

Survey in 10 European countries

On behalf of the Identity and Democracy
Group

December 2021

The logo for INSA CONSULERE features the word "INSA" in a large, bold, red sans-serif font, with the word "CONSULERE" in a smaller, bold, blue sans-serif font directly below it. To the left of the text is a vertical blue bar, and to the right is a horizontal bar with a red top half and a blue bottom half.

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Methodological information

The survey was carried out from December 6th to December 13th 2021 in Austria, Franders, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Hungary. In Sweden the field time was from December 14th to December 16th 2021.

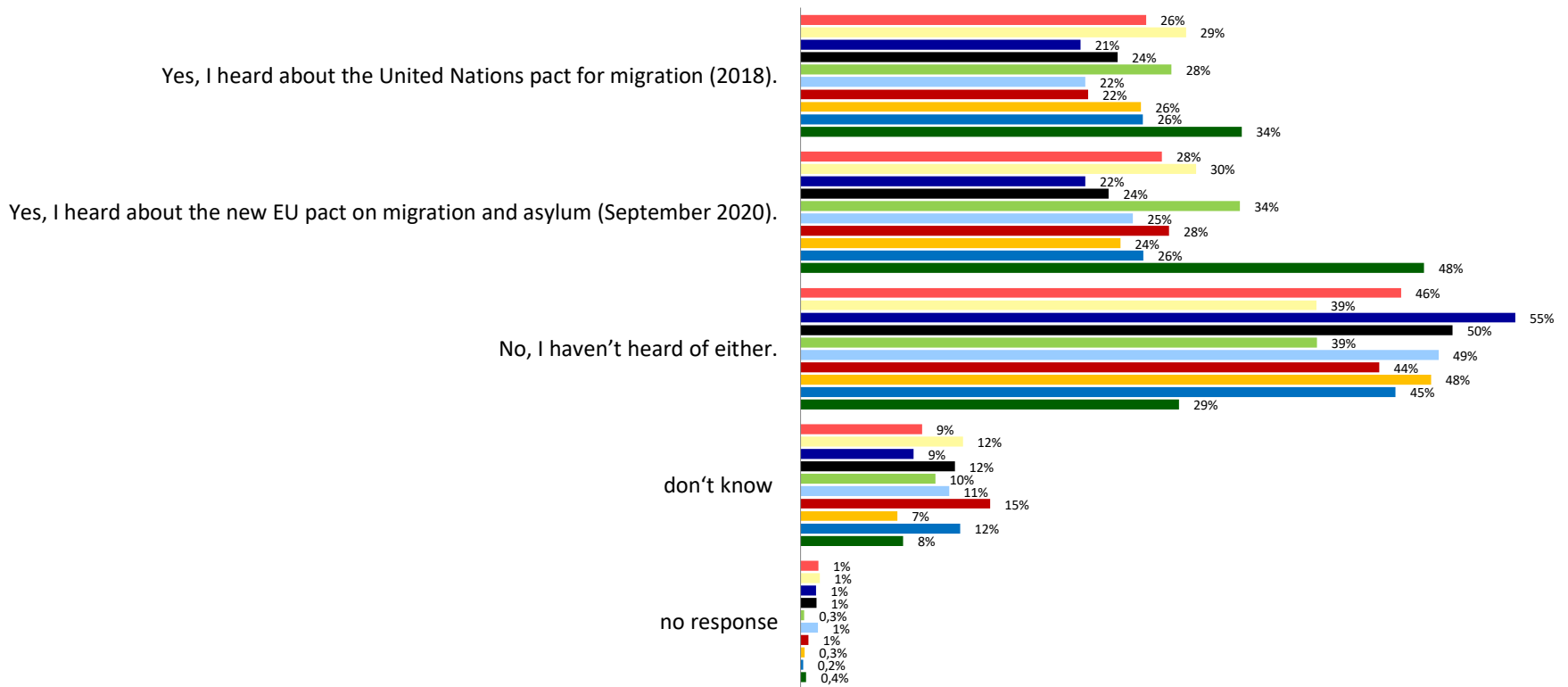
The survey was carried out as an online survey.

1.000 respondents from each country, aged 18 and over took part in the survey. The target subjects were anonymized by means of a personalized hyperlink to the personal application. Each link could only be fully executed once. This ensured that each target person only takes part in the survey once.

All data were evaluated with the SPSS analysis program. Before starting the evaluation, the collected data sets of the raw data were checked for input errors, plausibility and consistency.

In 2018 you might have heard about the United Nations pact for migration, but have you heard about the new EU pact on migration and asylum presented in September 2020?

■ Austria
 ■ Flanders
 ■ France
 ■ Germany
 ■ Italy
 ■ Netherlands
 ■ Poland
 ■ Spain
 ■ Sweden
 ■ Hungary



Respondents from Hungary most often heard about the new EU pact on migration and asylum (2020) with a relative majority (48 to 34 to 29 %). While respondents from France (55 to 21 to 22 %) as well as from Germany (50 to 24 to 24 %) haven't heard of either of the pacts with an absolute majority and respondents from other countries with a relative majority (39 to 49 %). All together 21 to 34 percent have heard about the pact for migration (2018), 22 to 48 percent have heard about the pact on migration and asylum (2020) and 29 to 55 percent haven't heard of either of them.

In 2018 you might have heard about the United Nations pact for migration, but have you heard about the new EU pact on migration and asylum presented in September 2020?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age and gender

In Flanders female respondents haven't heard of either pacts more often than male respondents (44 to 35 %). The same pattern can be found in France (58 to 52 %), Germany (55 to 44 %) and the Netherlands (56 to 42 %).

In Austria people who are 60 years or older haven't heard of either of the pacts more often than younger people (54 to 37-47 %).

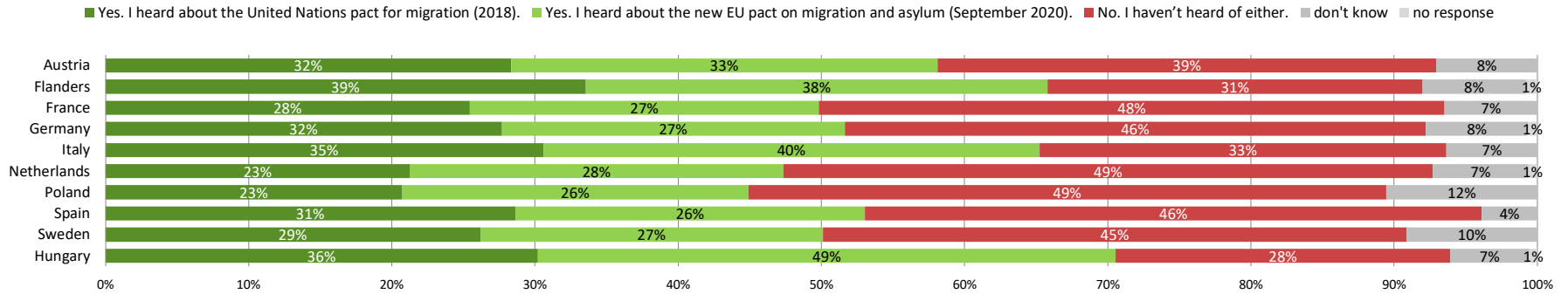
With raising age people have heard of neither of the pacts more often in France (from 42 to 73 %), Germany (from 27 to 65 %), Italy (from 21 to 50 %), the Netherlands (from 39 to 63 %), Poland (from 37 to 53 %), Spain (from 31 to 68 %) and Sweden (from 32 to 59 respectively 53 %).

In Flanders the proportion of people who have heard of either of the pacts is lesser within 18 to 29 years old respondents than within older respondents (27 to 34 to 48 %).

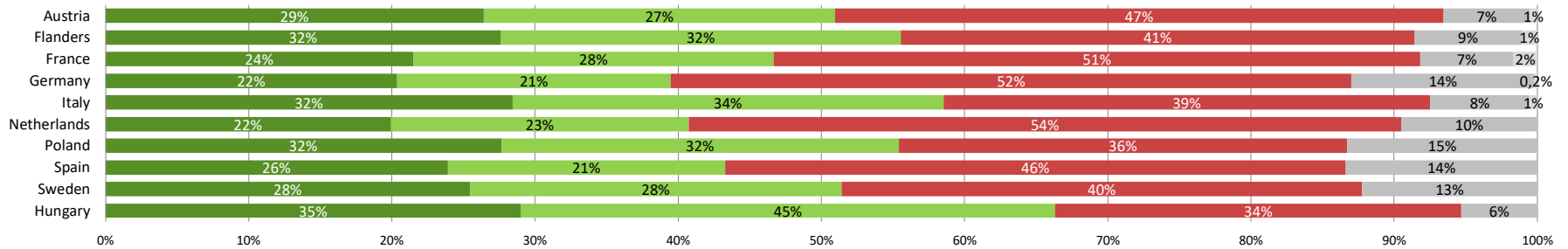
In Hungary younger people know more often about the United Nations pact for migration (from 42 to 22 %), but less often about the new EU pact on migration and asylum than older respondents do (from 40 to 56 %).

In 2018 you might have heard about the United Nations pact for migration, but have you heard about the new EU pact on migration and asylum presented in September 2020?

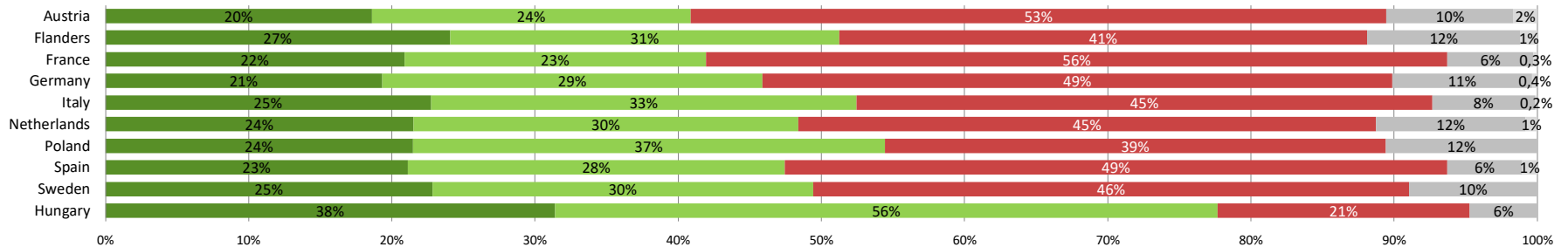
left of center



center



right of center



In 2018 you might have heard about the United Nations pact for migration, but have you heard about the new EU pact on migration and asylum presented in September 2020?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

Political left of center

Left-centered respondents from the Netherlands (49 to 23 to 28 %), Poland (49 to 23 to 26 %), France (48 to 27 to 28 %), Germany (46 to 32 to 27 %), Spain (46 to 31 to 26 %), Sweden (45 to 29 to 27 %) and Austria (39 to 32 to 33 %) haven't heard of either of the pacts with a relative majority each. Respondents from Hungary (49 to 36 to 28 %) and Italy (40 to 35 to 33 %) have heard about the new EU pact on migration and asylum with a relative majority each. Respondents from Flanders have most often heard about both pacts (39 to 38 to 31 %).

