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25 YEARS OF LIECHTENSTEIN'S EEA MEMBERSHIP – SURVEY FINDINGS

STUDY ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT
AFFAIRS AND FINANCE



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INTRODUCTION

Reason for the survey

On 1 May 1995 Liechtenstein joined the European Economic Area (EEA). The EEA Agreement links the three EEA EFTA States – Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway – with the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU) to form a common economic area. This comprises the four fundamental freedoms, as well as various horizontal and accompanying policies. Its broad scope makes the EEA Agreement the most important agreement for Liechtenstein in shaping its relations with the EU. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of EEA membership in 2020, the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein wanted to learn more about the attitude of Liechtenstein citizens towards the EEA. The survey was similar to a survey conducted on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Liechtenstein's EEA membership in November 2014.

Method

The survey was conducted in the form of a Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) survey.

Survey periods

The survey started on 22 January 2020 and lasted until 24 February 2020, while questionnaires sent by post to the Liechtenstein Institute were considered until 26 February 2020.

Sample

The sample is based on an extract from the Central Register of Persons (ZPR). This was commissioned by the Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Finance and prepared by the Office of Informatics. Two different excerpts were produced. In a first excerpt a total of 3000 people were selected. The following criteria were considered: Age 17 to 79 years, resident in Liechtenstein, max. one person per household. In a second excerpt, another 1000 people were selected. The selection was limited to Liechtenstein citizens only.

Contact

The people selected were invited to participate in the online survey by personal letter from the Head of Government. The letter included an individual password for each person. This made it impossible for them to participate in the survey more than once. People without internet access had the possibility to request a printed questionnaire. People from the first ZPR extract who had not completed the survey by the deadline defined in the letter were sent a reminder letter.

Return

A total of 1276 interviews were conducted during the survey period, but 54 of these were only partly filled in and therefore not included in the analysis. For the present report, only responses from respondents with Liechtenstein citizenship were considered. Thus, a total of 869 interviews were included in the analysis. 49 interviews were based on the questionnaire sent in paper form. The average time spent answering the questions was just under 11 minutes (median value).

Table 1 shows the participation frequency according to age and gender. In order to correct socio-demographic bias, the data were weighted according to the variables of age, gender and education. In comparable studies the data are also occasionally weighted according to party affinity. Since the last parliamentary elections in Liechtenstein took place more than three years ago and therefore no current data on the party preferences of Liechtenstein citizens are available, no corresponding weighting of the data was applied. A provisional analysis has also shown that a weighting based on the voter shares of the individual parties in the 2017 parliamentary elections resulted in only very slight shifts compared with the results reported in this study.

Table 1: Response compared to population statistics (all figures in percent)

Feature	Population Statistic	Survey
Gender		
Female	50.7	51.8
Male	49.3	48.2
Age		
17–24 years	13.5	30
25–34 years	16.1	19.3
35–49 years	23.4	18.9
50–64 years	27.5	19
65–79 years	19.4	12.8

Interpretation of the data

The confidence interval represents the estimated margin of error that results from using a sample (survey participants) to infer the population (total population). The range of the confidence interval decreases with increasing sample size and increases with the dispersion (sample variance) in the sample data and the selected significance level. The confidence interval indicates the range in which a surveyed value would lie in 95 percent of the cases if the survey were repeated often with a new sample drawing. Simplified: It can be statistically expected that the “true” value of the population with 95 percent probability lies within the specified confidence interval of the value from the sample.

If the variance in the population is unknown and a normal distribution of the data is assumed, the confidence interval can be calculated by multiplying the tabulated t-value by the standard error. The standard error indicates the estimated dispersion of the survey values obtained if an infinite number of samples were drawn from the population, and thus provides an indication of the statistically expected reliability of the results. The t-value can be read from the t-distribution table; in the case of the 95 percent significance level selected here, it approaches the number 1.96 as the number of samples increases (from about 500).

In the case of response shares (as a percentage of the sample), the confidence interval can be calculated with the following formula (example from Figure 4: Of 869 people surveyed, 84 percent rated the EEA Agreement as a good agreement for Liechtenstein):

$$\pm t_{1-\frac{0.05}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Proportion \cdot (1-Proportion)}{N}} = \pm 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.84 \cdot 0.16}{869}} = \pm 0.024.$$

The confidence interval in this example is therefore 84% ±2.4%. Table 2 shows the range of the confidence interval as a function of exemplary response components and sample sizes.

Table 2: Selected statistical sampling errors by sample size and base distribution

Sample Size	Confidence interval (95%) in percent for different response parts		
	70%	50%	20%
5000	±1.3%	±1.4%	±1.1%
2000	±2.0%	±2.2%	±1.8%
1000	±2.8%	±3.1%	±2.5%
500	±4.0%	±4.4%	±3.5%
100	±9.0%	±9.8%	±7.8%

Analysis

In the second part of the study, a descriptive analysis is carried out using socio-demographic characteristics and other selected variables. In order to check the significance of a correlation between two variables, Pearson's chi-square test was used. *** stands for a probability of error of less than one per thousand ($p < .001$), ** for a probability of error of less than one percent ($p < .01$) and * for a probability of error of less than five percent ($p < .05$). To show the strength of the bivariate relationship, the Cramers-V Chi-square-based association measure was used. Cramers-V has a value range between 0 (no association) and 1 (perfect association).

No causal relationships are examined or shown in this study. In other words, the study is limited to the descriptive presentation and commentary of the survey results, without explaining the statistical relationships underlying the individual results.

SUMMARY

The representative online survey conducted on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of EEA membership shows that Liechtenstein's membership of the European Economic Area (EEA) continues to enjoy great support among Liechtenstein citizens. For example, the EEA evokes a positive image among 76 percent of the people surveyed. In contrast, only 5 percent of the Liechtenstein population have a negative image of the EEA. In addition, 84 percent of Liechtenstein citizens consider the EEA Agreement to be a good agreement for Liechtenstein and only 4 percent consider it to be a bad agreement.

The four fundamental freedoms are seen as particularly important achievements of the EEA. For example, 93 percent of the people surveyed consider the free movement of goods and services in the EEA to be important for Liechtenstein. However, the EEA Agreement is not just regarded as a purely economic agreement. EU programmes such as Erasmus+, data protection and the EU Emissions Trading System are also considered important achievements of Liechtenstein's EEA membership. The fact that the EEA Agreement is not only perceived as an economic agreement is also shown by the fact that more than half of the people surveyed believe that the EEA has brought positive socio-political impetus to Liechtenstein. Likewise, 57 percent of Liechtenstein citizens see EEA membership as strengthening Liechtenstein's sovereignty and improving Liechtenstein's image abroad.

Criticism of the EEA refers in particular to the high density of regulation and the associated increase in bureaucracy and administrative burden for Liechtenstein companies. However, there is hardly any doubt about the size compatibility of EEA membership. For example, only 10 percent of the people surveyed agree with the statement that the EEA is too large for Liechtenstein. Moreover, only a few Liechtenstein citizens are of the opinion that the EEA has restricted the rights of the people or worsened relations with Switzerland. Similarly, only 24 percent of the people surveyed agree with the statement that EEA membership has led to Liechtenstein having to pay too much money to other European states. The results of the survey thus show broad support for the EEA among the Liechtenstein population, according to which the EEA is perceived positively not only because of its economic effects, but also because of positive domestic and foreign policy effects.

For the future, the people of Liechtenstein wish above all for continuity in European policy. For example, 70 percent of those surveyed consider the EEA to be the best option for Liechtenstein in the coming years. At the same time, however, 57 percent also wish that Liechtenstein would align its European policy as closely as possible with that of Switzerland. The two statements do not contradict each other, but they do indicate that Liechtenstein's parallel membership of the EEA and the customs union with Switzerland creates an immanent field of tension.

Another such area of tension arises in relation to questions concerning the functioning of the EEA. For 75 percent of Liechtenstein citizens, the good functioning of the EEA is of great importance to Liechtenstein. Only 3 percent of the people surveyed disagree with this statement. However, 29 percent of Liechtenstein citizens agree with the statement that Liechtenstein should implement

EEA requirements less consistently, even if this could burden the relationship with the other EEA partners.

The desire for continuity in European policy is also reflected in the fact that a large majority of the Liechtenstein population consider stable relations between Liechtenstein and the European Union (EU) important. However, there is little support for EU membership itself. Rather, in the event of dissolution of the EEA, the majority would like to see an agreement with the EU that is equivalent in content to the EEA Agreement.

While the EEA enjoys a similarly high level of support among the Liechtenstein population as at the time of the last survey five years ago, the image of the EU among Liechtenstein citizens has deteriorated during this period. Nevertheless, the EU continues to evoke a positive image among more people in Liechtenstein than a negative one. Also, when European integration is considered by Liechtenstein citizens, positive associations such as peace, freedom and cultural diversity outweigh negative associations. Among the negative associations, bureaucracy, lack of border controls and crime were mentioned particularly frequently.

All in all, a strongly contrasting perception of the EEA and the EU by the Liechtenstein population can be observed. The different perceptions are particularly pronounced with respect to financial transfers to other European states, as well as the rights of the people in Liechtenstein. While these issues are hardly criticised in connection with EEA membership, there are strong reservations in the case of EU membership.

Although the people of Liechtenstein have a very positive attitude towards Liechtenstein's membership of the EEA, only just under 30 percent of the people surveyed believe that they have a good knowledge of the EEA Agreement. In contrast, 43 percent believe that their knowledge of the EEA is neither good nor bad, while 22 percent consider their knowledge to be poor.

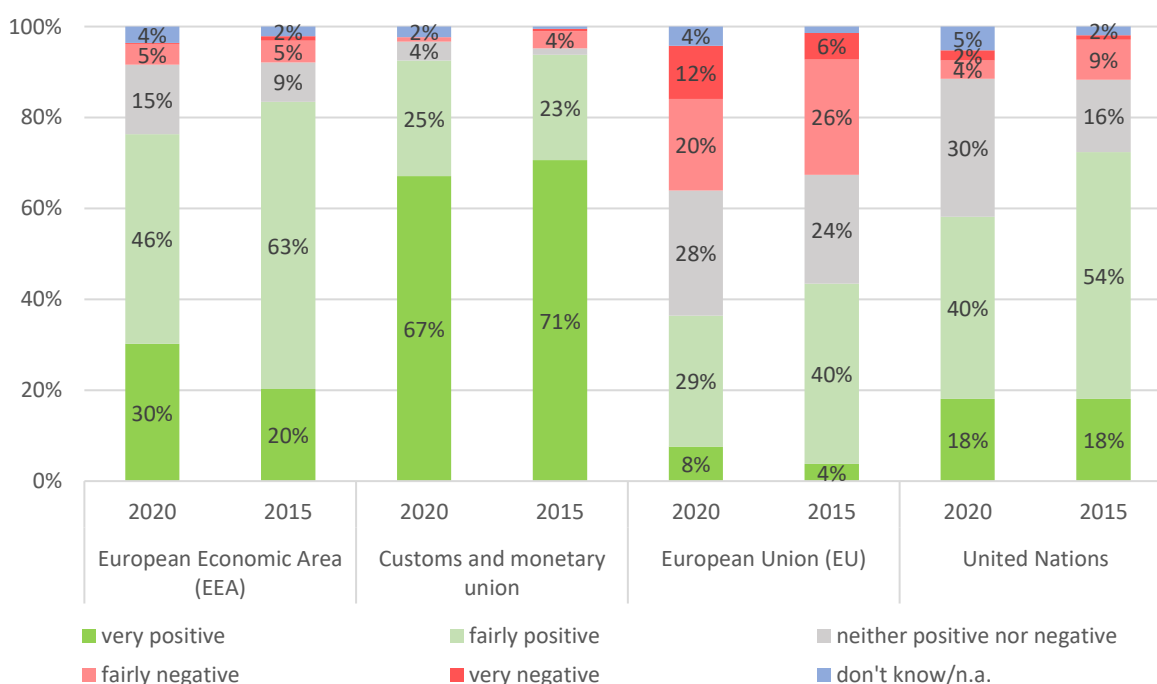
KEY RESULTS

In the first part of this study, the core results of the survey are presented graphically. Whenever possible, the results are compared with other studies. This is intended to show how attitudes towards the EEA in Liechtenstein have changed over time and whether Liechtenstein citizens' attitudes towards European integration differ from those in the EU and EFTA States.

Attitudes towards the EEA Agreement

At the beginning of the survey, the people contacted were asked what image selected international agreements and organisations evoke in them. More than three quarters of the participants have a very positive or positive image of the EEA. In contrast, the EEA evokes a negative image in only 5 percent of the respondents. If one compares the perception of the EEA with other agreements and organisations, it becomes apparent that the image of the EEA among Liechtenstein citizens is more positive than that of the European Union (EU) or the United Nations (UN). However, it can also be noted that the perception of Liechtenstein's customs and monetary union with Switzerland is even more positive. A comparison of the data from 2015 (survey date: November 2014) and 2020 (February 2020) shows a very similar picture for all the agreements and organisations surveyed. With regard to the EEA, the proportion of those who have at least a fairly positive picture of the EEA has indeed fallen from 83 percent (2015) to 76 percent (2020). At the same time, however, the proportion of those who have a very positive image of the EEA has increased from 20 percent (2015) to 30 percent (2020). Overall, therefore, no significant improvement or deterioration in the image of the EEA among Liechtenstein citizens can be observed. Instead, the majority continue to view it in a positive light.

Figure 1: Comparison of image of the EU, EEA, Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union and UN among Liechtenstein citizens (2015 and 2020)

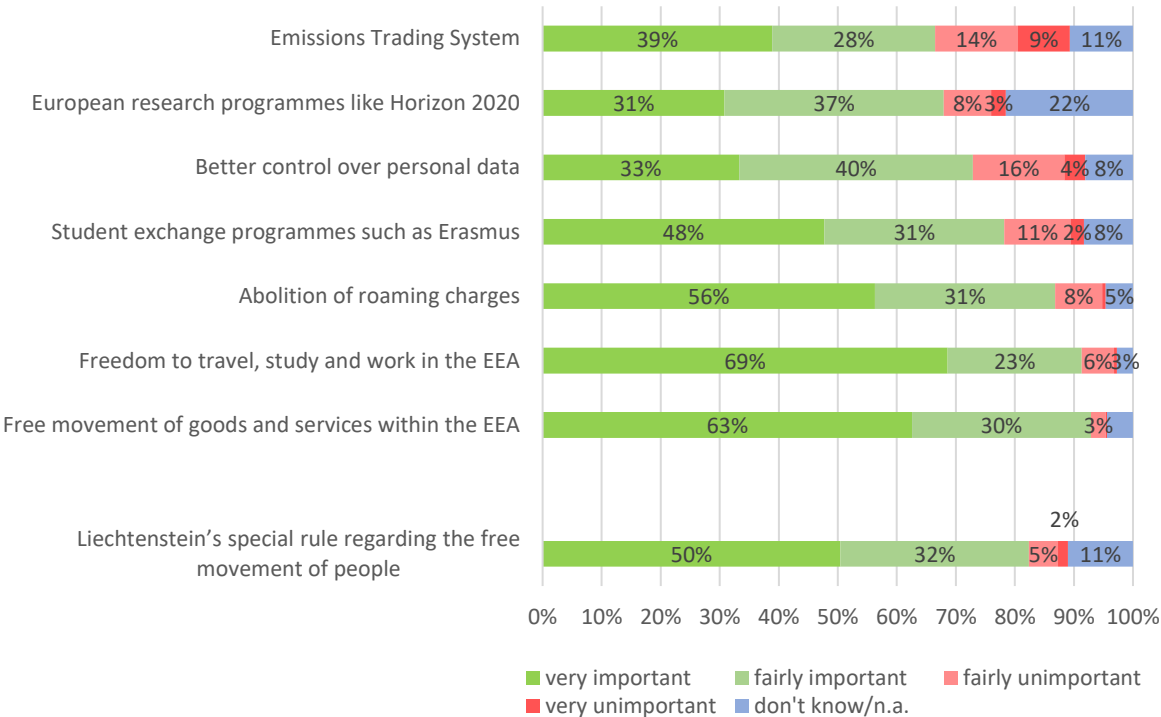


Note: 2015: November 2014, CATI survey, N=500; 2020: February 2020, CAWI survey, N=869.

