

# Influenza H1N1

## Analytical Report

Fieldwork: November 2009

Publication: December 2009

This survey was requested by the EC Directorate-General for Health and Consumers and coordinated by Directorate-General "Communication".

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

Flash EB Series #287

## Eurobarometer on Influenza H1N1

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,  
Hungary upon the request of the  
European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Health and Consumers



Coordinated by Directorate-General  
Communication

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**THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION**

## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	4
Main Findings.....	5
1. Vaccination against seasonal influenza .....	8
2. Awareness of pandemic H1N1 2009 (swine flu).....	10
3. Worries and beliefs about pandemic H1N1 2009.....	12
3.1. Concerns that pandemic H1N1 2009 may develop into a serious risk .....	12
3.2. Probability of personally catching influenza H1N1 .....	13
3.3. Pandemic H1N1 2009 in comparison to regular seasonal influenza .....	15
4. Level of information about pandemic influenza H1N1 .....	17
5. Trust in sources of information about pandemic H1N1 2009 .....	19
6. Pandemic H1N1 2009 in the media.....	25
7. Measures against pandemic H1N1 2009 .....	27
7.1. Knowledge of preventive measures that can be taken by people themselves .....	27
7.2. Behavioural changes to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009 .....	33
7.3. Satisfaction with preventive measures taken by authorities against influenza pandemic H1N1 2009 .....	39
7.4. Consideration of measures taken in other countries to manage pandemic H1N1 2009 .....	41
8. Opinions about the vaccination against influenza H1N1 .....	43
8.1. Seasonal influenza vaccination as protection against H1N1 influenza .....	43
8.2. Sources of information about the H1N1 influenza vaccine.....	44
8.3. Probability of getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 and the reasons behind specific behaviours.....	49
8.4. Effectiveness and safety of the pandemic H1N1 2009 vaccine.....	54
8.5. Groups who are most at risk for catching pandemic H1N1 2009.....	55
Annex tables .....	61
Survey details .....	113
Survey Questionnaire .....	117

## Introduction

“Influenza is a highly contagious viral disease, which typically occurs as an epidemic during the cold months. Serious human influenza epidemics are rare, but recurrently they are more severe than the normal seasonal outbreaks, in which case they are also called pandemics. A pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus emerges and starts spreading all around the world as easily as normal influenza”<sup>1</sup>.

The pandemic H1N1 2009 is a global outbreak of a new strain of influenza A virus subtype H1N1, colloquially known as swine flu, Mexican influenza or influenza A. The outbreak was first observed in Mexico; as the virus quickly spread globally since April 2009, WHO declared the outbreak to be a pandemic on 10 June 2009. Only mild symptoms are experienced by the overwhelming majority of victims, but there are exceptions. There are small subsets of patients, even among young persons previously healthy, in which the patient rapidly develops severe pneumonia and some die.

The European Commission is facilitating the EU coordination response to pandemic H1N1 2009.

It is in this context that the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers commissioned a survey that examines public opinion about influenza and pandemic H1N1 2009. The Flash Eurobarometer survey - “FL287 – Influenza H1N1” – covered the following issues:

- The intention to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year
- Awareness of pandemic H1N1 influenza (swine flu)
- Worries and beliefs about pandemic H1N1 2009
- Level of information about pandemic H1N1 2009
- Trust in sources of information about pandemic H1N1 2009
- Pandemic H1N1 2009 in the media
- Measures against pandemic H1N1 2009
- Opinions about the vaccination against H1N1 influenza

The survey’s fieldwork was carried out between the 26 and 30 November 2009. Over 28,000 randomly selected citizens aged 15 years and over were interviewed across the 27 EU Member States, as well as in Norway, Switzerland and Iceland. The survey was conducted by telephone, with WebCATI (web-based computer assisted telephone interviewing). To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on socio-demographic variables.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/health\\_problems/avian\\_influenza/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/health_problems/avian_influenza/index_en.htm)

## Main Findings

### *Vaccination against seasonal influenza*

- Three out of 10 respondents (31%) surveyed supported a vaccine against seasonal influenza: 17% stated that they “*had already been vaccinated*”, and 14% of survey participants “*intended to get vaccinated*” against seasonal influenza this year. However, a majority-- almost two-thirds-- of EU citizens (65%) said they had no intention of getting vaccinated against seasonal influenza.

### *Awareness of pandemic H1N1 2009*

- Awareness of the pandemic H1N1 2009 was very widespread among survey participants (98%). Moreover, the vast majority of those familiar with H1N1 influenza were informed about it: 86% of respondents said that they had heard about swine flu and knew what it meant. An additional one in 10 EU citizens (12%) stated they had heard about the pandemic influenza, but they did not know what it meant.

### *Worries and beliefs about pandemic H1N1 2009*

- Over half of EU citizens (57%) were not concerned that the pandemic influenza might develop into a serious risk in their countries. The worry that influenza H1N1 might transform into a serious risk was shared by two-fifths of respondents (41%).
- A majority (57%) of EU citizens believed it was *unlikely* that they would personally catch the influenza H1N1. However, one out of three respondents (33%) considered it *likely* that they would personally catch the pandemic influenza. In addition, one percent of EU citizens stated that they had *already had/or currently had influenza H1N1* and a similar ratio (1%) declared *they were vaccinated against pandemic influenza*. Almost one in 10 respondents (9%) couldn't estimate how likely they were to become infected with H1N1.
- Asked to state their opinion on how dangerous the pandemic influenza H1N1 was compared to the regular seasonal influenza, a relative majority of EU citizens said the two were equally dangerous (47%). But almost three in 10 respondents (29%) believed the pandemic influenza was more threatening than seasonal influenza, and one in 10 had an opposite view – 11% considered regular seasonal influenza to be more dangerous than the H1N1 influenza. The opinion that neither of these two influenzas was alarming was shared by 9% of those interviewed.

### *Level of information about H1N1 influenza*

- A total of three-quarters of interviewees considered themselves informed about the influenza H1N1. Over half felt *well informed* (56%), and a further one-fifth felt *very well informed* (19%). Another one-fifth of EU citizens felt they were *not very well informed* about the swine influenza (21%), while only a small proportion (3%) said they were *not at all informed* about the pandemic influenza H1N1.
- Over half of the public felt *well or very well informed* about the H1N1 influenza in all the countries researched – with the exception of Lithuania, where the majority of respondents (54%) felt insufficiently informed about this issue.

### *Trust in sources of information about H1N1 influenza*

- EU citizens have the most trust in **health professionals** like doctors and pharmacists when it comes to information about the swine influenza. A third of EU citizens said they *completely trusted* health professionals to inform them about the H1N1 influenza (32%) and a further half of citizens *mostly trusted* them in this regard (49%).

- **National health authorities** (such as Ministries, etc) and **European authorities** ranked as the second and third most trusted sources of information on the swine influenza; 61% of respondents would *completely* or *mostly* trust national authorities regarding such information and 52% would trust information received from European authorities.
- The **media (TV, radio, newspapers, etc)** were less trusted by EU citizens; only slightly over a third of respondents (35%) said that they trusted the media; the **Internet** was the least trusted source of information about the swine influenza (29%).

### *Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 in the media*

- Half of the public in EU Member States felt that the media paid too much attention to the swine influenza (50%), while a much smaller percentage (9%) felt the opposite – i.e. that the media did not pay enough attention to the influenza.
- About two-fifths of citizens thought that the media in their country paid enough attention to the influenza (39%).

### *Measures against pandemic H1N1 2009*

- Asked to spontaneously state what people themselves could do to protect themselves against the pandemic influenza H1N1, one-third of EU citizens first mentioned “*wash your hands regularly*” (33%). Roughly one in 10 respondents gave as their first response “*get vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1*” (13%). “*Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)*” and “*good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)*” were both mentioned by 11%. An additional 8% of survey participants offered as their first answer “*avoiding contact with people who were infected with pandemic influenza H1N1*”. Few respondents thought to mention “*wearing a face mask*” (3%), “*getting vaccinated against seasonal influenza*” (2%) or “*taking antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)*” (1%). In addition, one in 20 EU citizens (5%) said on first mention that there was nothing one could do to protect himself/herself against the pandemic influenza H1N1.
- Asked about changes in their behaviour to protect themselves against the swine influenza, approximately one in four EU citizens (24%) stated that their behaviour had changed in order to protect themselves against pandemic influenza H1N1. A majority of three-quarters of respondents had not changed their behaviour (75%).
- The respondents who stated that they had changed their behaviour in order to protect themselves against pandemic influenza H1N1 were further asked in what ways they did that. Almost two-thirds of these interviewees spontaneously said that they “*washed their hands regularly*” as a preventive measure against the swine flu (65%). About a quarter of those who changed their behaviour mentioned that they “*avoided places where large numbers of people were gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)*” (27%) and that they kept a “*good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)*” (23%). “*Avoiding contact with people who were infected with pandemic influenza H1N1*” was an approach followed by 15% of those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic influenza. Fewer citizens who declared that their behaviour was different in response to the swine influenza mentioned that they “*got vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1*” (4%), that they started to “*wear a face mask*” (3%), “*got vaccinated against seasonal influenza*” or that they “*took antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)*” (both 2%).
- About two-thirds of EU citizens were satisfied (65%) with the way authorities in their countries tried to prevent the spread of the swine flu (more precisely, 10% were *very satisfied* and 55% were *satisfied*.)
- One-fifth of respondents were *not satisfied* by the preventive measures taken so far in their countries (21%) and an additional 8% were *not satisfied at all* in this respect.
- Over half of EU citizens were interested in other countries’ approaches to protecting people against the pandemic H1N1 2009 (53%) – two-fifths of interviewees (39%) were somewhat concerned about what other countries did in this regard, and 14% said they paid quite a lot of

attention to the measures and decisions taken by other countries to manage the swine influenza.

- 44% were not interested in what other countries were doing against the spread of the influenza H1N1.

### *Opinions about the vaccination against influenza H1N1*

- A majority of respondents in the EU did not believe that the seasonal influenza vaccination would provide them protection against the influenza H1N1 (60%). However, overall nearly 1 in 4 believed that it would (24%).
- When asked about the source from which they received information on the influenza H1N1 vaccine, respondents all over Europe were most likely to mention T.V. programmes. The majority of respondents (65%) said they received information about the H1N1 vaccine from a programme on T.V. Over a third of survey participants mentioned newspaper or magazine articles (36%), while 29% said that they had received information from a doctor and a quarter mentioned informal sources such as family, friends or colleagues.
- Only 1 percent of respondents reported that they had already received the vaccine against the pandemic (H1N1) 2009. Overall, a majority of respondents (54%) said that it was not likely (or not likely at all) that they would get vaccinated. Nearly a third of respondents (31%) said that it was “not likely at all” that they would choose to get vaccinated against the influenza H1N1. On the other hand, approximately two-fifths of respondents (39%) said that they would likely (very likely or likely) get vaccinated if the vaccine was available, and slightly less than one in 6 (17%) said that they would “very likely” get vaccinated against the swine influenza.
- The survey asked respondents who had reported that they would likely (or very likely) get vaccinated against H1N1 for the reasons behind their choice. A large majority (65%) said the reason they would get vaccinated against H1N1 is that they “believed it would protect them against influenza”, and 1 in 8 (13%) said that they would get vaccinated because “it was recommended by their doctor”.
- The survey asked respondents who had said it was “not likely” or “not at all likely” that they would get vaccinated against H1N1 for the reasoning behind their choice. Of those who said they were unlikely to get vaccinated, nearly a third (31%) said that they believed the vaccination to be unsafe. About a quarter said that the vaccination was not a priority for them (26%) and a bit more than a fifth (22%) said they did “not believe the vaccine would protect them against influenza”.
- Respondents were asked of their opinion on the effectiveness and safeness of the influenza H1N1 vaccine. 45% of respondents said that they believed it would be safe and slightly less than a third of respondents (30%) believed that the H1N1 vaccine would *not* be effective and safe.
- Respondents were asked about what groups they thought to be most at risk in contacting influenza H1N1. Over half (57%) of respondents believed that people with chronic illnesses (such as heart disease) and half of respondents thought that the elderly (those aged 65 and over) were most at risk in catching pandemic influenza H1N1. Nearly 4 in 10 respondents (39%) also mentioned children under 14, while a quarter (26%) said babies, and a fifth considered pregnant women (20%) and healthcare workers (19%) to be at risk.

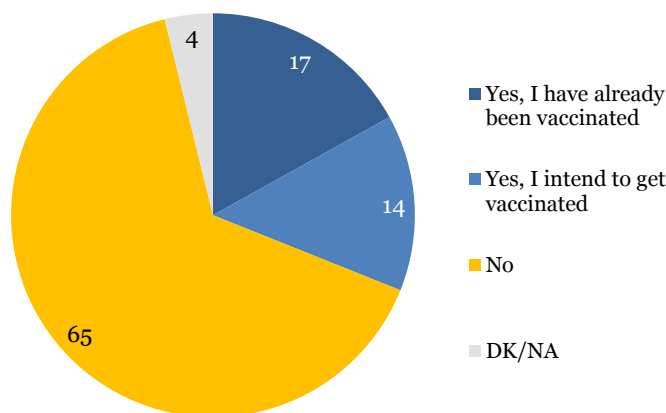


# 1. Vaccination against seasonal influenza

The present survey started by asking EU citizens about their intention to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year.

Three out of 10 respondents (31%) surveyed supported a vaccine against seasonal influenza: 17% stated that they “had already been vaccinated”, and 14% of survey participants “intended to get vaccinated” against seasonal influenza this year. However, a majority-- almost two-thirds-- of EU citizens (65%) said they had no intention of getting vaccinated against seasonal influenza. An additional 4% did not voice their opinion on this matter.

**Intent to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year**



**Q1. Do you intend to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year?**

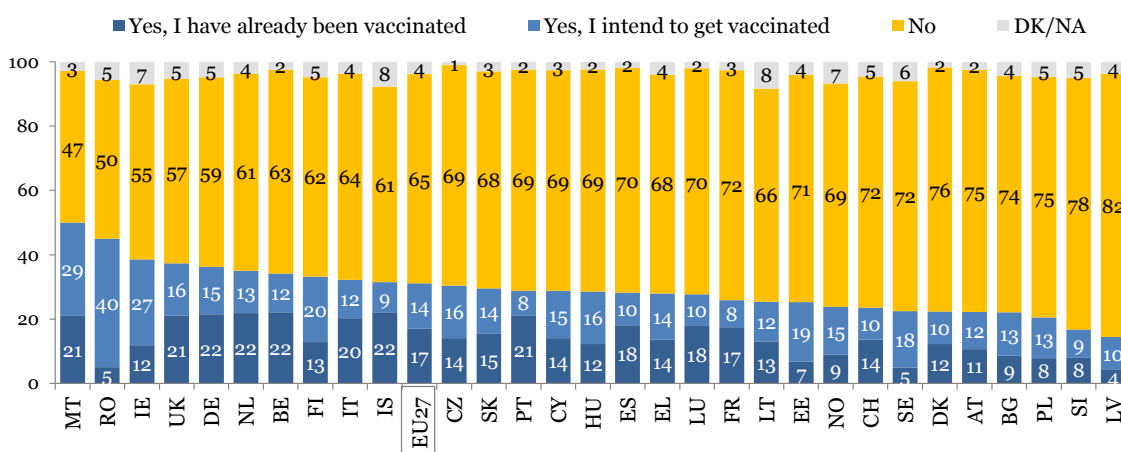
Base: all respondents, % EU27

With the exception of Malta, the majority of interviewees in all countries surveyed (between 50% and 82% of respondents) declared that they had *no plans to get vaccinated* against seasonal influenza this year. For example, eight out of ten Latvians (82%; 17 percentage points above the EU average) and roughly three-quarters of Slovenians (78%), Danish (76%), Polish and Austrians (75% each) had *no intention of getting immunized* against seasonal influenza. In Malta, only 47% did not intend to get vaccinated; the relative majority of the Maltese, (50%; 19 percentage points above the EU average), *had already been vaccinated or intended to get vaccinated* against seasonal influenza this year. Romania (45%) and Ireland (39%) also had higher ratios of respondents who said they *were immunized already or that they intended to get vaccinated*.

The share of those who *had already been vaccinated* against seasonal influenza this year varied between a low of 4% in Latvia and a high of 22% in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Iceland.

The intention to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza was the most widespread among Romanians (40%). In contrast, in Portugal and France only 8% planned to get immunized.

**Intent to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year**



**Q1. Do you intend to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country



A socio-demographic analysis showed some variation between groups. Those aged over 54 were more likely than younger survey participants to have already been vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year (31% of the oldest respondents vs. 7%-12% of all other ages). The self-employed and employees were more prone to say they did *not* intend to get vaccinated (74% vs. 57% of those not working and 70% of manual workers). Those not working had also been vaccinated in higher proportions already (23% of those not working vs. 9%-11% of all other occupational categories). Vaccination against seasonal influenza this year was more common among the least educated respondents, and was least widespread among those still in education. Roughly one in four (28%) in the least educated group had been vaccinated, and only 7% of those still in education were already immunized against seasonal influenza.

(For further details see Annex Table 1)

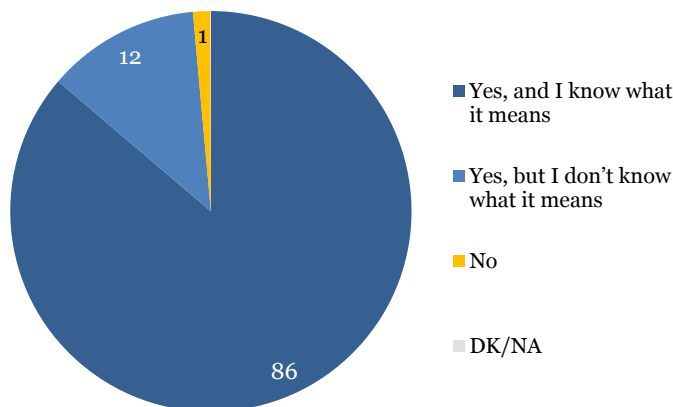
## 2. Awareness of pandemic H1N1 2009 (swine flu)

Awareness of the pandemic influenza H1N1 was very widespread among survey participants (98%).

Only 1% of EU citizens had not heard about the swine influenza. Moreover, the vast majority of those familiar with influenza H1N1 were informed about it: 86% of respondents said that they had heard about the swine influenza and knew what it meant.

An additional one in 10 EU citizens (12%) stated they had heard about the pandemic influenza, but they did not know what it meant.

**Awareness of pandemic H1N1 2009, also referred to as swine flu**



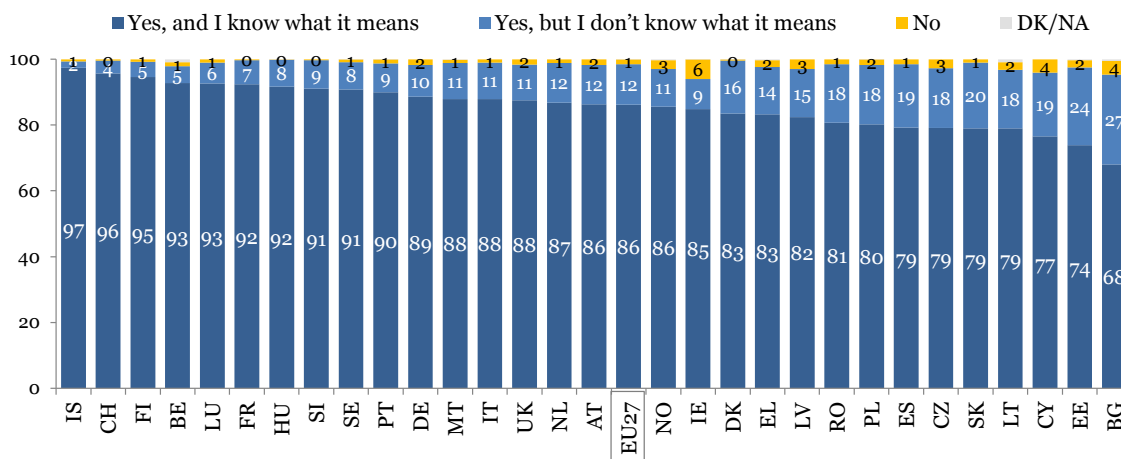
**Q2. Have you heard about the pandemic H1N1 flu, also referred to as swine flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Overall, in each country, at least nine in 10 respondents (between 94% and 100%) were aware of the pandemic influenza H1N1. The Irish were the least familiar with it: 94% of citizens in Ireland had heard of the pandemic influenza (disregarding whether or not they knew what it meant) and 6% did not. On the other hand, all Hungarians, Slovenians and Swiss were aware of the swine influenza (each 100%).

Those most informed about the influenza H1N1 were the citizens of Iceland: 97% stated that they had heard of the pandemic influenza and that they knew what it meant. They were followed by the Swiss (96%) and the Finns (95%). In contrast, approximately only two in three respondents (68%) in Bulgaria were familiar with the swine influenza and knew what it meant. Lower proportions of those knowledgeable about the influenza H1N1 were recorded in Estonia (74%) and Cyprus (77%).

The ratio of those aware of the swine influenza without knowing what it meant varied between a low of 2% in Iceland and a high of 27% in Bulgaria.

**Awareness of pandemic H1N1 2009, also referred to as swine flu**



**Q2. Have you heard about the pandemic H1N1 flu, also referred to as swine flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

The youngest survey participants were less likely than older respondents to say that they had heard of the pandemic influenza H1N1 and knew what it meant (80% of those aged 15-24 vs. 85%-89% of all other ages); on the other hand, they were more prone than their counterparts to be familiar with the swine influenza but to not know what it meant (18% of the youngest respondents vs. 10%-13% of all other ages). While the self-employed and employees were more informed about the pandemic influenza (“Yes, and I know what it means”: 90%-91% vs. 83%-84% of all other occupational categories), manual workers and those not working were more likely to be aware of the influenza H1N1, but to not know what it means (“Yes, but I don’t know what it means”: 15% of the manual workers or not working vs. 8%-9%). Within the educational groups, the most educated respondents were the most likely to affirm that they had heard of the swine influenza and that they knew what it meant (91% of the most educated vs. 80%-86% of all other educational levels).

(For further details see Annex Table 2)

### 3. Worries and beliefs about pandemic H1N1 2009

The survey also asked respondents to state how concerned they were about the possibility of the H1N1 becoming a serious risk in their countries and about how likely they believed it was that they would personally catch the pandemic influenza. In addition, the survey participants were asked about the pandemic influenza in comparison with the seasonal influenza.

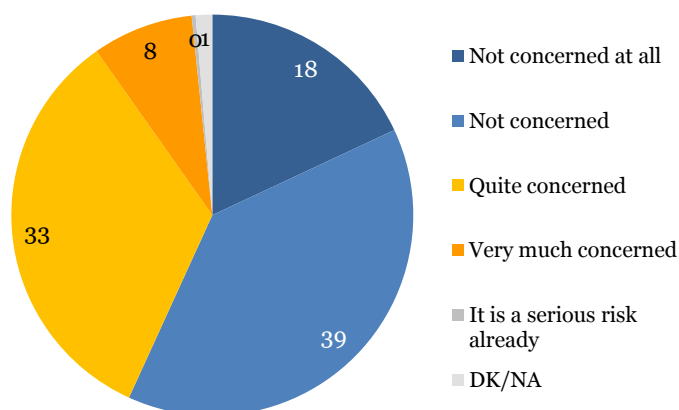
#### 3.1. Concerns that pandemic H1N1 2009 may develop into a serious risk

Over a half of EU citizens (57%) were not concerned that the pandemic influenza might develop into a serious risk in their countries. Roughly one in 6 respondents were *not concerned at all* (18%) and 39% were *not concerned*.

The worry that influenza H1N1 might transform into a serious risk was shared by two-fifths of respondents (41%) (One third was *quite concerned* and 8% were *very much concerned*).

No one considered the pandemic influenza to be *a serious risk already*.

**Concern that the pandemic H1N1 2009 may develop into a serious risk**



**Q3. How concerned are you that the pandemic/swine (H1N1) flu may develop into a serious risk in [OUR COUNTRY]?**  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

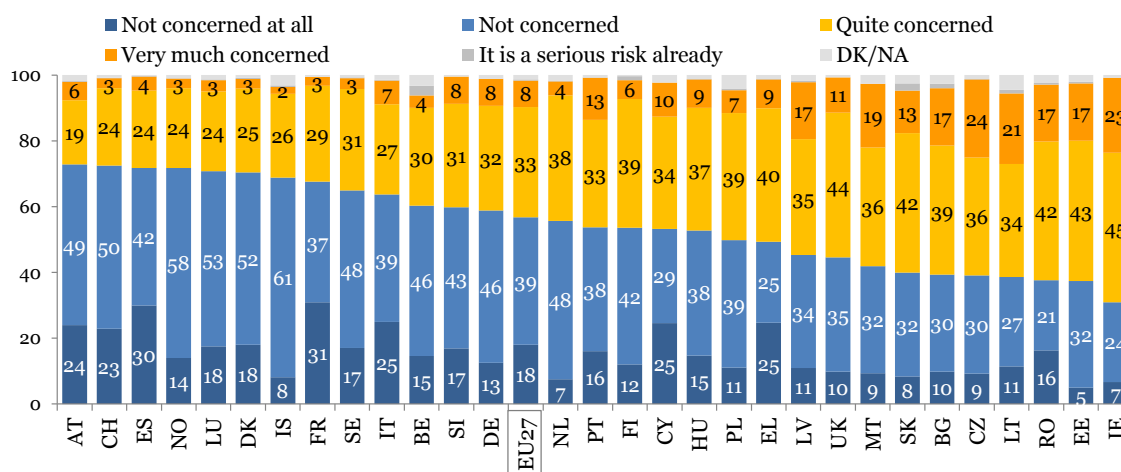
In a third of the countries (10 out of 30) under survey, the proportion of those either “*very much*” or “*quite concerned*” that the pandemic influenza might develop into a serious risk outnumbered those that had no worries in this regard<sup>2</sup>. In most of the countries, however, the majority of citizens were not concerned about a serious risk. For example, approximately seven out of 10 respondents in Austria and Switzerland (both 73%; 16 percentage points above the EU average), Spain and Norway (both 72%), Luxembourg (71%) and Denmark (70%) stated they were “*not concerned at all*” or “*not concerned*” that the swine influenza might develop into a serious risk in their countries. Roughly, only a quarter of citizens in the previously mentioned countries said that they were worried (between 25% in Austria and 28% in Spain and Denmark).

The Irish were the most fearful: 68% (27 percentage points above the EU average) of survey participants in Ireland were *very much or quite concerned* that the influenza H1N1 might develop into a serious risk; only three out of 10 Irish (31%) were not concerned. Estonia, the Czech Republic (both 60%) and Romania (59%) all had high ratios of people worried (*very much or quite concerned*) that the pandemic influenza might become a serious problem.

The highest proportions of those who were “*not concerned at all*” about the issue were recorded in France (31%) and Spain (30%). The highest ratios of those “*very much concerned*” were seen in the Czech Republic (24%) and Ireland (23%).

<sup>2</sup> These countries are: BG, CZ, EE, IE, LV, LT, MT, RO, SK and the UK.

### Concern that the pandemic H1N1 2009 may develop into a serious risk



Q3. How concerned are you that the pandemic/swine (H1N1) flu may develop into a serious risk in [OUR COUNTRY]?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Looking at the results by various socio-demographic groups we found that men (62% vs. 52% of women), the self-employed (64% vs. 53%-59% of all other occupational categories), those living in metropolitan areas (61% vs. 56% of all other types of residents), as well as the most educated respondents and those still in education (62% of the most educated and those still in education vs. 53%-54% of all other educational levels) were more likely to say that they were not concerned (“not concerned at all” or “not concerned”) that the pandemic influenza might develop into a serious risk in their countries.

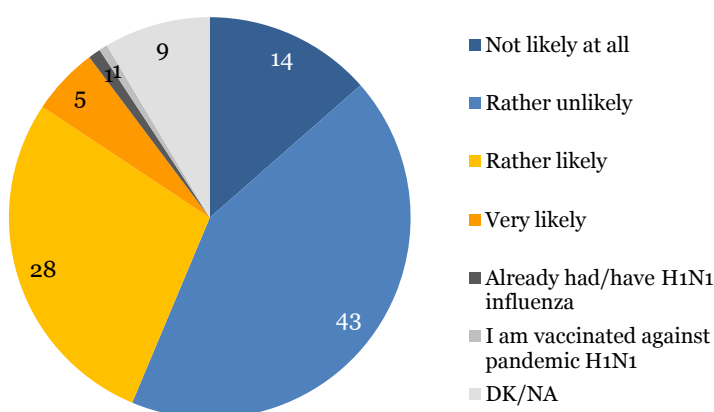
(For further details, see Annex Table 3)

### 3.2. Probability of personally catching influenza H1N1

A majority (57%) of EU citizens believed it was unlikely that they would personally catch the influenza H1N1: 14% considered such a scenario *not likely at all*, and an additional two-fifths (43%) thought it was *rather unlikely* that they would become infected with the H1N1 virus.

However, one out of three respondents (33%) considered it likely that they would personally catch the pandemic influenza; more precisely, 5% shared the opinion that personally catching the swine influenza was *very likely*, and 28% of survey participants deemed such a thing to be *rather likely*.

#### Likelihood of personally catching influenza H1N1



Q4. How likely do you think it is that you, personally, will catch pandemic (H1N1) flu?

Base: all respondents, % EU27

One percent of EU citizens stated that they had *already had/or currently had influenza H1N1* and a similar ratio (1%) declared *they were vaccinated against pandemic influenza*. Almost one out of 10 respondents (9%) couldn't estimate how likely they were to become infected with H1N1.

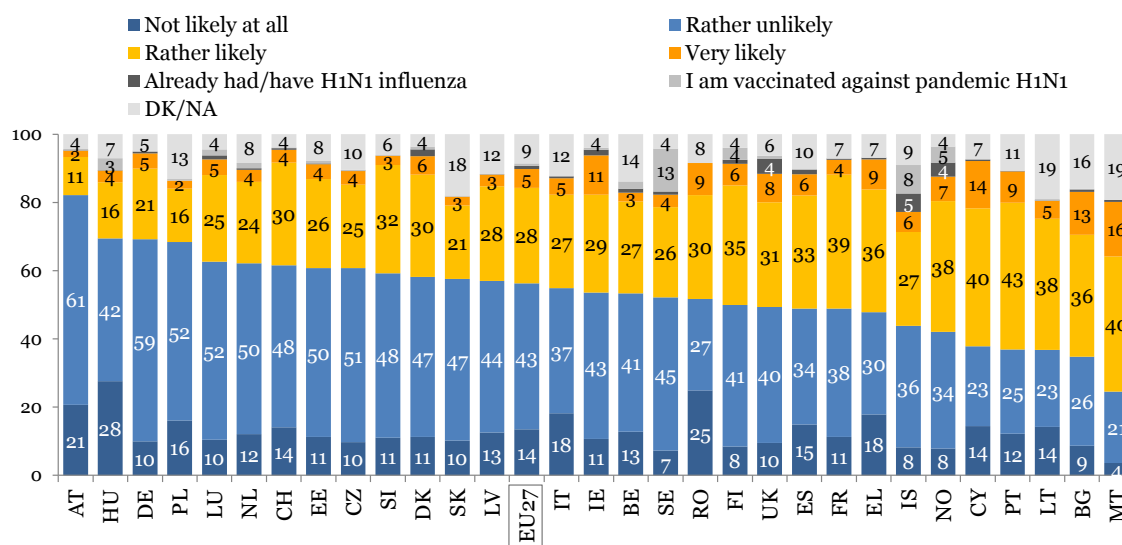
Looking at the results by country, Austrians were the least worried about catching the swine influenza. A large majority of eight in 10 respondents in Austria (82%; 25 percentage points above the EU average) thought it was *not likely at all or rather unlikely* that they personally would contact pandemic influenza. This opinion was shared by seven in 10 Hungarians (70%), and by 69% and 68% of respondents in Germany and Poland, respectively. On the other hand, the Maltese predominantly shared the opposite view. More than half of respondents in Malta (56%; 23 percentage points on EU average) believed it was *very or rather likely* that they would personally catch the influenza H1N1; only one in four (25%) considered this *not likely at all or a rather unlikely* event. Next to the Maltese, the Cypriots (54%) and Portuguese (52%) were among those most concerned about personally contacting the pandemic influenza (*very and rather likely*). There were only 6 countries out of 30 where the proportion of people worried about personally catching the swine influenza was higher than the ratio of those not worried<sup>3</sup>.

The most prone to say that it was *not likely at all* to personally get influenza H1N1 were the Hungarians and Romanians (28% and 25%, respectively). The respondents who stated most often that it was *very likely* for them to get infected were found in Malta (16%), Cyprus (14%), and Bulgaria (13%).

The proportion of those who affirmed that they had *already had /currently had influenza H1N1* was as high as 5% in Iceland. In the UK and Norway, 4% had already contacted the disease.

The Swedish *got vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1* the most frequently (13%); followed by citizens in Iceland (8%) and Norway (5%).

### Likelihood of personally catching influenza H1N1



Q4. How likely do you think it is that you, personally, will catch pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

Men (59% vs. 54% of women) and respondents still in education (62% vs. 55%-56% of all other educational levels) were more prone to say it was *not likely at all or rather unlikely* that they would personally catch the influenza H1N1. In addition, the youngest and the oldest survey participants (61% of the youngest and the oldest respondents vs. 52% of those aged 25-54), as well as those not working (60% of those not working vs. 52%-57% of all other occupational categories) believed it was unlikely that they would get the swine influenza.

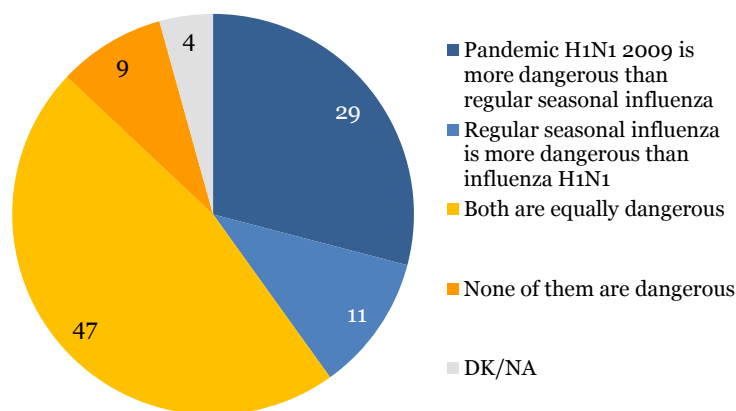
(For further details, see Annex Table 4)

<sup>3</sup> These countries are: BG, CY, LT, MT, PT, and NO.

### 3.3. Pandemic H1N1 2009 in comparison to regular seasonal influenza

Asked to state their opinion on how dangerous the pandemic influenza H1N1 was compared to the regular seasonal influenza, a relative majority of EU citizens said the two were equally dangerous (47%). But almost three in 10 respondents (29%) believed the pandemic influenza was more threatening than seasonal influenza, and one in 10 had an opposite view – 11% considered regular seasonal influenza to be more dangerous than the influenza H1N1.

**Pandemic H1N1 2009 compared to regular seasonal influenza**



**Q5. Which of the following statements is the closest to your opinion on H1N1 flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

The opinion that neither of these two influenzas was alarming was shared by 9% of those interviewed. A few respondents couldn't express their opinion on the matter (4%).

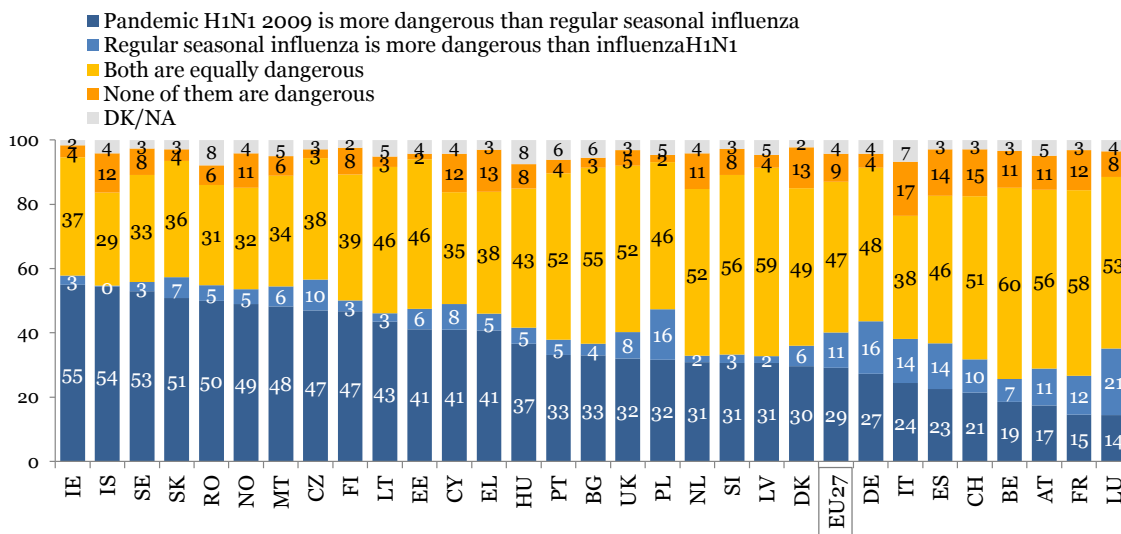
Between 14% and 55% of survey participants agreed with the statement that the “*pandemic H1N1 2009 is more dangerous than the regular seasonal influenza*”. The most likely to believe this were the Irish (55%; 26 percentage points above the EU average), followed by the citizens in Iceland (54%), Sweden (53%), Slovakia (51%) and Romania (50%). In contrast, less than one in five respondents in Luxembourg (14%; 15 percentage points below the EU average), France (15%), Austria (17%), and Belgium (19%) considered the influenza H1N1 to be more threatening than the regular seasonal influenza.

Luxembourgers (21%; 10 percentage points on EU average), the Polish and Germans (both 16%) were more likely to state that the “*regular seasonal influenza was more dangerous than influenza H1N1*”. No respondents in Iceland shared this view (0%).

The belief that both influenzas were *equally threatening* was most widespread among respondents in Belgium (60%), Latvia (59%), and France (58%). The least likely to think that the pandemic influenza and the seasonal influenza were equally dangerous were respondents in Iceland (29%).



### Pandemic H1N1 2009 compared to regular seasonal influenza



Q5. Which of the following statements is the closest to your opinion on H1N1 flu?  
 Base: all respondents, % by country

The proportion of those who affirmed that *neither* the influenza H1N1 nor the regular seasonal influenza *was dangerous* varied between a low of 2% in Estonia and Poland and a high of 17% in Italy.