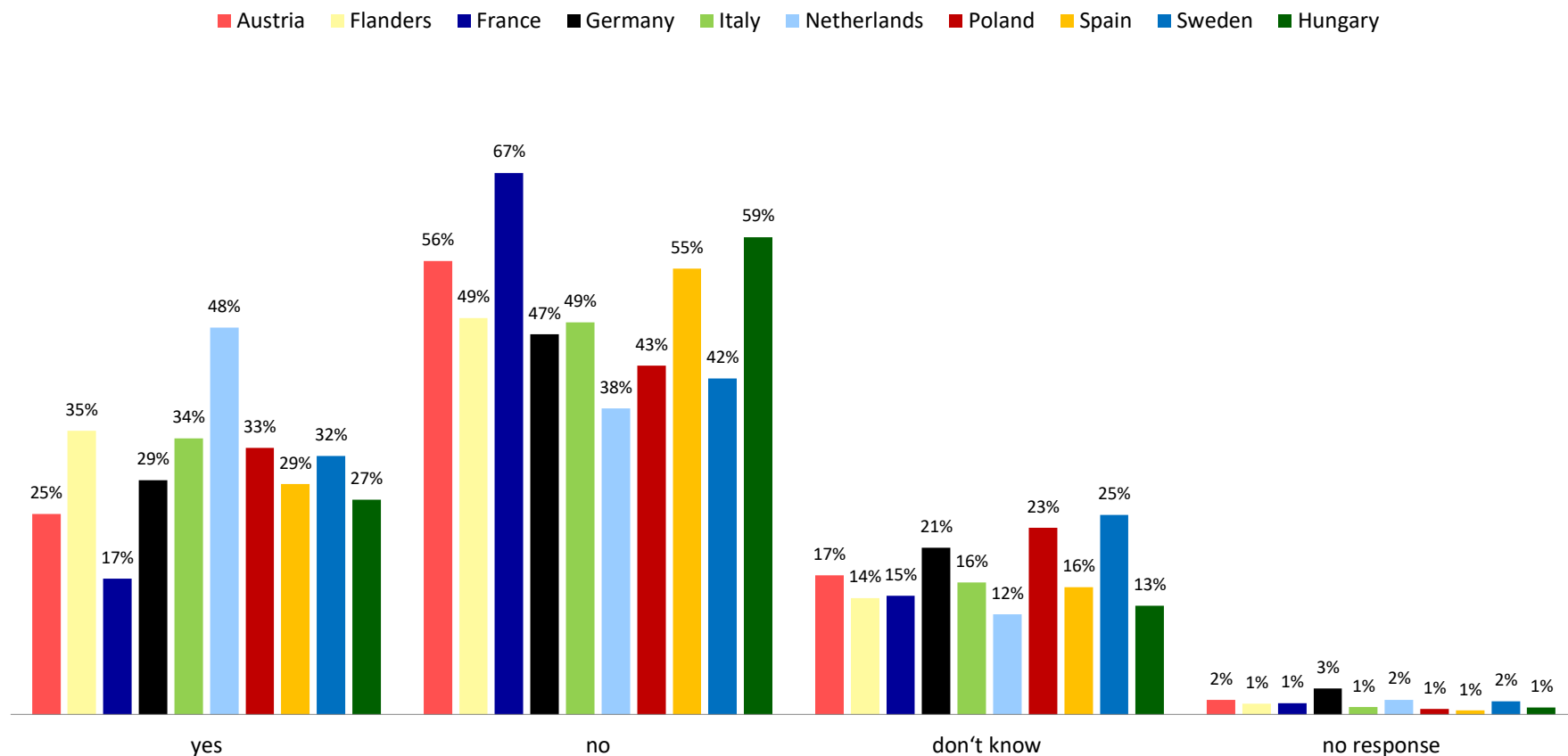
Political center

Respondents from Hungary, who place themselves in the center on a political left-right-scale, heard about the new EU pact on migration and asylum with a relative majority (45 to 35 to 34 %). Respondents from all other countries haven't heard of either of the pacts with a relative or an absolute majority (36 to 52 %).

Political right of center

Respondents from Hungary who place themselves on the right of center (56 to 38 to 21 %) heard about the new EU pact on migration and asylum with an absolute majority. Respondents from Poland are divided between the new EU pact and „No. I haven't heard of either“ (37 to 39 %). Respondents from all other countries haven't heard of either with a relative or an absolute majority (45 bis 56 %).

As a European citizen, do you feel that your view is taken into account in regard to immigration to Europe?



Only respondents from the Netherlands feel that their view is taken into account in regard to immigration to Europe with a relative majority (48 to 38 %). Respondents from all other countries don't feel this way with a relative majority in each case (42 to 67 %).

As a European citizen, do you feel that your view is taken into account in regard to immigration to Europe?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age and gender

In Italy female respondents think more often that their view isn't taken into account than male respondents do (52 to 45 %).

In Austria the younger the respondents are, the more they don't feel that their view is taken into account in regard to immigration to Europe (from 48 to 63 % respectively 62 %). The same pattern can be found in Flanders (from 34 to 56 %), France (from 44 to 79 %) and Sweden (from 33 to 45 respectively 48 %).

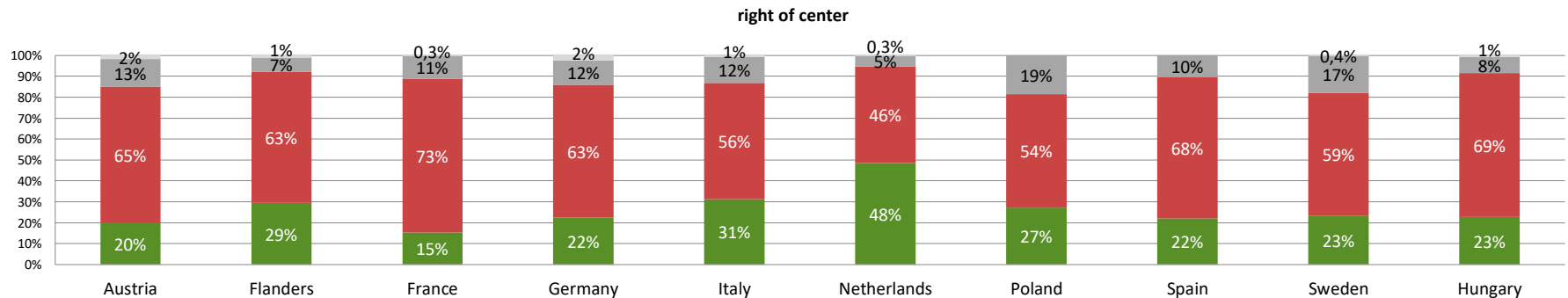
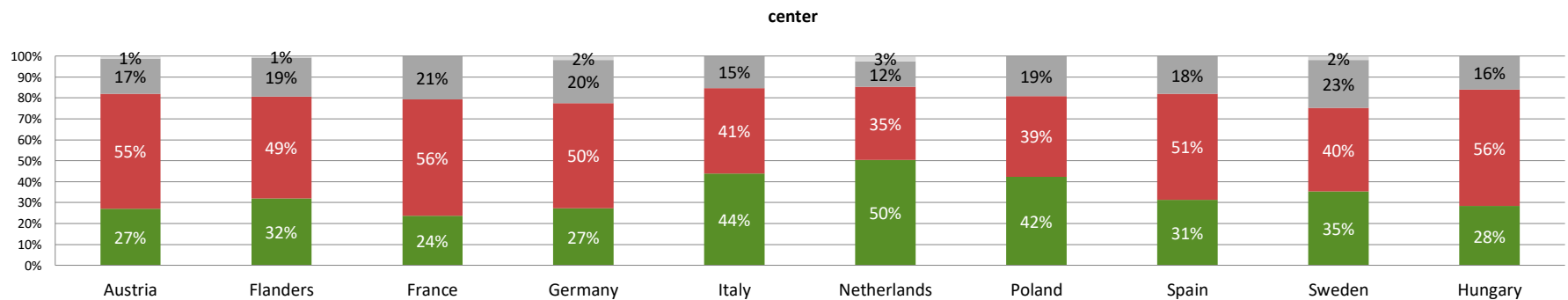
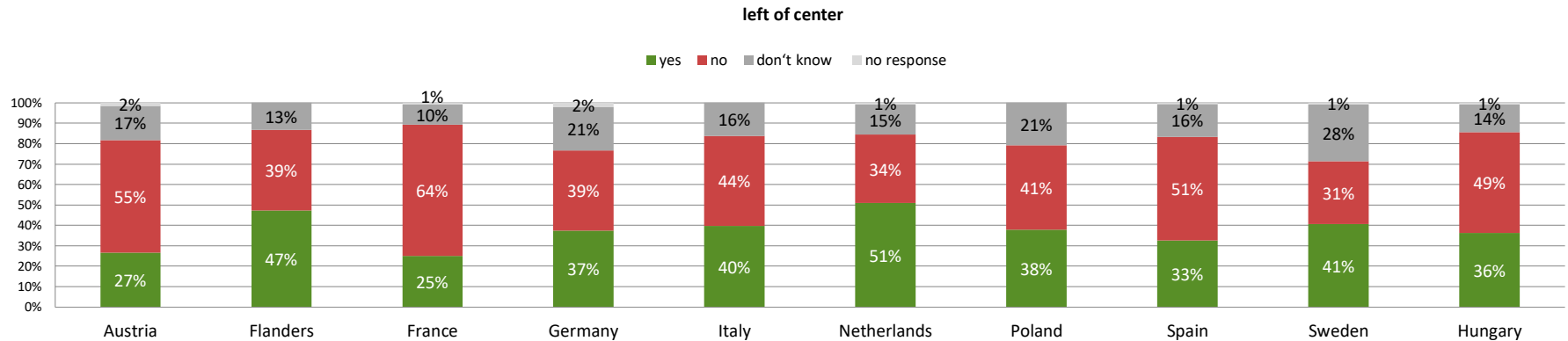
In Germany and Italy an absolute majority of respondents between 18 and 29 years feel that their view is taken into account in regard to immigration to Europe (52 to 27 % respectively 50 to 32 %), but all older age groups don't feel this way in a majority (41 to 56 %).

In Italy the answers of respondents between 30 and 39 years are split (45 % yes, 41 % no). All older age groups don't think that their view is taken into regard (50 to 55 %).

In the Netherlands most respondents from 18 to 49 years think that their view is considered (47 to 64 %). Older respondents don't think so (51 to 38 %; 43 to 39 %).

In Spain most respondents between 30 and 39 years think that their view is taken into account (50 to 39 %). All other age groups don't think so (51 to 69 %).

As a European citizen, do you feel that your view is taken into account in regard to immigration to Europe?



As a European citizen, do you feel that your view is taken into account in regard to immigration to Europe?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

Political left of center

Respondents from the Netherlands who place themselves on the left of center feel that their view is taken into account in regard to immigration to Europe with an absolute majority of 51 percent (34 % no). Respondents from France (47 to 39 %) and Sweden (41 to 31 %) feel the same with a relative majority each. Respondents from Germany (37 % yes, 39 % no) and Poland (38 % yes, 41 % no) are divided on this issue. Respondents from all other countries do not feel heard with a relative or an absolute majority each (44 to 64 %).

