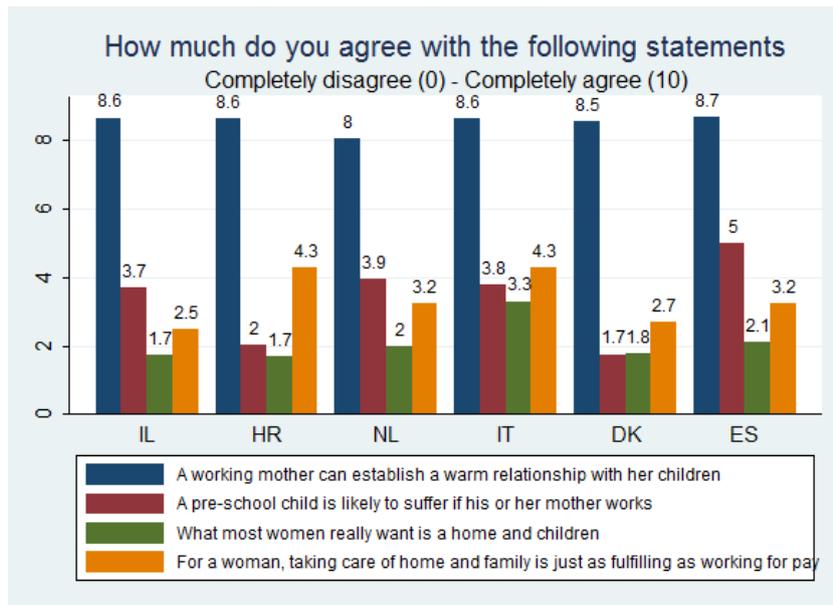
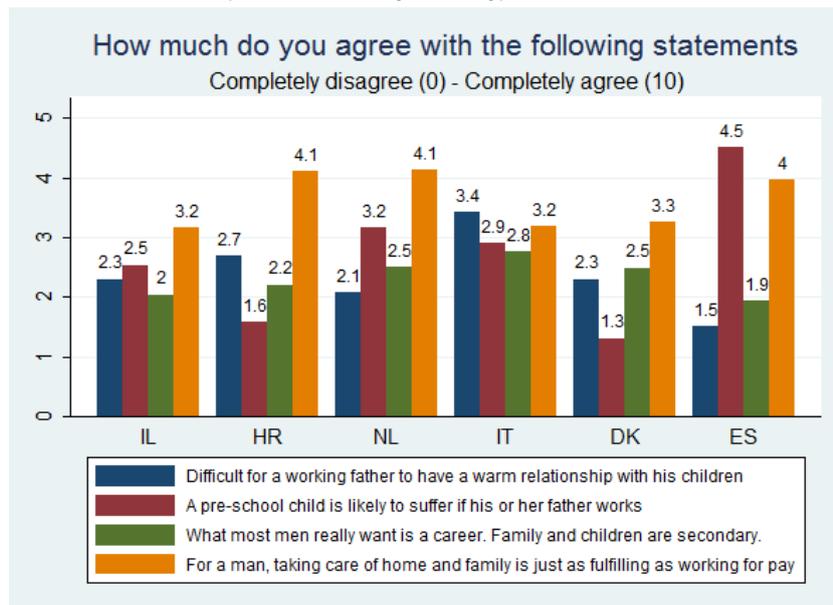


Fig 4.2.2 Attitudes towards men's roles (mean values by country)





To further investigate cross-national differences in the items and eventually obtain a more parsimonious measure of attitudes towards gender roles, Cronbach's alpha and exploratory factor analyses were conducted to investigate whether the individual items could be combined into a single scale in all the considered countries. Cronbach's alpha was first calculated for each country. This analysis revealed important cross-national differences in the *direction* or the *orientation* of the items. The results for the items on women are consistent across countries. That is, in all countries, the first item "A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work" is *negatively oriented*: higher values indicate *less* traditional attitudes toward gender roles. The remaining three items on women, instead, are all *positively oriented*: higher values indicate *more* traditional attitudes in all five countries.

The results for men are consistent, with all items being positively oriented with the only exception of item 8 in the Netherlands (For a man, taking care of home and family is just as fulfilling as working for pay), which is negatively oriented. It is not fully clear why this would be the case, therefore further investigation on this item is required. For the time being, we have resolved the issue by excluding it from the analysis. As a result, in each country the Chronbach's alpha is acceptably high: Denmark: 0.69; Spain: 0.68; Croatia: 0.71; Israel: 0.70; Italy: 0.80; the Netherlands: 0.80. The value of the Crohnbach's alpha for the pooled sample is 0.73, which is not an especially high value but can be considered an acceptable indication of the scale's internal consistency.

Following, exploratory factor analyses were run to test the unidimensionality of the scale. Before doing so, the first item was reverse coded, in order for it to have the same positive sign as the remaining items. The eigenvalues produced by the factor analysis on the six selected items suggest that only one factor is present (eigenvalue=2.13), which explains 93% of the total variance. As can be seen from table 4.2.1, the factor loadings for each item are all above 0.3, which is considered the acceptable threshold for factor loadings. When replicating the analysis for each country, the results confirm that, in all countries, only one factor can be retained. However, not all items load on the factor in the same way. While factor loadings for all items are above 0.3 in Denmark, Italy and the Netherlands, in Spain, Croatia and Israel, some of the items have factor loadings between 0.20 and 0.29.

As a next step, we proceeded to build our scale by taking, for each subject, the average of scores for the six items. The resulting measure ranges from 0 to 10 where 10 indicates greater traditionalism towards gender roles and 0 less. The average value on the index for each country is plotted in figure 4.2.3. As can be seen, overall, respondents tend to be rather non-traditional, as mean values tend to be low in all countries. Nonetheless, respondents are definitely less traditional in Denmark (2.0), Croatia (2.2) and in Israel (2.3), than in the Netherlands (2.7), Spain (2.8) and Italy (3.1).

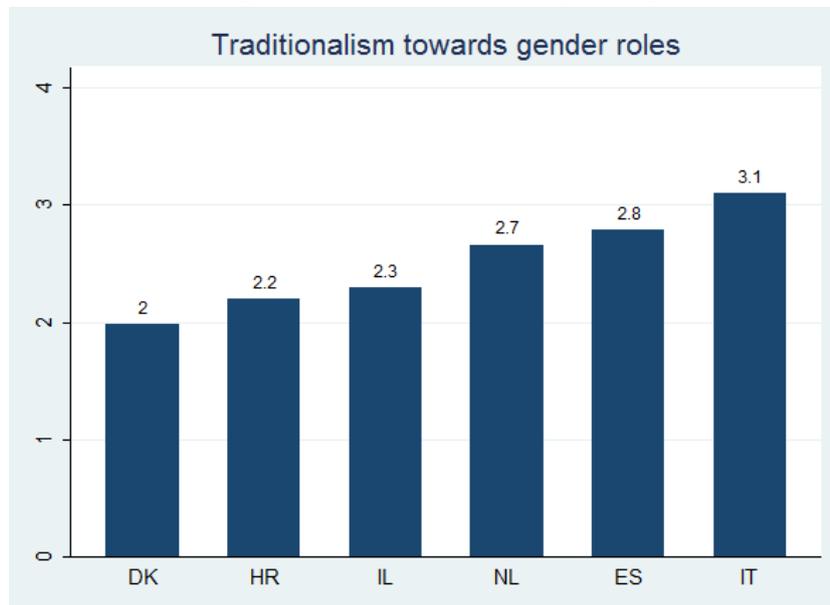
To wrap up, respondents in all six countries display rather non-traditional values in terms of gender roles. This was not unexpected given the low age of the student population. Nonetheless, some interesting cross-national differences emerge that confirm what is known about attitudes towards gender roles in the general population. That is, subjects from the Mediterranean countries lean toward traditional gender roles more than individuals from other countries.



Table 4.2.1 Factor loadings across all countries

A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work (reversed).	0.43
A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works.	0.76
A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children.	0.56
For a woman, taking care of home and family is just as fulfilling as working for pay.	0.34
A working father will have difficulty establishing a warm relationship with his children	0.51
A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her father works.	0.70
What most men really want is a career. Family and children are secondary.	0.42
<hr/>	
N	920
Proportion of variance explained	0.93
Cronbach's alpha	0.73

Fig 4.2.3 Index of traditionalism towards gender roles (Mean values by country)





4.3 ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

As mentioned, section 3 investigates the opinions about what role the European Union should play in developing more uniform *civil and social rights* across member states. As figure 4.3.1 shows, “anti-European” orientations do not appear to be very widespread among our sample: in all countries, on average, students feel that being part of the European Union is a good thing. Yet, consensus on this topic is higher in Italy and lower in Croatia, with Spain, Denmark and the Netherlands in the middle.

When we move to attitudes towards the role of the EU on specific issues (see figure 4.3.2), countries also differ. Italian students appear to be more in favour of EU interventions in determining rules regarding civil and social rights compared to students in other countries, especially compared to Denmark. In all countries, students seem more in favor of EU regulation in the field of civil rights in comparison to social rights.

Fig 4.3.1 Opinion about EU membership (mean values by country).

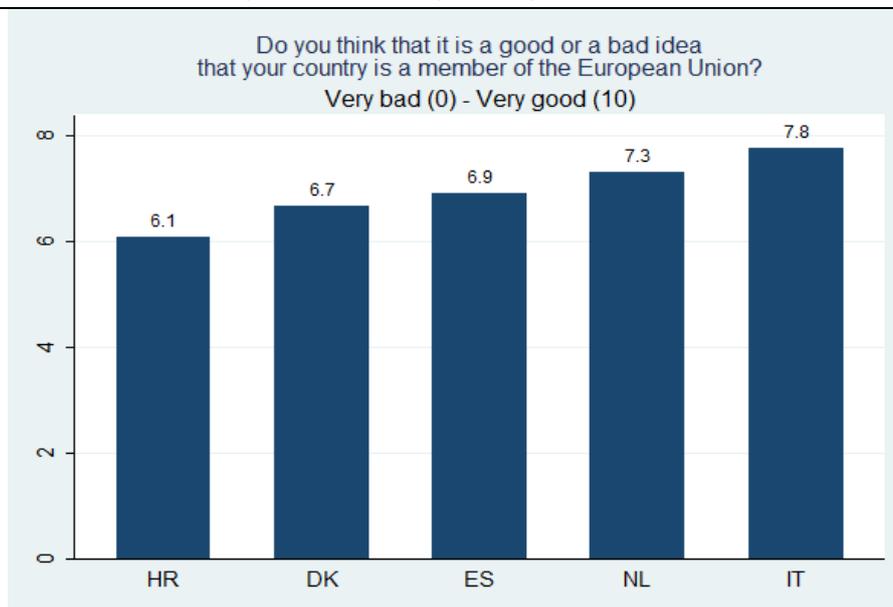
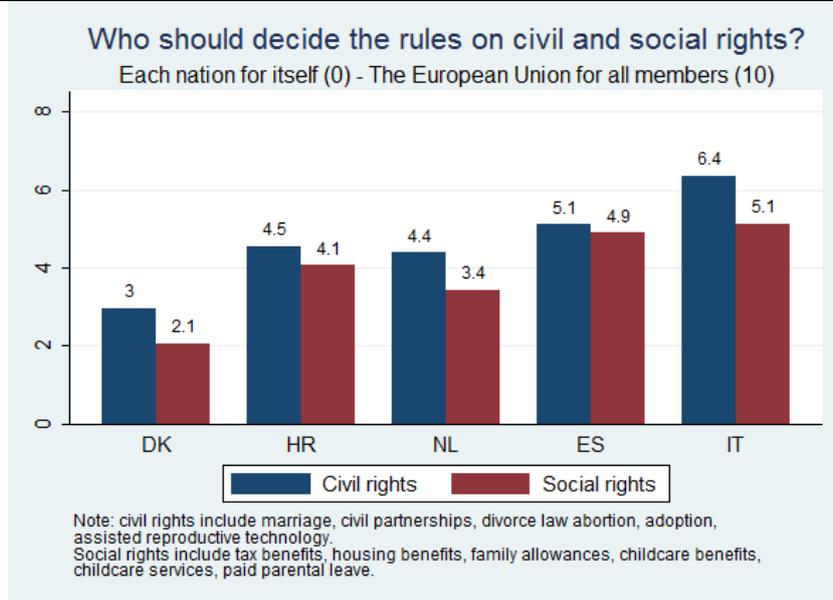




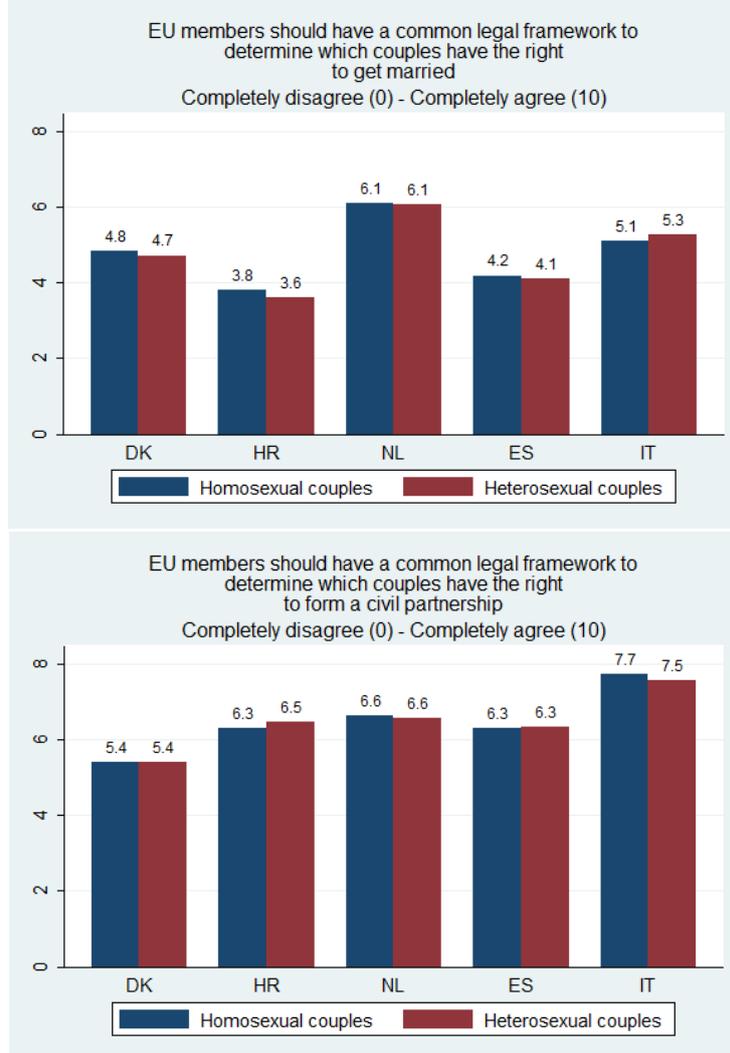
Fig 4.3.2 Who should decide about civil and social rights? Each nation state or the EU? (Mean values by country)



If we look more in detail within types of rights and the necessity to have a common legal framework across Europe, figure 4.3.3 shows that students are more clearly in support of a harmonizing role for the EU when it concerns civil partnership rather than marriage, with no differences between heterosexuals and homosexuals. Yet, differences in attitudes towards marriage and civil partnership appear stronger in those countries where a legal recognition of civil unions does not exist or is recent, such as in Italy, Spain and Croatia. No differences emerge in the Netherlands and Denmark, where culturally and institutionally, marriage and civil partnership are equally legitimate.