The results by socio-demographic groups showed some variation..

**Men** were slightly more likely than women to hold the opinion that *regular seasonal influenza was more dangerous than influenza H1N1* (13% vs. 9% of women). On the other hand, slightly more women than men considered that *both were equally dangerous* (49% vs. 44% of men).

The statement “*influenza pandemic H1N1 2009 is more dangerous than regular seasonal influenza*” was supported by more of the **youngest** respondents (36% of the youngest survey participants vs. 27%-31% of all other ages).

Within educational categories, we saw that fewer of the most educated thought that the “*pandemic H1N1 2009 was more dangerous than regular seasonal influenza*” (25% of the most educated vs. 30%-34% of all other educational categories).

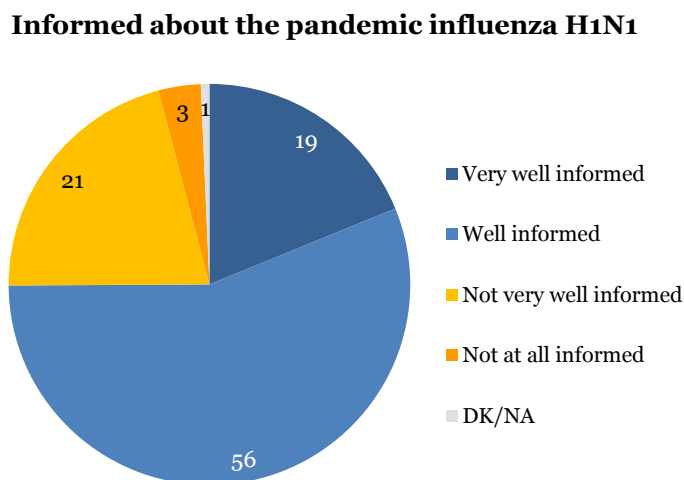
(For further details see Annex Table 5)

## 4. Level of information about pandemic influenza H1N1

When asked how informed they felt about the influenza H1N1, a total of three-quarters of the interviewees considered themselves informed. Over half felt *well informed* (56%), and a further one-fifth felt *very well informed* (19%).

Another one-fifth of EU citizens felt they were *not very well informed* about the swine influenza (21%), while only a small proportion (3%) said they were *not at all informed* about the pandemic influenza H1N1.

Very few of the interviewees did not answer this question (1%).



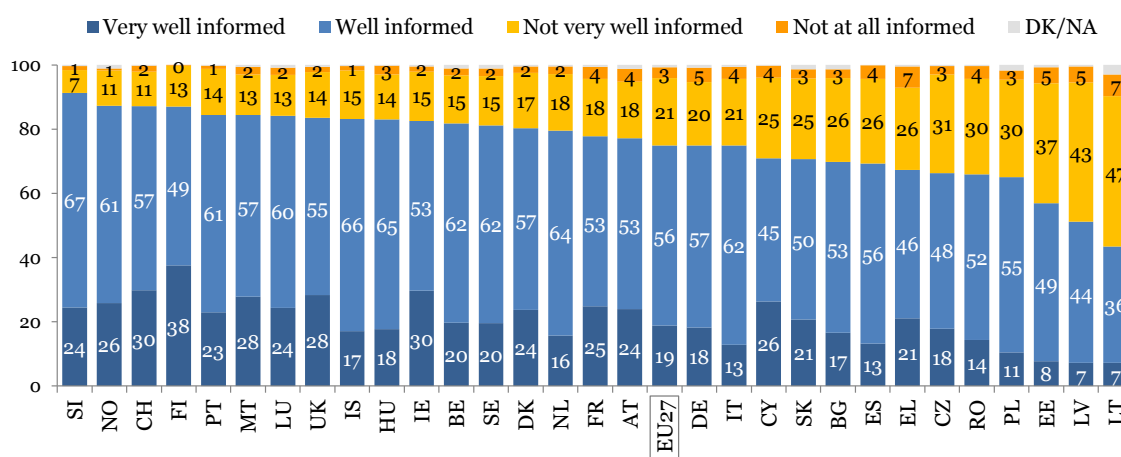
**Q6. How well informed do you feel about the pandemic H1N1 flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Over half of the public felt *well or very well informed* about the H1N1 influenza in all the countries researched – with the exception of Lithuania, where the majority of respondents (54%) felt insufficiently informed about this issue, and only 43% of them felt well or very well informed. The other two Baltic states were also among the countries where relatively few citizens felt informed about the swine influenza (51% in Latvia and 57% in Estonia felt informed). Two-thirds of the public felt informed about the influenza H1N1 in Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic (all 66%) and Greece (67%).

Slovenians were the most likely to consider themselves informed about the swine influenza were the; nine in 10 respondents from Slovenia felt *well or very well informed* (91%). Almost as many felt informed about the influenza H1N1 in Norway, Switzerland and Finland (all 87%), closely followed by Portugal, Malta, Luxembourg (all 84%), the UK, Iceland, Hungary and Ireland (all 83%).

Looking only at those who felt *very well informed* about the pandemic H1N1 influenza, we found that over a quarter of respondents from Finland (38%), Switzerland, Ireland (both 30%), Malta, the UK (both 28%), Norway and Cyprus (26%) felt “very well informed”.

### Informed about the pandemic influenza H1N1



Q6. How well informed do you feel about the pandemic H1N1 flu?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents' likeliness to feel informed about the pandemic influenza increased with the level of education and subjective urbanisation. The more educated the respondents, the more likely they were to feel informed. 80% of the most highly educated felt *well* or *very well informed* about the influenza H1N1 versus 73% of people with an average level of education and 69% of respondents who ended their education by the age of 15.

Similarly, 79% of metropolitan citizens felt informed about the pandemic influenza vs. 76% of respondents living in other urban centres and 72% of rural inhabitants.

Among occupational segments, employees were the most likely to feel informed about the swine influenza (80% vs. 69% among manual workers and 73% in the remaining segments).

There were no significant differences in this respect between categories based on age or gender.

(For further details, see Annex Table 6).

## 5. Trust in sources of information about pandemic H1N1 2009

Interviewees were asked about their level of trust in a number of information sources with regard to the pandemic H1N1 2009. The sources of information were health professionals, national and European authorities, the media or the Internet.

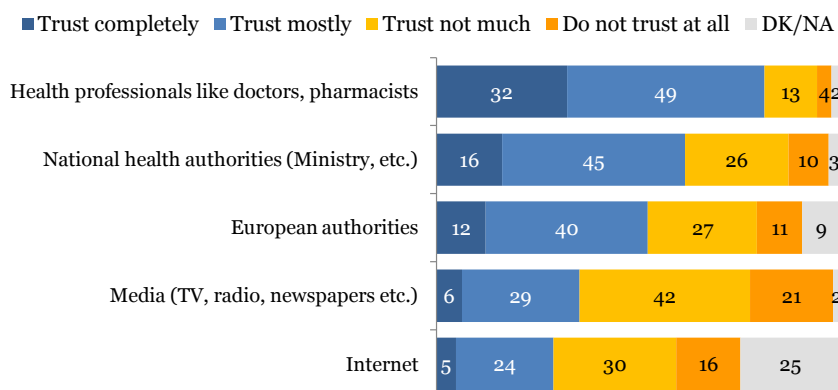
The survey results show that EU citizens have the most trust in **health professionals** like doctors and pharmacists when it comes to information about the H1N1 influenza. A third of EU citizens said they *completely trusted* health professionals to inform them about the H1N1 influenza (32%) and a further half of citizens *mostly* trusted them in this regard (49%). Only 17% of the interviewees do *not much trust* or *do not at all trust* health professionals as sources of information about the influenza H1N1 .

**National health authorities** (such as Ministries, etc) and **European authorities** ranked as the second and third most trusted sources of information on the pandemic influenza; 61% of respondents would *completely* or *mostly* trust national authorities when presenting such information and 52% would trust information received from European authorities.

The **media (TV, radio, newspapers, etc)** were less trusted by EU citizens; only slightly over a third of respondents (35%) said either that they trusted the media *completely* (6%) or *mostly* (29%) to inform them about the pandemic influenza H1N1. Almost two-thirds of people (63%) did not trust the media *at all* (21%) or *not much* (42%) as a source of information on pandemic influenza H1N1.

Finally, the **Internet** was the least trusted source of information about the swine influenza (but not very far behind the media). Only 29% of interviewees said they trusted the information they could find on the Internet about the influenza H1N1. On the other hand, as much as 25% were not sure whether or not to trust information available on the Internet (or did not want to answer the question).

### Trust in information sources for the pandemic H1N1 2009



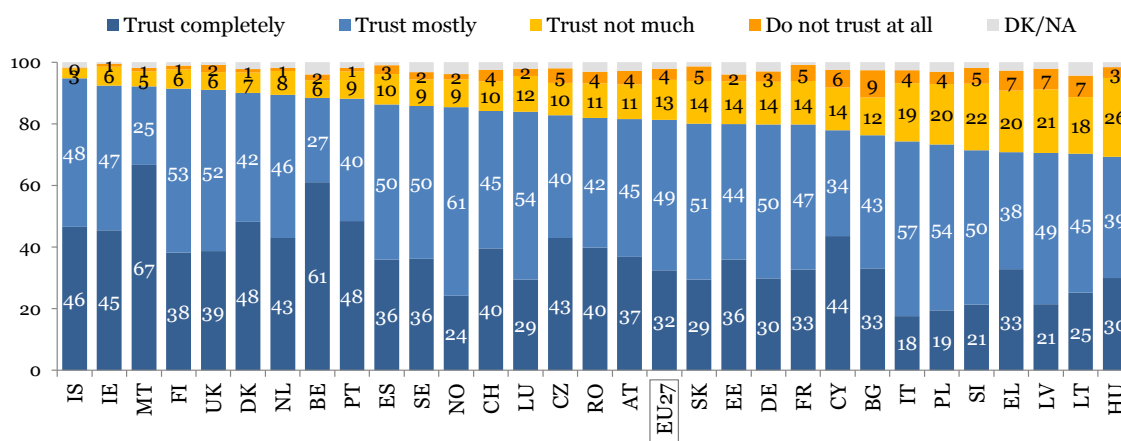
Q10. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

There was rather little variation between the EU Member States in citizens' likeliness to trust **health professionals** regarding information about the H1N1 influenza. Between 69% of interviewees in Hungary and 94% in Iceland said they would *completely* or *mostly* trust doctors and pharmacists to inform them about the swine influenza. Respondents most likely to trust health professionals in this regard were those from Iceland (94%), Ireland, Malta (both 92%), Finland, Britain (both 91%), Denmark (90%), the Netherlands (89%).

Next to Hungarians, the least likely to rate health professionals as *mostly* or *completely* trustable sources of information about the pandemic influenza H1N1 were the Lithuanians, Latvians (both 70%), Greeks, Slovenes (both 71%), Poles (73%) and Italians (74%).

However, looking at the level of trust respondents expressed, we notice some more pronounced variations between countries. While two-thirds of the Maltese (67%), 61% of Belgians, and almost half of the Danes and Portuguese (both 48%) would *completely trust* the information about the influenza H1N1 received from health professionals, less than a quarter of Italians (18%), Poles (19%), Slovenes, Latvians (both 21%) and Norwegians (24%) showed the same high level of trust.

### Trusted source: **Health professionals like doctors, pharmacists**



**Q10. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

**National health authorities (like Ministries, etc)** were the second most trusted source of information<sup>4</sup> about the influenza H1N1 in all countries except for Norway, where respondents were equally likely to trust (*mostly* or *completely*) their *national health authorities* and *health professionals* (both 85%).

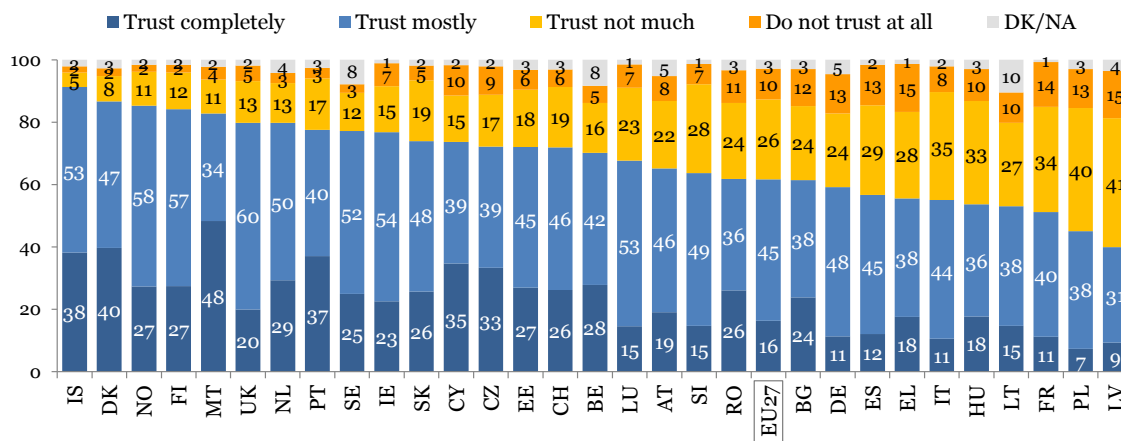
In almost all countries researched, over half of the respondents said they trusted their national health authorities as sources of information about the pandemic H1N1 influenza. The exceptions were Latvia and Poland, where less than half of respondents expressed their trust (40% and 45% respectively). Relatively few people trusted their national authorities as sources of information about the influenza in France (51%), Lithuania (53%), Hungary (54%), Italy (55%) and Greece (56%).

The national health authorities were most likely to be trusted in Iceland (91%), Denmark (87%), Norway (85%), Finland (84%) and Malta (82%). There were five countries where over three-quarters of citizens trusted their national authorities in informing them about the influenza H1N1 (the UK: 80%, NL: 79%, PT, SE and IE: 77%).

Over a third of respondents in Malta (48%), Denmark (40%), Iceland (38%), Portugal (37%) and Cyprus (35%) said they *completely trusted* the information about the pandemic swine influenza disseminated by their national authorities, while less than 10% said the same in Poland (7%) and Latvia (9%).

About one in 10 interviewees in Lithuania (10%), Sweden and Belgium (both 8%) did not say whether or not they trusted such information delivered by their national health authorities.

<sup>4</sup> Out of the sources of information the interviewees were presented with, and ranking after *health professionals*

Trusted source: **National health authorities (Ministry, etc.)**

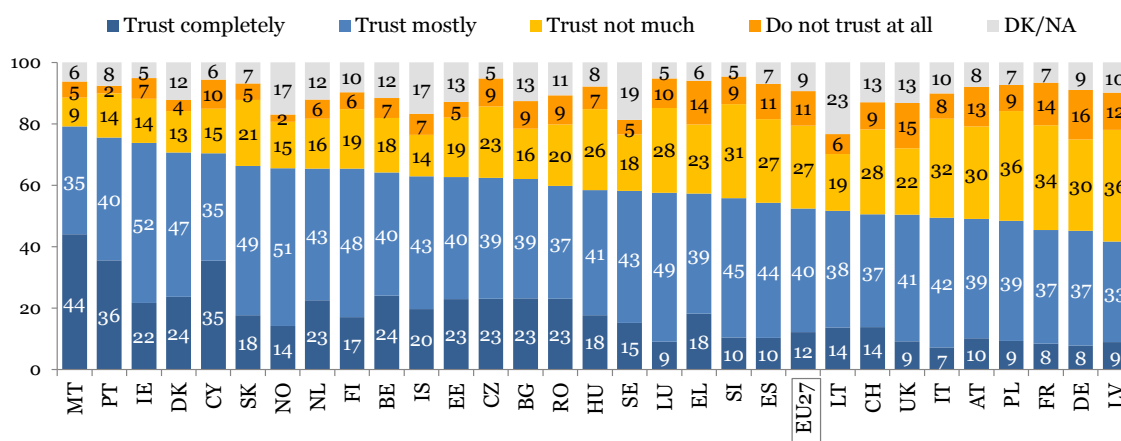
Q10. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

In four-fifth of the countries surveyed, the majority of interviewees said they would *mostly* or *completely* trust the **European authorities** as a source of information about the pandemic influenza H1N1. In six countries, over two-thirds of respondents would trust such information from the European authorities: these were Malta (79%), Portugal (76%), Ireland (74%), Denmark (71%), Cyprus (70%) and Slovakia (67%).

Conversely, the European authorities were less trusted sources of information about the influenza H1N1 in Latvia (42% expressed their trust in this sense), Germany, France (both 45%), Poland (48%), Austria and Italy (49%).

Most likely to *completely trust* the European authorities as a source of information were the Maltese (44%), Portuguese (36%) and Cypriots (35%).

Almost a quarter of respondents from Lithuania (23%) did not say whether they trusted the European authorities regarding the information about the H1N1 influenza, and more than one in 10 interviewees did not answer this question in Sweden (19%), Norway, Iceland (both 17%), Estonia, Bulgaria, Switzerland, the UK (all 13%), Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands (all 12%) and Romania (11%).

Trusted source: **European authorities**

Q10. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

In a majority of the countries surveyed, citizens were *less likely to trust the European authorities* than their *national health authorities* if they were to be informed about the influenza H1N1. The most notable differences were recorded in the UK (-30 percentage points, i.e. only 50% of Britons said they trust such information from the European authorities vs. 80% who trusted information from their national health authorities), Iceland (-28 points, 63% vs. 91%), Switzerland (-21, 51% vs. 72%), Norway (-20, 65% vs. 85%), Finland (-19, 65% vs. 84%) and Sweden (-19, 58% vs. 77%).

On the other hand, Hungarian citizens were slightly more likely to trust the European authorities than their national ones when receiving information about the influenza (+4, 58% vs. 54%).

In Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal and Romania about the same numbers trusted the national and the European authorities<sup>5</sup>.

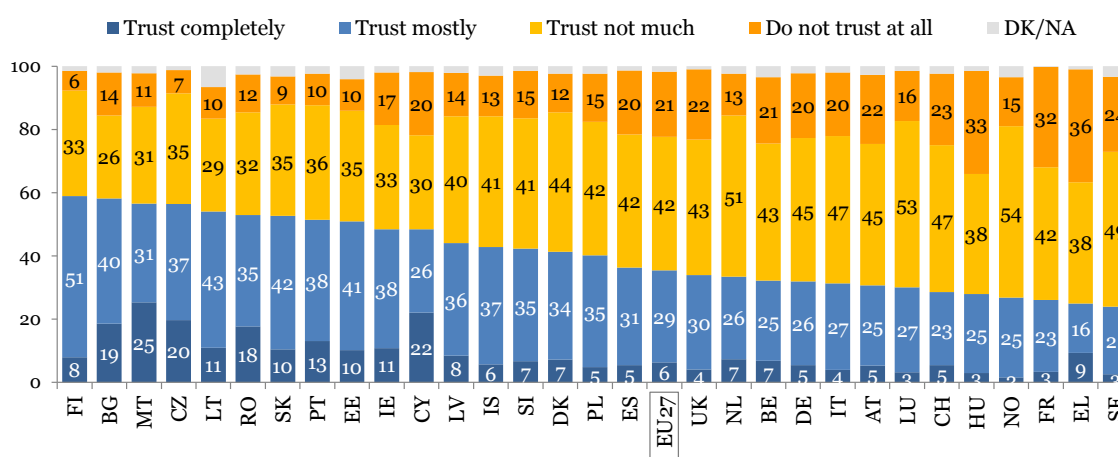
In only a third of the EU Member States did the majority of citizens perceive the **media (TV, radio, newspapers)** as a trustworthy source of information about the pandemic influenza H1N1. Countries where over half of the respondents said they *mostly* or *completely* trusted the media in this regard were Finland, Bulgaria (both 59%), Malta, the Czech Republic (both 57%), Lithuania (54%), Romania (53%), Slovakia (52%), Portugal and Estonia (both 51%).

Among those *least* likely to consider the media a trustworthy source of information on the influenza H1N1 were the Swedish (24%), Greeks (25%), French (26%), Norwegians (27%), Hungarians and Swiss (both 28%).

On the other hand, in two-thirds of the countries surveyed the majority of interviewees *did not much trust or did not at all trust* the information on the influenza H1N1 delivered by the media. The lack of trust was most prominent in Greece and France (74% did not trust such information from the media), followed by Sweden (73%), Hungary (71%), Switzerland (70%), Norway, Luxembourg (both 69%), Italy and Austria (both 67%).

In eight countries, over one fifth of citizens *did not at all trust* the media in this regard (most notably EL: 36%, HU: 33% and FR: 32%).

**Trusted source: Media (TV, radio, newspapers, etc.)**



**Q10. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

<sup>5</sup> The recorded differences did not exceed the margin of sampling error.



Asked how much they trusted the **Internet** as a source of information about the influenza H1N1, EU citizens' dominant opinion was that such information available on the Internet could not be trusted. In addition, the ratio of people who could not (or did not want to) answer this question was very high in all countries surveyed (over 10%, with an average of 25% at the EU level).

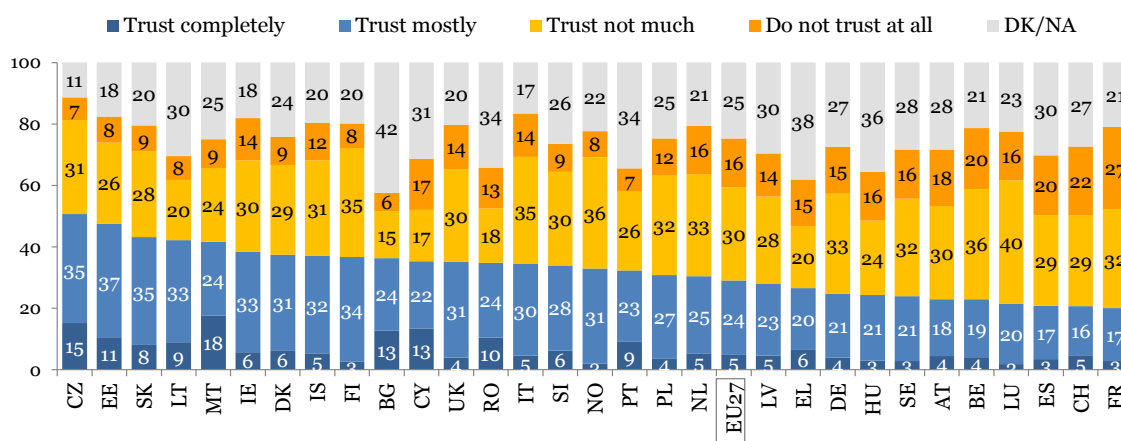
More than a third of interviewees in Bulgaria (42%), Greece (38%), Hungary (36%), Portugal and Romania (both 34%) did not give their opinion on whether or not they trusted the information about the influenza H1N1 available on the Internet, and in a further nine countries over a quarter of respondents did not give an answer (CY: 31%, ES, LV and LT: 30%, SE and AT: 28%, DE and CH: 27%, SI: 26%).

Half of respondents in the Czech Republic (50%), as well as the relative majority in Estonia (48%), Slovakia (43%), Lithuania, Malta (both 42%) and Cyprus (35%) were likely to trust the Internet as a source of information about the pandemic H1N1 2009.

The least likely to trust such information on the Internet were the French, Swiss, Spaniards and Luxembourgers; only about one-fifth of them (20%-21%) expressed their trust.

On the other hand, over half of interviewees in France (59%), Belgium, Luxembourg (both 56%) and Switzerland (51%) declared that they did not much *trust or did not at all trust* information available on the Internet about the influenza. The relative majority (between 40% and 49%) said the same in a further 15 countries – most notably in Spain, Italy, the Netherlands (all 49%), Austria, Germany and Sweden (all 48%).

#### Trusted source: **Internet**



Q10. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

#### *Socio-demographical considerations*

Respondents still in education were somewhat more likely than those who finished their education to trust **health professionals** as sources of information about the pandemic H1N1 2009 – especially compared to those with an average or low level of education (84% vs. 80%-81%).

Employees and inactive people were more likely than respondents from other occupational segments to trust health professionals to inform them about the influenza H1N1– 83% of employees and 81% of those not working said they trusted (*completely or mostly*) doctors and pharmacists, compared to 76%-77% among manual workers and self-employed.

**National health authorities** and **European authorities** were rated as trustable sources of information about the pandemic influenza in somewhat higher numbers among men, younger people, those most

educated or still in education and urban inhabitants and employees. 63% of men vs. 60% of women trusted national health authorities, and 54% vs. 51% trusted European authorities in this regard.

The younger the respondents, the more likely they were to trust both national and European authorities as sources of information about the influenza H1N1. While 68% of the young aged 15-24 tended to trust national health authorities and 65% of them trusted the European authorities, the number of people who expressed their trust decreased gradually to 58% and 43% respectively among those aged 55 and older.

Over two-thirds of interviewees still in education (71%) and 65% of those most educated vs. 58%-59% of people with an average or low level of education trusted their national health authorities to inform them about the influenza. For European authorities, the corresponding figures were 67% and 59% vs. 50% among respondents with medium level of education and 42% among those who ended their education by the age of 15.

65% of metropolitan citizens and 63% of those living in other urban centres vs. 59% of rural inhabitants rated the national health authorities as completely or mostly trustable for informing them about the influenza H1N1. When referring to European authorities, the corresponding figures were 56% and 54% vs. 49%.

About two-thirds of employees (67%) vs. 55% of manual workers and 58%-60% of the self-employed and inactive people trusted the national health authorities; also 59% of employees vs. 49%-51% in other occupational segments trusted the European authorities to inform them on the swine influenza.

On the other hand, the oldest age group, those with average or low levels of education, rural inhabitants, manual workers and inactive people were slightly more likely than the youngest, those most educated or still in education, urban citizens, self-employed and employees to trust the **media (TV, radio, newspapers)**.

Indeed, 37% among the oldest vs. 34% of the 15-24 year-olds, 37%-38% among those less educated vs. 30% of people still in education and 33% of those most educated, 40% of manual workers and 37% of inactive people vs. 33%-34% of employees and self-employed tended to trust such information delivered by the media.

Men, younger people, those more educated or still in education and employees were more likely to trust the information available on the **Internet** about the influenza H1N1.

More in detail, 31% of men vs. 27% of women, 34% in the group of youngest people and 38% among the 25-39 year-olds vs. 31% of the 40-54 year-olds and only 19% among the eldest said they trusted such information on the Internet.

There were marked differences based on the level of education as well: only 19% of those who ended their education by the age of 15 rated the Internet as a trustable source of information on the influenza H1N1 compared to 31%-32% of those more educated and 35% of those still in education.

Finally, only 25% of inactive people vs. 30% of manual workers, 32% of the self-employed and 35% of employees trusted the information available on the Internet about influenza H1N1.

(For further details, see Annex Table 11-15).

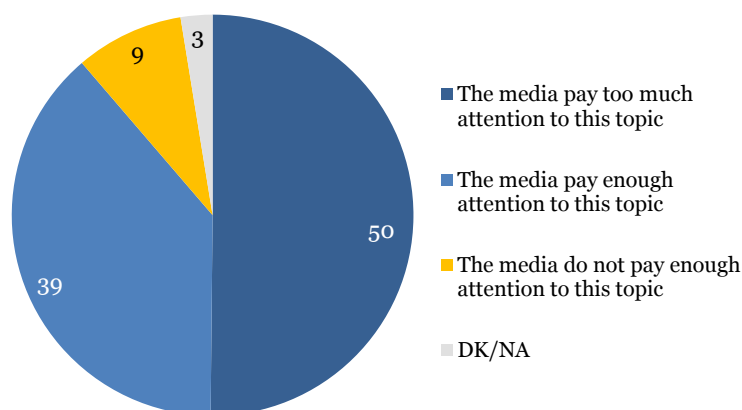
## 6. Pandemic H1N1 2009 in the media

The survey also measured citizens' feelings about how the media in their country focused on the topic of H1N1 influenza.

Half of the public in EU Member States felt that the media paid too much attention to the swine influenza (50%), while a much smaller percentage (9%) felt the opposite – i.e. that the media did not pay enough attention to the influenza. About two-fifth of citizens thought that the media in their country paid enough attention to the influenza (39%).

Only a few citizens had no opinion on this matter (3%).

**Pandemic H1N1 2009 in the media**



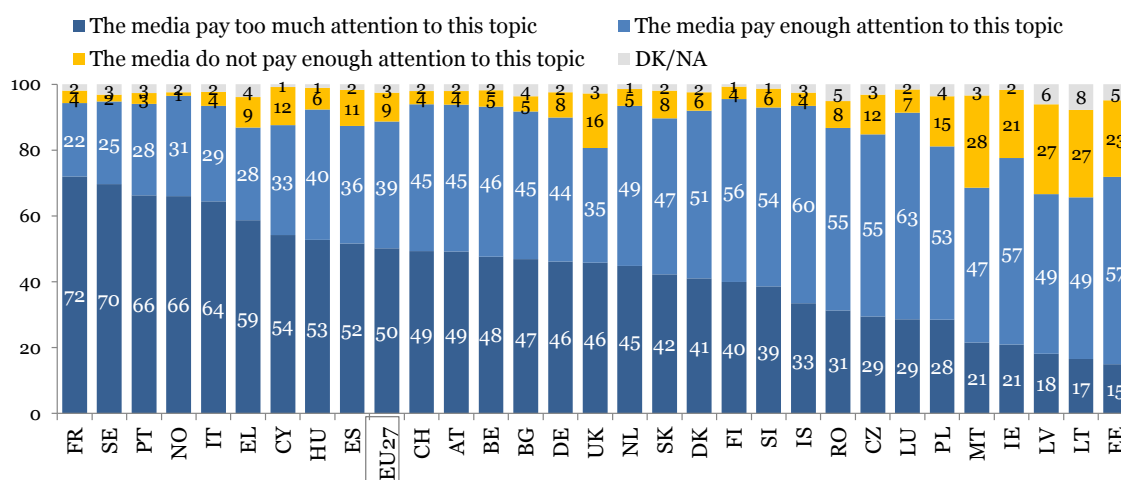
**Q11. In your opinion, do the media in [OUR COUNTRY] pay too much, enough, or not enough attention to the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

Base: all respondents, % EU27

Over half of citizens in nine countries felt that the media in their country paid *too much attention* to the issue of H1N1 influenza; this was the case in France (72%), Sweden (70%), Portugal, Norway (both 66%), Italy (64%), Greece (59%), Cyprus (54%), Hungary (53%) and Spain (52%), and the relative majority (from 46% to 49%) felt the same way in further six countries.

In the other half of the countries surveyed, the dominant opinion was that the media paid *enough attention* to the influenza H1N1. The majority of respondents in Luxembourg (63%), Iceland (60%), Estonia, Ireland (both 57%), Finland (56%), the Czech Republic, Romania (both 55%), Slovenia (54%), Poland (53%) and Denmark (51%) felt that way, while in a further four countries the relative majority of interviewees shared this opinion.

**Pandemic H1N1 2009 in the media**



**Q11. In your opinion, do the media in [OUR COUNTRY] pay too much, enough, or not enough attention to the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

Base: all respondents, % by country

Generally, the ratio of citizens who felt that the media did not focus enough on the topic of influenza H1N1 was low or very low in EU Member States. However, in five states this opinion was shared by over one fifth of the public, namely in Malta (28%), Latvia, Lithuania (both 27%), Estonia (23%) and Ireland (21%).

Citizens aged 25-39, those with high levels of education, the self-employed and employees were more likely than their counterparts to feel that the media in their country focused excessively on the pandemic H1N1 2009. 55% of citizens in the segment of 25-39 year-olds felt that way, compared to 52% among the 40-54 year-olds, 48% of the eldest and 44% in the group of youngest respondents. The majority of respondents with the highest levels of education (56%) vs. 47% to 49% in other educational segments said the media paid too much attention to the influenza H1N1. Finally, 55%-56% among self-employed and employees vs. 49% of manual workers and 47% of inactive people thought the same way.

(For further details, see Annex Table 16).

## 7. Measures against pandemic H1N1 2009

Survey participants were asked about their knowledge of preventive measures against the pandemic influenza. More precisely, this Flash Eurobarometer had an open-ended question that asked what people could do to protect themselves against influenza H1N1. The first answer was coded, and then the interviewers probed for further answers, recording up to three answers. Further on, the survey asked about changes in the behaviour of EU citizens to protect themselves against the swine influenza. In addition, the survey inquired about satisfaction with preventive measures taken by authorities against pandemic H1N1 2009. In the end, the respondents were asked whether or not they paid attention to what measures other countries were taking to manage the influenza H1N1.

### 7.1. Knowledge of preventive measures that can be taken by people themselves

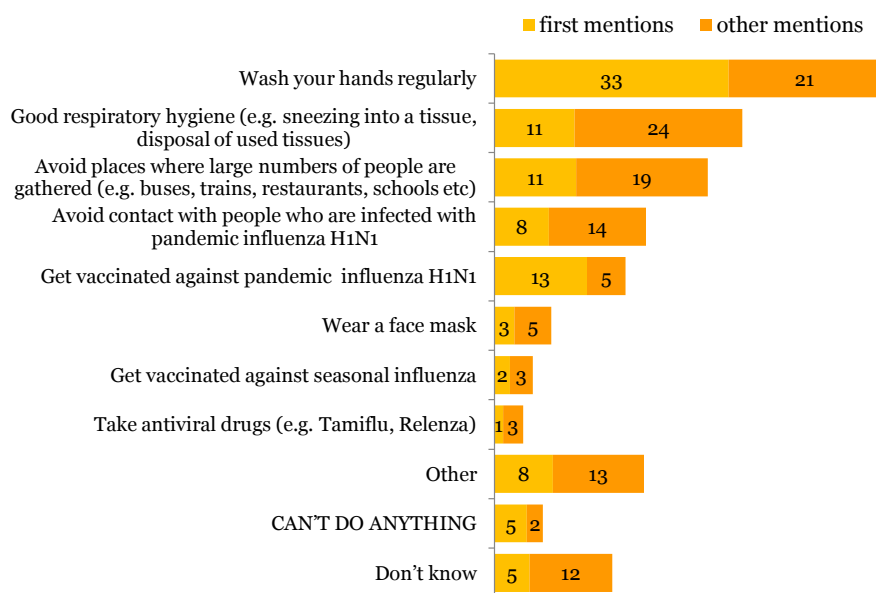
Asked to spontaneously state what people themselves could do to protect themselves against the pandemic influenza H1N1, one-third of EU citizens first mentioned “*wash your hands regularly*” (33%). Roughly one in 10 respondents gave as their first response “*get vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1*” (13%). “*Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)*” and “*good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)*” were both mentioned by 11%. An additional 8% of survey participants offered as their first answer “*avoiding contact with people who were infected with pandemic influenza H1N1*”. Fewer respondents thought to mention “*wearing a face mask*” (3%), “*getting vaccinated against seasonal influenza*” (2%) or “*taking antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)*” (1%).

One in 20 EU citizens (5%) said on first mention that there was nothing one could do to protect himself/herself against the pandemic H1N1 2009. The same ratio did not know the answer or couldn't answer this question (5%).

Considering first mentions together with all other mentions, we found that over a half of EU citizens (54%) thought that *washing hands regularly* would protect them against the pandemic influenza. “*Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)*” was mentioned by 35% of all respondents, and three out of 10 interviewees (30%) believed that “*avoiding places where large numbers of people were gathered*” would protect them against the pandemic H1N1 2009. In addition, overall, roughly one out of five survey participants considered “*avoiding contact with people who were infected with pandemic H1N12009*” (22%), and “*getting vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009*” (18%) to be effective measures for self-protection. “*Wearing a face mask*” (8%), “*getting vaccinated against seasonal influenza*” (5%) and “*taking antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)*” (4%) were named overall by less than one in 10 respondents. *Other* preventive actions against the influenza H1N1 than those previously discussed were mentioned in total by one-fifth of those interviewed (21%).

The ratio of those who said that people *couldn't do anything* to protect themselves was 7% overall, and approximately one in six EU citizens in total (17%) did not know or couldn't answer what measures individuals could take against the pandemic influenza.

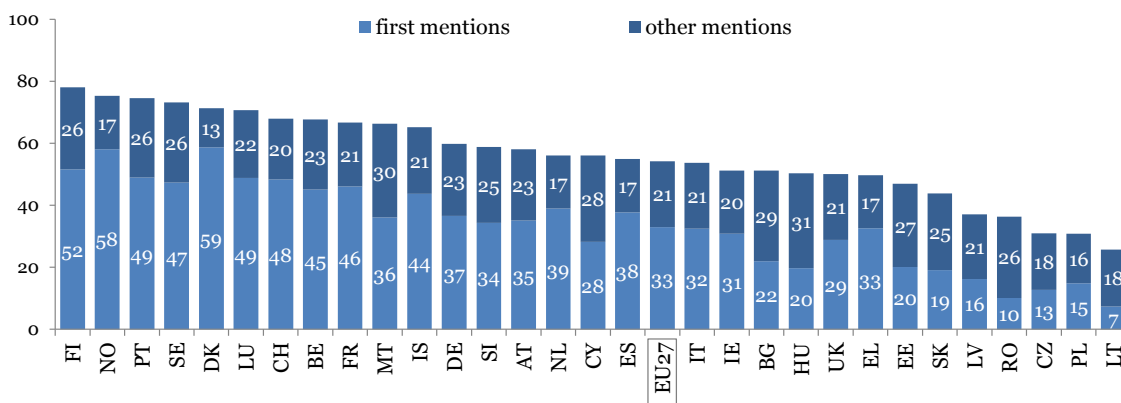
### What can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic influenza H1N1?



**Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Looking at the results by country we saw that approximately three-quarters of respondents in Finland (78%; 24 percentage points above EU average), Norway and Portugal (75%) mentioned that to protect themselves against the pandemic influenza people could “wash their hands regularly”. In contrast, only one in four Lithuanians (25%; 29 percentage points below EU average) and three in 10 Polish and Czech respondents (both 31%) named this measure (first and other mentions). It is worth mentioning that over half of those in Denmark (59%), Norway (58%) and Finland (52%) mentioned as their first answer washing their hands regularly to protect themselves against the influenza H1N1.

