



Report

Poverty and Social Exclusion

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This survey was requested by the Directorate-General for Employment and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.

The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Eurobarometer 72.1

Poverty and Social Exclusion

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of
Directorate General Employment

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate General
Communication

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INTRODUCTION

Solidarity is one of the guiding principles of the European Union, meaning that all citizens should be able to share in the benefits of prosperous times, while also sharing the burden in times of difficulty. Yet nearly 80 million Europeans live below the poverty line, and many face serious obstacles in accessing employment, education, housing, social and financial services.

Ten years after Heads of State and Governments committed to a major drive against poverty in the EU, 2010 will mark the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion. Its goals cover four broad objectives and guiding principles:

- ◆ a recognition of the right of those living in poverty and suffering social exclusion to live in dignity, and play an active part in society;
- ◆ a shared responsibility for and participation in the fight against poverty, with an emphasis on both collective and individual action;
- ◆ the promotion of cohesion, highlighting the advantages of the eradication of poverty, and greater social inclusion, for all members of society;
- ◆ political commitment at all levels of governance and concrete action to eradicate poverty and social exclusion, as well as a commitment to these goals within societies.

A previous Eurobarometer survey in 2007¹ highlighted that the majority of Europeans believed poverty was a widespread problem that affects the majority of people in the continent to some degree.

Since then, Europe has experienced a period of economic upheaval as a result of the global financial crisis. The impact of this on the European economy is still being felt right across Europe, and has put additional pressure on Europeans and their governments as they work to restore national economies.

With this backdrop a new survey was commissioned to see where opinion about poverty and social exclusion stood in Europe in autumn 2009.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_279_en.pdf

The survey was commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate General (DG) for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, and was coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication. It was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network between 28 August and 17 September 2009. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)². A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals³.

The report is structured as follows:

- ◆ The perceived extent of poverty and social exclusion in Europe;
- ◆ The perceived risk of poverty and social exclusion;
- ◆ The implications of poverty and social exclusion;
- ◆ Reasons for poverty and social exclusion;
- ◆ The economic situation of Europeans.
- ◆ Attitudes and opinions regarding poverty and social exclusion;
- ◆ Combating poverty and social exclusion;
- ◆ Access to social services.

The findings of this survey have been analysed firstly at EU level and then country by country. Where the data exists, results have also been compared to the previous survey conducted in 2007. A variety of socio-demographic variables – such as respondents' gender, age, education and occupation – have been used to provide additional analysis. The following key variables have also been used in the analysis for deeper insight into perceptions of and attitudes towards poverty and social exclusion:

- ◆ Respondents' placement on the "*poor to rich*" scale
- ◆ Respondent households' ability to make ends meet
- ◆ Respondent households' ability to keep up with bills and credit commitments
- ◆ Respondents' perception of the extent of poverty
- ◆ Respondents' views about government spending on poverty

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

³ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

Corrigendum to report published on January 21, 2010

On page 12, the statement in the last paragraph that “less than a fourth” in Denmark (31%), Cyprus (34%) and Sweden (37%) think that poverty is widespread is incorrect. This should be “less than half”.

On page 17, the last part of the sentence in the first paragraph has been amended from “14% believe that one person out of twenty is poor” to “22% believe that one person out of twenty or less is poor”

* * * * *

The Euro barometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI
NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SL, SK
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

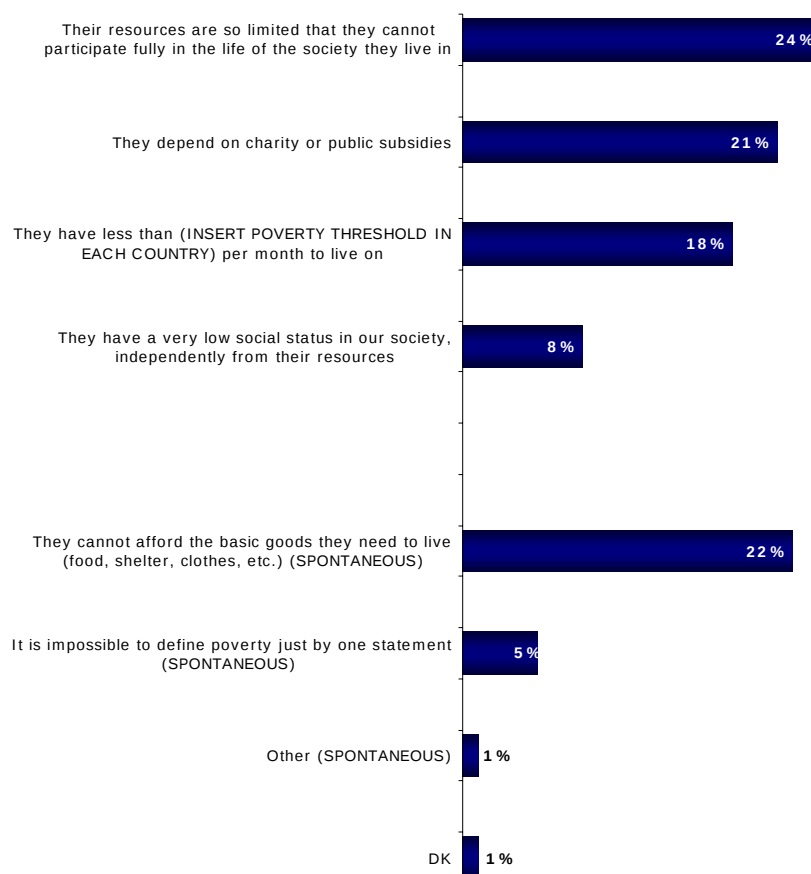
* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "*acquis communautaire*" is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY" and included in the EU27 average. The interviews conducted in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY(tcc)" [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*].

1. PERCEIVED EXTENT OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

1.1 Europeans' preferred definition of poverty

Nearly 80 million people in the EU (16% of the total population) live below the poverty line. According to the survey, its citizens have different ways of understanding poverty. For around a quarter (24%), people are poor when their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the society they live in. A further 22% see poverty as not being able to afford the basic goods one needs to live, while 21% view it as having to depend on charity or public subsidies. A sizeable minority (18%) believes that people are poor when they have less than the poverty threshold per month to live on⁴.

QA3 There are different ways of defining when people are poor in (OUR COUNTRY). Which of the following statements would best corresponds to your definition of being poor? People are poor when... - % EU



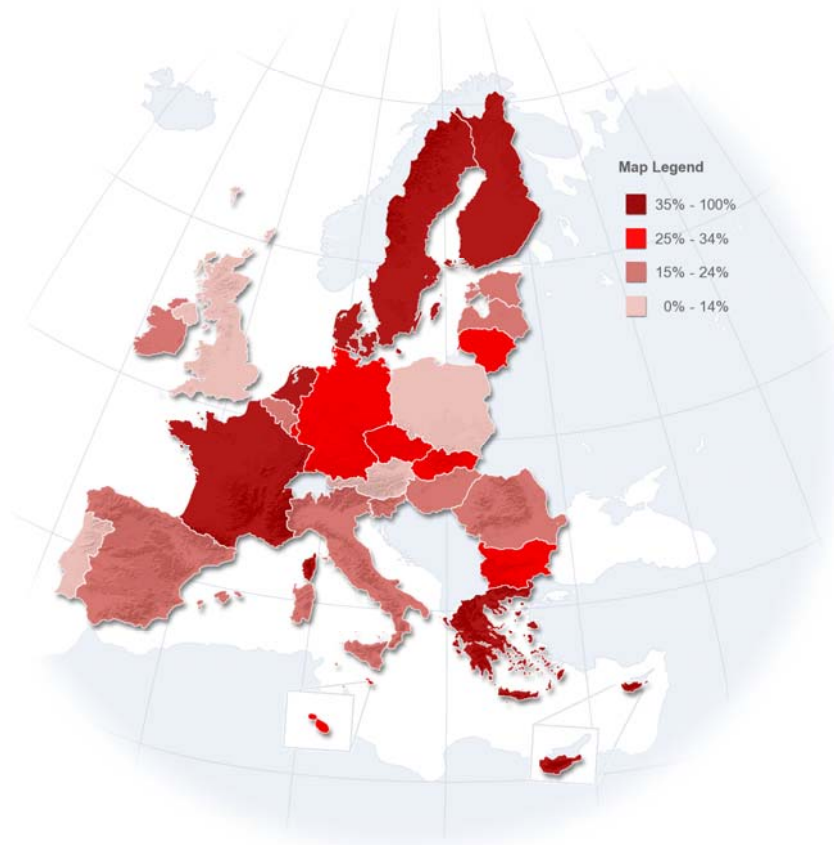
⁴ QA3 There are different ways of defining when people are poor in (OUR COUNTRY). Which of the following statements would best corresponds to your definition of being poor? People are poor when... (ROTATE)

More of the Swedes (43%), Fins (42%) and Dutch (41%), believe that people are poor when their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the society they live in than those in any other country.

 SE	43%
 FI	42%
 NL	41%
 CY	38%
 DK	37%
 FR	36%
 EL	35%
 CZ	31%
 SK	31%
 BG	29%
 DE	28%
 LT	27%
 LU	26%
 MT	25%
 IE	24%
 EU27	24%
 RO	23%
 EE	23%
 BE	23%
 ES	22%
 HU	21%
 LV	21%
 SI	17%
 IT	15%
 PT	14%
 UK	14%
 PL	13%
 AT	13%

Question: QA3. There are different ways of defining when people are poor in (OUR COUNTRY). Which of the following statements would best corresponds to your definition of being poor? People are poor when...

Answers: Their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the life of the society they live in



The countries where the fewest number respondents define poverty in this way are Austria and Portugal (each 13%).

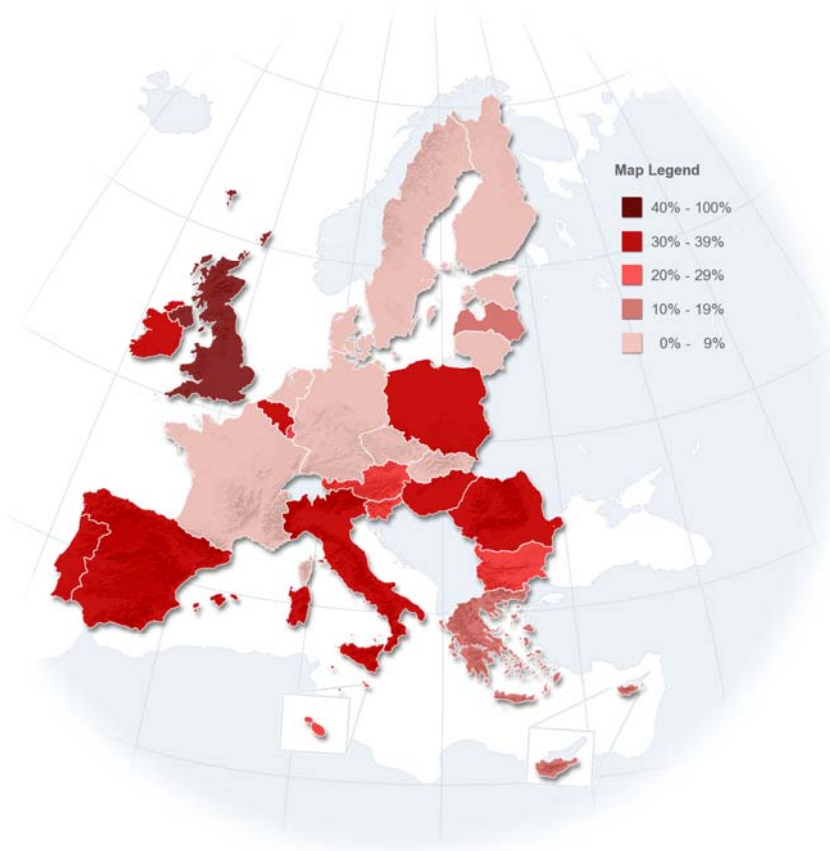
Looking at Europe-wide socio-demographic groups, those who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older most often felt the same (30%), but the survey mostly shows that one's economic situation does not influence the extent to which people identify with this definition of poverty.

Europeans' understanding of poverty differs greatly; around four in ten respondents from the UK (40%), Belgium and Ireland (each 38%) spontaneously defined poverty as not being able to afford the basic goods people need to live, whereas those in Slovakia and the Czech Republic didn't mention this at all. In various other countries (France and Finland, to name two) very few responded in the same way.

	UK	40%
	BE	38%
	IE	38%
	IT	35%
	ES	34%
	PT	32%
	HU	31%
	RO	31%
	PL	30%
	LU	26%
	BG	25%
	SI	25%
	AT	23%
	MT	22%
	EU27	22%
	CY	18%
	EL	18%
	LV	14%
	SE	8%
	NL	8%
	EE	8%
	DK	6%
	DE	4%
	LT	3%
	FR	3%
	FI	2%
	CZ	0%
	SK	0%

Question: QA3. There are different ways of defining when people are poor in (OUR COUNTRY). Which of the following statements would best corresponds to your definition of being poor? People are poor when...

Answers: They cannot afford the basic goods they need to live (food, shelter, clothes, etc.) (SPONTANEOUS)

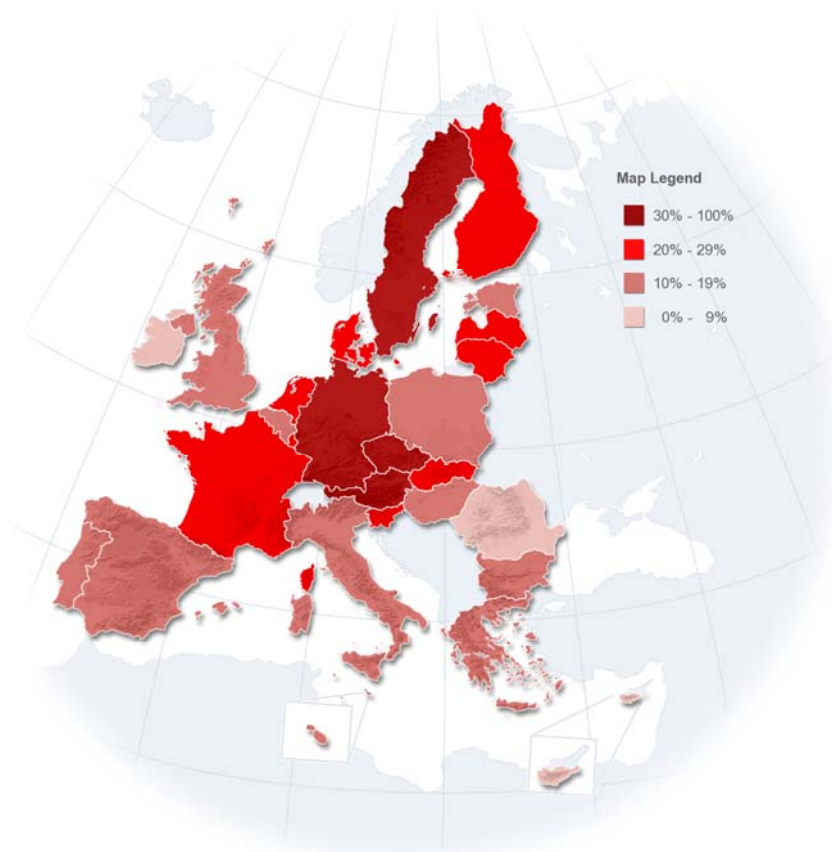


Those in the Czech Republic (35%), followed by respondents in Sweden, Germany (each 33%) and Austria (31%) were most likely to think that people are poor when they depend on charity or public subsidies.

 CZ	35%
 SE	33%
 DE	33%
 AT	31%
 FI	29%
 NL	27%
 LV	26%
 FR	26%
 SI	25%
 DK	25%
 LT	24%
 SK	23%
 LU	22%
 EU27	21%
 PL	18%
 ES	18%
 UK	17%
 EE	17%
 PT	17%
 MT	16%
 HU	15%
 BE	13%
 IT	13%
 BG	12%
 EL	10%
 IE	9%
 RO	7%
 CY	5%

Question: QA3. There are different ways of defining when people are poor in (OUR COUNTRY). Which of the following statements would best corresponds to your definition of being poor? People are poor when...

Answers: They depend on charity or public subsidies



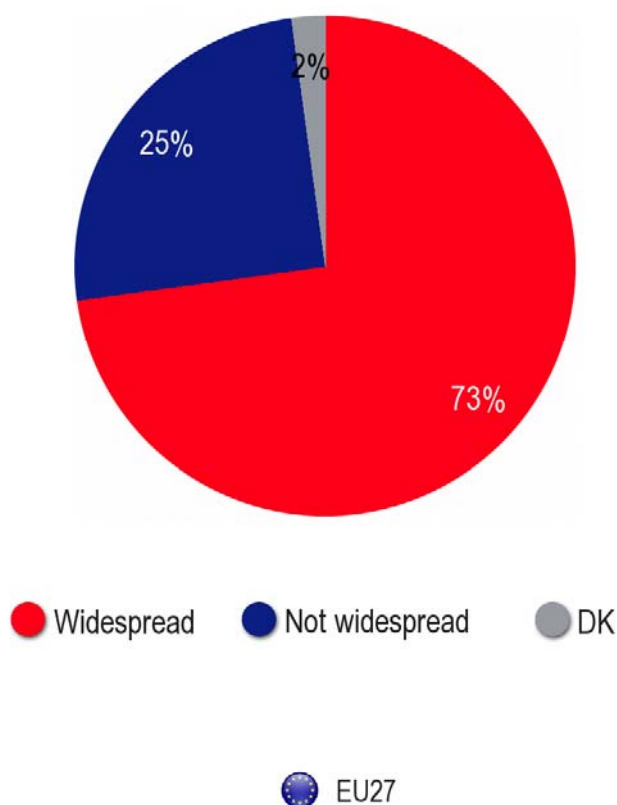
Conversely, less than one respondent in ten in Cyprus (5%), Romania (7%) and Ireland (9%) chose "having to depend on public charities" as the best definition of poverty.

Finally, the survey shows that the weaker respondents' financial position (i.e. they have difficulties making ends meet and keeping up with bills and credit commitments; they classify their household as 'poor'), the more likely they are to think this is what poverty is. This is not the case for the unemployed (20% vs. EU average of 21%).

1.2 The perceived extent of poverty in the EU

Nearly three quarters of Europeans (73%) feel that poverty in their country is widespread, while a quarter think the opposite and two percent don't know⁵.

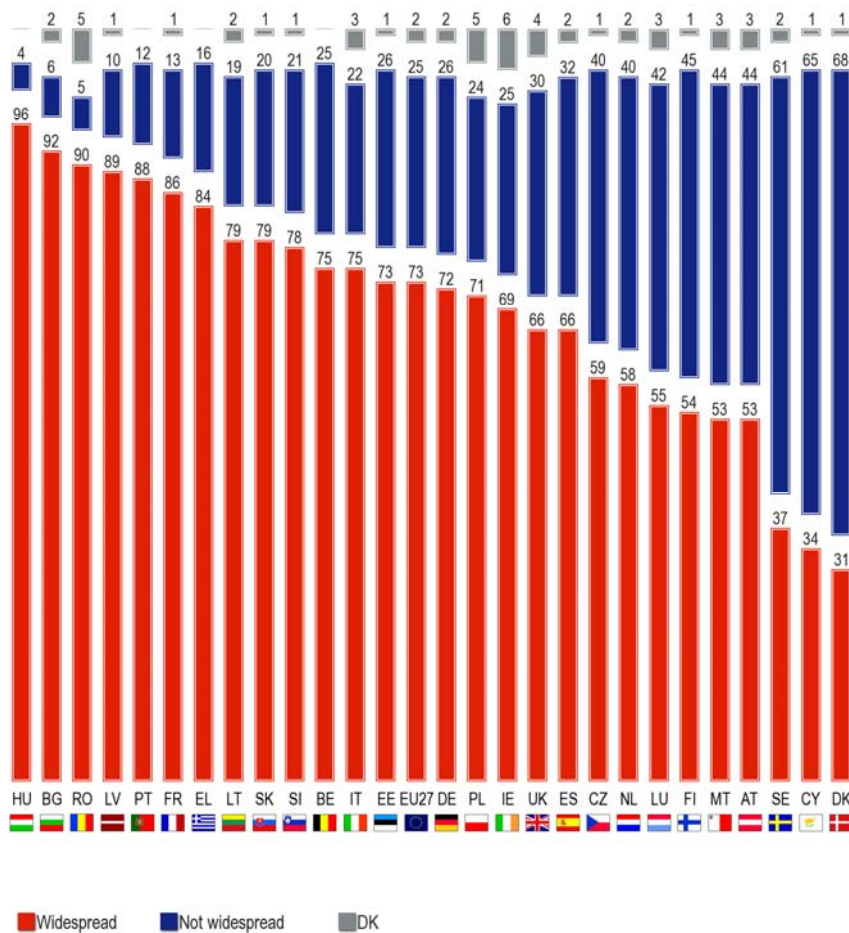
QA4. And would you say that poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is ...?



Again the extent to which poverty is seen as widespread differs greatly from country to country. In Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, at least 90% of citizens perceive it to be widespread, whereas in Denmark (31%), Cyprus (34%) and Sweden (37%) less than a half thinks so.

⁵ QA4 And would you say that poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is ...?

QA4. And would you say that poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is ...?



Gender, education and respondents' employment situation all make a difference with regards to how widespread poverty is thought to be. Women more often than men believe poverty is widespread; in terms of age the largest difference is noted between young respondents and those aged 40 to 54, while those who stayed in full-time education the longest less often consider it so than those who left school earlier. The most striking differences, however, are recorded between people with different working situations: 82% of unemployed respondents believe poverty is widespread in their country (compared to 69% of managers and 64% of students).

QA4 And would you say that poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is
...?

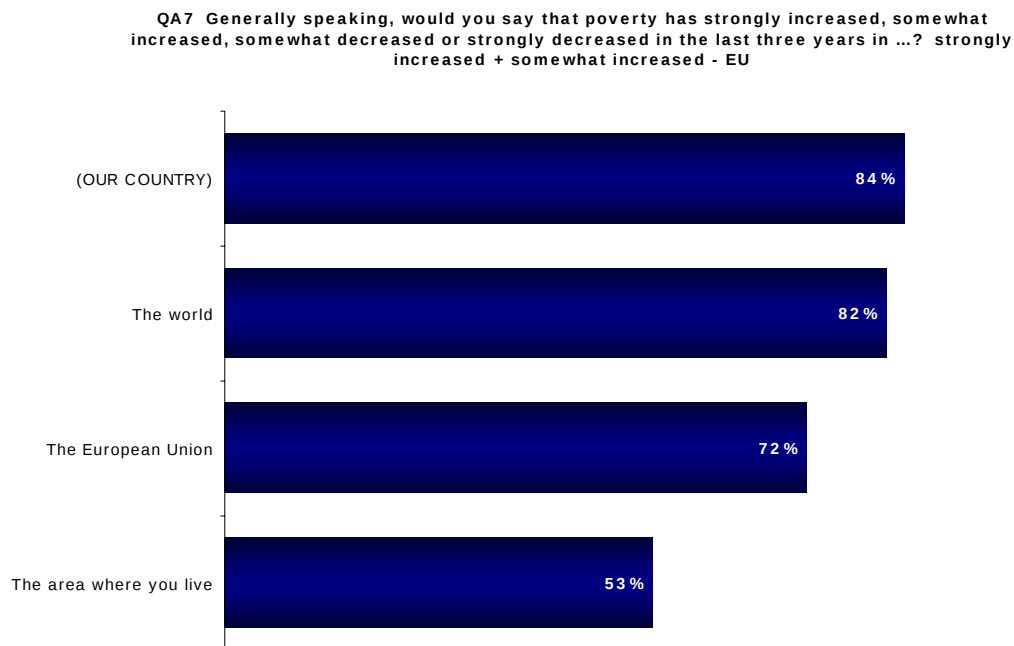
	Widespread	Not widespread	DK
EU27	73%	25%	2%
Sex			
 Male	70%	28%	2%
Female	76%	22%	2%
Age			
 15-24	69%	29%	2%
25-39	74%	24%	2%
40-54	75%	23%	2%
55 +	72%	25%	3%
Education (End of)			
 15-	75%	22%	3%
16-19	76%	22%	2%
20+	68%	31%	1%
Still studying	64%	33%	3%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	70%	28%	2%
Managers	69%	30%	1%
Other white collars	72%	26%	2%
Manual workers	76%	22%	2%
House persons	76%	21%	3%
Unemployed	82%	17%	1%
Retired	72%	25%	3%
Students	64%	33%	3%

This strong split is even more apparent when looking at respondents' actual financial situation:

- ◆ **Ability to pay bills on time:** nine out of ten respondents who experience difficulties paying their bills on time believe poverty is widespread in their country, compared to 68% of those without such difficulties
- ◆ **Ability to make ends meet:** 88% of those who have difficulty making ends meet believed it was widespread, compared to the 62% who find it easy
- ◆ **"Poor to rich scale":** 84% of respondents living in a 'poor' household say there is a lot of poverty in their country compared to 63% of those living in a 'rich' household

1.3 Developments over the last three years

More than four fifths of Europeans (84%) think that poverty has increased in their country in the last three years and 82% believe it has increased worldwide, while 72% believe it has increased in the European Union as a whole and 53% said that poverty has increased in the area where they live⁶.