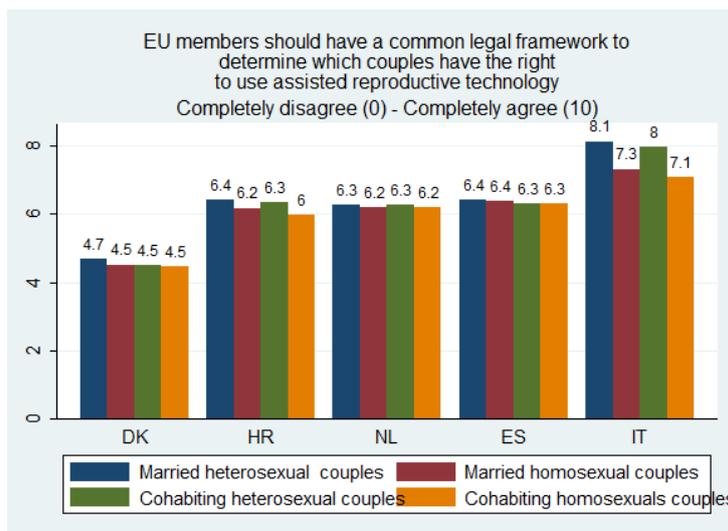
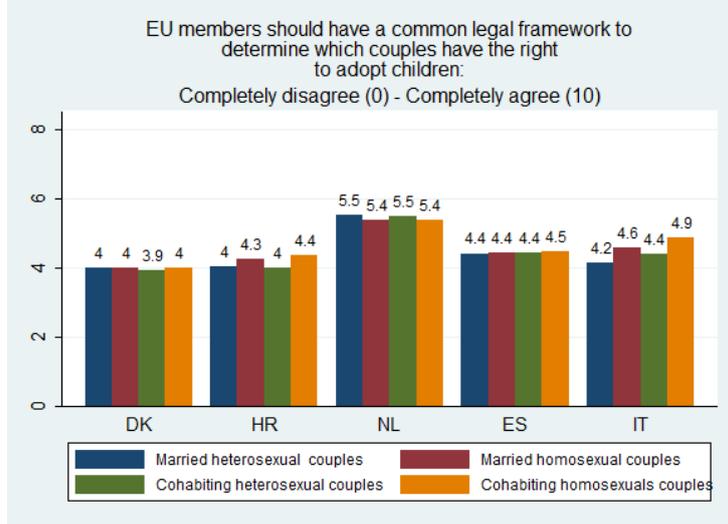
Fig 4.3.3 In favour of a common legal framework across Europe for partnership rights? Homosexual vs heterosexual couples (mean values by country).



In all countries, advocating a common legal framework across Europe in the field of parenthood rights appears to be stronger when it concerns adoption in comparison to assisted reproduction, with no difference for family types (figure 4.3.4). Yet, the gap is much lower in Denmark and the Netherlands, where access to “non-natural” parenthood for diverse family forms is more accepted and allowed. In these countries, citizens with “non-traditional” attitudes, such as the respondents in our study, tend to not perceive a need for “more Europe” in order to reach wider recognition of civil rights for all.



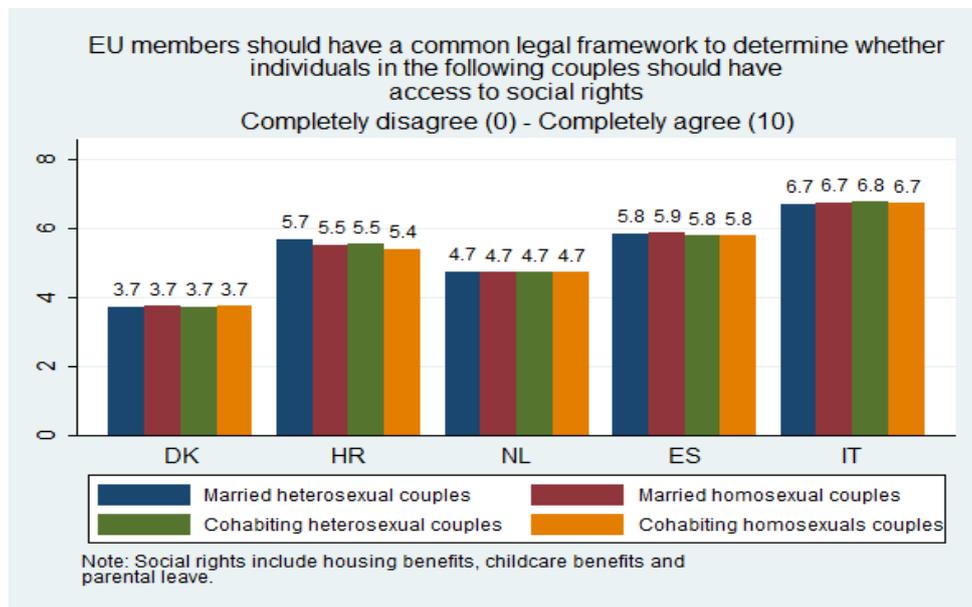
Fig 4.3.4 In favour of a common legal framework across Europe for parenthood rights? Individuals in different family forms (mean values by country).





Support for a common legal framework across Europe does not differ across family types in the field of social rights as well (figure 4.3.5). This support is also weaker in less traditional countries, such as Denmark and the Netherlands, where a European intervention is not needed to guarantee of rights already granted to diverse family forms. In these more non-traditional countries, there is also a stronger gap in the support for a role for the EU in civil rights as compared to social rights. Regulation of the latter is considered to be more of a national responsibility than a European responsibility. It could be that in these countries, with more developed welfare states, the intervention of Europe is perceived as a threat, which might lead to a reduction in rights rather than an increase in social rights as would be the case in countries where rights are less developed.

Fig 4.3.5 In favour of a common legal framework across Europe for social rights? Support for EU involvement in rights across different family forms (mean values by country).

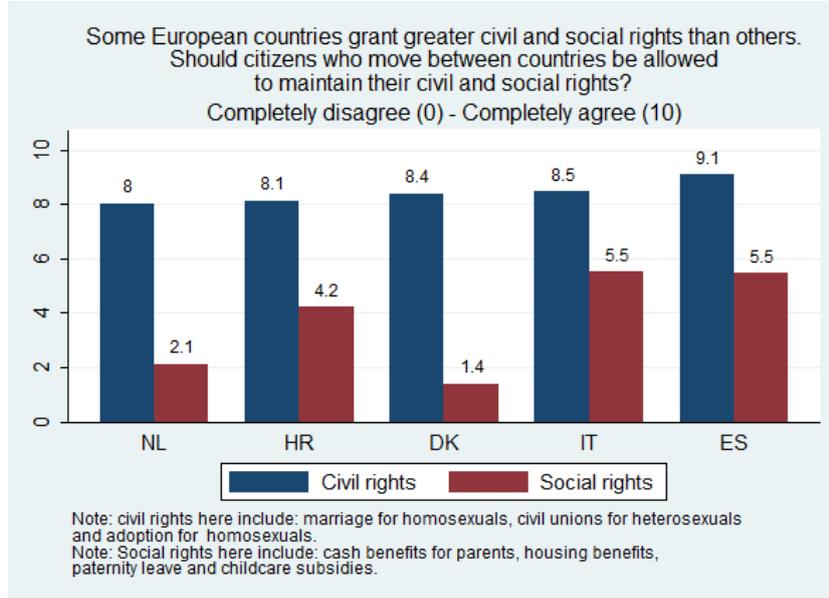




4.4 CIVIL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS WHO MOVE WITHIN THE EU

Section four of the questionnaire explored opinions about which rights people should keep while moving from one country to another within the European Union by using some concrete examples. Consistent with the high support for a common legal European framework discussed above, students appear more in favour of the “portability of rights” if these involve civil rather than social rights (figure 4.4.1). Indeed while students, on average, strongly agree civil rights should be portable while moving across Europe, with no visible differences across countries, agreement on the need for portable social rights is much lower. This is particularly the case in Denmark and the Netherlands, where, as seen before, the regulation of rights is considered to be a national issue rather than a European one, as is the case in other countries.

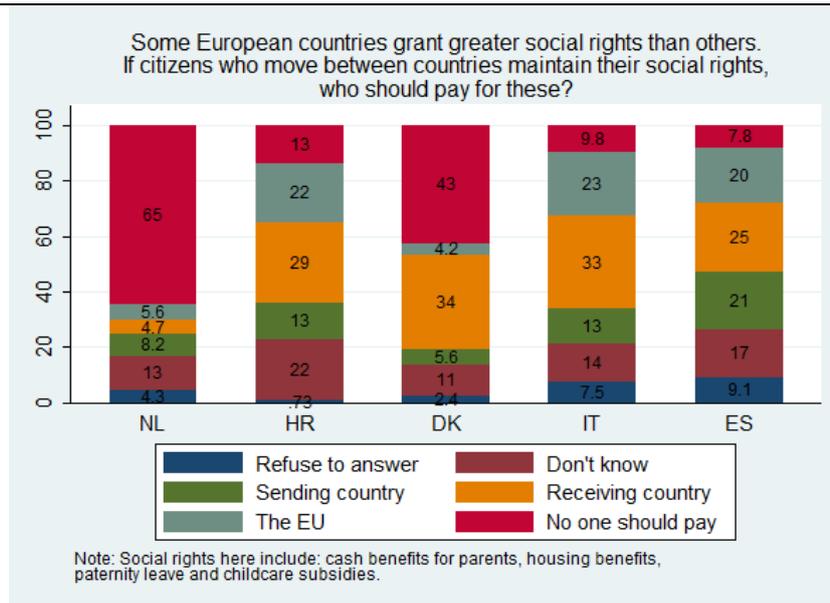
Fig. 4.4.1 Should civil and social rights be “portable”? (Mean values by country)





As shown, there is less agreement on the portability of social rather than civil rights. Indeed, one of the problematic aspects about EU citizens maintaining their social rights as they move from one country to another concerns who should pay for such rights. Figure 4.4.2 shows the entities that, according to our respondents, should finance the portability of social rights of citizens who move within the EU. As can be seen, a very high percentage of respondents in Denmark (43%) and the Netherlands (65%) believe that no one should pay, i.e. that social rights should not be portable. In the other three countries, students were much less likely to give this answer. With the exception of the Netherlands, quite high percentages of students feel that the receiving country should guarantee funding for the rights of citizens who move within the EU. The EU as well is often indicated as responsible for funding the costs of the social rights of citizens who move.

Fig. 4.4.2 Who should pay for these rights?



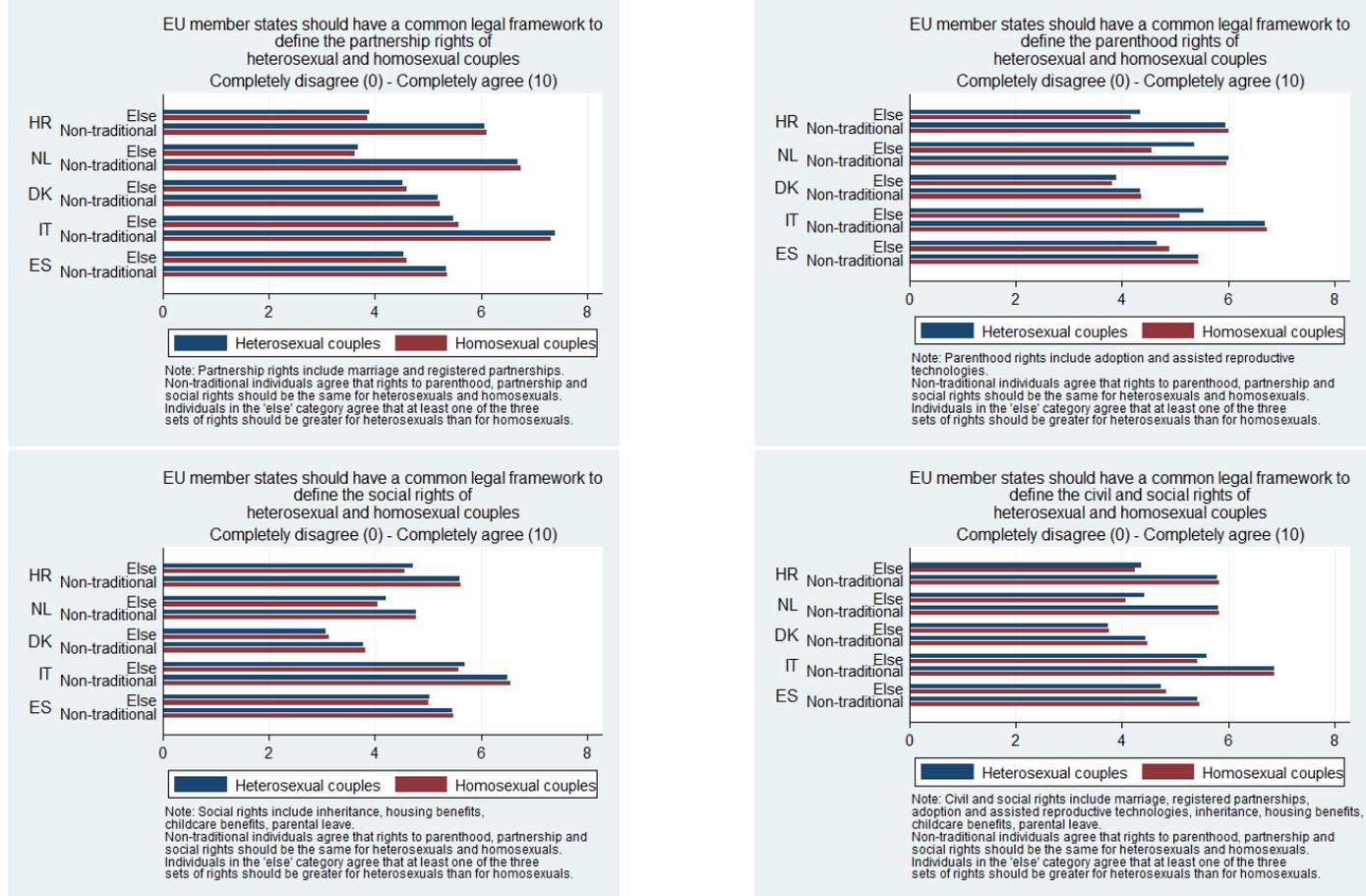


4.5 ARE RESPONDENTS WITH NON-TRADITIONAL ATTITUDES ALSO MORE IN SUPPORT OF EU INTERVENTION?

Is there a link between attitudes towards homosexuals and support for an intervention at the EU level? Figure 4.5.1 shows that in countries where respondents have less traditional norms, respondents are also more in support of a common legal framework across Europe. In addition, the gap is higher for partnership rights than for parenthood or social rights. Moreover, the gap is higher in those countries where non-traditional attitudes are less common. As noted above, in these traditional countries, Europe is evidently seen by the “non-traditionals” as the only means of developing a less traditional society, that is a means to extend rights to individuals living in diverse family forms.