The EEA has a broad scope. It covers not only economic areas such as the four freedoms – the free movement of goods, services, persons and capital – but also horizontal policies such as environmental protection and accompanying policies such as EU programmes. Against this background, the survey participants were asked about their attitudes to selected achievements of the EEA for Liechtenstein. The results show that not only the four fundamental freedoms, but also the horizontal and accompanying policies are considered important by the majority. Overall, over 93 percent of the people surveyed described at least one of the horizontal and accompanying policies available for selection as an important achievement of the EEA. Consequently, Liechtenstein citizens not only regard the EEA Agreement as an economic agreement, but also support cooperation within the framework of the EEA in areas not primarily relevant to economic policy.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of respondents who consider the respective achievement to be very important, rather important, rather unimportant or very unimportant for all topics surveyed. As already indicated, a large majority of the respondents consider all topics to be at least rather important. The direct comparison of the individual topics also shows, however, that of the topics surveyed, those with a direct connection to the four basic freedoms receive the strongest support. These include the free movement of goods and services, the free movement of persons – and thus the possibility of working in another EEA country – and finally the abolition of roaming charges. Since Liechtenstein’s special rule regarding the free movement of persons is not an achievement of the EEA, but of Liechtenstein’s EEA membership, it is listed separately.

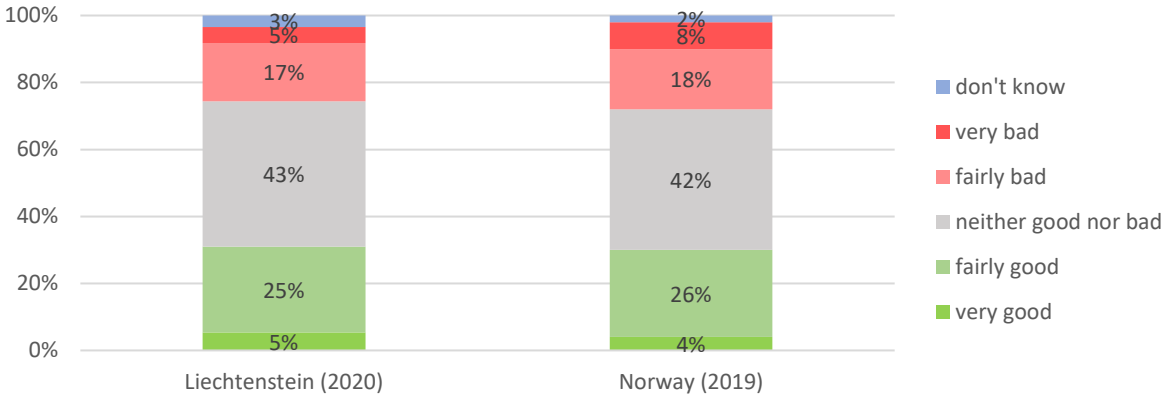
Figure 2: Importance of selected EEA achievements for Liechtenstein



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

In the survey, the Liechtenstein citizens were asked how they assessed their own knowledge of the EEA. Only 30 percent of the people questioned rated their knowledge of the EEA as very good or rather good. The majority of respondents consider their own knowledge of the EEA Agreement to be neither good nor bad. The question is based on a corresponding question from a survey commissioned by NUPI, a Norwegian think tank, in 2019. The comparison between Norway and Liechtenstein shows an almost identical picture of the self-assessment of knowledge of the EEA Agreement.

Figure 3: Self-assessment of knowledge of the EEA Agreement in Liechtenstein and Norway

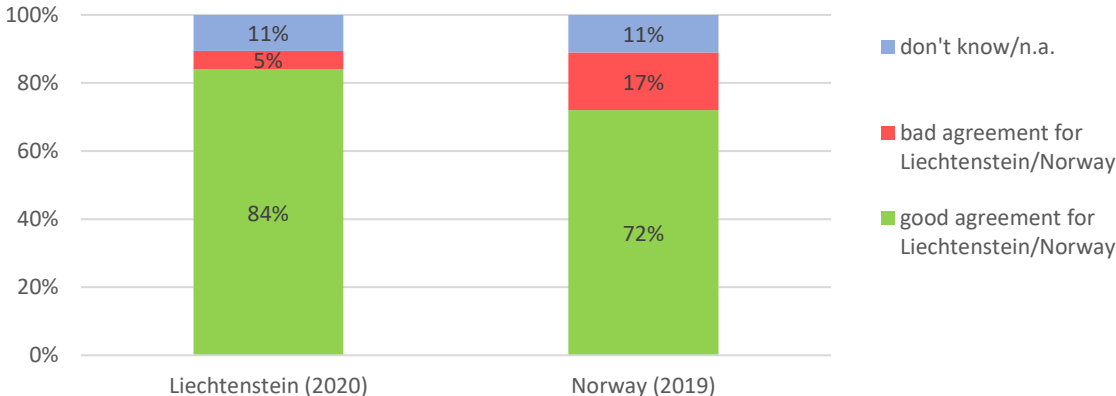


Note: LIE: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869; NOR: NUPI/Sentio, CATI survey, January 2019, N=1000.

Assessment of EEA membership

In many European countries, national European policy and thus political and legal relations with the EU are highly polarised. This applies equally to EU Member States and non-EU Member States. With regard to Liechtenstein, the survey shows that the EEA not only creates a positive image among the majority of Liechtenstein citizens, but also that a very large majority (84 percent) of the population consider the EEA Agreement to be a good agreement for Liechtenstein. Thus, support for the EEA Agreement in Liechtenstein is even higher than in Norway, where the survey mentioned above demonstrated the strongest support for the EEA Agreement in Norway to date.

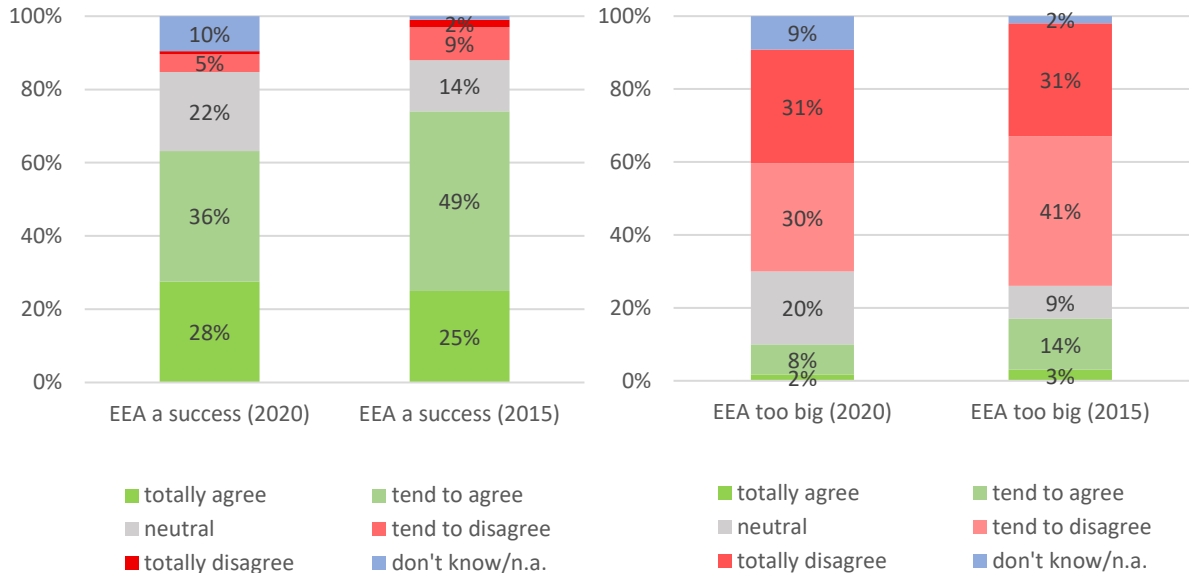
Figure 4: Assessment of the EEA Agreement in Liechtenstein and Norway



Note: LIE: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869; NOR: NUPI/Sentio CATI survey, January 2019, N=1000.

Figure 5 compares the responses to the two statements “EEA membership is a success for Liechtenstein” and “The EEA is too big for Liechtenstein” from the years 2015 and 2020. The responses to the two statements are very similar in 2015 and 2020. In both surveys, the majority of those questioned agree with the statement that the EEA is a success for Liechtenstein, whilst at the same time rejecting the statement that the EEA is too big for Liechtenstein. It is noticeable, though, that the level of agreement with the statement that the EEA is a success for Liechtenstein was more pronounced in 2015, with 74 percent, compared with 64 percent in 2020. However, the lower level of agreement cannot be equated with a higher level of rejection. On the contrary: While 11 percent rejected the statement that the EEA is a success for Liechtenstein in 2015, this figure is only 6 percent in 2020. The polarisation has thus decreased rather than increased. However, the proportion of respondents with a neutral attitude or no clear opinion has increased. The same applies to the feasibility of EEA membership for Liechtenstein. Here, too, the 2020 survey shows a slightly higher proportion of respondents with no clear opinion than in 2015. However, with over 61 percent, the vast majority of those questioned in the current survey also consider the EEA to be feasible for Liechtenstein despite its small size.

Figure 5: Comparison of assessment of the EEA in Liechtenstein in the years 2015 and 2020



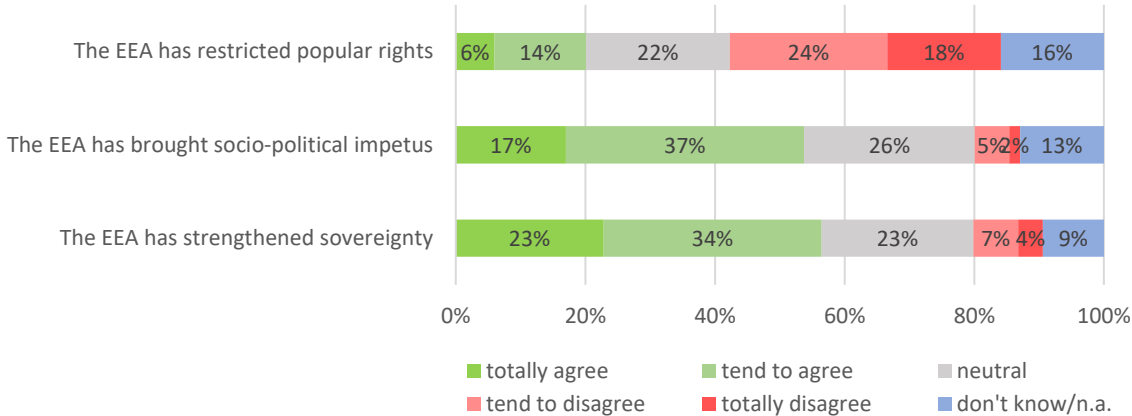
Note: 2015: November 2014, CATI survey, N=500; 2020: February 2020, CAWI survey, N=869.

Arguments for EEA membership

In the course of the survey, the participants were presented with a number of arguments that are often used in connection with the EEA. An equal number of negative (EEA-critical) as positive (EEA-supporting) arguments were put forward. For the analysis these arguments were categorised by the following topics: politics, administration, economics and external relations.

Figure 6 shows the results for the arguments in the field of politics. According to this, 57 percent of the people surveyed agree with the statement that EEA membership has strengthened Liechtenstein’s sovereignty. Likewise, 54 percent agree that the EEA has brought positive socio-political impetus to Liechtenstein. In contrast, only 20 percent are of the opinion that the EEA has restricted the rights of the people in Liechtenstein. Thus, the arguments put forward confirm the fundamentally positive attitude of Liechtenstein citizens towards the EEA. The results largely correspond to the values from the year 2015.

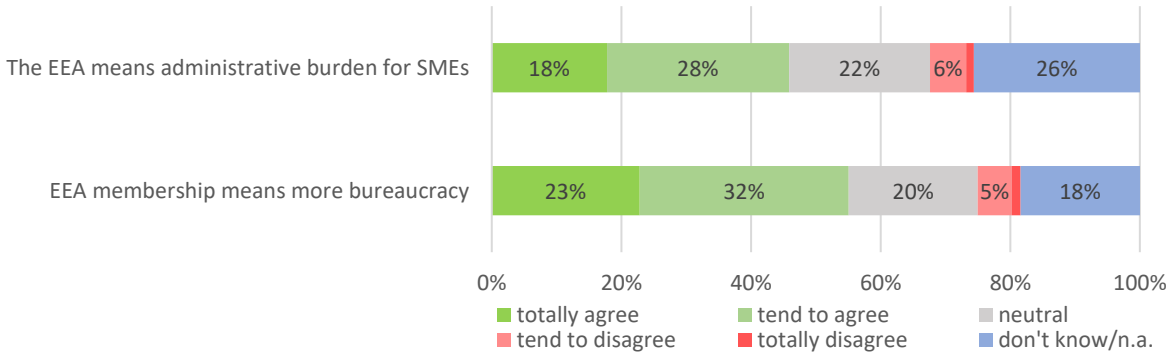
Figure 6: Arguments concerning the EEA in the policy area



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

Regarding the administration of the EEA Agreement, 46 percent of those surveyed agree with the statement that EEA requirements often entail a great deal of administrative work for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), while only 7 percent reject this statement. The statement that EEA membership has led to an expansion of bureaucracy also meets with significantly more agreement (55 percent) than rejection (7 percent). As in 2015, it can be seen that the few criticisms of the EEA relate primarily to the increased density of regulation resulting from the EEA Agreement.

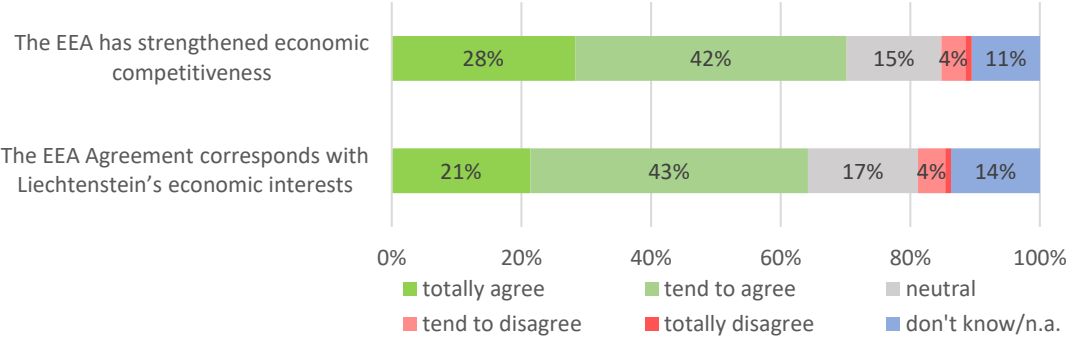
Figure 7: Arguments concerning the EEA in the administrative field



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

As expected, economic arguments concerning the EEA are particularly well received. For example, 70 percent of those surveyed agree with the statement that the EEA has strengthened the competitiveness of the Liechtenstein economy. Almost the same level of agreement is found for the statement that the EEA is in line with Liechtenstein’s economic interests (64 percent). In each case, only 5 percent of the people surveyed reject the statements.

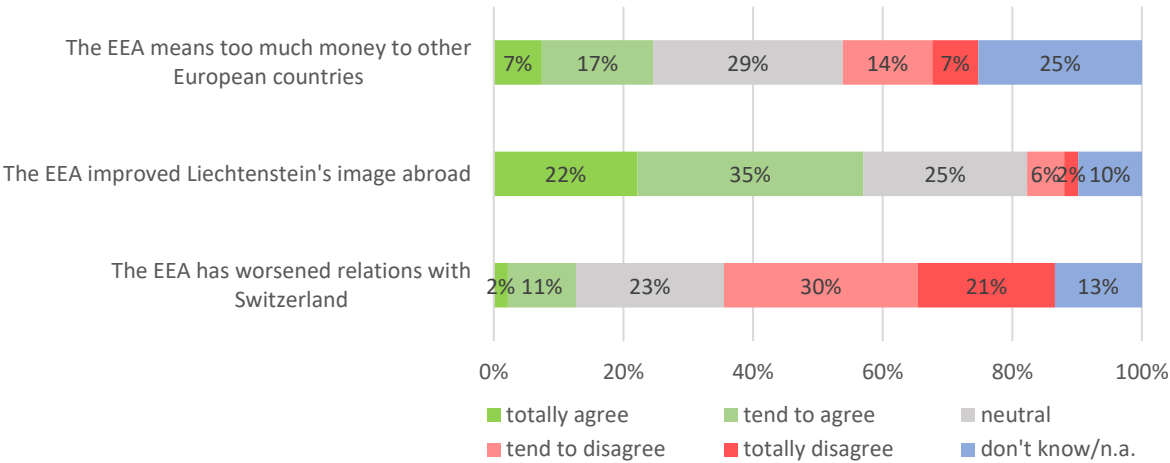
Figure 8: Arguments concerning the EEA in the economic field



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

With regard to the effects of EEA membership on Liechtenstein’s foreign relations, only 24 percent of those questioned agree with the statement that EEA membership has led to Liechtenstein having to pay too much money to other European states. Although this statement is explicitly rejected by only 21 percent, it can nevertheless be concluded from the result that Liechtenstein’s contributions to other EEA States are neither highly politicised nor met with strong opposition. Moreover, only 13 percent of those surveyed see a deterioration in Liechtenstein’s relations with Switzerland as a result of the EEA. Finally, a large majority (57 percent) of those surveyed agree with the statement that the EEA has improved Liechtenstein’s image abroad.