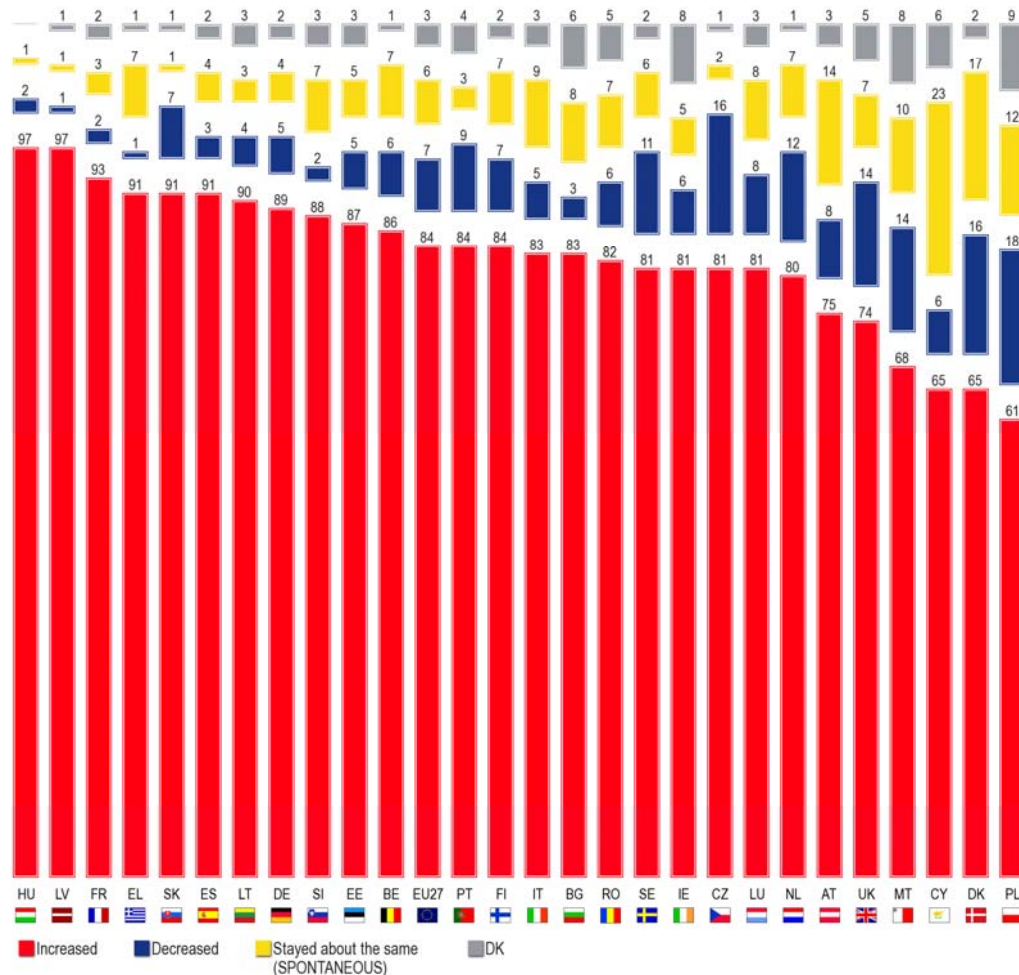
1.3.1: Perceived developments of poverty in respondents' country

A majority of respondents in every single EU Member State is of the view that poverty has increased in their country. Nearly all Hungarians and Latvians thought so (97%) with just under two thirds of them expressing the view that poverty has 'strongly increased' in the last three years (64% and 62%, respectively). The only other country where over half of respondents take this most outspoken position is Greece (54% 'strongly increased') but there are several other countries where over nine out of ten feel that poverty has strongly or somewhat increased, including France (93%) and Slovakia and Spain (each 91%).

⁶ QA7 Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last three years in ...?

QA7.2. Generally speaking, would you say that poverty levels have greatly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or greatly decreased in the last three years in ...

(OUR COUNTRY)

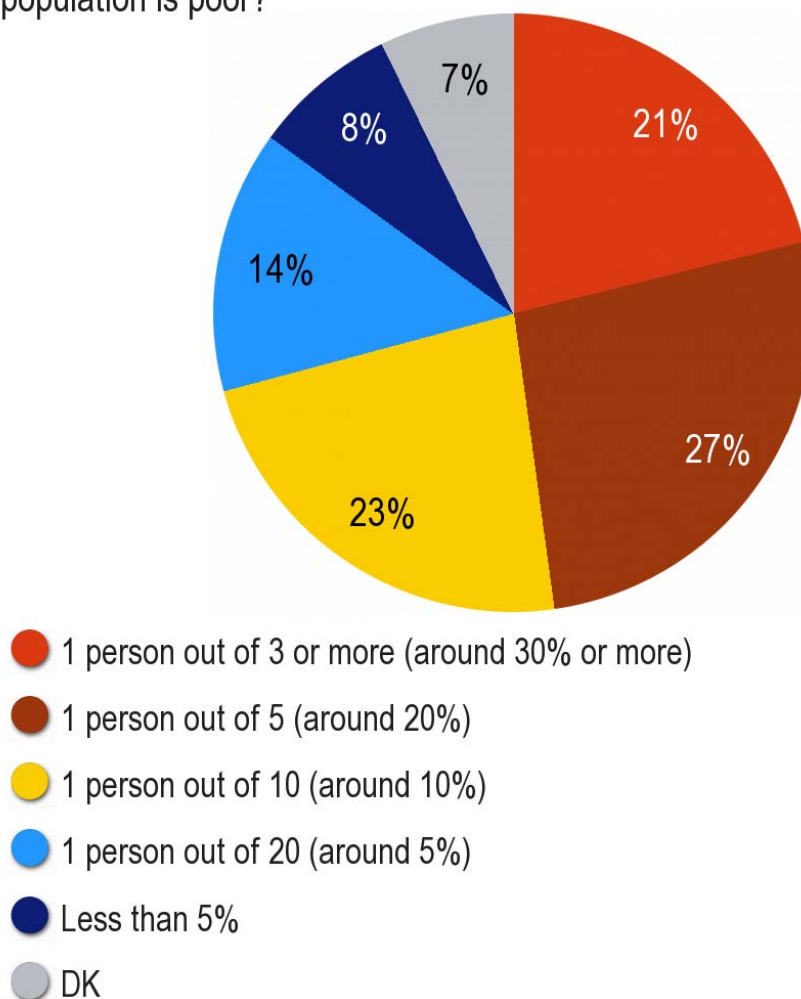


Public opinion about developments at national level shows little variation by gender, age, education and occupation. The young and in particular students stand out somewhat in that they least often believe poverty has increased (76%) in their country. Differences in financial situations also don't seem to impact opinion strongly even if financially vulnerable respondents are even more convinced that poverty increased than those who are better off.

1.4 The proportion of Europeans thought to be poor

The way Europeans estimate the proportion of poor people in their country is fairly evenly distributed⁷: 21% believe that one person in three is poor; 27% believe that one person in five is poor; 23% believe that one person in ten is poor; and 22% believe that one person out of twenty or less is poor.

QA5. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY), what proportion of the total population is poor?



⁷ QA5 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY), what proportion of the total population is poor?

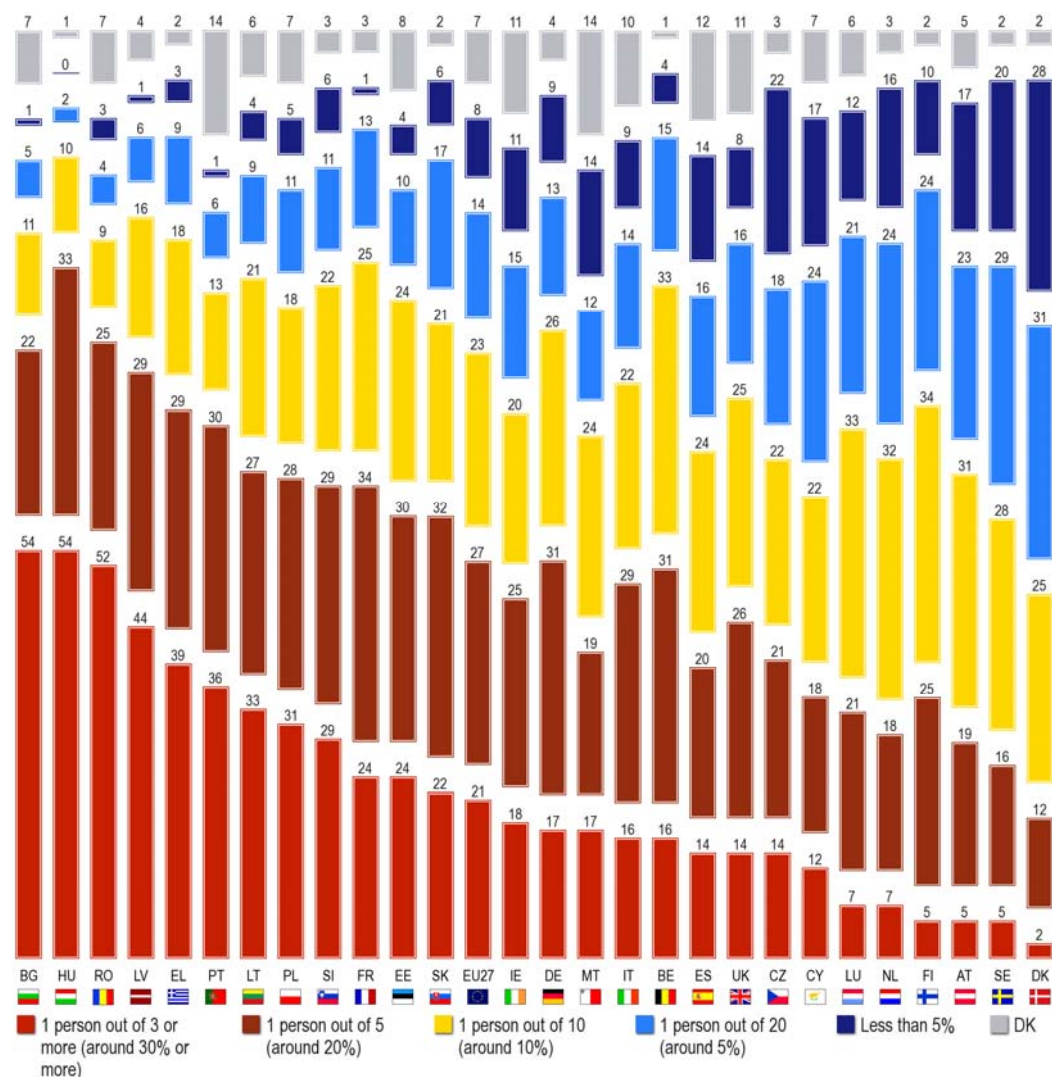
Nationally, estimates are less evenly distributed. Over half of respondents in Hungary, Bulgaria (each 54%) and Romania (52%), countries where – as noted earlier – poverty is most believed to be widespread, said that they thought one person in three was poor in their country. These are also the countries – as noted earlier – where poverty is most perceived to be widespread. Meanwhile those in Latvia (44%), Greece (39%), Portugal (36%), Lithuania (33%) and Poland (31%) are most likely to feel the same way.

In Slovenia, an equal proportion of people feel that one person in three and one person in five is poor (each 29%) and there are eight Member States where the latter estimate is the most popular: France (34%), Slovakia (32%), Germany, Belgium (each 31%), Estonia (30%), Italy (29%), the UK (26%) and Ireland (25%).

There are five countries where the most frequently given estimate is that one person in ten is poor: Finland (34%), Luxembourg (33%), the Netherlands (32%) and Spain (24%). In Cyprus, respondents are as likely to feel this way as they are to state that they think that less than five percent of the population is poor (each 22%).

Finally, those in Denmark, Sweden and Cyprus were most likely to think that one person out of twenty is poor (31%, 29% and 24%, respectively). It should be noted that Denmark is the only country where more than half of respondents believe that one person out of twenty or less is poor in their country (59%). In Sweden, the corresponding figure is 49% and in Cyprus it is 41%.

QA5. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY), what proportion of the total population is poor?

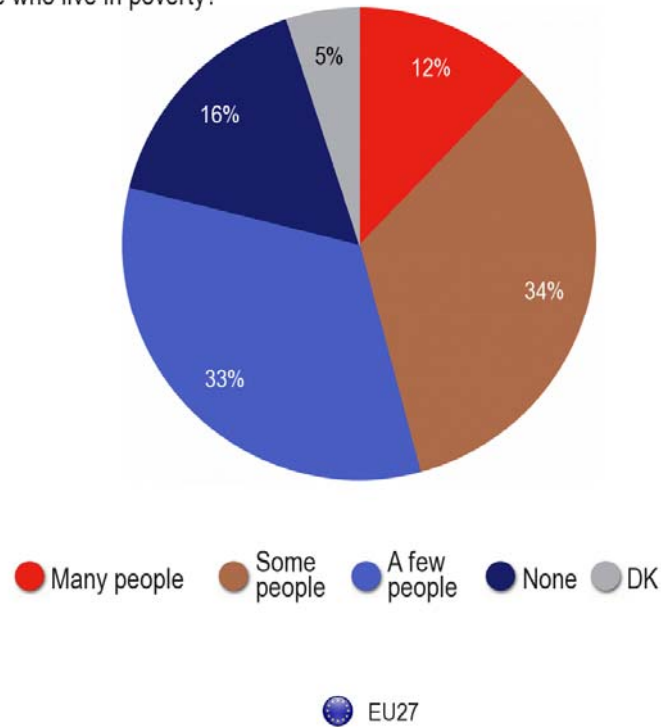


Estimations of what proportion of the population in their country is poor are more evenly distributed through socio-demographic groups, even if the unemployed far more often estimate that at least one person out of five is poor (61% vs. EU average of 48%). Those who are financially vulnerable agree: 67% of respondents who have difficulty keeping up with bills and credit commitment or have difficulty paying bills on time and 65% of respondents who live in a 'poor' household thought the same.

Around a third of Europeans believe that some people in their area live in poverty (34%) and a small proportion (12%) estimate that a lot of people in their area do,

while a roughly equal proportion (49% broadly positive versus 46% broadly negative) say that in their area few people (33%) or no people at all (16%) live in poverty⁸.

QA6. In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people who live in poverty? Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who live in poverty?

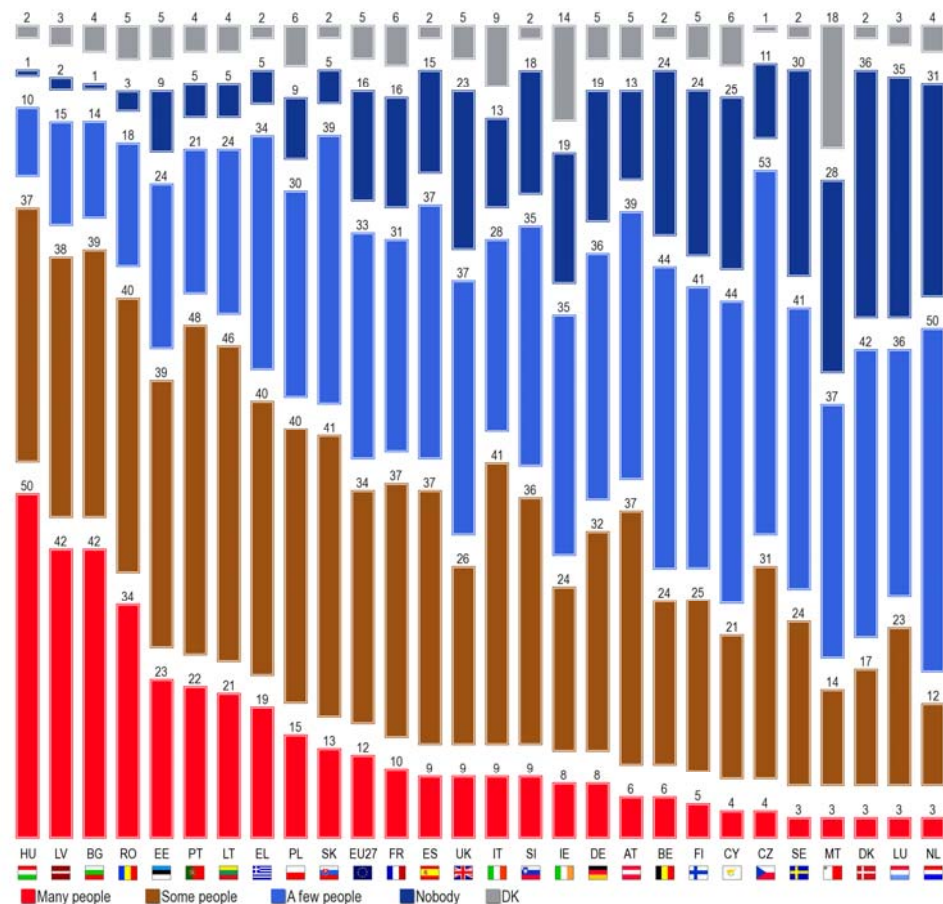


The country by country breakdown makes for interesting if familiar reading. In Hungary (50%), Bulgaria and Latvia (both 42%) respondents were most likely to believe that many people live in poverty in their area. In Portugal (48%), Lithuania (46%), Italy (41%), Romania, Greece, Poland (each 40%) and France (37%) people mostly thought that some people lived in poverty. In three countries public opinion is divided more or less equally between thinking that some people or a few people live in poverty: Slovakia (41% vs. 39%), Spain (both 37%) and Austria (37% vs. 39%). In the remaining 13 Member States, the majority view is that there are a few people in their area who live in poverty, with at least half of those from the Czech Republic (53%) and the Netherlands (50%) holding that opinion. While it is not a majority opinion anywhere, a significant proportion of respondents from Denmark (36%),

⁸ QA6 In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people who live in poverty? Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who live in poverty?

Luxembourg (35%), the Netherlands (31%), Sweden (30%), Malta (28%) and Cyprus (25%) believe nobody in their area lives in poverty.

QA6. In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people living in poverty. Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who live in poverty?



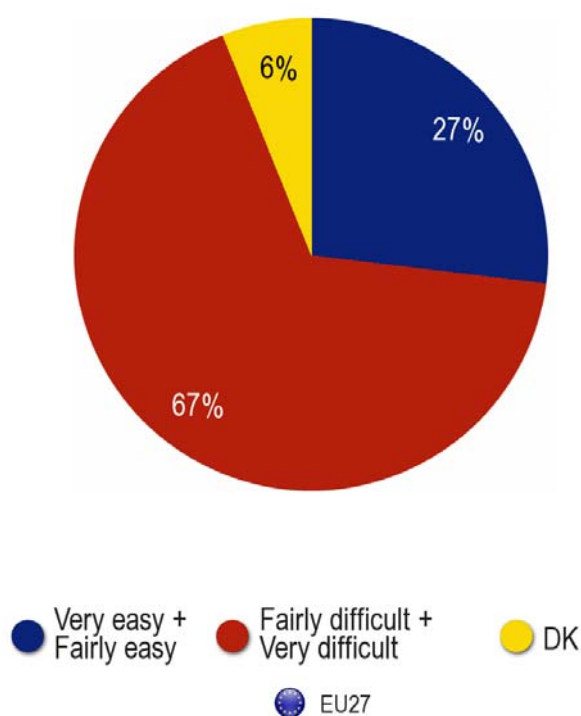
There are only a few notable socio-demographic variations: older people responded more than average that they believed there were no poor people in their area (21%) while conversely unemployed respondents more frequently believed the opposite (23%). Close to a third of respondents who have difficulty paying bills on time (32%) or who have difficulty keeping up with bills and credit commitment (31%) and a quarter of respondents who live in a 'poor' household say that a lot of people live in poverty in their area.

1.5 Perceptions of homelessness in the EU

1.5.1: Availability of decent housing at reasonable prices

In many countries, poverty is believed to be linked to the high cost of housing: 67% of Europeans consider decent housing in their area to be too expensive⁹, while just over a quarter believe it is easy to find decent housing at a reasonable price in their area (27%).

QA28. Would you say that finding decent housing at reasonable price in the area where you live is ...?



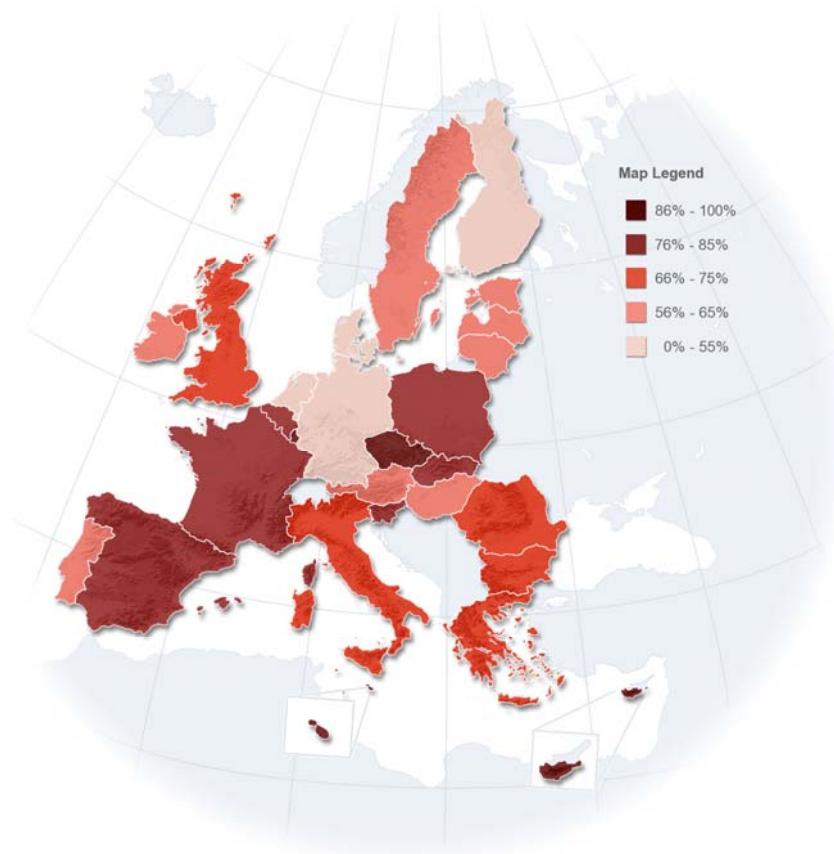
The opinion that it is difficult to find decent housing at a reasonable price is particularly common in the Czech Republic and Cyprus (each 89%), as well as in Luxembourg, Malta (each 86%) and Slovakia (84%).

⁹ QA28 Would you say that finding decent housing at reasonable price in the area where you live is ...?

 CZ	89%
 CY	89%
 MT	86%
 LU	86%
 SK	84%
 BE	78%
 SI	78%
 ES	77%
 FR	76%
 PL	76%
 RO	75%
 IT	73%
 EU27	67%
 UK	67%
 BG	67%
 EL	66%
 AT	65%
 PT	64%
 LT	64%
 IE	62%
 HU	62%
 EE	61%
 LV	58%
 SE	58%
 NL	55%
 FI	51%
 DK	49%
 DE	45%

Question: QA28. Would you say that finding decent housing at reasonable price in the area where you live is ...?

Answers: Fairly difficult + Very difficult



Public opinion about the cost of housing is fairly consistent for all socio-demographic groups, although young people and particularly students less often believe that it is difficult to find affordable housing in their area.

QA28 Would you say that finding decent housing at reasonable price in the area where you live is ...?

		Easy	Difficult	DK
	EU27	27%	67%	6%
	Sex			
	Male	28%	67%	5%
	Female	26%	67%	7%
	Age			
	15-24	30%	62%	8%
	25-39	28%	69%	3%
	40-54	25%	71%	4%
	55 +	28%	65%	7%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	27%	67%	6%
	16-19	27%	68%	5%
	20+	29%	67%	4%
	Still studying	31%	60%	9%
	Respondent occupation scale			
	Self- employed	27%	70%	3%
	Managers	29%	66%	5%
	Other white collars	25%	71%	4%
	Ouvriers	27%	69%	4%
	House persons	25%	71%	4%
	Unemployed	26%	69%	5%
	Retired	28%	64%	8%
	Students	31%	60%	9%

The survey shows that the financially most vulnerable groups in society are more likely to have negative views: 78% of respondents who have difficulties paying their bills on time, 77% who have difficulties making ends meet and 73% of those living in a 'poor' household believe it is difficult to find decent housing at reasonable prices in the area where they live.