Figure 4.5.1 The link between attitudes towards homosexuals and support for a common EU framework





DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The aim of WP 9.4 is to study national attitudes towards family and reproductive rights across diverse family forms in Europe, attitudes towards gender roles, attitudes towards European efforts to converge social and civil rights for family members and attitudes on the portability of these rights while moving within Europe. To research these attitudes, the research focused on an initial examination of cross-national, European and international datasets and literature on national attitudes followed by a pilot study, whereby the results can complement and extend these data key areas currently not covered in comparable European data or literature. The aims of the deliverable for WP9.4 fit the broader aims of WP9, which is focused on investigating the relationship between the effects of discrepancies between respective civil, political, social, and economic citizenship rights and obligations of European and non-European citizens as family members moving across borders. In particular, this deliverable provides key insights into national attitudes towards social and civil citizenship rights, across diverse family forms, while investigating the possible role of Europe in converging these rights.

Project WP9.4 has focused on studying national attitudes towards family and reproductive rights across diverse family forms in Europe, attitudes towards gender roles and intergenerational obligations, attitudes towards European efforts to converge social and civil rights for family members and attitudes on the portability of these rights while moving within Europe. This report details the data and literature review of existing cross-national, European and international datasets on these national attitudes as well as the pilot study conducted in 2014-2015, which complements and extends these data.

The data and literature review revealed that existing cross-national data is limited on many of these topics. The further application of these attitudinal data in social science research varies considerably, with some studies relying on single items while others rely on item scales. The absence of data on European efforts to converge social and civic rights for family members across diverse family forms, attitudes towards the portability of rights for mobile citizens, and the role of Europe in the convergence of these rights led to the development of a questionnaire in which family rights were the primary focus. Family rights include both social rights (e.g. a set of broadly defined *benefits* that families are sometimes entitled to, such as family allowances, parental leave, childcare access, housing benefits) and civil rights. The latter are defined as rights regarding family formation, including both partnership and parenthood rights.. In addition, the questionnaire included a number of existing items on gender roles as well as some newly developed ones, to be able to test the validity and reliability of new items and scales in future research.

The pilot study, conducted between December 2014 and March 2015, obtained a selected sample of youth, all within tertiary education in Humanities and Social Sciences, mostly without children, and mostly from higher-level socio-economic family backgrounds. Within this selected sample, cross-country differences were evident, reflecting the social embeddedness of attitudes. However, cross-country differences were not evident across each of the themes.

In relation to EU efforts to converge social and civil rights for family members, we find that respondents in our study show a polarization between countries that appear more traditional (i.e. Italy and Croatia) and less traditional (Spain and the Netherlands) in terms of the convergence of rights between heterosexual and homosexual couples. Respondents from more traditional countries tend to privilege the rights of married heterosexual couples over other family forms to a larger extent than respondents in non-traditional countries. We also find differences within each country, namely that there appears to be greater acceptance of equality in social rather than civil rights (i.e. partnership and especially parenthood rights). We find this for all countries, demonstrating there is general agreement on guaranteeing *social* rights, such as housing benefits and economic support for a dependent partner, to both heterosexual and homosexual couples. However, in more traditional countries, respondents were less likely to agree on that equality on civil rights, in particular parenthood rights, is necessary.

Among students, attitudes towards gender roles, were generally, more supportive of egalitarian norms. Traditional gender roles received little support in all six countries. However, we also found cross-national differences and some inconsistencies in the data, which suggest not all of the indicators work equally well in measuring attitudes towards



gender roles, and further research is needed, in particular, on the topic of men's roles within the family. This research should focus on wording attitudinal questions in a way that better obtains opinions on culturally perceived definitions of masculinity and fatherhood. . Our factor analyses reveal, furthermore, that with these items for measuring attitudes towards gender roles, only one factor can be retained in each country, although factor loadings differ somewhat.

Respondents in our study varied in their attitudes towards the need for a common legal framework in Europe on social and civil rights. While the majority of our respondents across all countries agreed membership in the EU was a good thing, respondents were more in favour of an intervention at the EU level for civil rights than for social rights. Furthermore, respondents in countries with less traditional attitudes show less support for EU interventions. We suggest this could be the case given the more highly developed existing legal frameworks in these countries, rendering an EU intervention unnecessary.

Similar to the issue of attitudes towards EU intervention, respondents agree that the portability of rights for mobile citizens is more important in relation to civil rather than social rights. In other words, students participating in our study feel that citizens moving within the EU should be able to retain partnership and parenthood rights. Less support is given to the notion of retaining social rights, such as housing benefits or parental leave. The data show, in addition, that respondents in the Netherlands and Denmark feel that the regulation of these rights is a national issue, rather than an issue to be dealt with at the EU level.

Lastly, we have assessed whether respondents with non-traditional attitudes are more supportive of EU intervention. The results show there is a link between attitudes towards homosexuals and support for a common EU framework, and that this link is stronger in more traditional countries. This finding suggests that in these countries, Europe is evidently seen by “non-traditionals” as the only means of extending rights to individuals living in diverse family forms.

The analyses carried out for WP9.4 offer important insights into citizens' attitudes towards issues at the heart of citizenship rights in Europe. The significant variation in social and civil rights across member states is still supported by national attitudes in many cases. Furthermore, it points to the need for further refinement of these attitudinal items and scales to help understand citizens' attitudes to these otherwise much-neglected topics, such as the portability of rights within the EU in relation to building and living in diverse family forms. While the study provides much needed information on these topics, the selected sample and exploratory nature of the items used means further research is needed. For now, however, it is clear that a number of barriers continue to exist for European efforts to realize similar social and civil rights across member states, both for diverse families residing in their own country as well as citizens moving within Europe.



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ANNEX 1 THE QUESTIONNAIRE



Dear student,

We would like to ask for your participation in a pilot study about people's attitudes towards European citizenship. This survey is part of a broader study we are conducting on European citizenship. For this survey, we are interested in people's opinions towards the various forms and practices of citizenship rights within Europe and across European countries.

We would like to ask you to participate in this study by filling out this questionnaire. The total time needed to complete the survey is around 20 minutes. The questions are focused on your opinions on family and reproductive rights, gender roles, the mobility of various groups of people and any efforts by the European Union to make rights more uniform across countries. Please note that there are no "correct" or "incorrect" answers, it is your opinion that counts. The survey consists of four sections. Please answer the questions in each section and please read the questions carefully before answering.

Participation in this study is voluntary. We are interested in your answers to all of the questions but you are free to skip over any questions you choose. You are free to end your participation in this study at any time. Your participation in this study is in no way tied to your participation at the university and/or course in which this survey is being distributed. If you choose not to participate in the study, there will be no further consequences for your enrollment at the university and/or course. Any information you provide will remain anonymous.

Please sign and date below if you understand and agree with the above terms:

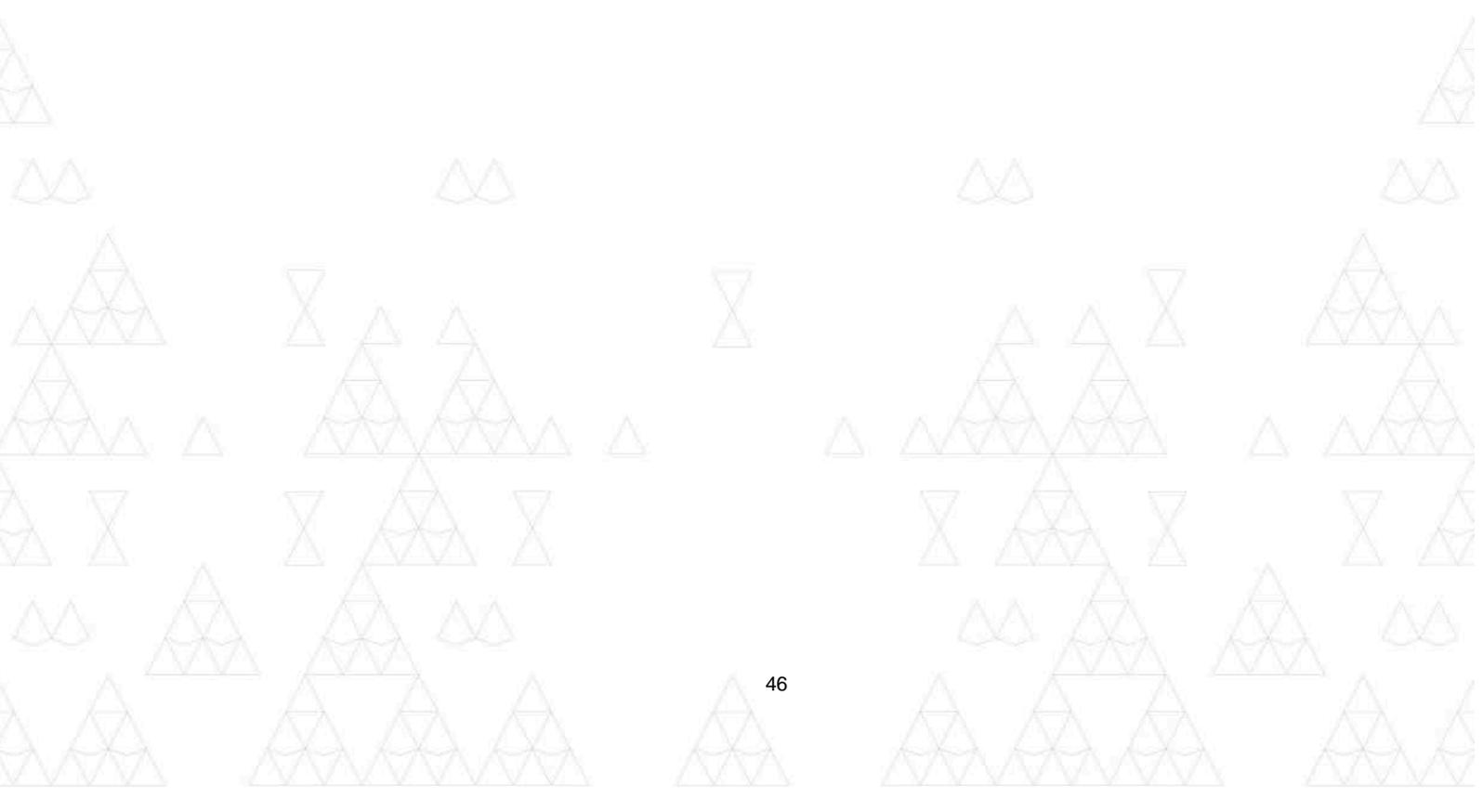
Should you have any further questions about the study or your participation in it, please contact the coordinators of the study, Dr. Cristina Solera or Dr. Mara A. Yerkes:

Dr. Cristina Solera
University of Torino



cristina.solera@unito.it

Dr. Mara A. Yerkes
University of Utrecht
M.A.Yerkes@uu.nl





0.0) Please mark which country you are in while filling out this questionnaire.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Croatia	Israel	Denmark	Italy	Hungary	The Netherlands	Spain

Section 1:

In this section, we are interested in your opinion about family rights and reproductive rights of men and women living in diverse family forms as well as of non-national citizens.

Please tell us, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much you agree or disagree with the following statements:



1.1) Homosexual couples should have just as much right to get married as heterosexual couples.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------	----------------------

1.2) Heterosexual couples should have just as much right to form a registered partnership as homosexual couples.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------	----------------------

1.3) The following individuals should have the right to adopt children.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													
E	Single women													
F	Single men													

1.4) The following individuals should have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology (e.g. artificial insemination, IVF treatments, surrogacy).



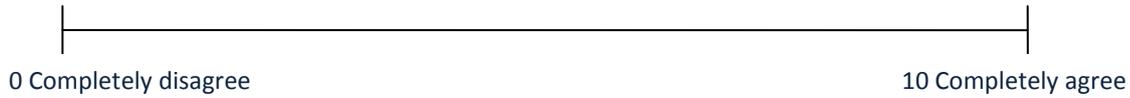
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													
E	Single women													
F	Single men													

1.5) The individuals in the following couples should have the right to inherit from one another.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													



Again, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



1.6) In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, married couples should have a greater right than cohabitating couples to the following benefits:

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	State-funded housing subsidies													
B	Economic support for a dependent partner													
C	Economic support for dependent children													
D	Access to public childcare													
E	Entitlement to paid parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child													

1.7) In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, heterosexual couples should have a greater right than homosexual couples to the following benefits:

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	State-funded housing subsidies													
B	Economic support for a dependent partner													
C	Economic support for dependent children													
D	Access to public childcare													
E	Entitlement to paid parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child													



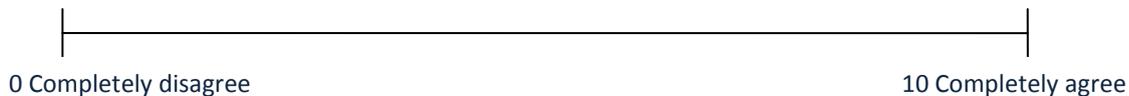
1.8) In times of economic crises when public resources are scarce, national citizens should have a greater right than non-national citizens to the following benefits:

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	State-funded housing subsidies													
B	Economic support for a dependent partner													
C	Economic support for dependent children													
D	Access to public childcare													
E	Entitlement to paid parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child													

Section 2:

In this section, we are interested in your opinion about gender roles.

2.1) On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
A	A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work.													
B	A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works.													
C	A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children.													
D	For a woman, taking care of home and family is just as fulfilling as working for pay.													



2.2) Again on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
A	A working father will have difficulty establishing just as warm and secure a relationship with his children as a father who does not work.													
B	A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her father works.													
C	What most men really want is a career. Family and children are secondary.													
D	For a man, taking care of home and family is just as fulfilling as working for pay.													
E	Both a man and a woman should contribute to the household income.													
F	A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family.													

