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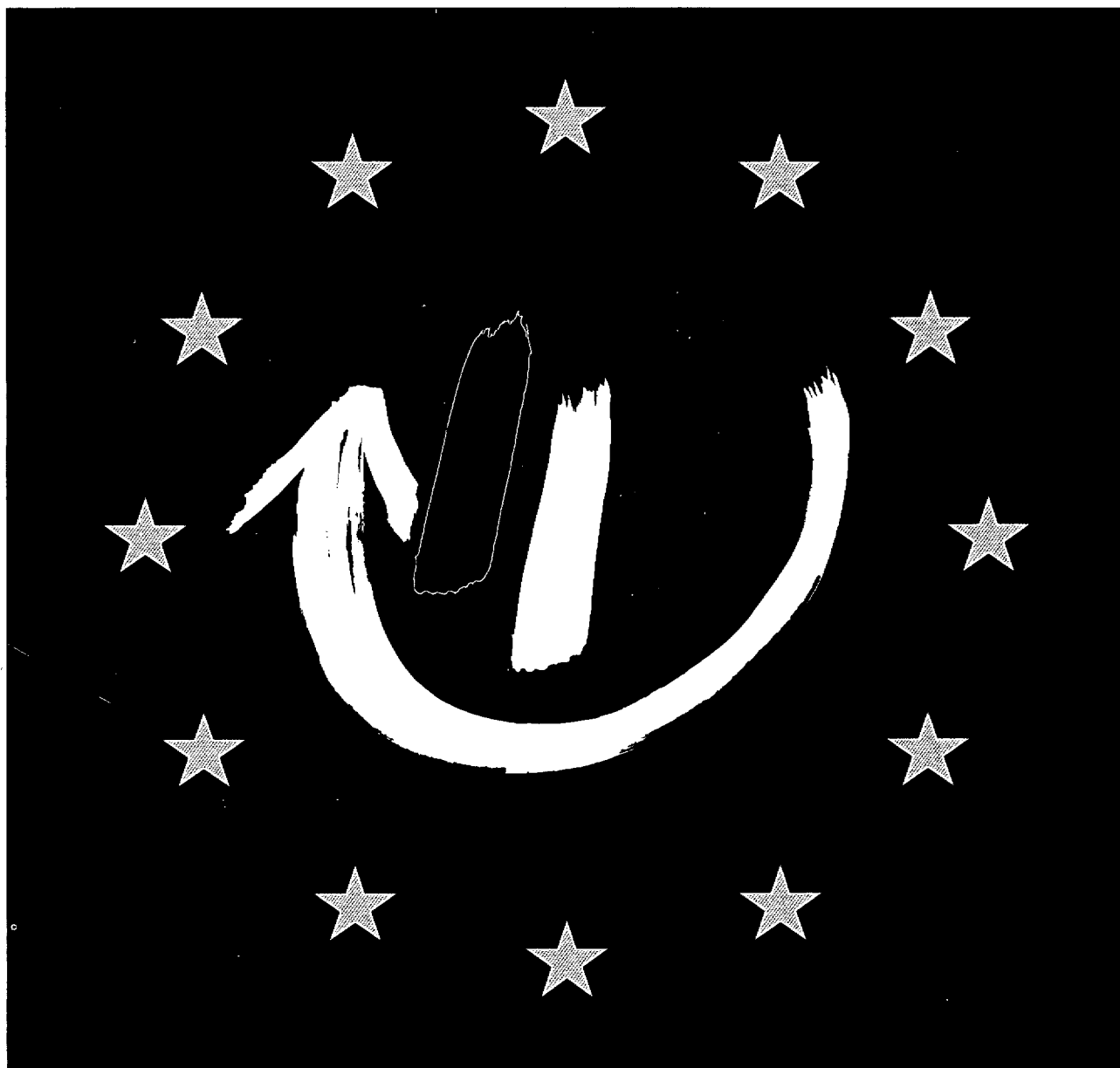
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# EUROBAROMETER

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THE PERCEPTION OF POVERTY IN EUROPE

P O V E R T Y 3



COMMUNITY PROGRAMME TO FOSTER ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL **INTEGRATION** OF THE LEAST PRIVILEGED GROUPS.

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DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS  
RUE DE LA LOI 200, B-1049 BRUSSELS

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**THE PERCEPTION OF POVERTY  
IN EUROPE IN 1989**

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This survey was conducted upon request made by Directorate General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs of the Commission of European Economic Community.

It was conducted in the 12 member – countries of the European Community. The same questionnaire was circulated in June/July 1989 among a sample representative of the population – 15 and older – i.e. a total of 11,819 persons. The survey was conducted by polling institutes members of the European Omnibus Survey, and Faits et Opinions acted as general coordinator.

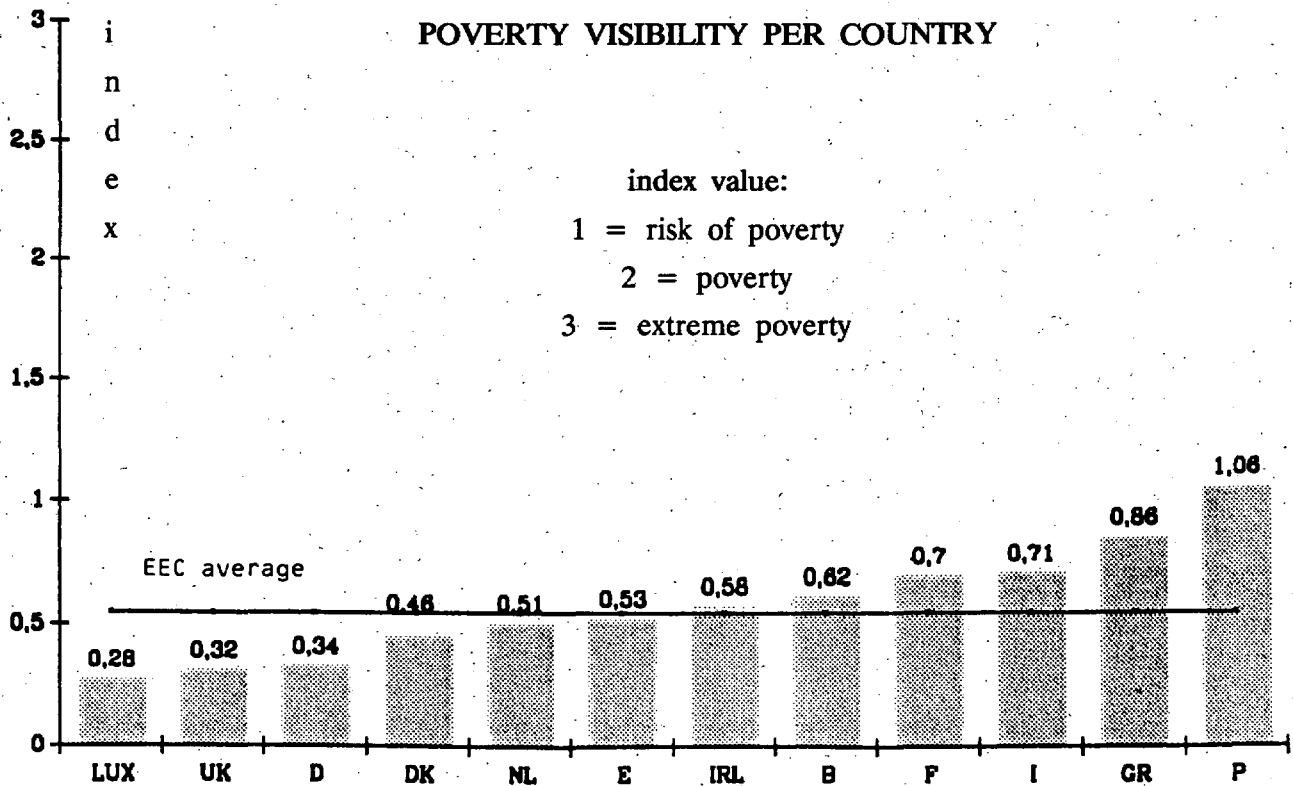
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## THE PERCEPTION OF POVERTY IN EUROPE IN 1989

How do Europeans sense poverty? Do they meet paupers in their daily lives? Which explanations are proposed for the problem? These are some of the questions to which a survey conducted within the framework of the Eurobarometer for the 1989 summer is trying to provide an answer. Any attempt at inventorying poverty or at defining a poverty line was ruled out of our investigation scope.

A first fact should be acknowledged: in the general public's opinion, there is a consensus on what is absolutely necessary to lead a proper life in a European country in 1989. Over a set of criteria defining the standard of living (housing, welfare, car, holidays,...), the surveyed persons were to establish a distinction between what is indispensable and what is less necessary. A consensus (8 persons out of 10) emerges as to the following four criteria: basic home facilities (tap water, electricity, ...), welfare, housing and education. It should be noted that these parameters making up an acceptable minimum standard of living lie in the material field (home facilities and housing) as well as in the area of social rights acknowledged in the person's country (welfare, education).

It then appears that poverty visibility greatly varies from one country to the other:



Such diversity is all the more important as it conditions all opinions and representations of poverty. Two categories of Europeans show a more acute response to the issue: on the one hand, rather underprivileged categories in terms of income and education, who meet paupers in their daily lives, and, on the other hand, categories having a higher level of education, who get involved, who feel more concerned by the risk of poverty but who do not have more opportunities to meet paupers than the average European population. Poverty is more visible in large cities than in villages where traditional solidarity and wont of lesser development probably lead to a lesser identification to poverty circumstances. Throughout the EEC, only one individual out of five claims to have had a chance to see in person under which conditions the paupers actually live.

The best accepted explanations to poverty have shown dramatic changes since 1976: upon comparison, it appears that people show less support to the idea that poverty is a consequence of laziness and unwillingness, all the more as this idea was firmly rooted in the concerned country (in 1976, 43 % of the British and 30 % of the Irish were of such opinion; in 1989, there only remains 18 % in the United Kingdom and 14 % in Ireland). According to one European out of three, poverty is the result of social injustice. For another third of the surveyed sample, this is due to fate, misfortune, or to the inherent structure of the modern world.

"Why, in your opinion, are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions, which is the closest to yours?"

	1976	1989
* because they have been unlucky	16	18
* because of laziness and lack of willpower	25	17
* because there is much injustice in our society	26	32
* it is an inevitable part of modern progress	14	17

Among the grounds for poverty connected to the overall situation proposed to our sample, unemployment, alcoholism and illness are the main factors retained at European level. Europeans are well aware of the collective dimension of poverty often perceived as the consequential effect of macro-economic difficulties at individual level.

Lastly, a whole section of our survey was designed to find out whether Europeans consider that one is "poor forever" or "poor from generation to generation". Questions asked about the social path of the surveyed persons showed a high social mobility: only 5 % of our sample think that the standard of living has remained the same between their fathers' generation, their own and their children's. Conversely, one out of two thinks that the situation has much improved from one generation to the other. This widely spread feeling of high mobility from generation to generation goes against the opinion that there is less mobility within a man's life, particularly a poor man's life. A majority of Europeans therefore considers that the gap between the poor and the wealthy is growing wider while opinions differ as to the paupers' chances to make it: on the whole, the general public in Europe has been, on this issue, remarkably stable (in 1976 as well as in 1989, one person out of two thinks that the poor have a chance to make it). However, there is now more pessimism in three countries: the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.

Views expressed by those polled on the measures taken by the public authorities and their vision of the policy conducted by the EEC are severe: seven persons out of ten consider that the means made available are insufficient while the categories more concerned by the issue are even more reproving. Besides, people are not well acquainted with the EEC action (only one person out of three is aware of it), and when they are, they also consider it is inadequate.

The extreme lack of knowledge of the steps taken by the national and European public authorities against poverty is widely spread. People are hardly informed on the existence of minimum income systems, and this is even truer among the underprivileged. Significant efforts in the field of information should therefore be made while a reflection is needed in order to assess the public authorities' endeavors against poverty within the EEC.

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## INTRODUCTION

# THE PERCEPTION OF POVERTY IN EUROPE IN 1989

A large part of the Eurobarometer polled over the 1989 summer dealt with poverty - connected issues: how do Europeans perceive poverty? Do they meet paupers in their daily life? What are the most widely spread opinions on the existence of poverty?  
(1)

First of all, we would like to stress the fact that the data reported in this document were obtained in a survey and that this methodology has inherent limitations: this is in no way intended to inventory poverty in Europe. The paupers, the misfits are *de facto* excluded from the representative samples used in the polling method (see technical appendix A).

We did not mean to seek a definition for poverty or a poverty line either.

Our sole ambition is to give an account of the Europeans' opinions and representations on the paupers: does or doesn't the general public agree on who the paupers are a European country in 1989, on what is necessary to lead a proper life? How do people feel about the changing number of paupers? Which explanations to poverty are acknowledged? ...

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(1) This the second opinion poll conducted on this issue within the framework of the Eurobarometer: the first survey was conducted in 1976. There are few subjects of comparison as a result of three modified factors: a change in the terminology (the word "poverty" replaced that of "destitution" which was rather used in the questions asked in 1976), differences in the metric for answer collection (a 10-point scale replacing a 4-point scale ...) and the EEC extension.

The word "poverty" covers a wide range of variable – geometry realities depending on the country and the date. Dipping its roots in confirmable facts, it also has a subjective dimension. Based on this, we tried to grasp the Europeans' living conditions in terms of income but also of sociability, satisfaction, access to welfare so as to figure out what seems to be the minimum acceptable in the general public's opinion. We also reckoned more subjective items such as the claim of being poor or rich, or statements on the social path of one's own family.

In the second section of this report, opinions on poverty (how the developments in the number of paupers are perceived, acknowledged grounds to the phenomenon, ...) are paralleled with the usual social and demographic factors (income level, education, ...) but also with more specific data such as the presence of paupers in the daily environment or how one sees one's own position on the poverty scale.

Lastly, the range of possible actions is examined, regarding the struggle against poverty, personal involvement, measures taken by the public authorities, by the European institutions.

In order to outline the framework of our survey, and prior to conducting an in-depth analysis of opinions on poverty, let us check how it is positioned among major social issues:

Question: *Here is a list of problems. I would like you to tell me, for each one, if you personally consider it very important, important, of little importance or not important at all? (\*)*

· The protection of nature and the struggle against pollution . . . . .	3.77
· The fight against unemployment . . . . .	3.72
· The fight against poverty . . . . .	3.59
· Problem of energy supplies . . . . .	3.47
· Reduce the differences between the regions of our country by helping those regions less developed or in difficulties . . . . .	3.28
· Help the poor countries of Africa, South America, Asia . . . . .	3.06

The struggle against poverty is therefore of utmost importance to Europeans. It may rank third, after the environment and unemployment, but it should be noted that one of the widely acknowledged grounds to poverty is unemployment over an extended period of time.

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(\*) The results are shown below in decreasing order and as an average: extremely important = 4, not important at all = 1.

**SECTION 1**  
**THE EUROPEANS' LIVING CONDITIONS**

So as to describe the Europeans' living conditions objective items, such as the resources available, possession of some consumer goods, access to some services, were taken into account together with more subjective and psychological data such as how one senses one's social standing or the degree of satisfaction in relation to one's own life.

## 1.1. HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES

They include monetary resources, incomes, and non monetary resources.

There were also questions on non monetary resources: such was not the case in the first survey conducted in 1976.

### 1.1.1. Monetary Resources

The data on income levels were obtained through the following question:

Question: *We would like to analyze the survey results according to the income of persons interviewed. Here is a scale of incomes and we would like to know in what group your family is counting all wages, salaries, pensions, and any other income that comes in?*

It should immediately be specified that one person out of five refuses to answer that question.

The answers on resources were meant at household level; it so happens that there are considerable differences in what makes up this basic unit from one country to the other. Given the size of our sample, this makes it difficult to produce any estimate on incomes within a shared unit (the results per country are listed in appendix A.3).

At all events, this question on income provides an order of magnitude and it is extremely useful in analyzing the answers to other questions.

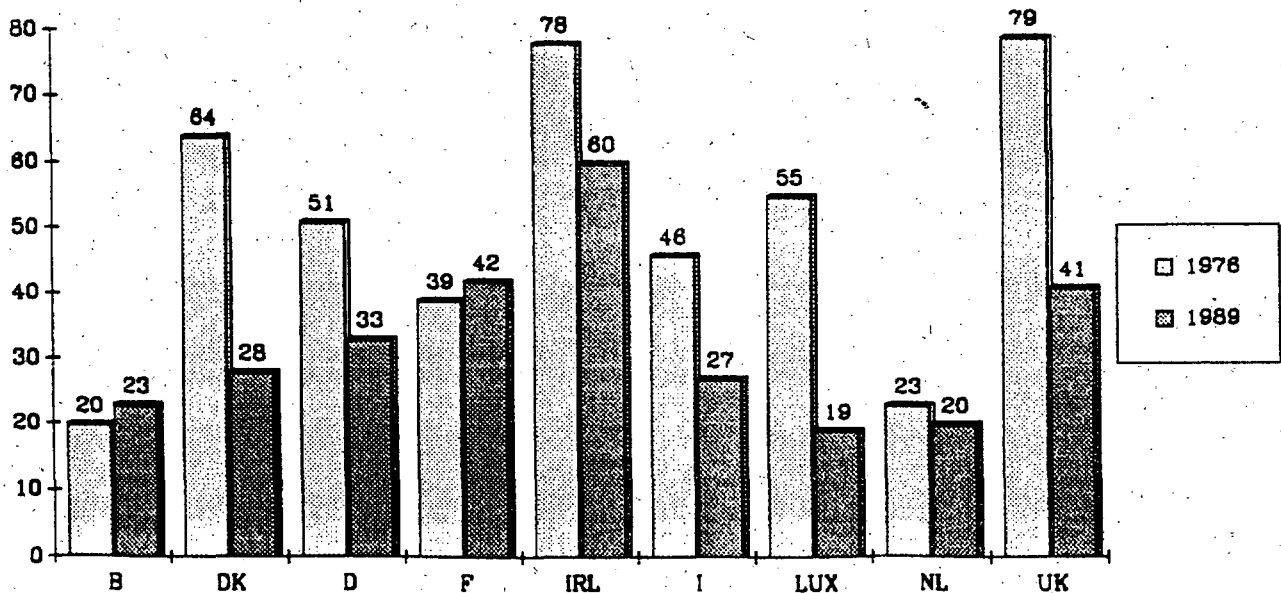
Before dealing with the various aspects of the standard of living, a more general question was designed so that people could express their feeling as to having or not having to impose restrictions upon themselves.

**Question:** *Some people haven't sufficient income and constantly have to cut back on what they spend. Does this apply to you?*

	E.E.C. 1989
· Yes .....	35
· No .....	59
· ? .....	6
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>100</b>

One European out of three considers that his/her income is insufficient: behind this average proportion there actually are highly contrasted realities. More than one Irish person out of two, four Greeks, Portuguese and British out of ten classify themselves as such. Upon comparison with the answers obtained in the 1976 survey, the changes show variances:

**"MUST IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS UPON THEMSELVES":  
COMPARISON BY COUNTRY  
1976/1989**



Women impose more restrictions upon themselves than men do. The age factor has no impact in this case. Conversely, there are obvious connections with the education level, the income level, the relationship to post-materialistic values (1) and with the political stand (2)

(1) The scale of so-called "materialistic" / "post-materialistic" values which has been commonly used for twenty years in analyzing public opinion data measures the preference expressed by the surveyed persons in a situation of forced choice, either for values of subsistence and material security (eg.: "preserving the order", "curbing the rise in prices"), or for values related to the feeling that one belongs, to personal fulfillment and to quality in one's life (eg.: "increasing the citizens' partaking in the decision-making process", "guaranteeing the freedom of speech").

(2) **Political stand**  
 Question: *In political matters, people talk of the "left and the right". How would you place your views on this scale? (Scale ranging from 1 to 10)*

Structure:

In each country, respondents were distributed among three categories: left, center and right.