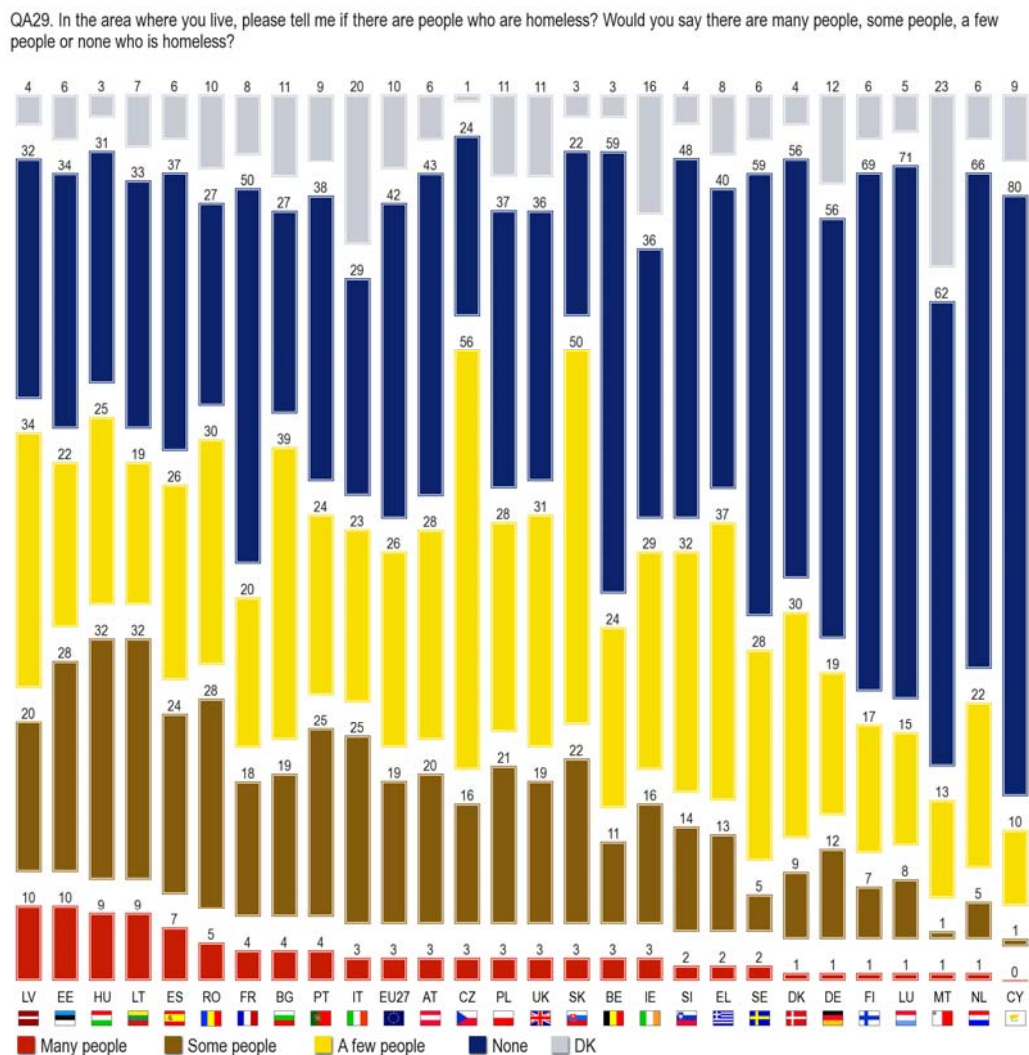
1.5.2: Estimations of homelessness in the local area

Despite the pessimism concerning the availability of affordable housing, Europeans don't feel that there are many homeless people in the area where they live¹⁰. Overall, four out of ten believe homelessness does not exist at all in their area and only three

¹⁰ QA29 In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people who are homeless? Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who is homeless?

percent say that many people in their area are homeless. Just over a quarter (26%) estimate that there are a few people who are homeless in their area and 19% believe that there are some homeless people.

Even if there is no Member State where more than 10% feel that there are many homeless people in the neighbourhood, the perceived extent of homelessness does vary somewhat between countries.



Homelessness is most widely witnessed by respondents from Hungary and Lithuania, where four out of ten say there are many (each 9%) or some (each 32%) homeless people in their area. Close to four in ten Estonians think the same (10% 'many people' and 28% 'some people').

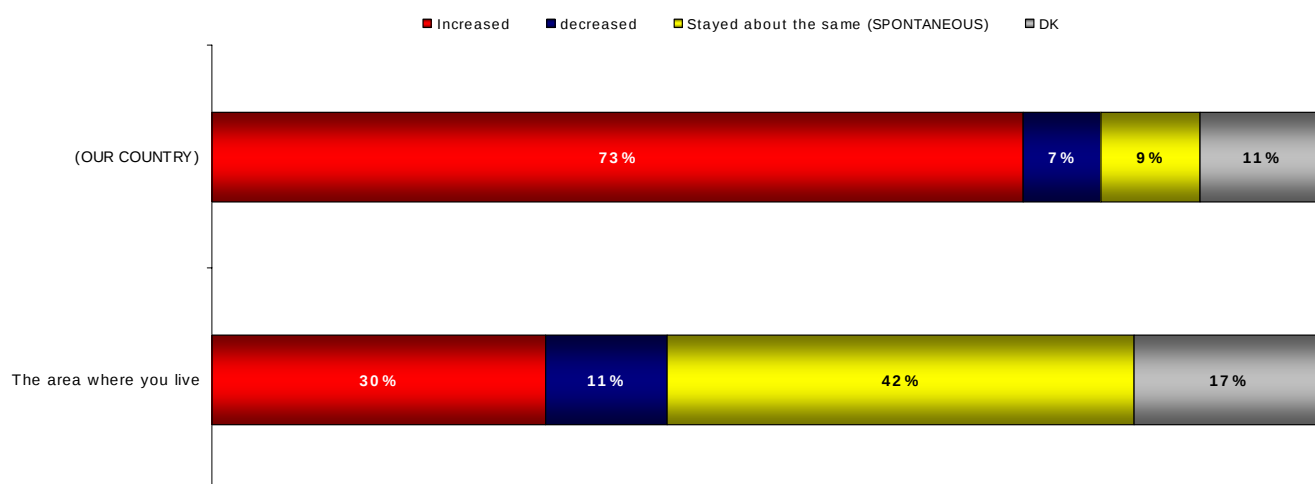
There are ten Member States where at least half of the respondents feel that homelessness is non-existent in their area. This perception is most common in Cyprus (80%), followed by Luxembourg (71%) and Finland (69%).

People's views also differ depending on their age and economic status: nearly half of respondents aged 55 and over (49%) believe there are no homeless people in their area, compared to just over a third of respondents aged 39 or younger (36%). Fewer unemployed people agree (33%), and this view is least common among those who have difficulty paying their bills on time (29%).

1.5.3: Developments over the last three years

Nearly three-quarters of Europeans (73%) think that homelessness has increased in their country in the last three years, yet only 30% believe it has increased in the area where they live¹¹.

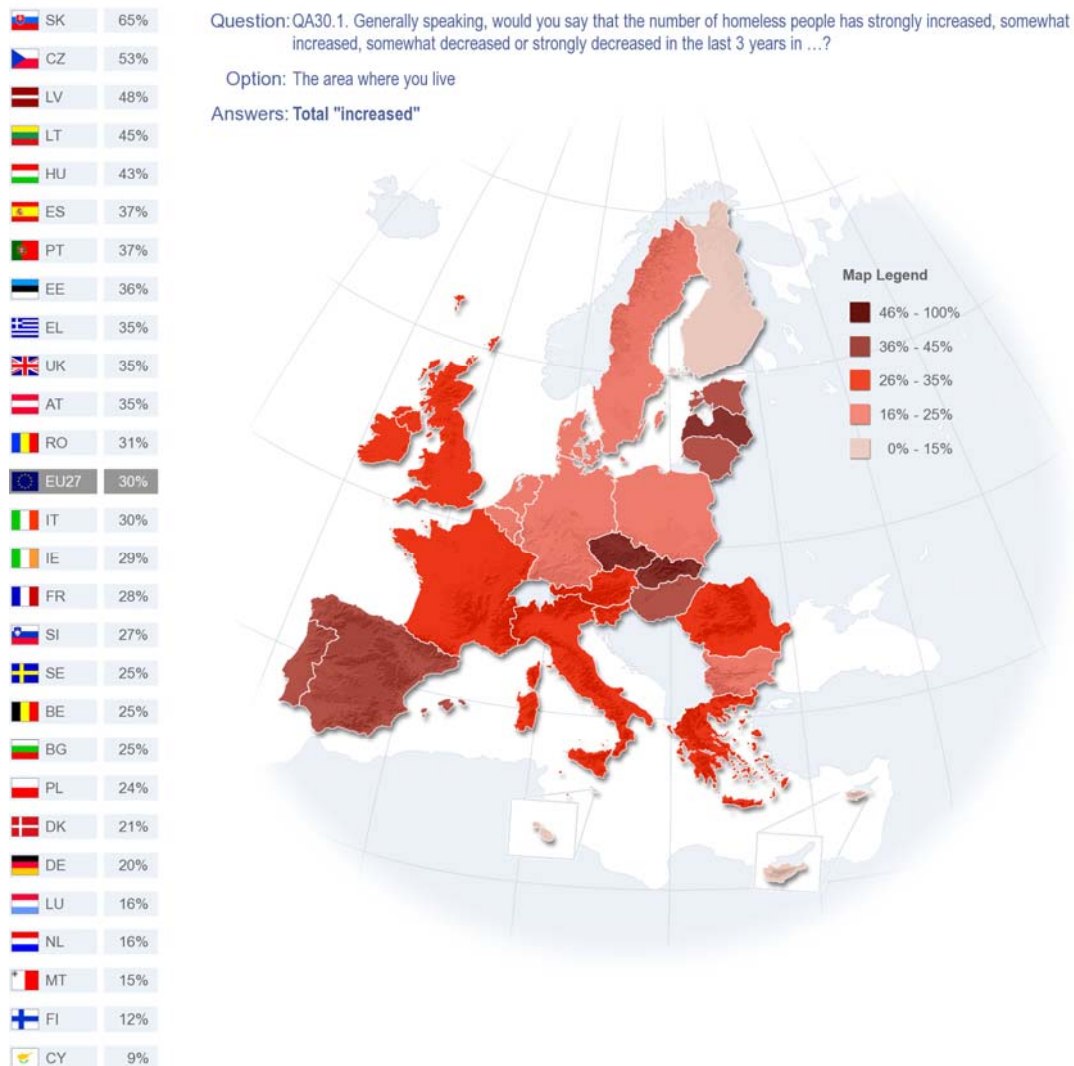
QA30 Generally speaking, would you say that the number of homeless people has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last 3 years in ...? - EU



Many respondents don't know whether the number of homeless people has increased, particularly when it concerns their own area (17%), indicating that public awareness could be improved.

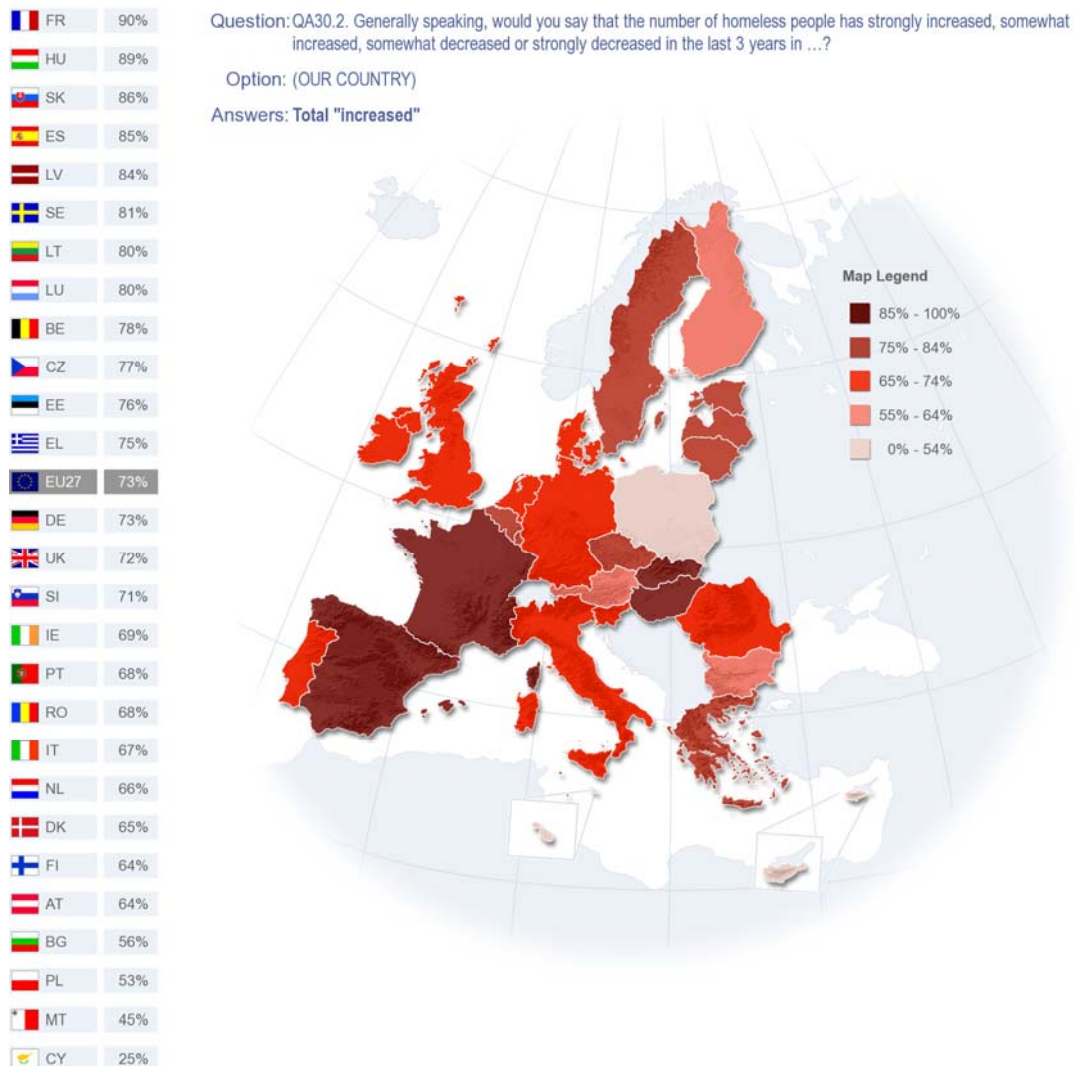
¹¹ QA30 Generally speaking, would you say that the number of homeless people has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last 3 years in ...?

Again opinion varies country to country and ranges from just nine percent of Cypriots to over half of those from the Czech Republic (53%) and Slovakia (65%).



There are also large socio-demographic differences. In particular, the survey shows that the unemployed (39%) more often believe that homelessness had increased in the area where they live. The most financially vulnerable feel the same: 44% of those who have difficulty paying their bills on time, 39% who have difficulty making ends meet and 37% of those living in a 'poor' household believe it had increased where they live in the last three years.

In France (90%), Hungary (89%), Slovakia (86%), Spain (85%), Latvia (84%) and Sweden (81%) the vast majority felt that homelessness had increased in their country over the last three years, and in Hungary and Latvia 44% feel that it has greatly increased. In Cyprus only a quarter thought that it had increased and it is the only country where at least half of respondents feel it has stayed the same (51%).



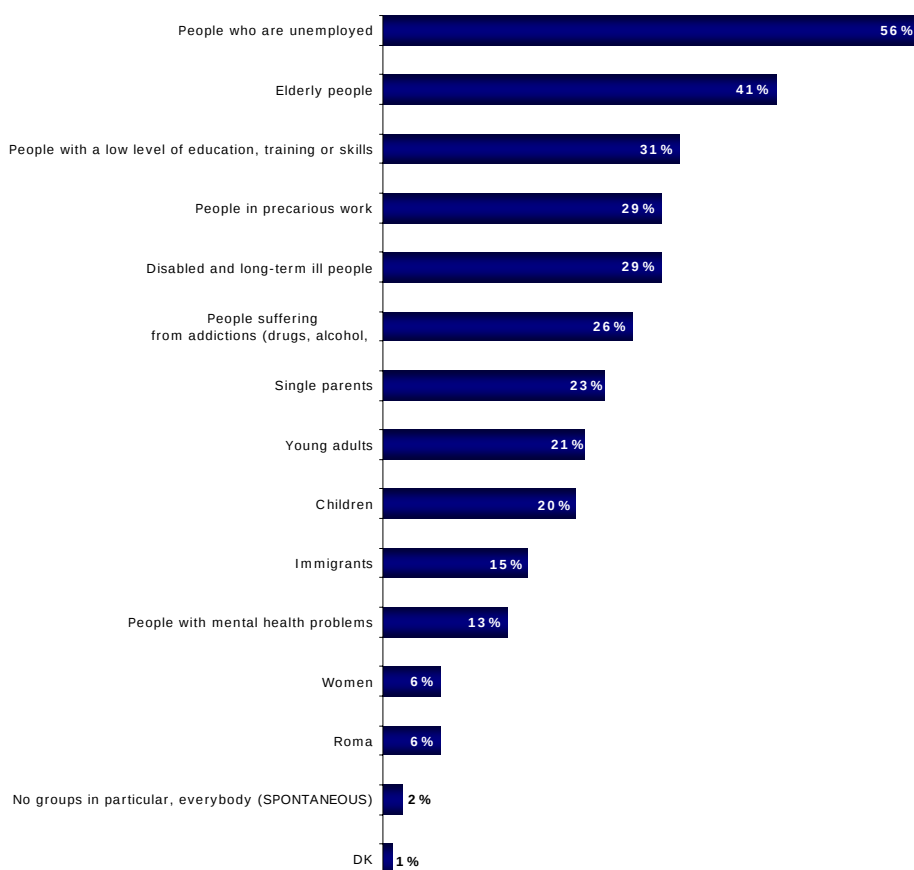
The perception that homelessness has increased in EU countries is widely held by all socio-demographic groups. Furthermore, differences depending on people's financial situation are relatively small compared to others examined in this report.

2. THE RISK OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

2.1 Who is considered most at risk of poverty?

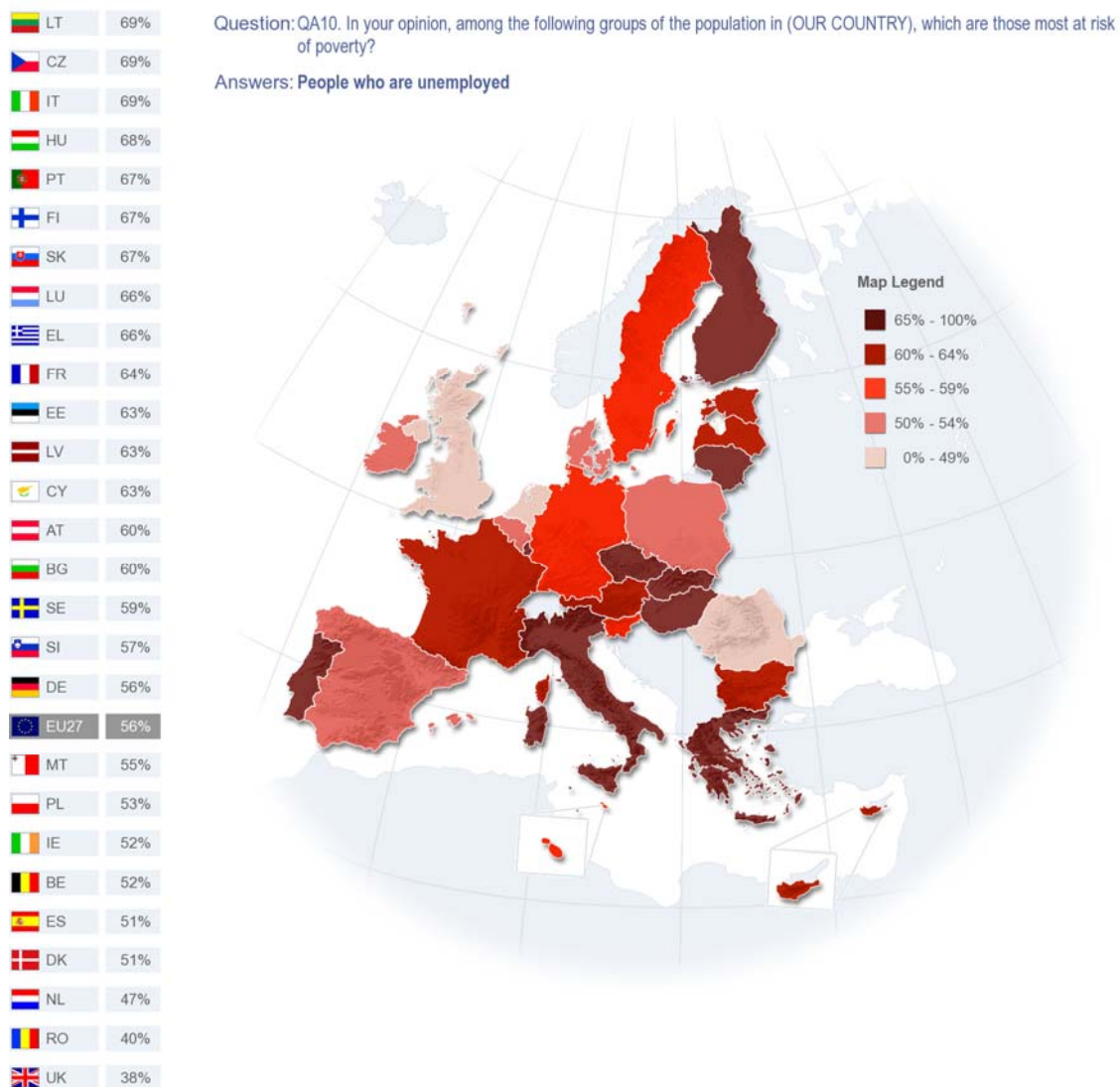
Over half of Europeans (56%) believe that the unemployed are most likely to suffer poverty¹², while 41% believe that the elderly are most vulnerable, and 31% see those with a low level of education, training or skills as most at risk. Other social groups considered most vulnerable are people in precarious employment situations, people with disabilities and those suffering from some form of long-term illness. Significant numbers believe other social categories, such as people suffering from addiction (26%) or single parents (23%), are at risk as well.

QA10 In your opinion, among the following groups of the population in (OUR COUNTRY), which are those most at risk of poverty? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) - EU



¹² QA10 In your opinion, among the following groups of the population in (OUR COUNTRY), which are those most at risk of poverty? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

With the exception of Romania, the UK and the Netherlands, more than half of respondents believe that the unemployed are the most vulnerable. In fact, the UK and Romania are the only two countries where the elderly (47% and 48%, respectively) and the unemployed (38% and 40%, respectively) are mentioned more often.



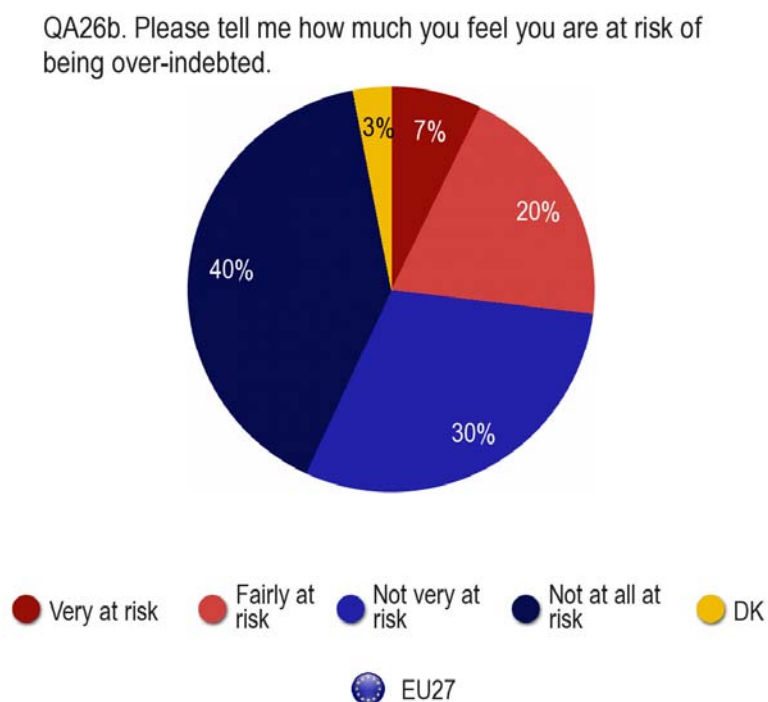
Further, the survey shows that 60% of the unemployed believe that they are most at risk of poverty, with only young people (61%) and students (62%) more likely to feel this way. Meanwhile age shapes public opinion about the vulnerability of the elderly; far fewer very young Europeans (aged 15-24) than 'older' Europeans (aged 55 and over) think that the elderly are most at risk of poverty (33% vs. 45%, respectively).

2.2 Who feels at risk of poverty?

While poverty is perceived to be widespread and on the increase, most Europeans do not think of themselves as being at risk. According to a number of 'risk assessment checks' – such as feeling at risk of being over-indebted, feeling at risk of falling behind on payments and feeling at risk of becoming homeless – it appears that most are confident regarding their own personal situation.

2.2.1: The risk of becoming over-indebted

Over a quarter of Europeans (27%) feel at risk of becoming over-indebted¹³. However, 70% feel not very (30%) or not at all (40%) at risk.