Section 3:

In this section, we would like to ask you your opinion on what the role of the European Union should be and about its effort to develop more uniform rights across member states.

3.1) Generally speaking, do you think that it is a good idea or a bad idea that your country is or will be a member of the European Union? Mark your answers using the scale below, where 0 stands for very bad, and 10 for very good.

0=Very bad	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=Very good	- 88= Don't know	- 99= Refuse to answer

3.2) To what extent do you think that the following areas of legislation or policy should be determined at the national level or should be decided by the European union as a whole? Mark your answer in the following boxes, where 0 stands for "completely at the national level" and 10 for "completely at the EU level"

		0=completely at the national level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=completely at the EU level	-88= Don't know	-99= Refuse to answer
A	Marriage law													
B	Laws regarding civil partnerships													
C	Divorce law													
D	Abortion law													
E	Adoption law													
F	Laws regarding assisted													



	reproductive technology														
		0=completely at the national level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10=completely at the EU level	-88= Don't know	-99= Refuse to answer	
G	Inheritance law														
H	Tax benefit laws														
I	Housing benefit law														
J	Family allowances law														
K	Access to childcare benefits														
L	Access to childcare services														
M	Access to parental leave														

Some people think that certain rights should be determined at the national level while others believe that the European community should have common legal framework for certain policies.

On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements:



3.3) Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether the individuals in the following couples have the right to get married:

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88= Don't know	-99= Refuse answer
A	Homosexual couples													
B	Heterosexual couples													



3.4) EU member states should try to reach a common legal framework to define whether the individuals in the following couples have the right to form a registered partnership.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	Homosexual couples													
B	Heterosexual couples													

Again on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

3.5) Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether the following individuals have the right to adopt children.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													
E	Single women													
F	Single men													

3.6) EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether the following individuals have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology (e.g. artificial insemination, IVF treatments, surrogacy):

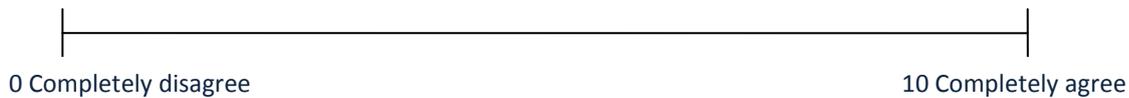
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													
E	Single women													
F	Single men													



3.7) Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether the individuals in the following couples have the right to inherit from one another:

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													

Again on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much do you agree with the following statements?



3.8) EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether the The individuals in the following couples should have a right to state-funded housing subsidies.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													

3.9) EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether the individuals in the following couples should have a right to childcare benefits if they have children:

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													



3.10) Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether the individuals in the following couples should have a right to parental leave schemes after the birth or the adoption of a child :

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	Married heterosexual couples													
B	Married homosexual couples													
C	Cohabiting heterosexual couples													
D	Cohabiting homosexuals couples													

3.11) Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether national citizens and non-national citizens should have the same right to the following benefits:

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse answer
A	State-funded housing subsidies													
B	Economic support for a dependent partner													
C	Economic support for dependent children													
D	Access to public childcare													
E	Entitlement to paid parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child													

Section 4:

Lastly, we are interested in your opinion about which rights people should keep while moving from one EU country to another within the European Union.

Family rights and the legal definition of what is a “family member” vary a great deal between European Union member states. In some countries, family members are entitled to certain rights while in others they are not. Moreover, social rights vary from one country to another. Consider the following situations about people who move within the EU. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much do you agree or disagree with the following questions?



4.1) A homosexual couple living in Spain - where marriage among homosexuals is legal –decides to get married. A year later, the couple decides to move to Italy, where same-sex marriages are not allowed. Do you agree or disagree that their marriage should be considered legally valid in Italy and it should be recognized by Italian law?.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer



4.2) A heterosexual couple enters into a civil union in the Netherlands, where this form of union guarantees couples the same rights as a married couple. The couple then decides to move to Greece, where there is no form of civil union. Do you agree or disagree that the couple should be entitled to the same rights of heterosexual married couples living in Greece?.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------	----------------------

4.3) A homosexual couple living in the UK has adopted a baby boy. The parents then decide to move with the child to Ireland, where there is no law regulating the adoption of children among same-sex couples. Do you agree or disagree that the baby boy should be considered the couple's son in Ireland?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------	----------------------

4.4) In Finland, mothers are entitled to a greater amount of cash benefits for their children than mothers in Germany. Consider a single mother from Finland who migrates to Germany. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that she should be entitled to the same cash benefit of mothers living in Finland?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------	----------------------

4.4a) Who should pay for that?

1	2	3	4	-88	-99
Germany	Finland	The EU	No one should pay	Don't know	Refuse to answer

4.5) In the Netherlands low-income families are entitled to a housing benefit. Imagine that a low-income family moves from the Netherlands to Austria. Do you agree or disagree that the family should be entitled to the same housing benefit they would have had if they were living in the Netherlands?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------	----------------------

4.5a) Who should pay for that?

1	2	3	4	-88	-99
The Netherlands	Austria	The EU	No one should pay	Don't know	Refuse to answer

4.6) Norwegian fathers are entitled to 12 weeks of paid paternity leave. Spanish fathers are entitled to 15 days of paid paternity leave. Consider a married couple from Norway that moves to Spain and has a child. Do you agree or disagree that the Norwegian father living in Spain should be entitled to the same paternity leave of fathers in Norway?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------	----------------------

4.6a) Who should pay for that? Norway / Spain / the EU / No one should pay

1	2	3	4	-88	-99
Norway	Spain	The EU	No one should pay	Don't know	Refuse to answer



4.7) Formal childcare services for children under the age of 3 are well developed in Sweden, while in Italy there are very few childcare facilities for children of that age. Consider a Swedish mother who lives in Italy. She has a 1 year-old baby and there is no childcare facility in the area she lives in.

Do you agree or disagree that she should be compensated for the lack of childcare?.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-88 Don't know	-99 Refuse to answer
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------------	----------------------

4.7a) Who should pay for that?

1	2	3	4	-88	-99
Sweden	Italy	The EU	No one should pay	Don't know	Refuse to answer



Please take just few minutes more to give us some information about you.

5.1) What year were you born?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Before 1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	After 1996

5.2) What is your gender?

1	Male
2	Female
3	Other, namely:

5.3) In which country were you born?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Croatia	Israel	Denmark	Italy	Hungary	Netherl.	Spain	Other European countries
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Antarctica	Australia	Other	

5.4) What is your field of education?

1	Education	12	Engineering and engineering trades
2	Humanities and arts	13	Manufacturing and processing
3	Social and behavioral science	14	Architecture and building
4	Journalism and information	15	Agriculture, forestry and fishery
5	Business and administration	16	Veterinary
6	Law	17	Health
7	Life sciences	18	Social services
8	Physical sciences	19	Personal services
9	Mathematics and statistics	20	Transport services
10	Computing	21	Environmental protection
11	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	22	Security services
		23	Unspecified

5.5) What is your current living situation? I live...

1	Alone	4	With friends
2	With my parents	5	In a dorm/hostel/pension
3	With my partner	6	Other



5.6) Do you have any children?

1	Yes
2	No

5.7) Do you work for pay?

1	Yes
2	No

5.8) If yes, are you continuously (permanent contract) or occasionally (temporary, flexible contract) employed?

1	Continuously
2	Occasionally

5.9) What is your mother's level of education:

1	Primary or lower
2	Secondary education
3	Tertiary education or above

5.10) What is your mother's main employment status:

1	Currently in paid work	5	Retired
2	Currently in education	6	Community or military service
3	Unemployed	7	Housework, looking after children, others
4	Permanently sick or disabled	8	Other

5.11) And your father's level of education

1	Primary or lower
2	Secondary education
3	Tertiary education or above

5.12) And your father's main employment status

1	Currently in paid work	5	Retired
2	Currently in education	6	Community or military service
3	Unemployed	7	Housework, looking after children, others
4	Permanently sick or disabled	8	Other



5.13) *How many times have you visited a foreign country?*

1	Never
2	a few times
3	around ten times
4	more than ten times

5.14) *Have you ever lived in a foreign country for an extended period of time, for example to work or study?*

1	Yes
2	No

Thank you very much for your participation!



ANNEX 2 LIST OF VARIABLES

Section 1 *On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements*

- var1_1 Homosexual couples should have just as much right to get married as heterosexual couples
- var1_2 Heterosexual couples should have just as much right to form a registered partnership as homosexual couples.
- var1_3a Married heterosexual couples should have the right to adopt children.
- var1_3b Married homosexual couples should have the right to adopt children.
- var1_3c Cohabiting heterosexual couples should have the right to adopt children.
- var1_3d Cohabiting homosexuals couples should have the right to adopt children.
- var1_3e Single women should have the right to adopt children.
- var1_3f Single men should have the right to adopt children.
- var1_4a Married heterosexual couples should have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology (e.g. artificial insemination, IVF treatments, surrogacy).
- var1_4b Married homosexual couples should have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology (e.g. artificial insemination, IVF treatments, surrogacy).
- var1_4c Cohabiting heterosexual couples should have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology (e.g. artificial insemination, IVF treatments, surrogacy).
- var1_4d Cohabiting homosexuals couples should have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology (e.g. artificial insemination, IVF treatments, surrogacy).
- var1_4e Single women should have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology (e.g. artificial insemination, IVF treatments, surrogacy).
- var1_4f Single men the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology (e.g. artificial insemination, IVF treatments, surrogacy).
- var1_5a Married heterosexual couples should have the right to inherit from one another.
- var1_5b Married homosexual couples should have the right to inherit from one another.
- var1_5c Cohabiting heterosexual couples should have the right to inherit from one another.
- var1_5d Cohabiting homosexuals couples should have the right to inherit from one another.
- var1_6a In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, married couples should have a greater right than cohabitating couples to state-funded housing subsidies
- var1_6b In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, married couples should have a greater right than cohabitating couples to economic support for a dependent partner
- var1_6c In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, married couples should have a greater right than cohabitating couples to economic support for dependent children
- var1_6d In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, married couples should have a greater right than cohabitating couples to access to public childcare
- var1_6e In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, married couples should have a greater right than cohabitating couples to paid parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child
- var1_7a In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, heterosexual couples should have a greater right than homosexuals couples to state-funded housing subsidies
- var1_7b In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, heterosexual couples should have a greater right than homosexuals couples to economic support for a dependent partner



- var1_7c In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, heterosexual couples should have a greater right than homosexuals couples to economic support for dependent children
- var1_7d In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce heterosexual couples should have a greater right than homosexuals couples to access to public childcare
- var1_7e In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, heterosexual couples should have a greater right than homosexuals couples to paid parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child
- var1_8a In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, national citizens should have a greater right than non-national citizens to state-funded housing subsidies
- var1_8b In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, national citizens should have a greater right than non-national citizens to economic support for a dependent partner
- var1_8c In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, national citizens should have a greater right than non-national citizens to economic support for dependent children
- var1_8d In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce heterosexual couples should have a greater right than homosexuals couples to access to public childcare
- var1_8e In times of economic crisis when public resources are scarce, national citizens should have a greater right than non-national citizens to paid parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child

Section 2 *On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements*

- var2_1a A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work.
- var2_1b A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works.
- var2_1c A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children.
- var2_1d For a woman, taking care of home and family is just as fulfilling as working for pay.
- var2_2a A working father will have difficulty establishing just as warm and secure a relationship with his children as a father who does not work.
- var2_2b A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her father works.
- var2_2c What most men really want is a career. Family and children are secondary.
- var2_2d For a man, taking care of home and family is just as fulfilling as working for pay.
- var2_2e Both a man and a woman should contribute to the household income.
- var2_2f A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family.



Section 3

var3_1 Do you think that it is a good idea or a bad idea that your country is or will be a member of the European Union? 0 stands for very bad and 10 for very good

Do you think that the following areas of legislation or policy should be determined at the national level or should be decided by the European union as a whole? 0 stands for “completely at the national level” and 10 for “completely at the EU level”

var3_2a Marriage law

var3_2b Laws regarding civil partnerships

var3_2c Divorce law

var3_2d Abortion law

var3_2e Adoption law

var3_2f Laws regarding assisted reproductive technology

var3_2g Inheritance law

var3_2h Tax benefit laws

var3_2i Housing benefit law

var3_2j Family allowances law

var3_2k Access to childcare benefits

var3_2l Access to childcare services

var3_2m Access to parental leave

On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 for completely agree, please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements

var3_3a Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to get married

var3_3b Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether heterosexual couples living in their own country have the right to get married

var3_4a EU member states should try to reach a common legal framework to define homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to form a registered partnership.

var3_4b EU member states should try to reach a common legal framework to define whether heterosexual couples living in their own country have the right to form a registered partnership.

var3_5a Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether married heterosexual couples living in their own country have the right to adopt children.

var3_5b Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether married homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to adopt children.

var3_5c Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether cohabitating heterosexual couples living in their own country have the right to adopt children.

var3_5d Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether cohabitating homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to adopt children.

var3_5e Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether single women living in their own country have the right to adopt children.

var3_5f Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether single men living in their own country have the right to adopt children.

var3_6a EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether married heterosexual couples living in their own country have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology

var3_6b EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether married homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology



- var3_6c EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether cohabitating heterosexual couples living in their own country have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology
- var3_6d EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether cohabitating homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology
- var3_6e EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether single women cohabitating homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology
- var3_6f EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether single men living in their own country have the right to have children using assisted reproductive technology
- var3_7a Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether married heterosexual couples living in their own country have the right to inherit from one another
- var3_7b Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether married homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to inherit from one another
- var3_7c Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether cohabitating heterosexual couples living in their own country have the right to inherit from one another
- var3_7d Each member state of the EU should be able to determine whether cohabitating homosexual couples living in their own country have the right to inherit from one another
- var3_8a EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether married heterosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to state-funded housing subsidies.
- var3_8b EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether married homosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to state-funded housing subsidies.
- var3_8c EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether cohabitating heterosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to state-funded housing subsidies.
- var3_8d EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether cohabitating homosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to state-funded housing subsidies.
- var3_9a EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether married heterosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to childcare benefits if they have children
- var3_9b EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether married homosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to childcare benefits if they have children
- var3_9c EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether cohabitating heterosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to childcare benefits if they have children
- var3_9d EU member states should try and reach a common legal framework to define whether cohabitating homosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to childcare benefits if they have children
- var3_10a Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether married heterosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to parental leave schemes if they have children.
- var3_10b Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether married homosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to parental leave schemes if they have children.
- var3_10c Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether cohabitating heterosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to parental leave schemes if they have children.
- var3_10d Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether cohabitating homosexual couples living in their own country should have a right to parental leave schemes if they have children.
- var3_11a Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether national citizens and non-national citizens should have the same right to state-funded housing subsidies.
- var3_11b Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether national citizens and non-national citizens should have the same right to economic support for a dependent partner.
- var3_11c Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether national citizens and non-national citizens should have the same right to economic support for dependent children.
- var3_11d Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether national citizens and non-national citizens should have the same right to access to public childcare.
- var3_11e Each member state of the EU should have its own rules to define whether national citizens and non-national citizens should have the same right to entitlement to paid parental leave after the birth or



adoption of a child.