Political center

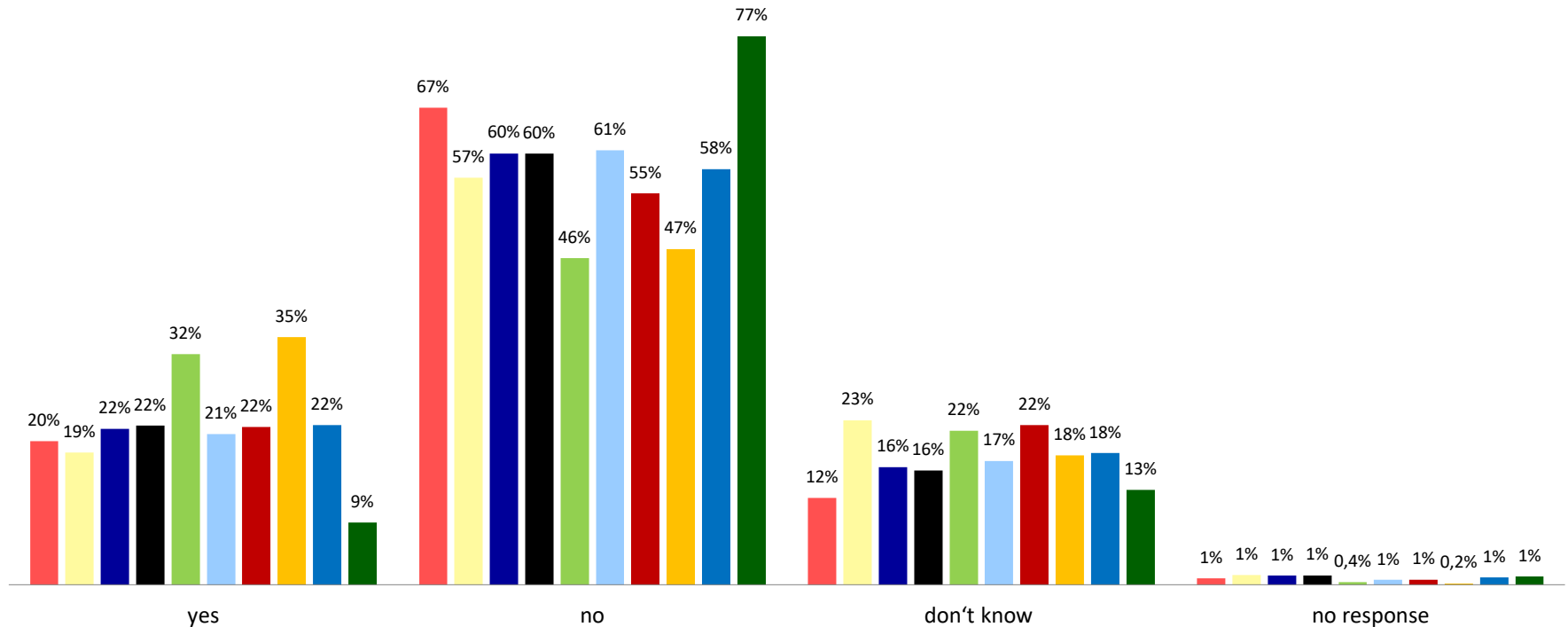
Respondents from Italy who place themselves in the center on a political left-right-scale (44 % yes, 41 % no) and Poland (42 % yes, 39 % no) are divided on this issue. Respondents from the Netherlands feel that their view is taken into account with an absolute majority (50 to 35 %). Respondents from all other countries do not feel that their view is taken into account with a relative or an absolute majority (40 to 56 %).

Political right of center

Respondents from the Netherlands who place themselves on the right of center are divided on this issue (48 % yes, 46 % no). Respondents from all other countries don't feel that their view is taken into account with an absolute majority (54 to 69 %).

Do you think that Europe can collectively take on the intended minimum of 70 million migrants into the EU over the next years?

■ Austria
 ■ Flanders
 ■ France
 ■ Germany
 ■ Italy
 ■ Netherlands
 ■ Poland
 ■ Spain
 ■ Sweden
 ■ Hungary



While most respondents from Hungary (77 to 9 %), Austria (67 to 20 %), the Netherlands (61 to 21 %), France (60 to 22 %), Germany (60 to 22 %), Sweden (58 to 22 %), Flanders (57 to 19 %) and Poland (55 to 22 %) don't think that Europe can collectively take on the intended minimum of 70 millions migrants into the EU over the next years, respondents from Spain (47 to 35 %) as well as from Italy (46 to 32 %) do not think so with only a relative majority.

Do you think that Europe can collectively take on the intended minimum of 70 million migrants into the EU over the next years?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age and gender

Male respondents in France think that Europe can't collectively take on the intended minimum of migrants more often than female respondents do (62 to 59 %).

In Austria the older the respondents are, the more they think that Europe can't collectively take on the intended minimum of 70 million migrants into the EU over the next years (from 45 to 76 resp. 77 %). The same pattern can be found in Flanders (from 45 resp. 50 to 64 %), France (from 43 to 70 %), Germany (from 43 to 62 resp. 73 %), Netherlands (from 38 to 75 %) and Sweden (from 46 to 67 resp. 66 %).

In Spain most respondents between 18 and 39 years believe that Europe can do this (48 to 41 %; 56 to 29 %), but older respondents don't think so in a majority (51 to 56 %).

Do you think that Europe can collectively take on the intended minimum of 70 million migrants into the EU over the next years?



Do you think that Europe can collectively take on the intended minimum of 70 million migrants into the EU over the next years?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

Political left of center

Respondents from Italy who place themselves on the left of center on a political left-right-scale (49 to 31 %) and Spain (47 to 36 %) think that Europe can collectively take on the intended minimum of 70 million migrants into the EU over the next years with a relative majority each. Respondents from Germany (40 to 40 %) are divided on this issue. Respondents from all other countries do not think this task is manageable with a relative or an absolute majority (43 to 71 %).

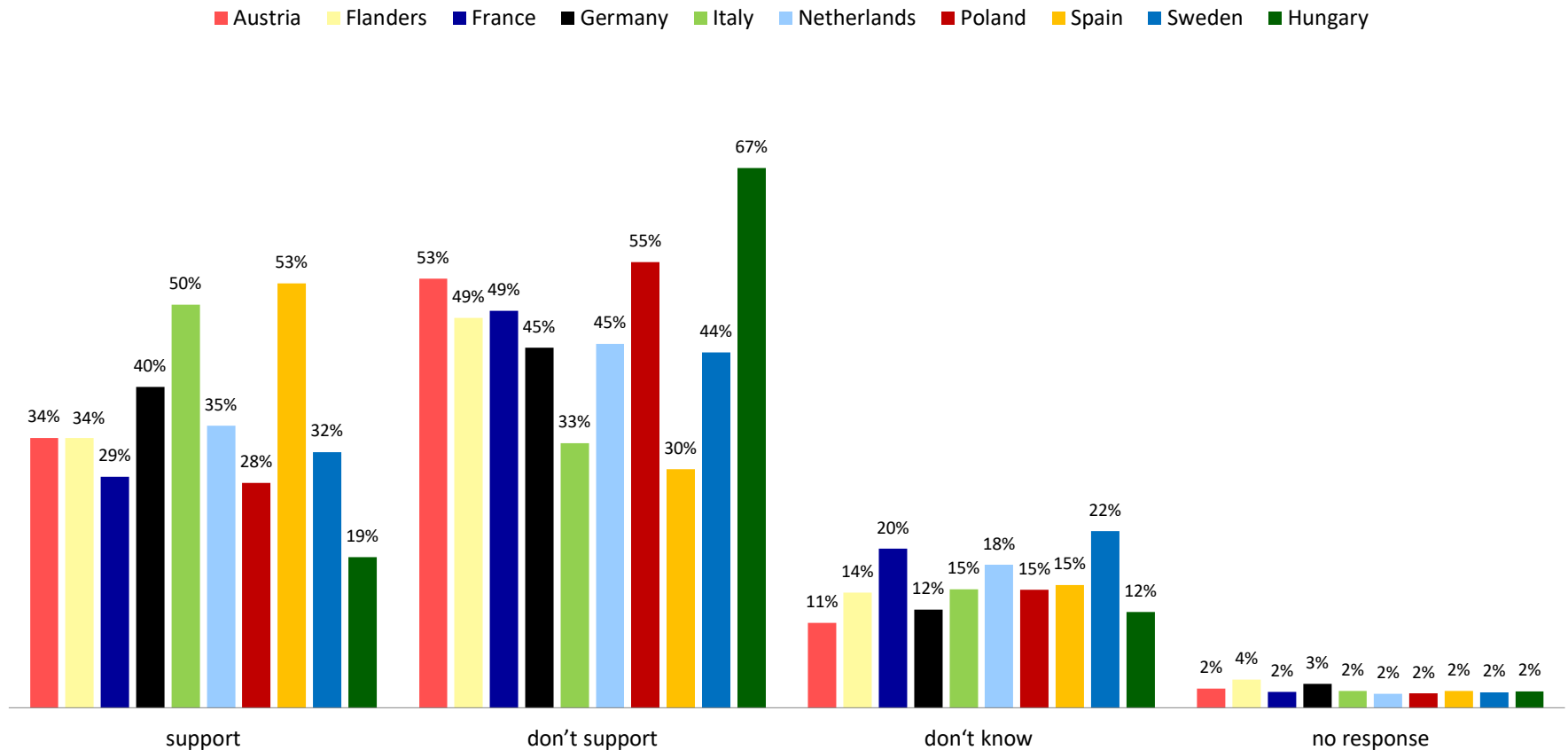
Political center

Respondents from Italy who place themselves in the center on a political left-right-scale do not think so with a relative majority (42 to 35 %). Respondents from all other countries do not think so with an absolute majority each (53 bis 79 %).

Political right of center

Respondents who place themselves on the right of center from all surveyed countries don't think that Europe can collectively take on the intended minimum of 70 million migrants with an absolute majority each (67 to 85 %).

Do you support or don't support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State, to your country?



Only respondents from Spain (53 to 33 %) and Italy (50 to 33 %) support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State to their own countries with an absolute majority. Respondents from Hungary (67 to 19 %), Poland (55 to 28 %) and Austria (53 to 34 %) don't support this with an absolute majority and respondents from France (49 to 29 %), Flanders (49 to 34 %), Germany (45 to 40 %), the Netherlands (45 to 35 %) and Sweden (44 to 32 %) do not support it with a relative majority each.

Do you support or don't support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State, to your country?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age and gender

In the Netherlands male respondents support the relocation of immigrations more often than female respondents (39 to 31 %).