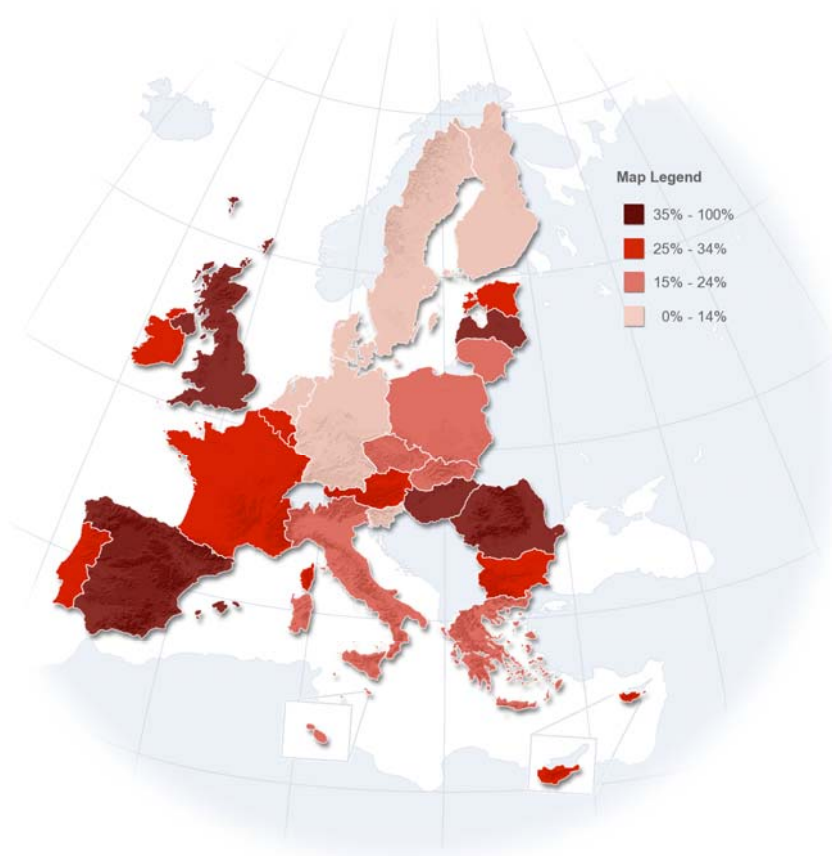
Perceptions of risk differ greatly from country to country, with around half of all respondents from Hungary (53%), Latvia (51%) and Spain (49%) feeling at risk of being over-indebted, compared to only around one in ten in Denmark (9%), Sweden (10%) and Slovenia (11%).

¹³ QA26b Please tell me how much you feel you are at risk of being over-indebted.

	HU	53%
	LV	51%
	ES	49%
	RO	40%
	UK	35%
	EE	30%
	FR	29%
	IE	28%
	EU27	27%
	PT	27%
	AT	27%
	BE	27%
	LU	27%
	CY	25%
	BG	25%
	IT	24%
	LT	23%
	EL	23%
	CZ	22%
	PL	21%
	MT	21%
	SK	20%
	FI	14%
	NL	13%
	DE	12%
	SI	11%
	SE	10%
	DK	9%

Question: QA26b. Please tell me how much you feel you are at risk of being over-indebted.

Answers: Very at risk + Fairly at risk



Perceptions also differ depending on age, education and occupation: 'older' respondents (aged 55 or over) and the retired least often feel at risk (18% vs. an overall EU average of 27%) while the unemployed feel most at risk (50%).

QA26b Please tell me how much you feel you are at risk of being over-indebted.

		At risk	Not at risk	DK
	EU27	27%	70%	3%
	Sex			
	Male	27%	70%	3%
	Female	26%	71%	3%
	Age			
	15-24	29%	65%	6%
	25-39	34%	63%	3%
	40-54	31%	67%	2%
	55 +	18%	80%	2%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	28%	69%	3%
	16-19	30%	67%	3%
	20+	22%	76%	2%
	Still studying	22%	70%	8%
	Respondent occupation scale			
	Self- employed	27%	70%	3%
	Managers	21%	78%	1%
	Other white collars	26%	71%	3%
	Manual workers	34%	63%	3%
	House persons	32%	65%	3%
	Unemployed	50%	47%	3%
	Retired	18%	80%	2%
	Students	22%	70%	8%

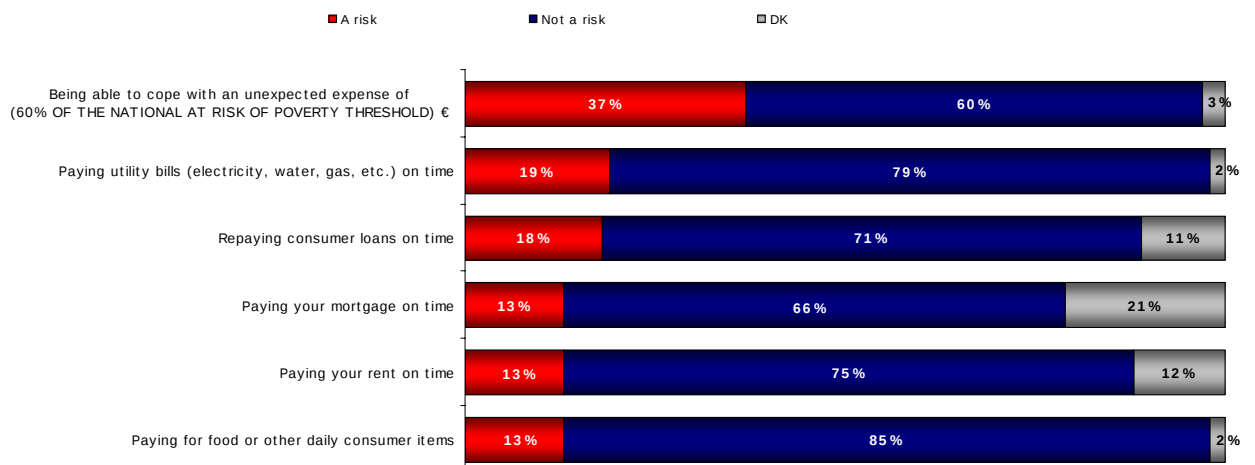
2.2.2: The risk of falling behind on payments

The survey shows that many of those who struggle financially feel that they could fall behind with payments, with around half of the people in this group saying that they feel at risk of falling behind on paying for food or other daily consumer items.

At risk at all of falling behind with...	EU27	Difficulties paying bills on time	Difficulties to make ends meet	Poor household
Being able to cope with an unexpected expense	37 %	84 %	82 %	71 %
Paying utility bills	19 %	67 %	60 %	45 %
Repaying consumer loans	18 %	53 %	45 %	37 %
Paying the rent on time	13 %	42 %	36 %	28 %
Paying the mortgage on time	13 %	34 %	29 %	23 %
Paying for food or other daily consumer items	13 %	51 %	45 %	34 %

However, the majority do not feel at risk of falling behind when it comes to paying for food or other daily consumer items (85%), utility bills (79%), the rent (75%) or consumer loans (71%)¹⁴, while two-thirds say they have no problems paying their mortgage on time. However, fewer people (37%) feel confident about being able to cope with an unexpected high expense¹⁵.

QA39 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...? - EU



¹⁴ QA39 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?

¹⁵ The amount respondents were asked about is the equivalent of 60% of the national "at risk of poverty threshold" in each country.

The survey also reveals much inequality between nations. Of the 27 EU Member States, Hungary has the highest proportion of respondents who feel at risk. Not only do 71% of Hungarians say they wouldn't be able to cope with an unexpected expense but 52% say there is a risk of falling behind with their utility bills. This is a much higher proportion than in any other country (Bulgaria and Romania follow with 35%). Conversely, in Sweden and Denmark, less than one fifth say they wouldn't be able to cope with unexpected expense (14% and 19%, respectively) and less than one in ten feel at risk of falling behind on any of the other payments.

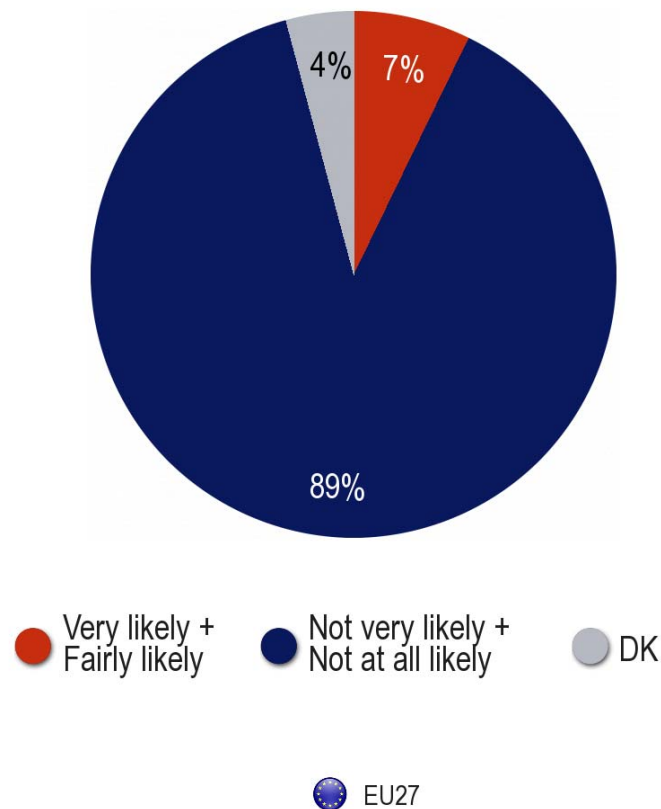
QA39 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?
- A risk, %EU

	Being able to cope with an unexpected expense of (60% OF THE NATIONAL AT RISK OF POVERTY THRESHOLD) €	Paying utility bills (electricity, water, gas, etc.) on time	Repaying consumer loans (to buy electrical appliances, furniture, etc.) on time	Paying your rent on time	Paying your mortgage on time	Paying for food or other daily consumer items
 EU27	37%	19%	18%	13%	13%	13%
 BE	30%	13%	12%	11%	8%	10%
 BG	45%	35%	16%	5%	4%	25%
 CZ	46%	23%	30%	16%	22%	16%
 DK	19%	3%	8%	4%	3%	4%
 DE	30%	7%	9%	6%	7%	8%
 EE	47%	26%	16%	20%	14%	21%
 IE	42%	20%	22%	15%	11%	11%
 EL	42%	28%	27%	8%	8%	13%
 ES	44%	24%	31%	21%	25%	15%
 FR	32%	13%	12%	8%	4%	8%
 IT	36%	26%	27%	22%	24%	17%
 CY	46%	21%	44%	7%	17%	7%
 LV	45%	25%	19%	21%	17%	17%
 LT	38%	30%	14%	18%	14%	24%
 LU	22%	7%	7%	6%	5%	4%
 HU	71%	52%	40%	17%	31%	34%
 MT	30%	29%	16%	9%	9%	13%
 NL	21%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%
 AT	34%	15%	19%	14%	16%	12%
 PL	42%	24%	21%	19%	17%	17%
 PT	50%	24%	21%	21%	20%	23%
 RO	44%	35%	26%	16%	17%	24%
 SI	34%	15%	12%	7%	5%	11%
 SK	46%	27%	31%	24%	27%	20%
 FI	23%	4%	5%	3%	3%	3%
 SE	14%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
 UK	39%	17%	13%	9%	8%	10%
	Highest percentage per item Highest percentage per country			Lowest percentage per item Lowest percentage per country		

2.2.3: The risk of becoming homeless

The perceived risk of homelessness is very low among EU citizens: only 7% think they could ever become homeless¹⁶.

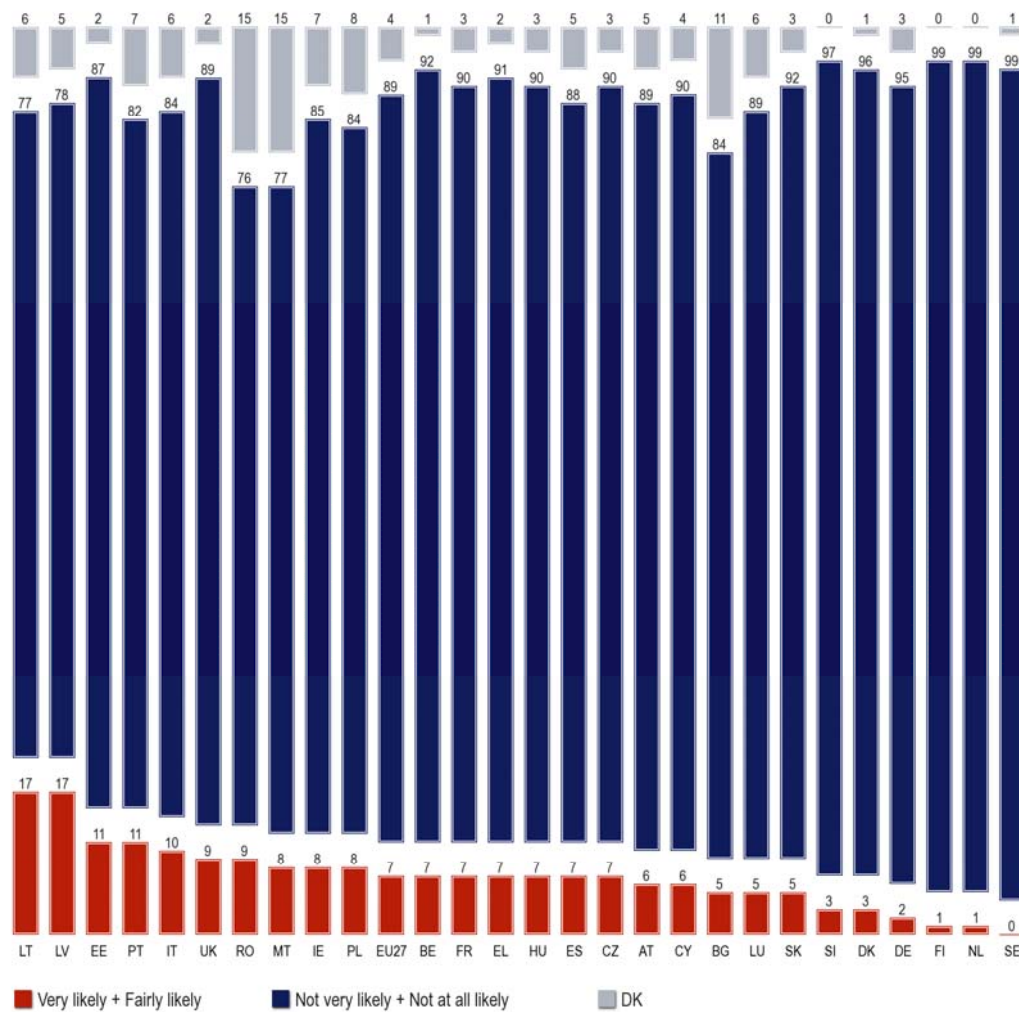
QA33. How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?



In some countries the perception is somewhat higher but nowhere in the EU does more than one-fifth consider it likely to happen. The risk of homelessness is considered non-existent in Sweden and practically impossible in both the Netherlands and Finland (each 1%), while Lithuanians and Latvians (each 17%) are most likely to feel at risk.

¹⁶ QA33 How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?

QA33. How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?



The unemployed (16%) consider the risk of becoming homeless slightly more likely than other socio-demographic groups and the same applies to respondents who live in a poor household. The highest risk levels are reported by those who have difficulties paying their bills on time (22%) and making ends meet (19%).

3. THE CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Poverty and social exclusion have far-reaching consequences, and this chapter presents just some of the problems that come from being poor and socially excluded.

3.1 The effects on life satisfaction

Unsurprisingly, Europeans who live in a financially precarious situation, who are unemployed or who feel left out of society are far less likely to be satisfied with their lives¹⁷. They tend to also feel less satisfied about their standard of living, health and family lives.

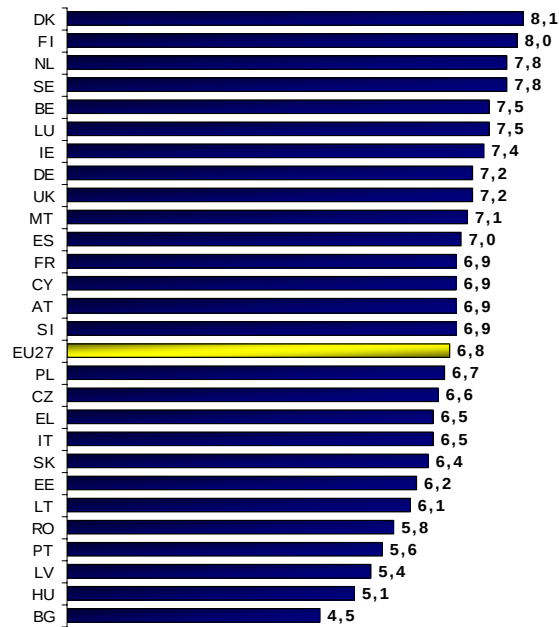
Satisfaction with...(average scores on scale from 1 -10 where 1 is very dissatisfied and 10 is very satisfied)	EU average score	Difficulties paying bills on time	Difficulties making ends meet	Poor household	Unemployed	Feels left out of society
...standard of living	6.7	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.5
...life in general	6.8	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.6
...personal health	7.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.2	6.4
...family life	7.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.7

That the EU averages for both satisfaction with life in general and with the standard of living conceal big differences between countries is closely related to variations in their economic situations. The higher the economic wealth of the country¹⁸, the more satisfied people tend to be with their lives and their standard of living, and as such, satisfaction levels are highest in the wealthy Northern European nations and lowest in the poorer new Member States. Denmark has the highest satisfaction levels for these two indicators (the average rating for life in general is 8.1 and 8 for the standard of living) and it is the only country where over a quarter of respondents (26%) rate life in general as 10. Bulgaria has the lowest levels on both indicators (4.4 and 4.5, respectively) and is the only country where close to half of citizens (48%) say they are dissatisfied – scores 1-4 on the scale – with their life in general.

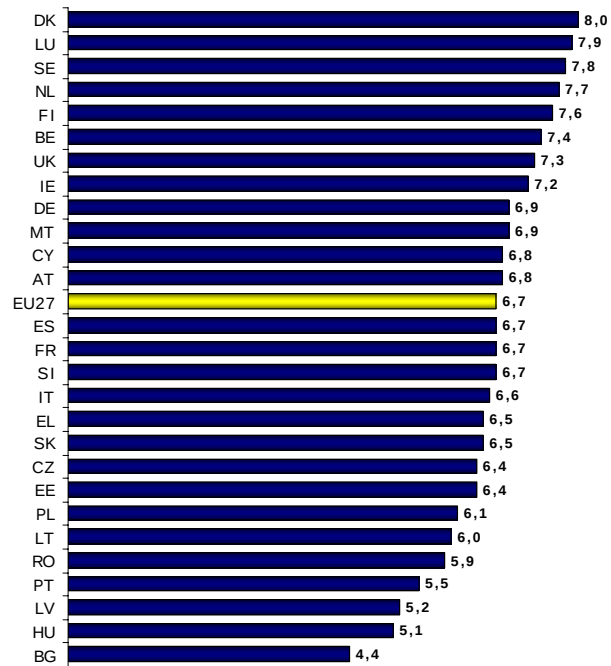
¹⁷ QA1 All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "very dissatisfied" and '10' means "very satisfied".

¹⁸ Measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and expressed in terms of the Purchasing Power Standard. See also Second European Quality of Life Survey, Overview Report: European Foundation, Dublin. <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/qualityoflife/eqls/2007/index.htm>.

QA1 All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "very dissatisfied" and '10' means "very satisfied".



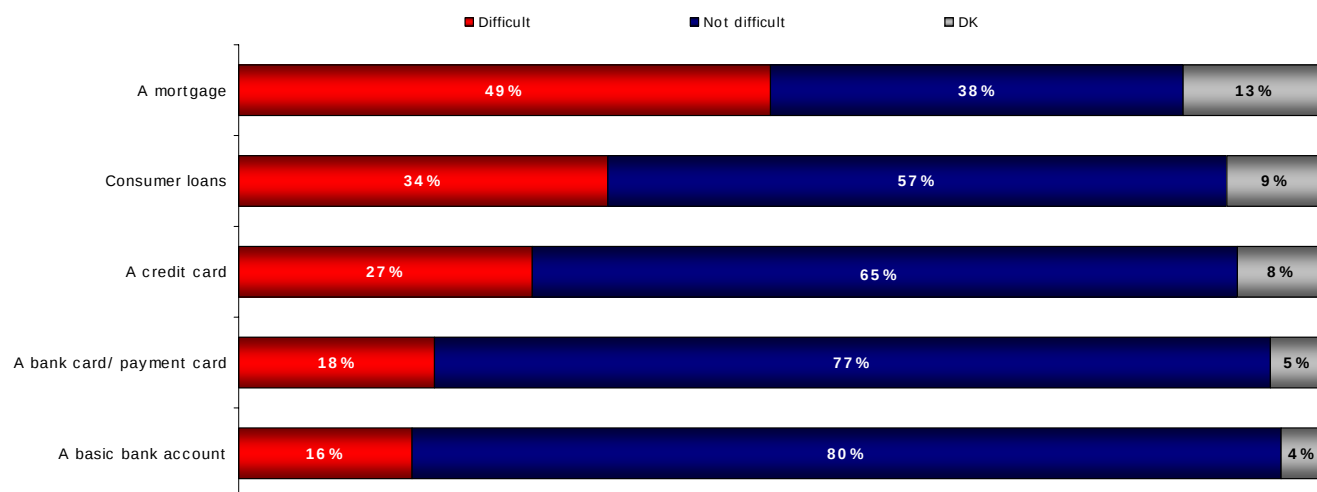
QA2.4 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your present standard of living.



3.2 Financial exclusion

While the majority of Europeans do not report difficulties in gaining access to financial services, the picture for the most vulnerable is very different¹⁹.

QA26a Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services. - EU



The situation for the most vulnerable

Europeans with difficulties paying bills on time: close to three quarters of these citizens (**72%**) find it difficult to get a mortgage, **64%** find it difficult to get a loan, and **55%** have difficulties getting a credit card.

The unemployed: seven out of ten unemployed Europeans (**70%**) have difficulties getting a mortgage; a further **58%** have problems getting a loan and **47%** find it difficult to get a credit card.

¹⁹ QA26a Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.

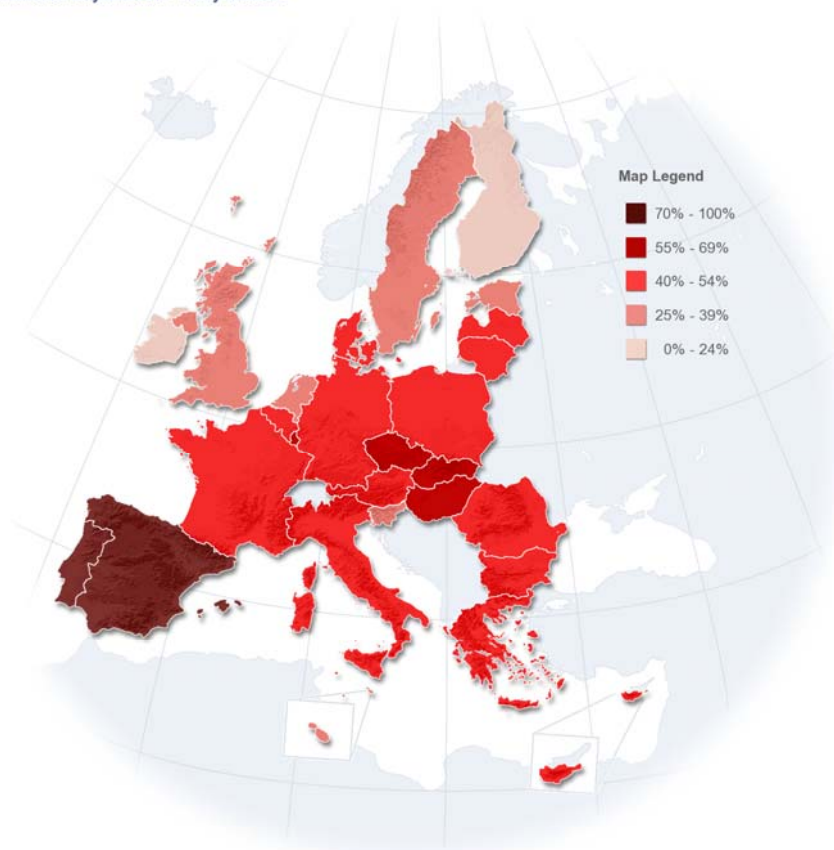
Comparisons between nations show even greater disparities. Only 20% in Finland say they have difficulties getting a mortgage, compared to 90% in Spain.

 ES	90%
 PT	75%
 SK	68%
 CZ	63%
 HU	59%
 LU	56%
 LV	53%
 DK	52%
 RO	52%
 BE	51%
 CY	51%
 BG	50%
 AT	49%
 EU27	49%
 EL	49%
 PL	48%
 LT	46%
 FR	45%
 IT	44%
 DE	43%
 SI	38%
 UK	34%
 EE	30%
 SE	29%
 NL	29%
 MT	25%
 IE	24%
 FI	20%

Question: QA26a.5. Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.