Section 4

- var4_1 A homosexual couple living in Spain - where marriage among homosexuals is legal –decides to get married. A year later, the couple decides to move to Italy, where same-sex marriages are not allowed. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that their marriage should be considered legally valid in Italy and it should be recognized by Italian law?
- var4_2 A heterosexual couple enters into a civil union in the Netherlands, where this form of union guarantees couples the same rights as a married couple. The couple then decides to move to Greece, where there is no form of civil union. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that the couple should be entitled to the same rights of heterosexual married couples living in Greece?
- var4_3 A homosexual couple living in the UK has adopted a baby boy. The parents then decide to move with the child to Ireland, where there is no law regulating the adoption of children among same-sex couples. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that the baby boy should be considered the couple's son in Ireland?
- var4_4 In Finland, mothers are entitled to a greater amount of cash benefits for their children than mothers in Germany. Consider a single mother from Finland who migrates to Germany. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that she should be entitled to the same cash benefit of mothers living in Finland?
- var4_4a Who should pay for that? Germany, Finland, The EU, No one should pay, Don't know, Refuse to answer.
- var4_5 In the Netherlands low-income families are entitled to a housing benefit. Imagine that a low-income family moves from the Netherlands to Austria. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that the family should be entitled to the same housing benefit they would have had if they were living in the Netherlands?
- var4_5a Who should pay for that? The Netherlands, Austria, The EU, No one should pay, Don't know, Refuse to answer.
- var4_6 Norwegian fathers are entitled to 12 weeks of paid paternity leave. Spanish fathers are entitled to 15 days of paid paternity leave. Consider a married couple from Norway that moves to Spain and has a child. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that the Norwegian father living in Spain should be entitled to the same paternity leave of fathers in Norway?
- var4_6a Who should pay for that? Norway, Spain, The EU, No one should pay, Don't know, Refuse to answer.
- var4_7 Formal childcare services for children under the age of 3 are well developed in Sweden, while in Italy there are very few childcare facilities for children of that age. Consider a Swedish mother who lives in Italy. She has a 1 year-old baby and there is no childcare facility in the area she lives in. Where 0 stands for completely disagree and 10 stands for completely agree, do you agree or disagree that she should be compensated for the lack of childcare?
- var4_7a Who should pay for that? Sweden, Italy, The EU, No one should pay, Don't know, Refuse to answer.
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ANNEX 3 EXTRA TABLES AND FIGURES





Table 1a

	Denmark						Spain						Croatia					
	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N
var1_1	9.3	10	2.3	4.8	88	146	9.7	10	1.2	.92	90	218	7.8	10	3.4	8.9	58	202
var1_2	9.5	10	1.9	2.8	88	144	9.8	10	.95	.45	90	220	8.6	10	2.7	4.1	66	193
var1_3a	9.7	10	1.4	1.4	93	146	9.8	10	.65	0	92	220	9.7	10	1.4	1.5	89	205
var1_3b	9	10	2.5	4.1	79	145	9.4	10	1.8	1.8	80	219	7.2	10	3.8	13	52	195
var1_3c	8.5	10	2.8	4.8	67	147	9.5	10	1.2	0	81	220	7.8	9	3.1	7	49	200
var1_3d	8.2	10	3	5.5	58	145	9.1	10	2.1	2.7	75	219	6	7.5	4	21	33	192
var1_3e	6.9	8	3.4	10	38	144	9.2	10	1.8	.92	75	218	7.8	9	2.8	4	44	202
var1_3f	6.6	8	3.5	11	35	143	9	10	2	.92	70	218	7.5	9	2.9	5	40	201
var1_4a	9.4	10	2	3.4	85	146	9.7	10	.78	0	87	219	9.4	10	1.7	.49	82	204
var1_4b	8.6	10	3.1	8.3	73	144	9.3	10	2	2.3	81	216	7.3	10	3.8	13	55	193
var1_4c	8.6	10	2.7	5.5	68	146	9.6	10	1.1	0	83	218	7.8	10	3.1	5.6	53	198
var1_4d	8.1	10	3.2	8.3	60	144	9.1	10	2.1	2.3	78	215	6.5	8.5	4	18	42	190
var1_4e	6.8	8	3.6	15	38	143	9.2	10	1.8	.91	75	219	7.8	9	3	5.5	48	200
var1_4f	6.3	8	3.8	17	34	139	9	10	2.1	.94	74	212	7.4	9	3.2	6.7	45	194
var1_5a	9.8	10	1.1	0	92	144	9.7	10	1.1	.48	89	209	9.6	10	1.3	1	89	197
var1_5b	9.7	10	1.2	.69	91	144	9.6	10	1.4	.96	88	208	9	10	2.5	4.6	80	196
var1_5c	8.6	10	2.5	2.1	65	141	9.3	10	1.7	.96	79	209	8.3	10	2.8	5.2	62	192
var1_5d	8.5	10	2.6	2.8	65	141	9.2	10	1.9	1.9	78	209	7.9	10	3.2	7.8	59	193
var1_6a	1.4	0	2.5	66	1.4	140	2.1	0	3.2	63	5.1	215	3.4	2	3.6	40	9	200
var1_6b	1.8	0	2.8	60	1.4	141	2	0	3.2	66	5.6	216	3.6	3	3.5	35	7.3	193
var1_6c	1.4	0	2.7	69	4.3	141	2.2	0	3.4	66	7.9	216	3.6	2	3.9	43	13	202
var1_6d	1.3	0	2.7	72	3.5	141	2	0	3.3	67	5.6	216	3.4	1	4	48	16	200
var1_6e	1.2	0	2.7	71	4.3	140	2	0	3.3	67	6	216	3.5	1	4.1	48	19	203
var1_7a	.42	0	1.5	86	.68	146	1.1	0	2.4	80	1.8	217	1.6	0	3	66	7.2	195
var1_7b	.43	0	1.5	86	.69	145	.92	0	2.2	81	1.4	216	1.7	0	3	65	7.2	195
var1_7c	.54	0	1.8	86	2	147	.97	0	2.3	81	1.9	216	2	0	3.4	64	9.7	195
var1_7d	.52	0	1.8	86	2	147	.94	0	2.3	81	1.8	217	2	0	3.4	64	11	195
var1_7e	.6	0	2	85	2.1	146	.98	0	2.3	80	1.9	215	2.2	0	3.5	62	12	198
var1_8a	4.1	3	4.1	39	22	144	5.2	5	3.9	27	24	220	5.5	7	4	25	27	196
var1_8b	4	2	4.1	41	20	143	4.6	5	3.9	33	20	220	5.1	5	3.9	26	21	193
var1_8c	3.7	2	4.1	45	19	144	4.3	5	4	37	19	220	4.6	5	3.9	29	19	197
var1_8d	3.3	1	4	50	17	145	4.3	5	4	38	20	220	4.5	4	4.1	32	21	199
var1_8e	3.7	2	4.1	46	19	145	4	4	4	40	19	220	4.6	5	4	30	21	197



Table 1b

	Israel						Italy						The Netherlands					
	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N
var1_1	8.1	10	3.4	7.7	68	142	8.7	10	2.4	3.5	67	200	9.5	10	1.7	1.1	87	187
var1_2	8.7	10	2.9	6.2	75	145	9.1	10	1.9	2	72	196	9.7	10	1.2	.53	89	188
var1_3a	9.7	10	1.2	1.3	87	157	9.8	10	.82	0	89	200	9.8	10	.69	0	90	191
var1_3b	8.3	10	3.2	6.6	68	151	7.3	10	3.5	11	51	194	9.3	10	1.8	2.2	80	186
var1_3c	8.1	10	2.9	3.9	56	153	8.8	10	1.9	.5	56	199	9.2	10	1.5	0	68	190
var1_3d	7.6	10	3.4	8	53	150	6.6	7.5	3.5	12	36	196	8.9	10	2.1	2.7	65	187
var1_3e	8	9	2.7	3.3	47	153	7.1	8	2.9	5.1	32	197	7.8	8	2.5	2.7	42	184
var1_3f	7.5	8.5	3	3.9	41	152	6.7	7	3	5.6	28	197	7.7	8	2.7	3.3	42	184
var1_4a	9.7	10	1	.65	87	155	8.9	10	2.3	3.6	70	197	9.5	10	1.4	1	83	191
var1_4b	8.3	10	3.2	7.3	68	151	6.7	9	3.9	18	47	193	9.1	10	2.2	3.7	78	188
var1_4c	8.4	10	2.8	5.3	61	151	8.3	10	2.5	4.1	53	196	9.1	10	1.8	1.6	69	191
var1_4d	7.8	10	3.4	9.3	57	151	6.3	7	3.8	19	34	190	8.9	10	2.3	3.7	68	188
var1_4e	8.3	10	2.7	3.9	56	153	6.6	7	3.4	12	33	190	8	9	2.6	3.2	48	188
var1_4f	7.7	9	3.1	7.3	45	150	5.9	7	3.7	17	28	187	7.7	9	2.8	3.7	47	187
var1_5a	9.8	10	.94	.65	93	154	9.5	10	1.6	.5	84	199	9.7	10	1.3	.53	90	189
var1_5b	9.4	10	2	3.3	85	153	9.4	10	1.7	1	82	197	9.7	10	1.3	.53	89	188
var1_5c	9	10	2.1	2.7	74	149	8.6	10	2.5	3	63	199	9	10	2.2	2.2	72	186
var1_5d	8.9	10	2.4	3.4	71	147	8.4	10	2.7	4.1	61	196	9	10	2.2	2.2	72	186
var1_6a	3.5	1.5	4	46	13	152	4	3	3.8	35	14	195	1.2	0	2.4	73	0	188
var1_6b	3.4	2	3.8	46	11	151	3.9	3	3.7	37	9.8	194	1.6	0	2.7	66	0	187
var1_6c	2.9	0	4	56	14	153	4.2	3	4.2	40	22	196	1.3	0	2.6	75	1.1	189
var1_6d	2.7	0	3.8	55	13	151	4	2	4.3	42	25	199	1	0	2.3	77	1.1	189
var1_6e	2.7	0	3.8	58	12	153	3.8	3	3.9	40	15	187	1	0	2.3	78	1.1	190
var1_7a	1.9	0	3.4	69	10	146	2.2	0	3.3	59	5.6	195	.37	0	1.5	92	0	191
var1_7b	1.9	0	3.5	70	9.5	147	2.1	0	3.2	59	5.7	194	.38	0	1.6	93	0	191
var1_7c	1.7	0	3.3	70	10	149	2.5	0	3.5	58	8.3	193	.4	0	1.6	92	.52	192
var1_7d	1.5	0	3.2	71	8.8	148	2.5	0	3.7	59	11	196	.43	0	1.6	92	.52	192
var1_7e	1.6	0	3.2	70	8.6	151	2.5	0	3.5	58	8.1	186	.48	0	1.7	91	.52	192
var1_8a	7.2	8	3.4	12	39	154	4.8	5	3.9	29	20	194	4.7	5	3.5	26	7.5	174
var1_8b	7.3	8	3.3	9.1	38	154	4.3	5	3.8	31	14	194	4.4	5	3.5	27	6.8	177
var1_8c	6.6	8	3.7	14	36	152	4.3	4	4	34	17	195	3.9	4	3.5	31	6.2	178
var1_8d	6.1	8	3.8	17	31	153	4.2	3.5	4.1	36	21	196	3.8	3	3.5	36	6.7	178
var1_8e	6.4	8	3.8	16	34	152	4.1	3	3.9	36	17	189	4	4	3.5	33	7.3	177



Table 2a

	Denmark						Spain						Croatia					
	Mean	Median	SD	%0	%10	N	Mean	Median	SD	%0	%10	N	Mean	Median	SD	%0	%10	N
var2_1a	8.5	10	2.3	1.4	57	143	8.7	10	2.4	1.4	66	218	8.6	10	2.4	2	65	204
var2_1b	1.7	0	2.6	51	3.5	141	5	5	3.5	22	11	216	2	1	2.7	50	2	201
var2_1c	1.8	0	2.4	51	1.6	126	2.1	0	2.9	51	2.4	211	1.7	0	2.8	62	3.6	194
var2_1d	2.7	1	3.3	43	9.8	122	3.2	3	3.2	35	5.9	202	4.3	4.5	3.7	27	17	176
var2_2a	2.3	.5	3.1	50	4.3	140	1.5	0	2.4	62	1.4	218	2.7	.5	3.5	50	8.3	204
var2_2b	1.3	0	2.1	59	1.4	141	4.5	5	3.4	25	7.9	214	1.6	0	2.3	52	.49	204
var2_2c	2.5	2	2.7	39	2.3	130	1.9	0	2.6	51	1.9	210	2.2	1	2.8	48	1.5	195
var2_2d	3.3	2	3.2	30	7.8	128	4	4	3.1	24	8.2	208	4.1	4	3.4	22	12	177
var2_2e	8.5	10	2.2	0	61	139	9	10	2.2	2.3	74	218	8.7	10	2.4	3.4	68	203
var2_2f	.74	0	1.9	76	1.4	144	.25	0	1	90	.45	220	.92	0	1.9	73	.49	205

Table 2b

	Israel						Italy						The Netherlands					
	Mean	Median	SD	%0	%10	N	Mean	Median	SD	%0	%10	N	Mean	Median	SD	%0	%10	N
var2_1a	8.6	10	2.2	2.6	56	156	8.6	10	2	.5	57	202	8	8	2.2	.53	37	190
var2_1b	3.7	3	3.2	21	4.7	149	3.8	3	3.4	26	6	199	3.9	3	3	20	2.2	185
var2_1c	1.7	0	2.7	55	3.3	151	3.3	2	3.3	37	3.6	197	2	0	2.6	52	.6	167
var2_1d	2.5	2	2.8	38	2.8	144	4.3	4	3.6	24	14	190	3.2	3	2.9	32	4.8	146
var2_2a	2.3	1	2.8	43	1.9	155	3.4	2	3.4	33	4.5	198	2.1	2	2.3	37	.52	191
var2_2b	2.5	2	2.6	31	1.3	152	2.9	2	2.8	29	2	201	3.2	3	2.8	24	2.7	185
var2_2c	2	1	2.4	41	0	147	2.8	2	2.9	35	3	197	2.5	2	2.5	37	0	168
var2_2d	3.2	3	2.9	24	4.9	142	3.2	3	3.2	33	7.9	191	4.1	4	3	20	7.4	121
var2_2e	8.7	10	2.3	2	60	152	9.2	10	1.9	1.5	74	200	6.9	7	2.9	6.8	26	176
var2_2f	1.1	0	2	66	.64	156	1.2	0	2.5	72	1.5	200	1.2	0	2.1	63	.54	186