	Left	Center	Right	NO/NA
Country:				
Belgium . . . . . )				
Denmark . . . . . )				
Germany . . . . . )				
Luxembourg . . . . . )	1,2,3,4	5,6	7,8,9,10	NA
Netherlands . . . . . )				
United Kingdom . . . . . )				
Greece . . . . . )				
Portugal . . . . . )				
France . . . . . )	1,2,3,4	5	6,7,8,9,10	NA
Italy . . . . . )				
Ireland . . . . . )	1,2,3,4,5	6,7	8,9,10	NA
Spain . . . . . )	1,2,3	4,5	6,7,8,9,10	NA

**Must impose restrictions upon themselves**

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex:</b>				
Male	33	61	6	100
Female	38	56	6	100
<b>Education level:</b>				
Low	40	53	7	100
Average	33	62	5	100
High	29	66	5	100
<b>Income level:</b>				
- -	57	37	6	100
-	41	52	7	100
+	30	65	5	100
++	20	77	3	100
<b>Post - materialism index:</b>				
Materialistic	34	61	5	100
Mixed	35	61	4	100
Post - materialistic	41	48	11	100
<b>Political stand:</b>				
Left	40	55	5	100
Center	34	61	5	100
Right	33	62	5	100

### 1.1.2. Non Monetary Resources

This is examined separately in that it was not possible to express the impact of non monetary resources using common currency.

**Question:** *In your household do you enjoy any benefits apart from money income: for example, rent free accommodation, goods or services as benefits in kind, products provided in the course of work or business, or other things? (IF YES) which ones?*

	E.E.C. 1989
· Rent free accommodation . . . . .	7
· Produce of family farming . . . . .	5
· Products or other goods in the course of work business . . . . .	2
· Free produce (for instance work clothes supplied by employer, free electricity or coal, etc.) . . . . .	1
· Other than monetary benefits (SPECIFY) . . . . .	2
· No benefits other than money income . . . . .	80
· ? . . . . .	5
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>(1)</b>

It should first be noted that incomes are, to an extremely large extent, monetary. This majority is a little less numerous in Greece or in Portugal owing to self-consumption of agricultural produces, and, in Italy, as official residences are much more frequent. To those who had non monetary resources, the following question on their amount was asked:

**Question:** *If you think of the extras above other than cash income, would you say that they play a very important, quite important, not very important or not at all important role in your present standard of living?*

---

(1) The total exceeds 100 owing to multiple answers



In the table below, the countries are classified in decreasing order for the share of non monetary resources (1):

Portugal . . . . .	2.55
Ireland . . . . .	2.40
Greece . . . . .	2.23
Italy . . . . .	2.20
United Kingdom . . . . .	2.12
Germany . . . . .	2.07
France . . . . .	2.07
Belgium . . . . .	2.02
Spain . . . . .	1.67
Denmark . . . . .	1.56
Luxembourg . . . . .	1.51
Netherlands . . . . .	1.51

The relation which seems to emerge in this order between the amount of non monetary resources and the country's wealth is confirmed, at individual level, by the relation with the income level:

	Household incomes					
	-	-	-	+	++	NA
Amount of non monetary resources:						
Index value	2.29	2.19	2.10	1.95	2.02	

Indeed, the higher the monetary income, the smaller the importance granted to other resources.

---

(1) This index is computed by assigning the following coefficients:  
 3 = extremely important, 2 = relatively important, 1 = not important at all.

## 1.2 STANDARD OF LIVING

A list of items including consumer goods, services, access to welfare was drawn up so as to reckon the various aspects of poverty. This list is used in this document within a dual prospect: on the one hand, identifying the goods or services which some Europeans do not have and, on the other hand, trying to define – if possible – the constituents of a minimum standard of living, acceptable in the general public's eyes.

### 1.2.1. Constituents of the standard of living

Once again, the limited representativity of the samples used in an opinion poll should be stressed. The figures indicated in this document as to the lacks felt by those surveyed probably underestimate reality: indeed, the less privileged parts of the population, the poorest people are, if not totally excluded, at least under – represented in our samples.

**Question:** *Not everybody has the same idea about what are the necessities of life. Among the following things which ones seem to you the absolutely necessary to live properly today, and which ones don't seem to you to be absolutely necessary? Among these items, are there some which you do not have or which you lack?*

	Absolutely necessary	Not absolutely necessary	Are lacking
. Having running water, electricity and one's indoor toilet	94	2	1
. To be able to benefit from social welfare when needed, such as unemployment, illness, handicap, old age	92	4	5
. Having sufficient accommodation so that everyone can have space to themselves	79	13	5
. Having a good education	81	12	11
. Having a car available	35	59	18
. Having sufficient leisure time and the means to enjoy it	56	34	11
. Having a healthy diet	80	11	3
. Having at least one good holiday a year	43	49	16
. Seeing your doctor regularly	59	31	2
. Having friendly neighbors	56	34	4
. Being able to go out with friends or family	61	29	4
. Having basic equipment such as refrigerator or television set	71	20	2
. No answer	0	16	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

(1) The total exceeds 100 owing to multiple answers.

The list proposed therefore covers sociability aspects (going out, neighbors, family), as well as welfare aspects (access to social security, medical care) and not only the possession of consumer goods (car, household appliances).

More than half the people claim they lack none of the items mentioned: this is already a good indicator of the standard of living in Europe. In France, in Belgium and in the Netherlands, six persons out of ten are in this situation. Most frequently, it is cars, holidays and leisure which lack.

However, there are shaded areas: 8 % of the Portuguese do not have the minimum comfort at home. More than one person out of ten – in Greece, Ireland and Portugal – do not benefit from the social security. Medical care may only seem to be a problem in Portugal; however, the lack of education is more widespread: over 10 % of the people complain about it in Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal.

The lacks mentioned vary with age, education level <sup>1</sup>, the commitment to certain values:

- The oldest (55 and over) are more often regretful at not having had a proper education (+ 7 points).
- The education level and the income level – which operate concurrently – are only discriminative in the possession of a car or in the holidays spent.  
This also applies to leadership <sup>2</sup> and to the commitment to post-materialistic values.
- The political stand is not a relevant criteria here.

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<sup>1</sup> Education level  
Question: *How old were you when you finished your full-time education?*

Structure:  
Low level                    Education completed at 15 or earlier  
Average level                Education completed between 16 and 19  
High level                    Education completed after 19

<sup>2</sup> See technical appendix A.2

### 1.2.2. How the minimum necessary is perceived

Let us now check the answers to the question on what is necessary to lead a proper life nowadays.

First of all, the surveyed persons had no difficulty in identifying what seems indispensable to them (no answer: 0). Two items were selected by more than nine persons out of ten: minimum facilities at home and social security. The three items considered as less necessary (car, holidays, leisure) are also those most often considered as lacking by the polled sample.

In his book "Motivation and Personality", Maslow (\*\*\*) outlines the following hierarchy of needs: physiological needs, safety and protection needs, need for loving and belonging, and lastly, need for consideration.

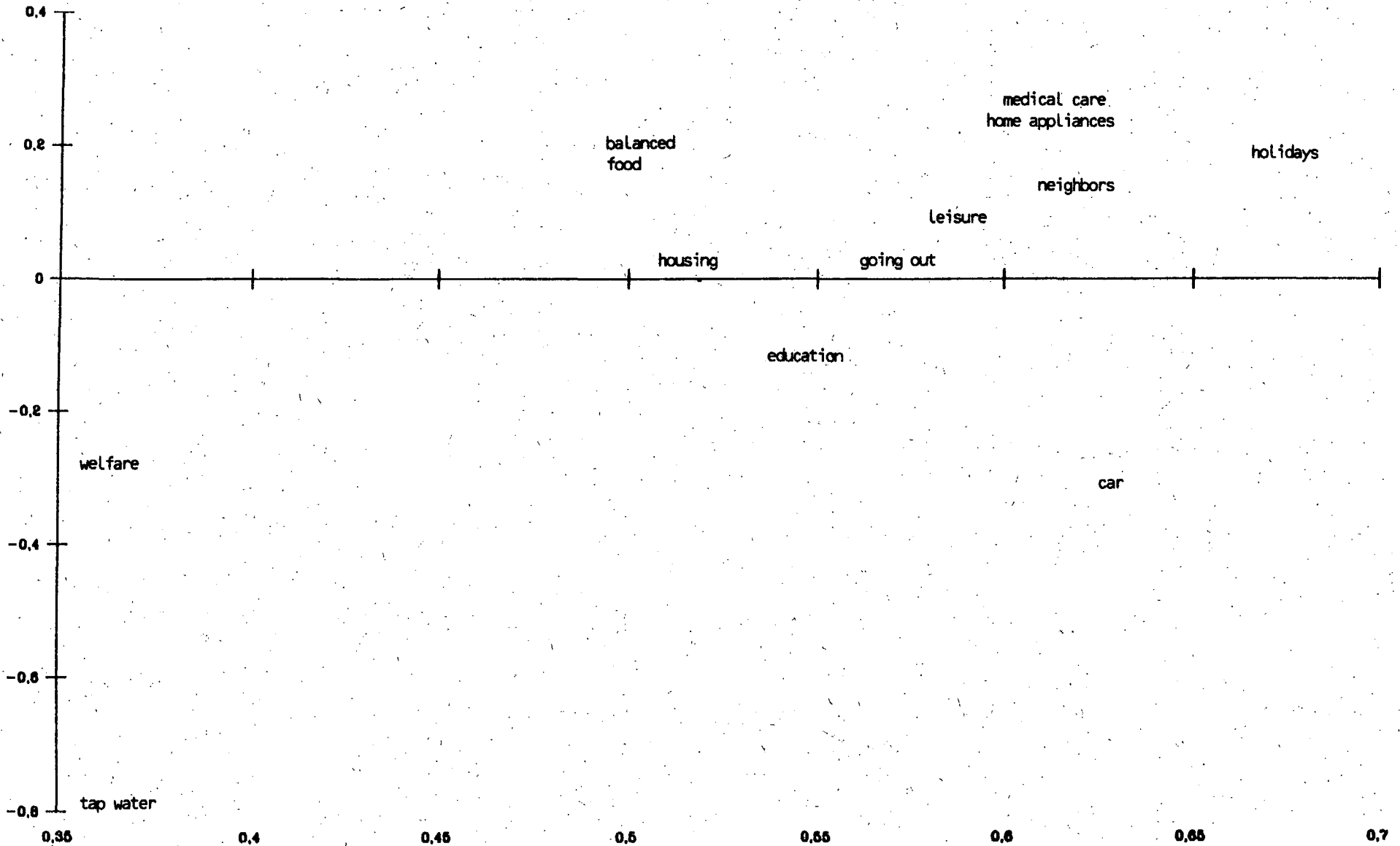
In commenting the apparent rigidity in this wording, Maslow wrote: "These needs are not structured as follows: once a need is fulfilled, the next one emerges. This would suggest that a need must be 100 % satisfied before the next one emerges". Based on the factorial analysis, we tried to figure out whether the various items necessary to lead a proper life could be structured according to a hierarchy subject to a consensus among Europeans.

The diagram on the next page shows how the various needs are structured in the two-dimension table matching the optimum factorial solution. It clearly highlights the specific position held by basic home facilities and social welfare. Are these two elements connected to the hierarchy of needs described by Maslow?

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(\*\*\*) Maslow "Motivation and Personality" 2nd edition 1971, from page 35 on.

FACTOR ANALYSIS : THE HIERARCHY OF NEEDS



Another method is available to check our assumption: using Guttman's hierarchical analysis. It consists in ordering the components of the standard of living according to an indispensable/not indispensable scale, and in analyzing the number of answers compatible with this order.

Considering the four items: home facilities, welfare, education and housing, 80% of the answers are consistent with this hierarchy.

This would mean that there is a virtual consensus within the general public on the fact that the four above mentioned items are part of the minimum necessary to lead a decent life in Europe in 1989. It should also be noted that these items are to be analyzed not only in material terms (housing or home facilities) but also in terms of rights granted and acknowledged in one's country (social rights, education).

### 13 QUALITY OF LIFE

The Europeans' quality of life was dealt with from a very general viewpoint, in terms of satisfaction with one's life; the various aspects of life were then stated.

#### 1.3.1. Overall appraisal of one's life

The satisfaction with one's life — a general and subjective indicator — is a valuable instrument for analyses:

Question: *On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?*

E.E.C. 1989

Very satisfied . . . . .	24	)
Fairly satisfied . . . . .	57	) 81 %
Not very satisfied . . . . .	14	)
Not satisfied at all . . . . .	4	) 19 %
? . . . . .	1	)
TOTAL . . . . .	100	)

The level of expressed satisfaction is lower in the Southern European countries (especially in Portugal). The social and demographic variables point out significant variations as a function of income and education levels, and political stand.

Satisfaction with one's life

<b>Education level</b>		
· Low	.....	2.94
· Average	.....	3.08
· High	.....	3.13
<b>Income level</b>		
· --	.....	2.78
· -	.....	3.00
· +	.....	3.06
· ++	.....	3.20
<b>Political stand</b>		
· Left	.....	2.95
· Center	.....	3.09
· Right	.....	3.11

The appraisal on one's present life is partly determined by one's recent past and conditions the expectations for the future.

<b>Vs. five years ago</b>		<b>Over the next five years</b>						
<b>More satisfied</b>		<b>Less satisfied</b>			<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>fied</b>	<b>Id.</b>	<b>fied</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>? NA</b>

Satisfaction with one's life:

· Ext. satisfied	49	41	8	2	19	39	11	1	9	21
· Rather satisfied	40	40	18	2	11	44	14	2	9	20
· Rather not satisfied	20	33	45	2	9	31	26	9	8	17
· Not satisfied at all	14	32	53	1	6	21	22	19	11	19
· No answer	23	20	17	40	1	24	15	2	45	13

### 1.3.2. Appraisal of the various components of the life environment

The Europeans' level of satisfaction with the main components of their living environment was also collected. The results are expressed under the form of mean index (1).

**Question:** *I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life. In each case could you tell me whether you think this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?*

. Your house or flat . . . . .	3.47
. The neighborhood where you live . . . . .	3.45
. Your income . . . . .	2.91
. The work that you do . . . . .	3.21
. Your standard of living . . . . .	3.19
. The way you are able to use your leisure time . . . . .	3.21
. The food you eat . . . . .	3.51
. Your social entitlements should you fall ill . . . . .	3.14
. Travel facilities there are for work or doing the shopping . . . . .	3.24
. Your state of health . . . . .	3.38
. The time you have available to do things that have to be done . . . . .	3.22
. Your general level of education and knowledge . . . . .	3.18
. The respect that others have for you . . . . .	3.44
. The opportunities you have for meeting people . . . . .	3.40
. Your neighbors, the people in the vicinity . . . . .	3.40

Satisfaction is thus lower regarding social welfare and education level. It should be noted that the satisfaction expressed regarding the standard of living is usually lower than that expressed about most items under consideration. However, on the whole, those surveyed hardly showed any variations in their appraisal of the different aspects of their life. The set effect is quite obvious.

---

(1) It is computed by assigning the following coefficients:  
Its OK = 4; it could be better = 3; it is not OK = 2; it is not OK at all = 1.



Variations by country are shown on the diagrams included in the following pages. The table below summarizes the impact of the social and demographic variables (1).

	Sex	Age	Education level	Income	Leadership	Materialism indicator	Political stand
House, flat				***			*
Place of living		*		*			*
Income		**	*	*****	*		**
Job		*	*	***	*		*
Standard of living			**	*****	*	**	*
Leisure			*	**	*	*	
Food				*	*		*
Social benefits			*	**			*
Transportation means		*	**				*
Health condition	*	****	****	****	**	***	
Time available				*	*		*
Education level	*	**	*****	***	**	***	*
Consideration				*	*		
Opportunities to meet people	*		*	*	*	*	
Neighbors, district		*		*			

The impact of the "income" variable is especially significant.

---

(1) Asterisks stand for a variation of index 0.1.

## 1.4 SOCIAL PATH

Contrary to the income scale, nobody refuses to answer to questions on assessing one's position on the poverty verbal scale. To identify how social paths are perceived, the same question was asked to parents and to the polled persons.

### 1.4.1. Family position

This question was already asked in 1976 and in 1983; it is therefore useful in assessing the changes.

**Question:** *Taking everything into account, at about what level is your family situated as far as its standard of living is concerned? You may answer by giving me a figure between 1 and 7. Number 1 means a poor family and number 7 a rich family. The other numbers are for positions in between.*

#### Changes in self-positioning on the poverty scale

	1976			1983			1989		
	1 %	2 %	1+2 %	1 %	2 %	1+2 %	1 %	2 %	1+2 %
Overall view	2.0	5.6	7.6	2.9	7.8	10.7	2.3	6.3	8.6
Italy	3.0	7.8	10.8	3.6	10.5	14.1	1.5	4.7	6.2
United Kingdom	2.5	6.8	9.3	4.1	7.4	11.5	3.2	6.6	9.8
France	1.6	6.0	7.6	8.1	8.5	11.6	2.8	7.2	10.0
Ireland	2.2	4.4	6.6	3.6	11.0	14.6	4.4	8.1	12.5
Belgium	1.0	4.0	5.0	1.8	7.1	8.9	0.4	4.5	4.9
Germany	1.1	3.3	4.4	1.0	4.9	5.9	0.9	3.8	4.7
Netherlands	1.2	3.2	4.4	2.1	7.2	9.3	1.3	3.7	5.5
Denmark	1.5	2.7	4.2	0.7	4.1	4.8	2.2	3.4	5.6
Luxembourg	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.3	3.0	4.3	0.3	1.7	2.0
Greece				8.0	12.7	20.7	3.4	10.5	13.9
Spain							4.2	11.3	15.5
Portugal							3.4	0.9	12.4

The study of these results highlights the fact that, in 1989, less people are positioning themselves at levels 1 and 2 than in 1983. This goes against official figures on the changes recorded in terms of number of paupers.

But there again, we would like to stress the fact that the polling method as such rules out the most deprived persons. Our objective is therefore definitely not to figure out the number of paupers (1).

It is extremely enlightening to compare the subjective poverty scale and the income scale: the two measuring instruments are quite different.

### Income scale and poverty scale

Position on the poverty scale	Household income					TOTAL
	--	-	+	++	NA	
. 1 + 2	23	9	4	1	6	9
. 3 + 4 + 5	73	87	91	91	86	88
. 6 + 7	2	3	4	8	4	4
. No answer	2	1	1	-	4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the people who claim to have a low income (last quarter), only one fourth consider themselves as paupers.

---

(1) In a closer study of the results, we have noticed that they somehow match the macro-economic evolution since 1976. Other surveys, conducted within the Gallup group, pointed out a strong correlation between how the macro-economic situation and the appraisal of one's own situation are perceived. In this specific instance, we demonstrated a close correlation between the proportion of individuals who select positions 1 and 2 on the verbal scale, and the net income per capita in the country (correlation coefficient  $r = -0.84$ ).

It also seemed to us of interest to cross-compare the hierarchy of needs and the position on the poverty scale: the table below shows the differential between the answers given by those who position themselves at both ends of our scale (position 1+2 / position 6+7).

· Having friendly relationships with one's neighbors . . . . .	+14
· Having the basic household appliances . . . . .	+8
· Benefiting from social security . . . . .	+7
· Being able to go out with friends or relatives . . . . .	+6
· Tap water . . . . .	+5
· Having a large enough housing . . . . .	+3
· Balanced food . . . . .	+2
· Going on holidays at least once a year . . . . .	-
· Having a good education . . . . .	-3
· Having a car . . . . .	-5
· Leisure . . . . .	-11

The positioning on the poverty scale is related to considering that society is unfair (mean position = 3.29 when found unfair; mean position = 4.09 when not found unfair). Having to impose restrictions upon oneself is also discriminative:

Position on the poverty scale  
1 + 2      3 + 4 + 5      6 + 7

Impose restrictions upon themselves:

· yes	74	33	13
· No	19	61	85
· No answer	7	6	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1.4.2. The parents' positioning

Those surveyed also positioned their parents separately on the same scale.

**Question:** *And on the same card, where would you put your father's family when he was a boy? Where would you put your mother's family when she was a girl?*

E.E.C. 1989

	Respondent	Father	Mother
1	2	17	16
2	6	26	26
3	20	22	24
4	46	18	18
5	19	7	7
6	4	4	3
7	1	1	1
? 2 5	4		

The answers obtained point at a strong feeling that, within two generations, the situation of individual people has much improved in Europe. For the sake of a finer analysis, we have cross-compared the individual's responses regarding his own home with the answers dealing with the father's family (1) so as to highlight the social paths.