Option: A mortgage

Answers: Very difficult + Fairly difficult



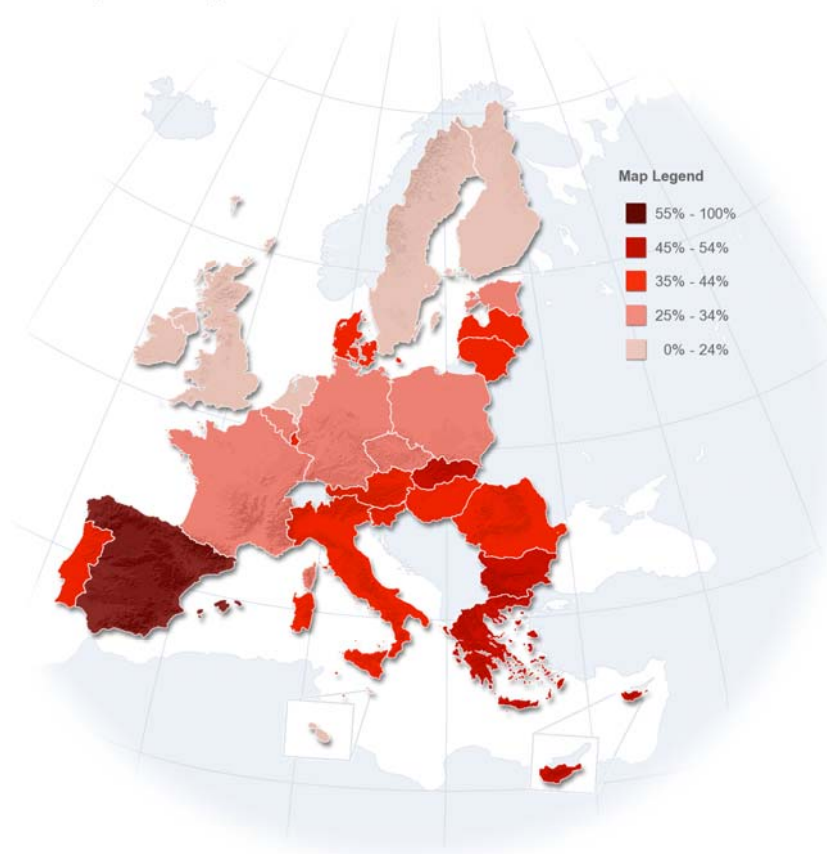
The proportion of respondents who find it difficult to get a consumer loan ranges from just 12% in Finland to 78% in Spain. At least half in Bulgaria (53%) and Cyprus (50%) also report problems.

	ES	78%
	BG	53%
	CY	50%
	SK	46%
	EL	45%
	HU	44%
	RO	44%
	LV	43%
	PT	42%
	LT	38%
	LU	38%
	AT	37%
	DK	36%
	SI	35%
	IE	35%
	EU27	34%
	CZ	31%
	PL	30%
	FR	26%
	BE	26%
	EE	26%
	DE	25%
	IT	23%
	UK	22%
	MT	22%
	SE	15%
	NL	15%
	FI	12%

Question: QA26a.4. Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.

Option: Consumer loans

Answers: **Very difficult + Fairly difficult**



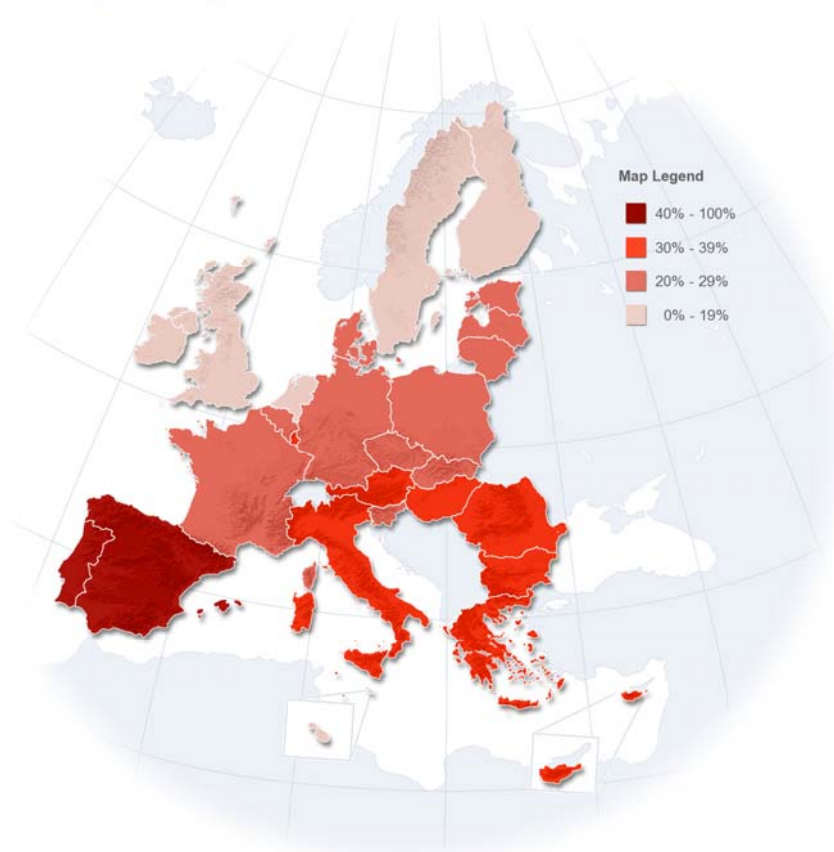
The survey also shows that the number of people who face difficulties simply getting a credit card ranges from 12% in the Netherlands and Sweden to 55% in Spain.

	ES	55%
	PT	46%
	HU	37%
	EL	36%
	RO	35%
	BG	35%
	LU	31%
	IT	31%
	AT	30%
	CY	30%
	SK	29%
	LT	28%
	DK	27%
	EU27	27%
	BE	24%
	PL	23%
	LV	22%
	FR	21%
	DE	21%
	SI	21%
	CZ	21%
	EE	21%
	IE	18%
	UK	17%
	* MT	14%
	FI	13%
	NL	12%
	SE	12%

Question: QA26a.3. Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.

Option: A credit card

Answers: **Very difficult + Fairly difficult**



3.3 The effect on people's outlook on life

Poverty also influences people's outlook on life, making them feel both less optimistic about their future and more socially excluded.

3.3.1: Optimism about the future

If an overall majority of EU citizens (61%) are optimistic about their future, the financially most vulnerable have a distinctively more negative outlook on life²⁰. Only around two in five respondents who have difficulty paying their bills on time (41%) or making ends meet (39%) are optimistic about the future. Those who live in a poor household (46%) are a bit more positive but still far below overall average scores.

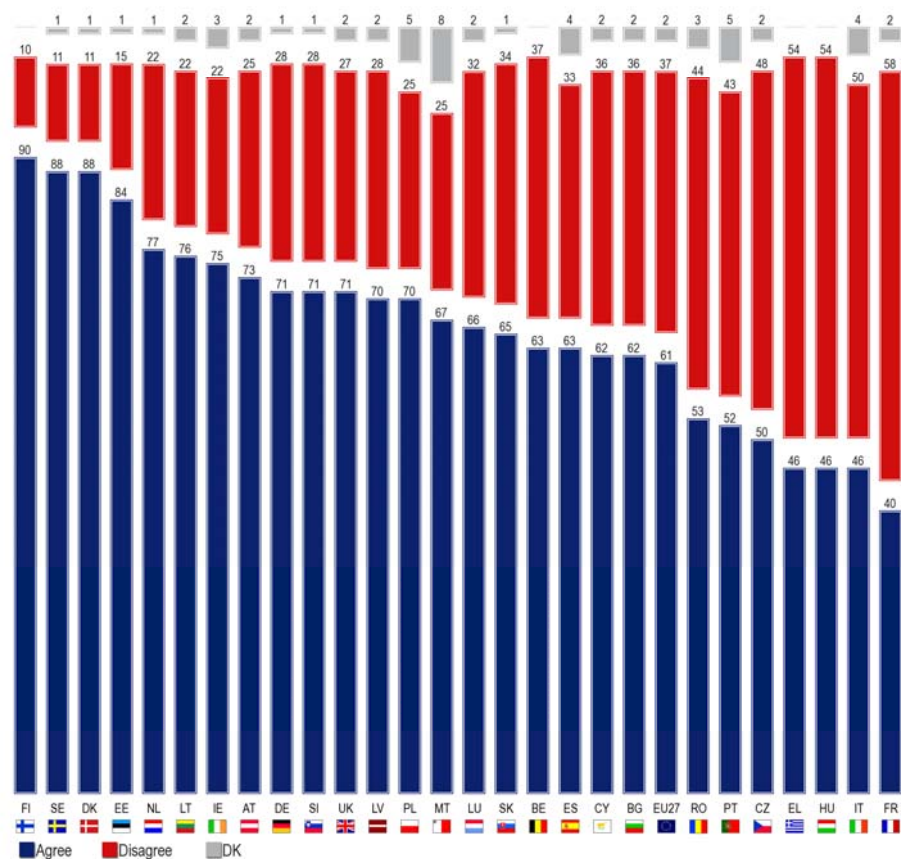
QA25f.1 "You are optimistic about the future"	EU27	Difficulties paying bills on time	Difficulties making ends meet	Poor household
% Agree	61 %	41%	39%	46%
% Disagree	37 %	57%	59%	51%
% Don't know	2 %	2%	2%	3%

Optimism regarding the future is most widely reported in Finland (90%), Denmark, Sweden (each 88%) and Estonia (84%) while the lowest levels were recorded in France (40%), Italy, Hungary and Greece (each 46%). This national pattern displays a less direct link with the actual economic wealth of Member States, which means that financial well-being is not the only factor that influences people's outlook on life. People's views also differ significantly, for instance, depending on their age (the younger, the more positive the outlook).

²⁰ QA25f.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. You are optimistic about the future.

QA25f.1. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

You are optimistic about the future



QA25f.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.
- You are optimistic about the future. %EU

	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	61%	37%	2%
Sex			
 Male	64%	34%	2%
 Female	59%	38%	3%
Age			
 15-24	70%	28%	2%
25-39	66%	32%	2%
40-54	60%	38%	2%
55 +	55%	42%	3%
Education (End of)			
 15-	50%	47%	3%
16-19	60%	38%	2%
20+	68%	30%	2%
Still studying	74%	24%	2%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	65%	33%	2%
Managers	74%	25%	1%
Other white collars	63%	35%	2%
Manual workers	60%	38%	2%
House persons	56%	41%	3%
Unemployed	54%	44%	2%
Retired	55%	42%	3%
Students	74%	24%	2%

3.3.2: Feeling left out of society

Financially vulnerable Europeans report feeling left out of society far more often than the continent as a whole. While 15% of Europeans feel excluded overall, around a third of 'poor' Europeans feel the same.²¹

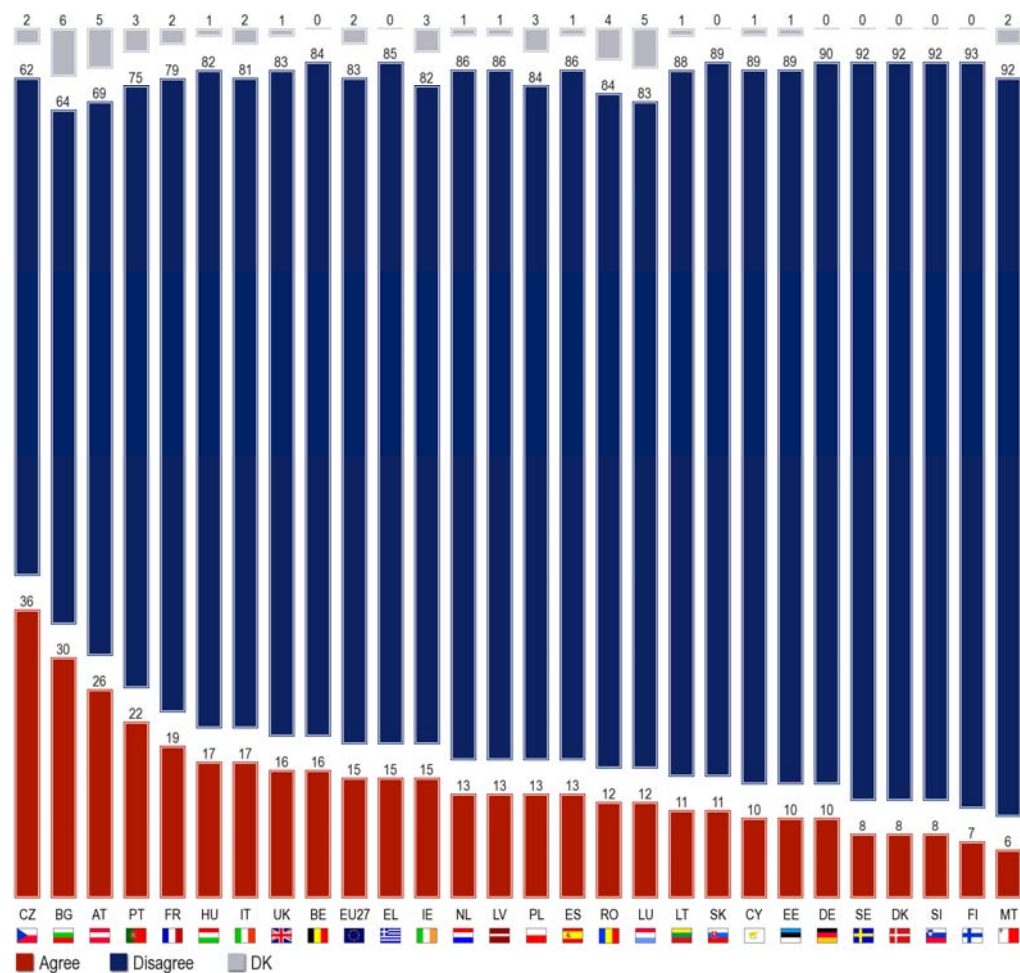
QA25f.2 "You feel left out of society"	EU27	Difficulties paying bills on time	Difficulties making ends meet	Poor household
% Agree	15 %	38%	35%	31%
% Disagree	83 %	59%	62%	67%
% Don't know	2 %	3%	3%	2%

Again the country by country pattern reveals that there is more at stake than just poverty.

²¹ QA25f.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. You feel left out of society.

QA25f.2. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

You feel left out of society



The sense of feeling left out of society is much higher in the Czech Republic (36%) than in any other country, with Bulgaria and Austria following at 30% and 26%, respectively. The feeling is least common in Malta (6%), Finland (7%), Slovenia, Denmark and Sweden (each 8%), where less than one person in ten in feels left out of society.

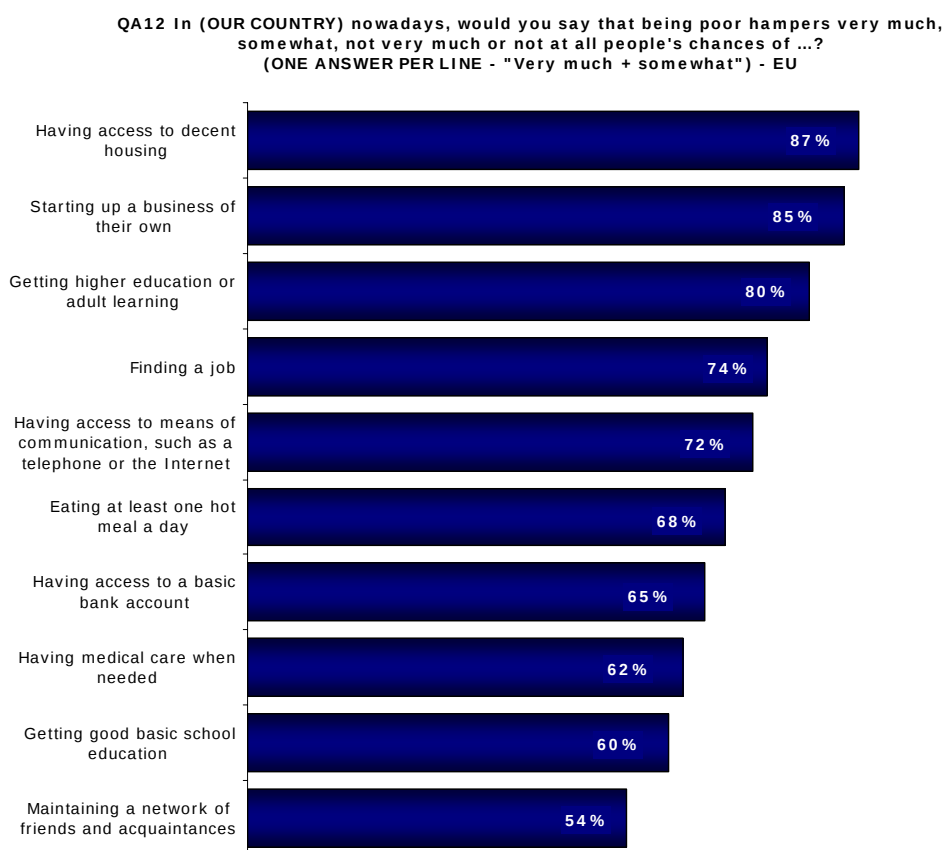
However, feeling left out of society is not influenced by gender and age, while education only appears to play a weak role. Having a good job, on the other hand, is a much more powerful factor: only 8% of managers feel left out of society compared to 30% of unemployed respondents.

QA25f.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.
"You feel left out of society"

	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	15%	83%	2%
Sex			
 Male	15%	84%	1%
Female	15%	83%	2%
Age			
 15-24	14%	84%	2%
25-39	15%	83%	2%
40-54	15%	84%	1%
55 +	15%	83%	2%
Education (End of)			
 15-	17%	81%	2%
16-19	17%	81%	2%
20+	11%	88%	1%
Still studying	11%	88%	1%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	13%	86%	1%
Managers	8%	91%	1%
Other white collars	13%	86%	1%
Manual workers	14%	85%	1%
House persons	16%	82%	2%
Unemployed	30%	68%	2%
Retired	17%	81%	2%
Students	11%	88%	1%

3.4 The perceived implications of poverty

Europeans widely recognise the implications of poverty, with 87% believing that it hampers people's chances of gaining access to decent housing, 80% feeling that it limits access to higher education or adult learning and 74% believing that it damages their chances of finding a job. The majority (60%) believe that access to a decent basic school education is affected, and 54% feel that the ability to maintain a network of friends and acquaintances is limited by poverty²².



The following findings at a national level are particularly notable:

- ◆ Having access to medical care when needed is seen as a particular problem for poor people in Latvia (96%).

²² QA12 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...?

- ♦ German respondents stand out in their views about poor people being hampered in finding a job (82%)
- ♦ Cypriot respondents less often than most other Europeans report that poverty hampers access.

QA12 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? "Very much + Somewhat"

	Having access to decent housing	Starting up a business of their own	Getting higher education or adult learning	Finding a job	Having access to means of communication, such as a telephone or the Internet	Eating at least one hot meal a day	Having access to a basic bank account	Having medical care when needed	Getting good basic school education	Maintaining a network of friends and acquaintances
 EU27	87%	85%	80%	74%	72%	68%	65%	62%	60%	54%
 BE	91%	83%	83%	76%	71%	79%	63%	80%	64%	66%
 BG	93%	89%	83%	66%	78%	76%	73%	86%	63%	59%
 CZ	90%	85%	77%	67%	72%	58%	52%	60%	39%	53%
 DK	85%	84%	61%	58%	69%	62%	51%	46%	43%	62%
 DE	76%	82%	78%	82%	52%	52%	56%	54%	65%	45%
 EE	91%	85%	81%	55%	76%	68%	35%	74%	33%	46%
 IE	83%	83%	81%	78%	63%	62%	62%	66%	67%	43%
 EL	93%	94%	92%	66%	76%	66%	78%	83%	63%	47%
 ES	94%	94%	79%	81%	81%	70%	64%	43%	53%	52%
 FR	90%	85%	81%	68%	76%	83%	72%	69%	62%	54%
 IT	88%	90%	85%	76%	79%	69%	82%	77%	73%	65%
 CY	91%	92%	71%	47%	45%	32%	76%	59%	27%	22%
 LV	94%	92%	93%	79%	86%	80%	59%	96%	73%	58%
 LT	89%	87%	87%	84%	78%	71%	60%	78%	67%	65%
 LU	88%	77%	62%	48%	63%	57%	55%	46%	46%	37%
 HU	94%	90%	86%	83%	76%	81%	53%	70%	70%	50%
 MT	87%	84%	64%	55%	70%	66%	70%	65%	51%	44%
 NL	82%	78%	74%	65%	74%	69%	48%	52%	30%	63%
 AT	82%	82%	76%	79%	61%	53%	61%	47%	66%	54%
 PL	91%	85%	85%	76%	80%	75%	65%	74%	60%	58%
 PT	92%	91%	87%	78%	77%	78%	74%	81%	73%	60%
 RO	91%	79%	82%	79%	77%	75%	75%	82%	83%	59%
 SI	90%	82%	81%	73%	68%	65%	40%	69%	41%	50%
 SK	92%	90%	80%	82%	73%	57%	55%	58%	44%	51%
 FI	89%	87%	69%	67%	76%	70%	42%	60%	39%	52%
 SE	89%	84%	69%	72%	86%	66%	63%	54%	40%	66%
 UK	80%	79%	71%	67%	69%	65%	58%	40%	51%	45%
highest percentage by country					lowest percentage by country					
highest percentage by item					lowest percentage by item					

4. WHY IS THERE POVERTY?

So far the report has highlighted that EU citizens are strongly aware of the extent of poverty and social exclusion in today's society. This chapter looks at the perceived reasons for poverty.

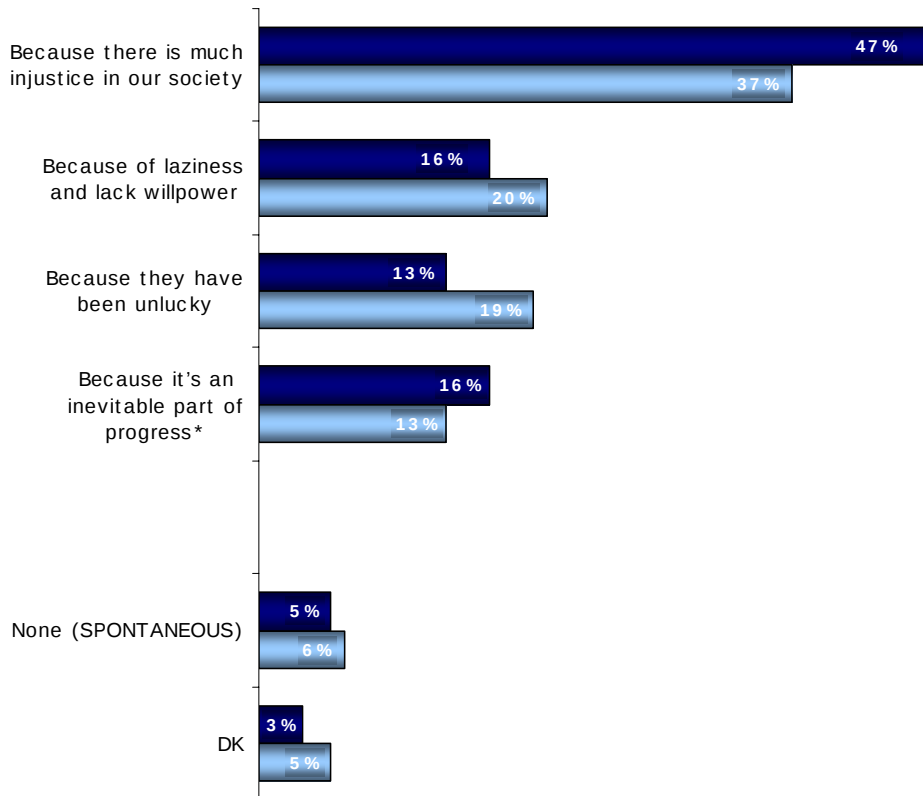
4.1 The perceived causes of poverty

The most popular reason among Europeans (47%) for why people live in poverty is injustice in society²³. Around one in seven selected one of the three other opinions available: 16% said people live in poverty because of laziness and lack of willpower or because it's an inevitable part of progress and 13% said people live in poverty because they have been unlucky.

²³ QA8 Why in your opinion are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?

QA8 Why in your opinion are there people who live in poverty? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours? - EU

■ EB72.1 September 2009 ■ EB 67.1 March 2007



*This item was asked differently in the EB 67.1:
"It's an inevitable part of progress".

The opinion that poverty is due to injustice in society is now much more widely held than it was in 2007 (37%), with it becoming a more popular view in every country except Poland. The biggest growth in this opinion was in Latvia and Lithuania (+22 and +20 percentage points), and overall, the proportion of respondents who hold this view now ranges from 27% in Denmark to 66% in Hungary. Denmark is the only country where it is not the most popular view; 32% of Danes feel that people live in poverty because they have been unlucky.

The feeling that people live in poverty because of injustice in society is particularly strong among the most vulnerable:

- ◆ Those who have difficulties making ends meet and who feel dissatisfied with the life they lead (each 60%)
- ◆ Respondents with difficulties paying their bills on time and those who feel dissatisfied with their standard of living (each 58%)

It should be said, however, that "injustice in society" is also the most popular cause of poverty among Europeans without financial difficulties.