Table 3a

	Denmark						Spain						Croatia					
	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N
var3_1	6.7	8	3.1	6.3	21	142	6.9	7	2.3	1.1	17	185	6.1	6	2.5	3.9	9.2	153
var3_2a	2.7	1	3.4	49	6.9	144	4.8	5	4.1	31	27	204	4.1	4	3.7	31	17	199
var3_2b	2.7	1	3.5	49	7.7	143	4.9	5	4	28	27	203	4.3	5	3.9	31	18	198
var3_2c	2.4	0	3.3	52	7.6	144	4.8	5	4.1	30	30	202	3.9	3	3.7	34	16	200
var3_2d	3	1	3.7	47	11	144	5.1	5	4.2	29	33	200	4.8	5	3.9	28	24	200
var3_2e	3.7	3	3.7	39	12	144	5.8	6	4	23	35	203	5	5	3.9	27	25	200
var3_2f	3.2	1	3.6	45	9.9	141	5.3	5	4	26	30	196	5.2	5	3.9	24	24	196
var3_2g	2.3	0	3.2	53	7.4	136	4.8	5	4	28	26	194	4	4	3.5	29	15	196
var3_2h	2.9	1	3.5	46	9.3	140	5.7	5.5	3.8	18	32	198	3.9	3	3.5	29	14	201
var3_2i	1.6	0	2.6	60	2.1	142	4.7	5	4	29	26	204	3.7	3	3.4	30	13	196
var3_2j	1.8	0	2.7	58	2.8	141	4.6	4.5	4	30	26	202	3.7	3	3.4	31	13	197
var3_2k	1.9	0	2.8	56	2.1	142	4.9	5	4.1	28	27	204	4	4	3.5	30	14	200
var3_2l	1.9	0	2.9	59	2.8	143	4.8	5	4.2	31	29	206	4.5	5	3.7	26	19	200
var3_2m	2.1	0	3.1	57	5	141	5.2	5	4.1	25	30	205	4.6	5	3.7	27	18	200
var3_3a	5.2	5	4.3	29	33	138	5.8	7	4.2	27	40	208	6.2	8	4	21	40	179
var3_3b	5.3	5	4.3	29	36	137	5.9	7	4.2	26	41	208	6.4	8	4	19	43	181
var3_4a	5.4	6	4.1	28	29	135	6.3	8	4.1	23	46	206	6.3	8	3.9	18	38	185
var3_4b	5.4	6	4.2	29	29	136	6.3	8	4.1	22	46	205	6.5	8	3.9	17	39	184
var3_5a	6	8	4	20	36	137	5.6	7	4.1	27	33	209	6	7	3.9	20	33	189
var3_5b	6	8	4	20	36	137	5.6	6	4.1	26	32	208	5.7	7	4	24	30	187
var3_5c	6.1	7	3.9	18	36	137	5.6	6	4.1	26	32	210	6	7	3.9	19	33	186
var3_5d	6	7	3.9	19	36	137	5.5	6	4.1	26	32	208	5.6	6	4	24	30	185
var3_5e	6	7	3.8	16	34	136	5.6	6	4.1	25	32	209	5.9	7	3.9	21	30	187
var3_5f	5.9	6.5	3.9	18	34	136	5.5	6	4.1	26	31	209	5.9	7	3.9	22	30	187
var3_6a	4.7	5	4.1	34	20	138	6.4	7	3.8	17	37	210	6.4	7	3.7	16	36	189
var3_6b	4.5	5	4	35	18	138	6.4	7	3.8	17	36	210	6.2	7	3.8	19	34	186
var3_6c	4.5	5	4	34	18	137	6.3	7	3.7	17	35	210	6.3	7	3.6	15	34	190
var3_6d	4.5	5	4	34	17	137	6.3	7	3.7	16	35	210	6	6	3.8	19	31	186
var3_6e	4.3	5	3.8	33	13	136	6.2	7	3.7	16	34	209	6.3	7	3.7	15	35	190
var3_6f	4.3	5	3.8	35	13	136	6.2	7	3.8	17	35	205	6.2	7	3.7	15	34	189
var3_7a	6.4	8	4	21	41	134	5.8	7	4	23	34	203	6.2	7	3.7	18	33	186
var3_7b	6.3	8	4.1	22	41	133	5.8	7	4	23	34	204	6	7	3.8	21	30	183
var3_7c	6.5	8	3.9	19	41	133	5.6	6	4	24	30	204	6	7	3.8	19	30	186
var3_7d	6.4	8	4	20	41	133	5.6	6	4	24	29	204	5.8	7	3.8	21	28	183



var3_8a	3.9	3	4.1	40	18	129	6.6	8	3.6	15	35	207	6.3	7	3.6	15	33	190
var3_8b	3.9	2	4.1	40	18	129	6.6	8	3.6	14	34	207	5.9	7	3.8	18	29	188
var3_8c	3.9	3	4	40	18	129	6.5	7	3.6	15	33	207	6	7	3.7	16	29	189
var3_8d	3.9	3	4.1	40	18	129	6.5	7	3.6	14	33	207	5.7	6	3.8	18	27	187
var3_9a	4.1	3	4	37	18	136	6.7	8	3.7	15	39	207	6.7	8	3.6	13	40	193
var3_9b	4	3	4.1	38	18	136	6.6	8	3.6	15	38	207	6.3	7	3.8	16	36	192
var3_9c	4.1	3	4.1	37	18	136	6.5	7	3.7	16	37	205	6.4	7	3.6	13	35	194
var3_9d	4	3	4	37	18	136	6.4	7	3.7	16	36	205	6.1	7	3.7	16	33	192
var3_10a	6.8	8	3.7	15	41	136	5.8	7	3.9	23	30	206	6	7	3.8	18	31	191
var3_10b	6.7	8	3.8	17	40	136	5.8	7	3.9	23	30	205	5.7	6	3.8	20	28	189
var3_10c	6.8	8	3.7	15	41	136	5.7	6	3.9	23	28	206	5.9	6	3.7	18	29	191
var3_10d	6.7	8	3.8	16	41	135	5.7	6	3.9	23	28	206	5.7	6	3.8	20	28	189
var3_11a	6.8	10	4	16	50	141	5.7	7	3.8	20	28	207	6.1	7	3.6	14	30	189
var3_11b	6.8	9	4	16	48	140	5.4	6	3.9	23	24	208	6	7	3.6	16	29	189
var3_11c	6.6	9	4	17	47	141	5.5	5.5	3.9	23	26	208	5.9	7	3.7	18	29	190
var3_11d	6.5	9	4.1	19	46	141	5.4	6	3.9	23	25	208	6	7	3.8	17	30	189
var3_11e	6.7	9	4	18	48	141	5.5	6	3.9	22	25	208	6	7	3.7	17	30	189



Table 3b

	Italy						The Netherlands					
	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N
var3_1	7.8	8	2.1	.59	29	170	7.3	8	1.8	.75	12	134
var3_2a	5.8	6	3.4	14	22	196	4.3	5	3.4	25	11	183
var3_2b	6	7	3.5	14	26	196	4.1	4	3.4	27	9.6	178
var3_2c	6.1	7	3.4	12	24	194	3.7	3	3.2	28	6.1	180
var3_2d	6.6	8	3.4	12	27	195	4.1	4	3.5	26	9.8	183
var3_2e	6.9	8	3.2	8.7	31	195	5.1	6	3.6	21	15	182
var3_2f	6.8	8	3.2	9.3	30	193	5.2	5	3.4	19	13	170
var3_2g	5.1	5	3.6	19	19	192	3.8	3	3.3	26	8.2	182
var3_2h	5.6	5	3.6	16	23	193	3.6	3	3.3	28	9.3	183
var3_2i	4.8	5	3.6	20	17	193	3	2	3	31	5.5	181
var3_2j	5.1	5	3.6	19	18	195	3	2	3	32	4.9	184
var3_2k	4.9	5	3.5	18	17	196	3	2	3.1	32	5.9	186
var3_2l	5.1	5	3.6	19	19	196	3.8	3	3.4	28	9.2	185
var3_2m	5.2	5	3.6	17	21	189	4	3	3.4	26	9.3	183
var3_3a	4.9	5	4	26	26	191	3.9	2	3.9	36	15	179
var3_3b	4.7	5	3.9	26	22	187	3.9	2	3.9	37	16	179
var3_4a	7.7	9	3.1	3.7	45	191	6.6	8	3.5	12	30	177
var3_4b	7.5	9	3.1	4.7	41	190	6.6	8	3.5	12	29	178
var3_5a	5.8	7	3.9	18	34	193	4.5	5	3.6	23	13	178
var3_5b	5.4	5.5	3.8	19	25	190	4.6	5	3.6	22	13	178
var3_5c	5.6	6	3.7	16	25	194	4.5	5	3.6	23	13	177
var3_5d	5.1	5	3.7	19	21	191	4.6	5	3.5	22	13	177
var3_5e	5.4	5	3.6	16	21	189	4.7	5	3.5	20	12	176
var3_5f	5.4	5	3.6	16	22	189	4.7	5	3.5	21	13	175
var3_6a	8.1	9	2.5	3.1	45	191	6.3	7	3.4	11	25	179
var3_6b	7.3	8	3.2	9.5	37	190	6.2	7	3.4	11	23	177
var3_6c	8	9	2.4	2.6	39	190	6.3	7	3.3	11	24	178
var3_6d	7.1	8	3.2	9.9	32	191	6.2	7	3.3	11	23	177
var3_6e	7.1	8	3	6	30	184	6.1	7	3.3	11	20	177
var3_6f	6.9	8	3.1	6.5	29	184	6.1	7	3.3	11	20	176
var3_7a	5.9	7	3.7	17	27	192	5.2	6	3.6	19	18	175
var3_7b	5.9	7	3.6	17	24	191	5.1	5.5	3.7	20	18	174
var3_7c	5.6	6	3.6	16	20	191	5.4	6	3.6	17	19	175
var3_7d	5.7	6	3.6	16	21	190	5.3	6	3.6	18	19	174



var3_8a	7.9	9	2.5	1.6	38	192	4.9	5	3.6	20	16	167
var3_8b	7.7	8	2.6	2.6	37	192	4.9	5	3.6	20	16	167
var3_8c	7.6	8	2.5	2.1	34	191	4.8	5	3.6	19	16	167
var3_8d	7.5	8	2.6	2.6	33	191	4.8	5	3.6	19	16	167
var3_9a	8.2	9	2.6	3.1	49	194	4.9	5	3.6	17	18	172
var3_9b	7.9	9	2.7	3.6	45	192	4.8	5	3.6	18	17	170
var3_9c	8.1	9	2.4	2.1	44	194	4.8	5	3.5	17	18	171
var3_9d	7.8	9	2.7	4.2	41	191	4.8	5	3.6	18	17	170
var3_10a	6.2	7	3.6	13	25	183	5.6	7	3.7	16	22	178
var3_10b	5.7	6	3.6	15	21	182	5.5	7	3.6	16	20	176
var3_10c	5.8	6	3.5	14	20	183	5.6	7	3.6	16	21	177
var3_10d	5.5	6	3.5	15	18	182	5.5	7	3.6	16	20	176
var3_11a	5.4	6	3.6	16	23	190	5.3	6	3.7	17	20	175
var3_11b	5.4	6	3.6	16	21	190	5.2	5	3.6	17	19	175
var3_11c	5.4	6	3.8	17	25	191	5	5	3.7	18	18	174
var3_11d	5.5	6	3.8	16	27	191	5	5	3.7	18	17	177
var3_11e	5.3	6	3.8	17	24	187	5.2	5	3.6	15	18	177



Table 4a

	Denmark						Spain						Croatia					
	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N
var4_1	8.3	10	3.1	6.9	66	144	9.1	10	2.2	2.8	78	217	7.8	10	3.5	10	60	190
var4_2	7.9	10	3.2	6.8	56	146	8.8	10	2.6	3.7	75	215	7.9	10	3.3	7.3	58	193
var4_3	9.1	10	2.4	3.5	78	144	9.4	10	1.7	1.4	83	214	8.7	10	2.8	6.2	74	194
var4_4	1.4	0	2.5	60	4.1	145	6.1	7	3.8	18	35	212	4.1	3.5	3.6	27	16	188
var4_5	.92	0	1.9	65	2.1	144	5.6	6	3.9	22	28	203	3.9	3	3.6	28	16	183
var4_6	1.2	0	2.4	64	4.3	141	4.4	4	4.1	34	24	204	3.5	2	3.6	32	16	188
var4_7	2	0	3.2	58	7	142	5.7	6	3.8	21	29	202	5.2	5	3.9	23	25	181

Table 4b

	Italy						The Netherlands					
	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N	Mean	Median	SD	% 0	% 10	N
var4_1	8.7	10	2.7	4.6	70	195	7.9	10	3.2	7.7	57	181
var4_2	8.2	10	2.9	5.2	59	194	7.3	9	3.4	7.1	48	183
var4_3	8.6	10	2.7	5.3	67	190	8.9	10	2.4	4.8	67	187
var4_4	5.9	7	3.5	15	23	181	1.9	1	2.5	47	2.2	184
var4_5	5.4	6	3.7	19	22	180	1.9	1	2.4	47	2.3	177
var4_6	5	5	3.7	21	19	184	1.9	1	2.7	49	2.8	177
var4_7	5.6	6	3.6	18	21	177	2.3	1	2.8	44	1.7	175



Table 4c

		Denmark (%)	Spain (%)	Croatia (%)	Italy (%)	The Netherlands (%)
var4_4a	Refuse to answer	2	6.4	.99	5.9	4.1
	Don't know	8.8	20	21	12	10
	Germany	35	25	31	32	4.7
	Finland	11	25	17	16	8.8
	The EU	4.1	20	24	27	5.7
	No one should pay	39	3.6	6.9	5.9	66
var4_5a	Refuse to answer	2	9.1	.5	8.4	4.7
	Don't know	11	20	22	14	11
	The Netherlands	4.1	25	14	14	6.2
	Austria	34	21	29	31	2.6
	The EU	4.1	19	22	23	4.7
	No one should pay	45	5.9	12	9.4	70
var4_6a	Refuse to answer	2.7	8.6	.5	7.9	4.1
	Don't know	13	17	21	15	15
	Norway	4.7	22	12	14	8.8
	Spain	36	24	32	33	4.7
	The EU	4.1	19	17	22	4.7
	No one should pay	40	9.5	17	8.9	63
var4_7a	Refuse to answer	2.7	12	.99	7.9	4.1
	Don't know	13	13	25	14	13
	Sweden	2	10	8.9	5.4	8.8
	Italy	30	30	24	38	6.7
	The EU	4.7	22	24	19	7.3
	No one should pay	47	12	17	15	60