Figure 9: Arguments concerning the EEA in the field of external relations



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

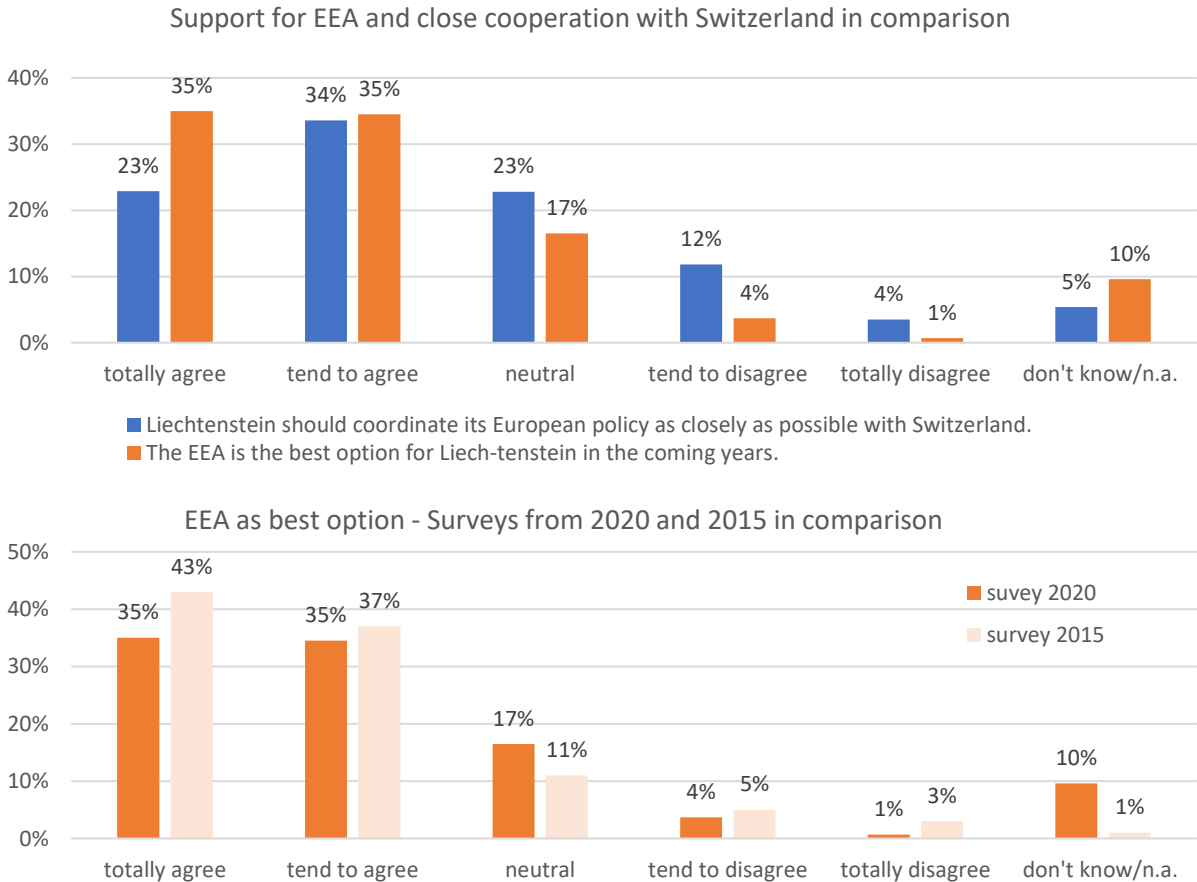
In summary, a positive picture of the EEA can be seen in the areas of politics, economics and external relations. In contrast, the majority of the people surveyed associate EEA membership with

an increase in bureaucracy. However, the criticism is strongly topic-related, which is why the majority of respondents also have a generally positive picture of the EEA. The results of the argument test thus again underline the broad support for the EEA in the Liechtenstein population, according to which the EEA is perceived positively not only because of its economic effects, but also because of positive domestic and foreign policy effects.

Future of the EEA Agreement

The survey asked participants about the future of the EEA and what kind of relations they would prefer Liechtenstein to have with the EU in the event of the EEA Agreement being terminated. 70 percent of the people surveyed agree with the statement that the EEA is the best option for Liechtenstein in the coming years. At the same time, 57 percent would like Liechtenstein to coordinate its European policy as closely as possible with Switzerland. The two statements do not contradict each other, but they do point out the tension between independent EEA membership and Liechtenstein’s good partnership with Switzerland. Figure 10 also shows that although agreement with the statement “The EEA is the best option for Liechtenstein in the coming years” has declined slightly since 2015, there has been no fundamental change in public opinion. This is also indicated by the fact that the proportion of people who reject the statement has declined slightly since 2015 as well.

Figure 10: Assessment of Liechtenstein’s future European policy

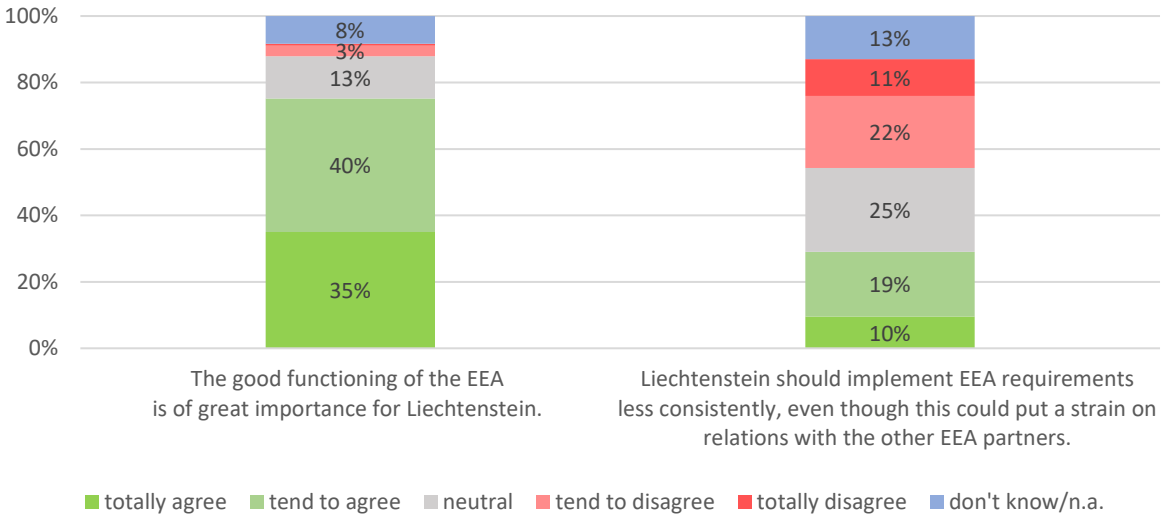


Note: 2015: November 2014, CATI survey, N=500; 2020: February 2020, CAWI survey, N=869.

The majority (more than 75 percent) of those surveyed consider the good functioning of the EEA to be important for Liechtenstein. At the same time, this statement is rejected by only 4 percent of respondents. In contrast, 29 percent of the people surveyed agree with the statement that Liechtenstein should implement EEA requirements less consistently, even if this could affect its relationship with the other EEA partners. Again, the results of the two questions do not necessarily contradict each other, but at least indicate a tension between the desire to preserve the functioning of the EEA and a more interest-based implementation.

The latter argument was presented in similar wording as part of the so-called “election assistance” (Wahlhilfe) before the parliamentary elections in 2017 as a question to all candidates for the Liechtenstein Parliament (Landtag). It is noticeable that the members of parliament elected to the Landtag argued much more strongly in favour of less consistent implementation of EEA requirements than is apparent from the population survey. For example, in November 2016 – i.e., before the actual election – 67 percent of the candidates elected to parliament at a later date agreed with the statement that Liechtenstein should implement EEA law less consistently and thus less quickly and comprehensively, even if this could affect relations with the EFTA institutions and EEA partner states.

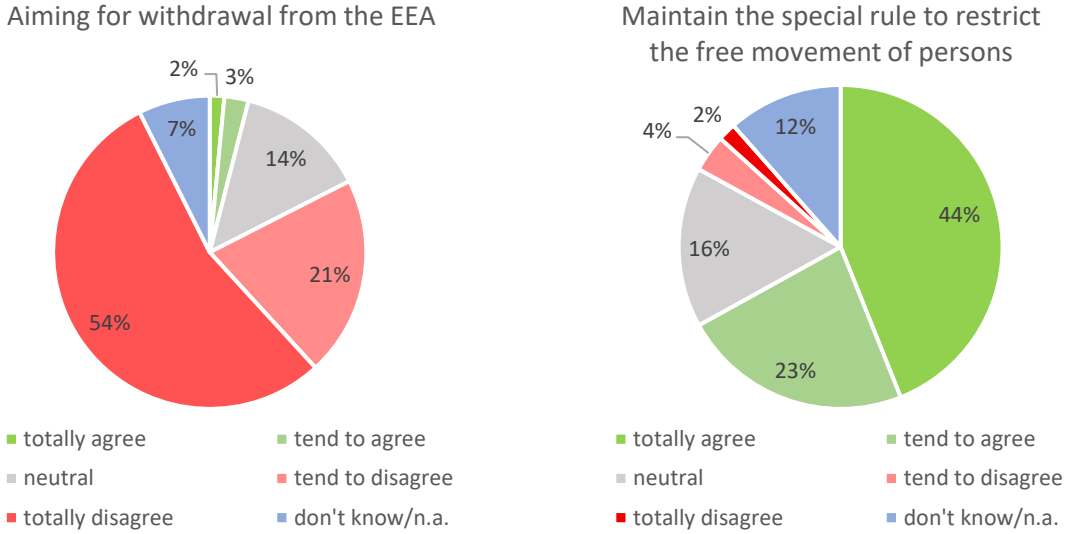
Figure 11: Assessment of the future functioning of the EEA Agreement



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

The high level of support for the EEA among the Liechtenstein population is also reflected in the question of a possible withdrawal from the EEA. Accordingly, only 5 percent of the people surveyed agree with the statement “Liechtenstein should leave the EEA”. However, a prerequisite for the high level of support for the EEA appears to be the preservation of the special rule regarding the free movement of persons. This allows Liechtenstein, despite its membership of the EEA, to restrict the right of residence in Liechtenstein also for EEA nationals. The retention of the special rule is supported by 67 percent of the people surveyed. Only 6 percent reject it.

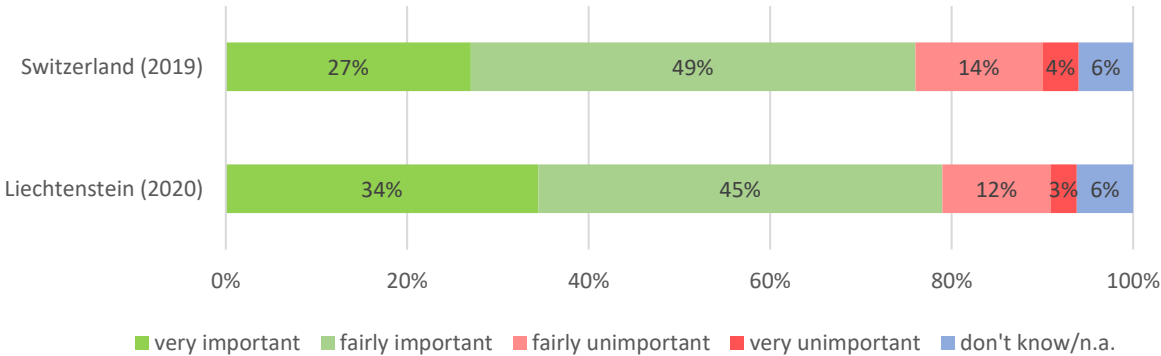
Figure 12: Future of the EEA Agreement



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

In addition to the EEA Agreement, Liechtenstein has various other agreements with the EU. Since these agreements are often very specific and therefore little known, they were not covered separately in the survey. Instead, the participants were asked about the general relevance of relations with the EU. When asked “How important are stable relations between Liechtenstein and the EU for you”, 34 percent of Liechtenstein citizens answered “very important” and another 45 percent “rather important”. Only 15 percent of the people surveyed therefore do not attach great importance to stable relations with the EU. The question was taken from the Credit Suisse Europe Barometer conducted by the opinion research institute gfs.bern. The importance of stable relations with the EU is therefore weighted slightly higher in Liechtenstein than in Switzerland.

Figure 13: Importance of stable relations with the EU in Liechtenstein and Switzerland

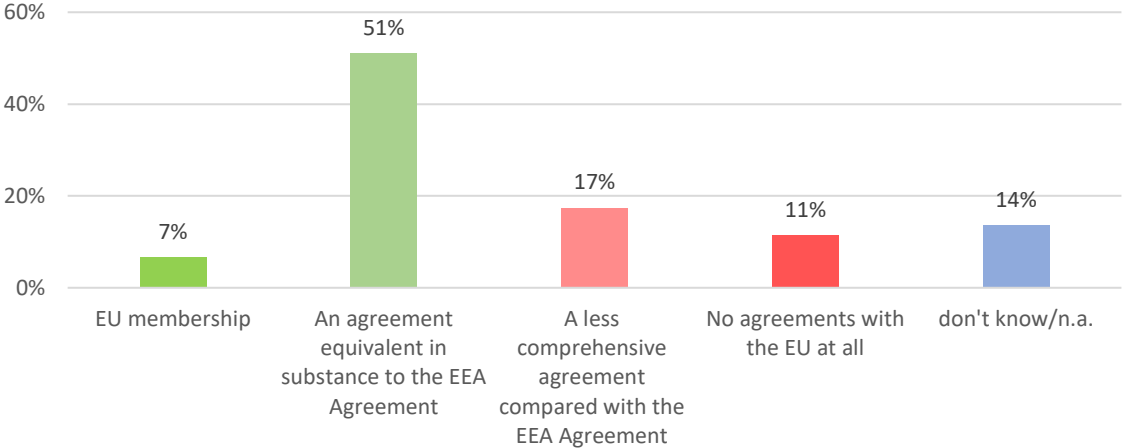


Note: LIE: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869. Switzerland: gfs.bern, Credit Suisse Europe Barometer 2019.

If the EEA Agreement were to be dissolved, the majority of respondents (51 percent) would prefer an agreement equivalent in substance to the EEA Agreement. In such a case, EU membership would only be an option for 7 percent. A less comprehensive agreement or even no contractual relations at all would be preferred by 17 percent and 11 percent of the respondents respectively.

This is similar to the above-mentioned survey in Norway, where more people would vote for less comprehensive relations with the EU than for a deepening of relations if the EEA Agreement were to be dissolved.

Figure 14: Assessment of the options in the event of dissolution of the EEA

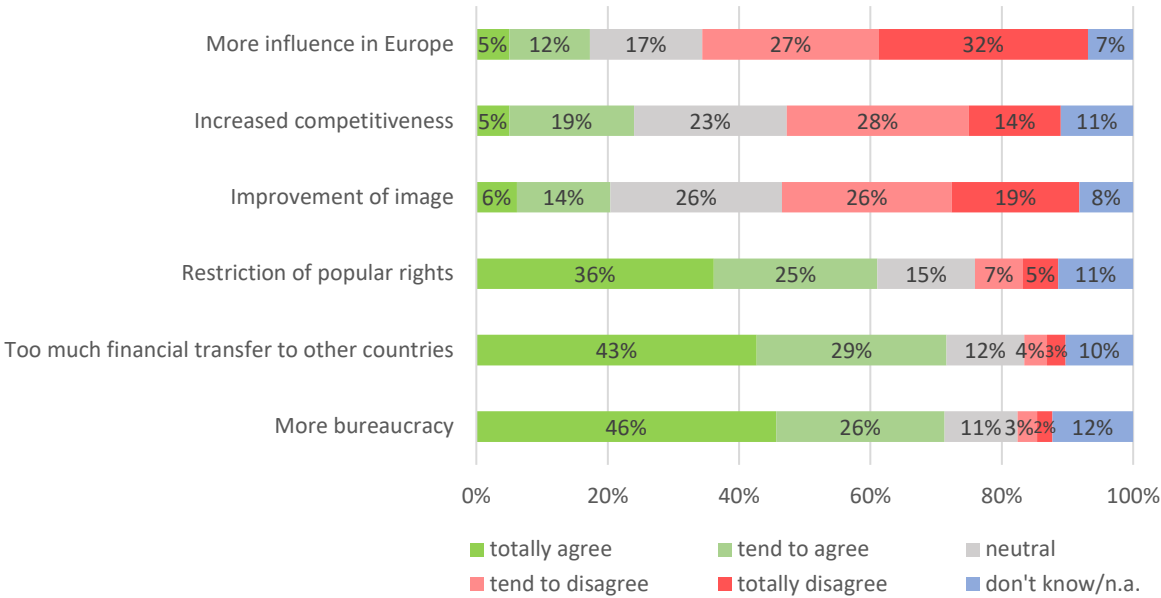


Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

The low level of support for EU membership shown in Figure 14 is also confirmed by the question of the possible effects of EU membership on Liechtenstein. Accordingly, in the event of EU membership, a large majority of Liechtenstein citizens would expect an expansion in bureaucracy, increased financial transfers to other states and a restriction of their rights. In contrast, positively formulated arguments – such as more influence in Europe, an increase in competitiveness or an improvement in image – are rejected by the majority of those surveyed. Although the EU’s image as a whole may not be particularly bad in Liechtenstein, the people of Liechtenstein have great reservations about EU membership.