The father's family position

Family position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	9	1	1	1	1	—	4
2	13	9	3	3	3	3	5
3	32	24	22	9	14	13	14
4	36	50	47	59	31	41	41
5	7	15	23	24	42	26	20
6	2	2	4	5	9	15	18
7	—	—	—	—	2	1	8

(1) As the answers on the mother's and the father's families are closely related, we chose to introduce only the father-related data in this document.

### 1.4.3. Expectations for the children

A slightly different question was asked regarding expectations for the children.

Question: *Do you think that your children or the children of people like you will have a higher or a lower standard of living than you have now, when they reach your age?*

	EEC 1989
Higher	53
The same	14
Lower	19
?	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority of opinions is therefore optimistic. It is even more so in the three member – countries which last joined the EEC (Greece, Spain, Portugal).

Persons having a higher level of education, more privileged in terms of income, the leaders, the post – materialists are slightly more pessimistic.

The table below summarizes the stands taken over three generations: one's parents, oneself, one's children.

#### Present standard of living vs. one's father's

	Higher	The same	Lower	NA	Total
Standard of living of the next generation:					
Higher	34	11	6	2	53
The same	11	5	2	1	19
Lower	9	3	2	—	14
No answer	7	4	1	2	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

**SECTION 2**  
**HOW POVERTY CONDITIONS ARE PERCEIVED**

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This second section focuses on how poverty is perceived and on opinions on poverty; it is broken down into three sub-sections: do people come across poverty in their daily life, explanations provided to the poverty phenomenon, and opinions on the durability and persistence of the problem.

## 2.1 COMING ACROSS POVERTY

A small number of questions were asked to assess the visibility of the poverty issue in the eyes of the Europeans: to what extent do they come across paupers? Is it more frequent in towns or in the country? Are they more numerous nowadays than they were?

### 2.1.1. Presence of paupers in the neighborhood

The very first question was intended to figure out how the persons polled felt about the presence or absence of paupers in their daily environment.

Question: *In the area where you live, are there people who live in one of the following situation: extreme poverty, poverty, at risk of falling into poverty?*

. Extreme poverty . . . . .	4	)
. Poverty . . . . .	15	) 32 %
. At risk of falling into poverty . . . . .	13	)
. Nobody in any of these situations . . . . .	53	
. ? . . . . .	15	
TOTAL . . . . .	100	

Less than one third of the people agree to the existence of conditions of poverty or extreme precariousness in their surrounding or neighborhood. More than one European out of two claims that there is no pauper in his surrounding or neighborhood. In Germany, in Spain, in Luxembourg and in the United Kingdom, six persons out of ten think so.

However, the high percentage of people who refuse to answer to questions dealing with their daily life conveys some embarrassment to this regard – one person out of three in Belgium, one out of two in Portugal.

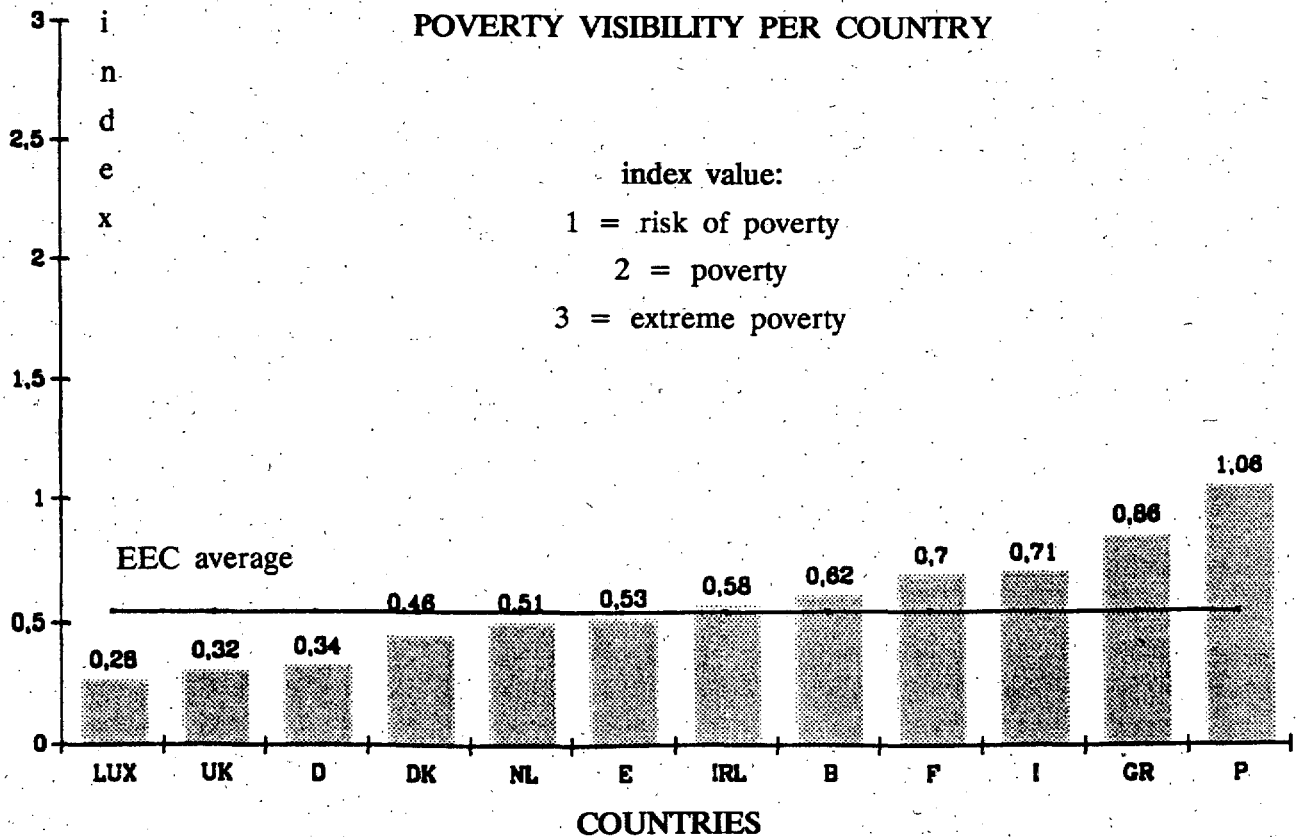


Based on the answers given, a poverty visibility index can be obtained by assigning the following coefficients:

- 3 extreme poverty
- 2 poverty
- 1 liability to become poor
- 0 no people in one or the other of the above conditions
- no answer

The diagram below reflects the differences among the various nations as shown by the above-defined index: it should be noted that Luxembourg, Germany and the United Kingdom are far below the EC average whereas France, Italy, Greece and above all Portugal show much higher values.

The resulting classification per country does not involve a clear-cut opposition between the North and the South, nor any macro-economic data such as domestic income per capita.



The impact of social and demographic variables is low. The sex and age factors are of little importance. The level of education, leadership and political stand do have an impact — less on the presence of poverty in one's home area than on the precariousness shift on certain people's condition: i.e., those with the highest level of education do not depart from the others in terms of knowing paupers, however, they more often claim to know circumstances in which people may become poor. Besides, the higher the income level, the higher the proportion of answers claiming an absence of poverty or of risk of poverty in the environment.

	Extreme poverty	Poverty	Risk of poverty	No poverty	N.A.	Total
<b>Level of education:</b>						
Low	4	16	11	54	15	100
Average	4	13	14	55	14	100
High	4	16	17	47	16	100
<b>Income level:</b>						
--	5	16	12	50	17	100
-	4	17	14	51	14	100
+	4	16	14	53	13	100
++	3	13	14	57	13	100
<b>Leadership:</b>						
++	6	18	20	44	12	100
+	4	15	16	51	14	100
-	3	14	11	56	16	100
--	2	16	9	56	17	100
<b>Political stand:</b>						
Left	5	17	17	46	15	100
Center	3	14	13	57	13	100
Right	3	15	12	57	13	100

With complementary analyses, the answers given to this question can be better understood. Among others, there is a strong connection with the level of satisfaction regarding one's life (coef.  $r = -0.78$ ), with the positioning on the verbal scale of poverty and with the indicator of alienation (feeling of social injustice).

**SATISFACTION WITH ONE'S LIFE  
AND PRESENCE OF POVERTY**

	Extreme poverty	Poverty	Risk of poverty	No poverty	N.A.	Total
satisfaction with one's life:						
Extremely satisfied	3	11	12	60	14	100
Rather satisfied	3	15	13	54	15	100
Rather not satisfied	5	19	14	45	17	100
Not satisfied at all	10	24	18	31	17	100
Position on the poor/rich scale:						
1 (poor)	13	23	13	30	21	100
2	8	21	17	40	14	100
3	5	19	14	47	15	100
4	3	14	13	57	13	100
5	3	12	13	59	13	100
6	3	12	13	55	17	100
7 (rich)	1	26	11	49	13	100
Feeling of injustice:						
Yes	7	19	15	43	16	100
It depends	4	19	15	44	18	100
No	3	13	12	59	13	100

It also seems that the community of residence has some impact on the answer distribution, between, on the one hand those who live in villages and small towns, and, on the other hand, those who live in large cities: 47 % of those living in large towns think that there are no paupers in their district vs. 56 % of those living in villages of small towns.

### 2.1.2. Actual knowledge of poverty conditions

In order to more accurately define the scope of the answers above, an additional question was asked to all those who claimed to know of poverty or great precariousness conditions in the vicinity of their residence, i.e. 32 % of our sample. This is expressed in terms of regularity, frequency of encounters with poor people.

Question: *Do you ever happen to see for yourself the conditions under which these people live? Does that happen to you often, sometimes or rarely?*

Out of the 32 % who claimed to know circumstances of poverty:		Total E.E.C.
Often	20 )	7 )
Sometimes	44 )64%	14 )21%
Rarely	22	7
Never	13	4
?	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

Over six persons out of ten therefore have a chance to see what poverty means in concrete terms. This proportion varies from half the people in Belgium to nearly eight persons out of ten in Greece or Portugal.

The income level is a highly discriminative factor in this instance. The other social and political variables are of little help in the result (1) interpretation – except for a slight impact of the leadership and left political stand parameters. It should be noted that the community of residence has no influence.

---

(1) The next results are shown using an index computed by assigning the following coefficients: 3 = often, 2 = sometimes, 1 = rarely, 0 = never.



### 2.1.3. Duration of poverty circumstances

**Question:** *Again, talking of these people, would you say they are for the most part people who have always been in that situation or are they people who have fallen into it after having known something better?*

Out of the 32 % who claimed to come across poverty circumstances:		Whole sample
Always been in their present situation	40	13
Fallen into it after knowing something better	42	13
?	18	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32 %</b>

Opinions vary greatly at EEC scale. In analyzing the results country by country, a contrast emerges between Northern European countries – where those polled rather tend to consider poverty as circumstantial – and Southern European countries – where poverty is rather perceived as an inter-generation hazard.

In these countries, the notion probably encompasses different types of realities: in the North, it more often concerns people hit by the economic crisis or unemployment, who end up in precariousness or poverty. In the South, there is a pregnant reference to rural populations not involved in the economic development.

These assumptions are backed by an analysis of the social and demographic variables: a high level of instruction, a strong leadership, a commitment to post-materialistic values and a leftist political stand usually come with a marked tendency to consider that poor people "became" so.

**Paupers' circumstances - Background**

	Always were poor	Became poor	N.A.	Total
<b>Level of education:</b>				
Low	46	38	16	100
Average	36	47	17	100
High	37	43	20	100
<b>Leadership:</b>				
++	36	48	16	100
+	38	46	16	100
-	41	41	18	100
--	46	33	21	100
<b>Post-materialistic index:</b>				
Materialistic	44	37	19	100
Mixed	41	42	17	100
Post-materialistic	33	50	17	100
<b>Political stand:</b>				
Left	37	47	16	100
Center	39	45	16	100
Right	44	40	16	100



### 2.1.4. How the change is perceived

In order to find out whether Europeans are perceiving a rise in poverty circumstances, the following question was asked to the whole sample.

**Question:** *In the area wher you live, are there more, the same, or fewer poor people than there were ten years ago?*

· More . . . . .	11
· The same . . . . .	26
· Fewer . . . . .	32
· ? . . . . .	31
 TOTAL . . . . .	 100

First of all, it should be noted that one third of the people could not come out with an answer. Among those who did answer, the prevailing opinion is rather optimistic. Indeed, for one third of the Europeans, poverty seems to be receding in their district or village. Only one person out of ten comes to the conclusion that the number of paupers is increasing. It is in the EC member – countries showing the best standard of living that those who do not answer are more numerous (Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands). In the four southern European countries and in Ireland, those who do not answer are less numerous and the most widely accepted opinion is that the number of paupers is decreasing: nearly six Greeks and Italians out of ten are of this opinion.

The answers obtained are hardly related to the social and demographic variables. For any given category, the answers are structured in very much the same way. To provide a closer analysis of this overview, it should be mentioned that the leaders, the post – materialists claim a little bit more often than the others that there are more paupers nowadays than ten years ago.

	More paupers	As many paupers	Less paupers	No answer	Total
<b>Level of education:</b>					
Low	10	28	37	25	100
Average	12	25	28	35	100
High	14	24	27	35	100
<b>Income level:</b>					
--	12	27	32	29	100
-	13	29	30	28	100
+	11	26	36	27	100
++	11	26	32	31	100
<b>Leadership:</b>					
++	18	23	31	28	100
+	14	24	33	29	100
-	9	27	31	33	100
--	8	29	31	32	100
<b>Post - materialism index:</b>					
Materialists	8	29	37	26	100
Mixed	12	26	31	31	100
Post - materialists	16	23	27	34	100
<b>Poverty scale:</b>					
1	17	30	21	32	100
2	14	32	27	27	100
3	14	25	30	31	100
4	10	26	33	31	100
5	11	26	33	30	100
6	13	20	38	29	100
7	20	27	22	31	100

The most resembling answer distribution regarding changes in the number of paupers therefore is at both ends of the verbal scale of poverty.

Conversely, the fact of coming across poverty in one's environment is closely related to the assumption that the number of paupers is increasing:

**Presence of paupers in one's village or district**

	<b>Extreme poverty</b>	<b>Poverty</b>	<b>Risk of poverty</b>	<b>No poverty</b>
<b>Change in the number of paupers over the past 10 years</b>				
More	33	17	20	7
As many	28	29	27	28
Less	21	36	29	35
No answer	18	18	24	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**2.2 EXPLANATIONS TO POVERTY**

As seen above, only a minority of Europeans has a chance to realize what the living conditions of the paupers are. However, when asked about the grounds or possible explanations to poverty, those polled do not hesitate in stating their opinion. Two sets of possible explanations to poverty were proposed: they include judgments on individuals (in relation to their laziness) as well as criticisms of the social system (unfair society) or economic grounds (unemployment).

### 2.2.1. The grounds of poverty

**Question:** *Why, in your opinion are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions, which is the closest to yours?*

	E.E.C. 1989
* Because they have been unlucky . . . . .	18
* Because of laziness and lack of willpower . . . . .	17
* Because there is much injustice in our society . . . . .	32
* It is an inevitable part of modern progress . . . . .	17
* None of these . . . . .	7
* ? . . . . .	9
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>

The same question has been asked in the survey conducted in 1976 (1). A comparison of the results, country by country, shows that the polled persons are less committed to the idea that poverty is a consequence of laziness and unwillingness: compared to all EEC member-countries in 1976, this explanation is less chosen, especially in the countries where it was the most widely spread: United Kingdom (-25 points), Ireland (-15 points), Luxembourg (-6 points). The only exception is Denmark (+7 points).

Conversely, the unfair character of the social system is chosen by an increased number of Germans (+11 points), Britons (+14 points), and Irish (+11 points).

Among newcomers in the EEC, opinions differ between Spain and Portugal on the one hand, and Greece - where results do not range within the European average - on the other hand.

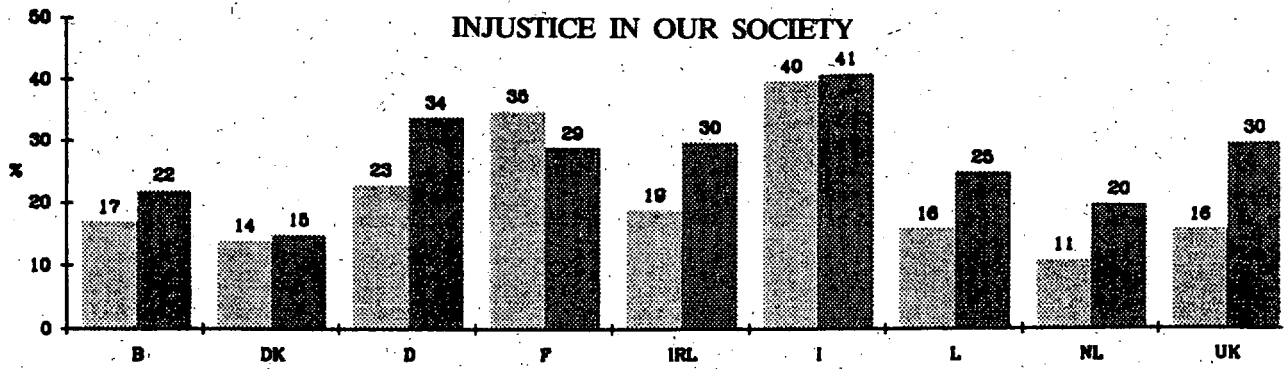
The social and political variables are useful in understanding the results obtained: people having a high level of education tend to select the unfair character of society. The leadership index plays the same part. The commitment to post-materialistic values usually indicates that the social system is blamed for generating poverty.

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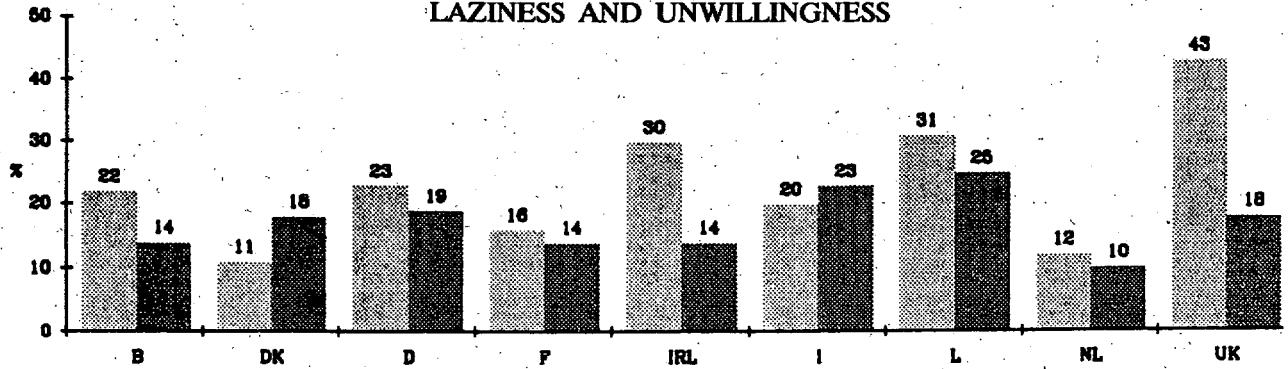
(1) The compared results - country by country - are shown on the diagram on the next page.