Table 5 Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample. Percentages by country and overall

	DK	ES	HR	IL	IT	NL	Total
Gender							
Men	34	25	32	15	24	25	26
Women	66	75	68	85	76	75	74
Year of birth							
<1990	31	17	6.3	67	13	14	22
1990-1991	22	13	12	22	15	15	16
1992-1993	30	25	21	8.3	23	23	22
1994-1995	17	20	52	2.5	49	34	31
>1995	.68	25	8.7	0	1	14	9.2
Country of birth							
Croatia	0	0	91	0	0	0	17
Israel	0	0	0	84	0	0	12
Denmark	91	0	0	0	.5	0	12
Italy	0	0	.49	0	90	0	16
The Netherlands	.68	0	.49	0	0	99	17
Spain	0	95	0	0	2	0	19
Other European Countries	6.8	.91	7.8	6.4	7.5	.53	4.8
Other Non European Countries	2	4.6	0	9.6	.5	.53	2.7
Field of studies							
Other	5.4	15	3.4	2.5	11	11	8.4
Education	8.1	54	.48	2.5	.5	1	12
Humanities and arts	4.7	0	3.8	.64	2.5	2.1	2.2
Social and behavioral science	47	30	56	11	32	84	44
Journalism and information	5.4	.45	37	0	5.4	0	8.5
Social services	0	0	0	82	38	0	18
Unspecified	30	.91	0	1.3	10	1	6.3
Living arrangement							
Alone	32	7.3	14	6.4	6.6	9.7	12
With parents	7.4	74	42	9	67	34	42
With partner	34	6.8	2	53	7.1	10	17
With friends	15	5.5	18	25	9.7	5.9	13
In a dorm/hostel/pension	6.8	.46	20	4.5	5.6	36	12
Other	4.1	6.4	3.9	2.6	4.1	4.3	4.3
Respondent has children							
Yes	6.8	3.7	1.5	30	3.1	0	6.7



No	93	96	99	70	97	100	93
Respondent is employed							
Yes	51	15	26	82	17	71	41
No	49	85	74	18	83	29	59
If yes, then:							
Continuously	45	27	12	84	19	18	40
Occasionally	55	73	88	16	81	82	60
Mother's level of education							
Primary	17	24	6.3	4.5	22	14	15
Secondary	34	42	53	13	52	31	39
Tertiary	49	35	41	83	26	55	46
Mother's employment status							
Other	8.1	10	6.7	7.6	11	16	10
Employed	77	52	75	69	69	72	69
Unemployed	.68	7.3	9.6	1.3	4	2.1	4.5
Retired	14	7.7	3.8	15	4	3.1	7.4
Homemaker	.68	23	4.3	6.4	11	6.7	9.5
Father's level of education							
Primary	19	31	3.5	3.8	26	9.7	16
Secondary	41	45	57	19	45	34	41
Tertiary	40	25	39	77	29	57	43
Father's employment status							
Other	9.5	16	13	11	15	7.8	13
Employed	76	60	67	69	65	80	69
Unemployed	2.7	7.7	3.8	1.3	4.5	4.1	4.3
Retired	12	16	15	18	15	7.8	14
How many times been abroad							
Never	2.7	11	.49	1.9	7.7	0	4.2
A few times	12	57	37	33	51	9.1	35
Around ten times	16	22	23	26	22	25	22
More than ten times	69	11	39	39	19	66	39
Lived abroad							
Yes	53	8.3	16	25	19	21	22
No	47	92	84	75	81	79	78
N	148	220	208	157	202	193	1128



Fig 1.3a

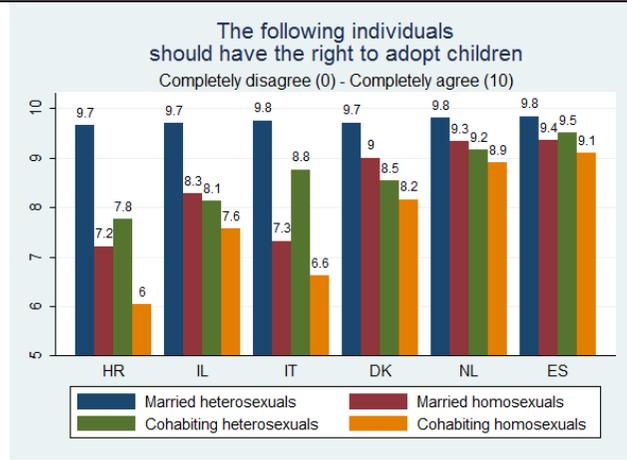


Fig 1.3b

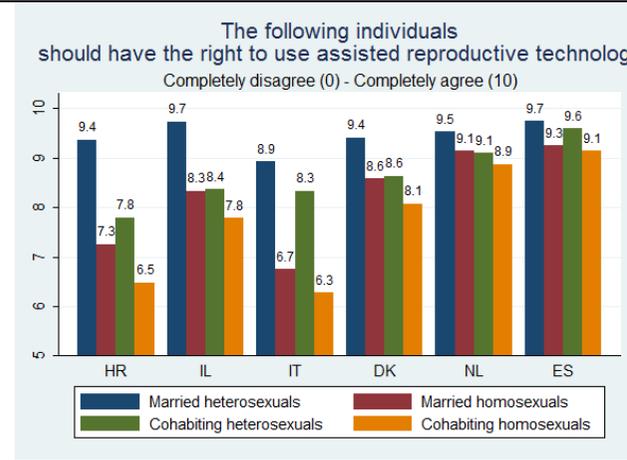


Fig 1.3c

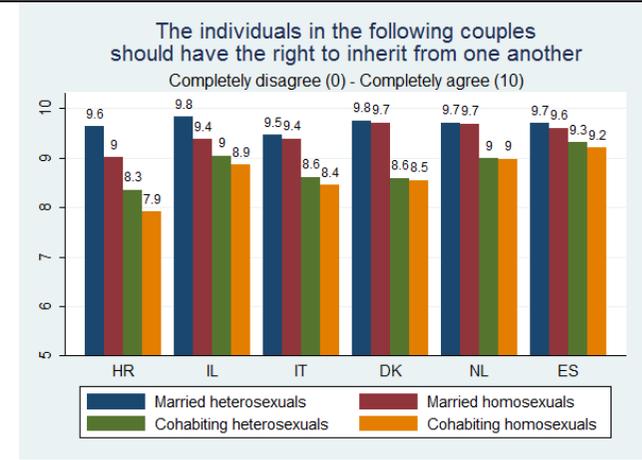


Fig 1.4a

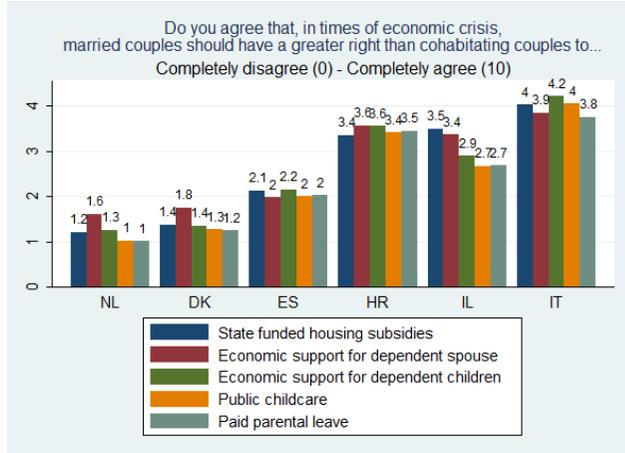


Fig 1.4b

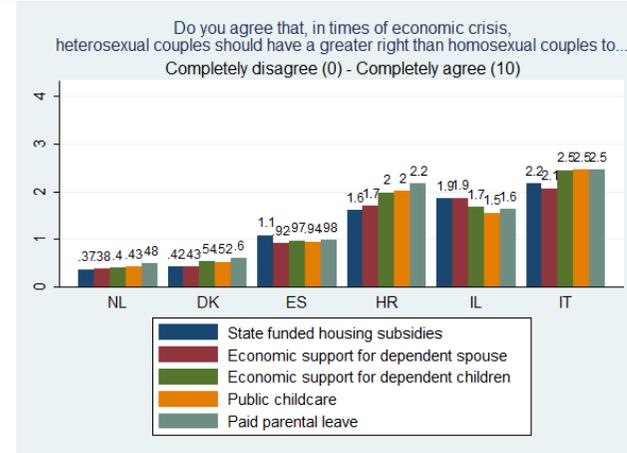




Fig 3.2a

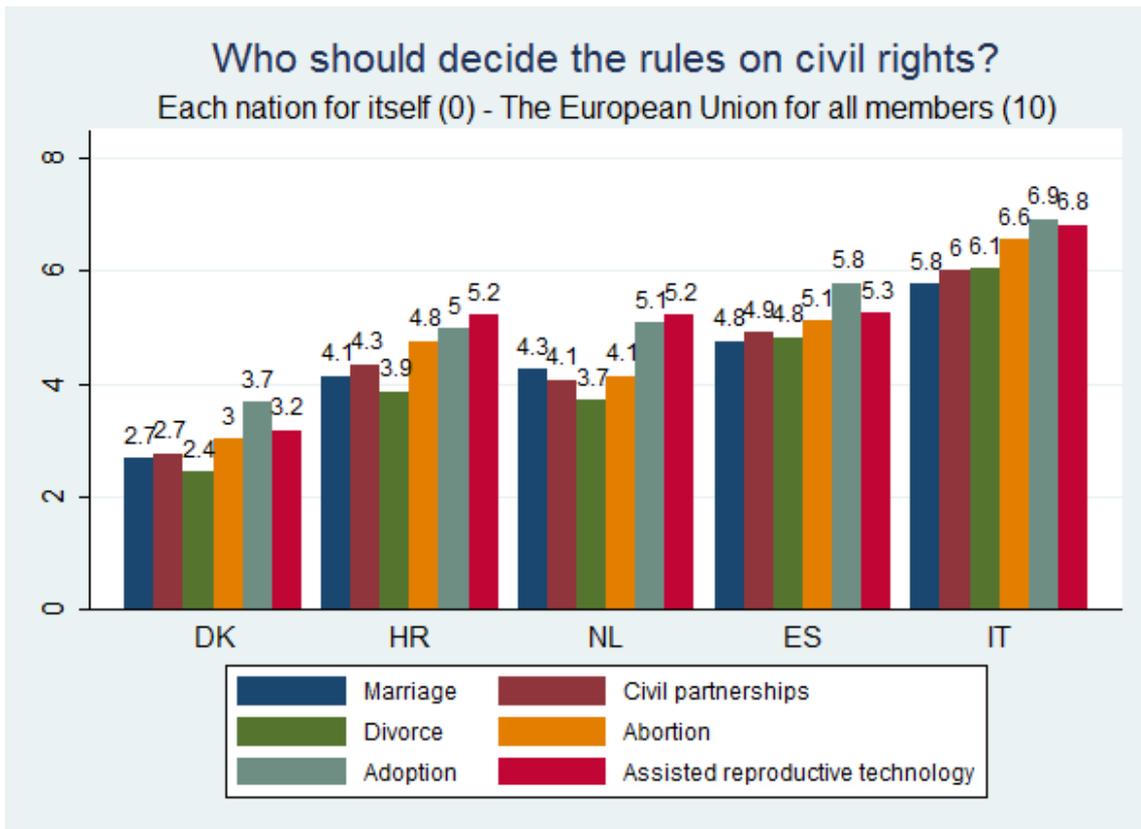


Fig 3.2b

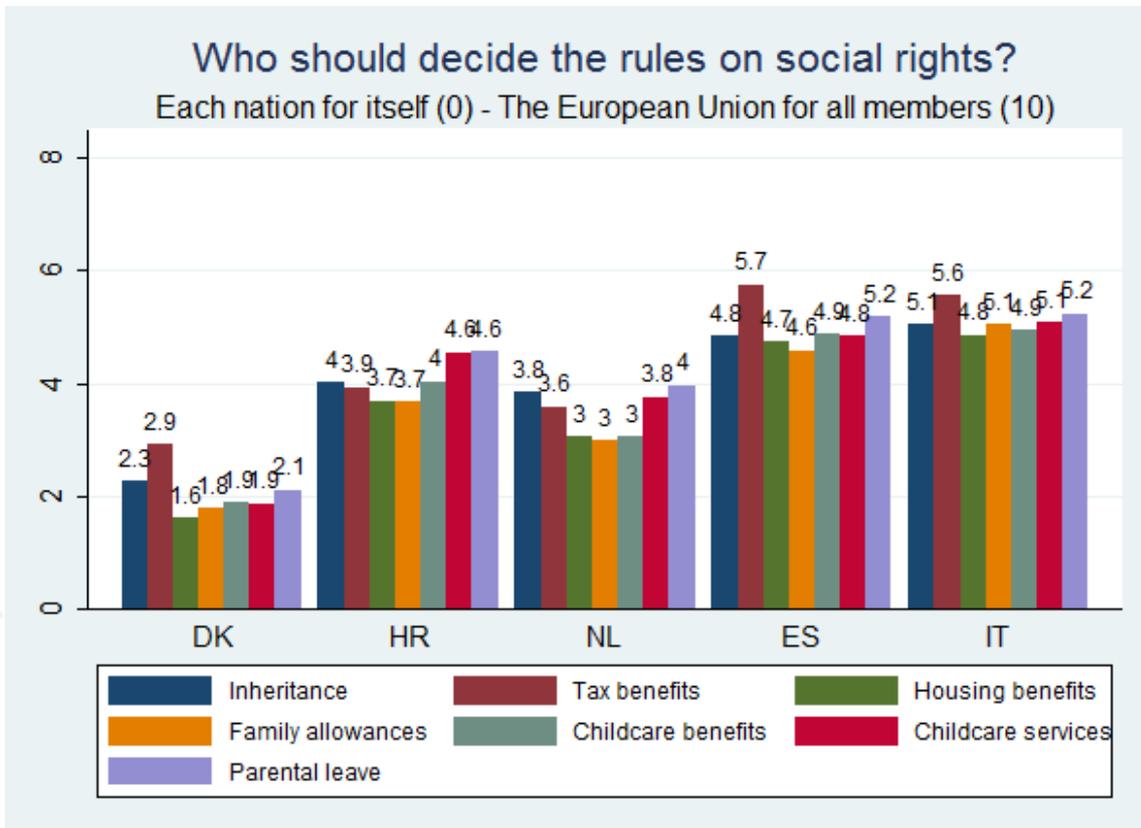




Fig 3.3 “Civil rights”: marriage, partnership, adoption and use of assisted reproductive technologies for different couples, mean values by country.