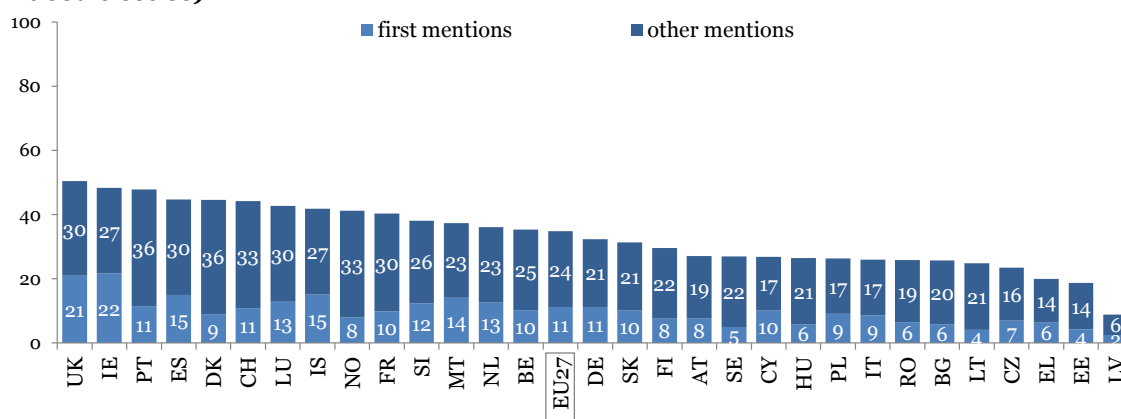
#### Prevention: Wash your hands regularly



**Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

While in total less than one in 10 Latvians (8%; 27 percentage points below EU average) named “good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)” as an important measure, half of the respondents in the UK (51%; 16 percentage points above the EU average) did. The ratio of those who mentioned this behaviour was also higher in Ireland (49%) and Portugal (47%) (first and other mentions).

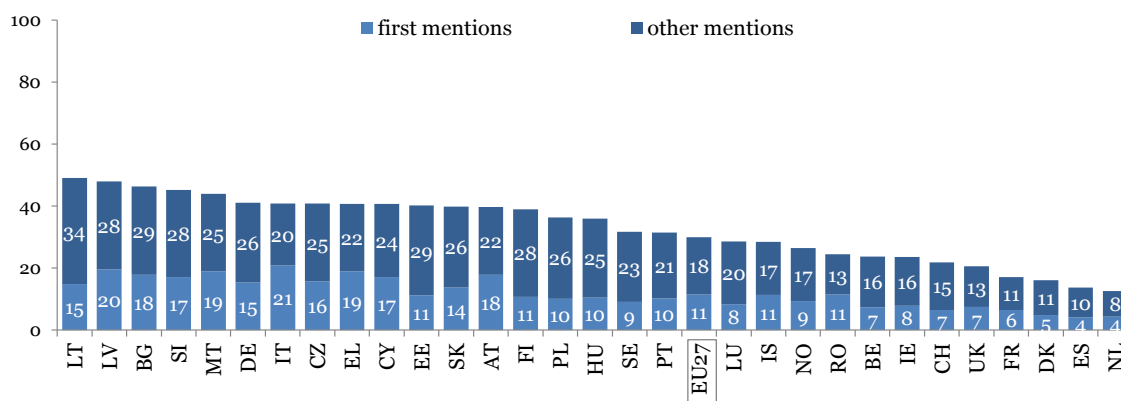
### Prevention: Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)



Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

“Avoiding places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)” was seen as a useful measure most frequently in Lithuania (49%; 20 percentage points above EU average), Latvia (48%) and Bulgaria (47%). Less than one in five citizens in the Netherlands (12%; 17 percentage points below EU average), Spain (14%), Denmark (16%) and France (17%) mentioned this action as a preventive measure against the pandemic influenza.

### Prevention: Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)

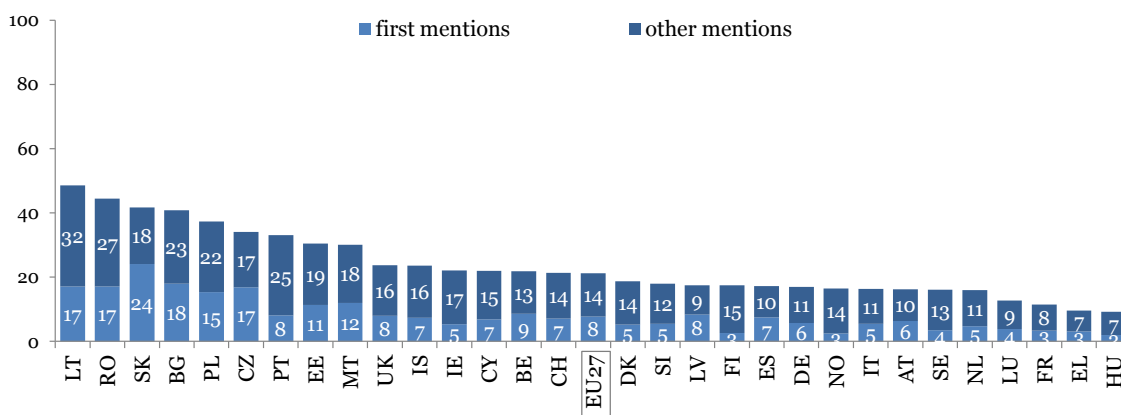


Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

Between two fifths and one half of respondents in Lithuania (49%; 27 percentage points on EU average), Romania (44%), Slovakia (42%) and Bulgaria (41%) believed that “avoiding contact with people who are infected with pandemic H1N1 2009” could protect them from catching the swine influenza. On the other hand, only about one in 10 Hungarians (9%; 13 percentage points below EU average), Greeks (10%) and French (11%) held a similar opinion.



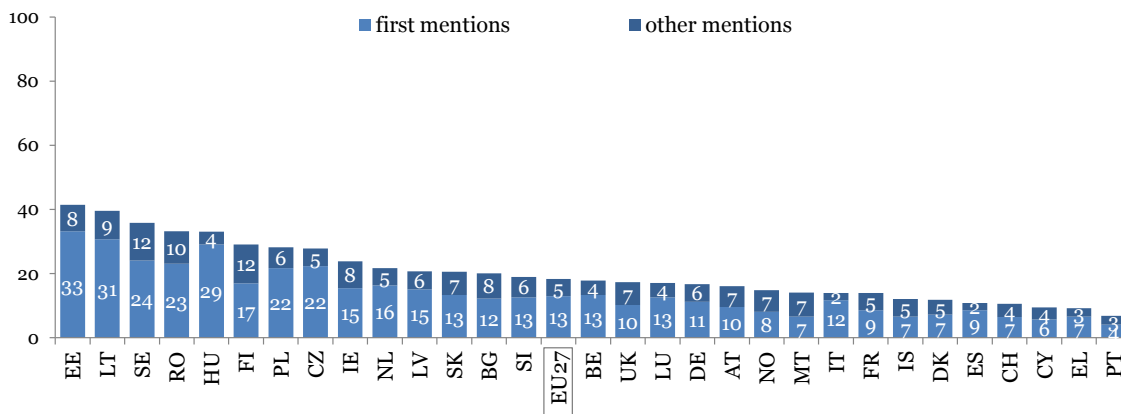
**Prevention: Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic influenza H1N1**



**Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

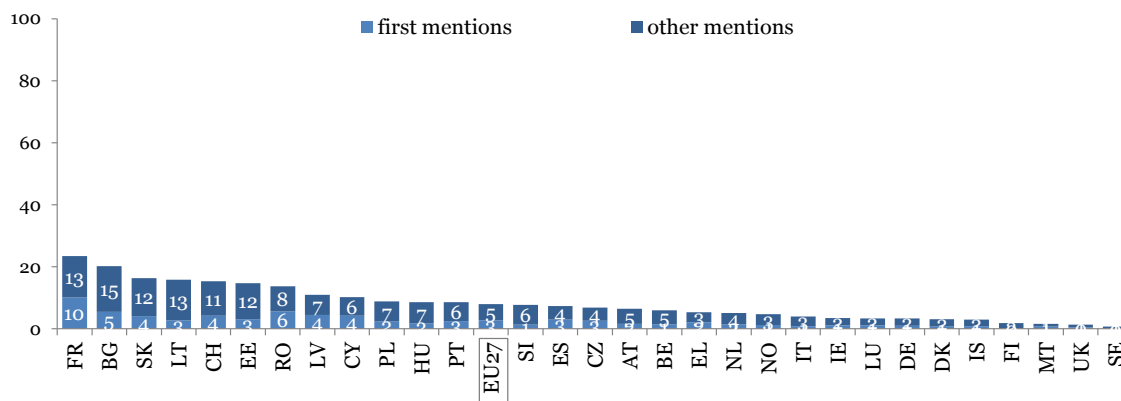
Overall, Estonians (41%; 23 percentage points above EU average) and Lithuanians (40%) were stronger supporters of the idea that “*getting vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009*” could be an effective measure (first and other mentions). Next in line were the Swedish (36%), Romanians and Hungarians (both 33%). In contrast, the Portuguese (7%; 11 percentage points below EU average) Greeks and Cypriots (both 10%) were the least likely to say that a vaccine against influenza H1N1 could protect them.

**Prevention: Get vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1**



**Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

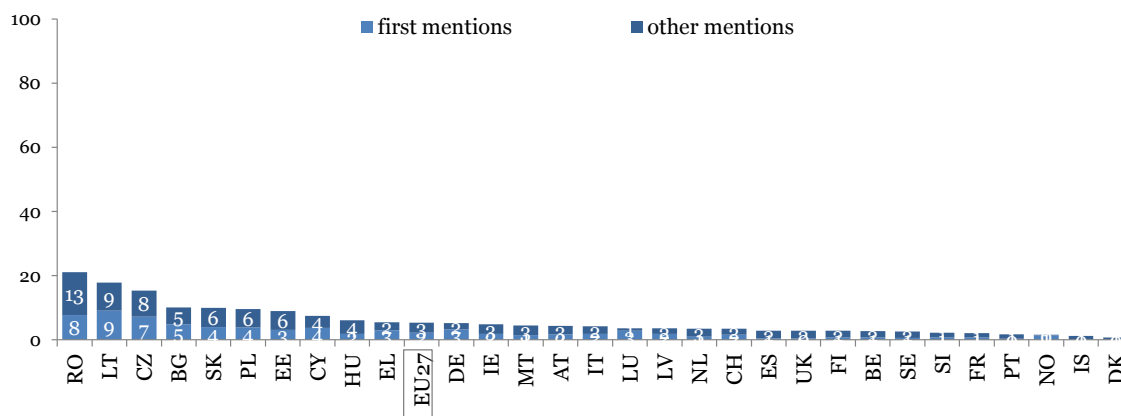
Considering first and other mentions, roughly two out of five French (23%; 15 percentage points above EU average) and Bulgarians (20%) thought that “*wearing a face mask*” could keep them safe from the influenza H1N1. On the other end of the spectrum, this opinion was shared by only 1% of the respondents in Sweden and the UK and 2% of survey participants in Malta and Finland.

Prevention: **Wear a face mask**

Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?

Base: all respondents, % by country

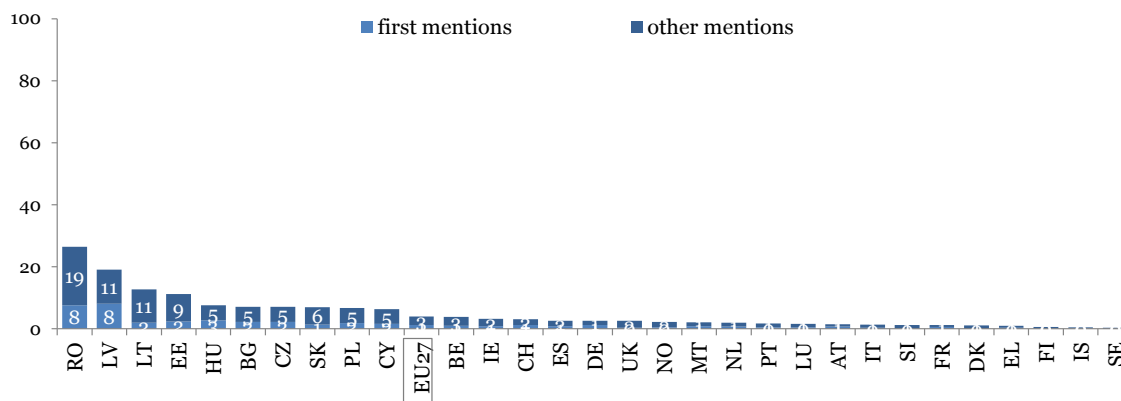
The most likely to believe that “*getting vaccinated against seasonal influenza*” could protect against influenza H1N1 as well were Romanian respondents (overall: 21%; 16 percentage points above EU average), followed by Lithuanians (18%) and Czechs (15%). No respondents in Denmark held a similar opinion, and only 1% of those in Iceland, Norway and Portugal mentioned “*getting vaccinated against seasonal influenza*” as a preventive measure against the swine influenza.

Prevention: **Get vaccinated against seasonal influenza**

Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Looking at all mentions, Romanians were also the most prone to say that by *taking antiviral drugs* (e.g. *Tamiflu*, *Relenza*) one could protect himself/herself against pandemic H1N1 2009 (27%; 23 percentage points above EU average). In Latvia (17%), Lithuania (13%) and Estonia (11%) we also saw higher ratios of citizens who shared such a view (first and other mentions). On the other hand, the survey found no respondent in Sweden, Iceland or Finland who believed that taking antiviral drugs was an effective protective measure.

Prevention: **Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)**

Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?

Base: all respondents, % by country

### Socio-demographical considerations

We analysed the results by socio-demographic categories, focusing on first mentions.

We found that **women** were more likely than men to mention as their first response “*washing your hands regularly*” as a preventive measure against H1N1 influenza (36% vs. 30% of men). On the other hand, men were slightly more prone to name “*getting vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009*” in first place (15% vs. 11% of women).

The **youngest** respondents were more likely to say that “*getting vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009*” could defend them against swine influenza (18% of the youngest respondents vs. 12%-13% of all other ages). On the other hand, the oldest survey participants were more prone to believe that “*avoiding places where large numbers of people were gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)*” was a good preventative measure (15% of the oldest respondents vs. 7%-11% of all other ages). “*Washing your hands regularly*” was named as a first response by more 25 to 54 year-olds than respondents from the youngest or oldest age groups (35%-36% of those aged 25-54 vs. 30% of the oldest respondents and 31% of the youngest).

Looking at **occupational** segments, we saw that employees were more likely than other occupational groups to mention in their first response that “*washing your hands regularly*” could protect against pandemic influenza (38% of the employees vs. 30%-31% of all other occupational categories).

Respondents **still in education** mentioned more often that “*getting vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009*” could prevent H1N1 (18% of those still in education vs. 12%-13% of all other educational levels), but they were less likely to believe that “*avoiding places where large numbers of people were gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)*” could help prevent them from catching the pandemic influenza (6% of those still in education vs. 11%-14% of all other educational levels).

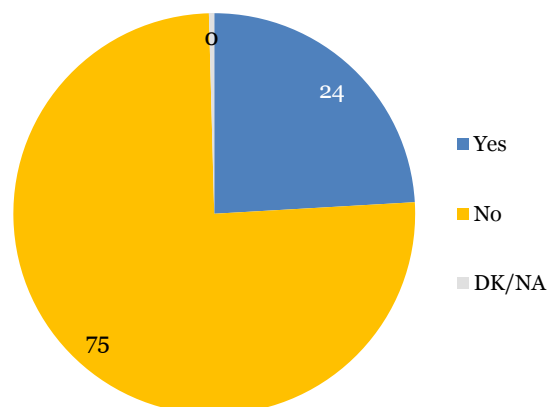
(For further details, see Annex Table 7 and 8).

## 7.2. Behavioural changes to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009

Asked about changes in their behaviour to protect themselves against the influenza H1N1, approximately one in four EU citizens (24%) stated that their behaviour had changed in order to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 2009. A majority of three-quarters of respondents had not changed their behaviour (75%).

Six out of 10 Maltese (60%; 36 percentage points above EU average) and approximately a half of the Irish (53%) had changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 2009. Higher proportions of people who did the same were recorded as well in Bulgaria (44%) and Finland (41%). On the other hand, less than one-fifth of respondents Spain (14%; 10 percentage points below EU average), Austria (15%) and Poland (17%) said their behaviour had changed as a preventative measure against H1N1 influenza.

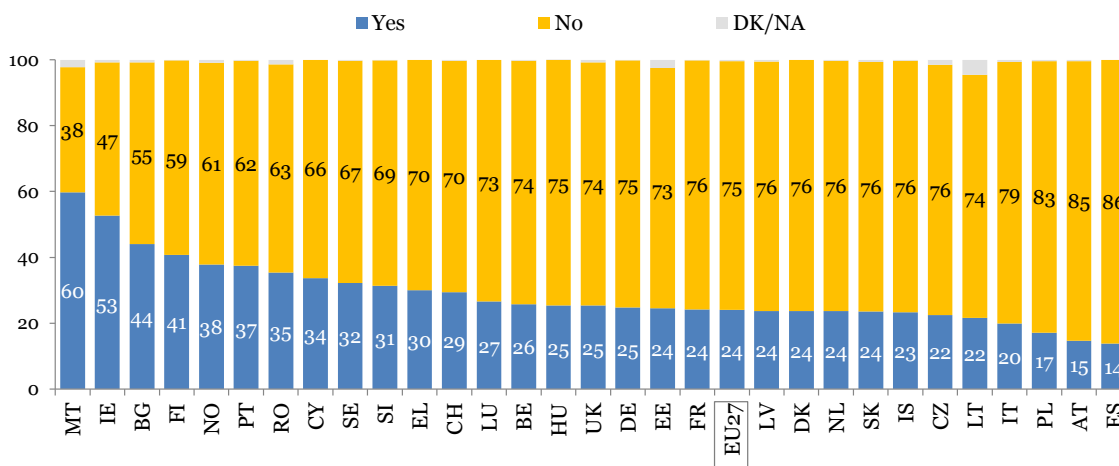
### Behavioural changes to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009



Q8. Have you changed your behaviour to protect yourself against pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

Except in Malta and Ireland, in all other countries under survey, the majority of citizens (between 55% in Bulgaria and 86% in Spain) had not changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic influenza.

### Behavioural changes to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009



Q8. Have you changed your behaviour to protect yourself against pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

The results by socio-demographic segments showed that women (27% vs. 21% of men) and employees (28% vs. 19%-22% of all other occupational categories) were more likely than their counterparts to say that they had changed their behaviour to protect themselves against the influenza H1N1. The least educated respondents were less prone than the more educated citizens to have changed their comportment (19% of the least educated vs. 25%-26% of all other educational levels). Rural residents (22% vs. 26% of those in metropolitan or other urban areas) and the oldest interviewees (22% of the oldest respondents vs. 25%-27% of all other ages) were slightly less likely

than their counterparts to state that their approach was different as a reaction to pandemic influenza H1N1.

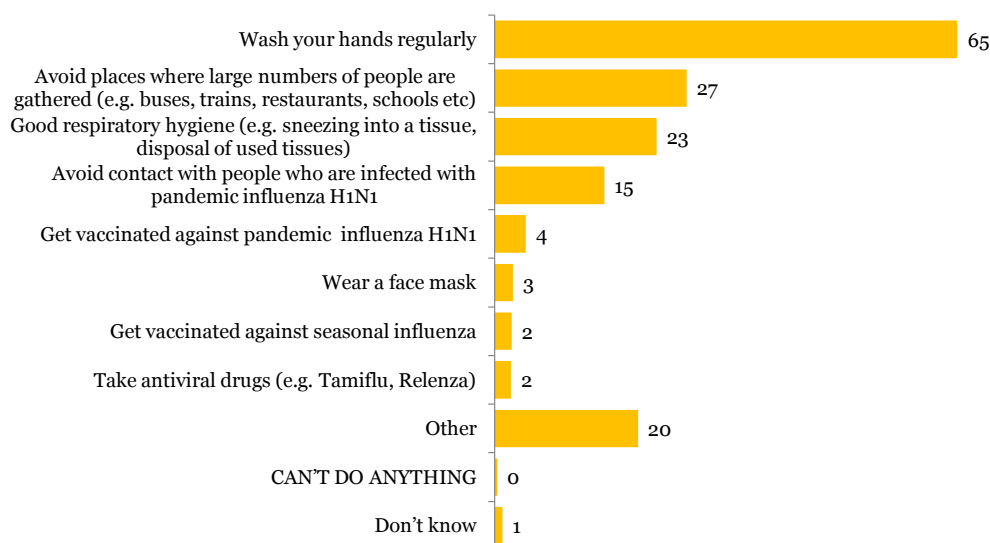
(For further details see Annex Table 9)

The respondents who stated that they had changed their behaviour in order to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 2009 were further asked to state the ways in which their behaviour had changed.

Almost two-thirds of these interviewees spontaneously said that they “*washed their hands regularly*” as a preventive measure against the swine influenza (65%). About a quarter of those who changed their behaviour mentioned that they “*avoided places where large numbers of people were gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)*” (27%) and that they kept a “*good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)*” (23%). “*Avoiding contact with people who were infected with pandemic H1N1 2009*” was an attitude practised by 15% of those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic influenza. Fewer citizens who declared that their behaviour was different in response to the pandemic influenza mentioned that they “*got vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009*” (4%), that they started to “*wear a face mask*” (3%), “*got vaccinated against seasonal influenza*” or that they “*took antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)*” (both 2%).

One out of five of those who changed their compartment mentioned *other* behavioural changes to protect themselves against pandemic influenza (20%).

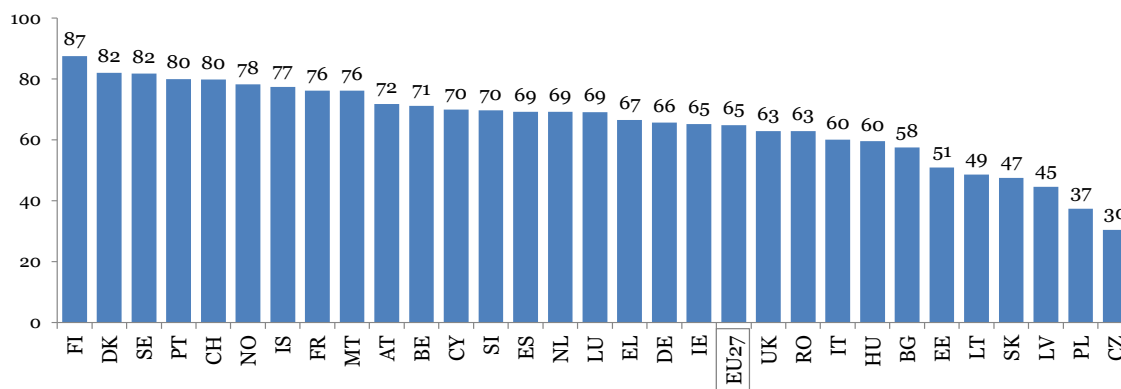
### Ways of changing behaviour to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009



#### Q9. In what ways?

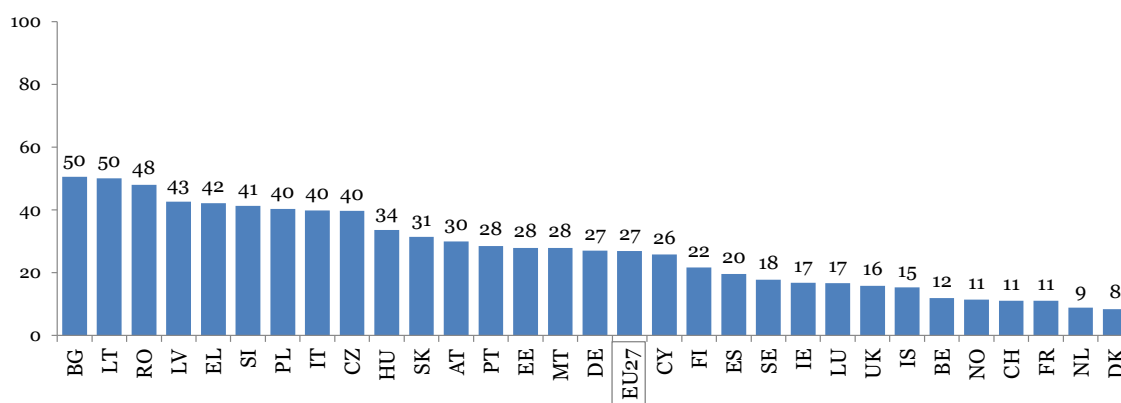
Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % EU27

The proportion of those who *washed their hands regularly* as a preventative measure against H1N1 influenza varied greatly across countries. For example, while only three in 10 (30%; 35 percentage points below EU average) of those who changed their behaviour in Czech Republic stated that they washed their hands regularly, 87% (22 percentage points on EU average) of the same type of respondents in Finland did the same. Approximately four in five of those who changed their habits in Denmark and Sweden (both 82%), as well as in Portugal and Switzerland (both 80%) washed their hands more regularly in order to protect themselves against pandemic influenza. Next to the Czechs (30%), the Polish (37%) and Latvians (45%) were the least likely to mention this behavioural change.

Prevention taken: **Wash hands regularly****Q9. In what ways?**

Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % by country

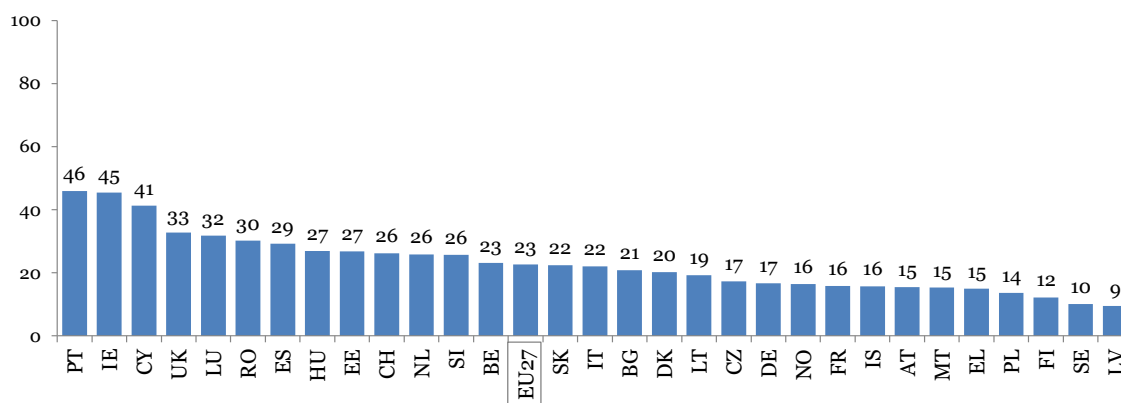
A half of Bulgarians and Lithuanians (50%; 23 percentage points above EU average) who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against the pandemic influenza *avoided places where large numbers of people were gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)*. A similar behaviour was mentioned by 48% of Romanians with a different behaviour. In contrast, in Denmark (8%; 19 percentage points below EU average) and the Netherlands (9%), less than one in 10 citizens who changed their behaviour as a result of H1N1 influenza stated that they avoided places with large numbers of people.

Prevention taken: **Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, bars, restaurants, schools etc)****Q9. In what ways?**

Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % by country

The most likely to mention that the prevention taken was a *good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)* were the respondents in Portugal (46%; 23 percentage points above EU average), Ireland (45%) and Cyprus (41%), and the least likely to do so were those in Latvia (9%; 14 percentage points below the EU average) and Sweden (10%).

### Prevention taken: **Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. Sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)**

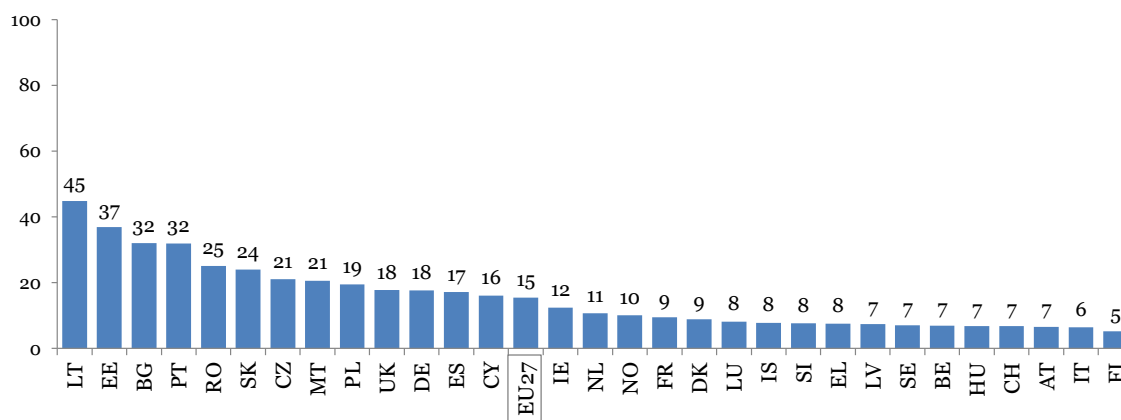


#### Q9. In what ways?

Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % by country

Over two-fifths (45%; 30 percentage points on EU average) of those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 influenza in Lithuania said they started to *avoid contact with people who were infected with pandemic H1N1 2009*. Higher ratios of citizens who did the same were recorded as well in Estonia (37%), Bulgaria and Portugal (both 32%). On the other hand, the Finns (5%; 10 percentage points below the EU average) and Italians (6%) were the least prone to avoid contact with people who were infected with pandemic H1N1 2009 as a preventive measure.

### Prevention taken: **Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic influenza H1N1**

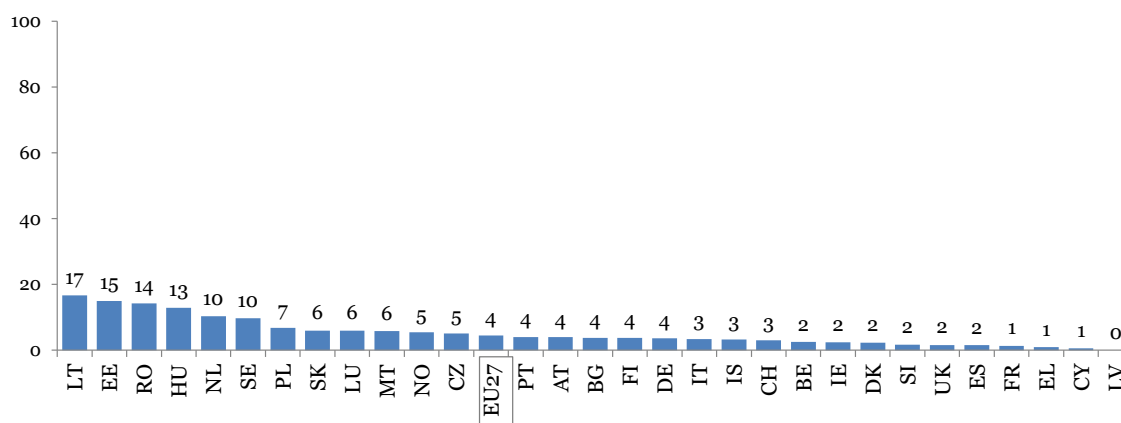


#### Q9. In what ways?

Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % by country

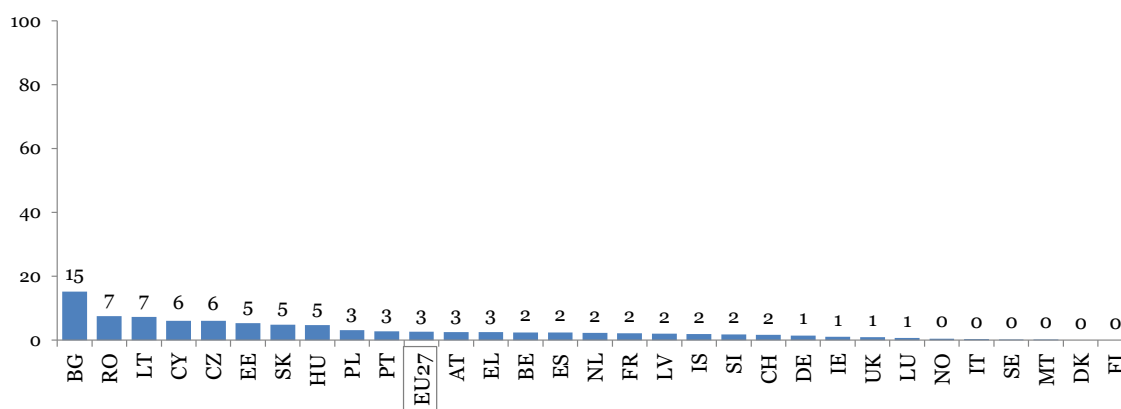
Of those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic influenza, over one in 10 in Lithuania (17%), Estonia (15%), Romania (14%) and Hungary (13%) *got vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009*. In contrast, no Latvian and only 1% of those with a different behaviour in Cyprus, Greece and France did the same.



Prevention taken: **Get vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1****Q9. In what ways?**

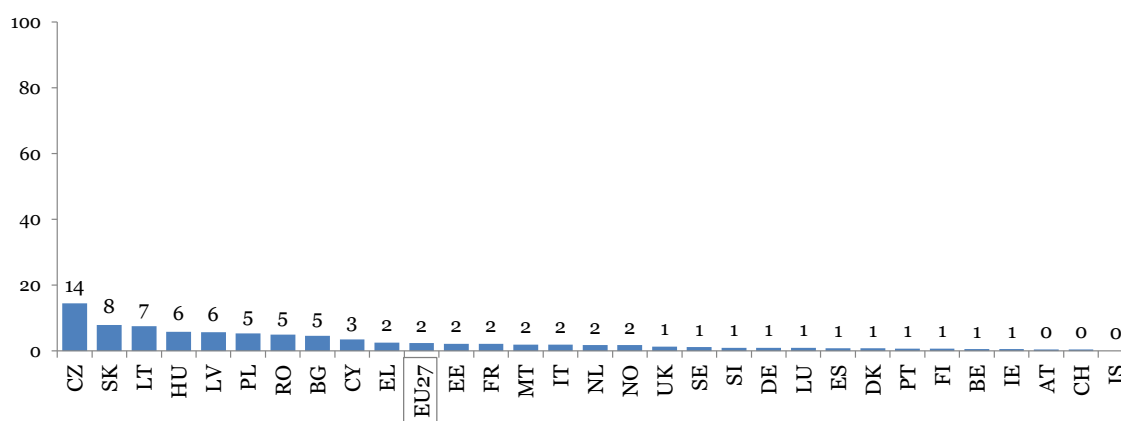
Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % by country

*Wearing a face mask* was the most popular in Bulgaria (mentioned by 15% of those who changed their behaviour; 12 percentage points above the EU average). At quite a distance from Bulgaria, we found Romania and Lithuania, followed by Cyprus and Czech Republic: in these countries, 6%-7% of those who changed their behaviour started to wear a face mask as a preventive measure against pandemic H1N1 2009. In Finland, Denmark, Malta, Sweden, Italy and Norway this behavioural change was not present.

Prevention taken: **Wear a face mask****Q9. In what ways?**

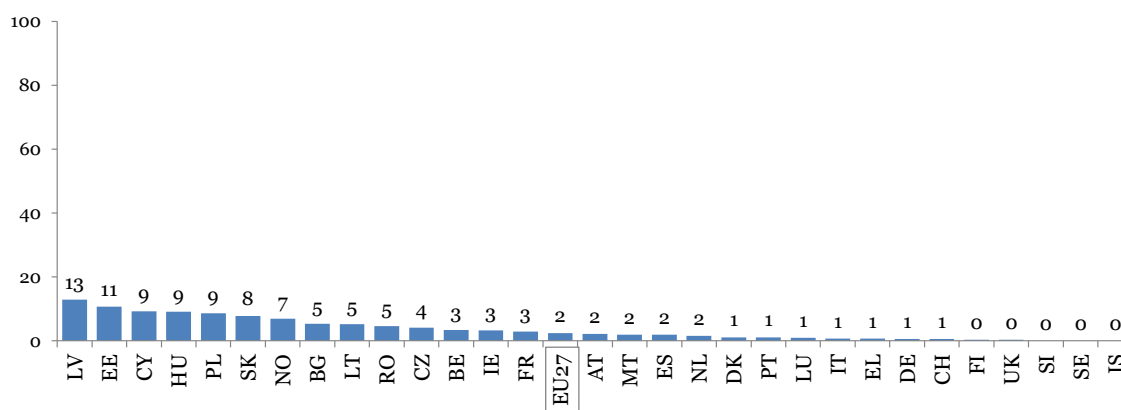
Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % by country

The most likely to *get vaccinated against seasonal influenza* as a protection against the swine influenza were the Czechs (14% of those who changed behaviour; 12 percentage points above EU average). They were followed by Slovaks (8%) and Lithuanians (7%). No respondent in Iceland, Switzerland or Austria said they got vaccinated against seasonal influenza in order to protect themselves against the influenza H1N1.

Prevention taken: **Get vaccinated against seasonal influenza****Q9. In what ways?**

Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % by country

Latvians (13% of those who changed behaviour; 11 percentage points above EU average), followed by Estonians (11%) and Cypriots, Hungarians and Poles (all 9%) were the most likely to *take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)* to defend themselves against the influenza H1N1. This measure of prevention was not mentioned at all in Iceland, Sweden, Slovenia, the UK, or Finland.

Prevention taken: **Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)****Q9. In what ways?**

Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 flu, % by country

**Socio-demographical considerations**

The socio-demographical analysis showed some differences. Please note that the ratios presented in this section were based on respondents who stated that they had changed their behaviour in order to protect themselves against pandemic H1N1 2009.

**Women** were more likely than men to mention *washing their hands regularly* as a preventive measure (67% vs. 62% of men). On the other hand, men were more prone to *avoid places where large numbers of people were gathered (e.g. buses, trains, bars, restaurants, schools etc)* in order to protect themselves against H1N1 influenza (30% vs. 25% of women).

The **older** the respondent, the less likely she/he was to name “*wash your hands regularly*”. For example, while only 59% of the oldest respondents who changed their behaviour as a result of pandemic influenza mentioned that this change consisted in washing their hands regularly, seven in 10

of the youngest respondents did. 25-39 year-olds were more prone than their counterparts to state that they practiced *good respiratory hygiene* (e.g. *sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues*) in order to protect themselves against the H1N1 influenza (27% vs. 20%-23% of all other ages). *Avoiding places where large numbers of people were gathered* (e.g. *buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc*) was a behavioural change present more often among the oldest respondents (33% of the oldest respondents vs. 23%-26% of all other ages).

The **self-employed** were more likely than their counterparts to *avoid contact with people who were infected with pandemic H1N1 2009* (20% of the self-employed vs. 14%-16% of all other occupational categories); on the other hand, they were less prone to say that they *washed hands regularly* as a preventive measure against the influenza H1N1 (55% of the self-employed vs. 61%-72% of all other occupational categories). The employees were less likely than their counterparts to *avoid places where large numbers of people were gathered* (e.g. *buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc*) (20% of employees vs. 29%-32% of all other occupational segments).