1976 vs. 1989

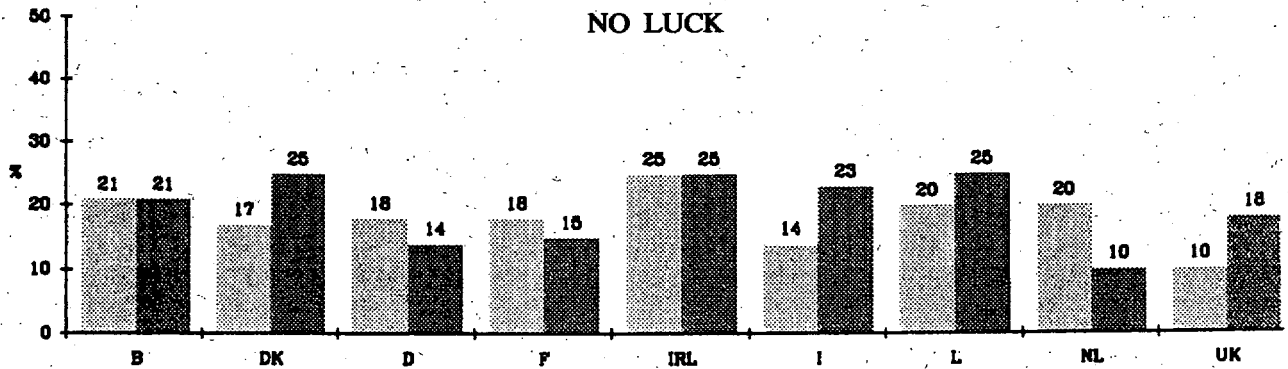
### INJUSTICE IN OUR SOCIETY



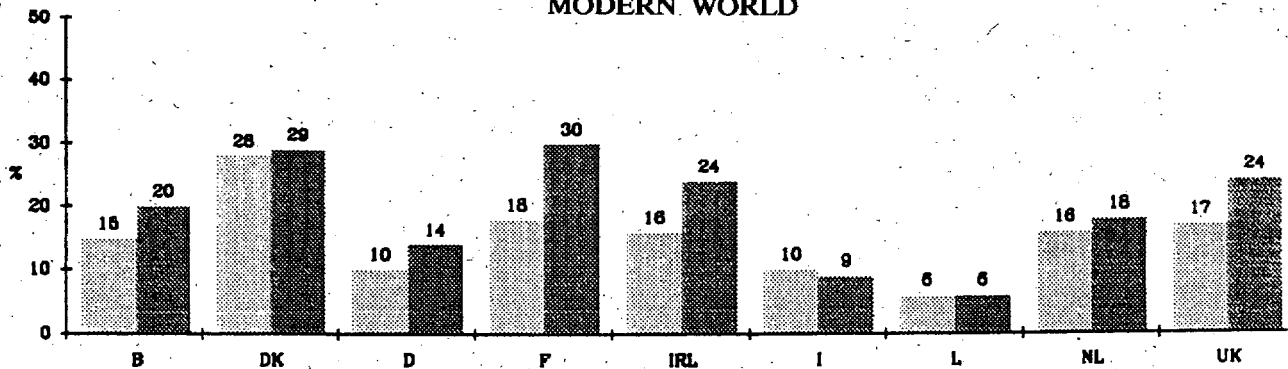
### LAZINESS AND UNWILLINGNESS



### NO LUCK



### MODERN WORLD



### GROUNDS FOR POVERTY AS PERCEIVED

	No luck	Laziness	Unfair society	Inevitable in our modern world
<b>Level of education:</b>				
Low	20	20	31	14
Average	16	17	31	21
High	17	13	38	21
<b>Income level:</b>				
--	20	17	32	16
-	20	19	32	17
+	16	19	34	19
++	16	17	33	22
<b>Leadership:</b>				
++	14	16	41	18
+	16	17	36	19
-	18	19	31	17
--	23	17	26	16
<b>Post - materialism index:</b>				
Materialists	23	20	26	14
Mixed	17	18	33	19
Post - materialists	13	11	44	19
<b>Political stand:</b>				
Left	17	11	45	16
Center	19	18	31	18
Right	17	25	23	21

Complemental analyses including cross – comparisons with the answers obtained on the presence of paupers in one's daily environment and on one's own circumstances provide interesting data.

Presence of paupers near one's place of residence

	Extreme poverty	Poverty	Risk of poverty	No poverty	No answer	Total
<b>Grounds for poverty:</b>						
No luck	16	20	16	16	17	18
Laziness	18	17	15	19	12	17
Injustice	39	39	39	29	32	32
Fate	18	15	21	19	14	17
None	5	4	5	9	7	7
No answer	4	5	4	8	18	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The fact of coming across poverty or great precariousness circumstances therefore urges people to explaining poverty as a result of social injustice.

The changing number of paupers

	Less	As many	More	NA	Total
<b>Grounds for poverty:</b>					
No luck	17	18	18	16	18
Laziness	22	17	15	14	17
Injustice	32	33	42	28	32
Fate	17	18	18	17	17
None	6	7	5	9	7
No answer	6	7	2	16	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The feeling that the number of paupers has been decreasing over the past ten years is therefore related to a stronger tendency to blame individual behaviors for poverty rather than questioning the social system.

The selection of grounds for poverty also depends on one's positioning on the verbal scale of poverty, especially the option "social injustice".

Grounds for poverty:	Positioning on the poverty scale						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No luck	17	21	17	17	16	19	19
Laziness	15	16	16	16	20	21	15
Injustice	41	39	34	32	30	23	27
Fate	14	11	18	18	20	18	25
None	3	4	5	8	8	9	7
No answer	10	9	10	9	6	10	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

### 2.2.2. Grounds for poverty connected to the overall economic environment

In continuation of the answers above, more detailed grounds also related to the overall economic environment were proposed to the polling sample.

Question: *Among the following reasons which might explain why people are poor, which three of them, in your opinion, are the most common?*

	EEC 1989
1. They are victims of long-term unemployment	53
2. They fell into alcoholism or drug abuse	38
3. Sickness	30
4. Family breakups	27
5. They were brought up in deprived conditions	23
6. The social welfare cuts	20
7. This goes back to their own laziness	17
8. Loss of a spirit of community in our society	14
9. They have too many children	13
10. They live in a poor area	12
11. The educational system not catering for them	10
12. The lack of concern among neighbors	5

The order in the answers varies greatly from one country to the other as shown on the table on the next page.



Most frequent grounds for poverty by country,  
in decreasing order

**BELGIUM**

Unemployment	51
Alcoholism, drugs	35
Illness	30
Broken families	30
Poor environment	28
Ebbing welfare	19
Laziness	18
Loss of solidarity	15
Education system	9
Poor area	8
Too many children	7
Indifference	6

**DENMARK**

Unemployment	52
Illness	51
Alcoholism, drugs	44
Broken families	43
Ebbing welfare	20
Loss of solidarity	19
Laziness	15
Education system	11
Poor environment	6
Indifference	3
Too many children	3
Poor area	2

**GERMANY**

Alcoholism, drugs	58
Unemployment	43
Illness	42
Broken families	28
Poor environment	20
Ebbing welfare	19
Laziness	18
Loss of solidarity	11
Too many children	7
Education system	7
Poor area	7
Indifference	5

**GREECE**

Illness	33
Laziness	31
Unemployment	30
Broken families	26
Poor environment	24
Ebbing welfare	15
Alcoholism, drugs	15
Poor area	13
Too many children	9
Loss of solidarity	8
Education system	5
Indifference	4

**SPAIN**

Unemployment	54
Alcoholism, drugs	41
Poor environment	28
Too many children	18
Poor area	16
Illness	16
Broken families	15
Laziness	10
Loss of solidarity	10
Laziness	9
Ebbing welfare	9
Indifference	2

**FRANCE**

Unemployment	66
Illness	32
Alcoholism, drugs	31
Loss of solidarity	22
Poor environment	21
Ebbing welfare	17
Broken families	17
Education system	17
Laziness	16
Too many children	10
Indifference	10
Poor area	7

**IRELAND**

Unemployment	64
Ebbing welfare	40
Alcoholism, drugs	39
Broken families	33
Poor environment	25
Illness	25
Too many children	19
Laziness	16
Education system	13
Poor area	13
Loss of solidarity	6
Indifference	3

**ITALY**

Unemployment	52
Alcoholism, drugs	37
Illness	32
Broken families	29
Poor environment	26
Laziness	19
Too many children	19
Poor area	18
Loss of solidarity	16
Ebbing welfare	13
Education system	6
Indifference	5

**LUXEMBOURG**

Alcoholism, drugs	45
Unemployment	38
Poor environment	37
Broken families	33
Illness	29
Laziness	29
Education system	12
Loss of solidarity	12
Ebbing welfare	7
Too many children	6
Indifference	5
Poor area	5

**NETHERLANDS**

Unemployment	55
Alcoholism, drugs	50
Ebbing welfare	42
Broken families	41
Illness	24
Poor environment	16
Loss of solidarity	12
Laziness	11
Education system	7
Too many children	5
Poor area	4
Indifference	1

**PORTUGAL**

Unemployment	41
Illness	37
Ebbing welfare	30
Alcoholism, drugs	30
Too many children	25
Poor environment	21
Poor area	17
Broken families	16
Laziness	15
Loss of solidarity	12
Education system	5
Indifference	2

**UNITED KINGDOM**

Unemployment	60
Broken families	38
Ebbing welfare	33
Poor environment	23
Alcoholism, drugs	22
Laziness	21
Illness	18
Too many children	16
Poor area	15
Loss of solidarity	12
Education system	11
Indifference	3

The sex variable has little impact on this opinion field (except for a slight difference where laziness is concerned). As they grow older, the surveyed persons mention illness more often (15-24: 24 %; 40 and older: 33 %). The education level has an considerable impact on the distribution of answers: those with a high level of education are more inclined to blaming the loss of spirit of solidarity (+ 8 points) and the consequences of long-term unemployment (+ 10 points). Conversely, those with the lowest level of education more often select illness and laziness. The income level is also a relevant variable: broken families, the social environment and long-term unemployment are more often selected by individuals having a high income level. Leaders are more sensitive to the ebbing welfare (+ 11 points vs. non leaders). Post-materialists more often justify poverty by the ebbing welfare (a 16-point difference with materialists), by the loss of the spirit of solidarity (a 10-point difference), by unemployment (9 points) and by the inadequacy of the school system (9 points).

The grounds selected for poverty also largely depend on one's political stand: leftists rather select the consequences of a reduced welfare coverage and of unemployment while right-wing individuals mention alcoholism and drugs as well as laziness.

The table below compares opinions on the grounds for poverty to opinions on the most common images or explanations to the issue:

	No luck	Laziness	Injustice	Fate
Reduced welfare coverage	16	7	46	20
Indifference among neighbors	17	16	38	18
Illness	20	16	31	17
Broken families	18	18	29	21
Poor environment	18	15	38	17
Loss of the spirit of solidarity	14	13	42	21
Alcoholism, drugs	18	21	29	17
Long-term unemployment	17	12	38	20
Poor area	16	15	37	20
Laziness	12	48	16	16
Education system	12	11	43	24
Too many children	19	21	32	17

Some links or relations are therefore established: people who consider that injustice in society is the deep ground for poverty rather mention the reduced welfare coverage, the loss of spirit of solidarity and the inadequate school system traditionally seen as a way to provide equal chances.

## 2.3 THE FATE OF POOR PEOPLE

Poverty is often described as an inescapable phenomenon inherent to any society. It is important to find out how much Europeans share this view, whether they think that one "is poor forever" or "from generation to generation".

### 2.3.1. General opinion on the course taken by society

The first question was rather general and was meant to collect the opinions of people on the course taken by their society in terms of more equal chances or, conversely, in terms of exacerbated circumstances or conditions in their country of residence.

Question: *Which of the following two opinions about our society come closest to your own view?*

E.E.C. 1989

* In our society, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer . . . . .	70
* In our society, there is less and less difference in income between the rich and the poor . . . . .	21
* ? . . . . .	9
TOTAL . . . . .	100

Seven Europeans out of ten agree that the gap between the poor and the wealthy is growing wider. This proportion is even higher in Anglo-saxon countries (8 persons out of ten in Ireland and in the United Kingdom). It is much smaller in Spain and in Greece.

The education and income levels, and the commitment to post-materialistic values are also variables to be reckoned but, in this instance, the most discriminative variable is the political stand.

The course taken by society

	More discrepancies	Less discrepancies	N.A.	Total
<b>Education level:</b>				
Low	70	22	8	100
Average	72	19	9	100
High	66	25	9	100
<b>Income level:</b>				
--	74	18	8	100
-	72	21	7	100
+	72	20	8	100
++	66	26	8	100
<b>Post-materialism index:</b>				
Materialists	66	25	9	100
Mixed	70	22	8	100
Post-materialists	76	17	7	100
<b>Political stand:</b>				
Left	80	15	5	100
Center	70	22	8	100
Right	62	28	10	100

Obviously, the opinions on the general course taken by society are clearly related to the level of satisfaction with one's present life but also and above all to the life one had five years ago as well as to the expectations over the next five years.

**Level of satisfaction with one's present life  
vs. one's life five years earlier**

	<b>More satisfied</b>	<b>Ditto</b>	<b>Less satisfied</b>	<b>N.A.</b>
<b>Opinion on the course taken by society:</b>				
* More discrepancies	68	69	77	66
* Less discrepancies	23	21	17	14
* No answer	9	10	6	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Expectations over the next five years**

	<b>Slightly improved</b>	<b>Much improved</b>	<b>Slightly deteriorated</b>	<b>Much deteriorated</b>	<b>N.A.</b>
<b>Opinion on the course taken by society:</b>					
More discrepancies	66	69	76	84	66
Less discrepancies	25	23	17	11	19
No answer	9	8	7	5	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The higher the surveyed person has positioned him(her)self on the verbal scale of poverty, the more lightly he(he) will be to claim that the discrepancies between the poor and the wealthy are getting smaller.

Opinion on the course taken by society:	Positioning on the poverty scale						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
More discrepancies	80	78	75	70	66	52	51
Less discrepancies	12	13	18	21	26	37	38
No answer	8	9	7	9	8	11	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The more one considers that society is unfair, the more one tends to think that discrepancies are intensifying in our society.

Opinion on the course taken by society:	Feeling of injustice			
	Yes	It depends	No	N.A.
More discrepancies	81	73	66	64
Less discrepancies	15	18	25	12
No answer	4	9	9	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Besides, the polled persons who claimed not to be aware of the existence of poverty circumstances near their place of residence also tend, more than others, to think that social discrepancies are getting smaller (66 %). Conversely, whether one chose the extreme poverty, the poverty or the risk of poverty option does not really have an impact on the overall view on the course taken by society in terms of poor and wealthy.

The answers given are, in this instance, strongly correlated to the feeling that there has been or that there has not been more paupers over the past ten years.

The change in the number of paupers

	More	As many	Less	N.A.
Opinion on the course taken by society:				
More discrepancies	83	73	62	70
Less discrepancies	11	20	30	17
No answer	6	7	8	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

2.3.2. The paupers' chances to make it through

Though they seem to be rather pessimistic regarding possible changes in the discrepancies between the wealthy and the poor, Europeans express more mixed feelings on the paupers' chances to have a better life.

Question: *In your opinion, do the people who are in such deprived circumstances have a chance of escaping from them or have they virtually no chance of escaping?*

	EEC 1976	EEC 1989
Have an opportunity . . . . .	52	54
Have scarcely any opportunity . . . . .	32	32
? . . . . .	16	14
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Every other person may grant them some chance to make it through, however, one person out of three grants them none. This apparent stability in the opinions conceals departing changes. Based on the comparison of the 1989 results with the 1976 answers, three groups of countries can be distinguished.

United Kingdom )	Countries where opinions are more negative regarding chances to make it through
Ireland )	
Denmark )	
Belgium )	No significant shift
Germany )	
France )	
Luxembourg )	
Italy )	Countries where opinions are more positive
Netherlands )	

Lastly, it should be noted that it is in Greece that the answers are the most optimistic: seven persons out of ten consider that there is a good chance for the paupers to improve their circumstances.

The youngest, those who have the highest income, rightists are more optimistic on the paupers' chances. Conversely, the leaders and post-materialists prove more skeptical.



The paupers' chances to make it through

	Chances	No chance	N.A.	Total
<b>Income level:</b>				
--	49	34	17	100
-	53	33	14	100
+	54	33	13	100
++	60	30	10	100
<b>Leadership:</b>				
++	55	36	9	100
+	55	33	12	100
-	55	30	15	100
--	49	32	19	100
<b>Post-materialism index:</b>				
Materialists	53	30	17	100
Mixed	55	32	13	100
Post-materialists	53	37	10	100
<b>Political stand:</b>				
Left	50	37	13	100
Center	57	31	12	100
Right	57	30	13	100
<b>Course taken by society:</b>				
More discrepancies	50	36	14	100
Less discrepancies	66	22	12	100
No answer	53	20	27	100

Any opinion expressed on possible changes in the paupers' circumstances depends on one's appraisal of one's own future and of one's children's future (range: 10 points): the more optimism one shows regarding one's own future, the more optimistic one is for the others and, more particularly, for the poor.

Chances to make it through

	Chances	No chance	N.A.	Total
Living conditions five years from now:				
Will be much improved	61	29	10	100
Will improve a little	59	30	11	100
Will deteriorate a little	44	43	13	100
Will deteriorate a lot	42	45	13	100

Opinions are also all the more optimistic as the position selected on the verbal scale of poverty is higher (and also as one does not impose restrictions upon oneself).

Chances to make it through

	Chances	No chance	N.A.	Total
Position on the poverty scale:				
1	34	46	20	100
2	40	42	18	100
3	49	36	15	100
4	56	30	14	100
5	59	30	11	100
6	63	27	10	100
7	51	36	13	100

The same peculiar position appears again for those who positioned themselves at level 7 ("wealthy").

Answers are consistent with the opinion expressed on the general course followed by poverty.

Chances to make it through

	Chances	No chance	N.A.	Total
Course followed by poverty:				
More	42	47	11	100
Ditto	53	35	12	100
Less	61	28	11	100

The general opinion expressed on the fair or unfair character of society also has an impact on the appraisal of the chances that paupers have to make it through (58 % of the people who find that society is not unfair grant chances to the poor vs. 44 % of the people who consider that society is unfair).

It is also interesting to cross – compare these answers with the ground selected to explain the poverty phenomenon.

	Chances	No chance	N.A.	Total
Grounds for poverty:				
No luck	53	32	15	100
Laziness	70	22	8	100
Injustice	44	44	12	100
Fate	58	34	8	100

### 2.3.3. Expectations for the paupers' children

The last question dealt with the circumstances of the paupers' children; it is also useful in better understanding the Europeans' opinion: are people born poor? Do people become poor?

Question: *And children of these people, have they or not an opportunity to get out of this situation?*

	EEC 1976	EEC 1989
* Have an opportunity . . . . .	69	68
* Have scarcely any opportunity . . . . .	14	19
* ? . . . . .	17	13
TOTAL . . . . .	100	100

Opinions are thus much more optimistic regarding the fate of the paupers' children. The correlation with the answers on expectations for the paupers themselves is extremely strong.

When analyzing the social and demographic variables, the same links as earlier on the fate of the paupers' children are shown.

The answers are all the more optimistic as one is satisfied with one's life, as one has optimistic expectations for one's own future, and as one tends to think that there will be less poor people.

**SECTION 3**  
**MEANS AVAILABLE IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST POVERTY**

As in any social phenomenon, the means of action can be contemplated at individual level or at the level of public, national or European authorities.

### 3.1 INDIVIDUAL ACTION

Individual action in the struggle against poverty can come under various forms: it may be a matter of dedicating time, of volunteering or of donating.

#### 3.1.1. Money donations

The wording of the question was quite modest: it concerned giving "a little money".

Question: *And if one asked people like yourself to do something to help reduce poverty by giving up a little money for this purpose, would you be willing to do so or no?*

* Willing to	.....	50
* Not willing	.....	31
* ?	.....	19
TOTAL	.....	100

One European out of two would therefore agree. However, this proportion varies greatly from one country to the other: one person out of four in Spain, three persons out of four in Greece. These answers are comparable to what people claim to be willing to donate for the Third World, except in Spain and in France.

The tendency to contemplate donating money increases with the education and income levels, leadership, commitment to post-materialistic values and left-wing political stand.

**Money donations**

	<b>OK</b>	<b>Not OK</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Level of education:</b>				
Low	47	30	23	100
Average	51	33	16	100
High	57	28	15	100
<b>Income level:</b>				
--	45	36	19	100
-	49	30	21	100
+	53	30	17	100
++	59	31	10	100
<b>Leadership:</b>				
++	62	29	9	100
+	54	29	17	100
-	48	32	20	100
--	42	32	26	100
<b>Post - materialism index:</b>				
Materialists	45	31	24	100
Mixed	51	32	17	100
Post - materialists	59	27	14	100
<b>Political stand:</b>				
Left	53	30	17	100
Center	53	29	18	100
Right	50	35	15	100

### 3.1.2. Dedicating time

Paradoxically, people are more willing to spend time helping the poor than to donate money.

Question: *Would you be willing to give up a little time to help poor people or not?*

* Willing to .....	59
* Not willing .....	22
* ? .....	19
TOTAL .....	100

Nearly six persons out of ten thus claim to be willing to dedicate some of their time, this is an extremely impressive stock of willingness.

The same social and demographic variables are discriminative again.