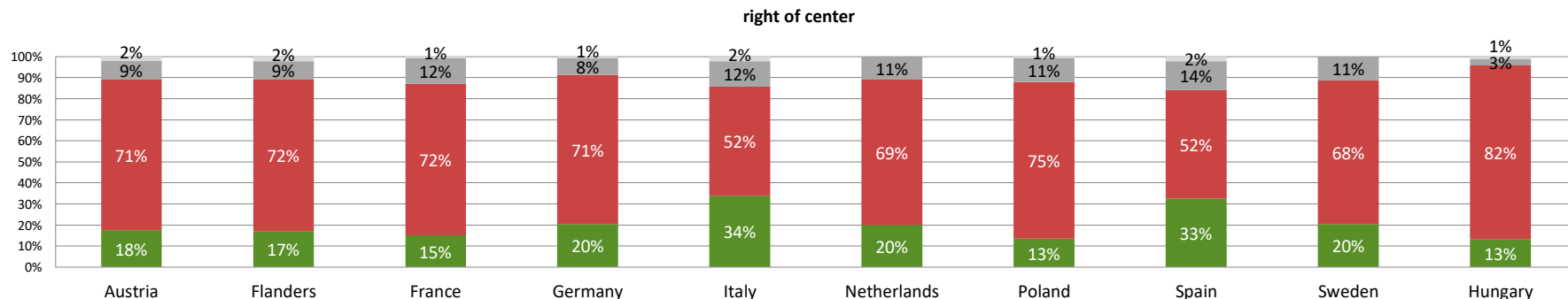
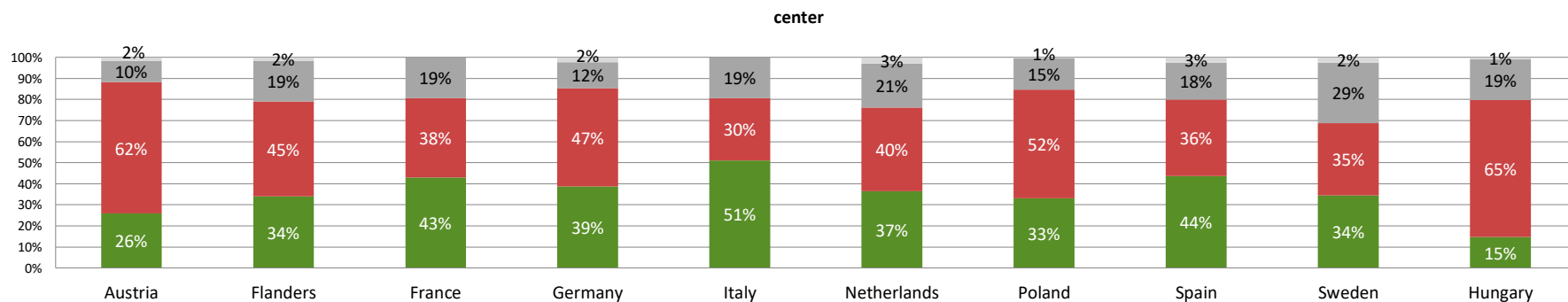
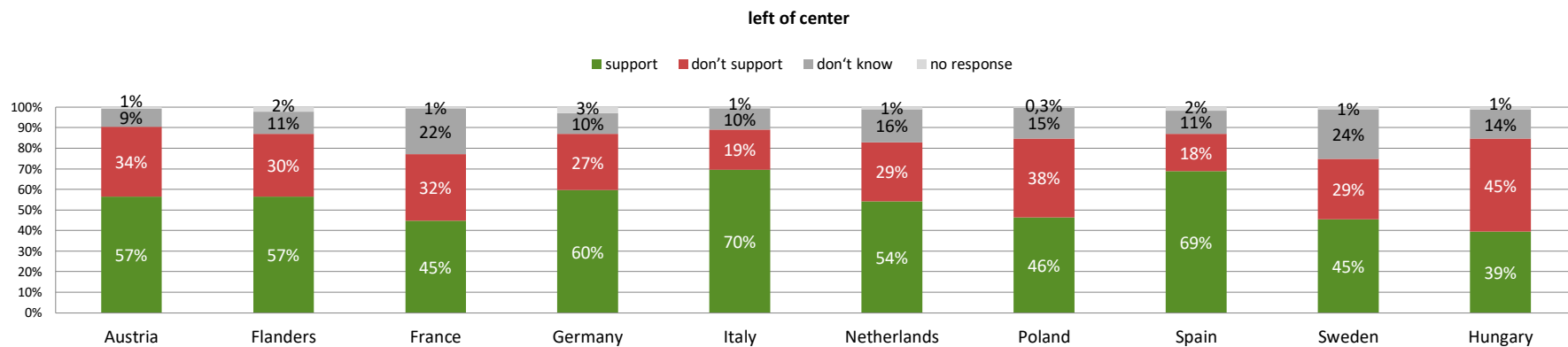
In Austria the older the respondents are, the more often they don't support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State to their own country (from 34 to 63 %).

In Flanders, France and Sweden only respondents between 18 and 29 years predominantly support the relocation of immigrants (52 to 28 %; 51 to 33 %; 50 to 31 %). All other age groups mostly don't support this (from 49 to 55 %; from 45 to 61 %; from 44 to 51 %).

In Germany most respondents between 18 and 29 years and between 30 and 39 years support this relocation (53 to 27; 47 to 37 %). The same pattern can be found in the Netherlands (55 to 28; 46 to 38 %).

In Italy all age classes mostly support the relocation between EU Member States (from 43 to 67 %), but in Poland no age class predominantly supports the relocation (from 49 to 64 %). The same is true for Hungary (from 61 to 73 %).

Do you support or don't support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State, to your country?



Do you support or don't support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State, to your country?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

Political left of center

Only respondents from Hungary who place themselves on the left of center on a political left-right-scale predominantly don't support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State to their own country (45 to 39 %). Respondents from other countries support this with a relative or an absolute majority (45 to 69 %).

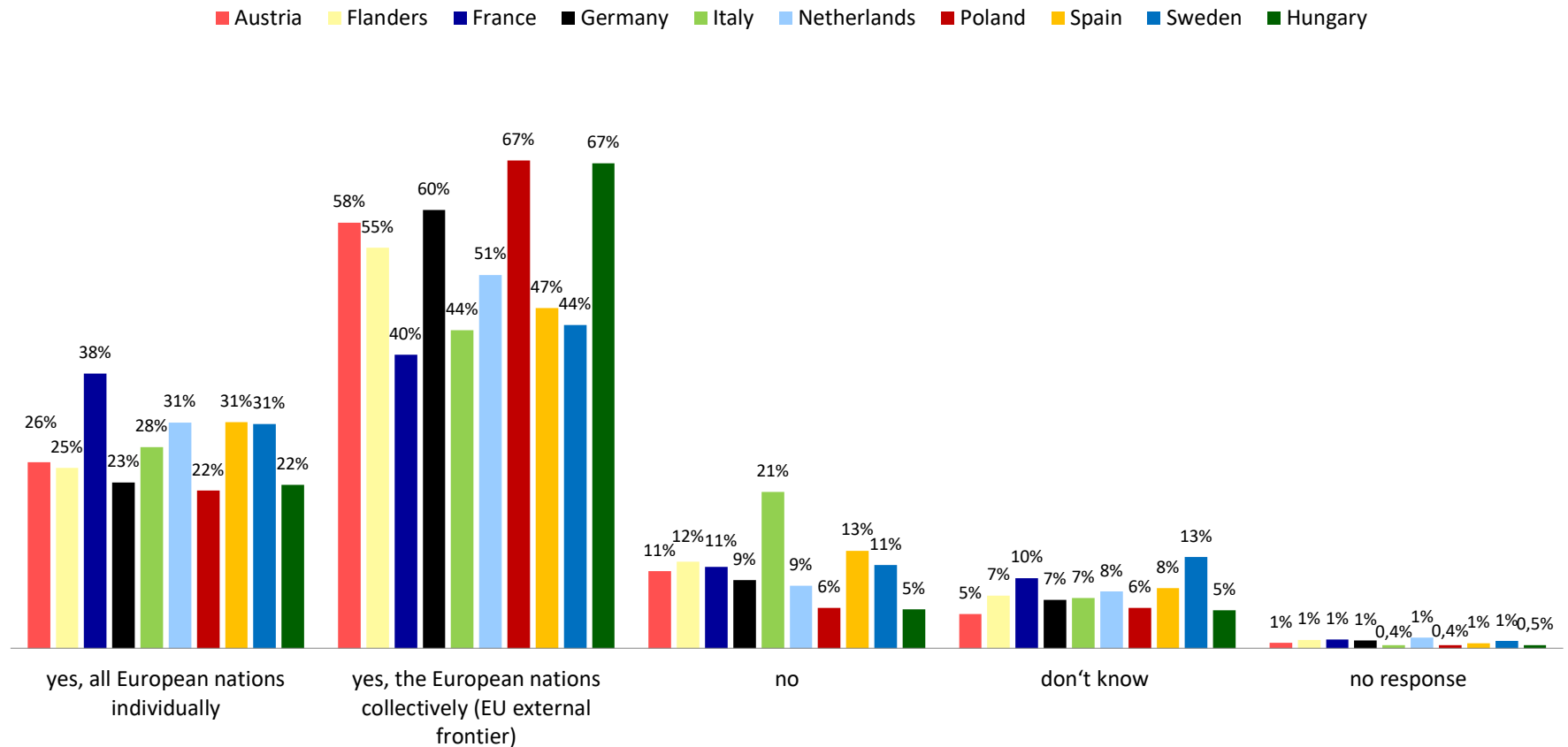
Political center

In Italy the absolute majority of respondents from the political center (51 to 30 %) support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State to their own country. The same is true for a relative majority of respondents from Spain (44 to 36 %) and France (43 to 38 %). Respondents from the Netherlands (37 % support, 40 % don't support) and Sweden (34 % support, 35 % don't support) are divided on this issue. The majority of respondents from other countries don't support this kind of relocation (45 to 65 %).

Political right of center

The majority of respondents who place themselves on the right of center from all of countries don't support the relocation of immigrants from another EU Member State to their own country (52 to 82 %).

Do you think that European nations need to protect their national borders more than they do currently?



While respondents from Hungary (67 to 22 to 5 %), Poland (67 to 22 to 6 %), Germany (60 to 23 to 9 %), Austria (58 to 26 to 11 %), Flanders (55 to 25 to 12 %) and the Netherlands (51 to 31 to 9 %) mostly think that European nations need to protect their national borders collectively, respondents from Spain (47 to 31 to 13 %), Sweden (44 to 31 to 11 %) and Italy (44 to 28 to 21 %) think so with only a relative majority. Respondents from France are divided on this issue between „yes, all European countries individually“ and „yes, the European nations collectively“ (38 to 40 %).