The results shown in Figure 15 are largely consistent with the survey on Liechtenstein’s EEA membership conducted in 2015. For example, in 2015, 59 percent of the people surveyed fully agreed or rather agreed with the statement that EU membership would restrict the democratic rights of the people in Liechtenstein, compared with 61 percent in 2020. 67 percent of Liechtenstein citizens also feared an increased financial transfer to other European states in 2015 in the event of Liechtenstein’s EU membership, compared with 72 percent in 2020.

Figure 15: Attitude towards possible consequences in the event of Liechtenstein’s membership of the EU



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

In summary, the analysis of the various questions concerning the future of the EEA shows that the large majority of the Liechtenstein population prefer continuity in European policy. This is reflected above all in the desire for continued cooperation with the EU based on the EEA Agreement. If such a continuation is not possible for any reason, the majority of respondents would like to see an agreement on the future relationship with the EU that is as identical as possible in content to the EEA Agreement. Finally, the need for continuity is also reflected in the fact that a large majority attach great importance to stable relations with the EU, but little support is given to EU membership itself.

Attitudes towards the EU and European integration in general

The EEA links the EU Member States and the three EEA EFTA States – Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway – in a common economic area. To this end, the contracting parties have committed themselves to continuously incorporate new EU law into the EEA Agreement that is within the scope of the EEA Agreement. The EU is thus not only Liechtenstein’s partner in the EEA, but also lays the foundation for the further development of EEA law. Against this background, the survey participants were asked about their image of the EU, the associations they have with the EU, how important good relations between Liechtenstein and the EU are to them, how strongly connected they feel to Europe, and the importance they place on the future economic and political development of the EU.

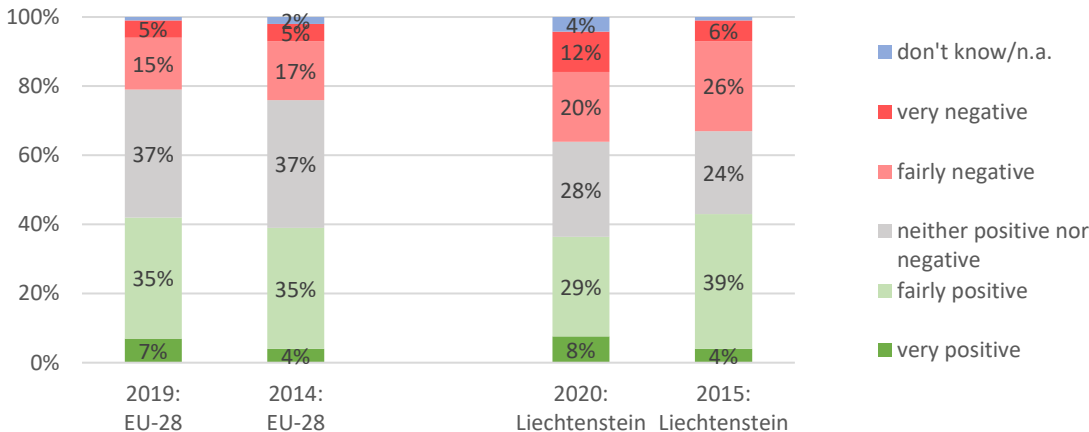
The EU evokes a similarly positive image among Liechtenstein citizens as is the case on average in the EU Member States. Such agreement could already be observed in the survey on Liechtenstein’s membership of the EEA conducted in 2015. At that time, the EU evoked a positive image among a total of 43 percent of Liechtenstein citizens, compared with the EU average of 39 percent. Today, 37 percent of Liechtenstein citizens have a positive image of the EU, compared

with 42 percent on average in the EU Member States. While the image of the EU has thus slightly improved on average for all EU Member States over the past five years, it has slightly deteriorated in Liechtenstein over the same period.

Looking at the individual EU Member States, the proportion of citizens with a positive image of the EU is even lower in Greece (31 percent), the Czech Republic (31 percent), Italy (33 percent), Slovakia (33 percent), the United Kingdom (36 percent; no longer an EU Member State since 1 February 2020) and France (36 percent) than in Liechtenstein (37 percent). In neighbouring Austria, too, the proportion of citizens with a positive image of the EU is only slightly higher than in Liechtenstein (38 percent).

However, a comparison with data from the EU Member States also shows that in Liechtenstein, at 32 percent, the proportion of people with a negative image of the EU is significantly higher than the EU average of 20 percent. Only in Greece does the EU evoke a negative image as often as in Liechtenstein. In all other EU Member States – including Austria (22 percent) – a far smaller proportion of citizens have a negative image of the EU than in Liechtenstein. At 12 percent, the proportion of people in Liechtenstein with a very negative image of the EU is also significantly higher than the EU average (5 percent). Moreover, this proportion has doubled in Liechtenstein in the past five years. Overall, a deterioration of image of the EU in Liechtenstein can be observed.

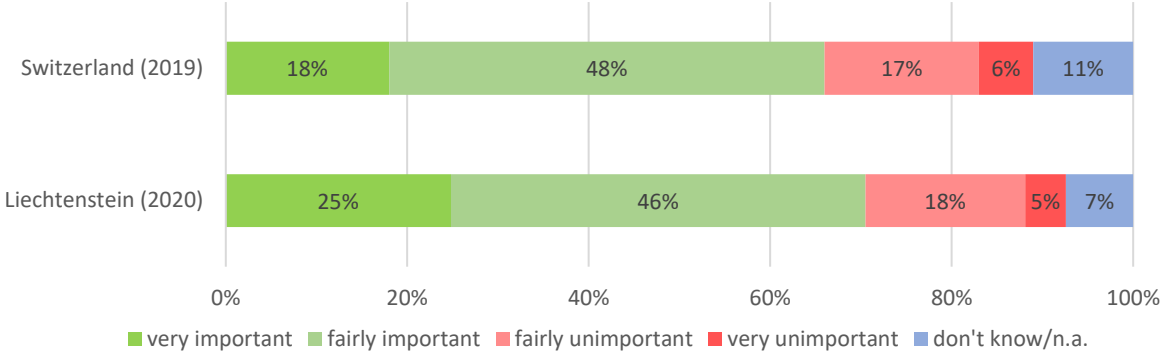
Figure 16: Image of the EU in Liechtenstein and on average in the EU Member States



Note: EU28: 2019: EB 92, November 2019, Face-to-Face interviews; 2014: EB 82, Autumn 2014, Face-to-Face interviews; LIE: 2020: February 2020, CAWI survey, N=869; 2015: November 2014, CATI survey, N=500.

The importance of the EU for Liechtenstein is not only reflected in the further development of EEA law, but also in the EU in general as a sales market for Liechtenstein’s exports. In addition to the image of the EU, the survey participants were asked how important the EU’s economic and political development is to them personally. The majority (71 percent) of respondents consider this development important. This underlines the fact that Liechtenstein recognises the importance of the EU for Europe and Liechtenstein. The importance of economic and political development in the EU is also weighted somewhat higher in Liechtenstein than in Switzerland.

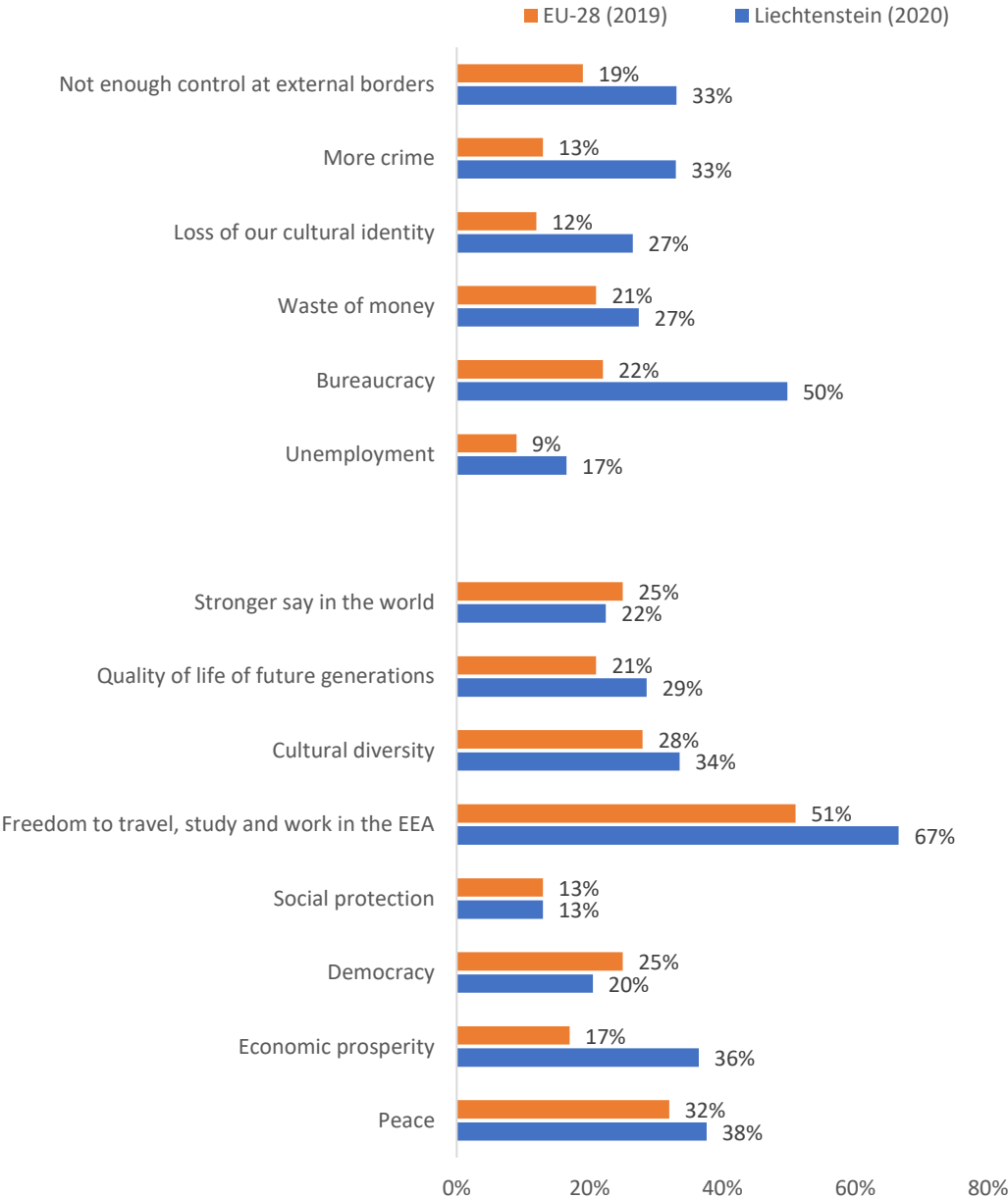
Figure 17: Comparison of importance of the development of the EU in Switzerland and Liechtenstein



Note: LIE: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869. Switzerland: gfs.bern, Credit Suisse Europe Barometer 2019.

Through the EEA Agreement and various other agreements with the EU, Liechtenstein has been actively involved in the European integration process for many years. Against this background, the participants were asked what European integration means to them personally. For this purpose, all participants were presented with a list of positively and negatively connotated terms, from which they could select as many terms as they wanted. The question and the associations available for selection were based on the Eurobarometer, which is conducted regularly in all EU countries. Figure 18 shows how often a term was selected in Liechtenstein and on average in the EU Member States. Both in Liechtenstein and in the EU, the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere within the EEA was chosen the most frequently. This underlines the great importance of the four fundamental freedoms for European integration. Of the positive responses, the concepts of cultural diversity, economic prosperity and peace were also chosen in Liechtenstein by more than one third of the survey participants as symbols of European integration. Of the more negatively connotated terms, bureaucracy, insufficient controls at external borders and more crime were chosen the most frequently.

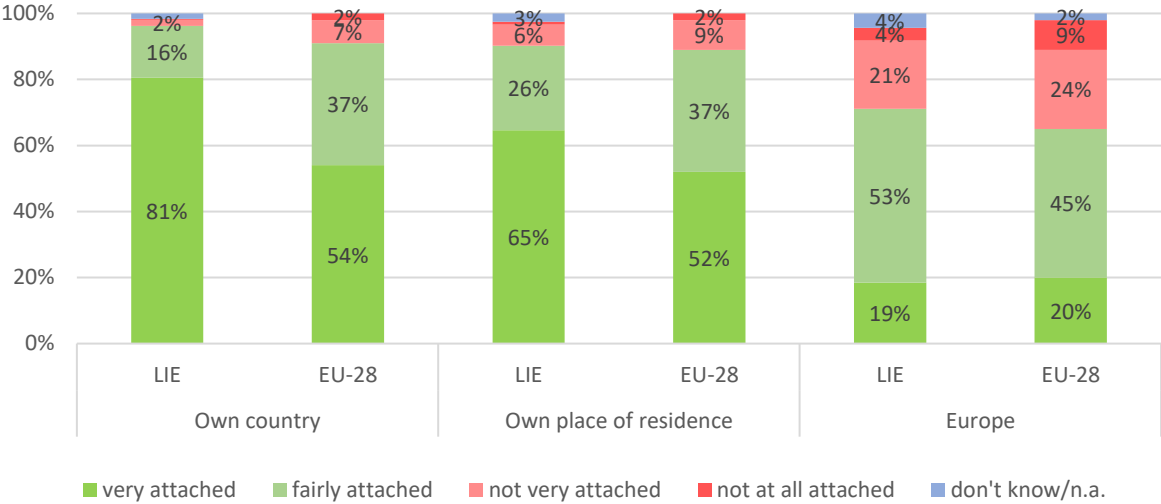
Figure 18: Associations in connection with European integration in Liechtenstein and on average in the EU Member States



Note: EU-28: 2019: EB 92, 2019, Face-to-Face interviews; LIE: 2020: February 2020, CAWI survey, N=869.

In the course of the survey Liechtenstein citizens were asked how connected they feel to their village or town of residence, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Rhine Valley region and Europe respectively. This question was asked in a similar form in the last Eurobarometer, which is why Figure 19 again compares the results of Liechtenstein with the average of all EU Member States. The analysis shows that, compared with the EU average, the citizens of Liechtenstein feel more strongly connected with their own country and place of residence, as well as with Europe. In terms of attachment to Europe, only nine EU Member States show a higher degree of attachment than Liechtenstein. These include founding members of the EU such as Luxembourg, as well as traditionally EU-sceptical states such as Denmark and Sweden.