.....	OK	Not OK	N.A.	Total
<b>Level of education:</b>				
Low .....	53	22	25	100
Average .....	62	22	16	100
High .....	67	18	15	100
<b>Income level:</b>				
-- .....	57	24	19	100
- .....	60	22	18	100
+ .....	61	21	18	100
++ .....	66	22	12	100
<b>Leadership:</b>				
++ .....	71	18	11	100
+ .....	65	19	16	100
- .....	57	23	20	100
-- .....	49	24	27	100
<b>Post - materialism index:</b>				
Materialists .....	52	23	25	100
Mixed .....	59	23	18	100
Post - materialists .....	72	15	13	100
<b>Political stand:</b>				
Left .....	64	19	17	100
Center .....	64	19	17	100
Right .....	57	27	16	100



The various ways to volunteer in the struggle against poverty are listed below in preferential order:

Question: *What sort of thing would you be prepared to do?*

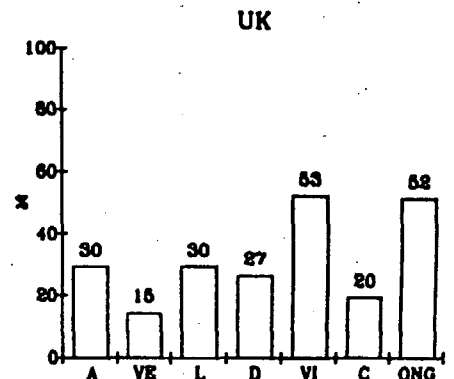
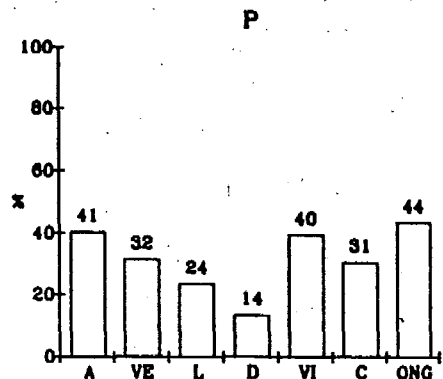
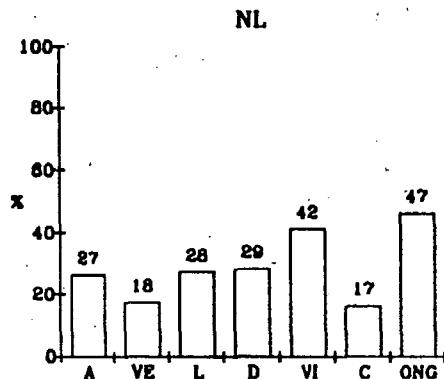
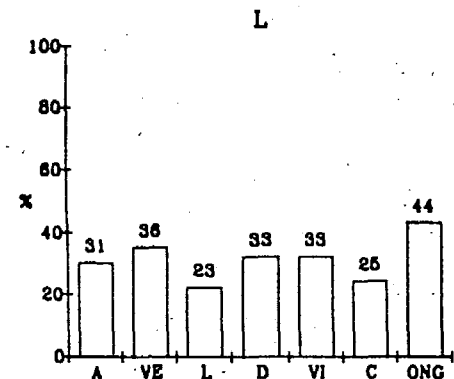
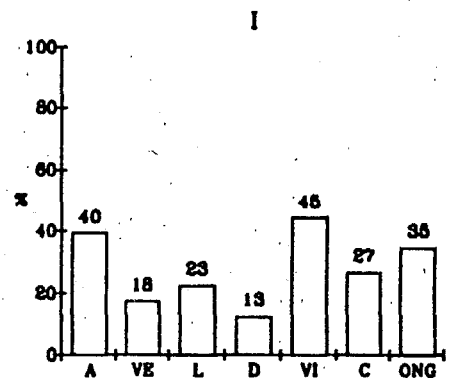
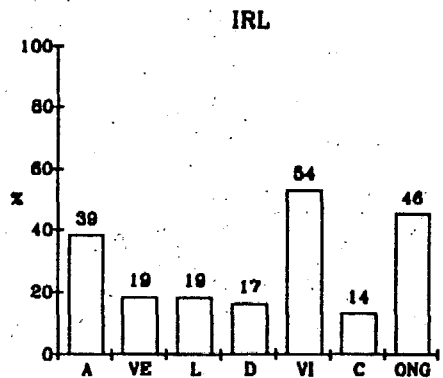
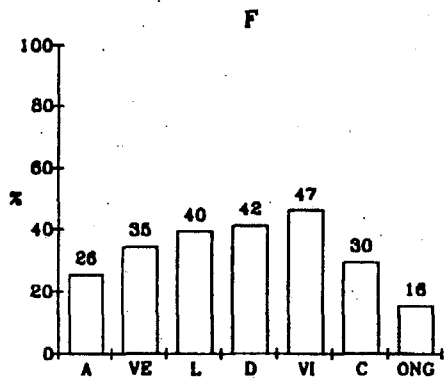
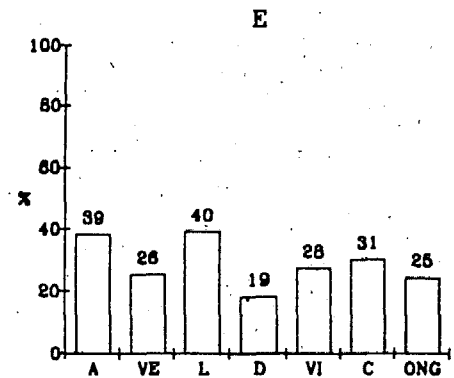
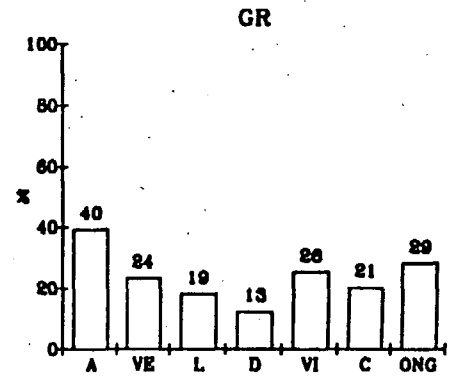
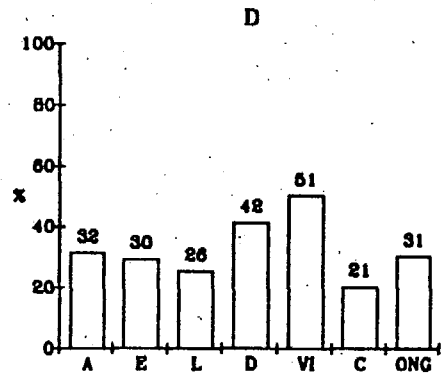
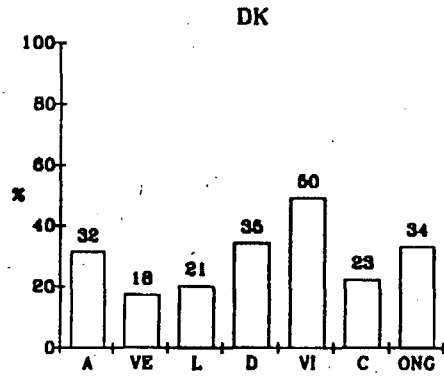
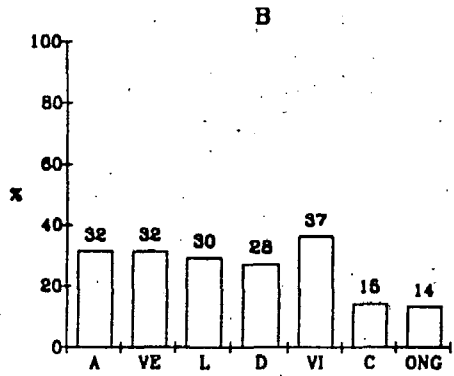
		All of the EEC
1.	Visit old people living alone . . . . .	46      27
2.	Take part in a voluntary or charitable organization . . . . .	34      20
3.	Help in a center for poor people . . . . .	33      19
4.	Give lessons in reading and writing . . . . .	29      17
5.	Help poor people in their dealings with the authorities . . . . .	29      17
6.	Organize the distribution of clothing . . . . .	24      14
7.	Help unemployed people to find a work . . . . .	24      14
*	Other . . . . .	3      2
*	? . . . . .	4      2
	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>(1)</b> <b>(1)</b>

The proportion of people liable to partake in one or the other of these activities is twice as much for the item concerning the elderly as for assisting the unemployed. There again, there are significant variations from country to country as shown on the diagram at the next page.

Whereas the sex and age variables were of little importance in describing opinions on poverty, they have a great impact on the volunteer activities one claims to be willing to do: helping the poor with the administration, and the unemployed with finding a job is more of a man's answer. Teaching grown-ups to read and write is something four youngsters out of ten are willing to undertake. The other social and demographic variables are also highly discriminative.

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(1) The total exceeds 100 owing to multiple answers.



THE VARIOUS INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST POVERTY

- A. Help in a center for poor people
- B. Organize the distribution of clothing
- C. Give lessons in reading and writing
- D. Help poor people in their dealings with the authorities
- E. Visit old people living alone
- F. Help unemployed people to find a work
- G. Take part in a voluntary or charitable organization
- H. Other

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	NA
<b>Sex:</b>									
Male .....	28	20	27	32	35	32	34	4	4
Female .....	37	28	31	26	56	18	34	3	3
<b>Age:</b>									
15 - 24 .....	35	26	41	22	38	25	33	2	3
25 - 39 .....	35	24	33	33	42	26	34	4	3
40 - 54 .....	31	24	25	31	48	25	34	3	3
55 and over .....	31	23	22	27	54	21	34	3	5
<b>Level of education:</b>									
Low .....	35	27	15	19	53	23	30	3	5
Average .....	32	24	32	32	45	24	34	3	3
High .....	30	19	51	39	37	26	42	3	2
<b>Income level:</b>									
- - .....	36	30	22	22	50	20	28	3	5
- .....	35	24	27	32	50	25	30	3	2
+ .....	33	24	30	29	45	25	33	3	3
+ + .....	30	23	36	35	41	28	41	4	3
<b>Leadership:</b>									
+ + .....	31	22	37	40	38	28	41	4	3
+ .....	32	23	35	33	44	26	37	3	3
- .....	33	26	27	26	49	23	30	3	3
- - .....	35	26	16	16	51	18	29	3	6
<b>Post - materialism index:</b>									
Materialists .....	34	27	19	20	53	22	29	3	4
Mixed .....	32	25	28	29	47	24	33	3	3
Post - materialists .....	33	19	43	38	39	26	43	4	3
<b>Political stand:</b>									
Left .....	31	25	35	33	41	29	35	3	3
Center .....	34	22	27	27	48	21	36	3	3
Right .....	32	23	28	30	50	23	32	3	4

### 3.2 MEASURES TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Let us now switch to the means implemented by the public authorities: at what level should they be enforced? Are they sufficient? How much do Europeans know about the existing measures? These issues are surveyed in this last section.

#### 3.2.1. Is the minimum income known?

The first question introduced here deals with whether or not Europeans know about the guaranteed minimum income.

**Question:** *Can you tell me whether or not there is a minimum income guaranteed by the public authorities in your country? (IF YES) who as far as you know is entitled to this minimum income guaranteed?*

- \* Anybody who is not already at the minimum income level
- \* Only to those who are not at the minimum income level and who fulfill certain specific conditions such as their age, unemployment, disability, etc.
- \* There is no guaranteed minimum income

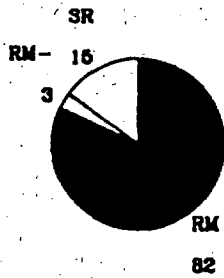
Owing to the diversity in the regulations of the various EEC member-countries, it is not possible to figure out an average for Europe. The table below summarizes the situation in each country:

	B	DK	G	GR	S	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Minimum income	X	X	X			X	X		X	X		X
No minimum income				X	X			X			X	

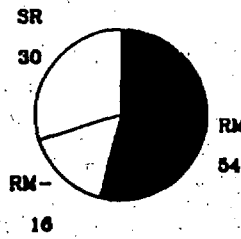
The diagram on the next page illustrates the answers obtained.

MINIMUM INCOME

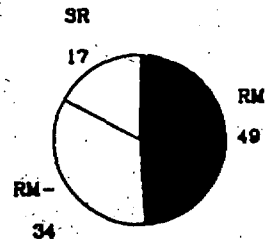
BELGIUM



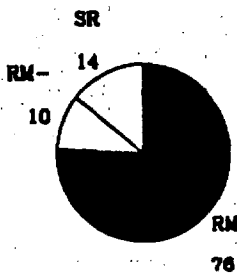
DENMARK



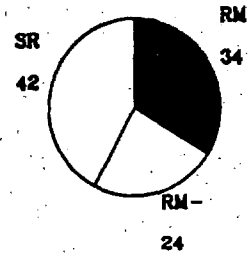
GERMANY



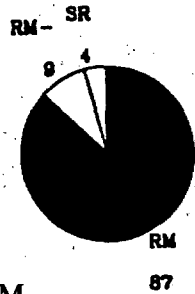
FRANCE



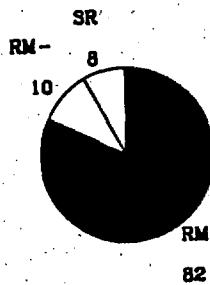
IRELAND



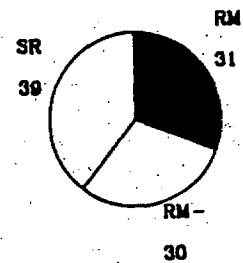
LUXEMBOURG



NETHERLANDS

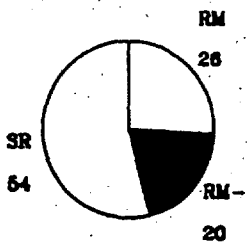


UNITED KINGDOM

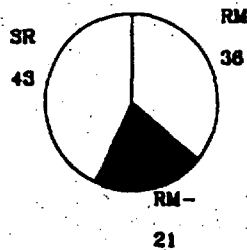


NO MINIMUM INCOME

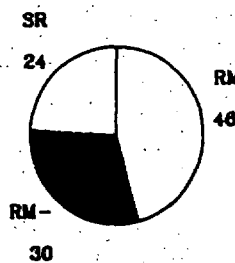
GREECE



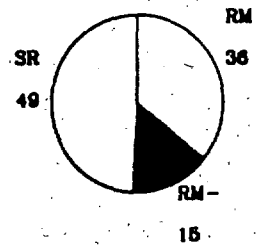
SPAIN



ITALY



PORTUGAL



ADEQUATION OF THE ANSWERS WITH THE EXISTING SYSTEMS

### 3.2.2. Appraisal of the measures taken by the domestic public authorities

Generally speaking, besides the specific issue of the minimum income guaranteed, the polled sample was asked to bear judgement on the measures taken by the public authorities in the struggle against poverty.

Question: *Do you think that the public authorities in your country do all they should for poor people, do too much, or do not do enough?*

* Do too much	4
* Do what they should	23
* Do not do enough	66
* ?	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

An extremely large majority of Europeans consider that the measures taken by the public authorities in the struggle against poverty are not sufficient. This opinion is even more widely shared in Spain (77 %), in Italy (84 %), in Portugal (76 %) and in the United Kingdom (70 %). The situation is considered as more satisfactory in Denmark.

The criticisms are sharper when the polled person is young, rather committed to post-materialistic values and takes a left-wing political stand.

#### The public authorities do...

	Too much	What they should	Not enough	N.A.	Total
<b>Age:</b>					
15 - 24	3	21	69	7	100
25 - 39	3	20	69	8	100
40 - 54	4	23	66	7	100
55 and over	4	27	61	8	100
<b>Post-materialism index:</b>					
Materialists	4	25	63	8	100
Mixed	4	24	65	7	100
Post-materialists	2	17	76	5	100
<b>Political stand:</b>					
Left	2	19	75	4	100
Center	3	23	67	7	100
Right	7	30	57	6	100

The persons most interested in the poverty issue are those who show less satisfaction with the measures taken by the public authorities.

Appraisal of the measures taken by the public authorities:	Individual activities		Dedicating time	
	Money donations			
	Yes	No	Yes	No
* They do too much	3	5	3	6
* They do what they should	32	26	22	27
* They do not do enough	70	61	70	58

The persons willing to personally do something in the struggle against poverty are, indeed, those who are most critical regarding the measures taken by the public authorities.

The judgement passed on the public authorities' policy also partly depends on the ground selected as generating poverty.

	Grounds for poverty				
	No luck	Laziness	Injustice	Fate	N.A.
* Too much	2	10	1	3	4
* Enough	24	31	13	27	24
* Not enough	66	52	83	63	50
* No answer	8	7	3	7	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>





### 3.2.3. Are the measures taken by the European institutions known?

Before enquiring about people's appraisal of the EEC measures in the struggle against poverty, it was important to make sure that Europeans were aware of them.

**Question:** *Have you heard of the European Community taking action in the fight against poverty?*

* Yes	31
* No	62
* ?	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

One person out of three is therefore aware of the policy conducted by the European institutions. It is in Portugal (49 %) and in Belgium (44 %) that this policy is best known. Conversely, three French citizens out of four never heard of it.

### 3.3.4. Opinions on this policy

The measures taken by the European institutions in the struggle against poverty were considered from the angle of suitability (is it right or wrong) as well as in terms of efficiency. The table below shows the answers obtained from both viewpoints.