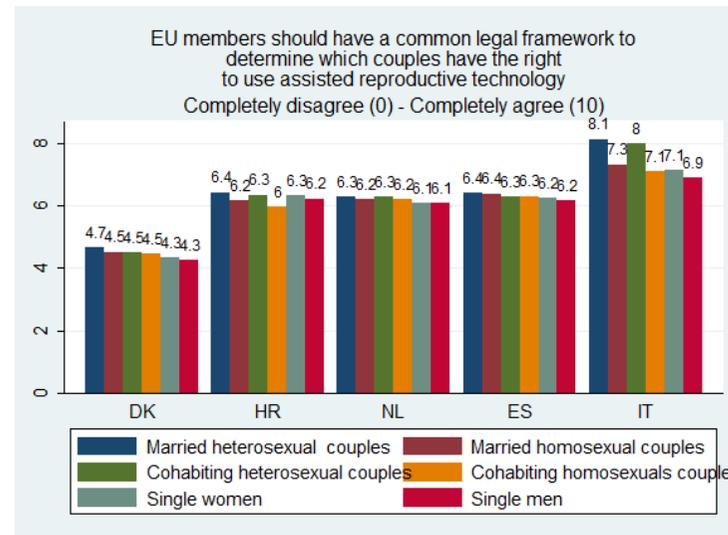
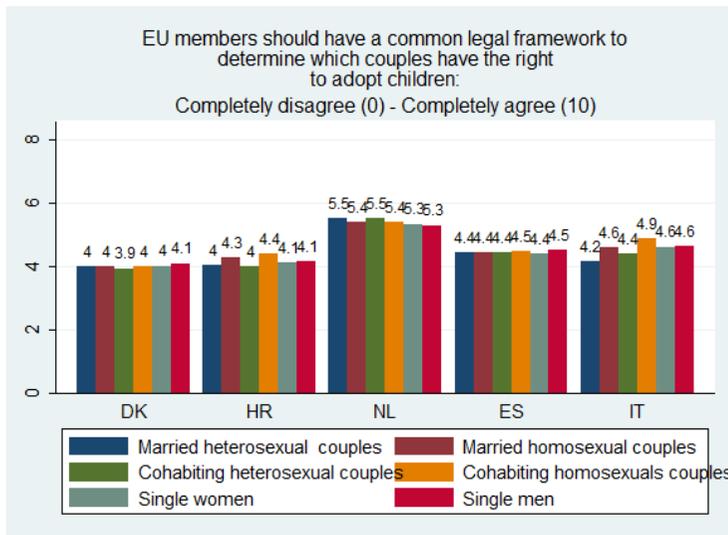
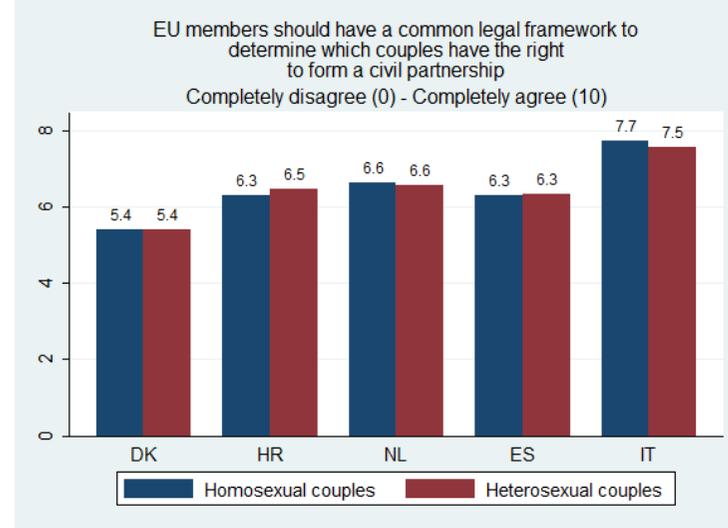
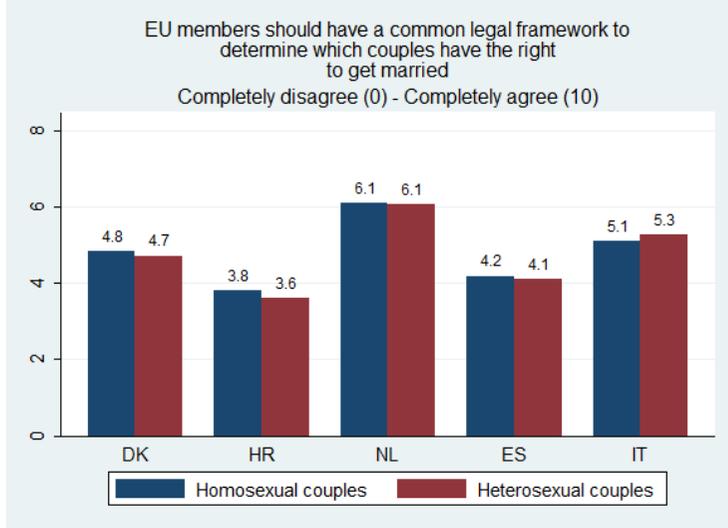




Fig 3.4 “Social rights”: inherit, state-funded housing subsidies, childcare benefits and parental leave schemes for different couples, mean values by country.

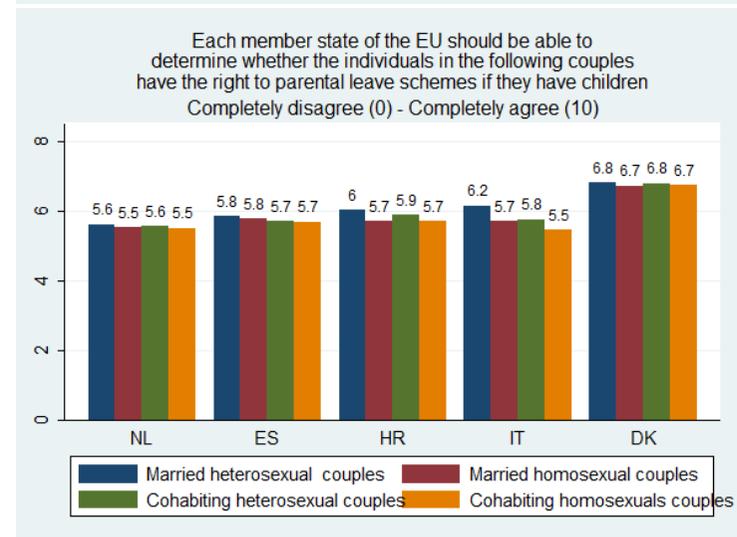
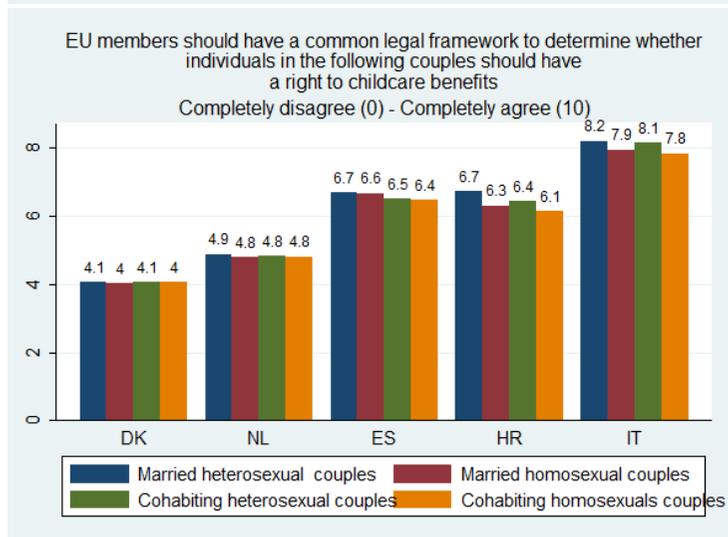
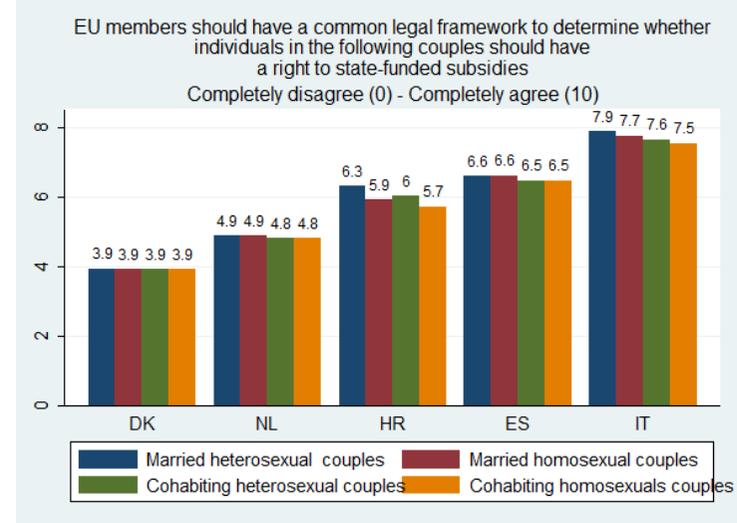
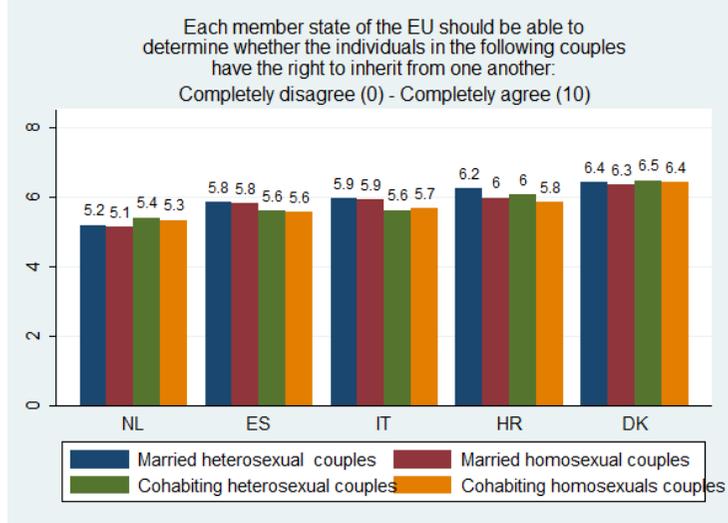




Fig 4.1a

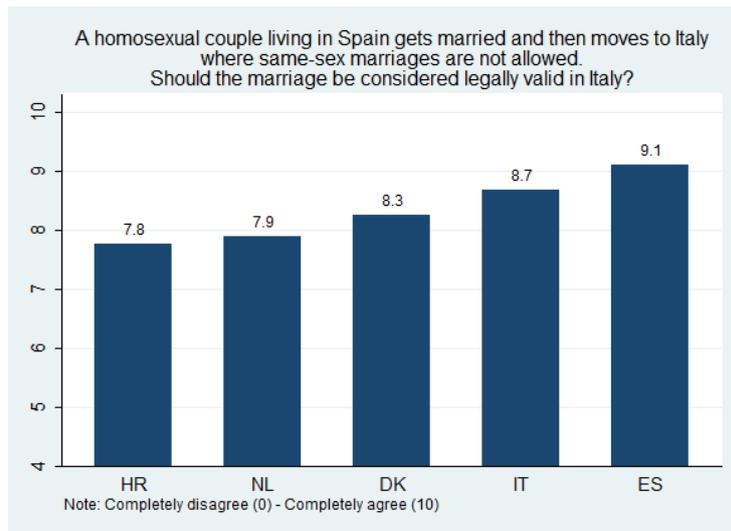


Fig 4.1b

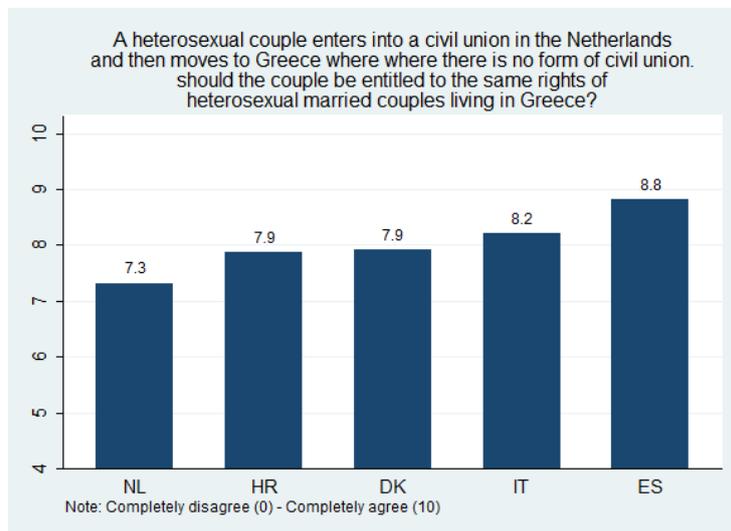


Fig 4.1c

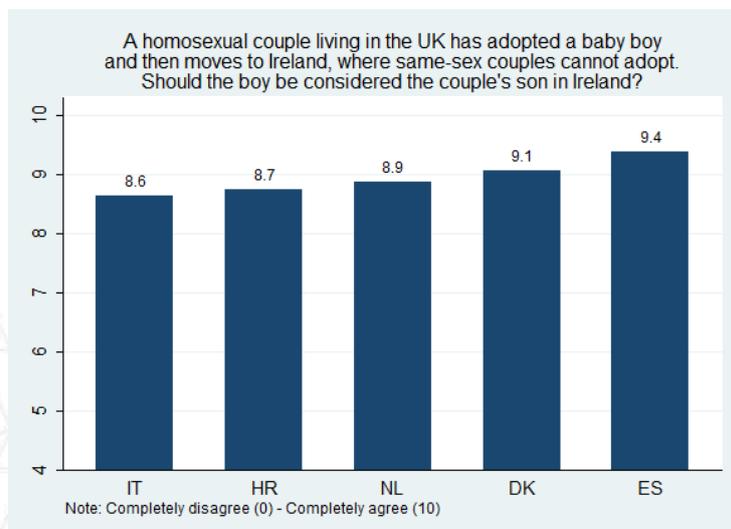




Fig. 4.2 Should “social rights” be portable? Who should pay for them?

Mean values by country

Percentages by country