The higher his/her **education** level, the more likely the interviewee was to mention “*washing your hands regularly*” as a preventive measure. Indeed, while 58% of the least educated respondents who stated a change in behaviour washed their hands regularly in order to protect themselves against the H1N1 influenza, 63% of those with a medium level of education and 69% of the most educated reported a similar behavior. The most educated citizens and those still in education were less likely than their counterparts to *avoid places where large numbers of people were gathered* (e.g. *buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc*) (23% of the most educated and of those still in education vs. 28%-30% of all other educational levels).

(For further details please see Annex Table 10)

### 7.3. Satisfaction with preventive measures taken by authorities against influenzapandemic H1N1 2009

Respondents were asked about their satisfaction with the preventive measures authorities in their countries had taken so far against pandemic influenza.

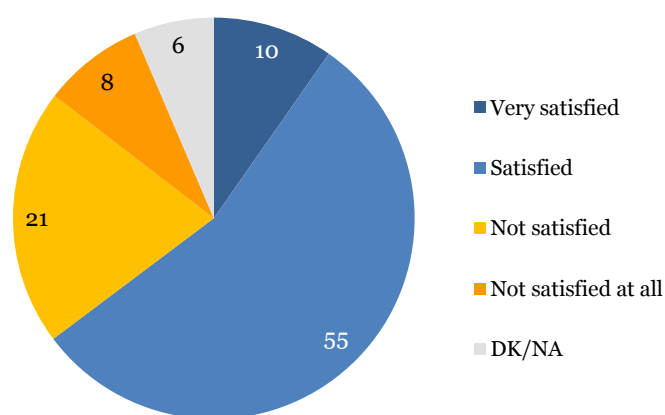
About two-thirds of EU citizens were satisfied (65%) with the way authorities in their countries tried to prevent the spread of the influenza H1N1. More precisely one in 10 survey participants was *very satisfied* and 55% were *satisfied*.

One-fifth of respondents were *not satisfied* by the preventive measures taken so far in their countries (21%) and an additional 8% were *not satisfied at all* in this respect.

6% were not able to formulate a clear answer.

Except in a few EU Member States, the majority of citizens were *satisfied or very satisfied* with the preventive measures their countries had taken so far against the pandemic H1N1 2009. Roughly eight

**Satisfaction with taken preventive measures against pandemic H1N1 2009**



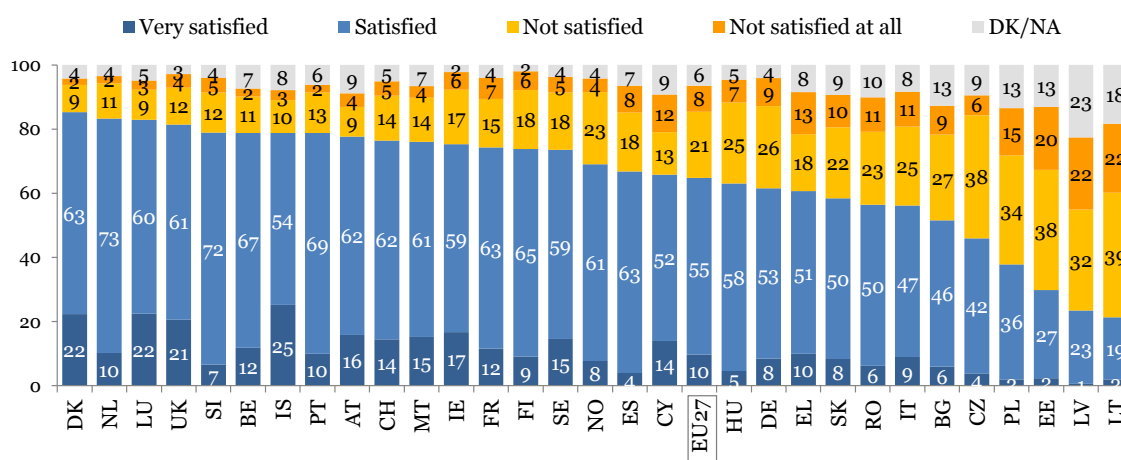
Q12. Based on what you know, how satisfied are you with the preventive measures that authorities in [OUR COUNTRY] have taken so far against pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

out of 10 interviewees in Denmark (85%; 20 percentage points above EU average), the Netherlands (83%), Luxembourg (82%) and the UK (81%) were satisfied with the preventive measures they knew about. Over three-quarters of citizens were content with such measures in a further eight countries (Slovenia, Belgium, Iceland, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland, Malta and Ireland – between 76% and 79% of citizens in these countries were *satisfied or very satisfied*).

The public was the least satisfied with the measures their authorities took to prevent the spread of the pandemic influenza in the Baltic States (LT: 21%, LV: 24% and EE: 29%). In fact, over half of the respondents in these states were unsatisfied with the preventive measures their countries had taken against pandemic influenza H1N1 (LT: 61%, EE: 58% and LV: 54%).

Relatively high numbers in Latvia (23%) and Lithuania (18%), as well as in Estonia, Poland and Bulgaria (all 13%) could not answer this question.

### Satisfaction with taken preventive measures against pandemic H1N1 2009



Q12. Based on what you know, how satisfied are you with the preventive measures that authorities in [OUR COUNTRY] have taken so far against pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

Analysing the results by socio-demographic segments we found that the youngest respondents (70% vs. 62%-65% of all other ages), employees (68% vs. 59%-64% of all other occupational categories), and those still in education (70% vs. 63%-66% of all other educational levels) were more likely to be satisfied or very satisfied with the preventive measures that authorities in their countries had so far taken against pandemic H1N1 2009.

(For further details, see Annex Table 17).

#### 7.4. Consideration of measures taken in other countries to manage pandemic H1N1 2009

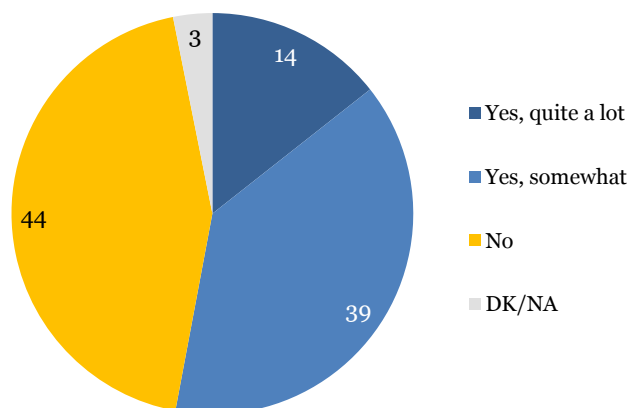
The survey asked whether respondents paid attention to measures and decisions other countries were taking to manage the pandemic H1N1 2009.

Over half of EU citizens were interested in other countries' approaches to protecting people against the pandemic influenza (53%). Two-fifths of interviewees (39%) were *somewhat* concerned about what other countries did in this regard, and 14% said they paid *quite a lot* of attention to the measures and decisions taken by other countries to manage the influenza H1N1.

44% were *not interested* in what other countries were doing against the spread of the H1N1 influenza.

Only a few of the respondents did not answer the question (3%).

**Pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic H1N1 2009**



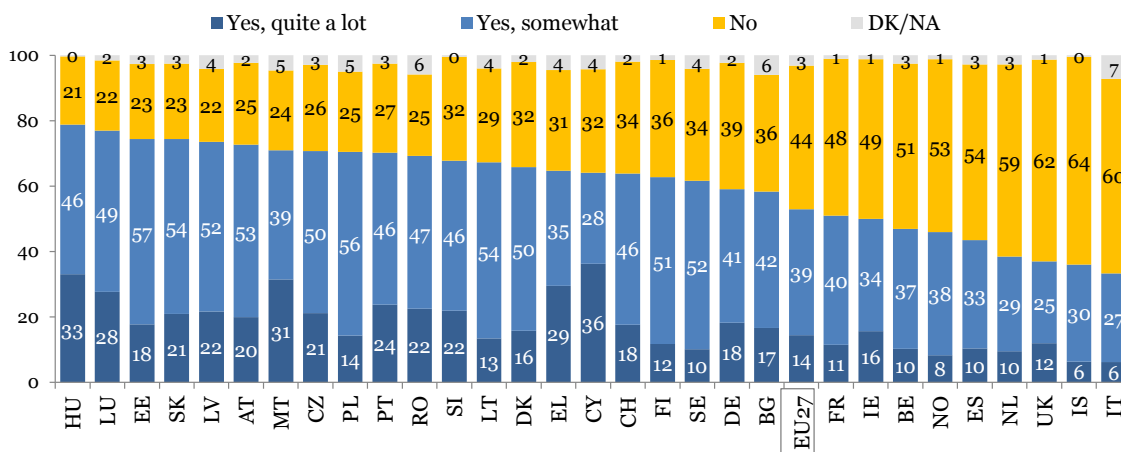
**Q13. Do you pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

The most likely to be interested in the pandemic influenza-related measures and decisions taken by other countries were Hungarian citizens: almost eight in 10 Hungarians said that they paid attention *somewhat* or *quite a lot* to other countries' approaches to the influenza H1N1 (79%). In a further 12 countries, over two-thirds of the population was likely to pay attention to how other states were dealing with the pandemic H1N1 2009, namely in Luxembourg (77%), Estonia and Slovakia (both 75%), Latvia (74%), Austria (73%), as well as Malta, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Portugal (all 70%), Romania (69%), Slovenia (68%), and Lithuania (67%).

Over a quarter of respondents in Cyprus (36%), Hungary (33%), Malta (31%), Greece (29%) and Luxembourg (28%) reported that they paid *quite a lot* of attention to other countries' measures and decisions related to the influenza H1N1.

Citizens in Italy (33%), Iceland (36%), the UK (37%) and the Netherlands (39%) were *the least* prone to pay attention to what other states were doing in terms of measures and decisions to manage the influenza H1N1. In all these countries, as well as in Spain, Belgium and Norway over a half of interviewees were not interested in this issue (between 51% and 64%).

### Pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic H1N1 2009



Q13. Do you pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic (H1N1) flu?  
 Base: all respondents, % by country

We saw very few variations by socio-demographic segments.

The likelihood of being interested in other states’ actions increased with the respondents’ level of education. While less than half (45%) of those who finished their education by the age of 15 followed how other countries managed the pandemic influenza, the ratio of respondents who paid attention to such information increased to 53% among those with an average level of education and to 58% among the most educated survey participants.

Metropolitan citizens were slightly more likely than people living in other urban centres or in rural areas to pay attention to how other countries were dealing with the pandemic influenza (56% of metropolitan residents vs. 53% of all other types of residents).

(For further details, see Annex Table 18).

## 8. Opinions about the vaccination against influenza H1N1

Respondents were asked about their opinion on vaccination against influenza H1N1. The first question in this section asked respondents whether or not they believed the seasonal influenza vaccination would provide protection against H1N1. Next, we asked respondents about the sources of information they received about the H1N1 vaccine. Third, the survey asked respondents how likely they thought they were to get vaccinated against H1N1, why or why not they were interested in getting vaccinated, and the perceived effectiveness and safety of the influenza vaccine. Finally, respondents were asked to express their opinion on what groups they thought were most at risk in catching H1N1.

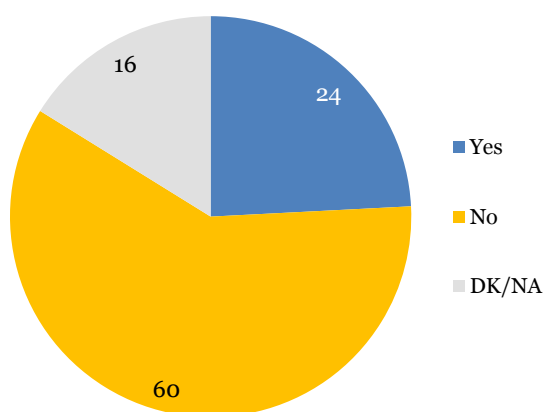
### 8.1. Seasonal influenza vaccination as protection against H1N1 influenza

Respondents were asked whether or not they thought the seasonal influenza vaccination would provide effective protection against H1N1 influenza.

A majority of respondents in the EU did not believe that the seasonal influenza vaccination would provide them protection against the influenza H1N1 (60%). However, overall nearly 1 in 4 believed that it would (24%), and 1 in 6 did not know (16%).

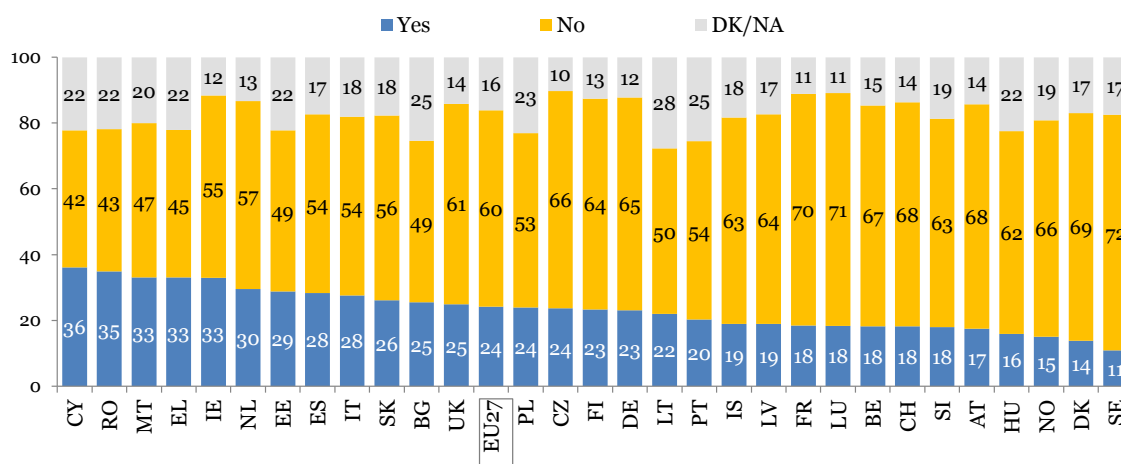
There were five countries in which roughly a third of respondents believed that the seasonal influenza shot would offer protection against H1N1: those were Cyprus (36%; +12 percentage points above EU average), Romania (35%), Malta, Greece and Ireland (33% each). Over two-thirds of respondents believed that the seasonal influenza vaccine could not prevent influenza H1N1 in Sweden (72%; 12 percentage points above EU average), Luxembourg (71%), France (70%), as well as in Denmark (69%), Austria and Switzerland (both 68%). In Lithuania, Portugal, Bulgaria and Poland close to a quarter of respondents did not know whether or not the seasonal influenza shot was effective against H1N1 (28%, 25-25% and 23% respectively.)

**Seasonal influenza vaccination provide protection against the H1N1 influenza**



**Q14. Do you think that the seasonal flu vaccination will provide protection against the H1N1 flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

### Seasonal influenza vaccination provide protection against the H1N1 influenza



Q14. Do you think that the seasonal flu vaccination will provide protection against the H1N1 flu?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

Looking at the socio-demographic analysis of the data, we found a few differences worth noting. Overall, the youngest age group (15-24 year olds) were more likely to believe that the seasonal influenza vaccine would provide protection against H1N1- 33% vs. 21-25% in the other age groups, and older respondents (55 or older) were more likely than others to say that they didn't know (20% vs. 13-15% in the other age groups).

In terms of education, those with the most education were the least likely (21%) and those who were still in education were the most likely (32%) to think that the seasonal influenza vaccine would protect against H1N1. Again, those with the most education were the most likely to say that the seasonal influenza vaccine would *not* provide protection against H1N1 (68% vs. for example, 51% among those with the least amount of education). Those with the least amount of education were also the most likely not to have an answer (24% of the least educated vs. 12%-16% of all other educational levels).

There were few differences in terms of the (self-reported) level of urbanization of respondents.

Manual workers and those not working were more likely than employees and the self-employed to say that the seasonal vaccine would work against H1N1 (both 26%, vs. 21% and 22% among the self-employed and employees, respectively), and less likely to say that it would not (for example, 55% of those not working, vs. 66% of employees).

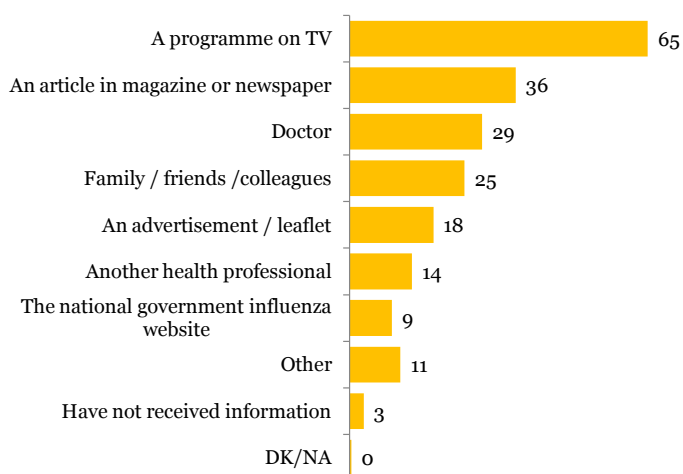
(For further details, see Annex Table 19).

## 8.2. Sources of information about the H1N1 influenza vaccine

When asked about the source from which they received information on the influenza H1N1 vaccine, respondents all over Europe were most likely to mention T.V. programmes. The majority of respondents (65%) said they received information about the H1N1 vaccine from a programme on T.V. Over a third of survey participants mentioned newspaper or magazine articles (36%), while 29% said that they had received information from a doctor and a quarter mentioned informal sources such as family, friends or colleagues. Nearly a fifth of respondents (18%) also mentioned advertisements and leaflets and 14% recalled "another health professional" apart from a doctor. Almost 1 in 10 respondents used the national government's influenza website (9%) and 11% mentioned "other sources". Only 3% said that they had received no information about the H1N1 vaccine at all.



### Source of information about the H1N1 influenza vaccine

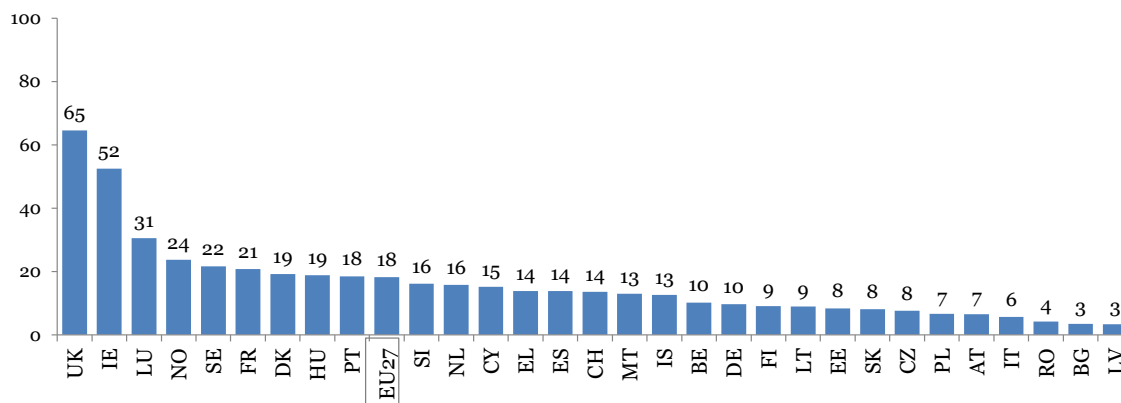


**Q15. From whom or where have you received information about the H1N1 vaccine?**

Base: all respondents, % EU27

Looking at the different types of information sources about the H1N1 vaccine on a country level, we find that respondents in the UK and Ireland were much more likely to receive information from advertisements and leaflets. A majority of respondents in the UK and Ireland (65% and 52% respectively); close to a third of respondents in Luxembourg (31%) and nearly a quarter in Norway (24%) received information from leaflets and advertisements. In Sweden (22%), France (21%), Denmark and Hungary (19%), as well as in Portugal (18%) about one in five respondents received influenza vaccine information from ads and leaflets. At the opposite end of the spectrum, fewer than 1 in 20 people mentioned leaflets and advertisements in Romania, Bulgaria, and Latvia (4%, 3-3%).

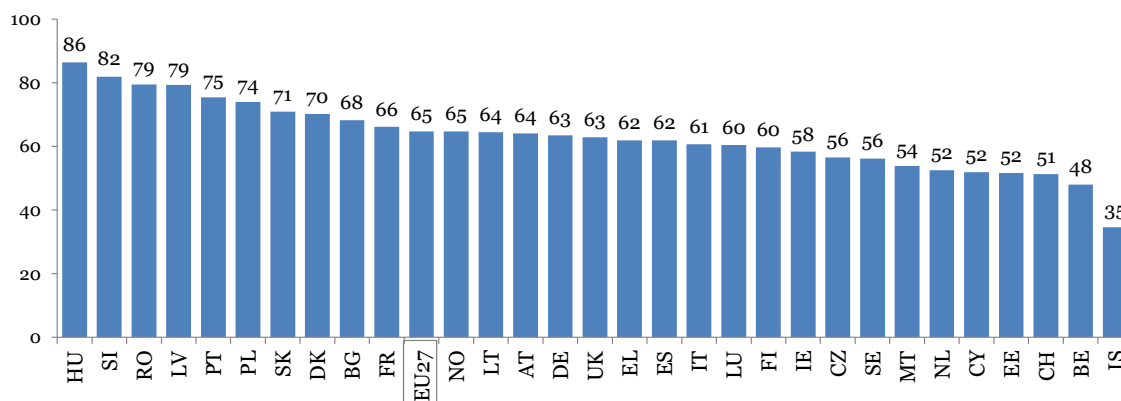
#### Source : An advertisement / leaflet



**Q15. From whom or where have you received information about the H1N1 vaccine?**

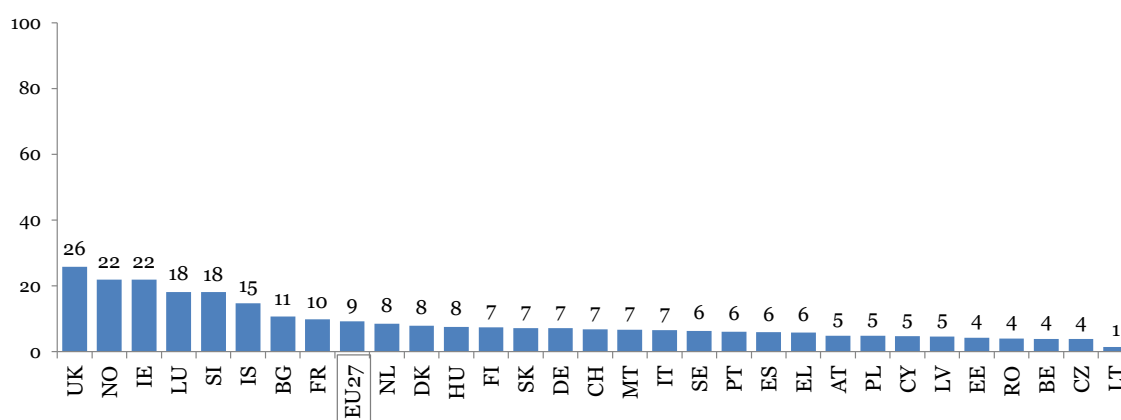
Base: all respondents, % by country

T.V. programs were a common source of information about the influenza H1N1 vaccine all across Europe. With the exception of Iceland and Belgium, they were mentioned by a clear majority in all countries. Over four-fifths in Hungary and Slovenia (86% and 82%, respectively) and three-quarters or more in Romania and Latvia (both 79%), as well as in Portugal (75%) mentioned T.V. programs. T.V. programs were mentioned relatively less in Iceland (35%) and Belgium (48%).

Source : **A programme on TV**

**Q15. From whom or where have you received information about the H1N1 vaccine?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

With a few exceptions, the national government influenza website was mentioned by less than 1 in 10 survey participants. Approximately 1 in 4 respondents in the UK (26%) however received information about the influenza H1N1 vaccine from the national government's influenza website, as did around 1 in 5 respondents in Norway and Ireland, (22% each), and Luxembourg and Slovenia (18% each). The national government influenza website was the least often mentioned in Lithuania (1%), as well as in Estonia, Romania, Belgium, and the Czech Republic (all 4%).

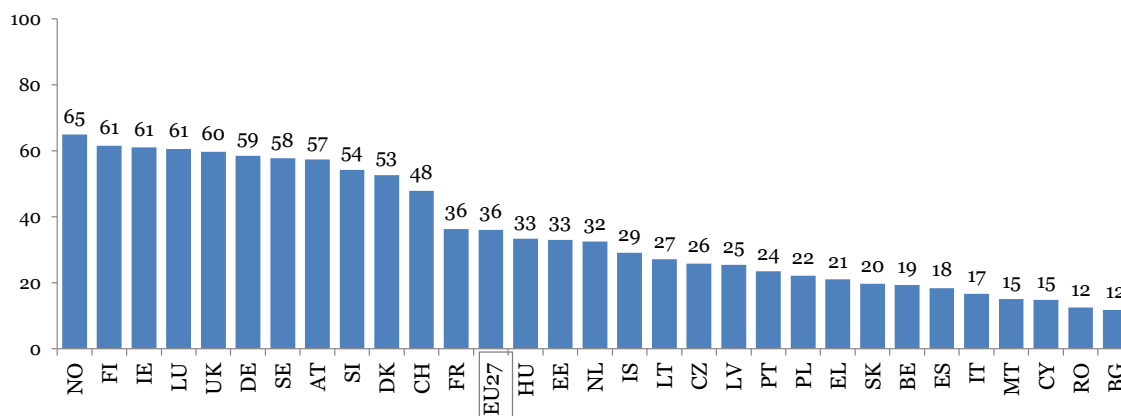
Source : **The national government influenza website**

**Q15. From whom or where have you received information about the H1N1 vaccine?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

In 10 countries, a clear majority of respondents mentioned receiving information about the H1N1 vaccine from magazine or newspaper articles. These countries were Norway (65%), Finland, Ireland and Luxembourg (each 61%), the UK (60%), Germany, Sweden, and Austria, (59%, 58% and 57% respectively), Slovenia and Denmark (54% and 53% respectively). Closely following them was Switzerland with 48% of its citizens naming articles in magazines as sources of information..

Less than 1 in 5 respondents were informed about the H1N1 vaccine from articles in Belgium, Spain and Italy (19%, 18% and 17%, respectively), Malta and Cyprus (both 15%), as well as in Romania and Bulgaria (both 12%).

## Source : An article in magazine or newspaper

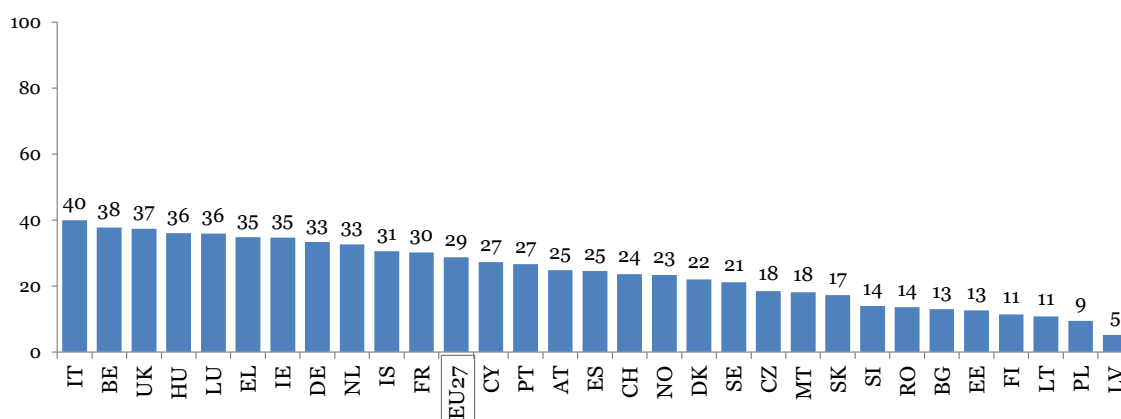


## Q15. From whom or where have you received information about the H1N1 vaccine?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Between one in 20 and two-fifths of respondents mentioned doctors as sources of information about the H1N1 vaccine. The highest ratios of respondents who referred to doctors were found in Italy (40%), Belgium (38%), the UK (37%), as well as in Hungary, Luxembourg, Greece and Ireland (36-36% and 35-35% respectively). Poland and Latvia were the only countries where less than 10% mentioned doctors.

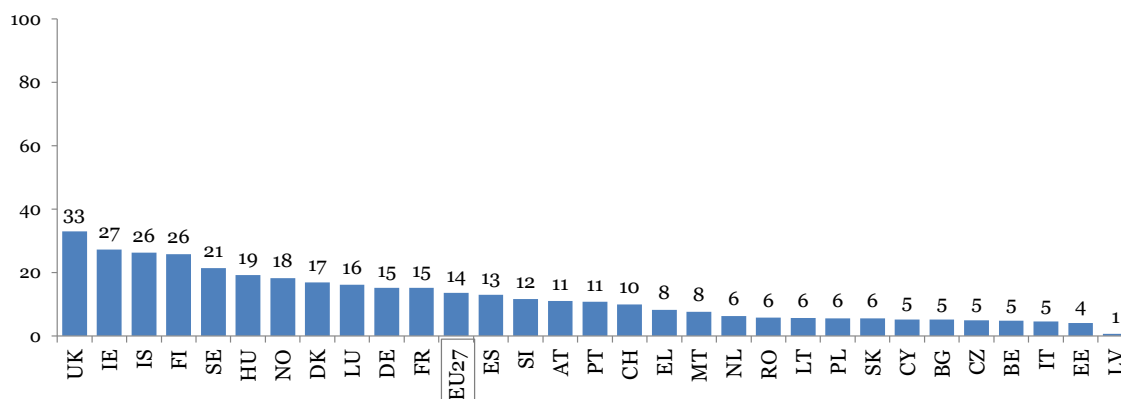
## Source : Doctor



## Q15. From whom or where have you received information about the H1N1 vaccine?

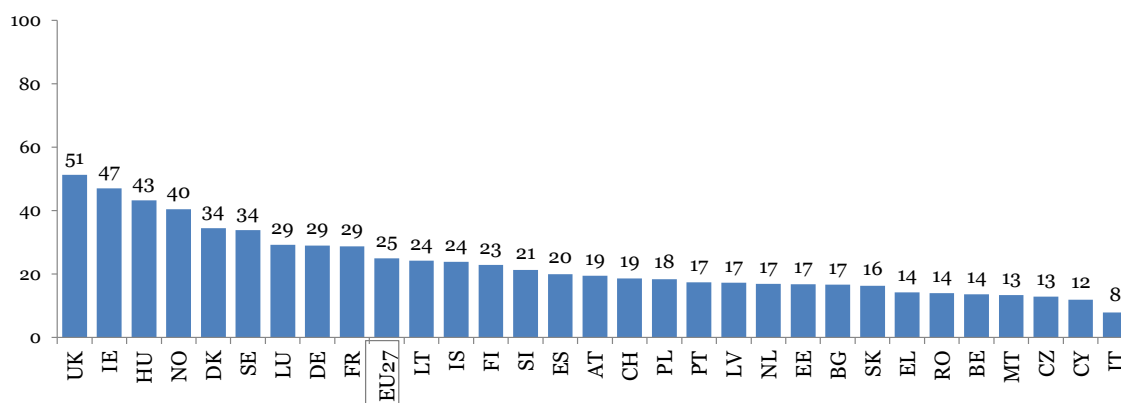
Base: all respondents, % by country

“Another health professional” apart from a doctor was mentioned by a third of respondents (33%) in the UK and over a quarter of respondents in Ireland, Iceland and Finland (27%, 26-26%, respectively). In over a half of the EU countries, less than 1 in 10 respondents mentioned that they received information about the H1N1 vaccine from “another health professional”.

Source : **Another health professional**

**Q15. From whom or where have you received information about the H1N1 vaccine?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

When asked about receiving information about the H1N1 vaccine, at least 1 in 8 respondents in all countries (except for Italy) mentioned family, friends and colleagues as sources of information. The most likely to mention these informal sources were the British, where a majority of respondents (51%) mentioned them, the Irish (47%), Hungarians (43%) and Norwegians (40%). Informal sources were less often mentioned by respondents in Italy (8%), Cyprus (12%), the Czech Republic (13%) and Malta (13%).

Source : **Family / friends / colleagues**

**Q15. From whom or where have you received information about the H1N1 vaccine?**  
Base: all respondents, % by country

A socio-demographic analysis of the data shows that women were slightly more likely than men to learn about the H1N1 vaccine from doctors (31% vs. 27%) and from family, friends and colleagues (27% vs. 23%).

In terms of age, those over 55 were less likely than other groups to be informed about the H1N1 vaccine through the national government influenza website (6% vs. 11-12% in the other age groups). The older age groups were more likely to use magazine or newspaper articles: 38% and 41% of the 40-54 year olds and those over 55, respectively, used articles, versus 30-31% of younger people. The youngest (15-24 year olds) were less likely than other groups to be informed by doctors, but much more likely than the other groups to be informed by family, friends and colleagues. 23% of the youngest were informed by doctors (compared to 28-31% in other groups), and 38% were informed by family/friends/colleagues vs. 17%-28% in the other groups. Those over 55 were the least likely to be informed about the H1N1 vaccine through family, friends or colleagues (17% vs. 25-38% in other groups.)

Those still in education and those with the most years of education were most likely to be informed by advertisements and leaflets (21% vs. 15-17% in the other groups). The least educated were more likely than others to be informed through TV programmes, but less likely than other groups to be informed through the national government influenza website (4% vs. 9-13%), or through family friends and colleagues (18% of the least educated vs. 25%-36% of all other educational levels). Those with the most education were most likely to use the national government influenza website (13% vs. the 9% average) and magazine and newspaper articles (42% vs. 36% average).

There was no significant difference in terms of urbanization.

Manual workers were the least likely to use advertisements/leaflets (11% vs. 18% average), the national government influenza website (4% vs. 9% average) articles (28% vs. 36% average) and doctors (23% vs. 28% average) as sources of information about the influenza H1N1 vaccine. Employees were more likely than were other groups to mention advertisements and leaflets (24% vs. 18% avg.) the national government influenza website (14% vs. 9% avg.), “other health professionals” (19% vs. 14% avg.) and family, friends and colleagues (33% vs. 25% avg.).

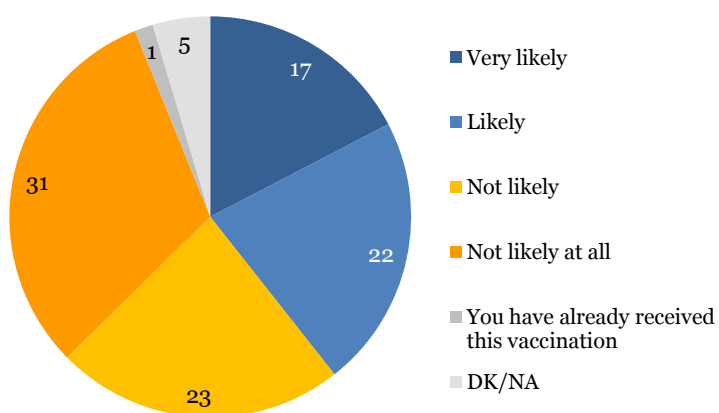
(For further details, see Annex Table 20).

### **8.3. Probability of getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 and the reasons behind specific behaviours**

The survey asked respondents how likely it was that they would get vaccinated against H1N1 if the vaccine was available to them.

Only 1 percent of respondents reported that they had already received the vaccine against the pandemic influenza. Overall, a majority of respondents (54%) said that it was not likely (or not at all likely) that they would get vaccinated. Nearly a third of respondents (31%) said that it was “not likely at all” that they would choose to get vaccinated against the influenza H1N1. On the other hand, approximately two-fifths of respondents (39%) said that they would likely (very likely or likely) get vaccinated if the vaccine was available, and slightly less than one in 6 (17%) said that they would “very likely” get vaccinated against the pandemic influenza.

**Likelihood of getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009**



**Q16. If the vaccine were available to you, how likely would you be to get vaccinated against the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**  
Base: all respondents, % EU27

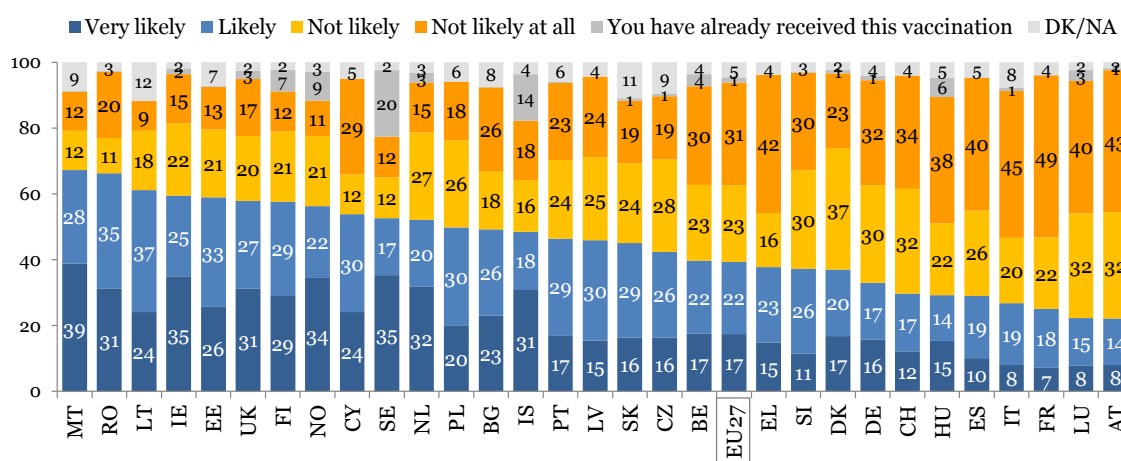
Looking at the perceived likelihood of getting vaccinated on a country-by-country level, we saw great differences in the proportions of those who said they were likely and those who said they were unlikely to receive the vaccination. The highest proportion of those who said they would be “very likely” or “likely” to get vaccinated if the vaccine was available to them were found in Malta (67%) and Romania (66%) where two-thirds of respondents said they would likely get vaccinated against the pandemic influenza. This proportion was similarly high in Lithuania (61%), Ireland (60%), Estonia (59%) and the UK (58%).

On the other hand, less than one quarter in Austria (22%) and Luxembourg (23%), and less than a third in France (25%), Italy (27%), as well as in Spain, Hungary and Switzerland (all 29%) said that it was likely (or very likely) that they would get vaccinated.