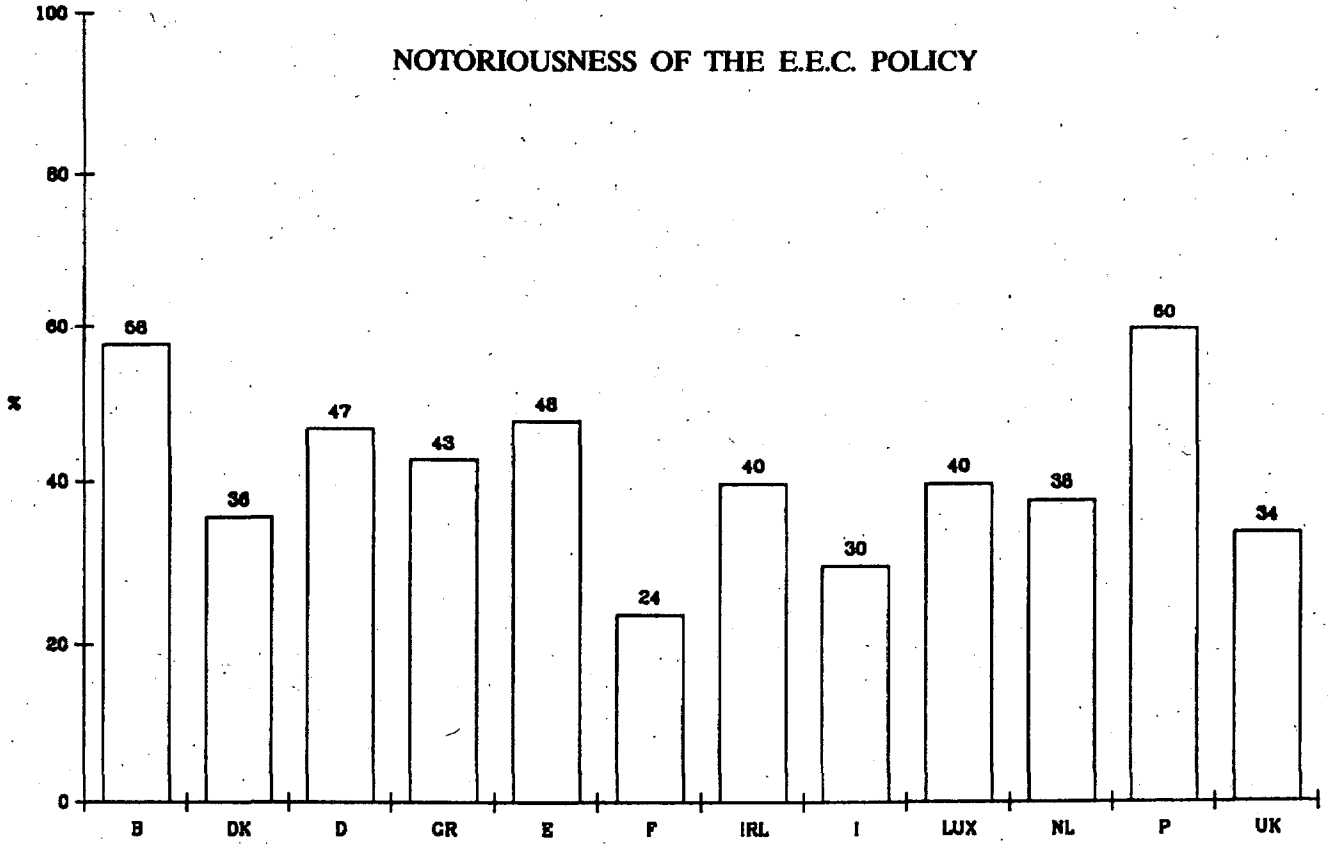
**Question:** *Do you think it is good or bad that the European Community should get involved in the fight against poverty?*

*Do you think that the European Community is doing enough or not enough in the fight against poverty?*

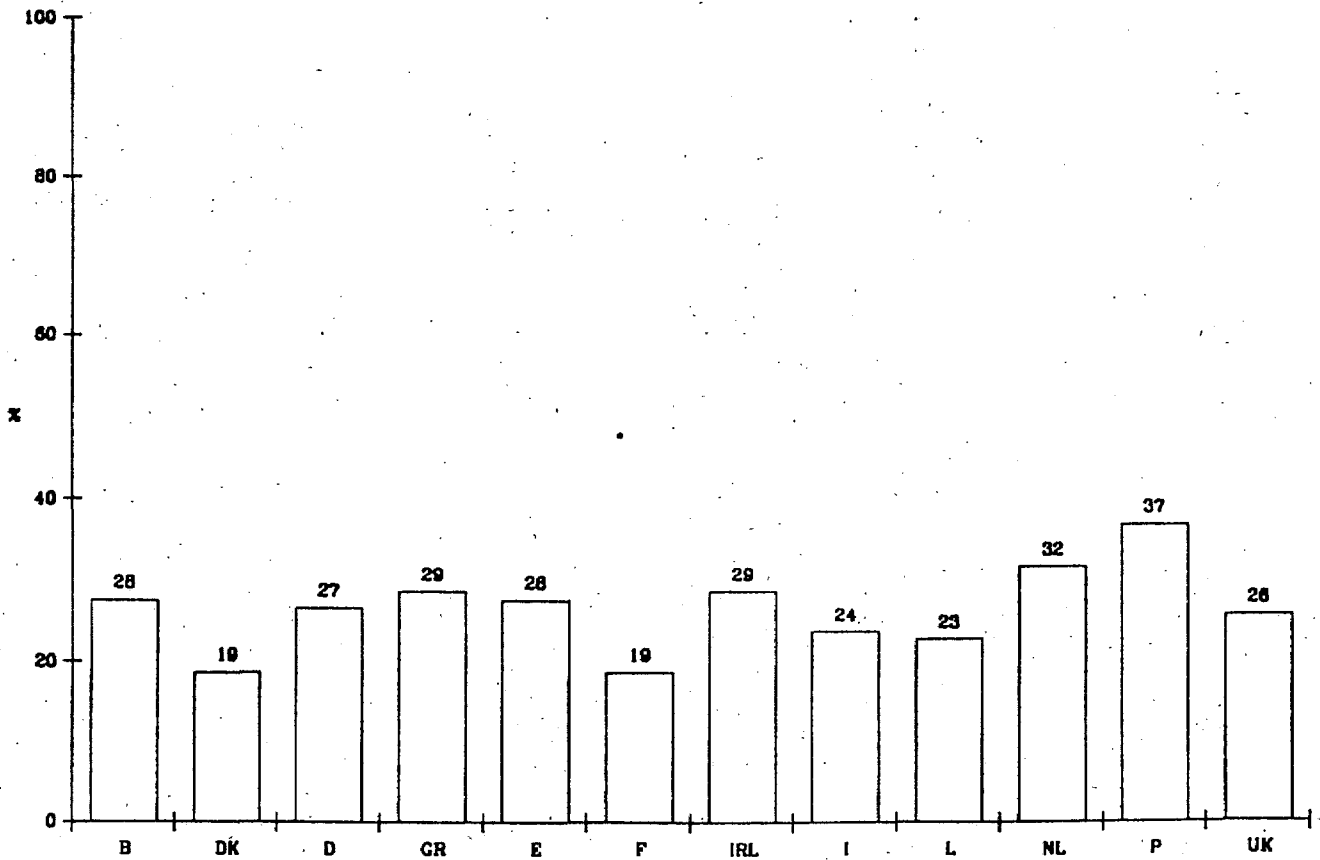
	Enough	Not enough	N.A.
* Good		5	5
* Bad	1	1	—
* Neither good nor bad	1	2	1
* ?	0	0	62

Among those informed on the measures taken by the EEC, a majority considers them as insufficient. The diagram on the next page reflects the levels of information and of opinion in each country.

### NOTORIOUSNESS OF THE E.E.C. POLICY



### FAVORABLE OPINION ON THIS POLICY



## **TECHNICAL APPENDICES**

## TECHNICAL APPENDIX A.1

### Paupers are underrepresented in the samples used for opinion polls

The factors leading to the fact that paupers are underrepresented in — or even de facto excluded from — the samples used in opinion polls are of two types:

- objective factors: all surveys, even the most systematic ones, such as censuses, leave out the most underprivileged layers of the population, among others, the homeless who do not have a fixed place of residence;
- more psychological factors: the underprivileged more often refuse to answer to surveys; the cultural barrier comes with low material resources.

## TECHNICAL APPENDIX A.2

### LEADERSHIP

What is an "opinion leader"? It is a person who, within the framework of certain social functions, usually has on the others' opinions a greater influence than others have on him (her). If all members of a social group were equivalent or interchangeable in the group's opinion-making, attitude and behavior process, the group would go on operating in some way even if such or such member were to disappear. The leader happens to be the very person thanks to whom things are different: he (she) has an influence on the others — it should be stressed again — much more than he (she) is influenced by them, not only occasionally but in a relatively continuous and predictable way.

Market studies as well as opinion polls, and more generally social psychology studies are designed, among others, to find the leaders. In order to do so, only three methods are known:

1. Sociometric study of the respective within a given group but this method easily implemented within a laboratory or with small groups.
2. Study by interrogating preferential informers who say who, according to them, behaves as a leader within such or such group. This method is limited by the same restrictions as the previous method and, moreover, it may identify "prominent persons" — i.e., people having a notoriously significant social position — rather than "leaders" actually involved in the group's life.
3. Leaders' self-selection via surveys, i.e. the method which consists in defining the leaders as the individuals representative of some of the features inherent to what is generally admitted as a "leadership" behavior: interest shown for certain issues, level of activity — scope and intensity — within the framework of the group's life.

We chose the last method because it seemed to us that it was the only one which could be implemented operationally in surveys on samples representative of numerous and diversified populations.

The analysis of the results accumulated over the previous polls showed that, statistically, it is significant to figure out an index based on the answers given by all of the polled persons to two questions dealing, on the one hand, with the tendency to discuss politics with one's friends and, on the other hand, with the tendency to convince other people of an opinion one happens to be strongly committed to. To prevent confusion with the concept of institutional leader often used in other research projects, the phrase "cognitive mobilization" is used for leadership in the French version of this document.

This index was designed so as to include four levels the highest of which corresponding to those persons identified as opinion leaders, i.e. approximately 12 % of the European population while the lowest is for non-leaders (approximately 25 %); the two intermediate degrees are for individuals who are respectively slightly more and slightly less of a leader than the average individual.

The table below shows how the leadership index was designed.

Convincing others...

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	No answer
Often	++	++	+	+	+
Sometimes	+	+	-	-	-
Never	-	-	--	--	--
No answer	-	-	--	--	--

## TECHNICAL APPENDIX A.3

### Monetary resources

Former works on income levels amply demonstrated that the distribution law is lognormal and that it is therefore preferable to use the median and quarter values as descriptive statistic variables (1). The table below shows the median income value for each country in the European Community (i.e., the income that 50 % of the households have and therefore that the other 50 % do not have).

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(1) Jean Stoezel: Les revenus et le coût des besoins de la vie (Income and the cost of life requirements) – IFOP 1976, page 19.

**ESTIMATE OF THE MONTHLY MEDIAN INCOME  
PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER COUNTRY**

		Domestic currency
* Belgium	(BLF) .....	47500
* Denmark	(DKR) .....	255000
* Germany	(DM) .....	3250
* Greece	(DRA) .....	95000
* Spain	(PTA) .....	85000
* France	(FF) .....	8500
* Ireland	(IRL) .....	665
* Italy	(LIT) thousands .....	1600
* Luxembourg	(FLUX) .....	85000
* Netherlands	(FL) .....	3000
* Portugal	(ESC) .....	57500
* United Kingdom	(UKL) .....	915

It should be noted that:

- our samples are of small size. Finer estimates would require samples involving several thousand people in each country.
- The figures in the table above are for income per household. The average size of the household varies greatly from one country to the other. Moreover, the number of persons having an income also varies:

**HOUSEHOLD BREAKDOWN**

	Average number of members	Average number of persons with an income
* Belgium .....	2.73	1.46
* Denmark .....	2.57	1.61
* Germany .....	2.94	1.54
* Greece .....	3.38	1.46
* Spain .....	3.65	1.40
* France .....	3.10	1.53
* Ireland .....	4.00	1.39
* Italy .....	3.40	1.55
* Luxembourg .....	3.04	1.41
* Netherlands .....	2.86	1.31
* Portugal .....	3.51	1.59
* United Kingdom .....	2.93	1.64
* EEC .....	3.16	1.55



**Question :** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the life you lead ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Very satisfied . . . . .	26	56	27	28	16	18	31	15	33	49	5	34	24
. Fairly satisfied . . . . .	55	38	61	40	65	59	50	62	56	45	61	52	57
. Not very satisfied . . . . .	12	4	8	18	15	18	12	18	8	5	24	11	14
. Not at all satisfied . . . . .	4	1	2	14	3	4	6	5	2	1	9	3	4
. No answer . . . . .	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** If you think back to your life five years ago, would you say that you are...

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. more satisfied now than you were five years ago	35	38	31	46	41	31	42	44	33	33	40	47	38
. less satisfied . . . . .	39	45	49	32	33	41	33	34	51	52	36	29	39
. No change . . . . .	22	14	16	18	22	27	22	21	13	13	22	22	21
. No answer . . . . .	4	3	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Do you think that your everyday conditions will improve over the next five years or not ? A lot or a little ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Yes, will improve a lot . . . . .	11	11	7	21	11	11	16	14	10	13	9	19	13
. Yes, will improve a little . . . . .	34	32	41	25	42	37	43	48	44	37	47	37	40
. Will get a little worse . . . . .	14	20	14	8	10	24	11	14	12	16	12	14	15
. Will get a lot worse . . . . .	2	4	2	5	2	6	5	3	2	2	3	5	4
. Contact cannot make up his mind . . . . .	21	22	31	30	13	17	13	17	23	23	24	11	19
. No answer . . . . .	18	11	5	11	22	5	12	4	9	9	5	14	9
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Which people in your household make a contribution to the family ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Respondent . . . . .	75	92	73	69	54	69	56	61	65	68	67	77	68
. Spouse . . . . .	45	60	43	40	37	52	33	42	42	43	43	48	45
. A child . . . . .	6	4	8	5	9	2	9	8	3	3	5	8	7
. Several children . . . . .	3	2	2	2	4	2	5	4	3	2	5	4	3
. Respondent's father . . . . .	10	10	14	18	21	14	19	24	15	9	18	11	16
. Respondent's mother . . . . .	6	10	10	10	9	11	7	15	8	5	12	12	11
. Someone else in the household apart from above . . . . .	2	3	5	3	7	3	10	11	4	2	9	6	6
. No answer . . . . .	2	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	2	1
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

(1) Total over 100 due to multiple answers.

**Question :** In your household do you enjoy any benefits apart from money income : for example, rent free accomodation, goods or services as benefits in kind, products provided in the course of work or business, or other things ? If Yes, which ones ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Rent free accomodation . . . . .	5	4	7	5	2	3	5	19	4	0	14	3	7
. Produce of family farming . . . . .	2	2	3	18	6	4	10	11	7	2	19	0	5
. Products or other goods in the course of work business . . . . .	2	1	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	2	5	2
. Free produce (for instance work clothes supplied by employer, free electricity or coal etc...) . . .	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1
. Other non monetary benefits . . . . .	1	6	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	2	5	2
. No benefits other than money income . . . . .	74	86	82	76	83	85	73	64	80	91	72	85	80
. No answer . . . . .	17	1	4	2	7	4	6	10	7	1	0	1	5
TOTAL . . . . .	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

**If yes, special extras, answers 1 to 4 to previous question**

**Question :** If you think of the extras above other than cash income, would you say that they play a very important, quite important, not very important or not at all important role in your present standard of living ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Very important . . . . .	26	16	35	45	16	31	43	40	15	11	54	37	36
. Quite important . . . . .	36	23	36	31	26	38	40	35	17	27	36	26	33
. Not very/not at all important . . . . .	24	58	28	22	45	24	7	21	60	58	3	27	25
. No answer . . . . .	14	3	1	2	13	7	10	4	8	4	7	10	6
TOTAL . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Total over 100 due to multiple answers.

**Question :** Taking everything into account, at about what level is your family situated as far as its standard of living is concerned ? (Show card). You may answer by giving me a figure between 1 and 7. Number 1 means a poor family and number 7 a rich family. The other numbers are for positions in between.

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. 1 Poor	0	2	1	3	4	3	4	2	0	1	4	3	2
. 2	5	3	4	11	11	7	8	5	2	4	9	7	6
. 3	15	8	13	23	27	26	16	20	13	15	29	21	20
. 4	45	33	52	48	47	47	36	46	51	39	41	42	46
. 5	24	33	25	12	7	14	26	22	23	27	12	21	19
. 6	5	13	3	2	2	2	6	4	8	10	1	4	4
. 7 Rich	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1
. No answer	5	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Question :** And on the same card, where would you put your father's family when he was a boy ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. 1 Poor	3	10	7	30	20	18	11	21	8	12	15	22	17
. 2	15	17	21	29	32	28	19	26	26	25	36	27	26
. 3	27	20	28	20	21	23	23	20	25	20	20	20	22
. 4	30	21	28	13	16	14	21	17	21	20	15	13	18
. 5	12	14	8	3	4	7	12	8	10	12	6	6	7
. 6	4	7	3	1	2	5	6	3	4	5	2	4	4
. 7 Rich	1	5	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
. No answer	8	6	5	3	4	3	6	3	4	4	5	7	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Question :** And on the same card, where would you put your mother's family when she was a girl ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
1 Poor	3	7	8	31	19	17	10	22	8	11	15	20	16
2	16	18	21	29	30	29	18	24	27	22	35	27	26
3	28	21	31	18	23	24	22	22	25	23	20	22	24
4	29	21	26	13	16	14	23	15	19	21	17	16	18
5	11	15	6	3	5	9	13	8	10	13	5	6	7
6	3	8	4	1	2	3	6	4	4	4	2	3	4
7 Rich	1	5	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1
No answer	9	5	4	3	5	2	6	3	5	3	5	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Taking everything into account, do you yourself have the feeling that society is unfair with you ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Yes	16	7	10	20	18	22	26	22	9	16	24	17	18
That depends	33	15	15	21	19	11	9	22	18	11	22	7	15
No	44	76	69	50	57	64	61	51	71	72	47	73	62
No answer	7	2	6	9	6	3	4	5	2	1	7	3	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Do you think that your children, or the children of people like you will have a higher or lower standard of living than you have now, when they reach your age ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Higher .....	40	31	39	77	66	41	62	62	45	30	71	67	53
Lower .....	22	40	37	5	12	15	18	12	29	25	6	12	19
The same .....	15	13	10	2	4	31	8	11	13	32	4	10	14
No answer .....	23	16	14	16	18	13	12	15	13	13	19	11	14
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Not everybody has the same idea about what are the necessities of life. Among the following things which ones seem to you the absolutely necessary to live properly today, and which ones don't seem to you to be absolutely necessary to live properly today ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Having running water, electricity and one's own indoor toilets . . . . .	97	88	97	97	98	88	98	93	99	91	98	93	94
To be able to benefit from social welfare when needed, such as in the case of unemployment, sickness, handicap, old age . . . . .	94	89	95	97	97	91	96	95	96	84	97	84	92
Having sufficient accomodation so that everyone can have space to themselves . . . . .	89	45	87	78	83	75	87	80	91	76	93	71	79
Having a good education . . . . .	87	69	85	91	84	74	90	79	89	67	90	82	81
Having a car available . . . . .	48	17	43	58	35	40	49	29	59	15	57	20	35
Having sufficient leisure time and the means to enjoy it . . . . .	70	45	67	78	73	35	72	41	71	51	82	60	56
Having a healthy diet . . . . .	89	80	88	93	93	66	93	68	94	92	92	79	80
Having a leat one good holiday a year . . . . .	48	43	44	74	73	35	46	33	50	32	86	31	43
Seeing your doctor regularly . . . . .	66	37	71	84	70	46	64	59	76	43	89	46	59
Having friendly neighbours . . . . .	67	47	69	78	76	50	80	35	68	50	83	47	56
Being able to go out with friends or family . . . . .	66	51	67	80	79	55	82	48	72	46	91	57	61
Having basic equipment such as refrigerator or television set . . . . .	82	57	86	91	81	64	86	71	85	57	91	51	71
No answer . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

(1) Total 100 due to multiple answers.

**Question :** And which ones don't seem to you to be absolutely necessary ?  
**(Suite)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO
													12
. Having running water, electricity and one's own indoor toilets . . . . .	2	8	3	2	1	2	1	2	0	4	0	3	2
. To be able to benefit from social welfare when needed, such as in the case of unemployment, sickness, handicap, old age . . . . .	4	7	5	2	2	3	3	2	2	10	1	7	4
. Having sufficient accomodation so that everyone can have space to themselves . . . . .	9	45	12	21	13	10	11	11	6	17	3	17	13
. Having a good education . . . . .	10	23	15	8	11	13	9	11	9	23	5	10	12
. Having a car available . . . . .	47	76	57	42	63	46	51	62	39	80	39	71	59
. Having sufficient leisure time and the means to enjoy it . . . . .	26	42	33	20	23	41	26	46	26	37	12	28	34
. Having a healthy diet . . . . .	9	10	12	6	5	15	5	18	4	3	3	10	11
. Having at least one good holiday a year . . . .	48	47	55	25	23	50	53	57	48	59	9	59	49
. Seeing your doctor . . . . .	30	51	29	15	25	34	34	27	20	46	6	40	31
. Having friendly neighbours . . . . .	27	41	31	20	19	30	18	53	29	39	10	41	34
. Being able to go out with friends or family . .	29	39	33	18	17	24	16	38	25	43	3	29	29
. Having basic equipment such as refrigerator or television set . . . . .	14	32	13	8	15	20	12	16	12	32	3	36	20
. No answer . . . . .	26	4	19	40	27	11	26	9	28	8	54	8	16
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

(1) Total over 100 due to multiple answers.



**Question :** And among these things, are there any that you don't have or can not benefit from ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Having running water, electricity and one's own indoor toilets . . . . .	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	4	1	8	0	1
To be able to benefit from social welfare when needed, such as in the case of employment, sickness, handicap, old age . . . . .	4	4	4	11	3	1	11	6	5	2	12	5	5
Having sufficient accomodation so that everyone can have space to themselves . . . . .	4	5	4	23	7	4	5	7	8	3	15	2	5
Having a good education . . . . .	6	13	7	25	11	8	15	19	11	6	39	4	11
Having a car available . . . . .	11	25	17	35	30	7	29	6	8	25	48	23	18
Having sufficient leisure time and the means to enjoy it . . . . .	10	8	9	21	12	12	12	17	21	4	29	4	11
Heaving a healthy diet . . . . .	2	2	3	5	1	1	5	3	5	2	13	2	3
Having at least one good holiday a year . . . . .	15	9	16	28	22	10	42	13	14	11	24	18	16
Seeing your doctor regularly . . . . .	2	4	2	12	3	0	10	2	6	2	17	1	2
Having friendly neighbours . . . . .	5	5	5	3	2	3	4	7	9	3	4	4	4
Being able to go out with friends or family . . . . .	5	4	4	11	4	2	6	4	6	3	3	2	4
Having basic equipment such as refrigerator or television set . . . . .	2	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	4	1	6	1	2
No answer . . . . .	65	53	58	27	44	65	39	45	59	60	22	58	53
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

(1) Total over 100 due to multiple answers.