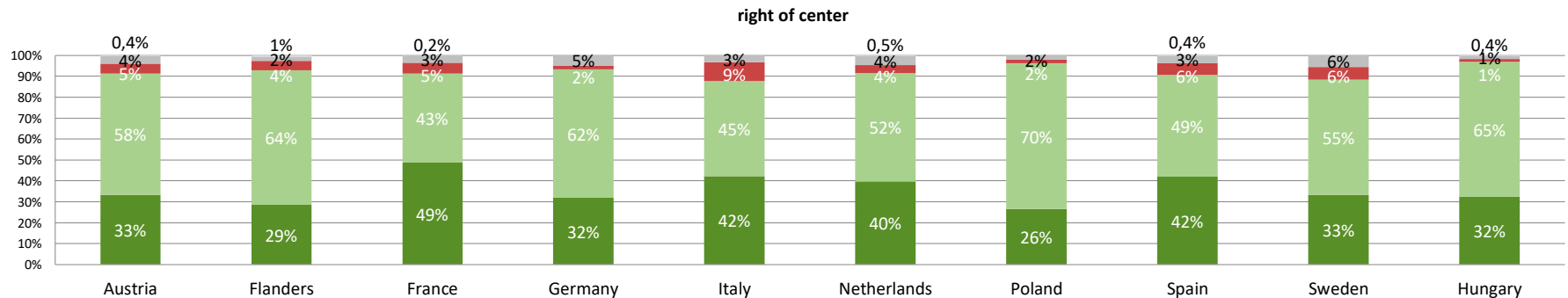
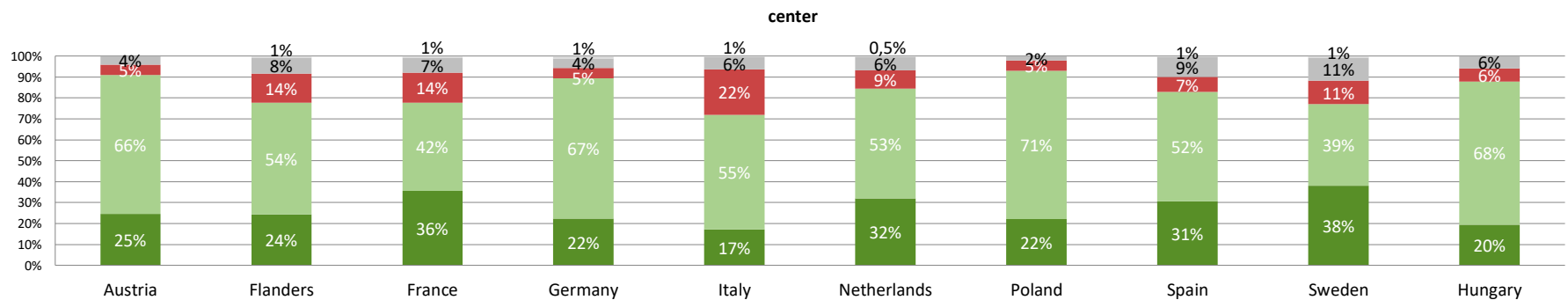
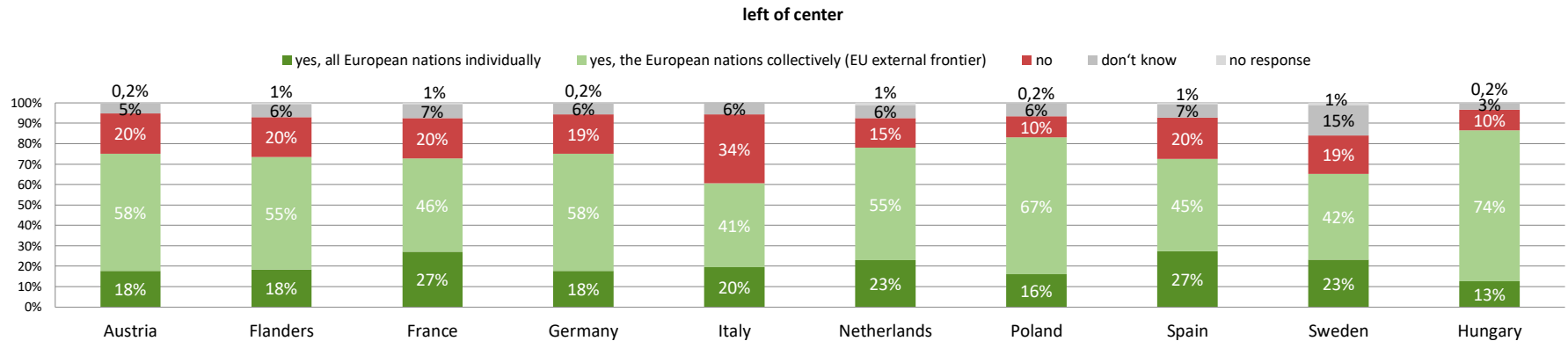
Do you think that European nations need to protect their national borders more than they do currently?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age and gender

In Spain female respondents are much more often of the opinion that all European nations should protect their national borders individually than male respondents are (37 to 25 %). Male respondents on the other hand wish more often for an EU external frontier (54 to 41 %).

In Austria the older the respondents are, the more often they think that the European nations need to protect their national borders as European nations collectively (from 50 to 65 %). The same pattern can be found in Flanders (from 42 to 65 %), Germany (from 51 resp. 49 to 68 %), Poland (from 50 to 77 %) and Spain (from 39 resp. 37 to 54 %).

Do you think that European nations need to protect their national borders more than they do currently?



Do you think that European nations need to protect their national borders more than they do currently?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

Political left of center

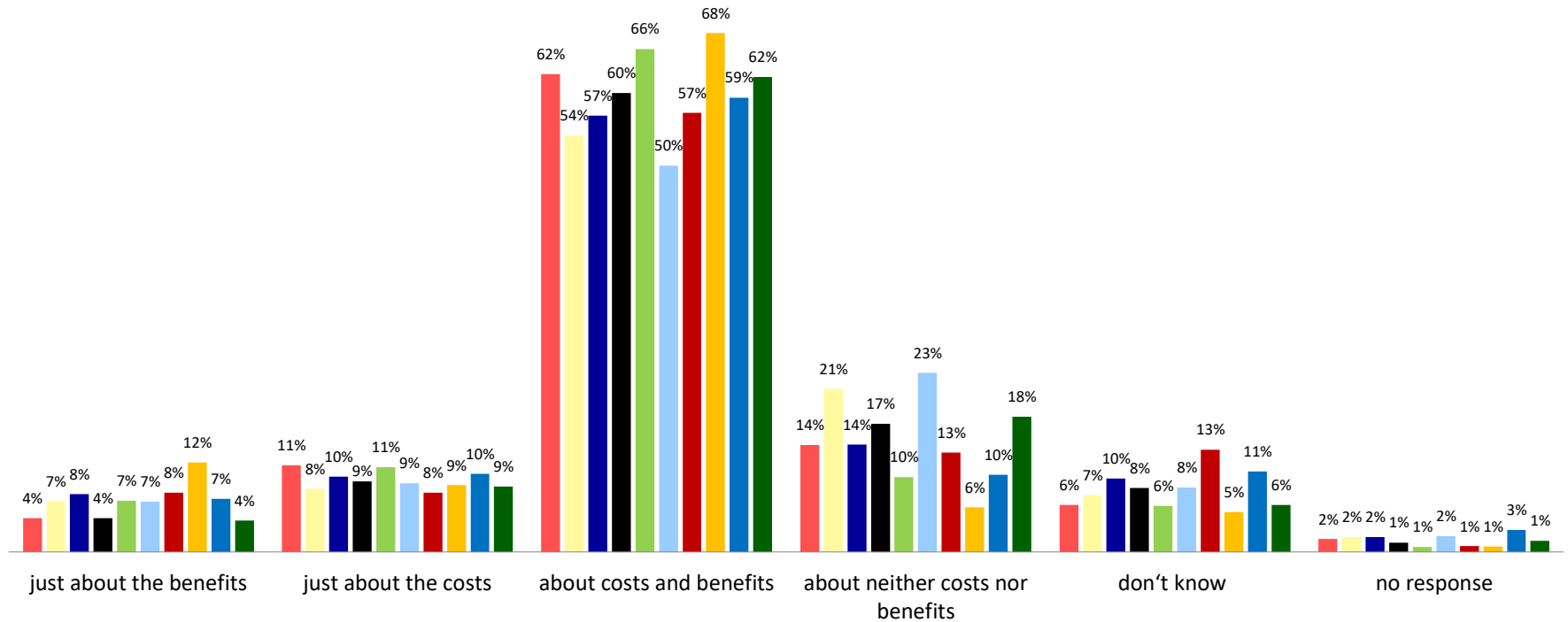
In all countries the majority of the respondents who place themselves on the left of center on a political left-right-scale think that the European nations need to protect their national borders collectively (41 to 74 %). The same applies to those who place themselves in the center from all countries (52 to 71 %). The only exception is Sweden. Swedish respondents are divided between individual and collective protection (38 to 39 %).

Political right of center

Only in France the majority of respondents who place themselves on the right of center think that European nations need to protect their national borders individually (49 to 43 %). Respondents from Italy are divided on this issue (42 % individually, 45 % collectively). The majority of respondents from other countries think that the national borders need to be protected collectively (49 to 70 %).

Would you like to know more about the public financial expenditures and/or (possible) economic benefits regarding immigration and integration in your country?

■ Austria
 ■ Flanders
 ■ France
 ■ Germany
 ■ Italy
 ■ Netherlands
 ■ Poland
 ■ Spain
 ■ Sweden
 ■ Hungary



Most respondents from all countries would like to know more about the public financial expenditures as well as about economic benefits regarding immigration and integration in their own countries (50 to 68 %).

Would you like to know more about the public financial expenditures and/or (possible) economic benefits regarding immigration and integration in your country?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age

In Austria the older the respondents are, the more often they want to know about costs and benefits (from 55 to 70 %). The same pattern can be found in Flanders (from 49 to 59 %).

In Spain respondents who are 60 years or older want to know more about costs and benefits more often than younger respondents do (68 to 54-57 %).

Would you like to know more about the public financial expenditures and/or (possible) economic benefits regarding immigration and integration in your country?