Accordingly, 3 in 4 respondents in Austria (75%) and over two-thirds of respondents in Luxembourg (72%) and France (71%) claimed they were not likely (or not at all likely) to get vaccinated, compared to only a quarter of respondents in Sweden and Malta (both 24%)

A relatively larger group (compared with the other countries) had already been vaccinated in Sweden (20%), Iceland (14%), Norway (9%), Finland (7%), Hungary (6%) and Belgium (4%). In all the other countries the percentage of those who had already received the vaccine was between 0% and 3%.

### Likelihood of getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009



Q16. If the vaccine were available to you, how likely would you be to get vaccinated against the pandemic (H1N1) flu?

Base: all respondents, % by country

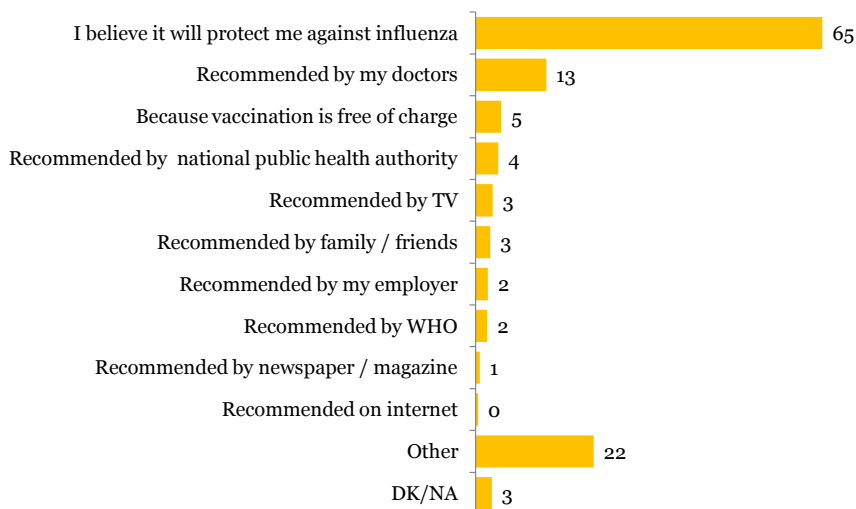
A socio-demographic analysis of the results suggests that men (42% vs. 37% of women), the youngest respondents (48% of those aged 15-24 vs. 35%-39% of all other ages) and those still in education (45% of those still in education vs. 36%-41% of all other educational levels) were more likely than their counterparts to say that they would likely or very likely get vaccinated against the influenza H1N1 if the vaccine was available. On the other hand, the self-employed (32%) were less likely than those in all the other occupational categories (37%-44%) to state the same.

Women were slightly more likely than men to say that it was “not at all likely” that they would get vaccinated against the pandemic influenza (34% women vs. 29% of men). Those in the youngest age group (15-24) were least prone to say that “it was not at all likely” they would get vaccinated (22% vs. 31-35% in the other age groups). Those still in education were least likely to report that they were “not at all likely” to get vaccinated (22% vs. 31% average) but, in seeming contradiction, most likely to say that they were “not likely” to get vaccinated (29% vs 23% average). The self-employed were much more likely than manual workers and those not working to say that they were “not at all likely” to get vaccinated (39% vs. 29-29%, respectively).

The survey asked respondents who had reported that they would likely (or very likely) get vaccinated against H1N1 for the reasons behind their choice. A large majority (65%) said the reason they would get vaccinated against H1N1 is that they “believed it would protect them against influenza”, and 1 in 8 (13%) said that they would get vaccinated because “it was recommended by their doctor”. 5% mentioned that the vaccine was free of charge, and 4% based their decision on a recommendation by the national public health authority. Three percent based their decision on recommendations from TV or friends and family, and even fewer (2%) on recommendations by their employers or by the WHO.

Very few (1%) reported recommendations from newspapers/magazines as a reason to get immunized against pandemic influenza.

### Reasons for getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009



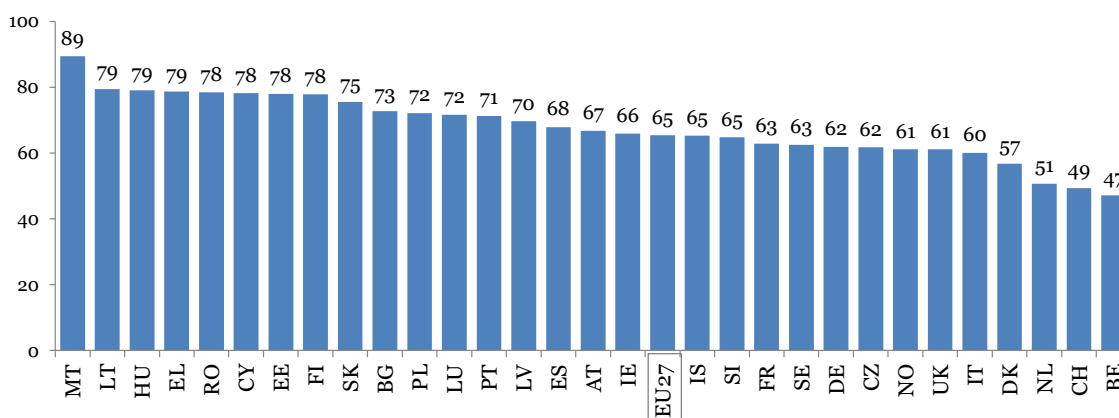
#### Q17\_3. Why?

Base: those who reported it will be 'very likely' or 'likely' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009, % EU27

Overall, in most countries, between 60% and 80% of those who reported that they were likely to get vaccinated against the influenza H1N1 said that they would get vaccinated because they believed that it will protect them against influenza. This proportion was somewhat higher in Malta, where 89 percent mentioned that the vaccine would protect them, and lower in Denmark (57%), the Netherlands (51%), Switzerland (49%) and Belgium (47%).

A relatively large group (22%) mentioned another reason.

### Reason: I believe it will protect me against influenza



#### Q17\_3. Why?

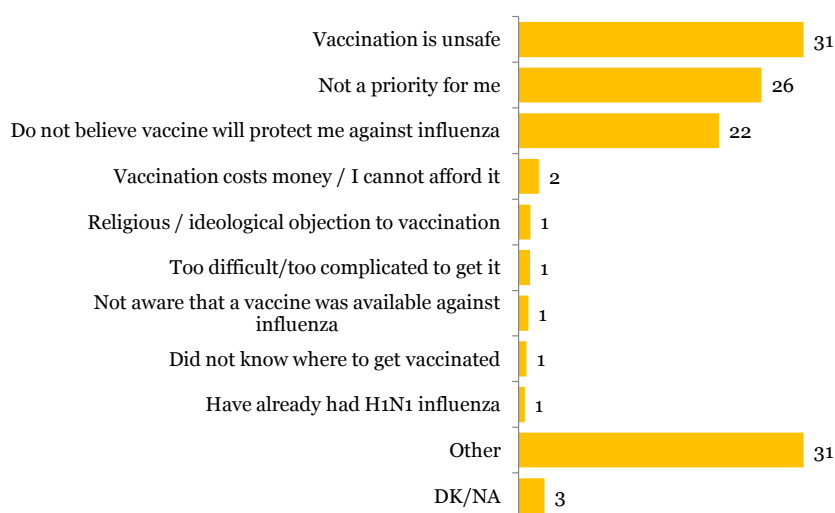
Base: those who reported it will be 'very likely' or 'likely' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009, % by country

A socio-demographic analysis of the results shows that men were somewhat more likely than women to say that they would get vaccinated against H1N1 because it would protect them against influenza (68% men vs. 63% women). Young people were also more likely to share this opinion (73% vs. 65% average). Those over 55 and those with the least amount of education were the most likely to state a doctors' recommendation as their reason for getting vaccinated (18% of those over 55 and 19% of the least educated, vs. 13% average). Those still in education (10%) and employees (9%) were least likely

to give this response. Unsurprisingly, employees were most likely to mention that they would likely get the influenza vaccine because of an “employer’s recommendation” (6% vs. 2% average). (For further details, see Annex Table 22).

The survey asked respondents who had said it was “not likely” or “not at all likely” that they would get vaccinated against H1N1 the reasoning behind their choice. Of those who said they were unlikely to get vaccinated, nearly a third (31%) said that they believed the vaccination to be unsafe. About a quarter said that the vaccination was not a priority for them (26%) and a bit more than a fifth (22%) said they did “not believe the vaccine would protect them against influenza”. Only 2% said that they would not get vaccinated because “it costs money” or “they cannot afford it”. A small fraction (1%) mentioned religious or ideological opposition to vaccination, difficulty of getting it, lack of awareness that the vaccine was available, or a lack of familiarity with where they could get vaccinated. “Other reasons” were mentioned by nearly a third of respondents (31%).

### Reasons for not getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009

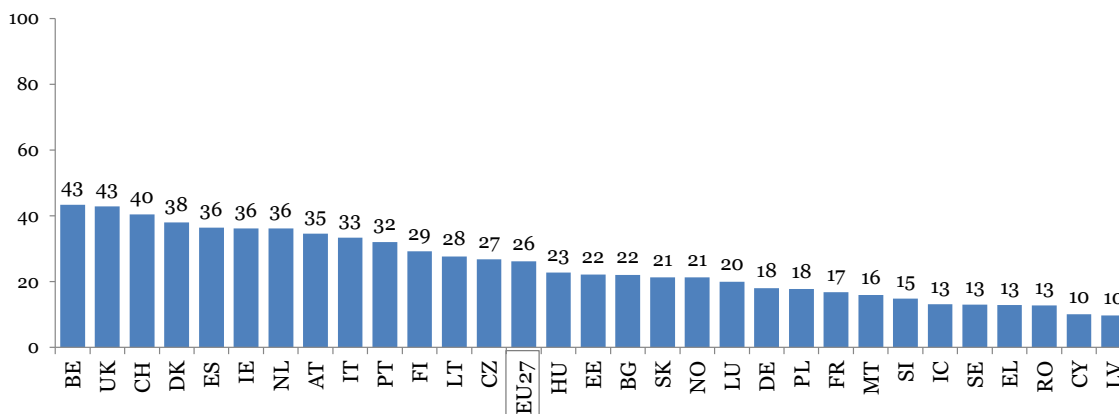


#### Q17\_2. Why?

Base: those who reported it will be ‘not likely’ or ‘not likely at all’ that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009, % EU27

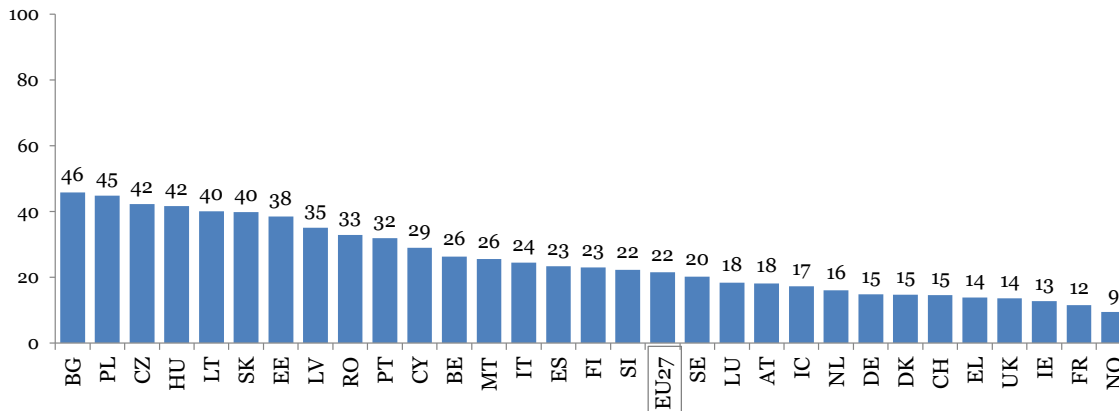
Looking at the specific reasons respondents gave for not being likely to get vaccinated by country, we see some variation. A considerable group in Belgium and the U.K. (both 43%) mentioned that getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 was not a priority for them, along with 40% in Switzerland, 38% in Denmark, and 36% in Spain, Ireland, and the Netherlands. On the other hand, only one in 10 of those who reported they were unlikely to get vaccinated in Cyprus and Latvia and 13% in Iceland, Sweden, Greece and Romania said that they would not get vaccinated because “it was not a priority for them”.



Reason: **Not a priority for me****Q17\_3. Why?**

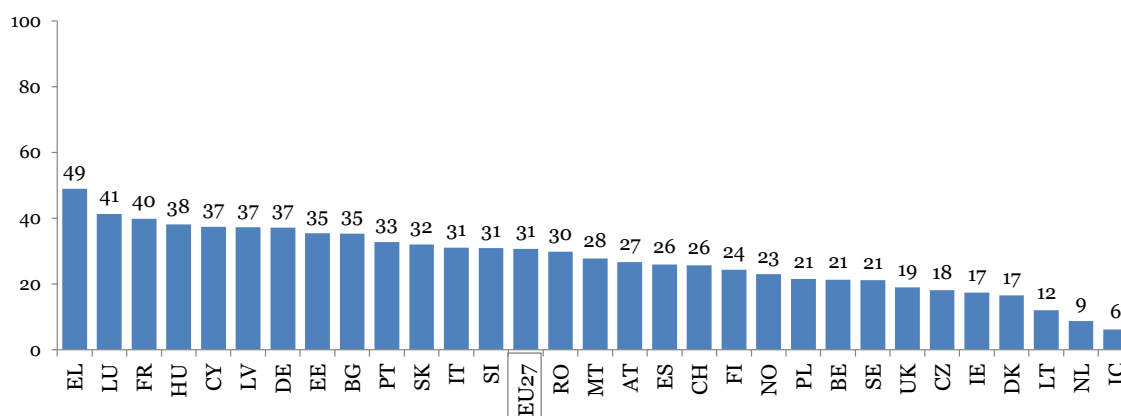
Base: those who reported it will be 'not likely' or 'not likely at all' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009, % by country

In 9 countries, at least a third of the respondents who did not intend to get vaccinated mentioned that they did not believe in the vaccine. Bulgarian and Polish respondents were most sceptical about the effectiveness of the vaccine. 46% of Bulgarians, 45% of Poles, and 42% of Hungarians and Czechs said they would likely not get vaccinated because they did not believe the vaccine will protect them against influenza, followed by 35% of Latvians, 33% of Romanians and 32% of the Portuguese. This belief was shared by only 1 in roughly 10 respondents in Norway (9%), France (12%) and Ireland (13%).

Reason: **Do not believe vaccine will protect me against influenza****Q17\_3. Why?**

Base: those who reported it will be 'not likely' or 'not likely at all' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009, % by country

In 10 countries, at least a third of respondents who did not want to get vaccinated said that they believed the vaccination was unsafe. Less than a fifth believed vaccination to be unsafe in the U.K. (19%), the Czech Republic (18%), Ireland and Denmark (17%-17%), as well as in Lithuania (12%), the Netherlands (9%) and Iceland (6%).

Reason: **Vaccination is unsafe****Q17\_3. Why?**

Base: those who reported it will be 'not likely' or 'not likely at all' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009, % by country

We also did a socio-demographic analysis based on the specific reasons people gave for not wanting to get vaccinated against H1N1. We did not find a great deal of difference between groups, due in part to the size of the subsets. However, men were somewhat more likely than women to say that they would likely not get vaccinated because “it was not a priority for them” (30% vs. 23% of women). This same opinion was shared by the self-employed (29% vs. 26% average). (For further details, see Annex Table 23).

#### 8.4. Effectiveness and safety of the pandemic H1N1 2009 vaccine

Respondents were asked of their opinion on the effectiveness and safeness of the H1N1 influenza vaccine. 45% of respondents said that they believed it would be safe.

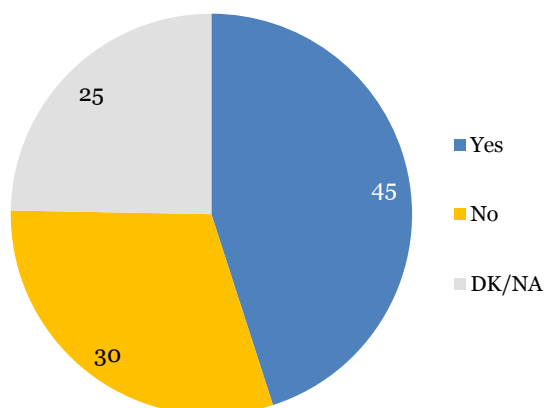
Slightly less than a third of respondents (30%) believed that the H1N1 vaccine would not be effective and safe, and a quarter of survey participants did not know or did not want to answer.

Looking at the variations by country in beliefs about the effectiveness and safeness of the H1N1 vaccine, we found that in 6 countries, at least two-thirds of respondents believed the vaccine would be effective and safe. These were Norway (70%), Iceland and Ireland (69% both), as well as Sweden, Finland, and the Netherlands (68%, 67% and 66% respectively). They were followed by the U.K. with 62%. In contrast, less than a third of respondents in Greece (32%), France (30%) and Latvia (27%) believed that the H1N1 vaccine would be effective and safe.

Over 4 in 10 respondents in Latvia (48%) France (43%) and Luxembourg (42%) said they did not believe the vaccine would be effective and safe, compared with only 9% in Ireland, 11% in the U.K. and 12 and 13% in Norway and Iceland, respectively.

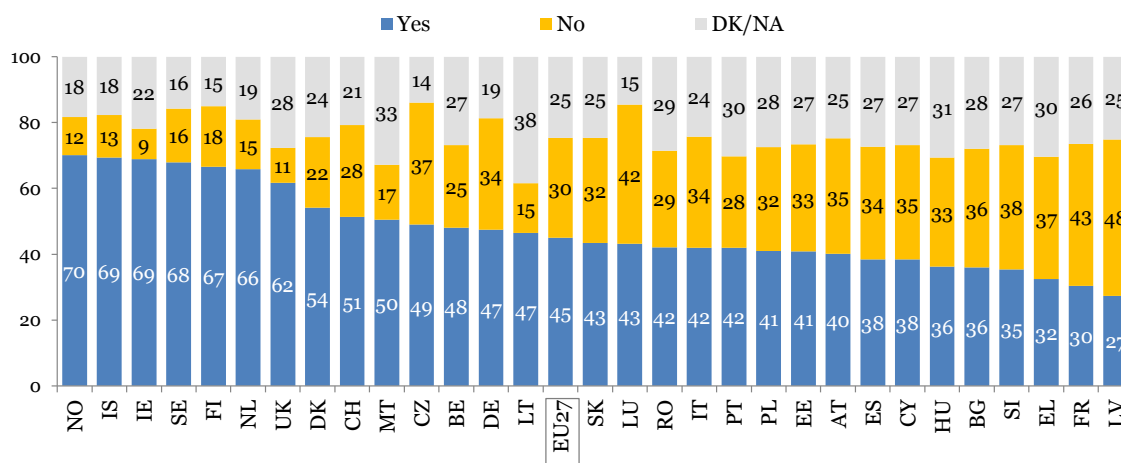
Close to a third of respondents in Lithuania (38%), Malta (33%), Portugal and Spain (both 30%) did not know or could not give an answer.

#### Will pandemic H1N1 2009 vaccine be effective and safe?

**Q18. Do you believe the pandemic (H1N1) flu vaccine will be effective and safe or not?**

Base: all respondents, % EU27

### Will pandemic H1N1 2009 vaccine be effective and safe?



Q18. Do you believe the pandemic (H1N1) flu vaccine will be effective and safe or not?  
Base: all respondents, % by country

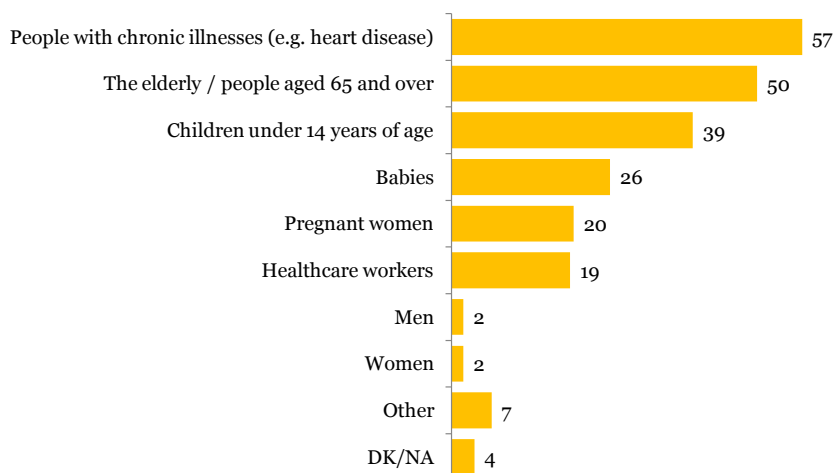
A socio-demographic analysis of the results shows that men were more likely than women to say that the H1N1 vaccine would be effective and safe (49% of men vs. 41% of women), as were the youngest age group (53% compared with 44% in all other age groups) and those still in education (57% vs. 45% average). Those over 55 years of age were more likely than others (30% vs. 25% average) to say that they did not know whether the vaccine would be effective, as were those with the least amount of education (31% vs. 16%-25% of all other educational levels).

(For further details, see Annex Table 24).

### 8.5. Groups who are most at risk for catching pandemic H1N1 2009

Respondents were asked about what groups they thought to be most at risk for contacting H1N1 influenza. Over half (57%) of respondents believed that people with chronic illnesses (such as heart disease) and half of respondents thought that the elderly (those aged 65 and over) were most at risk for catching pandemic H1N1 2009. Nearly 4 in 10 respondents (39%) also mentioned children under 14, while a quarter (26%) said babies, and a fifth considered pregnant women (20%) and healthcare workers (19%) to be at risk. A small number (2%) thought that men were more at risk and an equally small number (2%) considered women to be at risk. "Other" groups were mentioned by 7% and 4% of respondents did not have an answer.

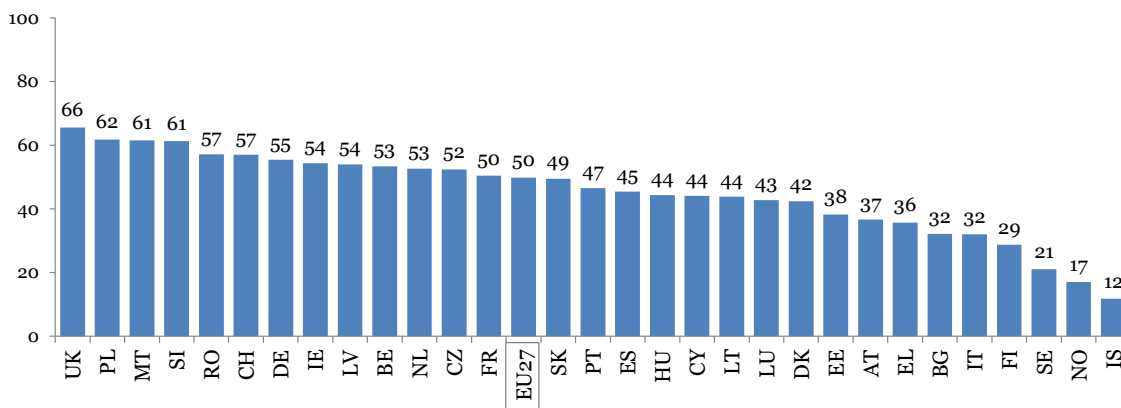
### Groups who are higher at risk



**Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**  
 Base: all respondents, % EU27

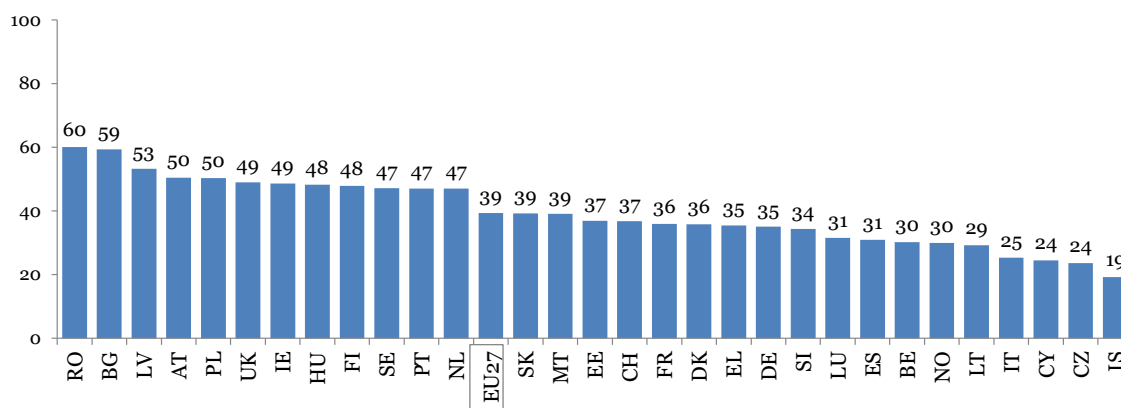
Across the countries under survey, between one in 8 (12% in Iceland) and two-thirds (66% in the UK) thought that the elderly were at a higher risk for contacting H1N1. Respondents in the UK (66%), Poland (62%), Malta and Slovenia (both 61%) had the highest percentages of those who believed that the elderly were at higher risk for catching influenza H1N1. In contrast, less than one-fifth of those in Iceland (12%) and Norway (17%) held a similar opinion.

### Group who are higher at risk: **The elderly / people aged 65 and over**



**Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**  
 Base: all respondents, % by country

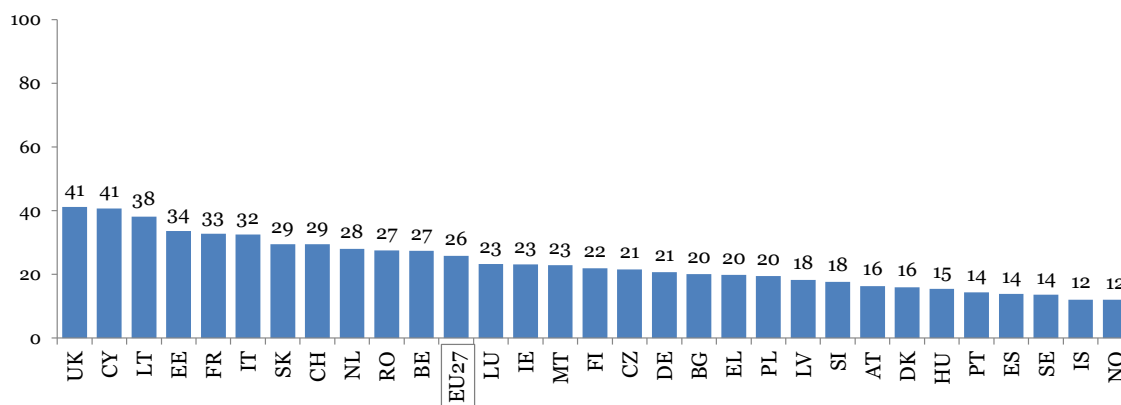
When asked about what groups they considered to be at high risk for catching influenza H1N1, in the majority of countries under survey (22 out of 30) between three out of 10 and a half of respondents mentioned “children under the age of 14”. Those least likely to mention children as a risk group were respondents from Iceland (19%), the Czech Republic and Cyprus (both 24%), and Italy (25%). Respondents in Romania (60%), Bulgaria (59%), and Latvia (53%) mentioned children under 14 more than did respondents in other countries.

Group who are higher at risk: **Children under 14 years of age**

Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Overall, in 19 countries, less than a quarter of respondents considered babies to be at a higher than normal risk in catching H1N1. The highest percentages of respondents considering babies to be a high risk group were found in the U.K. and Cyprus (both 41%), Lithuania (38%), as well as in Estonia, France and Italy (34, 33, 32%, respectively). At the opposite end of the scale were Norway and Iceland (12% both), and Sweden, Spain and Portugal (each 14%).

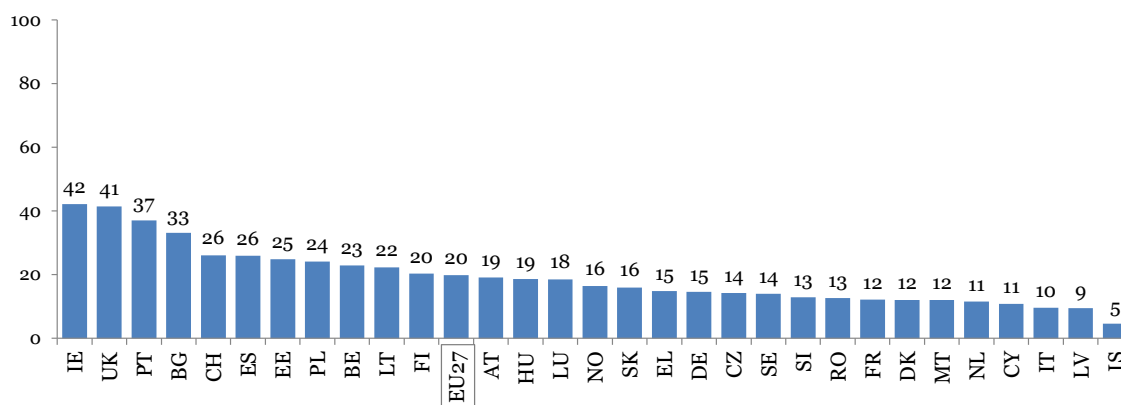
Group who are higher at risk: **Babies**

Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?

Base: all respondents, % by country

In all but 7 countries, less than a quarter of respondents considered pregnant women to be among the high risk groups in contacting H1N1. Over a third of respondents were concerned about the risk H1N1 posed to pregnant women in Ireland (42%), the U.K. (41%), Portugal (37%) and Bulgaria (33%) and over a quarter mentioned pregnant women as a risk group in Switzerland and Spain (26% both). Only 5% of respondents in Iceland thought pregnant women were at special risk in contacting H1N1.

### Group who are higher at risk: **Pregnant women**

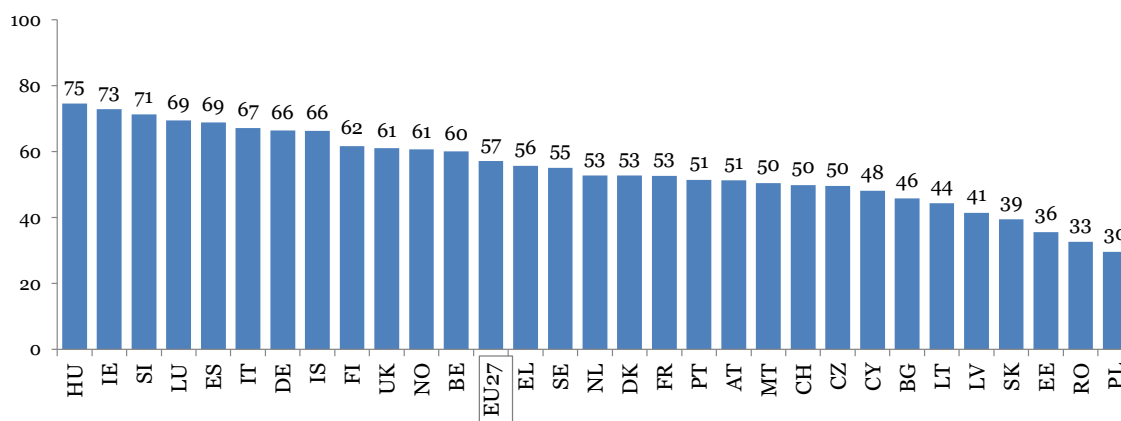


**Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

Base: all respondents, % by country

In 8 of the countries surveyed, at least two-thirds of the population believed that people with chronic illnesses are at a higher risk for contacting H1N1. Hungary led this list with 3 in 4 people (75%), followed by Ireland (73%), Slovenia (71%), Luxembourg and Spain (69%), Italy (67%) and Germany and Iceland (both 66%). At the other end were again 8 countries where less than half of respondents believed that people with chronic illnesses were particularly at risk. About 1 in 3 respondents in Poland (30%) and Romania (33%) thought that chronic illnesses put people at risk. 36% in Estonia, 39% in Slovakia and 41% in Latvia shared this view.

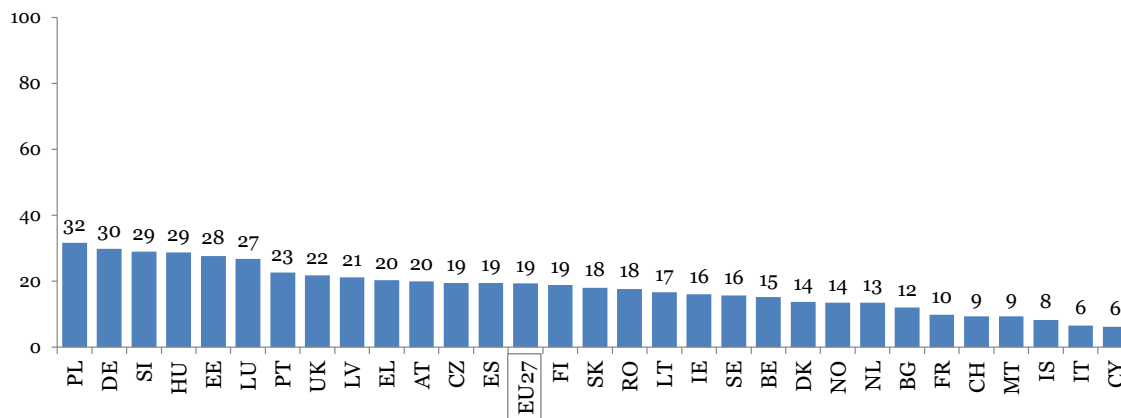
### Group who are higher at risk: **People with chronic illnesses**



**Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

Base: all respondents, % by country

In all countries, only a minority of respondents (between 1 in 8 and 1 in 4 people for most countries) believed that healthcare workers were at higher risk in contacting H1N1. This minority was close to 30% in 6 countries, namely Poland (32%), Germany (30%), Slovenia and Hungary (both 29%), Estonia (28%), and Lithuania (27%). At the other end of the spectrum, less than 1 in 10 people thought that healthcare workers were at higher risk with H1N1 in Cyprus and Italy (6%), Iceland (8%), Malta and Switzerland (both 9%).

Group who are higher at risk: **Healthcare workers**

**Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

Base: all respondents, % by country

Looking at a socio-demographic breakdown of the results, we find that those in the youngest age group were most likely to think that “the elderly/people over 65” were at special risk (59% of those between 15-24 said this) while among those who were themselves over 55 years of age, only 42% thought so (compared to the 50% average). The oldest age group and those with the least amount of education were least likely to think that babies were at special risk (23% and 22% respectively, vs. 26% average), and those still in education were most likely to think that pregnant women were at risk (24% vs. 20% average). Women were slightly more likely to think that people with chronic illnesses were more at risk (61% vs. 53% for men), as were employees (61% vs. 57% average).

(For further details, see Annex Table 25).

Flash EB Series #287

Eurobarometer  
on Influenza H1N1

# Annex Tables and Survey Details

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION



## Annex tables

**No table of contents entries found.**

Table 1a. Intent to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1. Do you intend to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year?
































	Total N	% Yes, I have been already vaccinated	% Yes, I intend to get vaccinated	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	16.9	14.1	65.1	3.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
 Belgium	1003	22.1	12.1	63.4	2.5
 Bulgaria	1031	8.6	13.5	73.5	4.4
 Czech Rep.	1002	14.1	16.4	68.6	1
 Denmark	1008	12.2	10.1	75.9	1.8
 Germany	1001	21.5	14.7	59	4.7
 Estonia	1019	6.7	18.5	70.8	4
 Greece	1001	13.5	14.5	68	4.1
 Spain	1003	18.1	10.1	69.9	1.9
 France	1007	17.4	8.4	71.7	2.5
 Ireland	1000	11.9	26.7	54.5	6.9
 Italy	1005	20.3	11.9	64.1	3.7
 Cyprus	506	14.1	14.7	68.7	2.5
 Latvia	1006	4.2	10.3	81.8	3.7
 Lithuania	1003	13	12.4	66.3	8.3
 Luxembourg	503	17.9	9.8	70.4	2
 Hungary	1004	12.2	16.3	69.2	2.3
 Malta	502	21	28.9	47.2	2.9
 Netherlands	1000	21.8	13.2	61.4	3.6
 Austria	1004	10.7	11.6	75.3	2.5
 Poland	1003	7.8	12.7	74.8	4.7
 Portugal	1002	21	7.8	68.7	2.4
 Romania	1010	5.1	39.9	49.5	5.5
 Slovenia	1003	8.1	8.6	78.3	5
 Slovakia	1007	15.4	14.1	67.6	2.9
 Finland	1008	12.9	20.3	62.1	4.8
 Sweden	1014	4.9	17.5	71.6	6
 United Kingdom	1000	21.1	16.1	57.5	5.2
 Norway	1001	8.9	14.9	69.4	6.8
 Switzerland	1004	13.6	10	71.9	4.6
 Iceland	1003	22.1	9.4	60.9	7.6

Table 1b. Intent to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1. Do you intend to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year?






	Total N	% Yes, I have been already vaccinated	% Yes, I intend to get vaccinated	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	16.9	14.1	65.1	3.8
 <b>SEX</b>					
Male	12404	15.8	15.1	64.7	4.4
Female	13251	18	13.2	65.5	3.3
 <b>AGE</b>					
15 - 24	3724	7	15.8	71.9	5.3
25 - 39	6168	7.6	13.5	75.2	3.8
40 - 54	6756	12	11.6	73	3.5
55 +	8816	31.4	15.9	49.2	3.6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	4294	27.5	14	54.5	4
16 - 20	10968	16.3	14.2	65.7	3.8
20 +	7276	14.3	13.6	69	3.2
Still in education	2588	7	15.6	71.8	5.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	4660	15.5	13.7	66.5	4.3
Urban	10732	16.9	14.6	65.1	3.5
Rural	10092	17.7	13.9	64.4	4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Self-employed	2051	9.1	11.5	74.3	5.1
Employee	8424	11.4	12	74.1	2.5
Manual worker	2194	9.1	16.6	70.3	4.1
Not working	12846	23.2	15.5	56.9	4.5

Table 2a. Awareness of pandemic influenza H1N1, also referred to as swine influenza – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2. Have you heard about the pandemic H1N1 flu, also referred to as swine flu?
