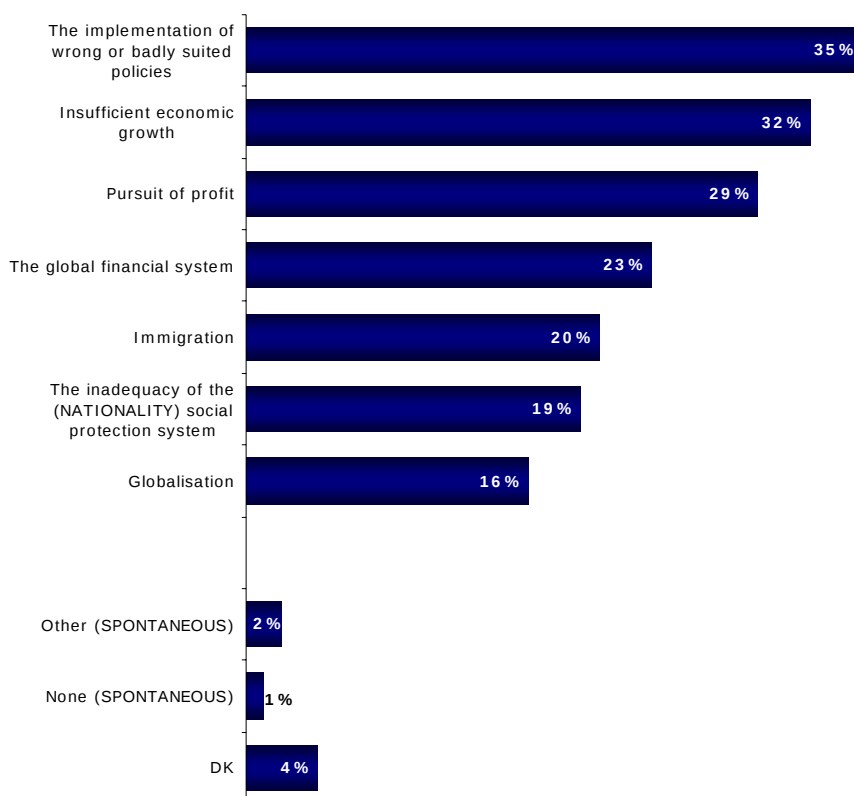
4.2 Policy-related factors

There are a range of policy-oriented factors that can be seen to generate poverty in countries, and even if this is a complex matter, the results of the survey shed some light on differences in public opinion among Europeans. The survey presented respondents with seven of these policy-oriented factors and asked them which two most generate poverty in their country²⁴. The results reveal divided public opinion.

Europeans most often (35%) believe that the implementation of wrong or badly suited policies generates poverty in their country. However, nearly as many (32%) believe that insufficient economic growth generates poverty and 29% believe the pursuit of profit is a main factor. Close to a quarter (23%) sees the global financial system as a main factor and according to around one in five immigration (20%) or the inadequacy of social protection (19%) generates poverty. Globalisation is the least often selected factor (16%).

²⁴ QA19 From the following list, which are, in your opinion, the two main factors generating poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA19 From the following list, which are, in your opinion, the two main factors generating poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - EU



These European averages conceal important national variations. The proportion of those that considers the implementation of wrong or badly suited policies as a main factor ranges from 21% in Luxembourg to 66% in Latvia. At least four in ten share this view in Lithuania (49%), Bulgaria (47%), Hungary (43%), Denmark (42%), Sweden, Finland, the Czech Republic (each 41%), Greece, Estonia and Poland (each 40%). However, it is not necessarily the most frequently chosen factor in each of these countries.

The proportion of those that considers insufficient economic growth as a main factor ranges from 18% in Denmark to 56% in Bulgaria. At least half of the respondents from Hungary (55%) and Romania (50%) also share this view.

Support for the view that the pursuit of profit generates poverty ranges from 13% in Malta to 56% in Slovenia and is also held by half of French respondents. The global financial system is seen as a main factor by just six percent of Poles, compared to 36%

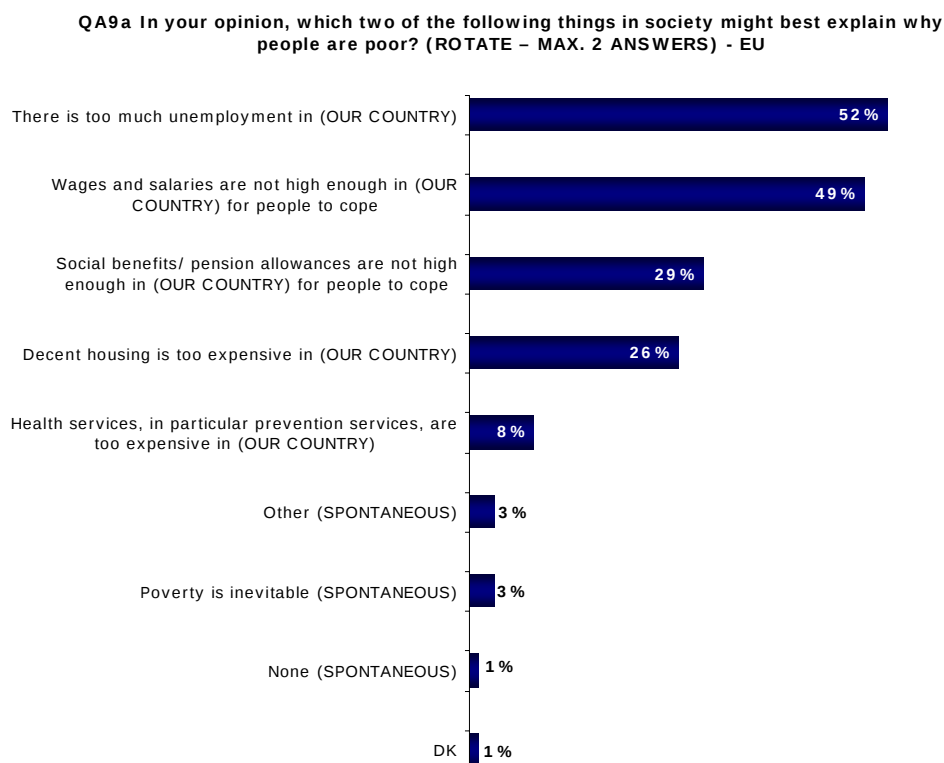
in The Netherlands, and the opinion that inadequacies in their nations' social protection system generate poverty ranges from six percent in France to 43% in Poland. Only one percent of Bulgarian respondents believe immigration is a factor, compared to 39% of respondents in the UK. Finally, the extent to which globalisation is perceived to generate poverty ranges from just four percent in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland to 35% in Luxembourg.

QA19 From the following list, which are, in your opinion, the two main factors generating poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		The implementation of wrong or badly suited policies	Insufficient economic growth	Pursuit of profit	The global financial system	Immigration	The inadequacy of the (NATIONALITY) social protection system	Globalisation	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	35%	32%	29%	23%	20%	19%	16%	2%	1%	4%
	BE	30%	26%	37%	27%	27%	11%	23%	2%	1%	1%
	BG	47%	56%	17%	27%	1%	25%	6%	1%	0%	4%
	CZ	41%	48%	23%	13%	20%	25%	10%	0%	0%	1%
	DK	42%	18%	22%	20%	26%	33%	18%	2%	2%	2%
	DE	37%	25%	35%	28%	16%	19%	23%	2%	1%	2%
	EE	40%	45%	26%	15%	5%	30%	7%	2%	1%	4%
	IE	38%	36%	26%	21%	16%	18%	11%	3%	0%	7%
	EL	40%	34%	29%	23%	9%	23%	27%	1%	0%	0%
	ES	30%	40%	20%	19%	24%	8%	18%	5%	0%	5%
	FR	30%	23%	50%	33%	19%	6%	29%	0%	0%	1%
	IT	29%	42%	20%	22%	23%	21%	14%	1%	1%	3%
	CY	26%	22%	28%	28%	30%	26%	28%	2%	0%	1%
	LV	66%	41%	18%	15%	5%	25%	4%	2%	0%	0%
	LT	49%	49%	14%	20%	5%	33%	4%	2%	0%	3%
	LU	21%	19%	48%	24%	17%	8%	35%	3%	1%	3%
	HU	43%	55%	25%	21%	4%	16%	12%	2%	0%	2%
	MT	34%	41%	13%	27%	18%	18%	16%	2%	0%	4%
	NL	35%	24%	34%	36%	20%	16%	9%	2%	1%	3%
	AT	29%	25%	30%	30%	30%	17%	25%	1%	1%	1%
	PL	40%	27%	19%	6%	9%	43%	4%	2%	1%	9%
	PT	32%	39%	17%	17%	6%	19%	14%	5%	1%	7%
	RO	36%	50%	29%	13%	3%	23%	11%	2%	1%	6%
	SI	33%	27%	56%	18%	9%	17%	20%	3%	0%	1%
	SK	37%	41%	34%	19%	7%	36%	8%	1%	0%	0%
	FI	41%	23%	47%	14%	16%	23%	15%	1%	0%	1%
	SE	41%	30%	31%	26%	19%	29%	7%	1%	1%	1%
	UK	34%	25%	22%	27%	39%	16%	8%	3%	1%	5%
highest percentage by country		lowest percentage by country									
highest percentage by item		lowest percentage by item									

4.3 Societal factors

High unemployment and insufficient wages and salaries are the most widely perceived 'societal' explanations for poverty, together with insufficient social benefits and pensions and the excessive cost of decent housing²⁵.



If high unemployment is seen as a societal explanation for poverty by many citizens throughout the European Union, low wages and salaries is more of an issue in Eastern and Southern European countries: in Hungary (76%), Cyprus (72%), Greece and Bulgaria (each 70%) a large majority feel this way. Luxembourg has the highest proportion (79%) of people that believe people are poor because decent housing is too expensive in their country, which is far higher than in any other country (the nations with the next highest share of citizens expressing this view are in Denmark with 48% and in France, with 47%). Earlier in this report it was noted 67% of Europeans believe it is difficult to find decent housing at reasonable prices in their area, and that

²⁵ QA9a In your opinion, which two of the following things in society might best explain why people are poor? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

respondents in Luxembourg (86%), together with those in the Czech Republic, Cyprus (each 89%), Malta (86%) and Slovakia (84%), were most likely to express this view.

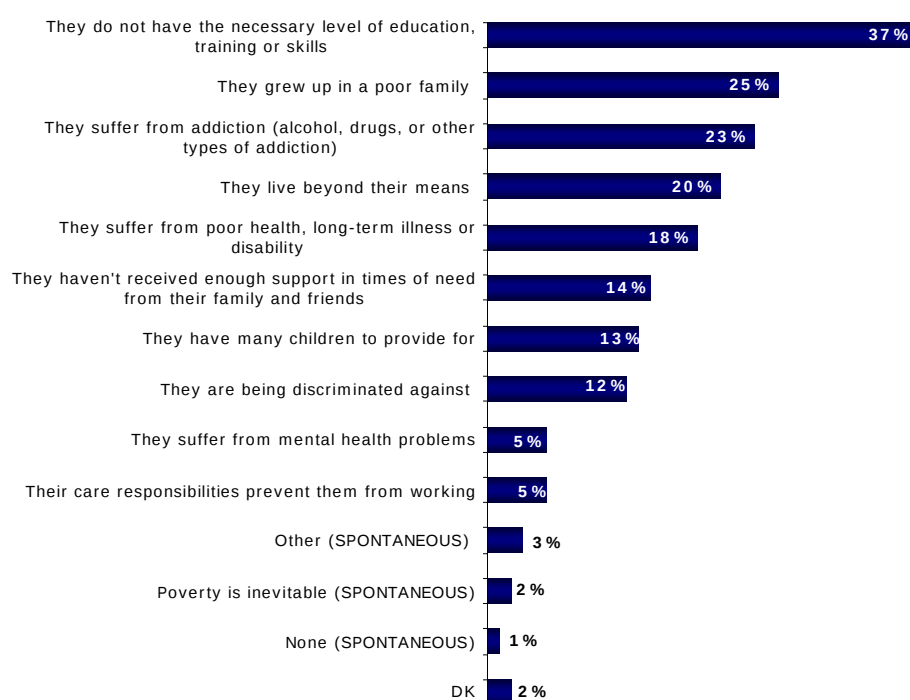
There are variations according to socio-demographics, but they are not particularly surprising:

- ◆ The unemployed (59%) most often find that too much unemployment best explains why people are poor
- ◆ Respondents who have difficulty making ends meet (60%) most often find that insufficient wages and salaries best explain why people are poor

4.4 Personal factors

A lack of education, training or skills, as well as 'inherited' poverty and addiction are the most widely perceived 'personal' reasons behind poverty²⁶.

QA9b Thinking now about poor people themselves, in your opinion, which two of the following reasons best explain why they are poor? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - EU



²⁶ QA9b Thinking now about poor people themselves, in your opinion, which two of the following reasons best explain why they are poor? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Inadequate education, training or skills are seen as reasons for poverty by 53% of the Dutch and 51% of both Danish and German respondents. In Southern Europe – and particularly in Cyprus (44%) – poverty is seen primarily as an 'inherited' problem. Southern Europeans also place a stronger emphasis on family and community ties (e.g. 32% of the Portuguese believe that people are poor because they do not receive enough support from their family or friends).

Addiction is most widely seen as a personal reason for poverty in the Scandinavian/Baltic countries, with Lithuania standing out (55%), followed by Estonia, Finland (each 46%), Denmark (44%) and Sweden (42%).

The following socio-demographic results stand out:

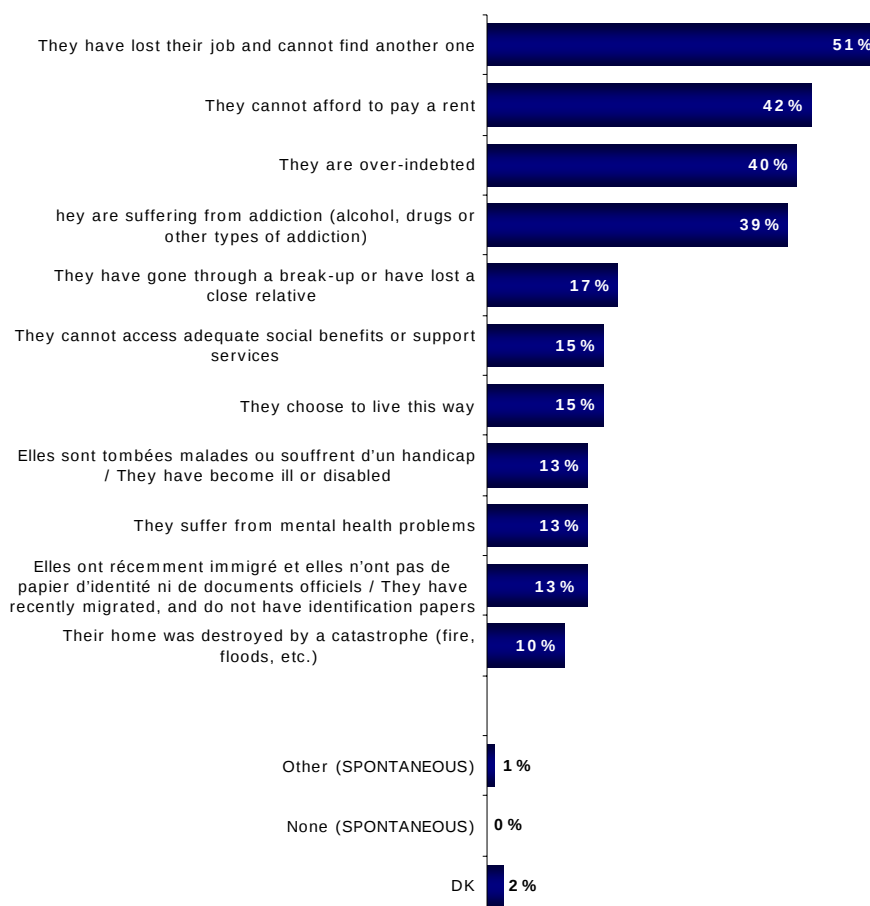
- ◆ ***People are poor because they do not have the necessary level of education, training or skills:*** this opinion is more often held by managers (52%), those who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older (47%) and respondent who live in a rich household (43%). Respondents who have difficulty making ends meet or who have difficulty paying their bills on time (each 27%) agree *less often than average*.
- ◆ ***People are poor because they suffer from addiction:*** respondents who have difficulty making ends meet or who have difficulty paying their bills on time (each 16%) agree *less often than average*.
- ◆ ***People are poor because they suffer from poor health, long-term illness or disability:*** this view is *more often than average* held by retired respondents (23%).
- ◆ ***People are poor because they live beyond their means:*** respondents who have difficulty making ends meet (13%), students, the unemployed (each 14%), those aged 15-24 and those who have difficulty paying their bills on time (15%) hold this view *less often than average*.
- ◆ ***People are poor because they haven't received enough support in times of need from their family or friends:*** this opinion is *more often than average* held by respondents who have difficulty paying bills on time (20%).

4.5 Why do people become homeless?

The most commonly expressed reason on why people become homeless is that they have lost their job and cannot find another one (51%). The next three reasons are

mentioned by around two in five: they cannot afford to pay rent (42%), they are over-indebted (40%) and they suffer from addiction (39%)²⁷. The other reasons included in the questionnaire were mentioned by less than one in five.

QA32 In your opinion, which three of the following reasons best explain why people become homeless? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - EU



Again, there are wide variations between the nations behind these averages. The proportion of respondents that believes people become homeless because they have lost their job ranges from 16% in the Netherlands to 74% in Luxembourg and there are even wider variations for the belief that homelessness is caused by addiction, with figures ranging from 16% in Italy to 81% in Sweden. This opinion is also very common in the Netherlands (75%) and Denmark (73%). The belief that people become

²⁷ QA32 In your opinion, which three of the following reasons best explain why people become homeless?

homeless because they cannot afford to pay rent ranges from 17% in the Netherlands to 54% in Greece and France, while the belief that it happens when people are over-indebted ranges from 23% in Denmark to 68% in Cyprus.

QA32 In your opinion, which three of the following reasons best explain why people become homeless? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	They have lost their job and cannot find another one	They cannot afford to pay a rent	They are over-indebted	They are suffering from addiction (alcohol, drugs or other types of addiction)	They have gone through a break-up or have lost a close relative	They cannot access adequate social benefits or support services	They choose to live this way	They have become ill or disabled	They suffer from mental health problems	They have recently migrated, and do not have identification papers or official papers	Their home was destroyed by a catastrophe (fire, floods, etc.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	51%	42%	40%	39%	17%	15%	15%	13%	13%	13%	10%	1%	0%	2%
BE	39%	36%	59%	39%	17%	22%	11%	13%	10%	25%	8%	2%	0%	0%
BG	50%	43%	41%	23%	7%	18%	8%	25%	19%	1%	25%	1%	0%	4%
CZ	46%	34%	43%	48%	21%	16%	25%	14%	10%	5%	17%	0%	0%	0%
DK	24%	28%	23%	73%	29%	12%	33%	9%	38%	13%	2%	0%	0%	1%
DE	52%	40%	43%	54%	18%	18%	15%	16%	11%	9%	7%	0%	0%	1%
EE	56%	35%	47%	61%	10%	6%	15%	15%	7%	2%	25%	1%	0%	1%
IE	51%	38%	38%	48%	18%	21%	7%	18%	19%	7%	6%	0%	0%	2%
EL	60%	54%	47%	23%	3%	14%	6%	20%	12%	15%	25%	0%	0%	0%
ES	69%	40%	39%	25%	11%	14%	7%	10%	9%	16%	7%	3%	0%	1%
FR	68%	54%	49%	22%	24%	12%	13%	10%	3%	28%	3%	0%	0%	1%
IT	54%	52%	30%	16%	13%	22%	15%	9%	7%	20%	15%	1%	1%	2%
CY	53%	47%	68%	24%	7%	16%	5%	16%	9%	14%	18%	1%	0%	1%
LV	57%	36%	45%	51%	4%	13%	26%	12%	8%	3%	9%	1%	0%	1%
LT	45%	23%	40%	64%	8%	11%	36%	17%	11%	3%	14%	1%	0%	1%
LU	74%	53%	44%	31%	20%	7%	10%	14%	4%	18%	5%	1%	0%	0%
HU	61%	25%	64%	37%	28%	12%	8%	18%	7%	2%	10%	1%	0%	0%
MT	53%	40%	50%	38%	16%	15%	6%	19%	8%	6%	10%	1%	0%	2%
NL	16%	17%	52%	75%	16%	15%	27%	4%	48%	13%	3%	0%	0%	1%
AT	49%	45%	45%	38%	19%	17%	9%	20%	14%	14%	13%	1%	0%	1%
PL	42%	37%	33%	44%	24%	15%	23%	13%	6%	4%	13%	1%	0%	4%
PT	51%	41%	24%	32%	11%	19%	9%	18%	10%	4%	8%	1%	0%	3%
RO	55%	42%	40%	27%	11%	13%	12%	16%	9%	3%	27%	1%	0%	4%
SI	33%	18%	27%	54%	22%	12%	36%	12%	22%	5%	20%	3%	0%	1%
SK	47%	34%	41%	55%	20%	12%	25%	14%	9%	2%	16%	0%	0%	0%
FI	29%	34%	39%	69%	13%	22%	15%	11%	23%	16%	4%	0%	0%	1%
SE	32%	36%	34%	81%	14%	12%	8%	10%	39%	16%	4%	0%	0%	0%
UK	42%	41%	34%	53%	19%	12%	16%	11%	26%	11%	4%	2%	0%	2%
highest percentage by country						lowest percentage by country								
highest percentage by item						lowest percentage by item								

5. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF EUROPEANS

In order to understand perceptions of poverty and social exclusion it is important to consider the economic context in which the respondents live. This chapter presents the results of the following questions included in the survey that provide insight into the current situation of Europeans:

- ◆ Placement on the "*poor to rich*" scale
- ◆ The ability to make ends meet
- ◆ The ability to keep up with bills and credit commitments
- ◆ The ability to afford the basics
- ◆ Short-term expectations regarding their household's finances
- ◆ Confidence of keeping one's job
- ◆ Use of social assistance

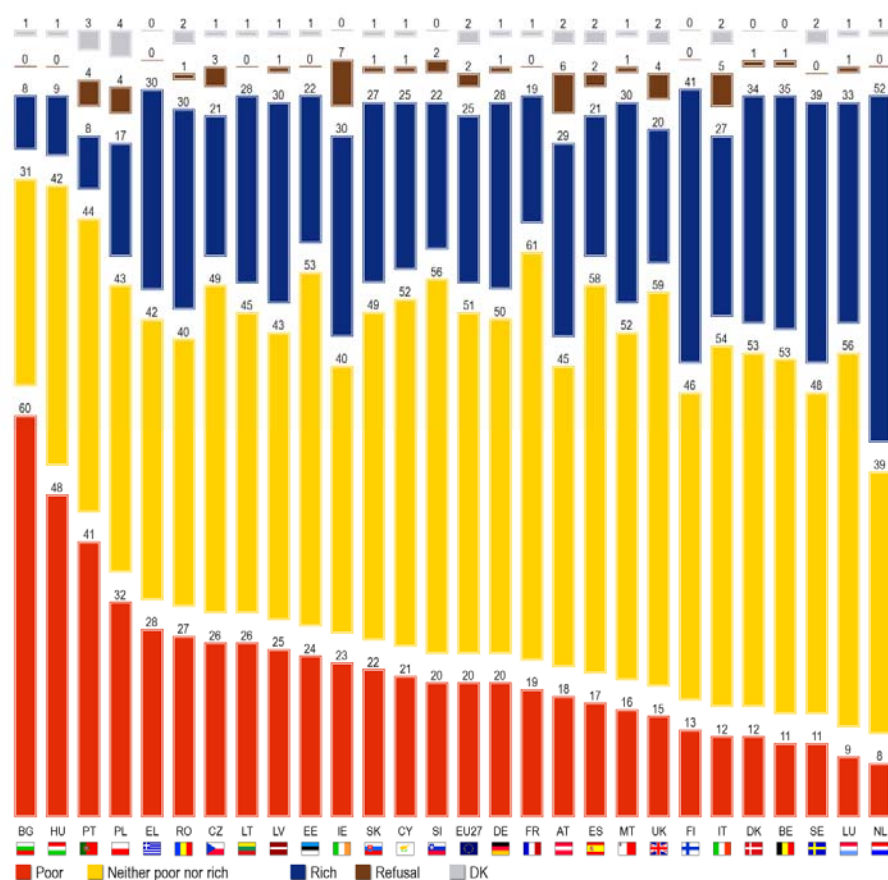
5.1 Placement on the "*poor to rich*" scale

The majority of respondents consider their household to be neither poor nor rich (51%)²⁸. One fifth describes their household as poor compared to a quarter who describe their household as rich.

The observed ranking on this "*poor to rich*" scale varies greatly from country to country. The proportion of respondents that describe their household as poor ranges from below ten percent in the Netherlands (8%) and Luxembourg (9%) to more than two fifths in Portugal (41%), Hungary (48%) and Bulgaria (60%). The Netherlands is the only country where more than half of respondents describe their household as rich (52%) with Finland having the next highest proportion (41%). In the three countries already noted above – Bulgaria, Portugal and Hungary – less than one respondent in ten describes his or her household as rich (8%, 8% and 9%, respectively).

²⁸ QA44 On this card, please select the letter that would best describe the situation of your household. The letters represent a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is very poor and 10 is very rich.

QA44. On this card, please select the letter that would best describe the situation of your household.