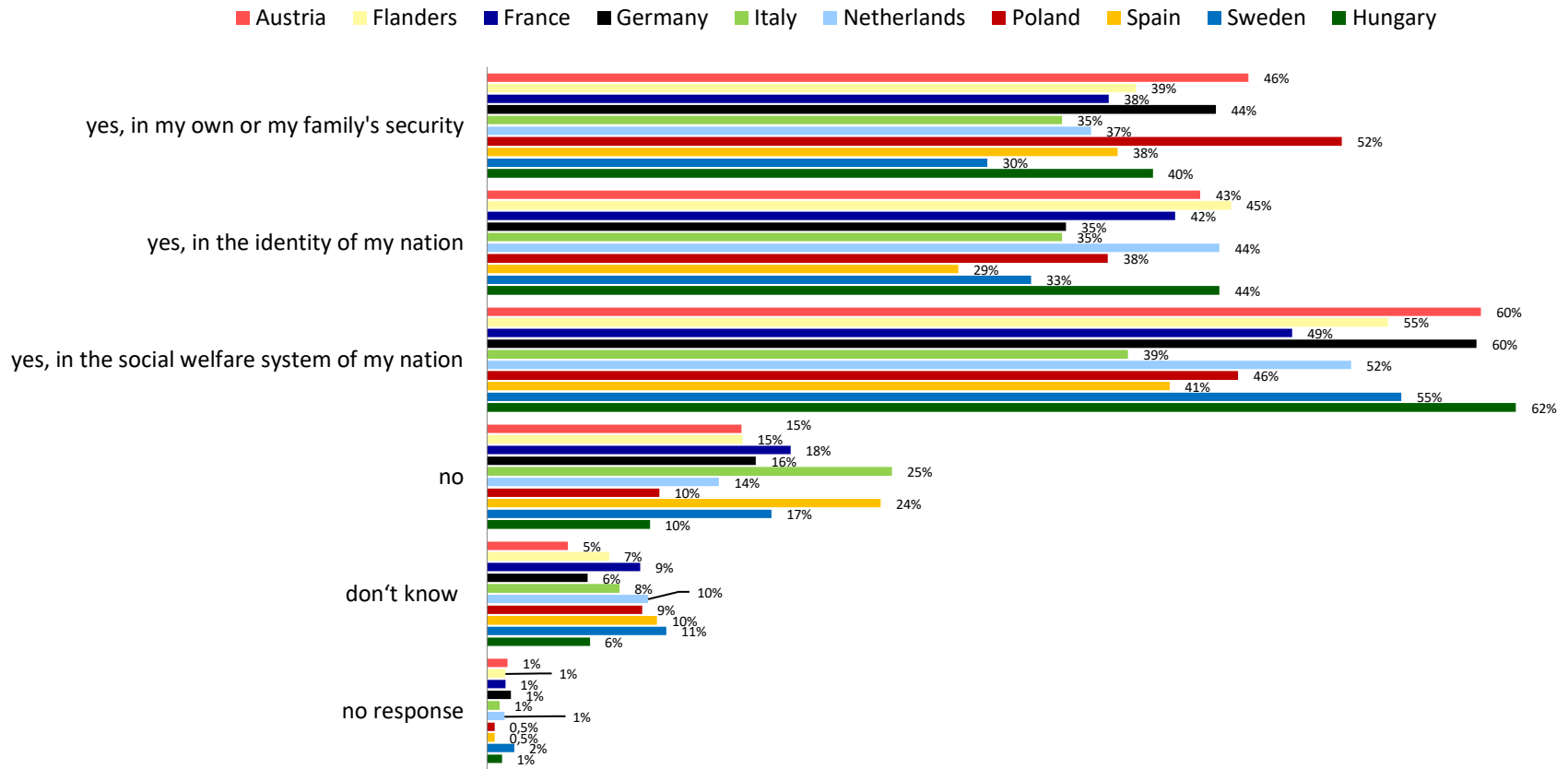
Would you like to know more about the public financial expenditures and/or (possible) economic benefits regarding immigration and integration in your country?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

All political directions

An absolute majority of respondents from all surveyed countries would like to know more about the public financial expenditures and possible economic benefits regarding immigration and integration in their own countries (left of center: 58 to 69 %, center: 58 to 72 %, right of center: 55 to 69 %).

Do you think immigration could become a problem in any of the following fields?



While respondents from Hungary (62 to 40 to 44 to 10 %), Austria (60 to 46 to 43 to 15 %), Germany (60 to 44 to 35 to 16 %), Sweden (55 to 30 to 33 to 17 %), Flanders (55 to 39 to 45 to 15 %) and the Netherlands (52 to 37 to 44 to 14 %) think that immigration could become a problem in the social welfare system of their nations in an absolute majority, respondents from France (49 to 38 to 42 to 15 %) and Italy (39 to 35 to 35 to 25 %) only think like this in a relative majority. Respondents from Poland think that immigration could become a problem in their own or the security of their families in an absolute majority (52 to 38 to 46 to 10 %). Respondents from Spain are divided on this issue between problems in the social welfare system of their nation and their own or the security their families (41 to 38 %).

Do you think immigration could become a problem in any of the following fields?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age and gender

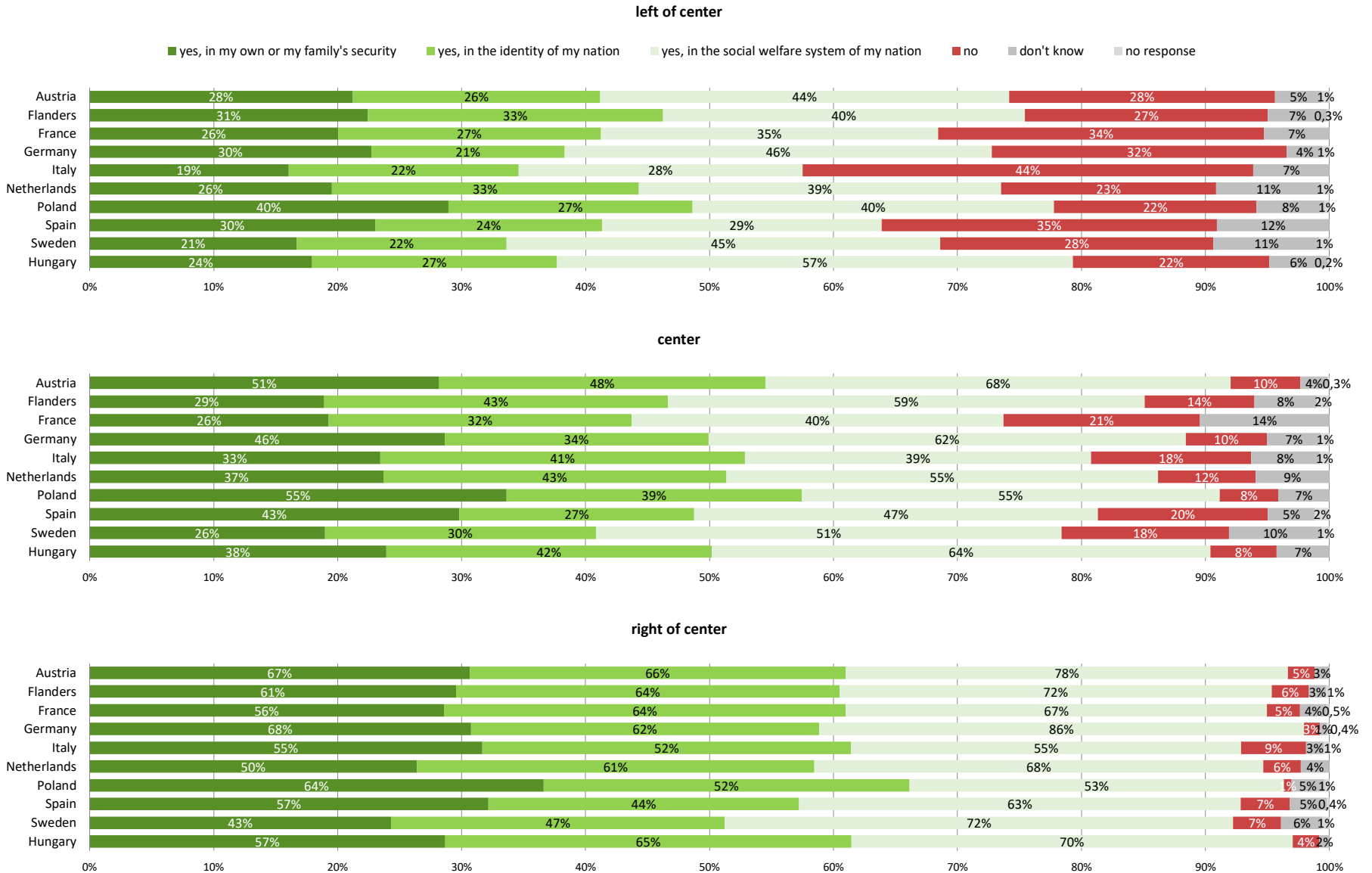
In Sweden male respondents believe much more often than female respondents that immigration could become a problem for the social welfare system of their nation (63 to 48 %). Female respondents believe more often than male respondents that immigration won't become a problem in any of these fields (20 to 15 %).

In Austria (43 to 58-71 %) and Hungary (51 to 60-73 %) respondents between 18 and 29 years believe much less than older respondents, that immigration could become a problem in the social welfare system of their nation.

The older the respondents are in Flanders, the more often they believe that immigration could become a problem for their social welfare system (from 37 to 65 %), but the younger the respondents are, the more they believe that this won't become a problem in any of these fields (from 10 to 24 %). The same pattern can be found in France (from 34 resp. 33 to 59 % and from 16 to 25 %) and the Netherlands (from 12 resp. 11 to 21 %).

In Italy the older the respondents are, the more often they believe that immigration could become a problem for the identity of their nation (from 23 to 42 %).

Do you think immigration could become a problem in any of the following fields?



Do you think immigration could become a problem in any of the following fields?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

Political left of center

In Italy (44 to 19 to 22 to 28 %) and Spain (35 to 30 to 24 to 29 %) only the relative majority of respondents who place themselves on the left of center on a political left-right-scale think that immigration couldn't become a problem. Respondents from France are divided between problems in the social welfare system and no problems at all (35 to 34 %). The majority of respondents from other countries think that immigration could become a problem in the social welfare system of their nations (39 to 57 %).

Political center

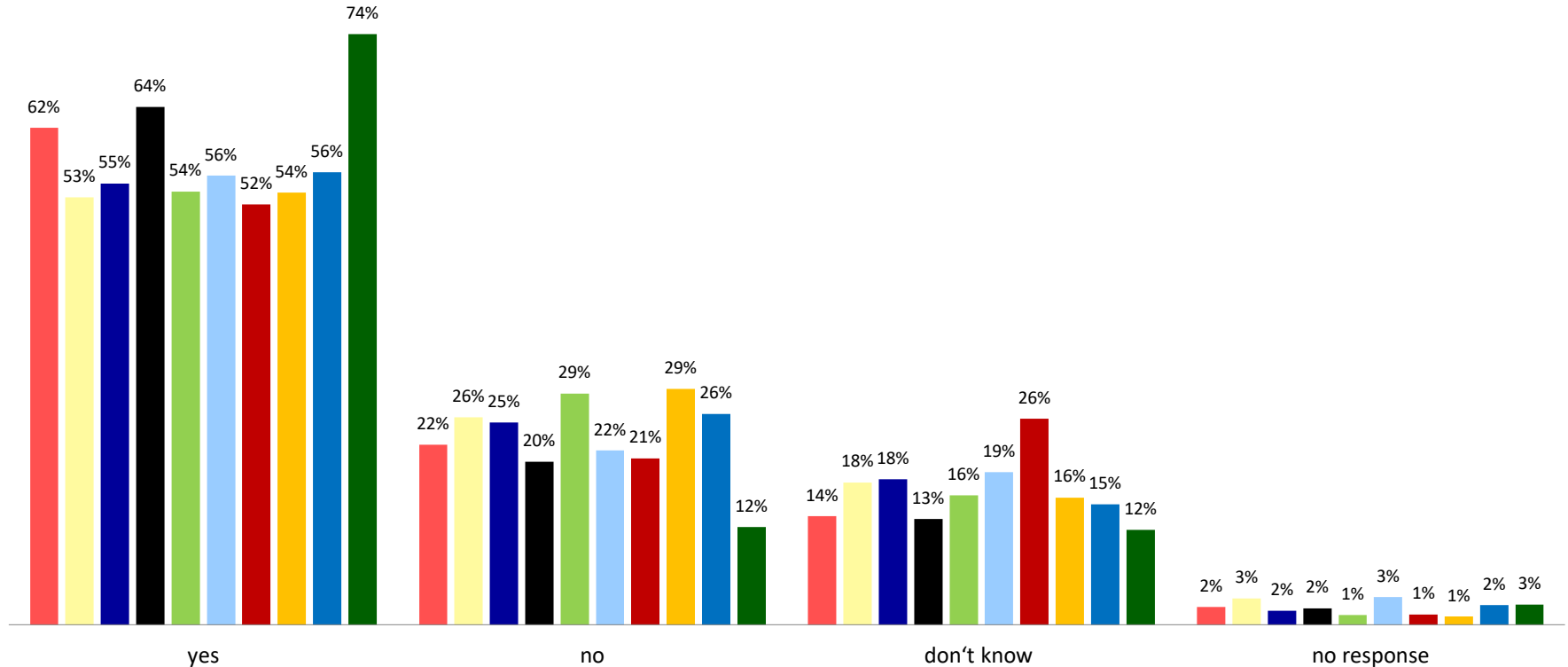
Respondents from Italy who place themselves politically in the center are divided between problems in the identity and in the social welfare system (41 to 39 %). The majority of the respondents from other countries think that immigration could become a problem in the social welfare systems of their nations (49 to 68 %).