	Total N	% Yes, and I know what it means	% Yes, but I don't know what does it mean	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	86.2	12.3	1.4	0
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
 Belgium	1003	92.7	5.1	1.2	0.9
 Bulgaria	1031	68.1	27.3	4.1	0.5
 Czech Rep.	1002	79.2	18.2	2.7	0
 Denmark	1008	83.5	16.2	0.3	0.1
 Germany	1001	88.6	9.6	1.8	0
 Estonia	1019	73.9	23.7	2.3	0.2
 Greece	1001	83.2	14.4	2.1	0.3
 Spain	1003	79.3	19.2	1.5	0
 France	1007	92.4	7.3	0.3	0
 Ireland	1000	84.9	9.1	6	0.1
 Italy	1005	87.9	11.1	1	0
 Cyprus	506	76.5	19.4	4.1	0
 Latvia	1006	82.4	14.7	3	0
 Lithuania	1003	79	17.8	2.3	0.8
 Luxembourg	503	92.7	6.3	1	0
 Hungary	1004	91.7	8.1	0.1	0
 Malta	502	87.9	11	1	0.1
 Netherlands	1000	86.9	12.1	1.1	0
 Austria	1004	86.3	12	1.7	0
 Poland	1003	80.3	18	1.7	0
 Portugal	1002	90	8.8	1.2	0
 Romania	1010	80.7	17.9	1.4	0
 Slovenia	1003	91.1	8.7	0.2	0
 Slovakia	1007	79.1	19.9	1	0
 Finland	1008	94.6	4.7	0.7	0
 Sweden	1014	90.8	8.4	0.8	0.1
 United Kingdom	1000	87.5	10.9	1.5	0
 Norway	1001	85.6	11.4	2.7	0.3
 Switzerland	1004	95.7	3.9	0.4	0
 Iceland	1003	97.4	1.9	0.7	0

Table 2b. Awareness of pandemic influenza H1N1, also referred to as swine influenza – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2. Have you heard about the pandemic H1N1 flu, also referred to as swine flu?






	Total N	% Yes, and I know what it means	% Yes, but I don't know what does it mean	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	86.2	12.3	1.4	0
 <b>SEX</b>					
Male	12404	86	12.6	1.3	0.1
Female	13251	86.4	12.1	1.4	0
 <b>AGE</b>					
15 - 24	3724	79.8	18.2	2	0
25 - 39	6168	88.8	10.1	1	0
40 - 54	6756	89	10	1	0
55 +	8816	85	13.3	1.7	0.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	4294	81.9	16	2	0
16 - 20	10968	86.3	12.2	1.5	0.1
20 +	7276	91.4	7.8	0.7	0
Still in education	2588	80.3	18.3	1.4	0
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	4660	88.8	10.2	0.9	0
Urban	10732	85.9	12.9	1.2	0.1
Rural	10092	85.5	12.7	1.8	0.1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Self-employed	2051	89.6	9.2	1.2	0
Employee	8424	91	8.3	0.7	0
Manual worker	2194	84.4	14.6	1	0
Not working	12846	82.9	15	1.9	0.1

Table 3a. Concern about the influenza pandemic H1N1 2009 may develop into a serious risk – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3. How concerned are you that the pandemic/swine (H1N1) flu may develop into a serious risk in [OUR COUNTRY]?
































	Total N	% Not concerned at all	% Not concerned	% Quite concerned	% Very much concerned	% It is a serious risk already	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	18	38.8	33.4	8.1	0.3	1.3
<b>COUNTRY</b>							
 Belgium	1003	14.6	45.7	29.8	3.8	2.8	3.3
 Bulgaria	1031	9.8	29.5	39.2	17.5	1.3	2.7
 Czech Rep.	1002	9.2	29.9	35.8	23.8	0.2	1.2
 Denmark	1008	18	52.4	25.5	2.9	0.4	0.9
 Germany	1001	12.5	46.3	31.8	8.2	0.1	1.1
 Estonia	1019	5	32.4	42.7	17.5	0.5	2
 Greece	1001	24.8	24.6	40.5	8.8	0.1	1.2
 Spain	1003	29.9	41.8	23.6	4.2	0.3	0.2
 France	1007	31	36.6	29.2	2.6	0.2	0.4
 Ireland	1000	6.7	24.3	45.5	22.8	0	0.8
 Italy	1005	24.9	38.9	27.4	7.1	0.3	1.4
 Cyprus	506	24.6	28.7	34.1	10.4	0	2.3
 Latvia	1006	10.9	34.4	35.2	17.3	0.5	1.6
 Lithuania	1003	11.4	27.3	34.3	21.5	1.1	4.5
 Luxembourg	503	17.6	53.2	24.3	3.3	0.3	1.3
 Hungary	1004	14.7	38	37.3	8.6	0.1	1.2
 Malta	502	9.4	32.5	36.1	19.4	0	2.6
 Netherlands	1000	7.5	48.3	38.1	4.2	0.2	1.7
 Austria	1004	23.9	49	19.4	5.6	0.2	1.8
 Poland	1003	11	38.7	38.7	7	0.5	4.1
 Portugal	1002	16.1	37.6	32.8	12.7	0.1	0.7
 Romania	1010	16.3	21.3	42.2	17.3	0.4	2.4
 Slovenia	1003	16.9	42.9	31.5	8.2	0	0.5
 Slovakia	1007	8.4	31.6	42.4	13	2.2	2.5
 Finland	1008	12	41.5	39.2	5.6	1.2	0.4
 Sweden	1014	17	47.9	30.8	3.3	0.2	0.8
 United Kingdom	1000	9.8	34.7	44	10.8	0	0.7
 Norway	1001	14	57.7	24.3	2.9	0.2	0.9
 Switzerland	1004	22.9	49.5	23.5	3.1	0.1	0.8
 Iceland	1003	8.1	60.7	25.5	2.1	0.5	3.1

Table 3b. Concern about the influenza pandemic H1N1 2009 may develop into a serious risk – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3. How concerned are you that the pandemic/swine (H1N1) flu may develop into a serious risk in [OUR COUNTRY]?






	Total N	% Not concerned at all	% Not concerned	% Quite concerned	% Very much concerned	% It is a serious risk already	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	18	38.8	33.4	8.1	0.3	1.3
 <b>SEX</b>							
Male	12404	20.8	41.4	29.3	6.9	0.3	1.3
Female	13251	15.4	36.3	37.2	9.3	0.4	1.4
 <b>AGE</b>							
15 - 24	3724	17.8	40.5	34.1	6.6	0.2	0.8
25 - 39	6168	19.9	38.6	32.1	8.2	0.4	0.7
40 - 54	6756	16.5	39.5	34.1	7.9	0.5	1.5
55 +	8816	18.1	37.5	33.5	8.9	0.2	1.8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>							
Until 15 years of age	4294	20.6	31.9	34.3	11.2	0.3	1.7
16 - 20	10968	16.2	38.2	35.1	8.7	0.3	1.4
20 +	7276	19.8	42.1	31.2	5.7	0.4	0.8
Still in education	2588	17.3	44.5	31.3	5.7	0.3	1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>							
Metropolitan	4660	20	40.9	29.9	7.9	0.3	0.9
Urban	10732	16.6	39.5	34.7	7.6	0.3	1.3
Rural	10092	18.5	37.3	33.6	8.8	0.4	1.5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Self-employed	2051	23.2	40.5	27.9	6.6	0.1	1.7
Employee	8424	17.9	41	33.3	6.7	0.3	0.7
Manual worker	2194	18.7	34.6	36.1	9.2	0.2	1.3
Not working	12846	17.2	37.8	33.9	9.1	0.3	1.7

Table 4a. Feasibility of catching personally influenza H1N1 – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4. How likely do you think it is that you, personally will catch influenza pandemic H1N1 2009?
































	Total N	% Not likely at all	% Rather unlikely	% Rather likely	% Very likely	% Already had/have H1N1 flu	% I am vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 flu	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	13.5	42.8	28	5.4	1	0.7	8.6
<b>COUNTRY</b>								
 Belgium	1003	12.8	40.6	27	2.6	1.1	2.1	13.9
 Bulgaria	1031	8.7	26.1	35.7	12.6	0.7	0.2	16
 Czech Rep.	1002	9.7	51	24.5	3.9	0	0.4	10.4
 Denmark	1008	11.2	46.9	29.9	5.5	1.9	0.8	3.7
 Germany	1001	10	59.3	20.6	4.5	0.4	0.3	4.8
 Estonia	1019	11.2	49.5	26.1	4.3	0.3	0.8	7.7
 Greece	1001	17.9	30	35.9	8.8	0.5	0	6.9
 Spain	1003	14.9	34	33.2	6.2	1.4	0	10.3
 France	1007	11.3	37.6	39.3	4.3	0.4	0	7.1
 Ireland	1000	10.7	42.9	28.8	11.5	1.7	0.5	4
 Italy	1005	18.2	36.8	27.3	4.8	0.6	0.1	12.3
 Cyprus	506	14.4	23.4	40.5	13.8	0.5	0	7.4
 Latvia	1006	12.6	44.4	27.7	3.5	0.1	0	11.7
 Lithuania	1003	14.2	22.7	38.4	5.2	0	0.5	19
 Luxembourg	503	10.4	52.3	25.3	4.7	1.2	1.8	4.4
 Hungary	1004	27.5	41.9	16.4	3.5	0.1	3.5	7
 Malta	502	3.6	20.9	39.6	16	0.5	0	19.3
 Netherlands	1000	12.1	50	23.9	3.5	0.6	1.5	8.4
 Austria	1004	20.7	61.5	11.1	1.9	0.1	0.5	4.3
 Poland	1003	16	52.4	15.6	2.3	0	0.4	13.2
 Portugal	1002	12.2	24.7	43	9.2	0.1	0	10.8
 Romania	1010	24.9	26.8	30.4	9.4	0	0	8.4
 Slovenia	1003	11	48.2	31.7	2.7	0	0.2	6.1
 Slovakia	1007	10.2	47.3	21.5	2.6	0	0.4	17.9
 Finland	1008	8.5	41.5	35.1	6.3	1.1	3.6	4
 Sweden	1014	7.2	45	26.4	3.7	0.9	12.5	4.2
 United Kingdom	1000	9.5	39.8	30.7	8.3	4.5	0.8	6.3
 Norway	1001	7.8	34.3	38.2	7.2	4.2	4.7	3.6
 Switzerland	1004	14	47.5	30.1	3.8	0.4	0.3	3.8
 Iceland	1003	8.1	35.7	27.5	5.9	5.4	8.4	9.1



Table 4b. Feasibility of catching personally influenza H1N1 – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4. How likely do you think it is that you, personally will catch influenza pandemic H1N1 2009?






	Total N	% Not likely at all	% Rather unlikely	% Rather likely	% Very likely	% Already had/have H1N1 influenza	% I am vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 influenza	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	13.5	42.8	28	5.4	1	0.7	8.6
 <b>SEX</b>								
Male	12404	14.8	44	26.9	4.6	1	0.6	8.1
Female	13251	12.3	41.7	29.1	6.2	1	0.8	9
 <b>AGE</b>								
15 - 24	3724	12.6	48.2	27.5	4.7	1.9	0.3	4.9
25 - 39	6168	12.2	39.9	31.4	7.9	0.9	0.5	7.1
40 - 54	6756	11.8	40	32.1	6.3	1.3	0.5	8.1
55 +	8816	16.2	44.7	22.8	3.4	0.5	1.1	11.4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>								
Until 15 years of age	4294	18.2	37	24.6	4.5	0.7	0.6	14.3
16 - 20	10968	13.4	42.4	28.4	5.5	0.9	0.6	8.7
20 +	7276	10.7	45.4	30.1	6.3	0.9	0.9	5.7
Still in education	2588	13.2	49.2	26.3	4.2	2.2	0.4	4.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	4660	14.6	42.9	26.6	5.9	1.3	0.7	7.9
Urban	10732	12.9	43.4	27.8	5.5	1.1	0.7	8.5
Rural	10092	13.6	42.3	28.8	5.2	0.7	0.6	8.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Self-employed	2051	13.8	40.7	28.8	6.6	1	0.4	8.6
Employee	8424	9.7	41.9	33	7.2	1.4	0.8	6
Manual worker	2194	17.2	39.6	29	4.6	0.2	0.1	9.2
Not working	12846	15.3	44.4	24.4	4.2	0.9	0.7	10

Table 5a. Pandemic H1N1 2009 compared to regular seasonal influenza – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5. Which of the following statements is the closest to your opinion on H1N1 influenza?
































	Total N	% Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 is more dangerous than regular seasonal	% Regular seasonal flu is more dangerous than H1N1 2009	% Both are equally dangerous	% None of them are dangerous	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	29.1	11	46.9	8.7	4.3
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1003	18.5	7.1	59.5	11.5	3.4
 Bulgaria	1031	33	3.6	54.7	3.1	5.6
 Czech Rep.	1002	47	9.6	37.8	2.7	2.9
 Denmark	1008	29.7	6.4	48.9	12.8	2.2
 Germany	1001	27.2	16.4	47.8	4.3	4.3
 Estonia	1019	41.1	6.4	46.5	1.8	4.3
 Greece	1001	40.7	5.3	37.8	13.1	3.1
 Spain	1003	22.5	14.3	45.8	14.5	2.9
 France	1007	14.6	12.1	57.7	12.5	3.1
 Ireland	1000	55	2.9	36.7	3.7	1.7
 Italy	1005	24.4	13.7	38.2	16.9	6.7
 Cyprus	506	41	8	34.8	12	4.3
 Latvia	1006	30.7	2.1	58.6	4	4.7
 Lithuania	1003	43.5	2.6	45.5	3.2	5.1
 Luxembourg	503	14.4	20.6	53.5	7.9	3.6
 Hungary	1004	36.6	5	43.3	7.5	7.6
 Malta	502	48.2	6.3	34.4	6	5.1
 Netherlands	1000	30.9	2	51.9	11.1	4.2
 Austria	1004	17.4	11.5	55.5	10.7	4.9
 Poland	1003	31.6	15.8	45.7	2.3	4.6
 Portugal	1002	33.1	4.8	51.7	4.3	6.1
 Romania	1010	50	4.8	31.2	6.1	7.9
 Slovenia	1003	30.7	2.5	56	8.1	2.7
 Slovakia	1007	50.8	6.6	36.1	3.6	2.9
 Finland	1008	46.7	3.4	39.2	8.4	2.4
 Sweden	1014	52.9	2.9	33.3	8.1	2.7
 United Kingdom	1000	32	8.2	51.8	4.8	3.2
 Norway	1001	48.9	4.6	31.5	10.8	4.1
 Switzerland	1004	21.4	10.3	50.8	14.6	2.9
 Iceland	1003	54.3	0.4	29	12.2	4.2

Table 5b. Pandemic H1N1 2009 compared to regular seasonal influenza – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5. Which of the following statements is the closest to your opinion on H1N1 influenza?






	Total N	% Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 is more dangerous than regular seasonal	% Regular seasonal flu is more dangerous than H1N1 influenza	% Both are equally dangerous	% None of them are dangerous	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	29.1	11	46.9	8.7	4.3
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12404	29.5	12.8	44.4	9.2	4.1
Female	13251	28.7	9.3	49.3	8.2	4.5
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3724	36.2	12.4	42.2	6.8	2.5
25 - 39	6168	31.1	12.5	46.3	8.4	1.9
40 - 54	6756	26.8	10.8	50	8.8	3.6
55 +	8816	26.7	9.6	47.1	9.5	7.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4294	29.7	8.2	43.9	9.2	9
16 - 20	10968	30.4	10.5	47.4	8	3.7
20 +	7276	24.9	13.1	49.9	9.5	2.6
Still in education	2588	34.2	13.1	42.3	8	2.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	4660	29.8	11.3	47.6	7.8	3.5
Urban	10732	29.5	11.2	46.2	8.9	4.1
Rural	10092	28.3	10.8	47.5	8.7	4.8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2051	26.9	12.3	44.4	11.5	4.7
Employee	8424	27.1	12.6	50.2	7.7	2.3
Manual worker	2194	31.1	10	46.7	8.4	3.8
Not working	12846	30.3	10	45.2	8.8	5.7

Table 6a. Informed about the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6. How well informed do you feel about the pandemic H1N1 flu?
































	Total N	% Not at all informed	% Not very well informed	% Well informed	% Very well informed	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	3.4	21	56.1	18.8	0.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1003	2.1	15	62.1	19.6	1.1
 Bulgaria	1031	2.7	26.1	53.3	16.6	1.4
 Czech Rep.	1002	2.6	30.7	48.4	17.8	0.4
 Denmark	1008	2	17.2	56.7	23.6	0.5
 Germany	1001	4.5	19.7	56.8	18.1	0.8
 Estonia	1019	5	37.4	49.1	7.7	0.7
 Greece	1001	6.7	25.5	46.2	21.1	0.4
 Spain	1003	4.3	26.3	56.1	13.2	0.1
 France	1007	3.7	17.9	53	24.8	0.6
 Ireland	1000	1.6	15.4	52.9	29.7	0.4
 Italy	1005	3.7	20.8	62	12.8	0.6
 Cyprus	506	3.7	25.2	44.6	26.3	0.2
 Latvia	1006	5.1	43.3	44	7.2	0.4
 Lithuania	1003	6.8	46.8	36.3	7.2	2.9
 Luxembourg	503	2.2	12.8	59.8	24.4	0.8
 Hungary	1004	2.7	14	65.3	17.7	0.3
 Malta	502	2.5	12.6	56.5	27.9	0.6
 Netherlands	1000	2.3	17.7	63.9	15.7	0.5
 Austria	1004	4.1	17.6	53.1	24	1.2
 Poland	1003	2.9	30.4	54.5	10.5	1.7
 Portugal	1002	1	14.4	61.5	22.9	0.2
 Romania	1010	4	29.8	51.5	14.4	0.3
 Slovenia	1003	1.2	7.1	66.8	24.5	0.4
 Slovakia	1007	2.8	25.1	50.1	20.6	1.4
 Finland	1008	0.3	12.8	49.4	37.6	0
 Sweden	1014	2.4	15.3	61.5	19.6	1.1
 United Kingdom	1000	1.7	14.2	55.2	28.3	0.6
 Norway	1001	0.6	11	61.5	25.8	1.2
 Switzerland	1004	1.9	10.7	57.4	29.8	0.2
 Iceland	1003	1.3	15.1	66.1	17.1	0.4

Table 6b. Informed about the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6. How well informed do you feel about the pandemic H1N1 flu?






	Total N	% Not at all informed	% Not very well informed	% Well informed	% Very well informed	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	3.4	21	56.1	18.8	0.7
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12404	3.3	21.3	55.9	18.8	0.7
Female	13251	3.5	20.7	56.2	18.8	0.7
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3724	2.7	22.1	59.9	14.9	0.4
25 - 39	6168	3.4	22	53.7	20.6	0.3
40 - 54	6756	3.1	20.1	56.5	19.7	0.5
55 +	8816	3.9	20.5	55.7	18.6	1.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4294	4.8	24.9	55.1	14.2	1
16 - 20	10968	3.5	22.4	55.1	18.3	0.6
20 +	7276	2.5	16.8	56.1	24	0.6
Still in education	2588	2.6	19.1	62.2	15.4	0.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	4660	3.6	16.4	57.5	21.7	0.7
Urban	10732	2.6	20.9	57.3	18.5	0.8
Rural	10092	4.2	23.1	54.1	18	0.6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2051	4	22.3	51.6	21.6	0.6
Employee	8424	2.3	17.5	56	23.6	0.5
Manual worker	2194	3.5	27	55	14.3	0.3
Not working	12846	4	21.9	57.1	16.1	0.9

Table 7a. What can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 2009? – first mentions – by country

QUESTION: Q7a. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?
































	Total N	% Get vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009	% Get vaccinated against seasonal influenza	% Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic H1N1 2009	% Wash your hands regularly	% Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)	% Wear a face mask	% Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)	% Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)	% Other	% CANT DO ANYTHING	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	13	2.2	7.6	32.9	11.2	2.8	1.2	11.5	8.2	4.6	4.9
<b>COUNTRY</b>												
 Belgium	1003	13.3	0.7	8.5	45.1	10.2	1.5	1	7.3	1.9	2.8	7.7
 Bulgaria	1031	12.2	4.8	17.9	21.9	5.8	5.5	2.2	17.8	5.4	3.6	2.9
 Czech Rep.	1002	22.4	7.2	16.8	12.7	6.9	2.6	2.2	15.7	3.6	5.7	4.2
 Denmark	1008	7.2	0.2	5.2	58.7	8.9	0.8	0	4.8	7.6	2.7	4.1
 Germany	1001	11.2	3.2	5.7	36.5	11.2	0.9	1.2	15.3	9.3	2.4	2.9
 Estonia	1019	33.2	3.1	11.3	20	4.3	3.1	2.4	11.2	5.2	3.4	2.9
 Greece	1001	6.6	3	3	32.6	6.3	2.1	0.3	19	17	4.1	6.1
 Spain	1003	8.6	0.5	7.4	37.7	15	3	0.9	4.1	7.8	9.2	5.8
 France	1007	8.6	0.7	3.4	46	9.9	10.1	0.6	6.5	5.4	3.6	5.3
 Ireland	1000	15.4	1.8	5.4	30.9	21.7	1	0.8	7.8	9.2	2.2	3.8
 Italy	1005	11.7	1.8	5.4	32.4	8.5	0.9	0.3	20.9	3.3	7.4	7.4
 Cyprus	506	5.7	3.7	6.8	28.2	10.1	4.2	1.5	17.1	8.4	7.6	6.6
 Latvia	1006	15	1.8	8.4	16.2	2.4	4.4	8	19.5	18	2.1	4.1
 Lithuania	1003	30.7	9.1	17	7.3	4.1	2.8	2	14.9	7.4	0.8	3.8
 Luxembourg	503	12.6	2.8	3.8	48.9	12.8	1.1	0.5	8.4	4.7	2.2	2.3
 Hungary	1004	29.1	1.9	2	19.7	5.8	1.7	2.7	10.4	17.7	4.4	4.6
 Malta	502	6.6	1.5	11.9	36	14	0.7	0.9	18.9	5.1	1	3.4
 Netherlands	1000	16.4	1	4.7	38.9	12.5	1.5	0.7	4.3	11.2	4.5	4.3
 Austria	1004	9.6	1.7	6.3	35.1	7.6	1.6	0.7	17.8	11.6	4.2	3.9
 Poland	1003	21.7	3.8	15.3	14.9	9	2.3	1.8	10.1	10.5	5.3	5.3
 Portugal	1002	4.1	0.3	8.1	48.9	11.4	2.5	0.4	10.1	4.9	3.2	6
 Romania	1010	23.1	7.8	17	10.1	6.4	5.5	7.6	11.4	6.2	2.6	2.1
 Slovenia	1003	12.6	0.8	5.4	34.3	12.3	1.3	0.2	17.1	11.8	1.4	2.8
 Slovakia	1007	13.3	4	24	19.1	10.2	4	1.3	13.6	5.9	2.4	2.1
 Finland	1008	17	0.7	2.6	51.5	7.6	0.1	0.1	10.7	2.6	5.1	2
 Sweden	1014	24.1	0.5	3.5	47.3	5	0.1	0	9	4.8	2.6	3
 United Kingdom	1000	10.2	0.5	8	28.8	20.9	0.4	0.3	7.5	13.1	4.3	6
 Norway	1001	8.1	1.3	2.5	58	8	1.2	0.5	9.3	5	2.3	3.7
 Switzerland	1004	6.5	1.6	7.1	48.3	10.8	4.2	1.2	6.5	7.2	3.1	3.4
 Iceland	1003	6.6	0.3	7.4	43.7	15.1	0.9	0.1	11.4	6.1	3.9	4.5

Table 7b. What can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 2009? – first mentions – by segment

QUESTION: Q7a. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?






	Total N	% Get vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009	% Get vaccinated against seasonal influenza	% Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic influenza H1N1 2009	% Wash your hands regularly	% Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)	% Wear a face mask	% Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)	% Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)	% Other	% CANT DO ANYTHING	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	13	2.2	7.6	32.9	11.2	2.8	1.2	11.5	8.2	4.6	4.9
 <b>SEX</b>												
Male	12404	14.6	2.4	8	29.6	10.8	3.2	1	11.1	8.9	5	5.4
Female	13251	11.4	2	7.4	36	11.6	2.4	1.4	11.8	7.5	4.1	4.5
 <b>AGE</b>												
15 - 24	3724	17.6	3.1	8.2	30.5	9.7	4.2	2.1	6.8	8.7	3.5	5.6
25 - 39	6168	12.5	2.2	8	35.8	11.7	2.5	1.3	9.6	8.1	4.1	4.2
40 - 54	6756	12.2	1.9	7	34.8	11.7	2.7	1	11	8.2	5.2	4.2
55 +	8816	12.2	1.9	7.6	30.3	11.1	2.4	1	15.2	7.8	4.8	5.7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>												
Until 15 years of age	4294	11.6	2.1	7	30.6	9.9	2.7	1.1	13.9	6.4	6	8.9
16 - 20	10968	13.1	2.3	7.5	32.2	10.9	3	1.3	12.1	8.1	4.7	4.8
20 +	7276	12	1.7	7.3	35.8	13.3	2.6	1.1	10.9	9.2	3.9	2.3
Still in education	2588	17.6	3.4	10	32.9	9.3	2.9	1.3	6.4	8	2.8	5.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>												
Metropolitan	4660	15	1.2	8.1	33.5	12.5	2.5	1.6	10.1	8.2	3.9	3.5
Urban	10732	13.4	2.4	7.8	31.7	11.1	3	1.3	11.5	8.3	4.5	5.1
Rural	10092	11.6	2.4	7.3	33.9	10.9	2.7	1	12.1	8.1	4.8	5.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>												
Self-employed	2051	10.2	1.2	7.5	29.8	12.3	2.7	1.2	11.3	10.8	7.1	5.8
Employee	8424	11.6	1.8	7.5	37.5	13.3	2.7	1.2	8.7	8.9	4	2.7
Manual worker	2194	14.4	2.5	9	31.1	9	4.9	0.7	10.5	6.9	3.3	7.8
Not working	12846	14.1	2.5	7.6	30.7	10.1	2.5	1.3	13.5	7.4	4.7	5.7

Table 8a. What can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 2009? – other mentions – by country

QUESTION: Q7b. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?

Base: those who provided an answer firstly  
% of “Mentioned” shown
































	Total N	Get vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 2009	Get vaccinated against seasonal influenza	Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic influenza H1N1	Wash your hands regularly	Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)	Wear a face mask	Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)	Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)	Other	CANT DO ANYTHING	DK/NA
 EU27	23223	5.9	3.5	15	23.5	26	5.7	3	20.4	14.1	2.4	12.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>												
 Belgium	898	5	2.3	14.8	25.2	28	5	3.1	18.3	2.6	3.8	11
 Bulgaria	963	8.5	5.7	24.5	31.3	21.3	15.7	5.3	30.5	5.1	0.6	6.8
 Czech Rep.	902	6.1	9.1	19.2	20.3	18.3	4.7	5.4	27.9	3.8	1.3	16.2
 Denmark	940	5	0.6	14.5	13.5	38.3	2.5	1.2	12.2	18.7	5.2	13.7
 Germany	947	5.8	2.2	11.9	24.7	22.3	2.5	1.4	27.3	12.5	1	14
 Estonia	955	8.8	6.2	20.4	28.7	15.3	12.3	9.4	30.9	9.4	1.5	5
 Greece	899	2.8	2.7	7.3	19	15.2	3.6	0.8	24.2	23.8	3.7	15.8
 Spain	853	2.7	2.7	11.5	20.3	34.9	5.1	2.1	11.3	11.6	4.1	14.4
 France	918	5.9	1.4	8.8	22.7	33.4	14.7	0.6	11.7	12	2.7	16.5
 Ireland	940	9	3.2	17.8	21.7	28.3	2.5	2.5	16.8	17.9	2.8	13
 Italy	856	2.6	2.8	12.8	25	20.4	3.6	1.3	23.4	7.7	5.1	14.6
 Cyprus	434	4.4	4.3	17.7	32.5	19.4	7.1	5.6	27.5	9.5	1.4	12.5
 Latvia	944	6.1	1.9	9.7	22.3	6.8	7	11.8	30.3	23.8	1.4	16
 Lithuania	957	9.2	9.2	33.1	19.3	21.7	13.7	11.3	35.9	7.9	0.2	7.6
 Luxembourg	480	4.7	0.9	9.3	22.8	31.3	2.3	1.2	21.1	12.3	1.2	15.2
 Hungary	913	4.3	4.7	8	33.7	22.7	7.6	5.3	28	21	1	8.2
 Malta	480	7.8	3.2	19	31.6	24.3	0.9	1.3	26.1	12.3	0.8	8.8
 Netherlands	913	5.9	2.7	12.4	18.8	25.7	3.9	1.4	9	19	3.2	14.4
 Austria	922	7.1	2.9	10.8	25	21.2	5.2	0.9	23.8	14.9	2.4	10
 Poland	897	7.3	6.4	24.6	17.8	19.3	7.4	5.5	29.3	16	1.6	12
 Portugal	910	3	1.5	27.6	28.2	40.1	6.7	1.4	23.5	6.5	1.1	7.3
 Romania	962	10.6	14	28.8	27.5	20.4	8.5	19.7	13.7	9.9	0.2	1.5
 Slovenia	960	6.7	1.5	13.1	25.6	27	6.6	1	29.3	20.2	0.9	12.3
 Slovakia	961	7.6	6.2	18.6	25.9	22.2	12.8	5.9	27.4	5.9	1.4	6
 Finland	937	13	2.2	15.9	28.5	23.7	1.8	0.5	30.4	8.9	2.7	8.1
 Sweden	958	12.4	2.2	13.3	27.3	23.2	0.6	0.4	23.9	17.5	1.2	11.9
 United Kingdom	898	7.9	2.6	17.5	23.6	33	1.1	2.4	14.6	28.9	2.3	12
 Norway	940	7.1	0.4	14.9	18.4	35.3	3.7	1.8	18.2	13.1	4.9	13.2
 Switzerland	939	4.3	2	15.2	21	35.6	11.9	2	16.4	7.8	0.4	15.7
 Iceland	918	6	1.1	17.7	23.4	29.1	2.3	0.3	18.6	12.3	3.3	11.3



Table 8b. What can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic influenza H1N1? –*other mentions* – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7b. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?

Base: those who provided an answer firstly

% of “Mentioned” shown






	Total N	Get vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1	Get vaccinated against seasonal influenza	Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic influenza H1N1	Wash your hands regularly	Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)	Wear a face mask	Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)	Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc)	Other	CANT DO ANYTHING	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	23223	5.9	3.5	15	23.5	26	5.7	3	20.4	14.1	2.4	12.8
 <b>SEX</b>												
Male	11117	6.4	3.7	14.9	23	23.8	5.7	3.3	20.6	13.6	2.9	13.9
Female	12106	5.6	3.4	15.1	23.9	28.1	5.7	2.8	20.3	14.5	2	11.8
 <b>AGE</b>												
15 - 24	3385	6.9	4.7	17.7	21.3	23.3	5.7	3.6	18.3	15.5	1.4	15
25 - 39	5655	7.2	4	15	23.2	28.8	5.6	3.2	17.8	13.5	2	12.9
40 - 54	6120	5.8	2.9	15.1	24.4	28.2	6	3.6	20.8	13.6	2.2	10.8
55 +	7896	4.6	3.1	13.6	24.1	23.6	5.6	2.3	22.9	14.2	3.3	13.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>												
Until 15 years of age	3655	4.4	3	14.6	23.6	23.4	5.3	2.2	18.8	13.5	2.9	15.6
16 - 20	9927	6	3.4	14.5	24.1	26.2	6.2	3.5	20.4	13.9	2.2	12.1
20 +	6831	6.4	3.4	15	24	27.1	5.8	2.9	22	14.5	2.8	11
Still in education	2375	7	4.8	17.7	20.7	26.9	4.2	2.8	18.2	14.4	1.4	15.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>												
Metropolitan	4315	6.8	4	14.9	22.2	26.5	6.6	2.8	20.8	14.4	3.2	12.1
Urban	9702	5.3	3.5	15.6	24.2	26.7	5.2	3	20.5	14.1	2.2	12.5
Rural	9063	6.2	3.3	14.5	23.4	25.2	5.7	3.1	20.3	14	2.3	13.2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>												
Self-employed	1787	7.3	3	15.4	23.1	23.7	6.1	2.3	20.5	14.9	2.4	13
Employee	7858	6.5	3.5	15.4	23.9	28.6	6.4	2.9	19.7	14.8	2.1	11
Manual worker	1952	4	3.1	15.9	24.9	28	5.7	6.5	19	13.9	2.4	11.9
Not working	11505	5.7	3.6	14.5	23	24.4	5.2	2.6	21.3	13.5	2.7	14.1

Table 9a. Changed behaviour to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8. Have you changed your behaviour to protect yourself against pandemic (H1N1) flu?
































	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	24.1	75.5	0.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1003	25.7	74	0.2
 Bulgaria	1031	44	55.2	0.8
 Czech Rep.	1002	22.5	76.1	1.5
 Denmark	1008	23.6	76.4	0
 Germany	1001	24.8	75	0.2
 Estonia	1019	24.5	73.1	2.5
 Greece	1001	30	70	0
 Spain	1003	13.8	86.2	0
 France	1007	24.2	75.7	0.1
 Ireland	1000	52.6	46.6	0.7
 Italy	1005	19.9	79.4	0.6
 Cyprus	506	33.7	66.3	0
 Latvia	1006	23.7	75.8	0.5
 Lithuania	1003	21.7	73.9	4.5
 Luxembourg	503	26.6	73.4	0
 Hungary	1004	25.4	74.5	0.1
 Malta	502	59.8	38	2.2
 Netherlands	1000	23.6	76.2	0.2
 Austria	1004	14.6	85.1	0.3
 Poland	1003	17.1	82.5	0.4
 Portugal	1002	37.5	62.2	0.3
 Romania	1010	35.4	63.3	1.4
 Slovenia	1003	31.3	68.6	0.1
 Slovakia	1007	23.5	75.8	0.6
 Finland	1008	40.7	59.1	0.2
 Sweden	1014	32.3	67.4	0.3
 United Kingdom	1000	25.4	73.9	0.7
 Norway	1001	37.8	61.3	0.9
 Switzerland	1004	29.4	70.3	0.2
 Iceland	1003	23.3	76.5	0.3

Table 9b. Changed behaviour to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8. Have you changed your behaviour to protect yourself against pandemic (H1N1) flu?






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	24.1	75.5	0.4
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12404	21.4	78.3	0.3
Female	13251	26.6	72.9	0.5
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3724	24.7	75.1	0.2
25 - 39	6168	26.9	72.7	0.4
40 - 54	6756	24.7	75	0.3
55 +	8816	21.5	77.9	0.6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	4294	18.9	80.3	0.8
16 - 20	10968	24.8	74.8	0.4
20 +	7276	26.2	73.6	0.2
Still in education	2588	25.4	74.3	0.3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	4660	25.9	73.9	0.2
Urban	10732	25.6	73.9	0.5
Rural	10092	21.7	77.9	0.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2051	19.4	80.3	0.2
Employee	8424	28.3	71.3	0.3
Manual worker	2194	22.3	77.6	0.1
Not working	12846	22.4	77.1	0.5

Table 10a. Ways of changing behaviour to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009 –  
by country

**QUESTION: Q9. In what ways?**

Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic influenza H1N1  
% of "Mentioned" shown
































	Total N	Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic influenza H1N1	Get vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1	Wash your hands regularly	Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)	Wear a face mask	Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)	Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, bars, restaurants, schools etc)	Get vaccinated against seasonal influenza	Other	CAN'T DO ANYTHING	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	6178	15.4	4.4	64.8	22.7	2.6	2.3	26.9	2.4	20.1	0.4	1.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>												
 Belgium	258	6.9	2.5	71.2	23.1	2.4	3.3	11.9	0.6	6.4	5.4	3.7
 Bulgaria	454	32	3.8	57.5	20.8	15.2	5.3	50.5	4.5	12.3	0	0.5
 Czech Rep.	225	21	5	30.5	17.3	6	4.1	39.6	14.4	10.4	0	6.2
 Denmark	238	8.8	2.2	82	20.2	0	1	8.4	0.8	19.7	0.3	0.8
 Germany	248	17.7	3.6	65.7	16.6	1.4	0.5	27	0.9	23	0.6	1.3
 Estonia	249	36.8	15	50.9	26.8	5.3	10.7	27.9	2.1	13.4	0.7	1.2
 Greece	301	7.5	0.9	66.5	14.9	2.5	0.6	42.1	2.5	18.8	0.4	1.2
 Spain	138	17.1	1.5	69.2	29.2	2.4	1.9	19.6	0.8	9.9	1	0.5
 France	243	9.5	1.3	76.2	15.8	2.1	2.8	11	2.1	19.8	0	0.6
 Ireland	526	12.4	2.3	65.2	45.5	1	3.3	16.7	0.5	24.2	0.3	1.4
 Italy	200	6.4	3.4	60	22.1	0.4	0.6	39.8	1.9	6.4	0	0.7
 Cyprus	170	16	0.6	69.9	41.3	6.1	9.2	25.8	3.4	12.7	0	0.4
 Latvia	238	7.4	0	44.6	9.4	2	12.8	42.6	5.7	38.9	1	0.9
 Lithuania	217	44.8	16.7	48.6	19.2	7.3	5.2	50	7.5	13.6	0	2.8
 Luxembourg	134	8.1	5.9	69.1	31.7	0.7	0.9	16.6	0.9	16.9	0.7	0.6
 Hungary	255	6.8	12.9	59.5	26.9	4.7	9.1	33.6	5.8	44.2	0	0.3
 Malta	300	20.5	5.8	76.2	15.3	0.2	1.9	27.9	1.9	14	0.2	0.2
 Netherlands	236	10.7	10.3	69.2	25.8	2.3	1.6	8.8	1.7	15.5	0.3	2.1
 Austria	147	6.5	3.9	71.8	15.5	2.5	2.2	30	0.5	16.8	0	1
 Poland	171	19.5	6.8	37.4	13.6	3.1	8.6	40.3	5.3	29.7	0.2	1.5
 Portugal	376	31.9	4	79.9	45.9	2.8	1	28.5	0.7	6.6	0.6	0.5
 Romania	357	25	14.2	62.8	30.1	7.4	4.6	47.9	4.9	11.8	0.2	1.4
 Slovenia	314	7.6	1.7	69.7	25.6	1.8	0	41.3	0.9	25.3	0.4	0.7
 Slovakia	237	24	6	47.5	22.4	4.8	7.7	31.4	7.9	13.3	0.1	1.8
 Finland	410	5.2	3.8	87.5	12.2	0	0.3	21.7	0.6	10.3	0.1	0.5
 Sweden	327	7	9.7	81.7	10	0.2	0	17.7	1.2	22.3	0	0.7
 United Kingdom	254	17.7	1.6	62.8	32.7	0.9	0.3	15.8	1.3	38.8	0	0.5
 Norway	379	10	5.5	78.2	16.4	0.5	6.9	11.4	1.7	12.8	0.6	0.8
 Switzerland	296	6.7	3.1	79.8	26.1	1.7	0.5	11.1	0.4	7.9	0.5	0.3
 Iceland	233	7.8	3.2	77.4	15.6	1.9	0	15.3	0	11.3	0.3	0

Table 10b. Ways of changing behaviour to protect against pandemic H1N1 2009 – by segment

**QUESTION: Q9. In what ways?**

Base: those who changed their behaviour to protect themselves against pandemic influenza H1N1

% of “Mentioned” shown






	Total N	Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic H1N1 2009	Get vaccinated against pandemic influenza H1N1	Wash your hands regularly	Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues)	Wear a face mask	Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza)	Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, bars, restaurants, schools etc)	Get vaccinated against seasonal influenza	Other	CAN'T DO ANYTHING	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	6178	15.4	4.4	64.8	22.7	2.6	2.3	26.9	2.4	20.1	0.4	1.1
 <b>SEX</b>												
Male	2659	16.2	5.5	62.3	21.1	2.6	1.8	29.7	2.9	18.3	0.5	1
Female	3520	14.8	3.5	66.7	23.9	2.5	2.8	24.7	1.9	21.4	0.3	1.2
 <b>AGE</b>												
15 - 24	921	13.9	1.8	70	19.6	3.7	2.5	22.8	1.1	22.9	0.2	2.1
25 - 39	1660	15.4	3.4	68.8	26.9	2.2	2.2	25.5	2.1	20.2	0.4	1
40 - 54	1668	16.5	5.5	64.4	22.8	2.4	2.8	23.2	2.1	21	0.3	0.6
55 +	1895	15.4	5.5	59.1	20	2.5	2	33.1	3.5	17.9	0.5	1.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>												
Until 15 years of age	810	14.5	6	57.7	22.3	1.9	1.4	28.2	3.4	17	0.2	0.8
16 - 20	2719	15.3	4.7	63.1	24	2.6	2.9	30.3	2.8	19.7	0.2	1.6
20 +	1907	16.2	4	68.7	21	2.5	2.2	22.8	1.7	20.6	0.8	0.6
Still in education	657	15.2	2.1	69.7	22	3.7	1.5	23.4	1.4	23.8	0.2	0.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>												
Metropolitan	1207	14.1	5	68.8	21.9	1.4	2	27	2.8	20.4	0.1	0.2
Urban	2750	14.6	3.6	61.6	24.2	3.4	2.6	27.3	2.1	21	0.5	1.7
Rural	2186	17.2	5	66.8	21.1	2.2	2.3	26.4	2.5	18.7	0.3	0.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>												
Self-employed	399	20.2	4.1	54.5	22.5	2.3	3.6	29.2	0.5	23.7	0.4	1
Employee	2387	14.4	3.6	71.5	23.2	2.7	2.2	20.1	2.2	21.8	0.4	1
Manual worker	489	14.9	7.6	63.5	26.4	2.7	2.6	29.4	2.7	18.5	0.2	0.6
Not working	2875	15.8	4.5	60.9	21.7	2.5	2.3	31.8	2.7	18.3	0.4	1.3

Table 11a. Trusted source: National health authorities (Ministry, etc.) – *by country*

QUESTION: Q10\_A. How much do you trust each sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu? - National health authorities (Ministry, etc.)
