The rankings also vary widely depending on people's level of education and working situation. The following two groups most frequently describe their household as poor:

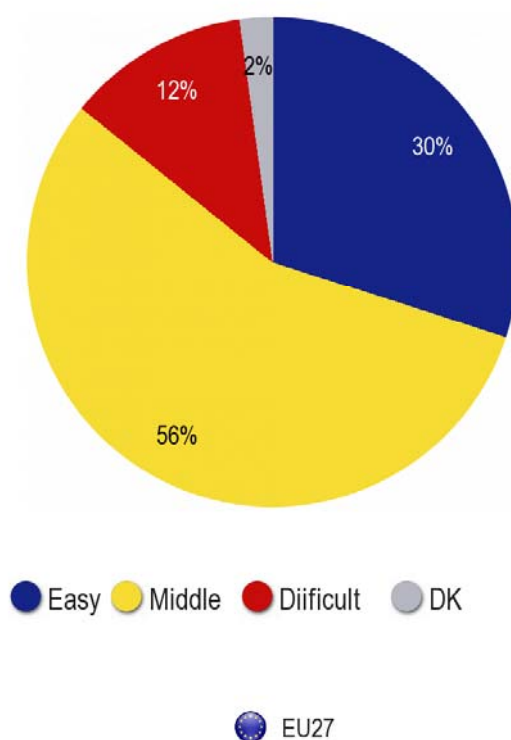
- ◆ The unemployed. They are seven times more likely than managers to describe their household as poor (43% vs. 6%).
- ◆ Those with little education (i.e. those who left full-time education before the age of 16). They are nearly three times more likely than those who stayed in school the longest (i.e. until the age of 20 or older) to report living in a poor household (29% vs. 11%).

These findings must be taken into account when people's perceptions of poverty are presented throughout the report. The differences – both between countries and in terms of socio-demographics – in the reported proportion of poor and rich households form the context in which variations in perceptions of poverty should be interpreted.

5.2 Reported ability to make ends meet

Respondents were also asked if their household is able to make ends meet with its total monthly income²⁹. Three out of ten reported that their household was able to do so easily (9% "very easily" and 21% "easily"). Conversely, just over one in ten indicated that they found it difficult to make ends meet (4% "with great difficulty" and 8% "with difficulty"). The majority of respondents – 56% – selected the two middle categories (29% "fairly easily" and 27% "with some difficulty").

QA35. A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet...?

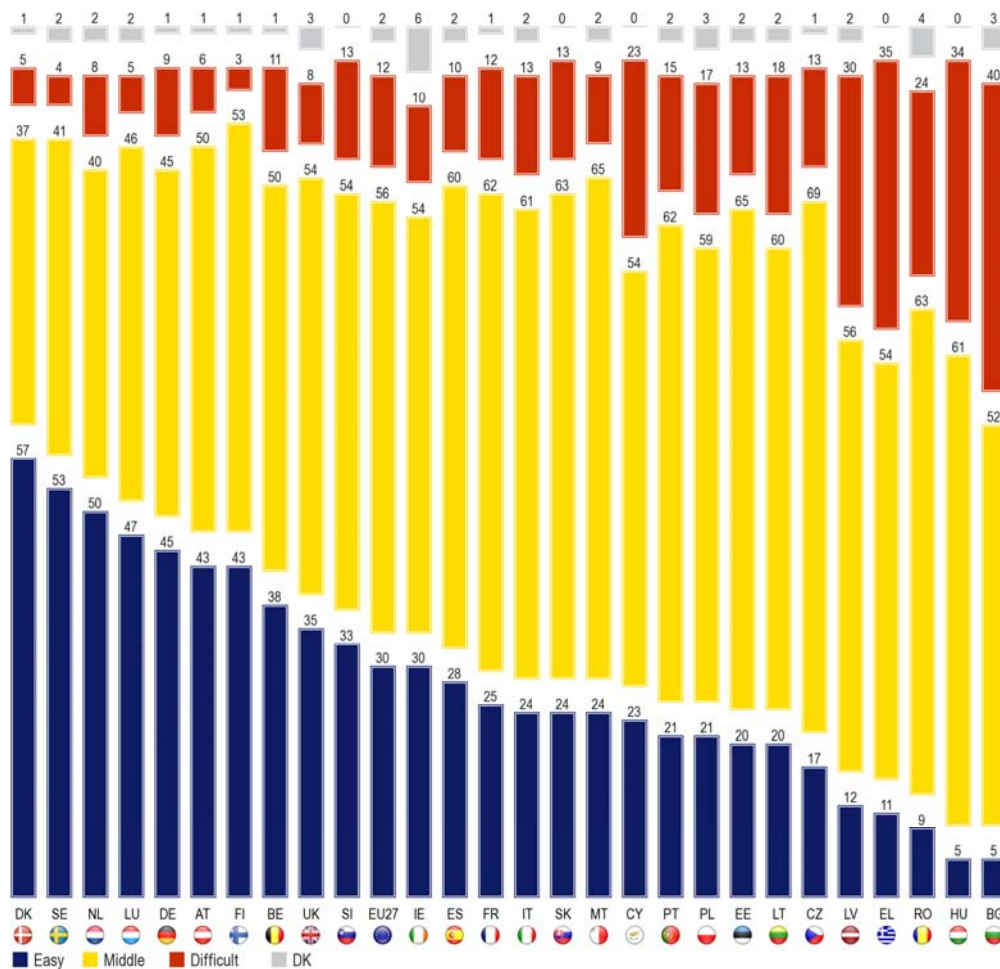


Again, there were wide variations between countries. At least half of the respondents in Denmark (57%), Sweden (53%) and the Netherlands (50%) find it easy for their household to make ends meet. In fact, in both Denmark and Sweden nearly three out of ten respondents considered it very easy (each 29%). At the other extreme, two out

²⁹ QA35 A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet...?

of five Bulgarians and over a third of Greek (35%) and Hungarian (34%) respondents indicated that their household is only able to make ends meet with difficulty. In Bulgaria, nearly one in five said they did so with great difficulty (18%).

QA35. A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet...?



The survey further shows that the unemployed (31%) most often report difficulties in making ends meet, nearly eight times as often as managers (4%).

QA35 A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet...?

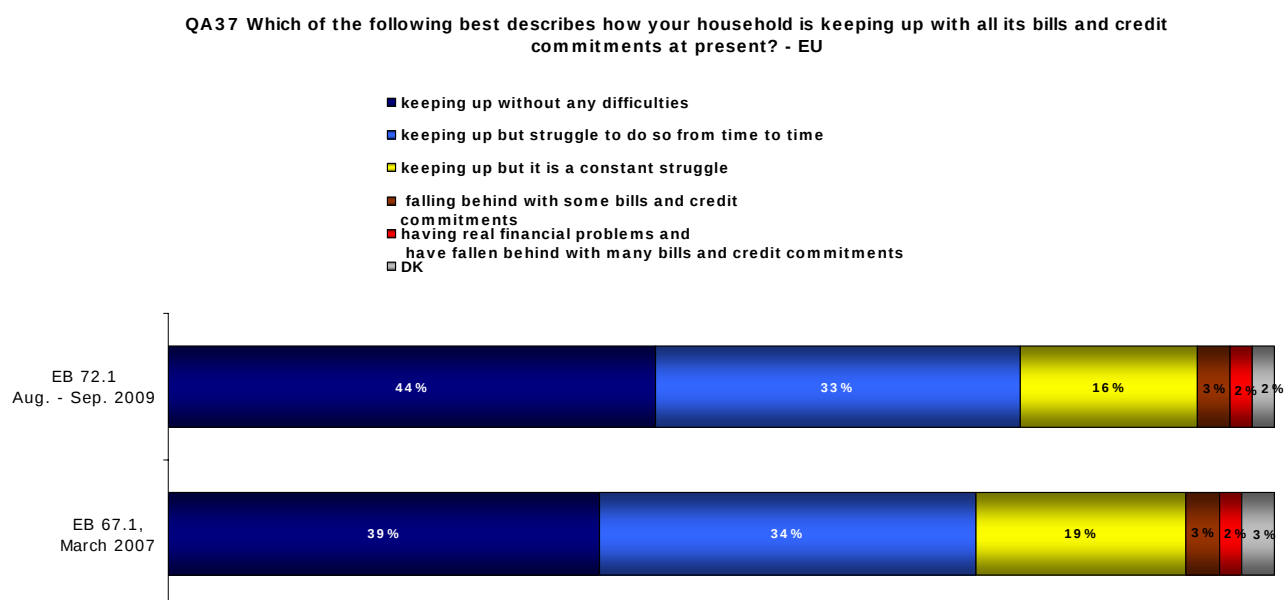
		Easy	Middle	Difficult	DK
	EU27	30%	56%	12%	2%
	Sex				
	Homme	32%	55%	11%	2%
	Femme	27%	57%	14%	2%
	Age				
	15-24	27%	56%	11%	6%
	25-39	24%	61%	13%	2%
	40-54	28%	56%	15%	1%
	55 +	36%	52%	11%	1%
	Education (End of)				
	15-	25%	56%	18%	1%
	16-19	27%	57%	15%	1%
	20+	40%	52%	7%	1%
	Still studying	29%	55%	8%	8%
	Respondent occupation scale				
	Self- employed	35%	55%	9%	1%
	Managers	46%	49%	4%	1%
	Other white collars	29%	62%	8%	1%
	Manual workers	23%	62%	14%	1%
	House persons	21%	60%	17%	2%
	Unemployed	14%	53%	31%	2%
	Retired	35%	51%	13%	1%
	Students	29%	55%	8%	8%

The extent to which respondents indicated that their household was able to make ends meet with its available total monthly income matches their placement on the "*poor to rich*" scale: 53% of 'rich' households are able to make ends meet easily while 40% of 'poor' households report difficulties in making ends meet. Conversely, only two percent of 'rich' households say they have difficulties making ends meet and only seven percent of 'poor' households claimed that they were able to make ends meet easily.

5.3 Reported ability to keep up with bills and credit commitments

The survey also looks at the ability of European households to keep up with bills and present credit commitments³⁰, which was examined in the March 2007 Eurobarometer survey on poverty and social exclusion³¹.

A comparison between the 2009 and 2007 results shows a positive development: more respondents now report that their household is keeping up without difficulties (44% vs. 39%) and fewer say keeping up is a constant struggle (16% vs. 19%). However, as in 2007 a small group has reported falling behind (3%) or having real financial problems (2%).



As with the previous question, the most vulnerable groups (i.e. those with real financial problems or who are falling behind on payments) are largest in Bulgaria (19%), Hungary (16%) and Greece (15%). In 2007 the number was even larger in Bulgaria (26%) but smaller in Hungary (11%) and Greece (10%).

³⁰ QA37 Looking at this card, which of the following best describes how your household is keeping up with all its bills and credit commitments at present?

³¹ Eurobarometer wave 67.1 - QB4.

QA37 Which of the following best describes how your household is keeping up with all its bills and credit commitments at present?

(Falling behind with some bills and credit commitments + having real financial problems and have fallen behind with many bills and credit commitments)

		EB72.1 (Aug. - Sep. 2009)	EB67.1 (March 2007)	Evolution 2007 - 2009
	EU27	5%	5%	=
	EL	15%	10%	+5
	HU	16%	11%	+5
	MT	8%	4%	+4
		:	:	:
	CY	8%	11%	-3
	RO	7%	11%	-4
	BG	19%	26%	-7

Equally, the countries where the highest number of respondents report a financially secure situation at present in terms of bills and credit commitments are the three that responded most positively in the previous question: Denmark (74% report keeping up without any difficulties), the Netherlands (72%) and Sweden (70%). However, a small decline in the proportion of those who report having no difficulties since 2007 has been recorded in Denmark (-5 points).

The increase in the proportion of respondents living in the financially most secure situation is greatest in Slovakia (from 20% to 39%), France (from 35% to 47%) and Estonia (from 31% to 41%). Conversely, Luxembourg is the only country where positive responses dropped by more than 10% (down from 66% to 53%).

QA37 Which of the following best describes how your household is keeping up with all its bills and credit commitments at present?
(I am / we are keeping up without any difficulties)

		EB72.1 (Aug. - Sep. 2009)	EB67.1 (March 2007)	Evolution 2007 - 2009
	EU27	44%	39%	+ 5
	SK	39%	20%	+ 19
	FR	47%	35%	+ 12
	EE	41%	31%	+ 10
	:	:	:	:
	DK	74%	79%	- 5
	HU	20%	25%	- 5
	MT	24%	30%	- 6
	LU	53%	66%	- 13

Managers report highest levels of financial security of all socio-economic groups questioned: 61% say their household is keeping up without any difficulties, comparing starkly with the unemployed, of whom only 20% report a secure financial situation. Meanwhile, 15% of the jobless say their household is falling behind or is having real financial problems, whereas for all other socio-demographic groups the proportion that lives in such a vulnerable financial situation is eight percent or less.

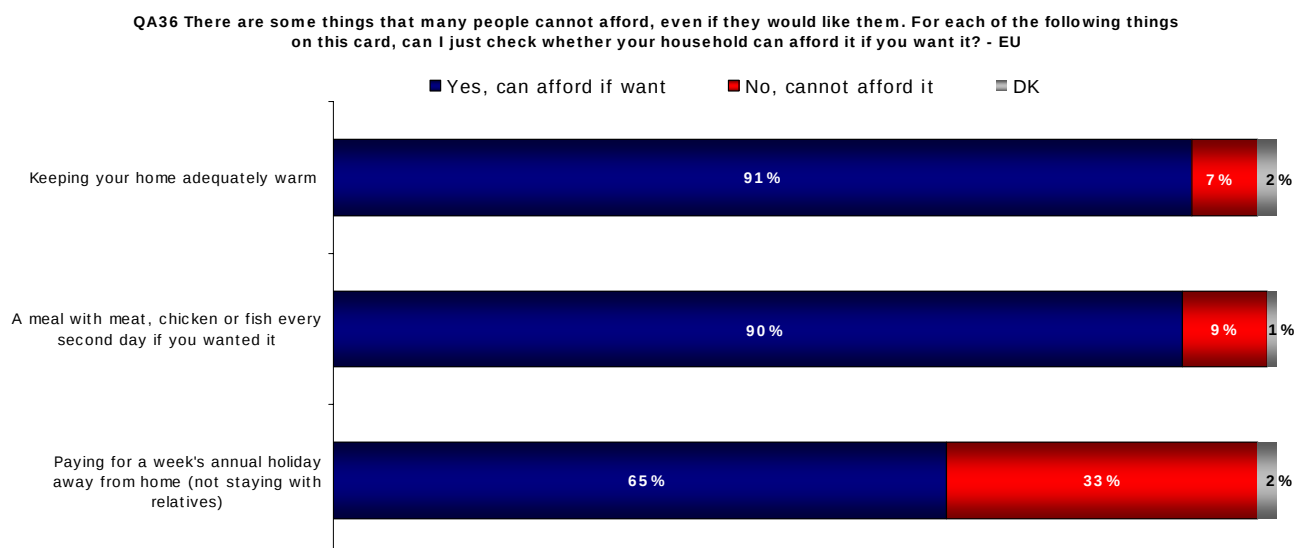
QA37 Which of the following best describes how your household is keeping up with all its bills and credit commitments at present?

	Keeping up without any difficulties	Keeping up but struggle to do so from time to time	Keeping up but it is a constant struggle	Falling behind with some bills and credit commitments	Having real financial problems and have fallen behind with many bills and credit commitments	DK
EU27	44%	33%	16%	3%	2%	2%
Sex						
 Male	48%	32%	14%	3%	1%	2%
Female	41%	35%	17%	3%	2%	2%
Age						
 15-24	39%	35%	14%	3%	1%	8%
25-39	38%	39%	16%	4%	2%	1%
40-54	42%	33%	18%	4%	2%	1%
55 +	53%	29%	14%	2%	1%	1%
Education (End of)						
 15-	38%	33%	21%	4%	3%	1%
16-19	41%	35%	17%	4%	2%	1%
20+	56%	32%	9%	1%	1%	1%
Still studying	43%	32%	11%	2%	1%	11%
Respondent occupation scale						
 Self- employed	49%	33%	13%	3%	1%	1%
Managers	61%	30%	7%	0%	1%	1%
Other white collars	46%	36%	14%	2%	0%	2%
Manual workers	37%	39%	18%	4%	1%	1%
House persons	37%	35%	19%	5%	3%	1%
Unemployed	20%	33%	31%	9%	6%	1%
Retired	51%	29%	15%	3%	1%	1%
Students	43%	32%	11%	2%	1%	11%

Again there is a correlation between these figures and with the respondent's placing on the "poor to rich" scale: 71% of respondents living in 'rich' households are able to keep up without any difficulties while 17% of respondents living in 'poor' households say otherwise. Conversely, only 13% of respondents living in 'poor' households report being able to keep up without any difficulties, while for the rich these kinds of problems are non-existent.

5.4 Reported ability to afford the basics

Nine out of ten respondents live in a household that can afford to keep the home adequately warm (91%) and have a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day (90%). Two in three say their household can afford paying for a week's annual holiday away from home, not staying with family (65%)³².



While the statistics here are broadly positive, there are big differences between Eastern and Western Europe. In seven Member States over one in ten said that their household could not afford to keep the home adequately warm, with Bulgarians again the worst affected (22%) followed by Portugal (19%), the only non-Eastern European country in this group.

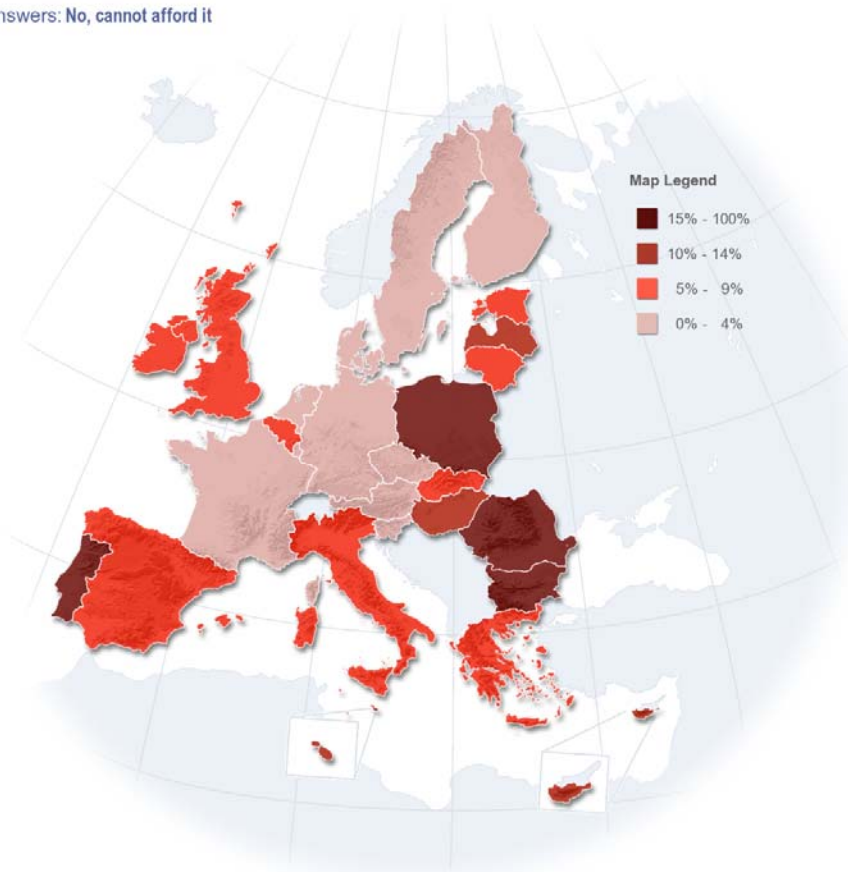
³² QA36 There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. For each of the following things on this card, can I just check whether your household can afford it if you want it?

	BG	22%
	PT	19%
	PL	16%
	RO	16%
	MT	14%
	CY	12%
	HU	12%
	LV	10%
	IT	9%
	LT	8%
	ES	8%
	EU27	7%
	UK	7%
	EL	7%
	BE	6%
	SK	6%
	EE	5%
	IE	5%
	FR	4%
	CZ	4%
	DE	3%
	AT	3%
	NL	2%
	DK	1%
	SE	1%
	LU	1%
	SI	1%
	FI	0%

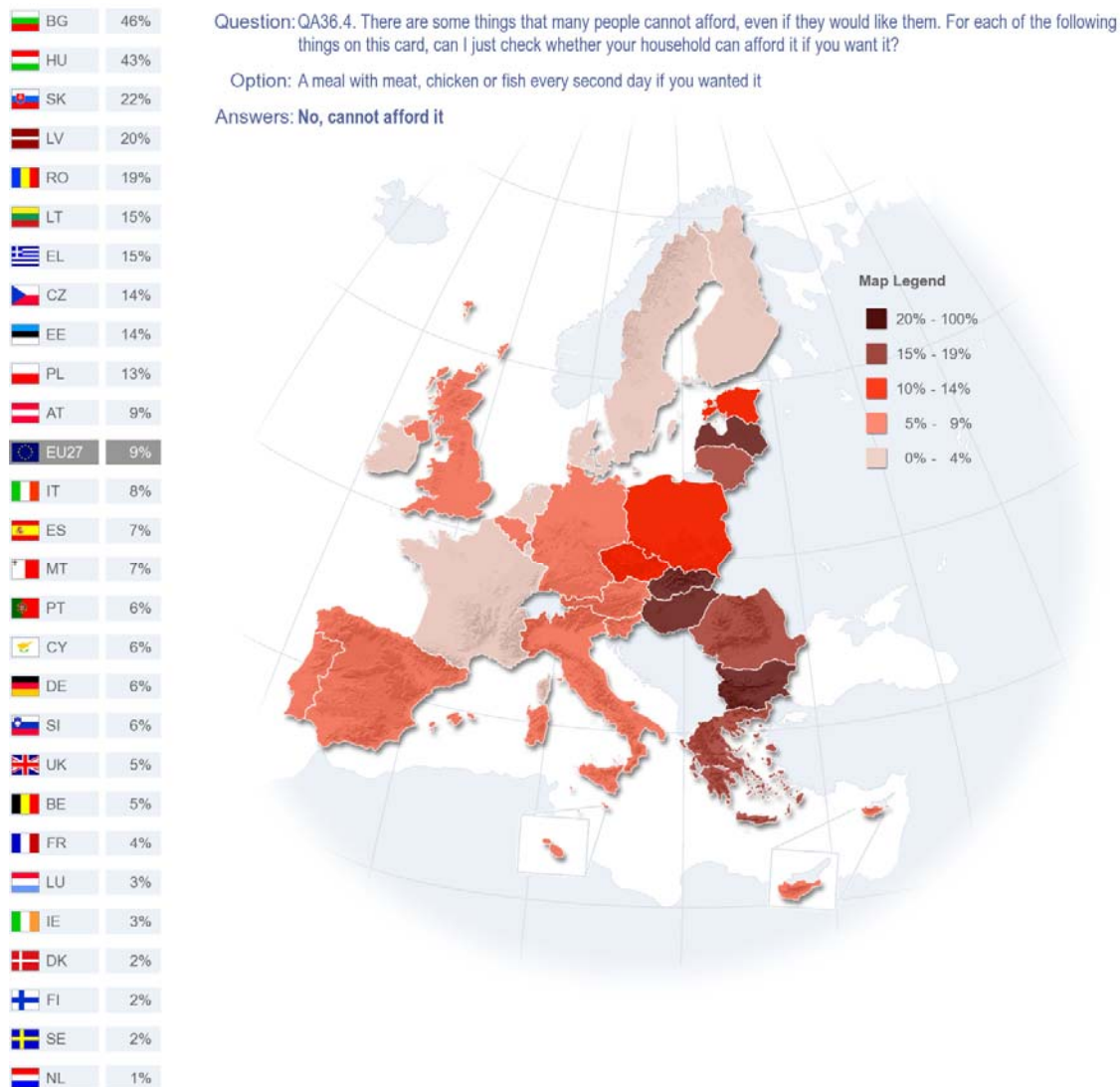
Question: QA36.1. There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. For each of the following things on this card, can I just check whether your household can afford it if you want it?

Option: Keeping your home adequately warm

Answers: **No, cannot afford it**



Being able to afford a meal with meat, fish or chicken at least every other day is a problem for more than two fifths of Bulgarian and Hungarian households (46% and 43%, respectively) and for around one out of every five Slovakian, Latvian and Romanian household (22%, 20% and 19%, respectively).