Political right of center

Most politically right of center respondents from Poland think that immigration could become a problem in their own security or the security of their families (64 to 52 to 53 to 1 %). Respondents from France are divided between problems in the identity and in the welfare system (64 to 67 %). Respondents from Italy are divided between all three answering options (55 to 52 to 55 %). Most respondents from other countries think that immigration could become a problem in the social welfare system (63 to 86 %).

Would you prefer your government to reduce immigration to your country of people who are not skilled or qualified in any vocation or not?

■ Austria
 ■ Flanders
 ■ France
 ■ Germany
 ■ Italy
 ■ Netherlands
 ■ Poland
 ■ Spain
 ■ Sweden
 ■ Hungary



The majority of respondents from all surveyed countries think that their government should reduce immigration of people who are not skilled or qualified in any vocation with an absolute majority (52 to 74 %).

Would you prefer your government to reduce immigration to your country of people who are not skilled or qualified in any vocation or not?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age

In Austria the older the respondents are, the more often they want their government to reduce immigration for not skilled or qualified people (from 40 to 74 %). The same pattern can be found in France (from 45 to 60 %) and Germany (from 53 to 70 %).

Would you prefer your government to reduce immigration to your country of people who are not skilled or qualified in any vocation or not?



Would you prefer your government to reduce immigration to your country of people who are not skilled or qualified in any vocation or not?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

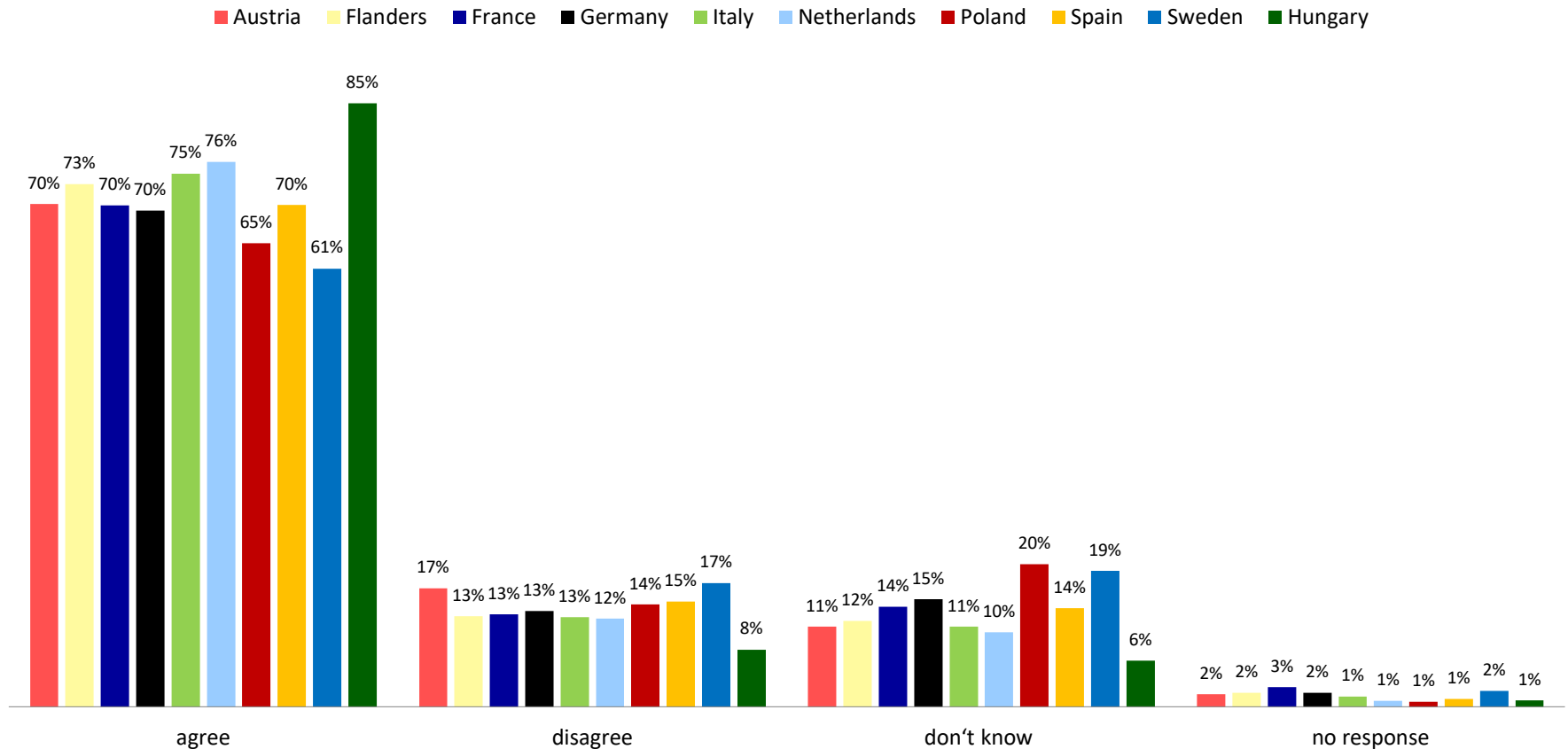
Political left of center

The majority of respondents from Flanders (43 to 38 %) and Italy (48 to 37 %) who place themselves on the left of center would not want their government to reduce immigration of people who are not skilled or qualified in any vocation to their countries. Respondents from Spain (44 % yes, 41 % no) and Sweden (42 % yes, 41 % no) are divided on this issue. The majority of respondents from other countries would prefer said reduction (42 to 65 %).

Political center & political right of center

The majority of respondents from all countries who place themselves in the center of a political left-right-scale and on the right of center would prefer their governments to reduce immigration of people who are not skilled or qualified (center: 48 to 73 %, right of center: 67 to 84 %).

Would you agree or disagree that help for refugees is better done close to their native country rather than in your nation?



The absolute majority of respondents from all surveyed countries would agree that help for refugees is better done close to their native country than in their nation (61 to 85 %).

Would you agree or disagree that help for refugees is better done close to their native country rather than in your nation?

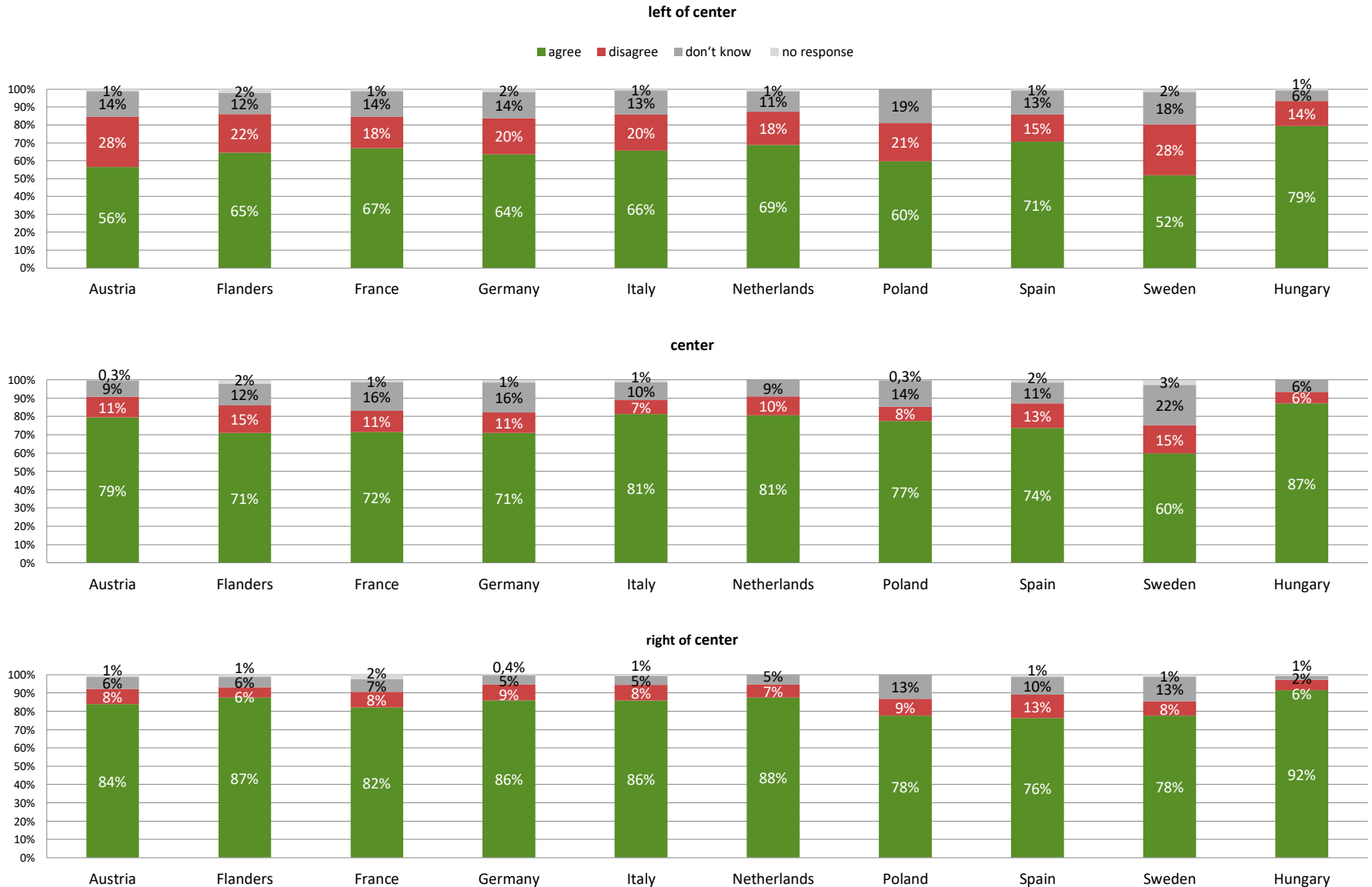
Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age and gender

In Sweden male respondents agree much more often with this statement than female respondents (70 to 53 %).

In Austria the older the respondents are, the more often they agree with the statement (from 44 to 83 %). The same pattern can be found in Flanders (from 59 to 80 resp. 82 %) and the Netherlands (from 59 to 85 %).

In Hungary respondents between 18 and 29 years disagree more often than older respondents (17 to 4-10 %). The same pattern can be found in France (26 to 6-17 %), Germany (23 to 9-18 %), Italy (27 to 8-16 %), Spain (24 to 10-16 %) and Sweden (26 to 13-20 %).