	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	9.9	25.6	45.3	16.3	2.9
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1003	5.4	16	42.3	27.8	8.4
 Bulgaria	1031	11.9	23.7	37.7	23.8	3
 Czech Rep.	1002	9.1	16.7	38.9	33.2	2.1
 Denmark	1008	2.4	8.2	47	39.6	2.8
 Germany	1001	12.6	23.5	47.9	11.3	4.6
 Estonia	1019	6.3	18.4	45.1	26.9	3.3
 Greece	1001	15.4	27.7	38	17.5	1.3
 Spain	1003	12.9	28.8	44.6	12	1.7
 France	1007	14.4	33.7	40	11.1	0.7
 Ireland	1000	7.3	14.8	54.2	22.6	1.1
 Italy	1005	8.2	34.7	44.5	10.5	2.1
 Cyprus	506	9.7	14.9	39	34.6	1.8
 Latvia	1006	15.1	41.3	30.7	9.3	3.6
 Lithuania	1003	9.8	26.7	38.4	14.7	10.4
 Luxembourg	503	7.5	23.5	53.1	14.5	1.4
 Hungary	1004	10.3	33.1	36	17.7	3
 Malta	502	4.1	10.8	34.5	48.3	2.3
 Netherlands	1000	3.2	12.8	50.5	29.3	4.3
 Austria	1004	8.1	21.6	46.1	19	5.2
 Poland	1003	12.5	39.5	37.7	7.3	3
 Portugal	1002	3.3	16.5	40.5	37	2.7
 Romania	1010	10.6	24.3	35.7	26.1	3.3
 Slovenia	1003	6.5	28.5	49	14.7	1.3
 Slovakia	1007	4.8	19.5	48.2	25.7	1.9
 Finland	1008	2.5	11.7	56.8	27.4	1.7
 Sweden	1014	2.7	12.2	52.3	24.9	7.9
 United Kingdom	1000	5	13.3	59.9	19.9	1.8
 Norway	1001	2.3	10.9	58	27.3	1.6
 Switzerland	1004	5.6	19.3	45.8	26.2	3.1
 Iceland	1003	1.9	4.7	53	38.2	2.2

Table 11b. Trusted source: National health authorities (Ministry, etc.) – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q10\_A. How much do you trust each sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu? - National health authorities (Ministry, etc.)






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	9.9	25.6	45.3	16.3	2.9
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12404	10.8	23.9	45.4	17.5	2.4
Female	13251	9.1	27.2	45.2	15.1	3.3
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3724	6.2	23.1	51.6	16.2	2.8
25 - 39	6168	9.8	23.4	48.9	15.8	2.2
40 - 54	6756	10.3	26.4	45.2	15.8	2.4
55 +	8816	11.3	27.6	40.6	17	3.6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4294	11	27.3	40.5	17	4.2
16 - 20	10968	10.6	27.4	44.2	14.8	3
20 +	7276	9.4	23.8	47.6	17.7	1.4
Still in education	2588	5.9	20.3	53.6	17.4	2.8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	4660	10.3	23.6	47.5	17.1	1.5
Urban	10732	8.8	25.6	46	16.7	2.9
Rural	10092	10.9	26.5	43.7	15.5	3.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2051	13.9	26.3	43.7	14	2.1
Employee	8424	8.5	22.7	49.5	17.9	1.4
Manual worker	2194	12.4	30.5	41.3	13.3	2.6
Not working	12846	9.8	26.6	43.7	16	4

Table 12a. Trusted source: European authorities – *by country*

QUESTION: Q10\_B. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu? - European authorities
































	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	11.2	27	40.2	12.2	9.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1003	6.5	17.8	40.1	24	11.6
 Bulgaria	1031	9.1	16.4	38.8	23.2	12.6
 Czech Rep.	1002	9.1	23.2	39.4	23	5.3
 Denmark	1008	3.6	13.5	47	23.6	12.3
 Germany	1001	16.1	29.7	37.4	7.8	9
 Estonia	1019	5.1	19.3	39.8	22.9	12.9
 Greece	1001	14.2	22.6	39	18.2	6
 Spain	1003	11.4	27.3	43.9	10.3	7.1
 France	1007	13.9	34.1	37	8.4	6.6
 Ireland	1000	6.8	14.4	52.1	21.7	5.1
 Italy	1005	8.2	32.3	42.2	7.1	10.1
 Cyprus	506	9.5	14.5	34.9	35.5	5.6
 Latvia	1006	12.1	36.4	32.7	8.9	9.9
 Lithuania	1003	6.4	18.6	37.9	13.7	23.4
 Luxembourg	503	9.7	27.6	48.6	9	5.2
 Hungary	1004	7.4	26.3	40.6	17.7	7.9
 Malta	502	5.3	9.3	35.2	44	6.2
 Netherlands	1000	6.2	16.2	42.9	22.5	12.1
 Austria	1004	12.8	30.1	38.8	10.2	8
 Poland	1003	8.5	35.8	39.1	9.3	7.3
 Portugal	1002	2.5	14.4	39.9	35.6	7.6
 Romania	1010	9.4	20	36.7	23	10.8
 Slovenia	1003	9	30.6	45.3	10.4	4.6
 Slovakia	1007	5.3	21.5	48.7	17.7	6.9
 Finland	1008	5.5	19.3	48.3	17.1	9.7
 Sweden	1014	4.8	18.4	42.9	15.2	18.7
 United Kingdom	1000	14.8	21.6	41.3	9.1	13.2
 Norway	1001	2.4	15	51.4	14.2	17
 Switzerland	1004	8.9	27.7	36.6	13.8	12.9
 Iceland	1003	6.9	13.5	43.2	19.7	16.7



Table 12b. Trusted source: European authorities – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q10\_B. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu? - European authorities






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	11.2	27	40.2	12.2	9.4
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12404	12.6	25.2	40.4	13.4	8.4
Female	13251	10	28.7	40	11.1	10.3
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3724	5.2	22.3	48.4	16.7	7.4
25 - 39	6168	9.7	25.6	45.9	12.5	6.3
40 - 54	6756	12	26.8	41.5	11.6	8.1
55 +	8816	14.2	30.2	31.9	10.6	13.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4294	14	29.1	32.1	10.2	14.6
16 - 20	10968	12.3	28.9	38.7	10.8	9.3
20 +	7276	9.7	25.5	44.3	14.2	6.3
Still in education	2588	5.5	20.2	50.9	15.9	7.5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	4660	10.4	25.7	41.7	14.4	7.8
Urban	10732	9.8	26.1	42.2	12.1	9.8
Rural	10092	13.1	28.6	37.5	11.3	9.6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2051	14.3	28	39.7	11.5	6.4
Employee	8424	9.2	25.1	44.8	13.9	6.9
Manual worker	2194	12.8	30.4	40.1	10.5	6.2
Not working	12846	11.7	27.6	37.4	11.4	11.9

Table 13a. Trusted source: Health professionals like doctors, pharmacists – *by country*

QUESTION: Q10\_C. How much do you trust each sources to inform you about the pandemic flu? - Health professionals like doctors, pharmacists
































	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	3.6	13	48.8	32.4	2.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1003	1.9	5.8	27.3	61.1	4
 Bulgaria	1031	8.8	12.3	43.1	33.1	2.7
 Czech Rep.	1002	4.8	10.5	39.9	42.9	2
 Denmark	1008	1.2	6.6	41.8	48.2	2.3
 Germany	1001	3.4	13.8	50.1	29.7	3
 Estonia	1019	2.3	13.9	44	35.9	4
 Greece	1001	6.6	19.9	38	32.8	2.7
 Spain	1003	2.9	9.9	50.3	35.9	1
 France	1007	5.3	14.2	47	32.7	0.9
 Ireland	1000	1	6.1	46.9	45.4	0.5
 Italy	1005	4.2	18.9	56.7	17.5	2.6
 Cyprus	506	5.8	13.9	34.3	43.6	2.5
 Latvia	1006	6.8	20.6	49.1	21.4	2.1
 Lithuania	1003	7.1	18.3	45.2	25.1	4.3
 Luxembourg	503	2.3	11.7	54.5	29.4	2.1
 Hungary	1004	3.4	25.6	39.4	29.9	1.6
 Malta	502	1.1	4.9	25.5	66.7	1.8
 Netherlands	1000	1	7.7	46.5	42.9	1.9
 Austria	1004	4.3	11.2	44.8	36.7	2.9
 Poland	1003	4	19.6	53.8	19.5	3.1
 Portugal	1002	1.1	9	39.7	48.4	1.9
 Romania	1010	3.8	11.2	42.1	39.8	3.1
 Slovenia	1003	5.1	21.6	50.1	21.3	1.9
 Slovakia	1007	4.7	13.9	50.6	29.4	1.4
 Finland	1008	1.2	6.2	53.2	38.2	1.2
 Sweden	1014	2.4	8.6	49.6	36.2	3.2
 United Kingdom	1000	2.3	5.8	52.4	38.6	0.9
 Norway	1001	1.8	8.9	61.2	24.2	3.9
 Switzerland	1004	3.7	9.6	44.7	39.5	2.5
 Iceland	1003	0.4	3.1	48.3	46.5	1.8

Table 13b. Trusted source: Health professionals like doctors, pharmacists – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q10\_C. How much do you trust each sources to inform you about the pandemic flu? - Health professionals like doctors, pharmacists






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	3.6	13	48.8	32.4	2.1
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12404	4.6	12.6	47.2	33.5	2.1
Female	13251	2.8	13.5	50.3	31.3	2.1
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3724	2.4	12.9	49.1	34.3	1.3
25 - 39	6168	4.1	13.1	53.4	28.1	1.3
40 - 54	6756	3.9	13.6	49.4	31.3	1.8
55 +	8816	3.5	12.6	45.3	35.5	3.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4294	3.4	13.4	46.2	34.2	2.7
16 - 20	10968	3.9	13.3	48.8	31.9	2.1
20 +	7276	3.9	13	50.5	31.1	1.5
Still in education	2588	2	11.9	49.5	34.8	1.7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	4660	4	13.8	48.8	31.9	1.4
Urban	10732	3.1	12.9	49.5	32	2.5
Rural	10092	3.9	12.9	48.1	33.1	2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2051	6	15	47.3	29.6	2.1
Employee	8424	2.7	12.4	51.8	31.6	1.5
Manual worker	2194	6.7	16.3	46	29.7	1.4
Not working	12846	3.3	12.7	47.6	33.8	2.6

Table 14a. Trusted source: Media (TV, radio, newspapers, etc.) – *by country*

QUESTION: Q10\_D. How much do you trust each sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu? - Media (TV, radio, newspapers etc.)
































	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	20.5	42.3	29.1	6.3	1.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1003	21.1	43.3	25.4	6.8	3.5
 Bulgaria	1031	13.6	26.2	39.6	18.5	2
 Czech Rep.	1002	7.4	35	36.7	19.7	1.2
 Denmark	1008	12.3	44	34.1	7.2	2.4
 Germany	1001	20.4	45.4	26.4	5.5	2.3
 Estonia	1019	10	35	40.8	10.2	4.1
 Greece	1001	35.7	38.4	15.6	9.3	1.1
 Spain	1003	20.2	42.1	30.8	5.4	1.4
 France	1007	31.8	41.9	22.8	3.3	0.2
 Ireland	1000	16.6	33	37.6	10.8	1.9
 Italy	1005	20.1	46.6	27.4	3.9	2
 Cyprus	506	20	29.7	26.3	22.1	1.9
 Latvia	1006	13.7	40.1	35.6	8.5	2.2
 Lithuania	1003	9.9	29.4	43	10.9	6.6
 Luxembourg	503	15.8	52.6	26.9	3.1	1.5
 Hungary	1004	32.6	38.1	24.9	3	1.5
 Malta	502	10.6	30.6	31.3	25.3	2.2
 Netherlands	1000	13.2	51.1	26	7.3	2.4
 Austria	1004	21.9	44.7	25.4	5.3	2.7
 Poland	1003	15.3	42.2	35.3	4.9	2.4
 Portugal	1002	10	36.2	38.3	13.1	2.3
 Romania	1010	12.1	32.4	35.3	17.7	2.6
 Slovenia	1003	15	41.3	35.5	6.7	1.5
 Slovakia	1007	8.9	35.3	42.2	10.5	3.2
 Finland	1008	6.3	33.3	51	7.9	1.5
 Sweden	1014	23.8	49	21.4	2.5	3.3
 United Kingdom	1000	22.3	42.8	29.9	4	1
 Norway	1001	15.4	54.2	25.3	1.5	3.5
 Switzerland	1004	22.6	46.5	23.1	5.4	2.4
 Iceland	1003	12.8	41.4	37.1	5.7	3

Table 14b. Trusted source: Media (TV, radio, newspapers, etc.) – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q10\_D. How much do you trust each sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu? - Media (TV, radio, newspapers etc.)






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	20.5	42.3	29.1	6.3	1.8
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12404	21.4	41.5	28.8	6.8	1.5
Female	13251	19.7	43	29.3	5.9	2.1
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3724	21.6	43.4	27.1	6.5	1.3
25 - 39	6168	21.4	42.3	30.1	5	1.2
40 - 54	6756	19.4	43.8	29.2	6	1.6
55 +	8816	20.3	40.5	29.3	7.4	2.5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4294	19.5	40.2	30.1	7	3.2
16 - 20	10968	19.5	41	30.8	6.9	1.7
20 +	7276	22.6	43.9	27.3	5.3	0.9
Still in education	2588	20.6	48.2	24.7	5.1	1.4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	4660	21.2	42.3	29.7	5.5	1.3
Urban	10732	19.8	43.8	27.9	6.5	2
Rural	10092	20.8	40.8	30.2	6.4	1.7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2051	24.9	39.5	29.6	4.2	1.8
Employee	8424	22.3	44	27.4	5.3	0.9
Manual worker	2194	17.6	41.8	33.4	6.3	0.9
Not working	12846	19.1	41.7	29.4	7.3	2.5

Table 15a. Trusted source: Internet – *by country*

QUESTION: Q10\_E. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu? - Internet
































	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	15.9	30.4	24.2	4.8	24.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1003	20	35.8	18.8	4.1	21.3
 Bulgaria	1031	6	15.2	23.5	12.7	42.5
 Czech Rep.	1002	7.3	30.6	35.5	15.2	11.4
 Denmark	1008	9.1	29.2	31.1	6.4	24.3
 Germany	1001	15.3	32.5	20.7	4	27.4
 Estonia	1019	8.5	26.4	36.9	10.6	17.7
 Greece	1001	15.1	20.3	20	6.5	38.1
 Spain	1003	19.5	29.4	17.4	3.4	30.2
 France	1007	26.8	32.2	17.2	2.8	21
 Ireland	1000	13.7	29.8	32.7	5.7	18.2
 Italy	1005	14.1	34.8	29.8	4.6	16.6
 Cyprus	506	16.7	16.7	21.9	13.5	31.3
 Latvia	1006	13.9	28.4	23.4	4.6	29.6
 Lithuania	1003	7.8	19.6	33.2	8.9	30.4
 Luxembourg	503	15.8	40.3	19.5	1.8	22.5
 Hungary	1004	15.9	24.3	21.3	3	35.6
 Malta	502	9.4	23.9	24.2	17.5	25
 Netherlands	1000	15.7	33.2	25.1	5.3	20.6
 Austria	1004	18.3	30.3	18.4	4.5	28.4
 Poland	1003	12.1	32.4	27.1	3.6	24.8
 Portugal	1002	7.3	25.9	23.2	9.1	34.5
 Romania	1010	13.2	17.8	24.3	10.4	34.3
 Slovenia	1003	9.1	30.5	27.8	6.2	26.5
 Slovakia	1007	8.5	27.9	35	8.1	20.5
 Finland	1008	8.1	35.5	33.9	2.7	19.8
 Sweden	1014	16	31.7	21.2	2.8	28.3
 United Kingdom	1000	14.4	30.1	31.3	3.9	20.4
 Norway	1001	8.5	36.3	31	1.9	22.3
 Switzerland	1004	22.5	29.4	16.1	4.7	27.4
 Iceland	1003	12.2	31.1	31.7	5.4	19.6

Table 15b. Trusted source: Internet – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q10\_E. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu? - Internet






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust not much	% Trust mostly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	15.9	30.4	24.2	4.8	24.7
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12404	16.9	31.7	25.2	5.6	20.6
Female	13251	14.9	29.2	23.2	4.1	28.6
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3724	19	42.8	28.3	6	3.9
25 - 39	6168	16.7	34.5	31.9	6.4	10.4
40 - 54	6756	15.3	32.7	26.3	4.6	21.1
55 +	8816	14.2	20.7	15.6	3.3	46.2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4294	13.5	21.4	16	3	46.1
16 - 20	10968	15.4	28.1	24.8	5.7	26
20 +	7276	17.1	35.3	27	4.5	16.2
Still in education	2588	18.6	43.6	29.4	5.6	2.8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	4660	16.5	34.3	26.1	4.8	18.3
Urban	10732	15.1	31	24.6	5.1	24.2
Rural	10092	16.4	28	23	4.5	28.1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2051	18.4	30.6	26.7	5	19.3
Employee	8424	16.9	36.4	29.3	5.4	11.9
Manual worker	2194	17.7	30.5	24	5.7	22.1
Not working	12846	14.4	26.5	20.5	4.2	34.4

Table 16a. Pandemic H1N1 2009 in the media – *by country*

QUESTION: Q11. In your opinion, the media in [OUR COUNTRY] pay too much, enough, or not enough attention on the pandemic (H1N1) flu?
































	Total N	% The media pay too much attention on this topic	% The media pay enough attention on this topic	% The media pay not enough attention on this topic	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	50.2	38.6	8.7	2.6
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
 Belgium	1003	47.6	45.6	5	1.8
 Bulgaria	1031	46.9	44.9	4.5	3.7
 Czech Rep.	1002	29.5	55.3	12	3.1
 Denmark	1008	41	51	5.6	2.4
 Germany	1001	46.1	43.9	7.6	2.4
 Estonia	1019	14.9	57.1	23.2	4.8
 Greece	1001	58.8	28.1	9.3	3.8
 Spain	1003	51.7	35.6	10.9	1.7
 France	1007	72	22.3	3.7	2
 Ireland	1000	20.9	56.7	20.7	1.7
 Italy	1005	64.5	29	4.3	2.2
 Cyprus	506	54.2	33.4	11.5	0.9
 Latvia	1006	18.1	48.6	27.3	6.1
 Lithuania	1003	16.6	49.1	26.6	7.7
 Luxembourg	503	28.7	62.8	7	1.6
 Hungary	1004	52.7	39.7	6.5	1.1
 Malta	502	21.5	47.1	28	3.4
 Netherlands	1000	44.8	48.6	5.2	1.4
 Austria	1004	49.2	44.6	4.1	2
 Poland	1003	28.4	52.6	15.3	3.6
 Portugal	1002	66.3	27.7	3.3	2.6
 Romania	1010	31.3	55.4	8.2	5
 Slovenia	1003	38.6	54.4	5.7	1.3
 Slovakia	1007	42.2	47.4	8.4	1.9
 Finland	1008	40	55.6	3.7	0.7
 Sweden	1014	69.6	25.2	2	3.1
 United Kingdom	1000	45.7	35	16.5	2.8
 Norway	1001	66	30.6	1	2.5
 Switzerland	1004	49.3	44.7	4	2
 Iceland	1003	33.4	60.1	3.9	2.6



Table 16b. Pandemic H1N1 2009 in the media – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q11. In your opinion, the media in [OUR COUNTRY] pay too much, enough, or not enough attention on the pandemic (H1N1) flu?






	Total N	% The media pay too much attention on this topic	% The media pay enough attention on this topic	% The media pay not enough attention on this topic	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	50.2	38.6	8.7	2.6
 <b>SEX</b>					
Male	12404	50.7	38.9	8.1	2.2
Female	13251	49.7	38.2	9.3	2.9
 <b>AGE</b>					
15 - 24	3724	43.9	45.4	9.6	1.1
25 - 39	6168	55.3	35.8	6.9	2
40 - 54	6756	51.7	37.6	8.9	1.7
55 +	8816	48.1	38.2	9.5	4.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	4294	48.9	35.7	10.8	4.6
16 - 20	10968	48	40.2	9.6	2.3
20 +	7276	56.3	35.9	5.9	1.9
Still in education	2588	46.6	43.5	8.7	1.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	4660	49	39	9.7	2.3
Urban	10732	49.5	39.3	8.8	2.4
Rural	10092	51.5	37.6	8.1	2.7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Self-employed	2051	56.2	35	6.8	2
Employee	8424	54.6	37	6.9	1.5
Manual worker	2194	49.1	39.1	9.9	1.9
Not working	12846	46.6	40	10	3.4

Table 17a. Satisfaction with taken preventive measures against pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by country*

QUESTION: Q12. Based on what you know, how satisfied are you with the preventive measures that authorities in [OUR COUNTRY] have taken so far against pandemic (H1N1) flu?
































	Total N	% Not satisfied at all	% Not satisfied	% Satisfied	% Very satisfied	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	8.1	20.7	55	9.7	6.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1003	2.5	11.4	67	11.8	7.4
 Bulgaria	1031	9.1	26.7	45.7	5.9	12.7
 Czech Rep.	1002	6.2	38.4	42.2	3.8	9.5
 Denmark	1008	2	8.5	62.9	22.3	4.2
 Germany	1001	8.7	25.7	53	8.5	4.1
 Estonia	1019	19.6	37.5	27.4	2.4	13.1
 Greece	1001	13.2	17.7	50.7	10	8.4
 Spain	1003	8.3	18.4	62.7	4	6.5
 France	1007	6.6	15.1	62.7	11.6	4
 Ireland	1000	5.5	16.9	58.6	16.7	2.2
 Italy	1005	10.8	24.7	47.2	8.9	8.4
 Cyprus	506	11.7	13.2	51.9	13.9	9.3
 Latvia	1006	22.4	31.5	22.9	0.6	22.6
 Lithuania	1003	21.5	38.8	19.4	1.9	18.3
 Luxembourg	503	2.9	9.4	60.5	22.4	4.8
 Hungary	1004	7.1	25.4	58.5	4.5	4.6
 Malta	502	3.7	13.7	60.8	15.2	6.5
 Netherlands	1000	2.2	11	73.1	10.2	3.5
 Austria	1004	4.2	9.2	61.9	15.8	8.8
 Poland	1003	14.7	34	35.8	2	13.5
 Portugal	1002	2.4	12.7	68.8	10	6.2
 Romania	1010	10.8	22.7	50.2	6.2	10
 Slovenia	1003	4.6	12.4	72.3	6.6	4
 Slovakia	1007	10.1	22.1	50.1	8.4	9.3
 Finland	1008	5.8	18.4	64.7	9	2
 Sweden	1014	5	17.8	58.9	14.6	3.7
 United Kingdom	1000	4.1	11.6	60.8	20.6	2.9
 Norway	1001	4.3	22.5	61.2	7.8	4.2
 Switzerland	1004	4.5	13.9	62	14.4	5
 Iceland	1003	3.1	10.2	53.6	25.2	7.9

Table 17b. Satisfaction with taken preventive measures against pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q12. Based on what you know, how satisfied are you with the preventive measures that authorities in [OUR COUNTRY] have taken so far against pandemic (H1N1) flu?






	Total N	% Not satisfied at all	% Not satisfied	% Satisfied	% Very satisfied	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	8.1	20.7	55	9.7	6.4
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	12404	8.4	19.9	54.6	11.1	6.1
Female	13251	7.9	21.5	55.4	8.4	6.7
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	3724	4.3	20.8	60.6	9.6	4.7
25 - 39	6168	7.8	21	56.1	9.1	5.9
40 - 54	6756	9.6	22.4	52.7	9.1	6.2
55 +	8816	8.8	19.2	53.7	10.7	7.6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4294	9.5	17.7	55.5	9.8	7.5
16 - 20	10968	8.3	22.5	52.7	9.9	6.6
20 +	7276	8.2	19.6	55.9	10.4	5.8
Still in education	2588	4.4	21.5	62.7	7.2	4.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	4660	8	20	55.1	10.5	6.4
Urban	10732	8.1	21.1	54.5	9.3	7
Rural	10092	7.9	20.7	55.7	9.9	5.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2051	11.2	21	50.8	9.4	7.7
Employee	8424	7.6	19.3	56.9	11.4	4.7
Manual worker	2194	7.5	27	51.3	7.8	6.5
Not working	12846	7.9	20.5	55.2	9	7.3

Table 18a. Pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by country*

**QUESTION: Q13. Do you pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**
































	Total N	% Yes, quite a lot	% Yes, somewhat	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	14.4	38.6	43.9	3.1
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
 Belgium	1003	10.2	36.6	50.6	2.5
 Bulgaria	1031	16.5	41.8	35.7	5.9
 Czech Rep.	1002	21.1	49.7	26.4	2.9
 Denmark	1008	15.7	50.2	32.1	2.1
 Germany	1001	18.2	40.9	38.7	2.2
 Estonia	1019	17.6	56.8	22.9	2.6
 Greece	1001	29.5	35.3	30.8	4.5
 Spain	1003	10.3	33.2	53.7	2.8
 France	1007	11.4	39.5	48	1.1
 Ireland	1000	15.5	34.4	48.9	1.2
 Italy	1005	6.2	27.1	59.5	7.2
 Cyprus	506	36.2	27.9	31.6	4.3
 Latvia	1006	21.6	52	22.4	4.1
 Lithuania	1003	13.3	53.9	28.7	4
 Luxembourg	503	27.7	49.3	21.5	1.5
 Hungary	1004	33.1	45.7	20.9	0.3
 Malta	502	31.5	39.4	24.5	4.7
 Netherlands	1000	9.5	28.9	58.8	2.8
 Austria	1004	19.9	52.7	25	2.3
 Poland	1003	14.2	56.3	24.5	5
 Portugal	1002	23.7	46.5	27.3	2.5
 Romania	1010	22.4	46.7	25	5.8
 Slovenia	1003	21.9	45.9	31.7	0.5
 Slovakia	1007	20.8	53.5	23.1	2.5
 Finland	1008	11.7	51.1	35.8	1.5
 Sweden	1014	10.1	51.5	34.3	4.1
 United Kingdom	1000	11.9	25	61.8	1.3
 Norway	1001	8.2	37.6	53	1.1
 Switzerland	1004	17.6	46.3	34.1	2
 Iceland	1003	6.3	29.7	63.6	0.5

Table 18b. Pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by segment*

**QUESTION: Q13. Do you pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**






	Total N	% Yes, quite a lot	% Yes, somewhat	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	14.4	38.6	43.9	3.1
 <b>SEX</b>					
Male	12404	14.7	38.3	44	2.9
Female	13251	14	38.8	43.8	3.4
 <b>AGE</b>					
15 - 24	3724	12.6	40.8	44	2.7
25 - 39	6168	13.5	40.1	43.9	2.4
40 - 54	6756	14.9	37.8	44.6	2.7
55 +	8816	15.4	37.3	43.2	4.1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>					
Until 15 years of age	4294	12.4	32.4	50.4	4.8
16 - 20	10968	14.8	38	44.2	3
20 +	7276	15.9	42.4	39.6	2.1
Still in education	2588	12.3	41.5	43	3.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>					
Metropolitan	4660	16	39.8	41.2	2.9
Urban	10732	14	38.5	44.1	3.4
Rural	10092	14.1	38.4	44.6	2.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Self-employed	2051	15.1	38.2	44.4	2.3
Employee	8424	15.1	40.1	42.9	1.9
Manual worker	2194	14.2	38.8	44.3	2.8
Not working	12846	13.8	37.8	44.2	4.1

Table 19a. Seasonal influenza vaccination provide protection against the influenza H1N1– *by country*

QUESTION: Q14. Do you think that the seasonal flu vaccination will provide protection against the H1N1 flu?
































	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	24.2	59.6	16.2
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1003	18.2	67.1	14.6
 Bulgaria	1031	25.5	49.1	25.4
 Czech Rep.	1002	23.7	66.1	10.2
 Denmark	1008	13.8	69.2	16.9
 Germany	1001	23.1	64.8	12.2
 Estonia	1019	28.7	49.1	22.2
 Greece	1001	33	44.9	22
 Spain	1003	28.3	54.3	17.3
 France	1007	18.4	70.5	11.2
 Ireland	1000	33	55.5	11.6
 Italy	1005	27.6	54.3	18.1
 Cyprus	506	36	41.8	22.2
 Latvia	1006	18.9	63.8	17.3
 Lithuania	1003	21.9	50.3	27.7
 Luxembourg	503	18.3	70.9	10.9
 Hungary	1004	15.9	61.7	22.4
 Malta	502	33.1	46.9	20
 Netherlands	1000	29.6	57.1	13.3
 Austria	1004	17.4	68.3	14.3
 Poland	1003	23.9	53	23.1
 Portugal	1002	20.2	54.3	25.5
 Romania	1010	34.9	43.2	21.9
 Slovenia	1003	17.9	63.4	18.6
 Slovakia	1007	26.1	56.2	17.7
 Finland	1008	23.2	64.2	12.6
 Sweden	1014	10.8	71.7	17.5
 United Kingdom	1000	24.9	61	14.1
 Norway	1001	15	65.8	19.2
 Switzerland	1004	18.2	68.1	13.7
 Iceland	1003	18.9	62.8	18.3

Table 19b. Seasonal influenza vaccination provide protection against the influenza H1N1– *by segment*

QUESTION: Q14. Do you think that the seasonal flu vaccination will provide protection against the H1N1 flu?






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	24.2	59.6	16.2
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12404	26.2	58.5	15.3
Female	13251	22.3	60.7	17
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3724	33.4	51.7	14.9
25 - 39	6168	22.5	64.1	13.4
40 - 54	6756	20.5	65.1	14.3
55 +	8816	24.6	55.6	19.8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	4294	25.8	50.7	23.6
16 - 20	10968	24.2	59.8	16
20 +	7276	20.6	67.7	11.7
Still in education	2588	32	52.8	15.1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	4660	24	61.6	14.4
Urban	10732	24.2	58.3	17.6
Rural	10092	24.3	60.3	15.4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2051	20.6	63.2	16.2
Employee	8424	21.6	65.9	12.5
Manual worker	2194	25.5	59.8	14.7
Not working	12846	26.3	55	18.7

Table 20a. Source of information about the H1N1 vaccine – *by country*

QUESTION: Q15\_01-99. From whom, or where, have you received information about the N1H1 flu vaccine?

% of “Mentioned” shown
































	Total N	An advertisement / leaflet	A programme on TV	The national government influenza website	An article in magazine or newspaper	Doctor	Another health professional	Family / friends /colleagues	Other	Have not received information	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	18.2	64.7	9.2	36.1	28.8	13.6	25	11	3.1	0.4
<b>COUNTRY</b>											
 Belgium	1003	10.2	47.9	3.9	19.4	37.7	4.8	13.6	4.9	3.5	1.6
 Bulgaria	1031	3.4	68.2	10.6	11.8	13	5.1	16.6	2.7	11.2	1.7
 Czech Rep.	1002	7.6	56.5	3.8	25.8	18.4	4.9	12.9	5.3	11.3	2.2
 Denmark	1008	19.2	70.1	7.8	52.6	22	16.9	34.4	15.8	2.1	0.3
 Germany	1001	9.6	63.5	7.1	58.5	33.3	15.2	28.9	12.5	0.5	0.1
 Estonia	1019	8.4	51.7	4.3	33	12.7	4.1	16.8	8.5	11.1	1.2
 Greece	1001	13.8	61.9	5.8	21	34.8	8.2	14.2	8.4	2.2	0.1
 Spain	1003	13.8	61.9	5.9	18.4	24.5	13	20	5.9	2.6	0.3
 France	1007	20.8	66.1	9.8	36.3	30.2	15.2	28.7	14.5	3.4	0.1
 Ireland	1000	52.5	58.3	21.9	61	34.6	27.3	47	22.1	2.3	0.1
 Italy	1005	5.7	60.7	6.5	16.7	40	4.5	7.9	5.3	2.6	0.9
 Cyprus	506	15.2	51.9	4.7	14.8	27.2	5.2	11.9	7.4	8.4	1
 Latvia	1006	3.4	79.3	4.5	25.4	5.2	0.6	17.3	11.3	5.9	0.8
 Lithuania	1003	8.9	64.5	1.4	27.1	10.7	5.6	24.2	9.3	8.5	1.4
 Luxembourg	503	30.6	60.4	18.2	60.5	35.9	16.2	29.2	9.4	0.3	0.2
 Hungary	1004	18.8	86.4	7.5	33.3	36	19.2	43.2	10.5	0.2	0
 Malta	502	13	53.9	6.7	15	18.1	7.7	13.4	12.4	7.7	2.5
 Netherlands	1000	15.8	52.5	8.4	32.5	32.6	6.3	16.9	10.7	2.9	0.3
 Austria	1004	6.5	64	4.9	57.4	24.8	11	19.5	11.9	0.6	0.8
 Poland	1003	6.6	74	4.9	22.1	9.5	5.5	18.3	5.9	5.4	0.6
 Portugal	1002	18.4	75.4	6.1	23.5	26.7	10.7	17.4	4.7	3.1	0.8
 Romania	1010	4.2	79.4	4	12.5	13.6	5.8	14	4.9	6.6	0.6
 Slovenia	1003	16.2	81.9	18.1	54.1	13.9	11.6	21.2	14.6	0.4	0.2
 Slovakia	1007	8.2	70.8	7.1	19.7	17.2	5.5	16.3	3.4	5.4	0.2
 Finland	1008	9	59.7	7.4	61.5	11.4	25.7	22.8	15.9	0.6	0.8
 Sweden	1014	21.6	56.2	6.3	57.7	21.1	21.4	33.8	26.5	0.9	0.3
 United Kingdom	1000	64.6	62.8	25.8	59.7	37.3	33	51.3	22.4	2.8	0.1
 Norway	1001	23.7	64.7	21.9	65	23.4	18.2	40.4	15.9	1	0.2
 Switzerland	1004	13.6	51.3	6.7	47.9	23.6	10	18.6	10.8	1.9	0.5
 Iceland	1003	12.6	34.5	14.7	29	30.5	26.3	23.8	13.3	7.9	0.3



Table 20b. Source of information about the H1N1 vaccine – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q15\_01-99. From whom, or where, have you received information about the N1H1 flu vaccine?