**Question :** Some people haven't sufficient income and constantly have to cut back on what they spend. Does this apply to you ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Yes .....	23	28	33	41	39	42	60	27	19	20	46	41	36
No .....	70	66	62	49	45	54	37	69	75	77	35	57	58
No answer .....	7	6	5	10	16	4	3	4	6	3	19	2	6
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life. In each case could you tell me whether you think this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
<b>Your house or flat :</b>													
Very good .....	70	66	53	12	17	72	49	65	76	78	52	49	54
Fairly good .....	25	31	39	66	70	25	46	28	19	18	34	48	39
Fairly bad .....	3	2	5	19	10	1	4	4	2	3	7	2	4
Very bad .....	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	4	1	2
No answer .....	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life. In each case could you tell me whether you think this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad ?  
**(Suite)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
The neighbourhood where you live :													
. Very good	69	64	51	16	15	75	54	59	78	79	52	47	53
. Fairly good	26	29	40	66	75	19	41	32	20	16	35	47	39
. Fairly bad	3	5	8	15	6	2	3	5	2	4	7	5	5
. Very bad	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	0	1	3	1	2
. No answer	1	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Your income :													
. Very good	40	25	21	9	6	28	8	28	49	54	22	12	22
. Fairly good	46	48	51	54	49	53	52	48	42	38	49	58	51
. Fairly bad	8	19	18	30	30	8	20	12	5	4	15	19	16
. Very bad	2	6	8	4	8	7	14	7	2	2	9	8	7
. No answer	4	2	2	3	7	4	6	5	2	2	5	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The work that you do :													
. Very good	49	40	26	8	8	52	19	41	61	61	47	22	33
. Fairly good	28	31	40	43	56	21	48	28	29	16	32	42	35
. Fairly bad	5	5	11	20	13	3	7	6	1	4	8	7	8
. Very bad	3	2	4	2	5	4	5	6	1	2	4	3	4
. No answer	15	22	19	27	18	20	21	19	8	17	9	26	20
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Question :** I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life. In each case could you tell me whether you think this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad ?  
**(Suite)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Your standard of living :													
Very good	52	37	32	9	7	44	17	43	69	71	24	20	32
Fairly good	38	55	54	61	67	49	63	45	28	25	53	69	55
Fairly bad	5	6	11	23	17	5	14	6	2	2	13	9	9
Very bad	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	3	0	1	7	1	2
No answer	3	1	1	5	6	0	2	3	1	1	3	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The way you are able to use your leisure time :

Very good	59	55	36	9	9	58	23	46	64	77	32	27	39
Fairly good	30	38	48	50	63	32	59	37	30	19	43	57	45
Fairly bad	7	4	13	30	21	6	13	10	5	2	16	11	11
Very bad	2	1	2	5	3	3	3	5	1	1	6	3	3
No answer	2	2	1	6	4	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The food you eat :

Very good	75	62	46	21	15	87	42	70	85	91	58	44	56
Fairly good	20	33	46	66	80	11	54	22	12	8	32	50	38
Fairly bad	3	4	6	10	4	1	2	5	1	1	6	4	4
Very bad	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
No answer	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life. In each case could you tell me whether you think this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad ?  
**(Suite)**

B DK D GR E F IRL I L NL P UK EURO  
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Your social entitlements should you fall ill :

Very good	63	52	35	12	8	72	13	35	72	76	27	17	37
Fairly good	27	25	40	49	61	19	42	34	18	14	38	42	37
Fairly bad	5	7	13	30	17	4	22	14	3	2	15	17	12
Very bad	1	5	4	5	4	3	11	11	2	2	12	8	6
No answer	4	11	8	4	10	2	12	6	5	6	8	16	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Travel facilities there are for work or doing the shopping :

Very good	68	55	38	10	9	77	29	47	72	81	44	34	44
Fairly good	22	28	39	50	59	15	44	26	18	12	33	47	35
Fairly bad	5	9	15	26	17	4	14	13	6	3	11	12	12
Very bad	1	3	6	5	5	3	8	9	3	2	5	4	5
No answer	4	5	2	9	10	1	5	5	1	2	7	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Question :** I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life. In each case could you tell me whether you think  
**(Suite)** this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Your state of health :													
. Very good .....	69	63	35	29	19	73	47	64	69	79	53	44	50
. Fairly good .....	25	29	45	52	63	22	47	28	24	15	29	47	38
. Fairly bad .....	3	6	16	15	12	4	4	4	5	4	10	6	8
. Very bad .....	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	5	2	3
. No answer .....	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The time you have available to do things that  
have to be done :

. Very good .....	57	45	33	9	12	61	29	47	58	71	41	32	40
. Fairly good .....	34	39	48	56	63	31	58	35	34	25	39	50	43
. Fairly bad .....	5	13	16	27	20	6	11	13	5	3	13	14	13
. Very bad .....	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	4	1	1	3	3	3
. No answer .....	2	1	1	5	3	0	1	1	2	0	4	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Question : I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life. In each case could you tell me whether you think this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad ?  
 (Suite)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Your general level of education and knowledge :													
. Very good	58	31	27	11	8	49	23	38	56	61	29	24	32
. Fairly good	34	53	59	53	63	47	57	48	38	35	45	68	54
. Fairly bad	5	10	11	26	21	2	15	10	3	2	15	6	10
. Very bad	1	2	2	6	4	1	3	3	0	1	7	1	2
. No answer	2	4	1	4	4	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The respect that others have for you :

. Very good	64	30	35	23	13	73	31	68	77	74	70	18	45
. Fairly good	26	48	57	62	76	20	60	19	17	16	19	65	44
. Fairly bad	3	4	7	5	3	1	1	2	1	2	4	4	4
. Very bad	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
. No answer	6	17	1	10	7	6	8	10	5	7	6	13	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Question :** I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life. In each case could you tell me whether you think this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad ?  
**(Suite)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
The opportunities you have for meeting people :													
. Very good .....	70	65	41	18	11	73	34	63	79	83	63	39	50
. Fairly good .....	23	30	50	57	67	23	53	27	18	12	27	49	40
. Fairly bad .....	3	3	7	19	15	2	10	6	3	3	5	9	7
. Very bad .....	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	1
. No answer .....	3	1	1	4	5	1	1	2	0	1	4	1	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Your neighbours, the people in the vicinity :

. Very good .....	68	54	40	19	13	71	47	60	77	74	73	40	49
. Fairly good .....	23	37	48	68	78	21	48	28	17	20	18	49	41
. Fairly bad .....	4	5	9	8	4	3	3	6	3	2	4	6	5
. Very bad .....	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	2
. No answer .....	3	3	1	4	4	3	1	3	2	2	4	3	3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



**Question :** In the area where you live, are there people who live in one of the following situations : extreme poverty, poverty, at risk of falling into poverty ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Extreme poverty . . . . .	3	4	2	6	3	7	4	4	1	2	8	2	4
Poverty . . . . .	18	13	7	30	17	18	12	24	4	14	37	5	15
At risk of falling into poverty . . . . .	17	11	14	8	10	13	22	11	17	17	8	16	13
Nobody in any of these situations . . . . .	30	51	63	44	60	48	51	44	62	53	26	63	53
No answer . . . . .	32	21	14	12	10	14	11	17	16	14	21	14	15
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**If Yes (answers 1, 2 or 3 to previous question :**

**Question :** Do you ever happen to see for yourself the conditions under which these people live ? Does that happen to you often, sometimes, or rarely ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Often . . . . .	10	21	17	30	24	22	21	17	17	16	20	19	20
Sometimes . . . . .	40	44	52	49	47	42	41	41	42	46	50	37	44
Rarely . . . . .	27	23	24	12	17	19	26	24	35	20	19	27	22
Never . . . . .	19	11	6	8	10	16	11	16	3	17	9	16	13
No answer . . . . .	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

If yes (answers 1, 2 or 3 to the same question)

Question : Again, talking of these people, would you say they are for the most part people who have always been in that situation or are they people who have fallen into it after having known something better ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UKEURO	12
Always been in their present situation . . . . .	34	20	24	65	50	34	35	55	39	17	63	31	40
Fallen into it after knowing something better . . . . .	41	49	57	17	32	52	55	27	46	59	21	54	42
No answer . . . . .	25	31	19	18	18	14	10	18	15	24	16	15	18
TOTAL . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Question : Among the following reasons which might explain why people are poor, which three of them, in your opinion, are the most common ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO	12
The social welfare cuts . . . . .	19	20	19	15	9	17	40	13	7	42	30	33	20	
The lack of concern among neighbours . . . . .	6	3	5	4	2	10	3	5	5	1	2	3	5	
Sickness . . . . .	35	51	42	33	16	32	25	32	29	24	37	18	30	
Family brekups . . . . .	30	43	28	26	15	17	33	29	33	41	16	38	27	
They were brought up in deprived conditions . . . . .	28	6	20	24	28	21	25	26	37	16	21	23	23	
Loss of a spirit of community in our society . . . . .	15	19	11	8	10	22	6	16	12	12	12	12	14	
They fell into alcoholism or drug abuse . . . . .	35	44	58	15	41	31	39	37	45	50	30	22	38	
They are victims of long term unemployment . . . . .	51	52	43	30	54	66	64	52	38	55	41	60	53	
They live in a poor area . . . . .	8	2	7	13	16	7	13	18	5	4	17	15	12	
This goes back to their own laziness . . . . .	18	15	18	31	10	16	16	19	29	11	15	21	17	
The educational system not catering for them . . . . .	9	11	7	5	9	17	13	6	12	7	5	11	10	
They have too many children . . . . .	7	3	7	9	18	10	19	19	6	5	25	16	13	
No answer . . . . .	8	6	4	8	8	3	1	2	5	4	10	4	5	
TOTAL . . . . .	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	

(1) Total over 100 due to multiple answers.

**Question :** In the area where you live, are there more, the same, or fewer poor people than there were ten years ago ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. More .....	21	12	13	3	7	13	24	6	2	19	9	16	11
. The same .....	20	32	28	13	33	27	28	22	21	21	22	26	26
. Fewer .....	17	11	22	60	38	24	30	57	34	23	41	22	32
. No answer .....	42	45	37	24	22	36	18	15	43	37	28	36	31
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Why, in your opinion, are there people who live in need ? Here are four opinions, which is the closest to yours ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Because they have been unlucky .....	21	25	14	22	20	15	25	19	17	33	22	15	18
. Because of laziness and lack of willpower .....	14	18	19	25	15	14	14	23	25	10	14	18	17
. Because there is much injustice in our society .....	22	15	34	18	38	29	30	41	25	20	38	30	33
. It is an inevitable part of modern progress .....	20	29	14	10	12	30	24	9	6	18	10	24	18
. None of these .....	9	11	15	7	3	7	3	4	19	12	6	4	7
. No answer .....	14	8	9	18	12	7	4	4	8	9	16	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(1)</b>

(1) Total over 100 due to multiple answers.

**Question :** In your opinion, do the people who are in such deprived circumstances have a chance of escaping from them or have they virtually no chance of escaping ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. They have a chance .....	48	62	54	70	52	52	38	60	57	46	47	50	54
. Almost no chance .....	27	25	29	13	29	35	52	30	30	39	26	41	32
. No answer .....	25	13	17	17	19	13	10	10	13	15	27	9	14
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** And children of these people, have they or not an opportunity to get out of this situation ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Have an opportunity .....	61	80	64	84	60	69	55	79	73	71	57	66	68
. Have scarcely any opportunity .....	17	12	25	2	20	16	35	11	16	16	14	27	19
. No answer .....	22	8	11	14	20	15	10	10	11	13	29	7	13
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Can you tell me whether or not there is a minimum income guaranteed by the public authorities in (country) ? If yes, who as far as you know is entitled to this minimum income guaranteed ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Anybody who is not already at the minimum income level .....	44	25	32	5	15	30	12	15	51	30	13	12	22
. Only to those who are not at the minimum income level and who fulfill certain specific conditions such as their age, unemployment disability etc.....	38	29	17	21	21	46	22	31	36	52	23	19	28
. There is no guaranteed minimum income .....	3	16	34	20	21	10	24	30	9	10	15	30	23
. No answer .....	15	30	17	54	43	14	42	24	4	8	49	39	27
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Do you think that the public authorities in (country) do all that they should for poor people, do too much, or do not do enough ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Do too much . . . . .	5	8	6	5	2	4	2	1	2	5	0	3	4
Do what they should . . . . .	26	40	36	19	16	28	28	10	35	33	8	18	23
Do not do enough . . . . .	56	42	51	58	77	61	62	84	53	56	76	70	66
No answer . . . . .	13	10	7	18	5	7	8	5	10	6	16	9	7
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Have you heard of the European Community taking action in the fight against poverty ? If yes, do you think it is good or bad that the European Community should get involved in the fight against poverty ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
Good . . . . .	28	19	27	29	28	19	29	24	23	32	37	26	25
Bad . . . . .	6	5	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Neither good nor bad . . . . .	10	5	7	3	5	2	3	2	5	2	10	2	4
Haven't heard about it . . . . .	42	64	53	57	52	76	60	70	60	62	40	66	63
No answer . . . . .	14	7	10	10	13	2	6	3	11	2	11	5	6
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

To those who have answered categories 1, 2 or 3 to previous question :

Question : Do you think that the European Community is doing enough or not enough in the fight against poverty ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Enough .....	27	21	19	42	14	13	18	18	27	20	6	21	19
. Not enough .....	51	46	59	35	68	69	69	57	56	54	80	57	60
. No answer .....	22	33	22	23	18	18	13	25	17	26	14	22	21
TOTAL .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Question : And if one asked people like yourself to do something to help reduce poverty by giving up a little money for this purpose, would you be willing to do so or not ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Willing to .....	33	43	45	75	25	52	66	58	70	62	61	58	50
. Not willing .....	41	35	37	15	5	41	19	34	19	27	18	31	31
. No answer .....	26	22	18	10	70	7	15	8	11	11	21	11	19
TOTAL .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Question : Would you be willing to give up a little time to help poor people or not ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Willing to .....	38	74	53	68	26	68	77	70	63	65	53	67	59
. Not willing .....	32	13	29	20	4	34	11	20	25	26	20	23	22
. No answer .....	30	13	18	12	70	8	12	10	12	9	27	10	19
TOTAL .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

To those prepared to give up some time. Code 1 to previous question :

Question : What sort of thing would you be prepared to do ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. Help in a centre for poor people . . . . .	32	32	32	40	39	26	39	40	31	27	41	30	33
. Organise the distribution of clothing . . . . .	32	18	30	24	26	35	19	18	36	18	32	15	24
. Give lessons in reading and writing . . . . .	30	21	26	19	40	40	19	23	23	28	24	30	29
. Help poor people in their dealings with the authorities . . . . .	28	35	42	13	19	42	17	13	33	29	14	27	29
. Visit old people living alone . . . . .	37	50	51	26	28	47	54	45	33	42	40	53	46
. Help unemployed people to find a work . . . . .	15	23	21	21	31	30	14	27	25	17	31	20	24
. Take part in a voluntary or charitable organisation . . . . .	14	34	31	29	25	16	46	35	44	47	44	52	34
. Other . . . . .	3	9	2	0	1	4	4	1	1	3	3	7	3
. No answer . . . . .	8	4	1	12	5	3	3	4	2	3	8	4	4
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

(1) Total over 100 due to multiple answers.

**Question :** Which of the following two opinions about our society comes closest to your own view ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. In our society the rich get richer and the poor get poorer .....	79	62	71	52	59	74	85	64	66	68	73	80	70
. In our society there is less and less difference in income between the rich and the poor .....	8	30	19	29	30	19	10	30	20	22	18	12	21
. No answer .....	13	8	10	19	11	7	5	6	14	10	9	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** To what extent would you say you are interested in politics ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
. A great deal .....	7	20	18	14	6	12	9	5	12	17	2	15	11
. To some extent .....	19	49	44	38	21	32	29	20	33	41	6	39	32
. Not much .....	34	24	29	28	24	37	32	42	42	32	45	31	33
. Not at all .....	38	6	8	19	48	19	29	33	12	10	45	15	23
. No answer .....	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



**Question :** Here is a list of problems. I would like you to tell me for each one if you personally consider it very important, important, of little importance or not important at all ?

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
<b>The protection of nature and the struggle against pollution :</b>													
. Very important .....	76	89	83	71	74	68	71	85	78	83	79	75	78
. Important .....	21	11	16	22	23	27	26	15	16	17	13	21	20
. Of little importance .....	1	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1
. Not important at all .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
. No answer .....	2	0	0	4	2	3	2	0	3	0	8	1	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**The prard energy supplies :**

. Very important .....	49	65	57	54	48	39	52	55	56	37	53	57	51
. Important .....	40	30	39	27	39	53	40	40	31	52	22	37	41
. Of little importance .....	6	4	3	7	5	5	3	3	8	8	5	3	4
. Not important at all .....	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1
. No answer .....	4	1	1	11	8	2	4	2	3	2	20	2	3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Help the poor countries of Africa, South America, Asia, etc...**

. Very important .....	22	28	28	48	45	22	36	36	38	31	54	29	32
. Important .....	39	37	49	29	37	45	47	47	32	45	24	45	44
. Of little importance .....	23	26	16	14	12	22	10	13	21	21	9	17	16
. Not important at all .....	11	5	5	3	2	9	4	2	5	2	2	6	5
. No answer .....	5	4	2	6	4	2	3	2	4	1	11	3	3
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Question :** Here is a list of problems. I would like you to tell me for each one if you personally consider it very important, important, of little importance or not important at all ?  
**(Suite)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EURO 12
<b>The fight against unemployment :</b>													
Very important	70	75	71	77	81	79	86	82	65	60	82	64	74
Important	23	22	25	18	17	19	13	16	25	38	10	31	23
Peu important	3	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	5	2	0	3	2
Of little importance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
No answer	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	8	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**The fight against poverty :**

Very important	59	59	47	73	72	70	77	65	59	51	83	60	62
Important	33	33	44	21	25	27	21	31	29	41	9	36	33
Of little importance	4	6	6	3	1	2	1	3	6	5	0	2	3
Not important at all	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0
No answer	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	8	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Reduce the differences between the regions of our country by helping those regions less developed or in difficulties :**

Very important	28	32	28	56	55	37	42	51	37	19	72	39	40
Important	44	40	57	27	34	51	43	35	29	45	15	46	44
Of little importance	16	20	11	8	4	9	7	9	24	28	1	7	10
Not important at all	5	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	6	5	0	3	2
No answer	7	5	2	8	7	2	6	2	4	3	12	5	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



229/Tout le monde n'a pas la même idée sur ce qui est nécessaire pour vivre. Parmi les choses suivantes, quelles sont celles qui vous paraissent absolument nécessaires pour vivre correctement aujourd'hui et celles qui ne vous paraissent pas absolument nécessaires ? (MONTRER LA LISTE. PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES).

230/Not everybody has the same idea about what are the necessities of life. Among the following things which ones seem to you the absolutely necessary to live properly today, and which ones don't seem to you to be absolutely necessary ? (SHOW LIST. SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

	Absolument nécessaire 229	Pas absolument nécessaire 230		Absolutely necessary 229	Not Absolutely necessary 230
Avoir l'eau courante, l'électricité et les toilettes dans son logement	1	1	Having running water, electricity and one's own indoor toilet	1	1
Pouvoir bénéficier de la sécurité sociale en cas de besoin, par exemple chômage, maladie, invalidité, vieillesse	2	2	To be able to benefit from social welfare when needed, such as in the case of unemployment, sickness, handicap, old age	2	2
Avoir un logement suffisant pour chacun puisse avoir sa place	3	3	Having sufficient accommodation so that everyone can have space to themselves	3	3
Avoir une bonne instruction	4	4	Having a good education	4	4
Disposer d'une voiture	5	5	Having a car available	5	5
Avoir suffisamment de loisirs et les moyens d'en profiter	6	6	Having sufficient leisure time and the means to enjoy it	6	6
Avoir une alimentation équilibrée	7	7	Having a healthy diet	7	7
Partir au moins une fois par an en vacances	8	3	Having at least one good holiday a year	8	3
Voir régulièrement un médecin	9	9	Seeing your doctor regularly	9	9
Avoir des voisins avec qui les relations sont amicales	0	0	Having friendly neighbours	0	0
Pouvoir sortir entre amis ou en famille	X	X	Being able to go out with friends or family	X	X
Avoir l'équipement ménager de base comme le réfrigérateur et la télévision	Y	Y	Having basic equipment such as refrigerator or television set	Y	Y

231. Et parmi ces choses, y en a-t-il dont vous ne disposez pas et qui vous manquent ? (MÊME LISTE, PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLES).