Figure 19: Citizens' connectedness with Europe, their own country and their place of residence



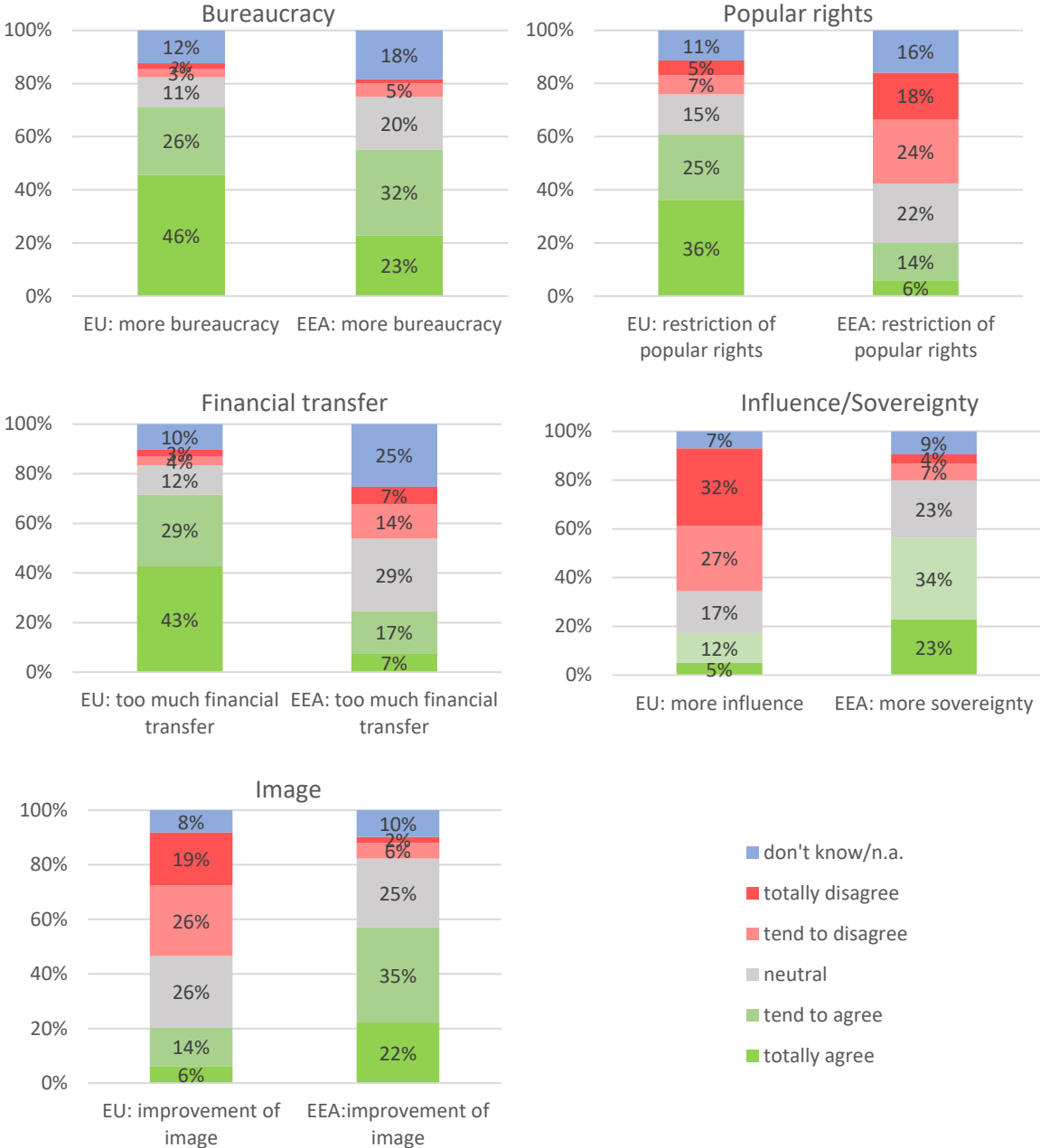
Note: EU-28: 2019: EB 92, 2019, Face-to Face interviews; LIE: 2020: February 2020, CAWI survey, N=869.

Finally, Figure 20 compares the respondents' attitude towards the possible effects of EU membership, already shown in Figure 15, with the perceived effects of the EEA, as shown in Figures 6 to 9. The comparison shows the sometimes strongly contrasting perceptions of the EU and the EEA among the people of Liechtenstein. For example, 61 percent of the people surveyed state that in Liechtenstein, the rights of the people would be restricted in the event of EU membership. In contrast, only 20 percent agree with the statement that EEA membership would restrict people's rights.

The perception of the EU and the EEA also differs greatly with regard to money payments to other European states. While in connection with EEA membership only 24 percent of those surveyed agree with the statement that Liechtenstein has to pay too much money to other European states, 72 percent believe that in the case of EU membership too much money is transferred to other states. Furthermore, Figure 20 shows that Liechtenstein citizens do not expect Liechtenstein's influence in Europe to increase in the event of EU membership, while the majority of them considers EEA membership to be a gain in sovereignty.

The different perception of the effects of Liechtenstein's possible EU membership on the one hand and its EEA membership on the other hand cannot be explained objectively. This applies in particular to the question of the restriction of people's rights, the image of Liechtenstein abroad or the influence of Liechtenstein in Europe. It is interesting to note that some of the arguments mentioned – in particular the restriction of people's rights and excessive financial transfers to other European states – played an important role in the campaign of the EEA opponents in the run-up to the votes on EEA membership in Liechtenstein (1992 and 1995) and probably received significantly more support at that time than they do today.

Figure 20: Comparison of the perception of the EU and EEA



Note: CAWI survey, February 2020, N=869.

In summary, the survey shows an ambivalent relationship among Liechtenstein citizens to European integration. The majority feel a sense of connection with Europe and attach great importance to the political and economic development of the EU. Positive terms such as peace, economic prosperity, freedom of travel and cultural diversity are also associated with the European integration process. Nevertheless, the EU is increasingly rarely evoking a positive image in Liechtenstein, and if Liechtenstein were to become a member of the EU, Liechtenstein citizens themselves see hardly any advantages with respect to their country’s competitiveness as a business location, its influence in Europe, or its image abroad. Support for Liechtenstein’s membership of the EU is correspondingly low.

IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

The second part of this study presents differences according to socio-demographic factors and other variables. Explanations of the methodology and the interpretation of the selected values of the Cramers-V relationship can be found in the introduction to this study. As reference values, the unconditional frequency distribution is presented at the beginning of each table (without the categories “don’t know” and “no information provided”).

Attitudes towards the EEA Agreement

The large majority of Liechtenstein citizens have a positive image of the EEA. This applies to all age groups and genders. For example, only 1 percent of the age group 17 to 24 years has a negative image of the EEA. The highest value in this context is shown by the age group 50 to 64 years, in which 8 percent of the people surveyed have a negative image of the EEA.

While in many countries the support for national European policy strongly correlates with the level of education, this only has a minor influence on the image that Liechtenstein citizens have of the EEA. For the analysis, participants were assigned to one of four groups based on their highest completed level of education. In all groups, only 4 to 6 percent state that they have a negative image of the EEA. Those with a lower level of education, however, choose the category neutral significantly more often. Among the respondents with compulsory schooling as their highest level of education, 22 percent are neutral on the subject, compared with 10 percent with a high school diploma or tertiary studies.

Table 3 summarises the results of the descriptive analysis. In addition to the socio-demographic characteristics of age, gender and education, it shows the following variables: political interest, political attitudes, party affiliation, trust in government, identification with Europe and knowledge of the EEA. A particularly strong correlation can be shown between the variables “identification with Europe” and “trust in government”. Thus, 86 percent of people with above-average trust in the Liechtenstein Government also have a positive image of the EEA, compared with 72 percent of people with (below) average trust in government. The difference is even more pronounced with respect to attachment to Europe: While 85 percent of the people surveyed who feel very or fairly attached to Europe have a positive image of the EEA, this figure is only 65 percent for those who do not feel very or not at all attached to Europe.

Certain differences can also be observed in the variables of party affiliation and political interest. The survey participants who feel close to the Free List (FL) have a particularly positive image of the EEA. In contrast, those who feel affiliated with the Independents (Die Unabhängigen (DU)) view the EEA the most critically, but still mostly positively. Likewise politically interested people have a rather more positive picture of the EEA than those who are not particularly interested in politics. Finally, Table 3 shows that there is a correlation between the variable knowledge about the EEA and the image of the EEA. Survey participants who estimate their knowledge of the EEA to be high have a clearer picture of the EEA than those with little knowledge of the EEA. Thus people with a high level of knowledge of the EEA have both a negative and positive image of the EEA more often than those who estimate their knowledge of the EEA to be low.

Table 3: Image of the EEA by socio-demographic characteristics and other variables

	Very positive	Rather positive	Neutral	Rather negative	Very negative	Number
Unconditional frequency	31%	48%	16%	5%	0	839
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.098; p = 0.010*					
17–24 years	32%	49%	18%	1%	0%	112
25–34 years	33%	45%	19%	2%	1%	115
35–49 years	25%	50%	21%	5%	0%	170
50–64 years	28%	49%	15%	8%	0%	242
65–79 years	40%	46%	10%	5%	0%	201
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.101; p = 0.075					
Male	29%	49%	15%	7%	0%	378
Female	33%	46%	17%	3%	0%	455
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.101; p = 0.013*					
No/compulsory school	33%	41%	22%	4%	0%	138
Basic vocational training	27%	49%	19%	5%	0%	417
Higher technical education	31%	54%	9%	5%	1%	129
High school diploma/tertiary education	41%	45%	10%	4%	0%	155
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.171; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	21%	53%	23%	3%	0%	221
Interested	35%	47%	13%	5%	0%	602
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.107; p = 0.031*					
Left	43%	44%	11%	3%	0%	180
Centre	30%	50%	14%	5%	0%	299
Right	27%	49%	17%	7%	0%	264
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.137; p = 0.000***					
VU	33%	50%	15%	1%	1%	
FBP	36%	44%	15%	5%	0%	
FL	49%	43%	5%	3%	0%	
DU	6%	53%	28%	14%	0%	
DpL	13%	71%	10%	7%	0%	
None	27%	48%	17%	8%	0%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.220; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	22%	50%	21%	7%	1%	362
Above average	39%	47%	11%	3%	0%	455
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.276; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	19%	46%	22%	13%	1%	202
(Rather) connected	36%	49%	13%	2%	0%	607
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.160; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	22%	53%	21%	5%	0%	174
Neither low nor high	30%	50%	18%	3%	0%	368
(Rather) high	43%	43%	8%	6%	1%	266

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

When asked about their knowledge of the EEA, most Liechtenstein citizens state that their knowledge of the EEA is neither good nor bad. The analysis based on the socio-demographic characteristics of age, gender and education shows that men more often classify their own knowledge of the EEA as very good or rather good (37 percent) than women (27 percent). A similar picture emerges for older people. For example, 35 percent of the respondents in the age group 17 to 24 years state that they have rather poor or very poor knowledge of the EEA, compared with 12 percent in the age group 65 to 79 years. Furthermore, people with a higher level of education tend to rate their knowledge of the EEA as good compared with those with a lower level of education. However, even in the case of people with a high school diploma, university degree or doctorate as the highest level of education, less than 50 percent of those surveyed state that they have very good or fairly good knowledge of the EEA. The strongest correlation with regard to the self-assessment of knowledge of the EEA can be found in the variable “political interest”. The higher the interest in politics, the higher the self-assessment of one’s knowledge of the EEA.

Table 4: Self-assessment of knowledge about the EEA

	Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor bad	Fairly bad	Very bad	Number
Unconditional frequency	6%	27%	45%	18%	5%	831
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.106; p = 0.002**					
17–24 years	6%	24%	35%	26%	9%	115
25–34 years	4%	26%	39%	24%	7%	114
35–49 years	4%	23%	49%	19%	6%	167
50–64 years	4%	30%	46%	17%	3%	243
65–79 years	9%	27%	51%	10%	2%	192
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.158; p = 0.000***					
Male	6%	31%	44%	17%	2%	378
Female	5%	22%	46%	19%	8%	444
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.111; p = 0.002**					
No/compulsory school	5%	17%	55%	15%	8%	130
Basic vocational training	6%	24%	45%	21%	5%	417
Higher technical education	4%	29%	47%	15%	5%	130
High school diploma/tertiary education	7%	40%	35%	15%	3%	153
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.417; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	0%	11%	40%	34%	14%	227
Interested	8%	33%	46%	12%	2%	595

Assessment of EEA membership

Not only do Liechtenstein citizens have a fundamentally positive image of the EEA, they also have a positive view of Liechtenstein’s EEA membership. Thus only 5 percent of the survey participants regard the EEA Agreement as a bad agreement for Liechtenstein. The level of agreement therefore hardly differs by age, gender, education or the further tested variables. Against this background, a detailed account of the results on the general classification of the EEA Agreement is not given.

The only statistically significant correlation was found for the variable “party affiliation”. According to this, 27 percent of the people surveyed who feel close to the party DU describe the EEA Agreement as a bad agreement. For all other groups the proportion was a maximum of 6 percent.

The question of whether Liechtenstein’s EEA membership is a model of success also shows a high level of agreement regardless of gender, age, education or other variables. Table 5 summarises the results of the descriptive analysis. The approval rate is particularly high in the age group 17 to 24 (74 percent) and the age group 65 to 79 (79 percent), while the age groups in-between show approval rates of 64 to 67 percent. In other words, EEA membership is most likely to be seen as a success by the youngest and oldest age groups, while the other age groups do not reject the statement more frequently, but more often neither explicitly agree with nor disagree with it.

It can be seen that approval increases with the level of education. For example, 62 percent of the people surveyed with compulsory schooling as their highest level of education agree with the statement “EEA membership is a success for Liechtenstein”, compared with 81 percent of the people surveyed with a high school diploma or tertiary studies as their highest level of education.

Differences between the individual characteristics can also be shown for the following variables: political interest, party affiliation, trust in government, identification with Europe and knowledge of the EEA. In view of the overall very low proportion of survey participants who do not consider Liechtenstein’s EEA membership to be a model of success, these differences are not so apparent in terms of the distinction between approval and rejection, but rather in terms of whether the people surveyed fully agree with the statement or only tend to agree. For example, 45 percent of the respondents with high knowledge of the EEA totally agree with the statement that EEA membership is a success for Liechtenstein, compared with 17 percent with low knowledge of the EEA. Likewise, 35 percent of the people surveyed who feel connected with Europe fully agree with the statement, compared with 18 percent who do not feel connected with Europe. At the same time, respondents with a high level of knowledge of the EEA or who feel a connection with Europe chose the “neutral” option much less often.

The correlation between the variables “identification with Europe” and “knowledge about the EEA” is also evident in the variables of political interest, party affiliation and trust in government, where politically interested people with above-average trust in government and voters of the FL most frequently consider EEA membership to be a model of success.

Table 5: Agreement with the statement “EEA membership is a success for Liechtenstein”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	31%	39%	24%	5%	1%	786
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.128; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	27%	47%	22%	4%	1%	102
25–34 years	22%	42%	33%	2%	2%	106
35–49 years	19%	46%	28%	7%	1%	165
50–64 years	32%	35%	25%	6%	2%	226
65–79 years	46%	33%	15%	7%	0%	185
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.116; p = 0.033*					
Male	31%	41%	20%	6%	2%	362
Female	31%	38%	27%	5%	0%	419
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.124; p = 0.000***					
No/compulsory school	36%	26%	26%	11%	0%	121
Basic vocational training	26%	41%	28%	4%	1%	394
Higher technical education	27%	46%	18%	7%	2%	124
High school diploma/tertiary education	40%	41%	16%	3%	1%	146
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.218; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	17%	41%	37%	5%	1%	187
Interested	35%	39%	19%	6%	1%	584
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.098; p = 0.098					
Left	38%	44%	15%	4%	0%	166
Centre	29%	37%	27%	5%	1%	286
Right	32%	40%	22%	5%	1%	250
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.130; p = 0.000***					
VU	37%	29%	29%	4%	1%	
FBP	36%	39%	20%	5%	0%	
FL	44%	35%	18%	1%	1%	
DU	16%	38%	30%	16%	0%	
DpL	26%	52%	13%	7%	3%	
None	21%	45%	26%	7%	1%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.187; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	23%	41%	28%	6%	2%	339
Above average	36%	39%	20%	5%	0%	429
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.242; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	18%	37%	33%	9%	3%	189
(Rather) connected	35%	41%	20%	4%	0%	568
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.199; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	17%	42%	34%	6%	0%	151
Neither low nor high	26%	44%	25%	6%	0%	352
(Rather) high	45%	34%	16%	3%	2%	262

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Arguments on EEA membership

In a so-called argument test, the survey participants were presented with various positive and negative arguments concerning Liechtenstein's EEA membership. For each argument they could choose between five possible answers: "totally agree", "tend to agree", "neutral", "tend to disagree" and "totally disagree". As already shown in the first part of this study, the majority of the positive arguments were met with agreement and the majority of the negative arguments with rejection, thus the argument test confirmed the positive image and good assessment of the EEA.

For various arguments, the level of agreement and disagreement diverges between the individual categories of the socio-demographic characteristics of age, gender and education, and the other variables tested. One example is agreement with the statement that EEA membership in Liechtenstein restricts the democratic rights of the people. According to this, people who are politically located to the right of the centre agree with the statement significantly more frequently (31 percent) than people to the left of the centre (12 percent). The same applies to people with (below) average trust in government (34 percent agree) compared with people with above-average trust in government (16 percent agree). Consequently, people to the right of the political centre and people with (below) average trust in government in the EEA are more likely to see a restriction of people's rights in Liechtenstein than people to the left of the political centre and people with above-average trust in government.

Another example of such differences can be found in the statement that EEA membership has led to Liechtenstein having to pay too much money to other European states and in the variable "identification with Europe". The level of agreement with the statement is 30 percentage points higher for respondents who do not feel connected with Europe than for people who identify with Europe. In other words, people with no or only a slight European identity are much more likely to associate the EEA with excessive financial transfers from Liechtenstein to other European states than those with a pronounced attachment to Europe.