% of “Mentioned” shown






	Total N	An advertisement / leaflet	A programme on TV	The national government influ enza website	An article in magazine or newspaper	Doctor	Another health professional	Family / friends /colleagues	Other	Have not received information	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	18.2	64.7	9.2	36.1	28.8	13.6	25	11	3.1	0.4
 <b>SEX</b>											
Male	12404	16.9	65.4	9.5	37.2	26.5	13.1	22.7	12.1	3	0.4
Female	13251	19.4	64.1	8.9	35	30.9	14	27	10	3.2	0.5
 <b>AGE</b>											
15 - 24	3724	18.5	63.5	10.6	31.2	23.3	14.3	37.8	12.2	3.6	0.2
25 - 39	6168	19.6	60.8	11.9	30	28.1	15.7	28.1	13.4	3.2	0.4
40 - 54	6756	18.7	65.2	10.5	38.3	29.1	15.2	25.2	13.1	2.3	0.3
55 +	8816	16.6	67.9	5.8	40.5	31.3	10.5	17.3	7.2	3.4	0.6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>											
Until 15 years of age	4294	15.3	70.9	4	31	28	9.7	17.6	7.1	3.7	0.7
16 - 20	10968	17.3	66	8.5	35.6	28.6	12.5	24.6	10	3.3	0.5
20 +	7276	21.2	60.9	12.9	41.6	30.4	17.4	26.6	14.3	2.1	0.2
Still in education	2588	20.6	60.8	11.1	32.3	26.6	14.8	36.1	13.8	3.2	0.2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>											
Metropolitan	4660	17.7	63.6	10.5	38.4	28.2	14.5	25	12.5	3.3	0.3
Urban	10732	18.6	64.3	10.2	34.7	29.3	13.1	24.7	11	3	0.7
Rural	10092	18.1	65.8	7.6	36.5	28.4	13.9	25.3	10.4	3.1	0.2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>											
Self-employed	2051	17.8	65.1	10.9	41.3	27.6	13.4	20.7	12.9	2.9	0.7
Employee	8424	24.2	60.6	13.9	40.8	28.2	19.4	32.6	15.7	2.4	0.2
Manual worker	2194	11.4	70.4	4.3	28.1	23.2	10.3	21.3	9.9	2.5	0.5
Not working	12846	15.6	66.6	6.7	33.5	30.2	10.4	21.4	7.9	3.6	0.5

Table 21a. Feasibility of getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 – by country

QUESTION: Q16. If the vaccine would be available for you how likely will it be that you get vaccinated against the pandemic (H1N1) flu ...
































	Total N	% Not likely at all	% Not likely	% Likely	% Very likely	% You have already received this vaccination	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	31.2	23.3	22	17.4	1.5	4.6
<b>COUNTRY</b>							
 Belgium	1003	30.1	23	22.2	17.5	3.6	3.6
 Bulgaria	1031	25.5	17.7	26.2	23	0.1	7.6
 Czech Rep.	1002	19.2	28	26.1	16.3	0.9	9.5
 Denmark	1008	22.7	36.9	20.3	16.8	0.9	2.4
 Germany	1001	31.9	29.6	17.3	15.6	1.4	4.1
 Estonia	1019	12.9	20.6	33.2	25.7	0.3	7.3
 Greece	1001	41.9	16.5	22.9	14.8	0.1	3.8
 Spain	1003	40.3	26	18.9	10.1	0	4.7
 France	1007	49.3	21.7	17.9	7.2	0.1	3.9
 Ireland	1000	15	21.9	24.6	34.9	1.6	2
 Italy	1005	44.6	19.9	18.8	7.9	1	7.7
 Cyprus	506	29.1	12.1	29.7	24	0.1	4.9
 Latvia	1006	24.5	25.3	30.5	15.4	0	4.4
 Lithuania	1003	9	18	37.1	24.1	0.1	11.7
 Luxembourg	503	40.3	31.8	14.5	7.7	3.2	2.4
 Hungary	1004	38.5	21.7	13.9	15.4	5.9	4.7
 Malta	502	11.8	11.9	28.4	38.8	0.2	8.7
 Netherlands	1000	15.1	26.6	20.4	31.8	2.9	3.3
 Austria	1004	43.2	32.3	14.1	8	0.5	1.8
 Poland	1003	17.7	26.4	29.8	20	0.2	5.8
 Portugal	1002	23.4	23.9	29.4	17	0.4	5.9
 Romania	1010	20.1	10.7	35	31.3	0.2	2.7
 Slovenia	1003	29.6	29.8	25.8	11.4	0.2	3
 Slovakia	1007	19	24.3	28.7	16.3	0.7	10.9
 Finland	1008	12.3	21.3	28.7	29	6.5	2.3
 Sweden	1014	12.3	12.5	17.3	35.3	20.2	2.4
 United Kingdom	1000	17.3	19.7	26.7	31.2	2.6	2.5
 Norway	1001	10.8	21.3	21.9	34.4	8.8	2.8
 Switzerland	1004	34.3	31.8	17.5	12.2	0.1	4
 Iceland	1003	18	15.7	17.7	30.8	14.2	3.6

Table 21b. Feasibility of getting vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q16. If the vaccine would be available for you how likely will it be that you get vaccinated against the pandemic (H1N1) flu ...






	Total N	% Not likely at all	% Not likely	% Likely	% Very likely	% You have already received this vaccination	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	31.2	23.3	22	17.4	1.5	4.6
 <b>SEX</b>							
Male	12404	28.5	24.5	23.4	18.3	1.3	3.9
Female	13251	33.8	22.1	20.7	16.5	1.6	5.3
 <b>AGE</b>							
15 - 24	3724	22	26.6	27.2	20.4	0.7	3
25 - 39	6168	33.2	23.4	22.9	16.4	1.4	2.8
40 - 54	6756	34.6	24.4	20	15.2	1.7	4.1
55 +	8816	31.1	21	20.7	18.5	1.7	7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>							
Until 15 years of age	4294	33.1	19.5	21.5	17.6	1.3	6.9
16 - 20	10968	30.8	22.2	23.4	17.4	1.3	4.9
20 +	7276	34.1	25.3	18.9	16.6	1.8	3.3
Still in education	2588	21.7	29.2	25.7	19.3	1.2	3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>							
Metropolitan	4660	30.6	24.9	21.2	17.5	1.8	4
Urban	10732	29.9	24.2	22.1	17.4	1.4	5
Rural	10092	32.9	21.6	22.3	17.3	1.4	4.5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Self-employed	2051	38.2	24.1	18.2	13.7	1.5	4.3
Employee	8424	33	25	20.2	17	1.8	2.9
Manual worker	2194	28.8	22.8	25.3	18.3	0.8	3.9
Not working	12846	29.3	22.1	23.2	18.1	1.4	5.9

Table 22a. Reasons for get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by country*

## QUESTION: Q17\_3\_01-99. Why?

Base: those who reported it will be 'very likely' or 'likely' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009  
% of "Mentioned" shown
































	Total N	I believe it will protect me against influenza	Because vaccination is free of charge	Recommended by my doctors	Recommended by national public health authority	Recommended by WHO	Recommended by family / friends	Recommended by my employer	Recommended by TV	Recommended by newspaper / magazine	Recommended on internet	Other	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	10102	65.4	4.8	13.3	4.3	2.2	2.8	2.3	3.2	0.8	0.5	22.3	3
<b>COUNTRY</b>													
 Belgium	398	47.1	4.4	35.1	3.8	0.3	2.8	2.9	0.4	0	0.4	6.3	5.2
 Bulgaria	507	72.7	14.5	14.2	14.6	7.9	6.9	0.5	10.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.1
 Czech Rep.	425	61.7	10	26.6	4.3	5.4	3.7	3.9	12.9	1.3	0.7	2.9	5.7
 Denmark	373	56.7	4.6	9.9	2.8	0.3	1.6	6.4	0.5	0.4	0	28.6	1.5
 Germany	330	61.9	1.2	7.3	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.6	1.3	0.3	26.2	5.1
 Estonia	601	78	14.1	12.4	2.8	6.7	7.5	2.5	4.7	2	3.6	4.4	0.7
 Greece	377	78.7	0.6	6.3	1.3	0.2	2.1	0.5	0.4	0	0	16.2	1.3
 Spain	291	67.9	1.8	15	9.2	5	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.5	0	10	0.8
 France	252	62.8	1.2	9.6	2.1	0	1.5	1.3	1.2	0	0	27	4
 Ireland	595	65.8	2.4	7.3	0.9	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	26.1	5.3
 Italy	269	60	5.7	29.7	4.4	0.2	1.8	0.5	3.7	0.3	0	6.8	1.7
 Cyprus	272	78.2	1.9	8.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	1	0.6	0.6	0	12.5	2.4
 Latvia	462	69.6	25.1	8.7	10.9	5.2	0.7	1.6	6.6	1.7	0.6	6.2	2.6
 Lithuania	614	79.5	17.4	9.5	6	0	8.5	2.6	9.1	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.7
 Luxembourg	112	71.6	2.5	7.8	0.7	1.9	3.9	1.9	0	0	0	21.3	1.7
 Hungary	294	79.1	11.8	28	16.2	8.8	18.9	10.1	15.7	3.8	3.3	7.7	0.3
 Malta	338	89.4	2.4	5.8	0.1	1.5	1	0	0.2	0	0	3	0.5
 Netherlands	521	50.6	1.8	21	3.8	0.2	2.8	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	27.5	2.3
 Austria	222	66.8	4.5	9	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	20.9	5.4
 Poland	500	72.2	11.9	8.7	3.9	3.1	5.6	1.2	5.7	0.3	0.8	7.1	3.1
 Portugal	464	71.2	6.6	28.9	9.7	6.8	1.4	2.1	0.5	0	0.4	4.6	1.8
 Romania	670	78.5	9.6	13.7	8.7	6.4	3.6	1	8.4	0.6	1.1	7.1	2.5
 Slovenia	374	64.8	1.1	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.1	0	30.5	6.3
 Slovakia	453	75.5	11.1	16.1	7.1	7	4.3	1.1	15.9	2.2	0.8	2.4	1.3
 Finland	581	77.8	4.9	6.7	5.1	2.5	4.2	3.7	2.1	1.8	1.2	14	1.8
 Sweden	533	62.5	1.2	4.1	2.9	0.5	5.4	4.7	2.6	1.5	0.5	34.8	3
 United Kingdom	579	61.1	1.7	8.3	0.9	0.1	1	3.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	55.8	3.2
 Norway	563	61.2	0.3	6.3	8.7	0	1.8	3.3	1.4	1.2	0	29.6	1.7
 Switzerland	298	49.4	3.1	15.6	2.7	1.1	2.4	8.9	2.4	2.9	1.8	22.2	4.2
 Iceland	487	65.3	0.3	7.4	2.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	0	23.4	3.8

Table 22b. Reasons for get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by segment***QUESTION: Q17\_3\_01-99. Why?**

Base: those who reported it will be 'very likely' or 'likely' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009  
% of "Mentioned" shown






	Total N	I believe it will protect me against influenza	Because vaccination is free of charge	Recommended by my doctors	Recommended by national public health authority	Recommended by WHO	Recommended by family / friends	Recommended by my employer	Recommended by TV	Recommended by newspaper / magazine	Recommended on internet	Other	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	10102	65.4	4.8	13.3	4.3	2.2	2.8	2.3	3.2	0.8	0.5	22.3	3
 <b>SEX</b>													
Male	5178	68.1	5.1	12.8	4.1	2	2.3	1.9	3.1	0.8	0.3	20.7	2.9
Female	4924	62.6	4.5	13.8	4.4	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	0.7	0.6	24	3.2
 <b>AGE</b>													
15 - 24	1775	72.6	5.2	8.1	3.5	1.6	3.9	1.8	2.8	0.6	0.5	16.8	4
25 - 39	2422	65	5	10.3	5.5	3	2.5	4.4	3.1	0.5	0.7	23.4	2.4
40 - 54	2381	64.1	5.3	13.9	4.1	2.5	3	2.8	3.8	0.7	0.5	25.4	3.4
55 +	3455	63	4.2	17.9	3.9	1.7	2.3	0.7	3.1	1.1	0.3	22.1	2.7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>													
Until 15 years of age	1680	65.3	4.2	18.7	2.8	0.8	2.5	0.5	3.4	0.9	0.1	20.3	3.6
16 - 20	4473	65.6	5.8	13.3	3.7	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.9	0.6	0.5	22.5	3.2
20 +	2585	63.7	4.1	11.3	5.4	3.3	2.3	3.6	2.2	1.1	0.6	25.9	2.4
Still in education	1163	68.4	4.3	9.8	5.8	1.3	3.9	1.5	2.6	0.7	0.5	18.4	2.6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>													
Metropolitan	1804	66.4	4.5	11.2	6.1	3	2.4	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.5	22.8	2.3
Urban	4239	66.3	5.4	12.8	4.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.5	0.8	0.5	22.7	3.4
Rural	3992	64.3	4.4	14.8	3.1	1.6	3.2	2.3	3.3	0.7	0.4	21.6	2.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>													
Self-employed	655	67.3	2	14.2	4.1	4	3	0.8	1.9	0.4	0.8	26.2	1.8
Employee	3134	63.2	3.8	9.2	3.8	2.6	2	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.9	28.2	3.3
Manual worker	957	68.6	7.6	14.4	5.4	3.5	3.2	1.9	7.5	0.9	0.1	18.3	3
Not working	5310	65.9	5.3	15.4	4.3	1.5	3.2	0.7	3.4	0.9	0.2	19.1	3

Table 23a. Reasons for not get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by country***QUESTION: Q17\_2\_01-99. Why?**

Base: those who reported it will be 'not likely' or 'not likely at all' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009

% of "Mentioned" shown
































	Total N	Not aware that a vaccine was available against influenza	Did not know where to get vaccinated	Vaccination costs money / I cannot afford it	Not a priority for me	Do not believe vaccine will protect me against influenza	Vaccination is unsafe	Religious / ideological objection to vaccination	Too difficult/too complicated to get it	Have already had influenza H1N1	Other	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	13981	1.1	0.9	2.2	26.1	21.5	30.7	1.3	1.2	0.7	30.7	2.8
<b>COUNTRY</b>												
 Belgium	532	1.3	0.1	0.4	43.4	26.3	21.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	10.3	5.1
 Bulgaria	445	2.4	1.5	11.7	22.1	45.8	35.3	0.7	2.8	0.4	8	6
 Czech Rep.	473	6.3	3.9	11.4	26.8	42.2	18.1	0.8	4.8	0.1	6.3	2.5
 Denmark	601	0.3	0.2	0.3	38	14.7	16.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	41.4	0.4
 Germany	616	1.2	0.6	0.6	18	14.8	37.1	1.4	0.3	0.7	38.9	3
 Estonia	342	2.9	3.6	12.8	22.1	38.4	35.4	0.5	6.6	0.3	10.6	3
 Greece	585	0.1	0.3	0.9	12.8	13.9	49	0.7	0.2	0.1	29.9	1.4
 Spain	665	0.7	0.2	0.7	36.4	23.4	26	1.2	0.9	1	23.5	0.8
 France	715	0	0.3	0	16.7	11.5	39.8	1.6	0.9	0.3	41.3	2.4
 Ireland	369	1.4	0.6	0.9	36.2	12.8	17.4	3.3	4.2	1.3	41.7	3.8
 Italy	649	0.4	1.6	1	33.3	24.4	31	1.6	1.3	0.2	13.6	4
 Cyprus	208	1	1.2	1.1	10	28.9	37.3	0.4	6	0	22.6	4.3
 Latvia	501	2.4	0	13.7	9.7	35	37.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	22.8	1.5
 Lithuania	271	4.4	2.5	9.9	27.6	40	12	6.2	4	0	14.3	5.1
 Luxembourg	363	1.8	0.7	0.3	19.9	18.4	41.3	2.5	1.8	0.3	32.2	1.6
 Hungary	604	0.1	1.7	7.1	22.7	41.6	38	1.5	3.9	1.1	28.2	2.6
 Malta	119	7	0	0	15.9	25.5	27.7	0	0.8	1.1	20	6
 Netherlands	417	0.5	0.4	1.7	36.2	16	8.7	0.4	1.4	0.3	41.6	2.6
 Austria	758	0.5	0.3	0.6	34.5	18.1	26.7	0.9	1.4	0.1	39.8	2
 Poland	443	4.8	3.5	9.6	17.7	44.8	21.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	18	2.8
 Portugal	475	3.3	2.4	0.9	32.1	31.9	32.8	1	0.2	0.2	17.2	6.6
 Romania	311	1.9	0.1	10.5	12.7	32.9	29.8	0.8	2.6	0.1	16.5	4.1
 Slovenia	597	0.1	0.1	0.5	14.8	22.2	30.9	3	1.2	0	42.4	7.3
 Slovakia	436	3.4	0.9	10.6	21.3	39.8	32	0.3	4.4	0	9.9	1.8
 Finland	338	1.1	0.6	0.4	29.1	23	24.3	1	2.6	0.5	31	3.1
 Sweden	251	1.4	0.2	0.7	13	20.2	21.1	1.2	0.8	1.9	53.5	5.9
 United Kingdom	370	0	0	1.9	42.9	13.6	19	1.2	2.5	3.2	54.7	2.1
 Norway	322	0	0	0.3	21.3	9.4	23	2.1	1	1.1	49.8	3.7
 Switzerland	664	0.8	2.3	1	40.4	14.6	25.7	4.8	1	0.3	24	2.9
 Iceland	338	0.2	0.2	0	13.1	17.3	6.2	5.3	0	3.6	54.3	5.6

Table 23b. Reasons for not get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009 – *by segment***QUESTION: Q17\_2\_01-99. Why?**

Base: those who reported it will be 'not likely' or 'not likely at all' that they get vaccinated against the pandemic H1N1 2009

% of "Mentioned" shown






	Total N	Not aware that a vaccine was available against influenza	Did not know where to get vaccinated	Vaccination costs money / I cannot afford it	Not a priority for me	Do not believe vaccine will protect me against influenza	Vaccination is unsafe	Religious / ideological objection to vaccination	Too difficult/too complicated to get it	Have already had influenza H1N1	Other	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	13981	1.1	0.9	2.2	26.1	21.5	30.7	1.3	1.2	0.7	30.7	2.8
 <b>SEX</b>												
Male	6574	1.2	1	2.7	29.6	22.1	28	1.2	1.6	0.6	30	2.7
Female	7407	1	0.7	1.7	23	21	33	1.4	0.9	0.7	31.3	2.9
 <b>AGE</b>												
15 - 24	1811	1	2.5	3.5	26.1	20.4	29.7	1.4	0.9	1.2	28.2	4.5
25 - 39	3487	0.9	0.9	1.6	27.2	22.1	31.6	1.5	1.9	0.9	29.6	1.4
40 - 54	3986	1.3	0.4	2	26.4	23.5	32.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	31.6	2.2
55 +	4593	1.1	0.6	2.3	25.1	19.9	29	1.4	1.1	0.3	31.4	3.7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>												
Until 15 years of age	2259	0.8	1	2.8	25	19.7	33.3	2.5	1.4	0.3	25.1	4.5
16 - 20	5821	1.4	0.9	2.6	27.2	22.5	31.5	1.2	1.3	0.5	29.2	2.4
20 +	4321	1	0.6	1	25.7	21.3	28.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	36.2	1.9
Still in education	1317	0.6	1.6	3.3	24	20.9	28.3	1.3	1.6	2.4	29.6	4.5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>												
Metropolitan	2586	1.8	1.9	2	26.7	22.8	29.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	27.9	3
Urban	5800	0.9	0.7	2.1	27.4	22.5	30.6	1.1	1.6	0.9	30.4	2.2
Rural	5502	0.9	0.6	2.4	24.3	20.1	31.6	1.4	1.1	0.5	32.3	3
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>												
Self-employed	1278	1.3	0.2	1.3	28.9	22.7	31.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	29	3
Employee	4893	1.4	0.7	0.9	27.8	20.6	31.5	0.9	1	0.7	35.4	1.7
Manual worker	1132	1.1	1.7	4.8	26.1	25.1	32.3	0.9	1.8	0	22.5	3.4
Not working	6603	0.8	1	2.9	24.1	21.6	29.7	1.7	1.4	0.7	28.8	3.5

Table 24a. Will pandemic H1N1 2009 vaccine be effective and safe? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q18. Do you believe the pandemic (H1N1) flu vaccine will be effective and safe or not?
































	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	45	30.3	24.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1003	48	25.2	26.8
 Bulgaria	1031	36	36	28
 Czech Rep.	1002	49	37	14
 Denmark	1008	54.1	21.5	24.4
 Germany	1001	47.4	33.9	18.7
 Estonia	1019	40.9	32.5	26.6
 Greece	1001	32.5	37.2	30.3
 Spain	1003	38.5	34.3	27.3
 France	1007	30.3	43.2	26.5
 Ireland	1000	68.9	9.2	21.9
 Italy	1005	41.9	33.8	24.3
 Cyprus	506	38.4	34.8	26.8
 Latvia	1006	27.4	47.5	25.1
 Lithuania	1003	46.5	15.1	38.4
 Luxembourg	503	43.2	42.2	14.6
 Hungary	1004	36.2	33.2	30.6
 Malta	502	50.5	16.7	32.8
 Netherlands	1000	65.8	15.1	19.1
 Austria	1004	40.1	35.2	24.7
 Poland	1003	40.9	31.6	27.5
 Portugal	1002	41.9	27.9	30.2
 Romania	1010	42.1	29.3	28.6
 Slovenia	1003	35.4	37.8	26.9
 Slovakia	1007	43.4	31.9	24.7
 Finland	1008	66.5	18.4	15.1
 Sweden	1014	67.9	16.3	15.8
 United Kingdom	1000	61.7	10.7	27.7
 Norway	1001	70.1	11.6	18.3
 Switzerland	1004	51.3	28	20.7
 Iceland	1003	69.4	12.9	17.7



Table 24b. Will influenzapandemic H1N1 2009 vaccine be effective and safe? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q18. Do you believe the pandemic (H1N1) flu vaccine will be effective and safe or not?






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	45	30.3	24.7
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	12404	49.2	28	22.8
Female	13251	41.1	32.4	26.5
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	3724	53.4	28	18.6
25 - 39	6168	43.9	34.6	21.5
40 - 54	6756	43.5	32.3	24.2
55 +	8816	43.6	26.6	29.8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	4294	40.3	28	31.6
16 - 20	10968	44.3	31	24.7
20 +	7276	45.2	31.9	22.9
Still in education	2588	57.2	27	15.7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>				
Metropolitan	4660	46.9	29.8	23.3
Urban	10732	44.6	30.1	25.2
Rural	10092	44.9	30.6	24.5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2051	38	35.2	26.8
Employee	8424	46.3	31.4	22.4
Manual worker	2194	44	33.9	22.1
Not working	12846	45.7	28.1	26.2

Table 25a. Groups that are higher at risk – *by country*

**QUESTION: Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

% of “Mentioned” shown





































	Total N	The elderly / people aged 65 and over	Children under 14 years of age	Babies	Pregnant women	Men	Women	People with chronic illnesses	Healthcare workers	Other	DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	25655	49.8	39.3	25.8	19.9	1.9	1.9	57.1	19.3	6.5	3.7
<b>COUNTRY</b>											
 Belgium	1003	53.3	30.1	27.3	22.9	1.2	1.5	60.1	15.2	3.9	4
 Bulgaria	1031	32.1	59.4	20	33.1	2.6	2.4	45.8	12.1	6.9	4.1
 Czech Rep.	1002	52.4	23.6	21.5	14.2	2.5	4	49.5	19.5	5.3	4.9
 Denmark	1008	42.4	35.7	16	12	2.1	2.4	52.7	13.7	20.6	3.4
 Germany	1001	55.4	35	20.6	14.5	2.6	2.8	66.4	29.8	4.3	4.6
 Estonia	1019	38.2	36.9	33.6	24.8	6.5	7.7	35.6	27.7	8	5
 Greece	1001	35.7	35.5	19.8	14.8	1.5	2.3	55.7	20.3	4.4	5.3
 Spain	1003	45.4	30.9	13.9	25.9	0.7	0.8	68.8	19.5	4.3	3.1
 France	1007	50.4	35.9	32.7	12.1	1.8	1.4	52.6	9.8	11.4	3.4
 Ireland	1000	54.4	48.6	23.1	42.1	1.1	1.5	72.9	16	2.6	1.6
 Italy	1005	32	25.3	32.4	9.5	2	1.4	67.1	6.5	3.8	2.5
 Cyprus	506	44.1	24.4	40.6	10.8	0.3	0.7	48.1	6.2	1.6	5.9
 Latvia	1006	53.9	53.2	18.3	9.4	4.6	4.2	41.4	21.2	18.4	2.2
 Lithuania	1003	43.8	29.2	38.1	22.3	4.6	4.6	44.3	16.7	9.5	9.3
 Luxembourg	503	42.7	31.5	23.2	18.5	1.4	1.2	69.4	26.8	6.1	2.9
 Hungary	1004	44.4	48.2	15.4	18.6	4	3.8	74.6	28.7	10.3	3.1
 Malta	502	61.5	39	22.8	12	1.1	0.8	50.4	9.3	2.9	6
 Netherlands	1000	52.6	47	28	11.5	0.7	0.5	52.8	13.5	12	3.8
 Austria	1004	36.6	50.5	16.3	19.1	1.7	1.9	51.3	20	9.6	5.1
 Poland	1003	61.7	50.3	19.5	24.1	1.3	2.3	29.5	31.6	5.1	3.9
 Portugal	1002	46.5	47	14.3	37	0.5	0.5	51.4	22.6	3.9	4.1
 Romania	1010	57.2	60.1	27.4	12.7	2.8	4	32.6	17.6	13.9	6.1
 Slovenia	1003	61.3	34.3	17.6	12.9	0.6	0.6	71.2	28.9	6.4	3.6
 Slovakia	1007	49.5	39.2	29.4	15.9	4.8	3.4	39.4	18	6	4.6
 Finland	1008	28.7	47.9	21.8	20.3	1.1	2.3	61.6	18.9	9.7	4.8
 Sweden	1014	21	47.2	13.6	14	2	1.6	55.1	15.6	18.3	6.1
 United Kingdom	1000	65.5	48.9	41.2	41.4	1.4	1.3	61	21.8	2.8	1.6
 Norway	1001	17.1	30	12	16.4	0.7	0.7	60.6	13.5	10.5	13.4
 Switzerland	1004	57	36.8	29.4	26	1.3	1.8	49.9	9.4	4.6	4.1
 Iceland	1003	11.7	19.2	12	4.5	2	2.2	66.2	8.2	11.2	10.5

Table 25b. Groups that are higher at risk – *by segment*

**QUESTION: Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

% of “Mentioned” shown

	Total N	The elderly / people aged 65 and over	Children under 14 years of age	Babies	Pregnant women	Men	Women	People with chronic illnesses	Healthcare workers	Other	DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	25655	49.8	39.3	25.8	19.9	1.9	1.9	57.1	19.3	6.5	3.7
 <b>SEX</b>											
Male	12404	50.7	39	25.2	19.4	2.2	1.9	53.1	18.7	6.9	4.3
Female	13251	48.9	39.6	26.4	20.3	1.6	2	60.8	19.9	6.1	3.1
 <b>AGE</b>											
15 - 24	3724	58.5	39	30	24.6	2.9	2.8	48.5	17.4	5.5	2.4
25 - 39	6168	53.5	38.5	27.9	20.8	2.8	2.8	55.9	19.1	5.7	3.4
40 - 54	6756	52.2	38.4	26	17.8	1.2	1.2	61.4	19.6	7.4	2.9
55 +	8816	41.8	40.6	22.6	18.9	1.3	1.6	58.4	20	6.9	4.9
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>											
Until 15 years of age	4294	45.1	38.5	21.8	19.7	1.4	1.6	59.4	15.8	6	4.7
16 - 20	10968	51.3	39.8	27	19.4	1.8	2	56.6	20.7	5.9	3.4
20 +	7276	47.4	40.5	25.3	19.4	1.9	1.9	58.6	20.7	8	3.6
Still in education	2588	58.7	36.6	30.4	24.3	3	2.7	53	16.7	5.8	1.5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>											
Metropolitan	4660	51.8	39.4	26.8	21	2.5	1.8	54.6	18.7	7.5	3.4
Urban	10732	49.2	39.6	26.2	21.2	1.4	1.9	57	19.9	6	3.5
Rural	10092	49.7	39.2	25	18	2.1	2.1	58.4	19.2	6.6	3.9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>											
Self-employed	2051	47.9	39.8	25.1	17.5	2.1	1.7	53.2	19.5	8.1	4.9
Employee	8424	53.6	39.1	26.9	21.5	2	1.7	60.7	20.7	6.9	2.4
Manual worker	2194	55.1	41.1	26.3	16.7	1.5	2.3	51.9	15.9	4.3	5.1
Not working	12846	46.9	39.2	25.2	19.8	1.8	2.1	56.4	19.1	6.4	3.9

## Survey details

This general population survey “*Pandemic Influenza*” (No 287) was conducted for the European Commission, DG Health and Consumers, Unit C3.

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

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 26/11/2009 and the 30/11/2009 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
France	FR	Efficiencie3	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosh	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Iceland	IS	Capacent Gallup	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Norway	NO	Fieldwork Scandinavia	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)
Switzerland	CH	M.I.S.	(Interviews: 26/11/2009 - 30/11/2009)

### ***Representativeness of the results***

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

*Sample sizes*

In most EU and EFTA countries the target sample size was 1000 respondents, but 500 interviews in Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta. The table below shows the achieved sample size by country.

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

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

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

*Total interviews*

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 weighted	% of Total (weighted)
<b>Total</b>	<b>28663</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25655</b>	<b>100</b>
BE	1003	3.5	541	2.1
BG	1031	3.6	409	1.6
CZ	1002	3.5	542	2.1
DK	1008	3.5	273	1.1
DE	1001	3.5	4361	17
EE	1019	3.5	70	0.3
EL	1001	3.5	589	2.3
ES	1003	3.5	2339	9.1
FR	1007	3.5	3177	12.4
IE	1000	3.5	211	0.8
IT	1005	3.5	2127	12.2
CY	506	1.8	39	0.2
LV	1006	3.5	121	0.5
LT	1003	3.5	175	0.7
LU	503	1.8	24	0.1
HU	1004	3.5	525	2
MT	502	1.8	21	0.1
NL	1000	3.5	825	3.2
AT	1004	3.5	431	1.7
PL	1003	3.5	1975	7.7
PT	1002	3.5	551	2.1
RO	1010	3.5	1123	4.4
SI	1003	3.5	106	0.4
SK	1007	3.5	278	1.1
FI	1008	3.5	269	1
SE	1014	3.5	465	1.8
UK	1000	3.5	3086	12
IS	1003	3.5		
NO	1001	3.5		
CH	1004	3.5		

### ***Questionnaires***

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

### ***Tables of results***

#### **VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY**

The VOLUME A tables present the European Union results country by country.

#### **VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS**

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

Volume B:

Sex (*Male, Female*)

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

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

Occupation (*Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working*)

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

### ***Sampling error***

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

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

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

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

*Margin of error (95% confidence interval)*

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

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

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

## Survey Questionnaire

### Q1. Do you intend to get vaccinated against seasonal influenza this year?

- Yes, I have been already vaccinated..... 1
- Yes, I intend to get vaccinated ..... 2
- No ..... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

### Q2. Have you heard about the pandemic H1N1 flu, also referred to as swine flu?

- Yes, and I know what it means..... 1
- Yes, but I don't know what does it mean ..... 2
- No ..... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

#### [READ ONLY IF THE ANSWER IS “NO” IN Q2.]

The **2009 flu pandemic** is a [global outbreak](#) of a new strain of [influenza A virus subtype H1N1](#), colloquially called **swine flu**. The outbreak was first observed in [Mexico](#). As the virus quickly spread globally since last April, WHO declared the outbreak to be a pandemic.

Only mild symptoms are experienced by the overwhelming majority of victims, but there are exceptions. There are small subsets of patients, even among young persons previously healthy, in which the patient rapidly develops severe pneumonia and some die.

### Q3. How concerned are you that the pandemic/swine (H1N1) flu may develop into a serious risk in [OUR COUNTRY]?

- Very much concerned..... 4
- Quite concerned..... 3
- Not concerned..... 2
- Not concerned at all? ..... 1
- [It is a serious risk already] ..... 8
- [DK/NA]..... 9

### Q4. How likely do you think it is that you, personally will catch pandemic (H1N1) flu?

- Very likely ..... 4
- Rather likely ..... 3
- Rather unlikely ..... 2
- Not likely at all? ..... 1
- [Already had/have H1N1 flu] ..... 7
- [I am vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 flu] ..... 8
- [DK/NA]..... 9



**Q5. Which of the following statements is the closest to your opinion on H1N1 flu?**

- Pandemic (H1N1) flu is more dangerous than regular seasonal flu ..... 1
- Regular seasonal flu is more dangerous than H1N1 flu ..... 2
- Both are equally dangerous ..... 3
- None of them are dangerous? ..... 4
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q6. How well informed do you feel about the pandemic H1N1 flu?**

- Very well informed ..... 4
- Well informed ..... 3
- Not very well informed ..... 2
- Not at all informed ..... 1
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q7. In general, what can people do to protect themselves against the pandemic H1N1 flu?**

[OPEN ENDED, CODE THE FIRST ANSWER, AND PROBE, FOR MORE, UP TO THREE ANSWERS]

[INTERVIEWER: IF THE ANSWER IS “GET VACCINATED” IN GENERAL, CLARIFY WHICH VACCINE THEY ARE REFERRING TO: L SEASONAL OR H1N1]

- Get vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 flu ..... 01
- Get vaccinated against seasonal flu ..... 02
- Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic H1N1 flu ..... 03
- Wash your hands regularly ..... 04
- Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues) ..... 05
- Wear a face mask ..... 06
- Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza) ..... 07
- Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc) ..... 08
- Other ..... 12
- [CAN'T DO ANYTHING] ..... 13
- [Don't know] ..... 99

FIRST ANSWER: .....

OTHER ANSWERS: .....

**Q8. Have you changed your behaviour to protect yourself against pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

IF THE ANSWER IS “YES”

**Q9. In what ways?**

[OPEN ENDED, CODE UP TO THREE ANSWERS]

- Avoid contact with people who are infected with pandemic H1N1 flu .....	01
- Get vaccinated against pandemic H1N1 flu .....	02
- Wash your hands regularly .....	03
- Good respiratory hygiene (e.g. sneezing into a tissue, disposal of used tissues).....	04
- Wear a face mask.....	05
- Take antiviral drugs (e.g. Tamiflu, Relenza) .....	06
- Avoid places where large numbers of people are gathered (e.g. buses, trains, cinemas, bars, restaurants, schools etc) .....	07
- Get vaccinated against seasonal flu .....	08
- Other .....	12
- [CAN'T DO ANYTHING].....	13
- [Don't know] .....	99

**Q10. How much do you trust each of the following sources to inform you about the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

- Trust completely .....	4
- Trust mostly .....	3
- Trust not much .....	2
- Do not trust at all .....	1
- [DK/NA] .....	9
 A. National health authorities (Ministry, ..etc) .....	4 3 2 1 9
B. European authorities .....	4 3 2 1 9
C. Health professionals like doctors, pharmacists .....	4 3 2 1 9
D. Media (TV, radio, newspapers etc.) .....	4 3 2 1 9
E. Internet .....	4 3 2 1 9

**Q11. In your opinion, the media in [OUR COUNTRY] pay too much, enough, or not enough attention on the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

- The media pay too much attention on this topic.....	1
- The media pay enough attention on this topic.....	2
- The media pay not enough attention on this topic.....	3
- [DK/NA].....	9

**Q12. Based on what you know, how satisfied are you with the preventive measures that authorities in [OUR COUNTRY] have taken so far against pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

- Very satisfied.....4
- Satisfied.....3
- Not satisfied.....2
- Not satisfied at all .....1
- [DK/NA].....9

**Q13. Do you pay attention to what other countries are taking as measures and decisions to manage the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

- Yes, quite a lot.....1
- Yes, somewhat .....2
- No .....3
- [DK/NA].....9

**In the next questions I would like to ask you about the vaccination against the H1N1 flu.**

**Q14. Do you think that the seasonal flu vaccination will provide protection against the H1N1 flu?**

- Yes.....1
- No .....2
- [DK/NA].....9

**Q15. From whom, or where, have you received information about the N1H1 flu vaccine?**  
[READ OUT – ROTATE- MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- An advertisement / leaflet.....01
- A programme on TV .....02
- The national government flu website .....03
- An article in magazine or newspaper .....04
- Doctor.....05
- Another health professional.....06
- Family / friends /colleagues.....07
- Other.....09
- [Have not received information] .....88
- [DK/NA].....99

**Q16. If the vaccine would be available for you how likely will it be that you get vaccinated against the pandemic (H1N1) flu ...**

- Very likely ..... 4
- Likely ..... 3
- Not likely or..... 2
- Not likely at all? ..... 1
- [You are already received this vaccination] ..... 8
- [DK/NA]..... 9

**Q17. Why? [open question]**

Coding for “4” or “3”:

DO NOT READ OUT, CODE ALL THAT APPLIES

- I believe it will protect me against influenza..... 01
- Because vaccination is free of charge ..... 02
- Recommended by my doctors ..... 03
- Recommended by national public health authority ..... 04
- Recommended by WHO ..... 05
- Recommended by family / friends ..... 06
- Recommended by my employer..... 07
- Recommended by TV..... 08
- Recommended by newspaper / magazine..... 09
- Recommended on internet..... 10
- Other..... 98
- [DK/NA]..... 99

Coding for “2” or “1”:

DO NOT READ OUT, CODE ALL THAT APPLIES

- Not aware that a vaccine was available against influenza..... 01
- Did not know where to get vaccinated ..... 02
- Vaccination costs money / I cannot afford it..... 03
- Not a priority for me..... 04
- Do not believe vaccine will protect me against influenza ..... 05
- Vaccination is unsafe..... 06
- Religious / ideological objection to vaccination..... 07
- Too difficult/too complicated to get it ..... 08
- Other..... 98
- [DK/NA]..... 99

**Q18. Do you believe the pandemic (H1N1) flu vaccine will be effective and safe or not?**

- Yes..... 1
- No ..... 2

- [DK/NA].....9

**Q19. Pandemic (H1N1) influenza can make some people very ill, and even kill them. Which group of people do you think are at risk the most to catch the pandemic (H1N1) flu?**

READ AND ROTATE – THREE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

- The elderly / people aged 65 and over..... 01  
 - Children under 14 years of age ..... 02  
 - Babies ..... 03  
 - Pregnant women ..... 04  
 - Men..... 05  
 - Women ..... 06  
 - People with chronic illnesses (e.g. heart disease) ..... 07  
 - Healthcare workers ..... 08  
 - Other ..... 09  
 - [DK/NA]..... 99

**D1. Gender [DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]**

[1] Male  
 [2] Female

**D2. How old are you?**

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

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

[Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

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

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

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

**- Self-employed**

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

**- Employee**

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

- office clerk .....	25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) .....	26
- other.....	27
<b>- Manual worker</b>	
→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...).....	31
- Manual worker .....	32
- unskilled manual worker .....	33
- other.....	34
<b>- Without a professional activity</b>	
→ i.e. : - looking after the home .....	41
- student (full time).....	42
- retired .....	43
- seeking a job .....	44
- other.....	45
- [Refusal].....	99

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

- metropolitan zone .....	1
- other town/urban centre .....	2
- rural zone / zone with less than 10.000 inhabitants .....	3
- [Refusal] .....	9