Would you agree or disagree that help for refugees is better done close to their native country rather than in your nation?



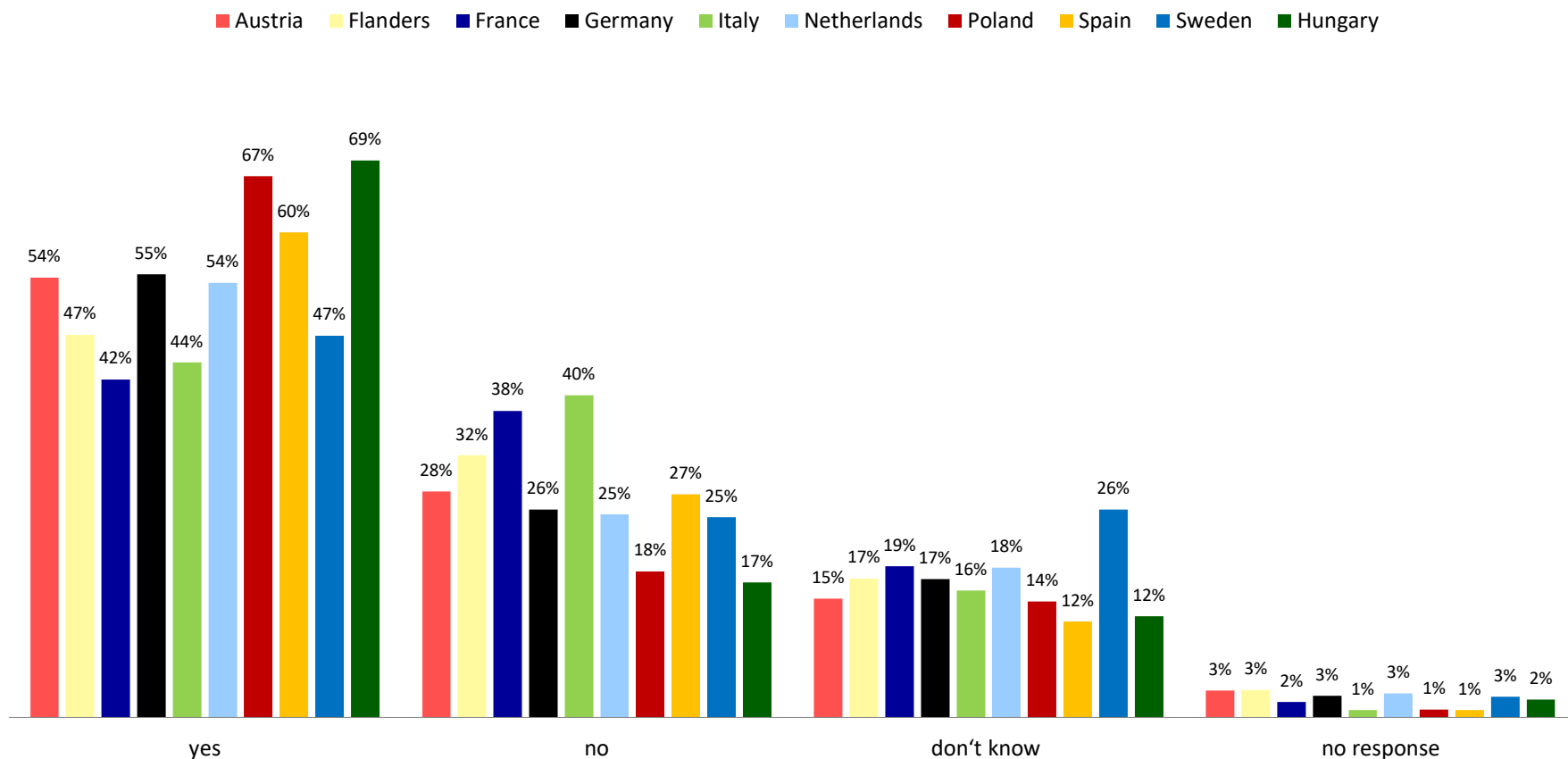
Would you agree or disagree that help for refugees is better done close to their native country rather than in your nation?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

All political directions

The majority of respondents from all countries agree that help for refugees is better done close to their native country rather than in the nation where the respondents live (left of center: 56 to 79 %, center: 60 to 87 %, right of center: 76 to 92 %).

Do you think that the European Union should financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls?



The absolute majority of respondents from Hungary (69 to 17 %), Poland (67 to 18 %), Spain (60 to 27 %), Germany (55 to 26 %), Austria (54 to 28 %) and the Netherlands (54 to 25 %) think that the European Union should financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls. Respondents from Sweden (47 to 25 %), Flanders (47 to 32 %), Italy (44 to 40 %) and France (42 to 38 %) think so with only a relative majority.

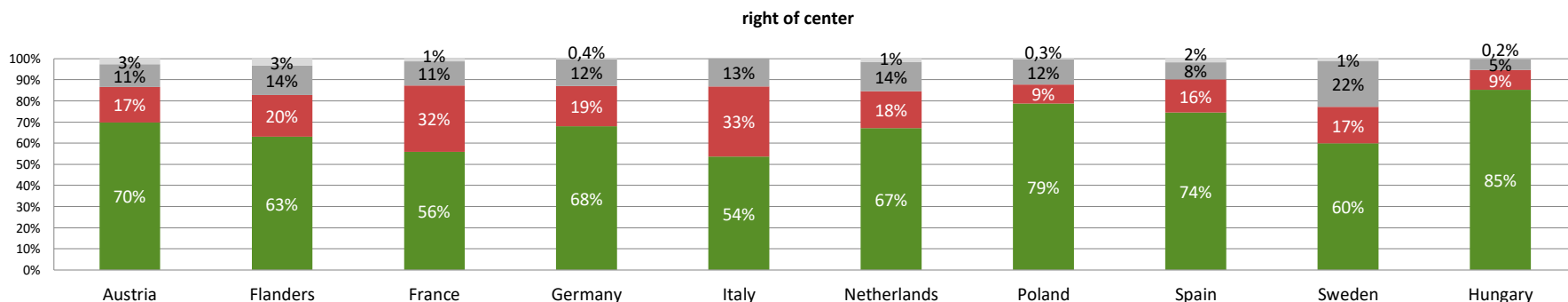
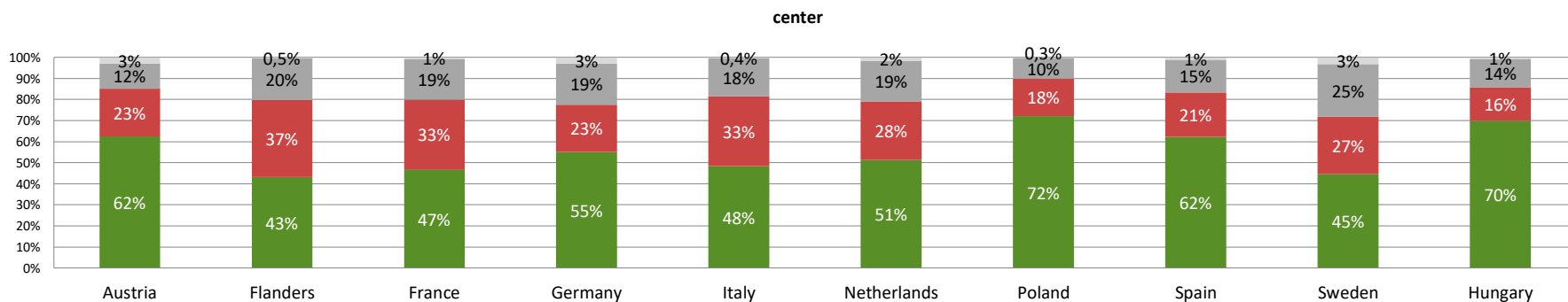
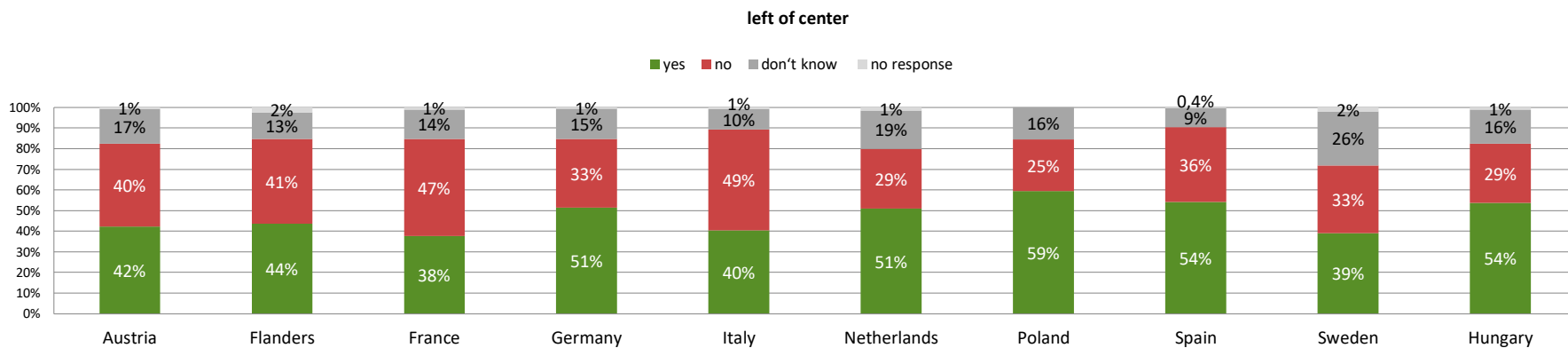
Do you think that the European Union should financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by age and gender

In Germany female respondents more often than male think that the EU shouldn't financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls (29 to 22 %). The same pattern can be found in the Netherlands (27 to 23 %), Poland (21 to 15 %) and Sweden (29 to 21 %).

In Italy only respondents who are 60 years or older are against this with an absolute majority (51 to 33 %). All other class groups support this kind of financial help in majority (from 48 to 52 %).

Do you think that the European Union should financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls?



Do you think that the European Union should financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls?

Interesting results in the most frequent answers by political orientation

Political left of center

In France (47 to 38 %) and Italy (49 to 40 %) the majority of respondents who place themselves on the left of center don't think that the European Union should financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls. Respondents from Austria (42 % yes, 40 % no) and Flanders (44 % yes, 41 % no) are divided on this issue. The majority of respondents from other surveyed countries think that the European Union should financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls (39 to 54 %).

Political center & political right of center

In all countries surveyed the majority of respondents who place themselves in the center as well as on the right of center think that the European Union should financially help countries, which are subject to illegal border crossings, reinforce their border protection with fences and walls (center: 43 to 72 %, right of center: 54 to 85 %).

Bei Rückfragen wenden Sie sich bitte an:

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Hinweise zu den Grafiken:

Auf Grund der Verwendung von gerundeten Zahlenangaben kann die Summe der Prozentzahlen unter Umständen geringfügig von 100 Prozent abweichen.

Im Falle von Mehrfachantworten kann die Summe der Prozentzahlen erheblich von 100 Prozent abweichen.