Table 6 shows the results of the descriptive analysis of the statement "EEA membership has strengthened Liechtenstein's sovereignty". The narrative of the gain in sovereignty is considered fundamental to the strong support for the EEA among the Liechtenstein population, and distinguishes Liechtenstein from other European states, where European integration is usually associated with a loss of national sovereignty. The analysis shows that the statement meets with above-average approval among older people, people with a political interest, people with an above-average trust in government, people with a connection to Europe and people with a high level of knowledge of the EEA. Party affiliation is also statistically significant in relation to approval and rejection of the statement. In particular, among people who identify with the parties Die Unabhängigen (DU) or the Democrats pro Liechtenstein (DpL), the rejection of the statement is above average compared with the overall population.

The detailed results of the descriptive analysis of the other arguments are given in the appendix.

Table 6: Agreement with the statement “The EEA is a gain in sovereignty for Liechtenstein”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	25%	37%	26%	8%	4%	788
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.135; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	16%	40%	31%	9%	4%	100
25–34 years	14%	36%	36%	7%	6%	99
35–49 years	23%	30%	33%	9%	6%	162
50–64 years	24%	43%	23%	5%	5%	229
65–79 years	39%	35%	15%	10%	1%	197
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.087; p = 0.202					
Male	25%	35%	26%	8%	6%	361
Female	26%	38%	26%	8%	3%	419
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.075; p = 0.339					
No/compulsory school	36%	33%	23%	6%	2%	129
Basic vocational training	24%	37%	27%	7%	5%	393
Higher technical education	21%	41%	25%	8%	5%	122
High school diploma/tertiary education	24%	36%	24%	10%	5%	144
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.182; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	18%	34%	39%	6%	4%	188
Interested	28%	38%	21%	8%	5%	585
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.118; p = 0.012*					
Left	26%	39%	23%	5%	7%	166
Centre	23%	43%	25%	7%	1%	291
Right	26%	32%	26%	11%	6%	247
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.120; p = 0.002**					
VU	29%	33%	27%	8%	4%	
FBP	31%	38%	22%	7%	3%	
FL	34%	39%	19%	4%	4%	
DU	17%	29%	31%	17%	6%	
DpL	31%	50%	3%	3%	13%	
None	18%	34%	33%	11%	5%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.145; p = 0.003**					
(below) average	21%	35%	30%	8%	6%	343
Above average	29%	39%	21%	8%	3%	428
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.168; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	13%	40%	32%	10%	5%	190
(Rather) connected	29%	37%	23%	7%	4%	570
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.149; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	21%	33%	37%	5%	4%	145
Neither low nor high	20%	43%	26%	8%	4%	356
(Rather) high	35%	33%	19%	9%	4%	265

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Future of the EEA Agreement

The statement “The EEA is the best option for Liechtenstein in the coming years” meets with a high level of agreement among the Liechtenstein citizens surveyed. As in the previous questions and arguments, the results shown in Table 7 show that socio-demographic characteristics and other variables have little influence on the level of rejection. The only exception here is the variable of party affiliation, according to which 17 percent of the survey participants who identify with the party DU tend to disagree with the statement, while this applies to a maximum of 6 percent of the people surveyed for all other parties.

For the other variables reported, the differences are mainly apparent with regard to the proportion of people who fully agree with the statement and the proportion of those who only tend to agree. Such a difference can be seen, for example, in the variable “political interest”, according to which 43 percent of the people surveyed who are interested in politics fully agree with the statement, compared with 26 percent of those who are not. People with a high degree of attachment to Europe also agree fully with the statement significantly more often (42 percent) than those who do not feel attached to Europe (29 percent).

The correlation is particularly strong for the variable “knowledge of the EEA”. According to this, only 23 percent of people with little knowledge of the EEA fully agree with the statement above, compared with 56 percent of people with a high knowledge of the EEA. In other words, agreement with the statement that the EEA is the best option for Liechtenstein in the coming years is particularly high among people with a high level of knowledge of the EEA.

The desire for continuity in European policy is also above average among respondents with an above-average level of trust in government. Also, people in the 65 to 79 age group agree with the statement significantly more often (47 percent) than people in the other age groups (26 to 42 percent).

Table 7: Agreement with the statement “The EEA is the best option in the coming years”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	39%	38%	18%	4%	1%	786
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.097; p = 0.022*					
17–24 years	28%	40%	26%	5%	1%	102
25–34 years	26%	45%	24%	4%	2%	106
35–49 years	39%	39%	18%	2%	1%	160
50–64 years	42%	35%	18%	4%	1%	226
65–79 years	47%	36%	12%	6%	0%	194
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.054; p = 0.688					
Male	38%	40%	16%	4%	1%	360
Female	39%	37%	19%	4%	1%	423
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.117; p = 0.001**					
No/compulsory school	44%	23%	30%	4%	0%	128
Basic vocational training	36%	40%	18%	5%	1%	386
Higher technical education	37%	45%	14%	2%	2%	125
High school diploma/tertiary education	44%	42%	12%	2%	1%	147
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.235; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	26%	36%	33%	4%	2%	187
Interested	43%	39%	14%	4%	1%	587
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.072; p = 0.507					
Left	43%	39%	16%	2%	0%	171
Centre	37%	41%	17%	4%	1%	284
Right	42%	38%	14%	5%	1%	250
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.122; p = 0.001**					
VU	39%	39%	17%	5%	1%	
FBP	45%	32%	18%	4%	1%	
FL	51%	37%	10%	1%	1%	
DU	31%	26%	26%	17%	0%	
DpL	36%	48%	10%	3%	3%	
None	32%	44%	22%	3%	0%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.138; p = 0.006**					
(Below) average	34%	37%	22%	6%	1%	340
Above average	42%	40%	14%	3%	1%	431
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.214; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	29%	34%	28%	7%	2%	189
(Rather) connected	42%	41%	15%	3%	0%	566
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.209; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	23%	40%	34%	4%	0%	144
Neither low nor high	36%	41%	18%	5%	0%	357
(Rather) high	54%	32%	9%	3%	2%	262

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

In most of the questions asked in the survey on Liechtenstein's EEA membership, there is a clear majority in the sense of majority approval or rejection. An exception to this is the question of whether Liechtenstein should implement EEA requirements less consistently, even if this could affect Liechtenstein's relationship with its EEA partners. If the proportion of people who did not answer the question is left unconsidered, it can be seen that 33 percent of the people surveyed agree with the statement and 38 percent disagree. This means that the two camps are separated by only five percentage points.

With the exception of gender, differences between the different labels were found for all tested characteristics and variables. These differences are particularly pronounced for the variable "political attitude". According to this, 31 percent of the respondents who are politically right of centre do not agree with the statement that Liechtenstein should implement EEA law less consistently, compared with 64 percent of the respondents who are politically left of centre. In other words, significantly more people to the left of the political centre reject the statement than those to the right of the political centre.

Against this background, it is not surprising that people who identify with the Free List (FL) express the least support for the statement, with only 8 percent agreeing with it. In contrast, 60 percent of the people surveyed who identify with the Democrats pro Liechtenstein (DpL) agree with the statement. As a result, supporters of the DpL call the most strongly for less consistent implementation of EEA law, even if this could affect Liechtenstein's relationship with its EEA partners.

The demand for less consistent and thus more interest-based implementation of EEA law by Liechtenstein is also rejected disproportionately by people in the 17 to 24 age group. 43 percent in this age group disagree with the statement, while 19 percent agree. In comparison, 38 percent of people in the age group 65 to 79 years agree with the statement and 33 percent disagree. Consistent implementation of EEA law is therefore particularly strongly supported by younger people.

Table 8: Agreement with the statement “EEA law should be implemented less consistently”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	11%	22%	29%	25%	13%	757
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.121; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	5%	14%	28%	34%	19%	94
25–34 years	8%	19%	22%	36%	16%	102
35–49 years	9%	19%	33%	28%	12%	153
50–64 years	17%	26%	30%	18%	9%	228
65–79 years	11%	27%	29%	20%	13%	180
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.111; p = 0.056					
Male	13%	20%	29%	27%	11%	363
Female	9%	25%	29%	22%	15%	391
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.168; p = 0.000***					
No/compulsory school	12%	14%	38%	21%	16%	111
Basic vocational training	10%	27%	33%	21%	9%	378
Higher technical education	17%	23%	23%	26%	11%	124
High school diploma/tertiary education	7%	15%	17%	38%	23%	144
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.194; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	7%	20%	44%	22%	8%	177
Interested	13%	23%	24%	26%	14%	569
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.215; p = 0.000***					
Left	5%	13%	19%	38%	26%	157
Centre	11%	27%	30%	22%	11%	274
Right	15%	23%	31%	24%	7%	255
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.138; p = 0.000***					
VU	11%	26%	27%	23%	13%	
FBP	8%	25%	29%	24%	13%	
FL	1%	7%	23%	42%	27%	
DU	14%	14%	32%	27%	14%	
DpL	22%	38%	25%	9%	6%	
None	14%	22%	31%	23%	9%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.174; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	15%	27%	25%	23%	9%	335
Above average	8%	19%	32%	26%	15%	409
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.157; p = 0.001**					
Not connected	15%	30%	28%	21%	6%	190
(Rather) connected	10%	20%	29%	27%	14%	542
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.135; p = 0.001**					
(Rather) little	7%	20%	35%	26%	12%	138
Neither low nor high	13%	24%	33%	23%	8%	341
(Rather) high	11%	20%	22%	28%	19%	260

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

In view of the great support for the EEA, it is not surprising that, in the event of a dissolution of the EEA, Liechtenstein citizens are most likely to be able to envisage an agreement with the EU that is equivalent in content to the EEA Agreement and that would shape political and economic relations with the EU. Of the other options available in the survey, EU membership was relatively often chosen by people who are located politically to the left of the centre. While 15 percent of respondents to the left of the political centre cite EU membership as their preferred model in the event of dissolution of the EEA, this is true of only 3 percent of the people located to the right of the political centre. Conversely, in the event of dissolution of the EEA, 14 percent of people to the right of the political centre would prefer Liechtenstein not to conclude any agreements with the EU. For those to the left of the political centre, this figure is only 6 percent.

This relationship between political attitude and the preference for a particular option in the event of EEA dissolution is also evident in the analysis according to the variable “party affiliation”. Accordingly, a significantly higher number of people who identify with the FL prefer EU membership (19 percent) than those who identify with the DpL (0 percent).

A further striking feature with regard to the preferred integration options in the event of the EEA being dissolved is to be found in the “education and training” characteristic. This applies in particular to the option “no agreements with the EU at all”. This option was chosen by 23 percent of respondents with no education or with compulsory schooling as the highest level of education, while only 3 percent of people with a high school diploma certificate or a university degree as the highest level of education chose this option.

Unsurprisingly, a strong correlation is also evident in the variable “identification with Europe”. According to this, people who feel connected with Europe, clearly prefer models with the same or higher level of integration compared to those with less integration.

Table 9: Preferred integration options in the event of EEA dissolution

	EU membership	Equivalent agreement in terms of content	Less comprehensive agreement	No agreement at all	Number
Unconditional frequency	8%	59%	20%	13%	751
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.056; p = 0.857				
17–24 years	10%	61%	18%	12%	104
25–34 years	9%	55%	23%	14%	104
35–49 years	9%	59%	22%	11%	151
50–64 years	8%	58%	20%	14%	207
65–79 years	4%	62%	19%	15%	184
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.059; p = 0.46				
Male	8%	56%	22%	14%	357
Female	8%	62%	19%	12%	389
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.120; p = 0.000***				
No/compulsory school	9%	56%	12%	23%	119
Basic vocational training	6%	57%	23%	15%	365
Higher technical education	8%	60%	20%	11%	123
High school diploma/tertiary education	11%	66%	21%	3%	146
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.037; p = 0.804				
Not interested	7%	62%	19%	13%	167
Interested	8%	58%	21%	13%	573
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.158; p = 0.000***				
Left	15%	65%	15%	6%	164
Centre	8%	58%	20%	15%	267
Right	3%	56%	27%	14%	259
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.136; p = 0.000***				
VU	7%	65%	12%	16%	
FBP	7%	60%	20%	14%	
FL	19%	64%	8%	8%	
DU	6%	53%	28%	14%	
DpL	0%	57%	37%	7%	
None	7%	54%	26%	13%	
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.271; p = 0.000***				
Not connected	3%	43%	31%	23%	189
(Rather) connected	10%	64%	17%	9%	539
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.109; p = 0.008**				
(Rather) little	9%	64%	21%	6%	126
Neither low nor high	5%	60%	19%	16%	351
(Rather) high	10%	57%	23%	10%	252

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Finally, Table 10 summarises the results of the descriptive analysis on the question “How important are generally stable relations between Liechtenstein and the EU to you?” The results show that the desire for continuity and stability in Liechtenstein’s European policy is independent of age, gender and education.

However, the desire for stable relations with the EU is particularly strong among people with a high school diploma or a university degree as the highest level of education. Only 6 percent of those surveyed with a high school diploma or a university degree consider stable relations with the EU to be unimportant, compared with 14 percent of those with compulsory schooling as the highest level of education and 20 percent of those with basic vocational training.

Furthermore, the descriptive analysis shows that people to the left of the political centre rate the importance of stable relations with the EU higher than those to the right of the political centre. For example, 62 percent of the respondents located to the left of the political centre rate stable relations with the EU as very important, while the same is true for only 28 percent of those located to the right of the political centre. This observation is consistent with the previous results, according to which people located politically to the left of the centre are more positive about various aspects of Liechtenstein’s EEA membership than those to the right of the political centre. Accordingly, a significantly higher proportion of FL voters (61 percent) rate stable relations with the EU as very important than people who identify with the parties DU (14 percent) and DpL (9 percent).

There is also a particularly strong link between the desire for stable relations with the EU and identification with Europe. People who feel connected with Europe therefore also consider the importance of stable relations between Liechtenstein and the EU to be more important than people who do not feel connected with Europe.

Table 10: Assessment of the importance of stable relations with the EU for Liechtenstein

	Very important	Fairly important	Fairly unimportant	Very unimportant	Number
Unconditional frequency	37%	47%	13%	3%	815
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.09; p = 0.076				
17–24 years	37%	50%	12%	1%	113
25–34 years	38%	42%	12%	8%	110
35–49 years	37%	50%	12%	2%	170
50–64 years	37%	46%	16%	1%	231
65–79 years	36%	49%	11%	4%	188
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.111; p = 0.019*				
Male	38%	44%	13%	5%	375
Female	36%	51%	12%	2%	436
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.119; p = 0.000***				
No/compulsory school	34%	52%	9%	5%	134
Basic vocational training	31%	49%	17%	3%	406
Higher technical education	38%	44%	13%	5%	126
High school diploma/tertiary education	52%	43%	5%	1%	152
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.138; p = 0.002**				
Not interested	27%	57%	12%	4%	214
Interested	41%	43%	13%	3%	592
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.232; p = 0.000***				
Left	62%	36%	3%	0%	174
Centre	33%	51%	15%	1%	303
Right	28%	49%	17%	6%	259
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.149; p = 0.000***				
VU	37%	49%	12%	2%	
FBP	40%	44%	13%	3%	
FL	61%	34%	4%	1%	
DU	14%	69%	17%	0%	
DpL	9%	55%	27%	9%	
None	34%	49%	14%	5%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.198; p = 0.000***				
(Below) average	29%	48%	17%	6%	352
Above average	43%	46%	10%	1%	453
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.318; p = 0.000***				
Not connected	19%	48%	26%	7%	205
(Rather) connected	44%	47%	8%	1%	589
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.136; p = 0.000***				
(Rather) little	34%	56%	8%	1%	167
Neither low nor high	31%	52%	12%	5%	369
(Rather) high	48%	37%	13%	2%	261

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Attitude towards the EU in general

The majority of Liechtenstein's citizens feel connected to Europe. While in many other states, European identity is usually more pronounced among young people than older people, such a connection cannot be proven in Liechtenstein. On the contrary: While 84 percent of the people surveyed in the age group 65 to 79 years state that they feel very or fairly connected with Europe, this figure is only 67 percent in the age group 17 to 24 years.

Furthermore, the descriptive analysis shows that the proportion of the people surveyed who feel a strong affinity with Europe is, at 27 percent, significantly higher for those with a high school diploma or a university degree as the highest level of completed education than for the other types of education. Nevertheless, there is no statistically significant overall connection between connectedness with Europe and educational level. However, such a connection does exist with regard to political attitudes. According to this study, people to the left of the political centre identify much more strongly with Europe than those to the right of the political centre.