1. Avoir l'eau courante, l'électricité et les toilettes dans son logement
  2. Pouvoir bénéficier de la sécurité sociale en cas de besoin, par exemple, chômage, maladie, invalidité, vieillesse
  3. Avoir un logement suffisant pour chacun puisse avoir sa place
  4. Avoir une bonne instruction
  5. Disposer d'une voiture
  6. Avoir suffisamment de loisirs et les moyens d'en profiter
  7. Avoir une alimentation équilibrée
  8. Partir au moins une fois par an en vacances
  9. Voir régulièrement un médecin
  0. Avoir des voisins avec qui les relations sont amicales
  - Y. Avoir l'équipement ménager de base comme le réfrigérateur et la télévision
- B. ?

232. Certaines personnes n'ont pas un revenu suffisant et doivent constamment s'imposer des restrictions. Vous-même, êtes-vous dans ce cas ?

1. Oui
2. Non
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 166

231. And among these things, are there any that you don't have or can not benefit from ? (SHOW SAME LIST, SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

1. Having running water, electricity and one's own indoor toilets
  2. To be able to benefit from social welfare when needed, such as in the case of unemployment, sickness, handicap, old age
  3. Having sufficient accommodation so that everyone can have space to themselves
  4. Having a good education
  5. Having a car available
  6. Having sufficient leisure time and the means to enjoy it
  7. Having a healthy diet
  8. Having at least one good holiday a year
  9. Seeing your doctor regularly
  0. Having friendly neighbours
  - Y. Having basic equipment such as refrigerator or television set
- B. ?

232. Some people haven't sufficient income and constantly have to cut back on what they spend. Does this apply to you ?

1. Yes
2. No
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 166

233/Je vais vous demander maintenant de me parler de différents aspects de votre vie de tous les jours. Dans chaque cas, veuillez me dire si vous trouvez qu'en ce qui concerne cet aspect de votre vie, ça va bien, ça pourrait aller mieux, ça ne va pas bien ou que ça ne va pas du tout ?

	Ca va bien	Pourrait aller mieux	Ca ne va pas bien	Ca ne va pas du tout ?
233.Votre maison ou votre appartement	1	2	3	4 0
234.L'endroit où vous habitez	1	2	3	4 0
235.Votre revenu	1	2	3	4 0
236.Le travail que vous faites	1	2	3	4 0
237.Votre niveau de vie	1	2	3	4 0
238.La façon dont vous pouvez utiliser votre temps de loisirs	1	2	3	4 0
239.Votre alimentation	1	2	3	4 0
240.Vos avantages sociaux en cas de maladie ou d'invalidité	1	2	3	4 0
241.Vos moyens de transport pour aller travailler, faire des courses	1	2	3	4 0
242.Votre état de santé	1	2	3	4 0
243.Le temps dont vous disposez pour faire ce que vous avez à faire	1	2	3	4 0
244.Votre niveau général d'instruction et de connaissance	1	2	3	4 0
245.La considération que l'on a à votre égard	1	2	3	4 0
246.Les occasions que vous avez de rencontrer des gens	1	2	3	4 0
247.Vos voisins, les gens dans votre quartier	1	2	3	4 0
248.Dans votre quartier ou village, y a-t-il des gens qui vivent dans l'une ou l'autre des situations suivantes : une situation d'extrême pauvreté, une situation de pauvreté, une situation où ils risquent de tomber dans la pauvreté ? (MONTRER LA LISTE, PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES).				

1. Situation d'extrême pauvreté
2. Situation de pauvreté
3. Situation où ils risquent de tomber dans la pauvreté
4. Pas de gens se trouvant dans l'une de ces situations
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 220 MODIFIEE

SI CUI (REPONSES 1 A 3 A LA QUESTION 248)

249.Est-ce qu'il vous arrive de voir par vous-même dans quelles conditions vivent réellement ces gens ? Est-ce que cela vous arrive souvent, quelquefois ou rarement ?

1. Souvent
2. Quelquefois
3. Rarement
4. Jamais
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 221 MODIFIEE

233/I am going to ask you to tell me about different aspects of your daily life, in each case could you tell me whether you think this aspect is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad ?

	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	?
233>Your house or flat	1	2	3	4	0
234.The neighbourhood where you live	1	2	3	4	0
235>Your income	1	2	3	4	0
236.The work that you do	1	2	3	4	0
237>Your standard of living	1	2	3	4	0
238.The way you are able to use your leisure time	1	2	3	4	0
239.The food you eat	1	2	3	4	0
240.Your social entitlements should you fall ill	1	2	3	4	0
241.Travel facilities there are for work or doing the shopping	1	2	3	4	0
242.Your state of health	1	2	3	4	0
243.The time you have available to do things that have to be done	1	2	3	4	0
244.Your general level of education and knowledge	1	2	3	4	0
245.The respect that others have for you	1	2	3	4	0
246.The opportunities you have for meeting people	1	2	3	4	0
247.Your neighbours, the people in the vicinity	1	2	3	4	0
248. In the area where you live, are there people who live in one of the following situations: extreme poverty, poverty, at risk of falling into poverty ? (SHOW LIST, SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE).					

1. Extreme poverty
2. Poverty
3. At risk of falling into poverty
4. Nobody in any of these situations
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 220 MODIFIED

IF YES (ANSWERS 1 TO 3 TO QUESTION 248).

249. Do you ever happen to see for yourself the conditions under which these people live ? Does that happen to you often, sometimes, or rarely ?

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 221 MODIFIED

**SI OUI. (REponses 1 A 3 A LA QUESTION 248)**

250. A propos de ces gens, s'agit-il plutôt de gens qui ont toujours été dans leur situation actuelle ou de gens qui y sont tombés après avoir connu autre chose ?

1. Toujours été dans leur situation actuelle
2. Sont tombés dans leur situation actuelle
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 222 MODIFIEE

**A TOUS**

251. Parmi les causes suivantes qui peuvent expliquer que des gens sont pauvres, quelles sont les trois plus fréquentes à votre avis ? (MONTRER LA LISTE, TROIS REponses POSSIBLES).

1. La diminution de la protection sociale
2. L'indifférence entre voisins
3. La maladie
4. L'éclatement des familles
5. Ils ont été élevés dans un milieu pauvre
6. La perte de l'esprit de solidarité dans notre société
7. Ils ont sombré dans l'alcoolisme ou dans la drogue
8. Ils sont victimes d'un chômage prolongé
9. Ils habitent une région pauvre
0. Cela tient à leur paresse
- X. Le système d'éducation n'est pas adapté pour eux
- Y. Ils ont trop d'enfants
- B. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 233 MODIFIEE

252. Dans votre quartier ou votre village, y a-t-il plus, autant, ou moins de gens pauvres qu'il y a dix ans ?

1. Plus
2. Autant
3. Moins
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 224 MODIFIEE

253. Pourquoi y a-t-il, à votre avis, des gens qui vivent ainsi dans le besoin ? Voici quatre opinions, quelle est plutôt la votre ? (MONTRER LA CARTE).

1. C'est parce qu'ils n'ont pas eu de chance
2. C'est par paresse ou mauvaise volonté
3. C'est parce qu'il y a beaucoup d'injustice dans notre société
4. C'est inévitable dans l'évolution du monde moderne
5. Aucune de ces formules
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 225

254. Est-ce que, d'après vous, les gens qui sont dans ces situations défavorables ont des chances de s'en sortir ou n'ont à peu près aucune chance de s'en sortir ?

1. Ont des chances
2. N'ont aucune chance
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 226

255. Et leurs enfants, ont-ils ou non des chances de s'en sortir ?

1. Ont des chances
2. N'ont à peu près aucune chance
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 227 MODIFIEE

**IF YES ANSWERS 1 TO 3 TO QUESTION 248)**

250. Again, talking of these people, would you say they are for the most part people who have always been in that situation or are they people who have fallen into it after having known something better ?

1. Always been in their present situation
2. Fallen into it after knowing something better
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 222 MODIFIED

**TO ALL**

251. Among the following reasons which might explain why people are poor, which three of them, in your opinion, are the most common ? (SHOW LIST, THREE ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

1. The social welfare cuts
2. The lack of concern among neighbours
3. Sickness
4. Family breakups
5. They were brought up in deprived conditions
6. Loss of a spirit of community in our society
7. They fell into alcoholism or drug abuse
8. They are victims of long term unemployment
9. They live in a poor area
0. This goes back to their own laziness
- X. The educational system not catering for them
- Y. They have too many children
- B. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 223 MODIFIED

252. In the area where you live, are there more, the same, or fewer poor people than there were ten years ago ?

1. More
2. The same
3. Fewer
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 224 MODIFIED

253. Why, in your opinion, are there people who live in need ? Here are four opinions, which is the closest to yours ? (SHOW CARD).

1. Because they have been unlucky
2. Because of laziness and lack of willpower
3. Because there is much injustice in our society
4. It's an inevitable part of modern progress
5. None of these
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 225

254. In your opinion, do the people who are in such deprived circumstances have a chance of escaping from them or have they virtually no chance of escaping ?

1. They have a chance
2. Almost no chance
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 226

255. And children of these people, have they or not an opportunity to get out of this situation ?

1. Have an opportunity
2. Have scarcely any opportunity
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 227 MODIFIED

254. Existe-t-il, à votre connaissance un revenu minimum garanti par les pouvoirs publics (dans votre pays) ? (SI OUI, A qui, selon vous, ce revenu minimum garanti est-il accessible ? (MONTRER LA CARTE ET ENONCER LES REPONSE).

1. A toute personne ne disposant pas du revenu minimum
2. Seulement aux personnes ne disposant pas du revenu minimum et remplissant certaines conditions d'accès telles que l'âge, l'inactivité professionnelle, un handicap, etc.
3. Pas de revenu minimum garanti
0. ?

257. Estimez-vous que les pouvoirs publics dans votre pays font tout ce qu'ils doivent pour ces gens pauvres, font trop ou ne font pas assez ?

1. Font trop
2. Font ce qu'ils doivent
3. Ne font pas assez
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 228 MODIFIEE

258. Avez-vous entendu parler d'une action de la Communauté européenne dans le domaine de la lutte contre la pauvreté ? (SI OUI, trouvez-vous que cela soit une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose que la Communauté européenne s'occupe de la lutte contre la pauvreté ?

1. Bonne chose
2. Mauvaise chose
3. Ni bonne ni mauvaise (SPONTANE)
4. Pas entendu parler
0. ?

A CEUX QUI ONT ENTENDU PARLER DE L'ACTION DE LA COMMUNAUTE. REPONSES 1 A 3 A LA QUESTION 258.

259. L'action de la Communauté européenne dans la lutte contre la pauvreté vous paraît-elle suffisante ou pas suffisante ?

1. Suffisante
2. Pas suffisante
0. ?

260. Et si on demandait aux citoyens comme vous de faire quelque chose pour diminuer cette pauvreté en donnant un peu d'argent, seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord ?

1. D'accord
2. Pas d'accord
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 229 MODIFIEE

261. Si on vous demandait un peu de temps pour vous occuper d'eux, seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord ?

1. D'accord
2. Pas d'accord
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 230

A CEUX QUI SERAIENT D'ACCORD POUR DONNER DU TEMPS. REPONSE 1 A LA QUESTION 261.

262. Quel genre d'activité seriez-vous prêt à effectuer ? (MONTRER LA LISTE. PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES).

1. Participer à un centre d'accueil pour les gens pauvres
2. Organiser des distributions de vêtements
3. Donner des cours pour apprendre à lire et à écrire
4. Aider les gens pauvres dans leurs démarches administratives
5. Rendre visite à des personnes âgées isolées
6. Aider des chômeurs à trouver un travail
7. Participer à une organisation non-gouvernementale
8. Autre (PRECISER)
0. ?

254. Can you tell me whether or not there is a minimum income guaranteed by the public authorities in (country) ? (IF YES), who as far as you know is entitled to this minimum income guaranteed ? (SHOW CARD AND READ OUT ANSWERS).

1. Anybody who is not already at the minimum income level
2. Only to those who are not at the minimum income level and who fulfill certain specific conditions such as their age, unemployment, disability, etc.
3. There is no guaranteed minimum income
0. ?

257. Do you think that the public authorities in (country) do all that they should for poor people, do too much, or do not do enough ?

1. Do too much
2. Do what they should
3. Do not do enough
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 228 MODIFIED

258. Have you heard of the European Community taking action in the fight against poverty ? (IF YES), do you think it is good or bad that the European Community should get involved in the fight against poverty ?

1. Good
2. Bad
3. Neither good nor bad (SPONTANEOUS)
4. Haven't heard about it
0. ?

TO THOSE WHO HAVE ANSWERED CATEGORIES 1, 2, OR 3 TO QUESTION 258.

259. Do you think that the European Community is doing enough or not enough in the fight against poverty ?

1. Enough
2. Not enough
0. ?

260. And if one asked people like yourself to do something to help reduce poverty by giving up a little money for this purpose, would you be willing to do so or not ?

1. Willing to
2. Not willing
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 229 MODIFIED

261. Would you be willing to give up a little time to help poor people or not ?

1. Willing to
2. Not willing
0. ?

TREND EURO 5 - Q. 230

TO THOSE PREPARED TO GIVE UP SOME TIME. CODE 1 TO QUESTION 261).

262. What sort of thing would you be prepared to do ? (SHOW LIST. SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

1. Help in a centre for poor people
2. Organise the distribution of clothing
3. Give lessons in reading and writing
4. Help poor people in their dealings with the authorities
5. Visit old people living alone
6. Help unemployed people to find a work
7. Take part in a voluntary or charitable organisation
8. Other (SPECIFY)
0. ?



263. Avec laquelle de ces deux opinions êtes-vous le plus d'accord au sujet de notre société ? (MONTRER LA CARTE).

1. Dans notre société, les riches sont de plus en plus riches et les pauvres de plus en plus pauvres
  2. Dans notre société, il y a de moins en moins de différences de revenus entre les riches et les pauvres
- a. ?

263. Which of the following two opinions about our society comes closest to your own view ? (SHOW CARD)

1. In our society the rich get richer and the poor get poorer
  2. In our society there is less and less difference in income between the rich and the poor
0. ?

Toutes les données relatives aux Euro-Baromètres sont déposées aux "Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences", (1, place Montequieu, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve). Elles sont tenues à la disposition des organismes membres du European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), du Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) et des chercheurs justifiant d'un intérêt de recherche.

Pour tous renseignements sur les études d'opinion, publique faites à l'initiative de la Commission des Communautés européennes, écrire à Karlheinz REIF, "Sondages, recherches, analyses, 200, rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bruxelles.

(\*) Les douze instituts chargés de ces sondages sont représentés par la société THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS s.c., dont le comité de direction comprend : Jan Stapel (NIPO, Amsterdam), Norman Webb (GALLUP INTERNATIONAL, Londres), Hélène Riffault et Jean-François Tchernia (FAITS & OPINIONS, Paris) et Nicole Jamar (THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS, Bruxelles).

(\*\*) Le sondage en Northern Ireland est fait en collaboration par Irish Marketing Surveys et Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).

106 All Euro-Barometer data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences (1, Place Montesquieu, B-1348 Louvain-La-Neuve). They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and all those interested in social science research.

For all information regarding opinion surveys carried out for the Commission of the European Communities, please write to Karlheinz REIF, "Surveys, Researches, Analyses", 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

The twelve institutes which carried out these surveys are represented by THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS s.c., of which the board members are : Jan Stapel (NIPO, Amsterdam), Norman Webb (GALLUP INTERNATIONAL, London), Hélène Riffault and Jean-François Tchernia (FAITS ET OPINIONS, Paris) and Nicole Jamar (THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS, Brussels).

The Northern Ireland survey is conducted jointly by Irish Marketing Surveys and Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).

#### ECHANTILLONNAGE/SAMPLING

L'objectif de la méthode d'échantillonnage est de couvrir de façon représentative la totalité de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus, des douze pays de la Communauté élargie. L'échantillonnage de chaque pays est constitué à deux niveaux :

##### 1°) Régions et localités d'enquête

L'enquête a lieu sur l'ensemble du territoire des douze pays, soit 138 régions. (Voir liste ci-jointe)

Chaque pays a constitué aléatoirement un échantillon-maître de localités d'enquête, de telle sorte que toutes les catégories d'habitat soient représentées proportionnellement à leurs populations respectives.

Au total, les interviews ont lieu dans environ 1.350 points d'enquête.

The sample has been designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 years and over of the twelve countries of the enlarged Community. In each country a two stage sampling method is used :

##### 1°) Geographical distribution

The survey covers the whole territory of the twelve countries i.e. 138 regions. (See attached list)

In each country a random selection of sampling points is made in such a way that all types of area (urban, rural, etc..) are represented in proportion to their populations.

The interviews are distributed in more or less 1.350 sampling points.

2°) Choix des personnes interrogées

Les personnes interrogées sont toujours différentes d'une enquête à l'autre. L'échantillon-maître aléatoire évoqué ci-dessus indique le nombre de personnes à interroger à chaque point d'enquête. Au stade suivant, les personnes à interroger sont désignées :

- soit par un tirage au sort sur liste dans les pays où on peut avoir accès à des listes exhaustives d'individus ou de foyers : Danemark, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas ;
- soit par échantillonnage stratifié sur la base des statistiques de recensement, l'échantillon étant construit à partir des critères de sexe, âge et profession : Belgique, France, Italie, Royaume-Uni, Irlande ;
- soit par une méthode combinant les deux précédentes (cheminement systématique) : Allemagne, Grèce, Espagne, Portugal.

2°) Choice of respondents

For each survey different individuals are interviewed in the master sample of sampling point described above. Within these sampling points the individuals to be interviewed are chosen :

- either at random from the population or electoral lists in those countries where access to suitable lists of individuals or households is possible : Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands ;
- or by quota sampling. In these cases the quotas are established by sex, age and occupation on the basis of census data : this system is used in Belgium, France, Italy, United-Kingdom, Ireland ;
- or by a method combining the two precedent ones ("random route") : Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal.

Population (1)

	Milliers /Thou- sands	% CE/EC 10	% CE/EC 12	Echantillons/ Samples (2) (Euro-Baromètre n° 31A)	Dates (Euro-Baromètre n° 31A)
B	7.924	3.64	3.12	1.028	21/06 au 03/07/1989
DK	4.133	1.90	1.62	1.300	19/06 au 03/07/1989
D	51.466	23.62	20.26	1.202	19/06 au 04/07/1989
GR	7.715	3.54	3.04	1.000	19/06 au 03/07/1989
F	42.851	19.67	16.87	1.040	19/06 au 04/07/1989
IRL	2.455	1.13	.97	1.016	19/06 au 03/07/1989
I	44.438	20.39	17.49	1.011	19/06 au 01/07/1989
L	300	.14	.12	301	20/06 au 10/07/1989
NL	11.400	5.23	4.49	.970	19/06 au 03/07/1989
UK	45.207	20.75	17.79	1.248	19/06 au 10/07/1989
CE/EC 10	217.889	100.00	85.77	9.827	19/06 au 10/07/1989
E	28.854	-	11.36	1.003	19/06 au 03/07/1989
P	7.314	-	2.88	1.000	19/06 au 03/07/1989
CE/EC 12	254.057	-	100.00	11.819	19/06 au 10/07/1989

Il est rappelé que les résultats obtenus par sondage sont des estimations dont le degré de certitude et de précision dépend, toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, du nombre des individus constituant l'échantillon. Avec des échantillons de l'ordre de 1.000, on admet généralement qu'une différence inférieure à cinq pour cent entre deux pourcentages est au-dessous du niveau acceptable de confiance.

Readers are reminded that sample survey results are estimations, the degree of certainty and precision of which, everything being kept equal rests upon the number of cases. With samples of about 1.000, it is generally admitted that a percentage difference of less than five per cent is below the acceptable level of confidence.

(1) 15 ans et plus. / 15 years and over.  
 (2) Nombre d'interviews. / Number of interviews.

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