Table 11: Attachment to Europe by socio-demographic characteristics and other variables

	Very attached	Fairly attached	Not very attached	Not at all attached	Number
Unconditional frequency	19%	55%	22%	4%	831
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.116; p = 0.001*				
17–24 years	14%	53%	30%	3%	117
25–34 years	16%	51%	25%	8%	116
35–49 years	17%	50%	29%	5%	172
50–64 years	20%	59%	18%	2%	239
65–79 years	26%	58%	12%	4%	187
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.110; p = 0.020*				
Male	16%	53%	25%	5%	371
Female	22%	57%	18%	3%	451
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.066; p = 0.287				
No/compulsory school	18%	57%	23%	2%	133
Basic vocational training	17%	57%	21%	5%	416
Higher technical education	20%	51%	26%	3%	128
High school diploma/tertiary education	27%	52%	18%	3%	153
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.136; p = 0.002**				
Not interested	13%	54%	25%	7%	225
Interested	22%	55%	21%	3%	599
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.178; p = 0.000***				
Left	33%	54%	12%	1%	182
Centre	18%	58%	22%	2%	302
Right	13%	53%	27%	7%	270

The EU evokes a positive image for 38 percent of those surveyed and a negative image for 33 percent (figures without “don't know” and “no answer”). People in the 17 to 24 age group have the least frequent negative image of the EU. Just 19 percent of those surveyed in the 17 to 24 age

group say that the EU gives them a fairly negative or very negative image. By comparison, this is true of 36 percent of respondents in the 65 to 79 age group.

The results somewhat contradict the increased identification with Europe of the 65 to 79 year-olds noted in Table 10. One possible explanation for this is that the people of Liechtenstein do not equate Europe with the EU. Nevertheless, there is a connection between the variable “identification with Europe” and the image of the EU. Accordingly, people with a strong attachment to Europe more often have a positive image of the EU than those with a low attachment to Europe.

The results of the descriptive analysis presented in Table 12 confirm once again that, in Liechtenstein, people to the left of the political centre have a more positive attitude towards European integration as a whole and the EU in particular than people to the right of the political centre. For example, 58 percent of the people surveyed on the left of the political centre have a positive attitude towards the EU, compared with 25 percent of those on the right of the political centre. Accordingly, people who identify with the FL have a significantly more positive image of the EU than those who identify with the DU and DpL parties.

With regard to the image of the EEA, the descriptive analysis shows that politically interested people, as well as those with a high level of knowledge of the EEA, have a much more positive image of the EEA than people who are not politically interested or have a low level of knowledge of the EEA (see Table 3). In contrast, politically interested people have a negative image of the EEA more often (35 percent) than those who are not interested in politics (29 percent). In addition, people with a high level of knowledge of the EEA are more likely to have a negative image of the EU (35 percent) than those with a rather low level of knowledge of the EEA (22 percent).

It should be noted that a high level of knowledge of the EEA is not the same as a high level of knowledge of the EU or of European integration as a whole. However, the results are surprising and contradict the connections demonstrated in other European countries, namely that increased engagement with the European integration process leads to a higher level of support for the EU. In Liechtenstein, this therefore only applies to support for the EEA, but not to support for the EU.

Table 12: Image of the EU by socio-demographic characteristics and other variables

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Neutral	Fairly negative	Very negative	Number
Unconditional frequency	8%	30%	29%	21%	12%	833
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.123; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	10%	37%	34%	14%	5%	112
25–34 years	6%	29%	29%	18%	17%	116
35–49 years	7%	20%	26%	32%	16%	168
50–64 years	8%	29%	36%	16%	11%	237
65–79 years	9%	37%	19%	24%	12%	200
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.078; p = 0.029*					
Male	8%	29%	26%	23%	14%	378
Female	8%	31%	31%	19%	11%	449
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.118; p = 0.001**					
No/compulsory school	14%	31%	30%	18%	8%	141
Basic vocational training	6%	28%	28%	23%	16%	410
Higher technical education	5%	26%	31%	25%	12%	129
High school diploma/tertiary education	11%	39%	29%	16%	5%	154
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.114; p = 0.032*					
Not interested	8%	27%	37%	18%	11%	216
Interested	8%	31%	25%	22%	13%	603
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.234; p = 0.000***					
Left	15%	43%	27%	12%	3%	178
Centre	7%	29%	30%	24%	11%	293
Right	5%	20%	24%	28%	23%	269
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.189; p = 0.000***					
VU	7%	35%	31%	17%	10%	
FBP	13%	24%	29%	22%	13%	
FL	17%	51%	17%	17%	0%	
DU	3%	3%	22%	51%	22%	
DpL	0%	12%	12%	39%	36%	
None	5%	32%	32%	17%	15%	
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.331; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	2%	12%	31%	32%	24%	205
(Rather) connected	11%	36%	28%	17%	9%	600
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.125; p = 0.002**					
(Rather) little	9%	37%	33%	15%	7%	177
Neither low nor high	5%	26%	30%	25%	13%	367
(Rather) high	10%	31%	23%	20%	15%	261

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Summary of the detailed analysis

The detailed analysis of the individual questions on the basis of socio-demographic characteristics underlines the fact that the great support for the EEA among Liechtenstein citizens is independent of age, gender and education. This is particularly evident in the question of what image the EEA evokes, as well as in the statement that Liechtenstein's EEA membership is a model of success, or that EEA membership is the best option for Liechtenstein in the coming years. Across all age groups, genders and levels of education, the EEA evokes a positive image in the majority of cases, and the statements mentioned receive significantly more approval than rejection.

Differences can therefore usually be identified not in terms of a contrasting perception of the EEA, but rather in terms of the strength or explicitness of the positive perception of the EEA by different age groups, genders and levels of education. For example, it can be seen that people with a lower level of education are more often "neutral". Another striking feature is the above-average agreement among the age group 65 to 79 years with the statements that Liechtenstein's EEA membership is success for Liechtenstein and that EEA membership has strengthened Liechtenstein's sovereignty. With regard to the variable "gender", the different assessment of knowledge of the EEA is particularly striking, according to which men assess their knowledge more highly than women.

Also with regard to the other variables tested, in most cases no contradictory perception of the EEA according to the individual characteristics can be observed. In the variables political interest, trust in government, identification with Europe and knowledge of the EEA, it is evident that increased political interest, above-average trust in government, strong ties to Europe and a high level of knowledge of the EEA further strengthen the positive perception of the EEA.

For the variable party affiliation, it can be observed that those who identify with the DU and DpL are the least sympathetic towards the EEA. Nevertheless, the EEA Agreement is also supported by the large majority of voters of both of these parties.

Different perceptions of the EEA according to different manifestations of the variable political attitude can only be observed through specific questions and arguments concerning the EEA. In other words, while political attitude certainly influences Liechtenstein citizens' reactions to statements like "the EEA has restricted the democratic rights of the people in Liechtenstein" or "EEA membership has resulted in too high financial payments to other European states", their political attitude has hardly any influence on the fundamental perception of the EEA as a model of success for Liechtenstein. People to the right of the political centre, however, see the EEA Agreement more strongly as a purely economic agreement.

The variable political attitude also has a strong influence on the perception of the EU and European integration as a whole. People to the left of the political centre therefore have a significantly more positive image of the EU and are more open to Liechtenstein's EU membership than those to the right of the political centre. Thus, the attitude towards the EU in Liechtenstein follows a similar pattern to that in Switzerland.

In the context of the image of the EU and its ties to Europe, it is also apparent that age and education do not have a particularly pronounced influence in Liechtenstein compared to other countries. For example, younger and better educated people do not feel an above-average connection with Europe and have only a slightly above-average positive image of the EU.

With regard to the variables of political interest and knowledge of the EEA, the detailed analysis even shows that politically interested people more often have a negative image of the EU (35 percent) than those who are not interested in politics (29 percent). The EU also evokes a negative image more often among people with a high level of knowledge of the EEA (35 percent) than those with a rather low level of knowledge of the EEA (22 percent). The different perception of Liechtenstein citizens of the EU and the EEA is thus also reflected in the differentiated analysis based on the socio-demographic characteristics of age and education, as well as the variables of political interest, political attitude and knowledge of the EEA.

APPENDIX

The first part of the Appendix contains tables showing the exact frequency distribution for all content-related questions. The question number in the table heading corresponds to that in the questionnaire, which can be viewed on the website of the Liechtenstein Institute. The second part of the Annex contains a number of supplementary tables to the results reported in the second part of this study.

Frequency distribution

Question 4: Generally speaking, do the following treaties or international organisations give you a very positive, fairly positive, neither positive nor negative, fairly negative or very negative image?

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Neither positive nor negative	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know/n.a.
European Economic Area (EEA)	30%	46%	15%	5%	0%	4%
Customs and monetary union	67%	25%	4%	1%	0%	2%
European Union (EU)	8%	29%	28%	20%	12%	4%
United Nations (UN)	18%	40%	30%	4%	2%	5%

Question 5: Generally speaking, do you think that the EEA is a good or bad agreement for Liechtenstein?

Good agreement for Liechtenstein	Bad agreement for Liechtenstein	Don't know/n.a.
84%	5%	11%

Question 6: In your opinion, how important are the following achievements of Liechtenstein's EEA membership for Liechtenstein?

	Very important	Rather important	Rather unimportant	Very unimportant	Don't know/n.a.
Liechtenstein's special rule regarding the free movement of people	50%	32%	5%	2%	11%
Free movement of goods and services within the EEA	63%	30%	3%	0%	4%
Freedom to travel, study and work in the EEA	69%	23%	6%	1%	3%
Abolition of roaming charges	56%	31%	8%	1%	5%
Student exchange programmes such as Erasmus	48%	31%	11%	2%	8%
Better control over personal data	33%	40%	16%	4%	8%
European research programmes like Horizon 2020	31%	37%	8%	3%	22%
Emissions Trading System	39%	28%	14%	9%	11%

Question 7: We have compiled some arguments that are often used in the context of the EEA. To what extent do you agree with them?

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/n.a.
The EEA has strengthened sovereignty	23%	34%	23%	7%	4%	9%
The EEA has brought socio-political impetus	17%	37%	26%	5%	2%	13%
The EEA has restricted popular rights	6%	14%	22%	24%	18%	16%
EEA membership means more bureaucracy	23%	32%	20%	5%	1%	18%
The EEA means administrative burden for SMEs	18%	28%	22%	6%	1%	26%
The EEA Agreement corresponds with Liechtenstein's economic interests	21%	43%	17%	4%	1%	14%
The EEA has strengthened economic competitiveness	28%	42%	15%	4%	1%	11%
The EEA has worsened relations with Switzerland	2%	11%	23%	30%	21%	13%
The EEA means improved image abroad	22%	35%	25%	6%	2%	10%
The EEA means too much money to other European countries	7%	17%	29%	14%	7%	25%
EEA membership is a successful model for Liechtenstein	28%	36%	22%	5%	1%	10%
The EEA is too big for Liechtenstein	2%	8%	20%	30%	31%	9%

Question 8: What is your position on the following statements concerning the future of Liechtenstein in the EEA?

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/n.a.
Liechtenstein should coordinate its European policy as closely as possible with Switzerland	23%	34%	23%	12%	4%	5%
The EEA is the best option for Liechtenstein in the coming years	35%	35%	17%	4%	1%	10%
The good functioning of the EEA is of great importance for Liechtenstein	35%	40%	13%	3%	1%	8%
Liechtenstein should implement EEA requirements less consistently, even though this could put a strain on relations with the other EEA partners	10%	19%	25%	22%	11%	13%
Liechtenstein should withdraw from the EEA	2%	3%	14%	21%	54%	7%
Liechtenstein should maintain the special rule to restrict the free movement of persons	44%	23%	16%	4%	2%	12%

Question 9: If the EEA Agreement were to be dissolved, which of the following options and models for shaping Liechtenstein's relations with the EU do you think Liechtenstein should pursue?

Membership of the EU	7%
An agreement equivalent in substance to the EEA Agreement	51%
A less comprehensive agreement compared with the EEA Agreement	17%
No agreements with the EU at all	11%
Don't know	14%

Question 10: In addition to the EEA Agreement, Liechtenstein is linked to the EU by various other agreements. How important are generally stable relations between Liechtenstein and the EU to you?

Very important	Fairly important	Fairly unimportant	Very unimportant	Don't know/n.a.
34%	45%	12%	3%	6%

Question 11: In your opinion, what consequences would EU membership have for Liechtenstein?

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/n.a.
Expansion of bureaucracy	46%	26%	11%	3%	2%	12%
Too much financial transfer to other countries	43%	29%	12%	4%	3%	10%
Restriction of popular rights	36%	25%	15%	7%	5%	11%
Improvement of image	6%	14%	26%	26%	19%	8%
Increased competitiveness	5%	19%	23%	28%	14%	11%
More influence in Europe	5%	12%	17%	27%	32%	7%

Question 12: Cooperation between European countries is generally referred to as European integration. The EU is at the centre of this process. Through agreements such as the EEA Agreement, however, non-EU members such as Liechtenstein are also involved in European integration. What does European integration mean for you personally? Please tick the items that you think are relevant (multiple selection possible)

	Selected
Peace	38%
Economic prosperity	36%
Democracy	20%
Social protection	13%
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere within the EEA	67%
Cultural diversity	34%
Stronger say in the world	22%
Unemployment	17%
Bureaucracy	50%
Waste of money	27%
Loss of our cultural identity	27%
More crime	33%
Not enough control at external borders	33%
Quality of life of future generations	29%

Question 13: How important are economic and political developments in the EU to you personally?

Very important	Fairly important	Fairly unimportant	Very unimportant	Don't know/n.a.
25%	46%	18%	5%	7%

Question 14: Please tell us how strongly you feel connected with ...

	Own country	Own place of residence	Rhine Valley region	Europe
Very attached	81%	65%	39%	19%
Fairly attached	16%	26%	46%	53%
Not very attached	2%	6%	11%	21%
Not at all attached	0%	1%	1%	4%
Don't know/n.a.	2%	3%	3%	4%

Question 15: How would you rate your knowledge of the EEA Agreement?

Very good	Fairly good	Neither good nor bad	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know/n.a.
5%	25%	43%	17%	5%	3%

Supplementary tables

Table Ax1: Agreement with the statement “The EEA has led to an increase in bureaucracy”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	28%	40%	24%	6%	2%	709
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.122; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	17%	33%	37%	8%	5%	83
25–34 years	17%	38%	34%	9%	2%	89
35–49 years	30%	35%	25%	10%	1%	137
50–64 years	31%	43%	20%	6%	1%	220
65–79 years	33%	42%	20%	2%	3%	183
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.087; p = 0.261					
Male	29%	37%	24%	8%	2%	340
Female	26%	42%	26%	5%	2%	363
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.085; p = 0.221					
No/compulsory school	22%	46%	24%	5%	4%	111
Basic vocational training	28%	38%	26%	6%	2%	356
Higher technical education	33%	43%	20%	4%	0%	117
High school diploma/tertiary education	27%	37%	23%	10%	2%	125
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.200; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	21%	38%	39%	3%	0%	155
Interested	30%	40%	21%	8%	2%	546
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.177; p = 0.000***					
Left	17%	42%	21%	14%	6%	132
Centre	28%	40%	26%	6%	2%	271
Right	35%	38%	23%	4%	0%	243
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.134; p = 0.000**					
VU	23%	41%	30%	5%	1%	
FBP	29%	37%	26%	6%	2%	
FL	8%	55%	17%	18%	2%	
DU	46%	23%	23%	9%	0%	
DpL	42%	39%	19%	0%	0%	
None	31%	39%	21%	6%	3%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.195; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	36%	35%	21%	5%	3%	320
Above average	21%	44%	27%	8%	1%	378
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.134; p = 0.015*					
Not connected	35%	37%	24%	4%	0%	183
(Rather) connected	25%	42%	24%	7%	2%	504
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.129; p = 0.003**					
(Rather) little	25%	32%	38%	5%	0%	113
Neither low nor high	29%	42%	23%	5%	2%	325
(Rather) high	28%	40%	19%	9%	3%	251

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax2: Agreement with the statement “The EEA has worsened relations with Switzerland”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	3%	12%	26%	35%	24%	753
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.109; p = 0.003**					
17–24 years	0%	5%	24%	45%	26%	92
25–34 years	1%	13%	25%	37%	24%	100
35–49 years	5%	7%	26%	39%	24%	153
50–64 years	2%	12%	31%	34%	21%	228
65–79 years	3%	20%	23%	26%	29%	179
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.151; p = 0.002**					
Male	3%	8%	27%	40%	23%	355
Female	2%	16%	26%	30%	26%	392
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.135; p = 0.000***					
No/compulsory school	4%	14%	33%	18%	31%	118
Basic vocational training	2%	14%	25%	41%	18%	377
Higher technical education	3%	12%	31%	32%	23%	121
High school diploma/tertiary education	2%	7%	20%	35%	37%	137
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.164; p = 0.001**					
Not interested	0%	9%	38%	34%	20%	173
Interested	3%	13%	23%	34%	27%	567
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.131; p = 0.003**					
Left	1%	10%	20%	34%	36%	158
Centre	3%	11%	29%	37%	20%	278
Right	3%	17%	22%	34%	25%	244
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.114; p = 0.011*					
VU	4%	13%	35%	26%	23%	
FBP	2%	12%	21%	38%	27%	
FL	0%	5%	18%	39%	39%	
DU	3%	26%	14%	34%	23%	
DpL	3%	13%	19%	45%	19%	
None	3%	12%	31%	33%	21%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.154; p = 0.001**					
(Below) average	4%	14%	28%	35%	19%	338
Above average	1%	11%	25%	34%	29%	400
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.115; p = 0.047*					
Not connected	4%	17%	29%	29%	22%	186
(Rather) connected	2%	11%	26%	37%	25%	538
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.150; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	0%	6%	37%	41%	16%	131
Neither low nor high	1%	14%	28%	33%	24%	346
(Rather) high	4%	13%	20%	33%	31%	256

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax3: Agreement with the statement “The EEA has restricted popular rights in Liechtenstein”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	7%	17%	26%	29%	21%	732
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.128; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	2%	10%	27%	38%	23%	90
25–34 years	9%	14%	17%	29%	30%	92
35–49 years	5%	8%	29%	37%	22%	145
50–64 years	7%	24%	30%	24%	15%	219
65–79 years	11%	20%	24%	24%	21%	185
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.055; p = 0.698					
Male	7%	18%	24%	29%	22%	342
Female	6%	16%	29%	29%	20%	386
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.130; p = 0.000***					
No/compulsory school	9%	13%	30%	28%	21%	115
Basic vocational training	8%	20%	30%	24%	18%	361
Higher technical education	6%	19%	26%	34%	15%	117
High school diploma/tertiary education	5%	11%	14%	37%	32%	139
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.178; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	4%	18%	39%	26%	13%	151
Interested	8%	16%	22%	30%	23%	566
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.218; p = 0.000***					
Left	4%	8%	11%	42%	36%	154
Centre	7%	16%	31%	28%	17%	270
Right	10%	21%	29%	26%	14%	237
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.157; p = 0.000***					
VU	5%	19%	30%	28%	19%	
FBP	11%	13%	31%	27%	19%	
FL	1%	4%	10%	39%	46%	
DU	12%	29%	21%	24%	15%	
DpL	19%	26%	29%	16%	10%	
None	6%	19%	26%	28%	21%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.231; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	13%	21%	22%	26%	18%	310
Above average	3%	13%	29%	32%	23%	407
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.092; p = 0.203					
Not connected	9%	20%	26%	31%	15%	174
(Rather) connected	6%	16%	26%	30%	22%	531
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.090; p = 0.176					
(Rather) little	3%	14%	33%	31%	19%	121
Neither low nor high	8%	18%	27%	27%	21%	333
(Rather) high	9%	17%	21%	30%	23%	257

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax4: Agreement with the statement “The EEA provides for too much financial transfer to other states”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	10%	23%	39%	19%	10%	650
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.133; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	13%	13%	38%	23%	14%	71
25–34 years	11%	24%	28%	23%	15%	83
35–49 years	5%	15%	47%	28%	5%	137
50–64 years	12%	26%	40%	16%	6%	195
65–79 years	10%	29%	38%	10%	13%	163
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.181; p = 0.000***					
Male	13%	21%	36%	23%	8%	317
Female	6%	26%	43%	14%	11%	328
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.173; p = 0.000***					
No/compulsory school	19%	24%	38%	11%	8%	95
Basic vocational training	10%	27%	39%	17%	8%	326
Higher technical education	9%	25%	44%	17%	5%	108
High school diploma/tertiary education	4%	9%	35%	33%	19%	119
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.128; p = 0.033*					
Not interested	13%	26%	44%	14%	4%	128
Interested	9%	22%	38%	20%	11%	515
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.246; p = 0.000***					
Left	3%	11%	32%	29%	25%	135
Centre	8%	28%	43%	15%	5%	240
Right	11%	27%	40%	16%	6%	219
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.174; p = 0.000***					
VU	10%	27%	40%	17%	6%	
FBP	6%	28%	44%	16%	7%	
FL	2%	12%	31%	31%	25%	
DU	30%	23%	37%	10%	0%	
DpL	23%	7%	47%	23%	0%	
None	13%	21%	34%	20%	13%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.199; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	16%	25%	34%	16%	9%	288
Above average	5%	22%	43%	21%	10%	351
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.302; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	21%	35%	26%	14%	5%	154
(Rather) connected	6%	20%	43%	20%	12%	474
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.138; p = 0.002**					
(Rather) little	8%	24%	45%	16%	8%	89
Neither low nor high	12%	24%	43%	14%	7%	301
(Rather) high	8%	20%	33%	25%	14%	246

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax5: Agreement with the statement “The EEA imposes a heavy burden on SMEs”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	24%	38%	29%	8%	2%	647
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.148; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	13%	28%	42%	15%	3%	69
25–34 years	20%	33%	32%	15%	0%	79
35–49 years	21%	32%	39%	8%	2%	132
50–64 years	31%	36%	27%	6%	1%	201
65–79 years	24%	51%	18%	4%	3%	168
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.069; p = 0.555					
Male	22%	37%	29%	9%	2%	303
Female	24%	39%	30%	6%	1%	339
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.054; p = 0.934					
No/compulsory school	24%	36%	30%	8%	3%	104
Basic vocational training	23%	38%	30%	7%	2%	332
Higher technical education	26%	42%	26%	6%	0%	106
High school diploma/tertiary education	24%	37%	29%	10%	1%	105
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.155; p = 0.004**					
Not interested	18%	35%	41%	4%	1%	136
Interested	26%	38%	25%	9%	2%	500
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.179; p = 0.000***					
Left	14%	38%	27%	17%	4%	118
Centre	28%	38%	27%	8%	0%	247
Right	30%	39%	27%	4%	1%	217
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.136; p = 0.001**					
VU	21%	37%	36%	5%	1%	
FBP	28%	34%	30%	5%	3%	
FL	9%	39%	32%	20%	0%	
DU	24%	35%	29%	12%	0%	
DpL	26%	52%	16%	0%	7%	
None	28%	40%	23%	9%	1%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.170; p = 0.001**					
(Below) average	31%	36%	23%	9%	2%	282
Above average	19%	40%	33%	6%	1%	352
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.119; p = 0.068					
Not connected	32%	37%	27%	5%	1%	155
(Rather) connected	22%	38%	30%	9%	2%	466
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.120; p = 0.020*					
(Rather) little	17%	35%	39%	9%	1%	101
Neither low nor high	25%	38%	31%	6%	1%	293
(Rather) high	25%	40%	22%	9%	3%	235

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax6: Agreement with the statement "The EEA strengthens Liechtenstein's competitiveness"

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	32%	47%	16%	4%	1%	778
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.080; p = 0.234					
17–24 years	31%	42%	24%	3%	1%	98
25–34 years	27%	50%	20%	3%	1%	107
35–49 years	26%	56%	14%	4%	1%	160
50–64 years	33%	42%	18%	5%	1%	229
65–79 years	38%	45%	11%	4%	2%	185
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.109; p = 0.055					
Male	34%	47%	14%	3%	2%	366
Female	30%	47%	18%	5%	0%	409
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.131; p = 0.000***					
No/compulsory school	35%	31%	28%	3%	2%	125
Basic vocational training	29%	51%	15%	5%	0%	388
Higher technical education	25%	57%	12%	4%	2%	123
High school diploma/tertiary education	42%	42%	13%	2%	1%	142
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.216; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	25%	43%	28%	2%	2%	183
Interested	35%	48%	12%	5%	1%	580
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.116; p = 0.016*					
Left	37%	47%	14%	2%	1%	159
Centre	32%	48%	17%	2%	0%	289
Right	28%	50%	13%	8%	1%	251
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.122; p = 0.001**					
VU	34%	45%	15%	4%	1%	
FBP	41%	40%	13%	4%	2%	
FL	42%	47%	8%	0%	3%	
DU	24%	49%	19%	8%	0%	
DpL	23%	63%	7%	7%	0%	
None	22%	51%	23%	4%	0%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.211; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	22%	53%	20%	4%	1%	344
Above average	41%	41%	12%	4%	1%	418
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.157; p = 0.001**					
Not connected	22%	48%	23%	5%	1%	189
(Rather) connected	35%	48%	13%	4%	1%	558
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.140; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	23%	50%	23%	3%	0%	145
Neither low nor high	28%	49%	17%	5%	1%	354
(Rather) high	43%	42%	11%	2%	2%	257

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable "party affiliation" varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax7: Agreement with the statement “The EEA has brought social impetus to Liechtenstein”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	20%	42%	30%	6%	2%	757
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.089; p = 0.088					
17–24 years	19%	38%	37%	3%	2%	94
25–34 years	16%	46%	28%	9%	2%	102
35–49 years	19%	39%	33%	7%	1%	155
50–64 years	16%	45%	30%	5%	4%	222
65–79 years	27%	42%	25%	7%	0%	184
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.114; p = 0.044*					
Male	17%	42%	30%	7%	4%	346
Female	22%	43%	30%	5%	1%	405
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.105; p = 0.014*					
No/compulsory school	25%	31%	38%	6%	0%	118
Basic vocational training	21%	43%	29%	6%	1%	379
Higher technical education	10%	46%	34%	7%	3%	121
High school diploma/tertiary education	20%	45%	24%	7%	4%	139
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.159; p = 0.001**					
Not interested	9%	48%	37%	6%	1%	170
Interested	23%	41%	27%	7%	2%	573
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.161; p = 0.000***					
Left	24%	46%	26%	4%	1%	157
Centre	24%	42%	30%	3%	1%	277
Right	12%	42%	30%	12%	4%	246
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.138; p = 0.000***					
VU	19%	45%	30%	4%	2%	
FBP	25%	39%	28%	6%	3%	
FL	31%	39%	26%	1%	3%	
DU	16%	35%	24%	24%	0%	
DpL	18%	42%	21%	9%	9%	
None	12%	45%	35%	8%	1%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.169; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	19%	35%	35%	9%	3%	325
Above average	20%	48%	26%	4%	1%	414
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.183; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	11%	39%	35%	11%	4%	178
(Rather) connected	22%	44%	28%	5%	2%	550
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.190; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	9%	42%	40%	7%	2%	139
Neither low nor high	15%	49%	31%	5%	1%	343
(Rather) high	33%	35%	24%	5%	4%	257

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax8: Agreement with the statement “The EEA is a number too big for Liechtenstein”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	2%	9%	22%	33%	34%	789
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.095; p = 0.028*					
17–24 years	1%	5%	18%	41%	35%	104
25–34 years	0%	3%	23%	35%	39%	103
35–49 years	1%	9%	24%	37%	31%	164
50–64 years	3%	10%	24%	29%	34%	233
65–79 years	2%	15%	20%	27%	36%	186
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.062; p = 0.556					
Male	2%	9%	20%	35%	34%	363
Female	1%	10%	24%	30%	35%	420
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.114; p = 0.002**					
No/compulsory school	1%	14%	19%	28%	39%	122
Basic vocational training	2%	9%	26%	33%	29%	397
Higher technical education	3%	7%	22%	36%	32%	124
High school diploma/tertiary education	1%	6%	13%	33%	47%	146
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.164; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	1%	6%	32%	35%	26%	187
Interested	2%	10%	19%	31%	38%	586
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.165; p = 0.000***					
Left	1%	4%	11%	33%	51%	169
Centre	2%	9%	28%	32%	28%	289
Right	2%	10%	23%	35%	30%	249
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.146; p = 0.000***					
VU	1%	9%	28%	32%	31%	
FBP	0%	12%	21%	31%	36%	
FL	1%	1%	12%	28%	58%	
DU	12%	12%	24%	24%	27%	
DpL	7%	10%	23%	52%	10%	
None	2%	8%	23%	33%	33%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.149; p = 0.002**					
(Below) average	4%	10%	23%	32%	32%	340
Above average	0%	9%	22%	33%	37%	433
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.156; p = 0.001**					
Not connected	5%	11%	27%	31%	26%	194
(Rather) connected	1%	8%	21%	33%	37%	565
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.172; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	0%	5%	32%	40%	22%	147
Neither low nor high	3%	11%	24%	32%	31%	359
(Rather) high	2%	7%	14%	30%	47%	261

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax9: Agreement with the statement “The EEA has improved Liechtenstein’s image abroad”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	25%	39%	28%	6%	2%	784
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.094; p = 0.032*					
17–24 years	18%	44%	30%	5%	3%	98
25–34 years	16%	39%	35%	6%	4%	104
35–49 years	20%	42%	30%	7%	1%	160
50–64 years	25%	39%	27%	6%	3%	234
65–79 years	36%	33%	22%	7%	1%	188
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.145; p = 0.002**					
Male	24%	40%	26%	6%	5%	357
Female	26%	38%	29%	7%	1%	421
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.132; p = 0.000***					
No/compulsory school	39%	26%	30%	5%	0%	122
Basic vocational training	23%	37%	30%	6%	4%	395
Higher technical education	17%	52%	22%	7%	2%	121
High school diploma/tertiary education	23%	44%	26%	8%	0%	145
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.175; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	15%	41%	39%	4%	2%	189
Interested	28%	38%	24%	7%	3%	583
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.107; p = 0.040*					
Left	25%	41%	24%	8%	2%	164
Centre	29%	40%	27%	2%	2%	288
Right	22%	36%	29%	10%	2%	255
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.122; p = 0.001**					
VU	29%	42%	23%	2%	4%	
FBP	30%	32%	32%	5%	2%	
FL	33%	43%	17%	6%	1%	
DU	20%	26%	34%	20%	0%	
DpL	15%	42%	27%	9%	6%	
None	18%	41%	31%	8%	3%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.133; p = 0.009**					
(Below) average	22%	36%	31%	9%	3%	341
Above average	27%	41%	25%	4%	2%	430
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.221; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	14%	34%	36%	11%	5%	185
(Rather) connected	29%	41%	25%	4%	1%	574
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.164; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	13%	40%	40%	5%	1%	154
Neither low nor high	24%	42%	28%	5%	1%	347
(Rather) high	34%	36%	20%	6%	5%	260

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

Table Ax10: Agreement with the statement “The EEA corresponds with the economic interests of Liechtenstein”

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neutral	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Number
Unconditional frequency	25%	50%	20%	5%	1%	750
Age group	Cramers-V = 0.121; p = 0.000***					
17–24 years	20%	54%	23%	2%	1%	91
25–34 years	20%	51%	22%	6%	1%	104
35–49 years	12%	58%	24%	5%	1%	153
50–64 years	25%	48%	21%	4%	1%	221
65–79 years	40%	41%	12%	7%	1%	184
Gender	Cramers-V = 0.064; p = 0.545					
Male	25%	51%	18%	6%	1%	347
Female	25%	49%	21%	4%	1%	398
Education and training	Cramers-V = 0.103; p = 0.022*					
No/compulsory school	30%	40%	22%	8%	0%	115
Basic vocational training	23%	50%	22%	5%	1%	377
Higher technical education	18%	56%	21%	3%	3%	117
High school diploma/tertiary education	32%	53%	11%	4%	1%	141
Political interest	Cramers-V = 0.195; p = 0.000***					
Not interested	13%	51%	31%	5%	0%	164
Interested	28%	50%	16%	5%	1%	571
Political views	Cramers-V = 0.136; p = 0.001**					
Left	37%	47%	13%	2%	1%	151
Centre	22%	49%	23%	5%	1%	278
Right	22%	53%	16%	7%	2%	247
Party affiliation	Cramers-V = 0.141; p = 0.000***					
VU	25%	53%	17%	3%	2%	
FBP	32%	45%	19%	3%	1%	
FL	44%	38%	16%	1%	1%	
DU	6%	56%	25%	14%	0%	
DpL	17%	40%	23%	17%	3%	
None	17%	56%	20%	7%	1%	
Trust in government	Cramers-V = 0.192; p = 0.000***					
(Below) average	17%	51%	24%	6%	2%	322
Above average	30%	49%	16%	4%	0%	415
Identification with Europe	Cramers-V = 0.264; p = 0.000***					
Not connected	10%	49%	29%	9%	3%	176
(Rather) connected	29%	52%	16%	3%	0%	546
Knowledge of the EEA	Cramers-V = 0.208; p = 0.000***					
(Rather) little	17%	47%	31%	4%	1%	129
Neither low nor high	17%	56%	20%	6%	1%	339
(Rather) high	41%	42%	13%	3%	2%	262

Note: Number of cases of the individual characteristics of the variable “party affiliation” varies between 31 and 250.