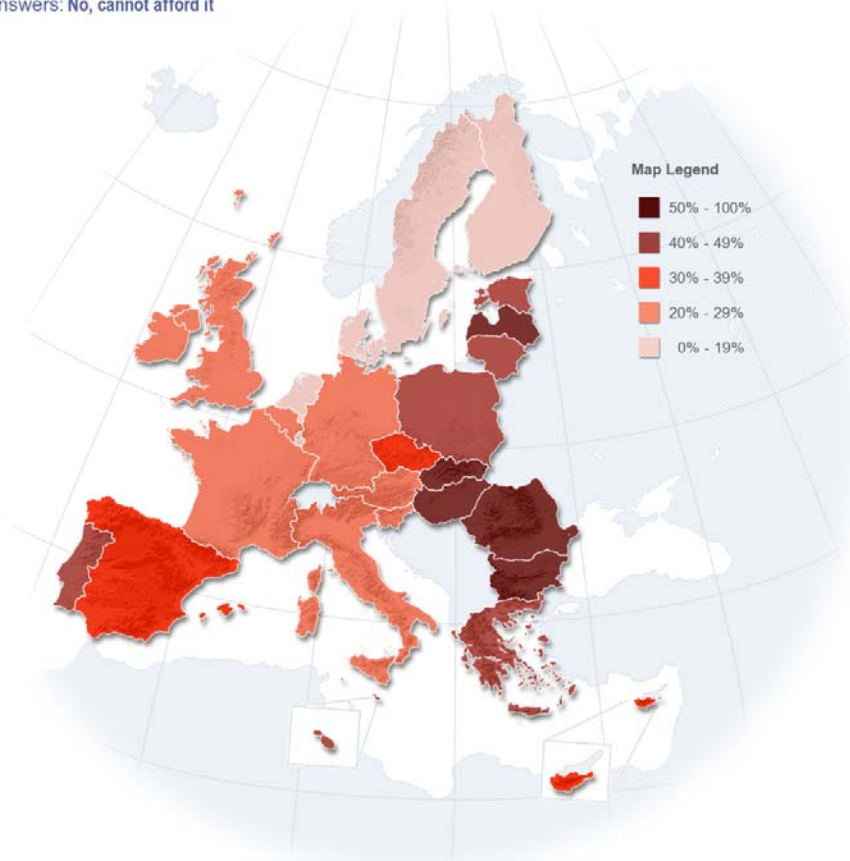
In nine Eastern European and two Southern European countries, over two in five said that their household could not afford a yearly one-week holiday, with nearly three quarters of Hungarians (73%) and two thirds of Bulgarians (66%) saying that they couldn't afford it. Meanwhile over half of the respondents from Latvia (62%), Romania (58%) and Slovakia (51%) and just under half of the Portuguese and Greeks (46% each) report the same difficulties.

	HU	73%
	BG	66%
	LV	62%
	RO	58%
	SK	51%
	LT	49%
	PL	48%
	EE	47%
	MT	47%
	PT	46%
	EL	46%
	CY	39%
	ES	38%
	EU27	33%
	CZ	32%
	IE	29%
	IT	29%
	UK	29%
	DE	26%
	SI	26%
	FR	24%
	BE	24%
	AT	21%
	FI	16%
	LU	16%
	SE	14%
	DK	13%
	NL	10%

Question: QA36.2. There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. For each of the following things on this card, can I just check whether your household can afford it if you want it?

Option: Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives)

Answers: No, cannot afford it



The following observations from the survey convey just how tough the plight of the poorest segments of European society is:

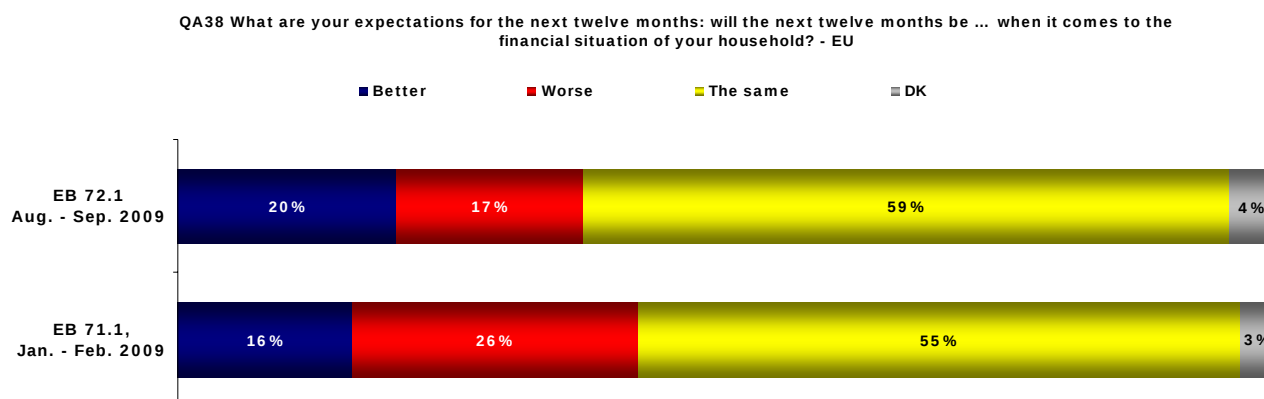
- ◆ Among respondents who have **difficulties paying their bills on time** 84% cannot afford the one week holiday, 37% cannot afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every other day and 34% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm
- ◆ Among respondents who have **difficulties making ends meet** 86% cannot afford the one week holiday, 36% cannot afford the meal and 31% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm

- ◆ Among respondents **living in a poor household** 71% cannot afford the one week holiday, 27% cannot afford the meal and 22% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm
- ◆ Among **unemployed respondents** 64% cannot afford the one week holiday, 23% cannot afford the meal and 17% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm

5.5 Short-term expectations regarding finances

Those who took part in the survey were asked what they thought their short-term expectations for their household finances were³³.

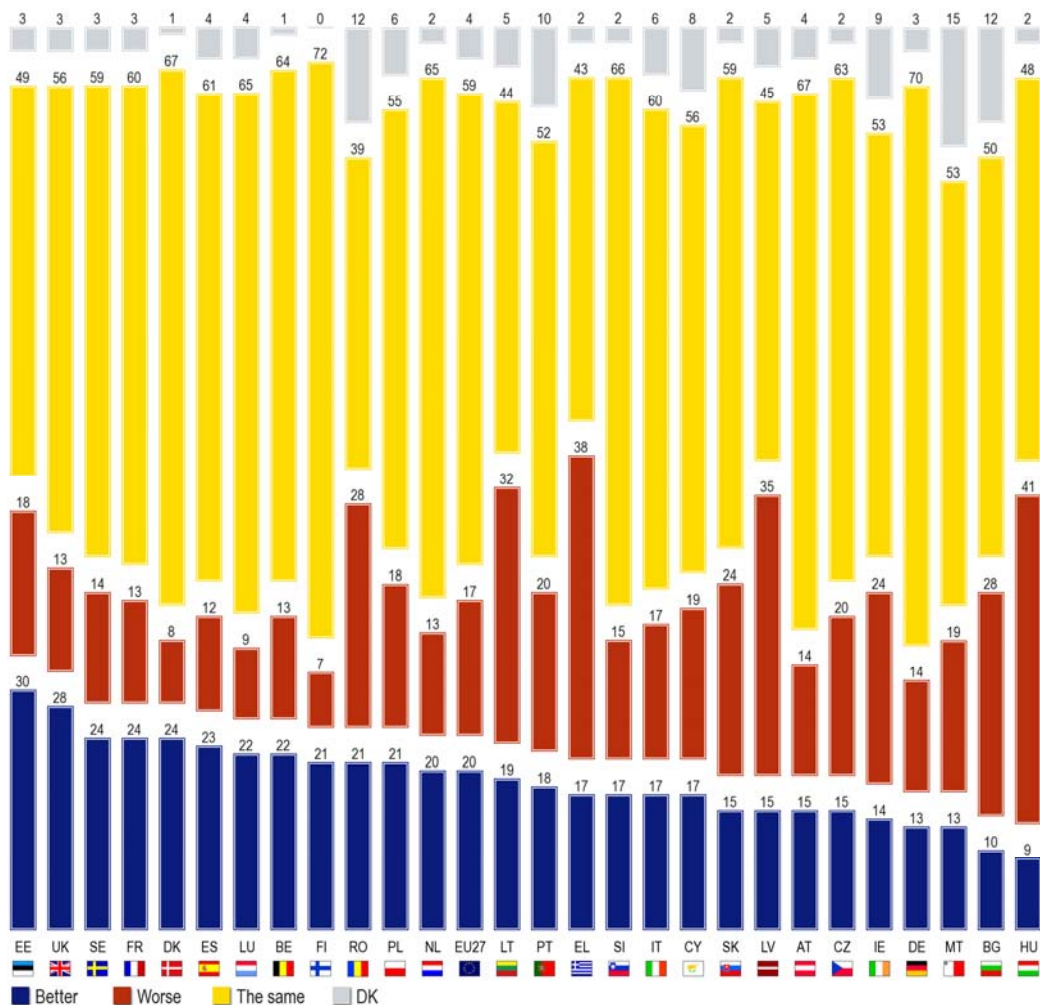
In general, they tended to believe that their financial situation would remain the same (59%), while those expecting the financial situation to improve (20%) outnumber those who feel otherwise (17%). This represents a reversal of a trend that was observed in early 2009, signalling that the negative downturn in European public opinion about the economy may be coming to an end.



³³ QA38 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be ... when it comes to the financial situation of your household?

Despite this positive development in public opinion, there are six countries where more than a quarter of respondents believe that the financial situation of their household will get worse: Hungary (41%), Greece (38%), Latvia (35%), Lithuania (32%), Romania and Bulgaria (each 28%). Estonia (30%) and the UK (28%) are the only two countries where over a quarter of respondents believe their financial situation will improve³⁴.

QA38. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be ... when it comes to the financial situation of your household?



³⁴ The Autumn 2009 Standard Eurobarometer, published in December 2009, presents a detailed analysis of the developments in public opinion since Spring 2009. See http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm.

Large differences can be observed depending on the level of respondents' education and working situation. However, whereas unemployed respondents generally report that they live in a precarious financial situation, they believe far more often than those in work, retired or studying believe that their situation will improve over the next 12 months (31%).

QA38 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be ... when it comes to the financial situation of your household?

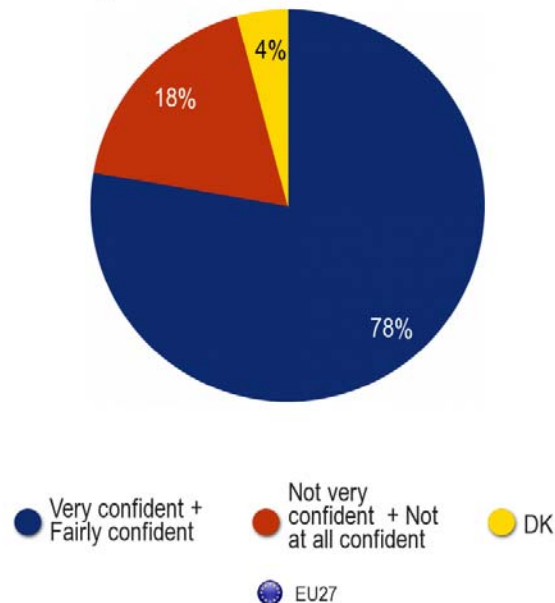
		Better	Worse	The same	DK
	EU27	20%	17%	59%	4%
	Sex				
	Male	22%	16%	58%	4%
	Female	18%	17%	61%	4%
	Age				
	15-24	28%	13%	53%	6%
	25-39	30%	16%	49%	5%
	40-54	20%	18%	58%	4%
	55 +	9%	18%	70%	3%
	Education (End of)				
	15-	11%	20%	65%	4%
	16-19	20%	18%	58%	4%
	20+	24%	14%	58%	4%
	Still studying	26%	11%	56%	7%
	Respondent occupation scale				
	Self- employed	28%	14%	53%	5%
	Managers	24%	14%	59%	3%
	Other white collars	22%	16%	58%	4%
	Manual workers	22%	18%	55%	5%
	House persons	17%	17%	61%	5%
	Unemployed	31%	22%	41%	6%
	Retired	8%	18%	71%	3%
	Students	26%	11%	56%	7%

The feeling that their financial situation will get worse is highest among respondents with difficulties in making ends meet (38%) or in paying the bills on time (37%) and that live in poor households (32%). However, it should be noted that there is likely to be a lot of overlap between these three groups.

5.6 Confidence in keeping one's job

The vast majority of Europe's workforce – 78% – is confident that they will keep their job in the coming months³⁵. However, as the chart below shows, nearly a fifth does not feel that they have job security.

QA40. How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?



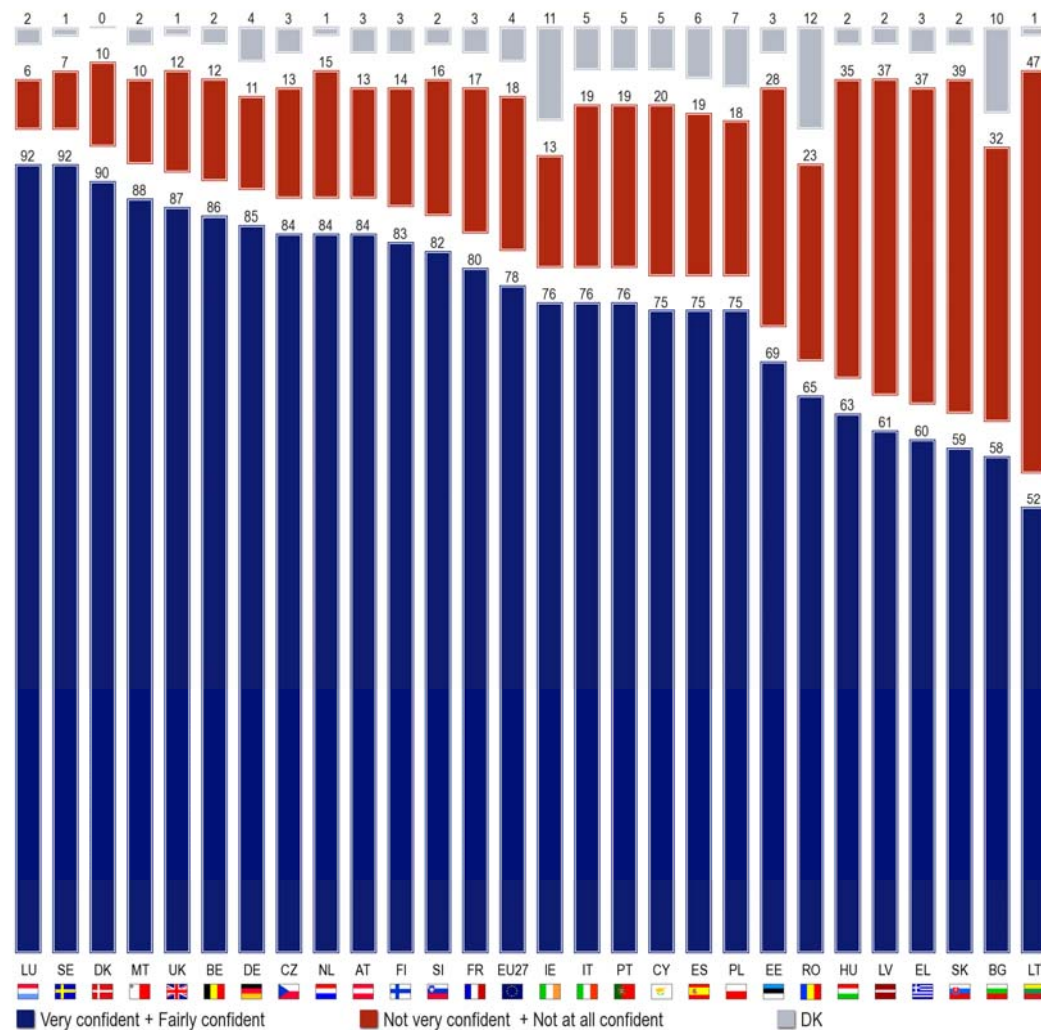
In all 27 Member States, the majority feel confident in their ability to keep their job. Nonetheless, there are large differences between countries, ranging from 52% in Lithuania who feels confident to 92% in Luxembourg and Sweden.

In fact, in Sweden (66%), Denmark (59%), Luxembourg, the Netherlands (each 57%), Germany (55%), Malta (53%) and Finland (51%) over half of respondents are very confident that they will keep their job in the coming months. With the exception of Malta, these are all Northern or Western European countries.

³⁵ QA40 How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?

The mood is less positive in six predominantly Eastern European countries. Between a third and half of the working respondents in Bulgaria (32%), Hungary (35%), Greece, Latvia (each 37%), Slovakia (39%) and Lithuania (47%) don't feel confident that they will keep their jobs. Greece (15%) and Lithuania (12%) are the only two countries where more than one in ten expressed a total lack of confidence.

QA40. How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?



Since spring 2007, Slovakia has experienced a +11 point increase in '*% confident*', and the situation in Hungary and Malta (both +7 points) has improved as well. The reverse

is true in Latvia (+11 point increase in '*% not confident*'), Cyprus, Finland (each +8 points), Lithuania (+7) and Estonia (+6 points)³⁶.

The survey also shows that workers with little education (26%) and manual workers (22%) most often worry about the security of their job. However, the largest cleavages in confidence levels can be noted for the three overlapping classifiers of financial security:

Ability to make ends meet: working respondents with difficulties making ends meet (43%) lack confidence about their ability to keep their job five times more often than those without such difficulties (8%)

Ability to pay bills on time: working respondents with difficulties paying their bills on time (43%) lack confidence four times more often than those without such difficulties (11%)

"Poor to rich scale": working respondents living in a 'poor' household (35%) lack confidence three times more often than those living in a 'rich' household (9%).

5.7 Reported use of social assistance

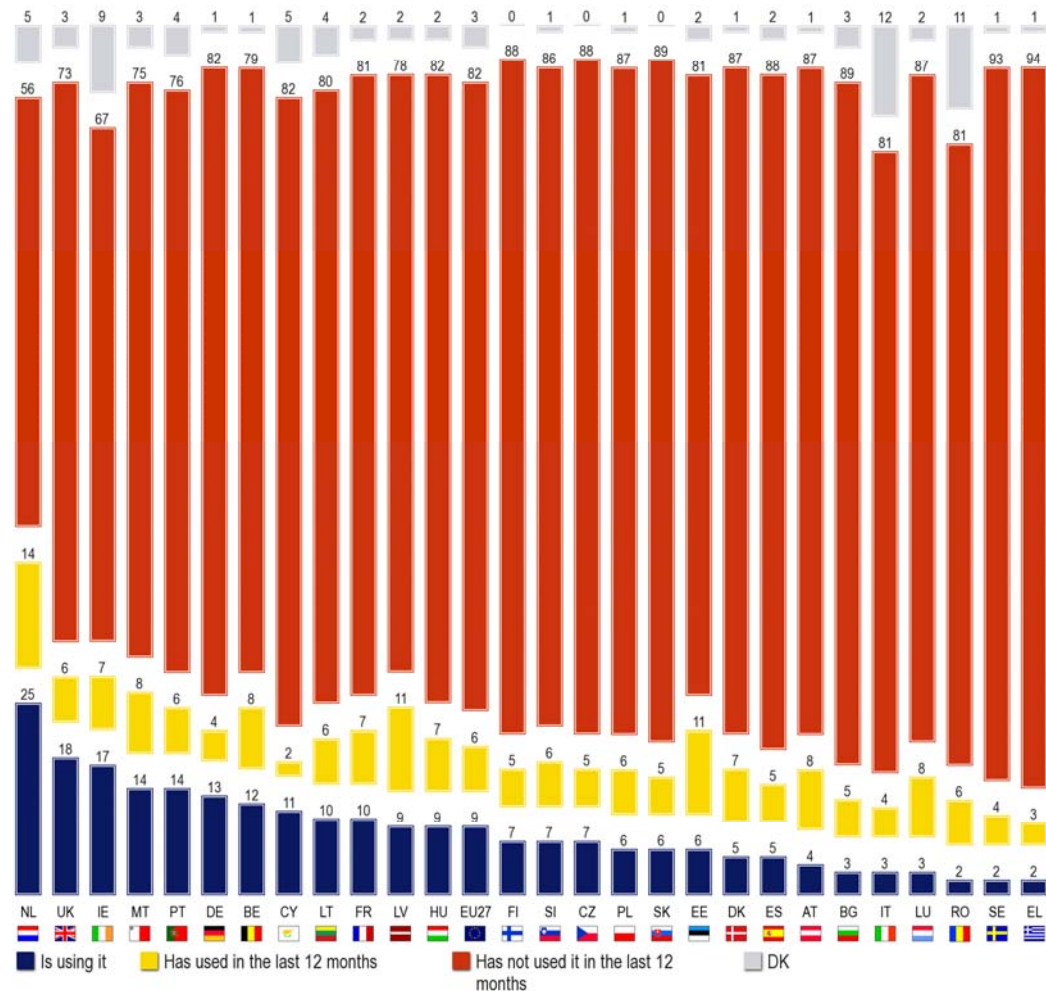
A small minority of those surveyed reported being on social assistance (9%) or having received it (6%) in the last 12 months³⁷. This varies from country to country and differs greatly from the pattern noted previously. In fact, Dutch respondents most often report to be recent or current recipients of social assistance (39%), followed by respondents in Ireland and the UK (each 24%). Current or past use of social assistance is reported least in Greece (5%), Sweden (6%), Italy (7%), Bulgaria and Romania (8% each).

³⁶ This brief inspection highlights shifts of 5 percentage points or more in the proportion "confident" and "not confident". The Autumn 2009 Standard Eurobarometer will present a more thorough analysis of shifts since Spring 2009.

³⁷ QA45.5 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months? Social assistance, that is cash benefits and social welfare services provided to low-income, unemployed or inactive people

QA45.5. Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?

Social assistance, that is cash benefits and social welfare services provided to low-income, unemployed or inactive people



The socio-demographic analysis shows a strong correlation with the economic and financial situation of respondents and their households:

- ◆ Over a third of **unemployed respondents** currently receive social assistance (34%)
- ◆ A quarter of those with **difficulties paying their bills on time** currently receive social assistance
- ◆ Over one fifth of respondents with **difficulties making ends meet** currently receive social assistance (21%)
- ◆ Nearly one fifth of those **living in a poor household** currently receive social assistance (19%)

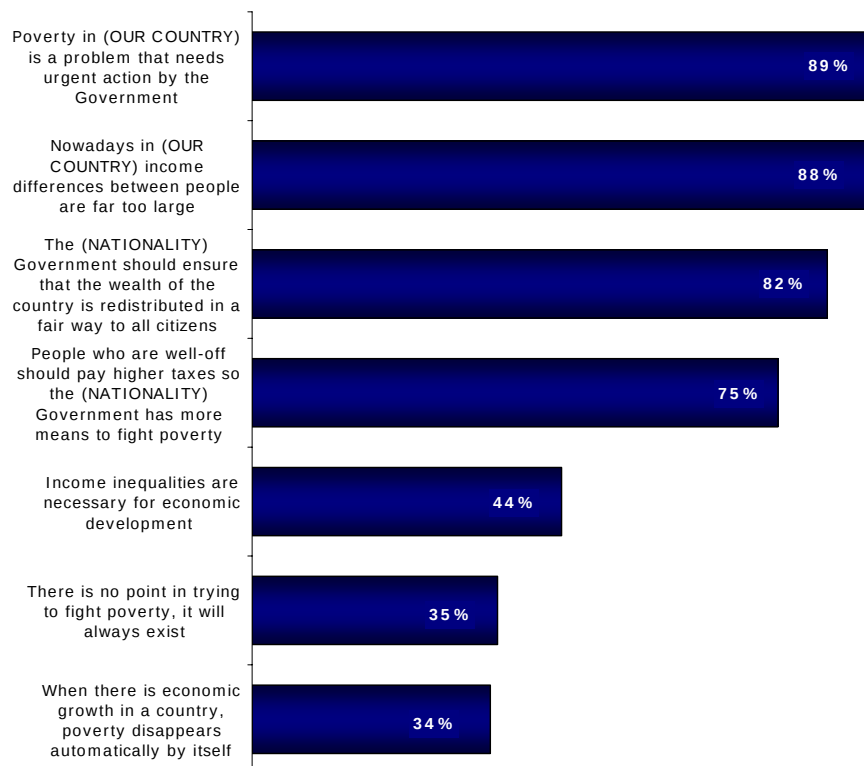
6. GENERAL VIEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT POVERTY AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

The survey has highlighted that Europeans are very aware of the extent of poverty and social exclusion in society. This chapter analyses both their views and attitudes to the problem and what they think possible solutions could be.

6.1 Poverty and income inequalities

There is a broad consensus (89%) that poverty is a national problem that needs urgent action from their government. Europeans also agree that nowadays income differences between people are far too large (88%) and consequently at least three quarters express the desire for governments to make sure that the wealth of the country is more fairly distributed (82%) and for people who are well-off to pay higher taxes so that their government has more means to fight poverty (75%)³⁸.

QA14 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ...
(ONE ANSWER PER LINE - "Totally agree + Tend to agree") - EU



³⁸ QA14 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ...

There is also widespread disagreement with the contention that poverty will always exist (62%) and that it disappears automatically when there is economic growth in a country (61%). However, Europeans are slightly more divided as to whether income inequalities are necessary for economic development: 44% agree against 49% who disagree.

The following two differences in opinions were noted between respondents from the 12 Member States (NMS12) that joined the EU since 2004 and those from the 15 Member States (EU15) that joined earlier:

- ◆ Respondents in the NMS12 more widely believe that poverty will disappear automatically when there is economic growth than those from the EU15 (43% vs. 32%, respectively).
- ◆ NMS12 respondents also more often feel than those from the EU15 feel that nowadays the income differences between people in their country are too large (92% vs. 87%).

QA14 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ...
- Agree

		Poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is a problem that requires urgent action by the Government	Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) income differences between people are far too large	The (NATIONALITY) Government should ensure that the wealth of the country is redistributed in a fair way to all citizens	People who are well-off should pay higher taxes so the (NATIONALITY) Government has more means to fight poverty	Income inequalities are necessary for economic development	When there is economic growth in a country, poverty disappears automatically by itself	There is no point in trying to fight poverty, it will always exist
	EU27	89%	88%	82%	75%	44%	34%	35%
	EU15	89%	87%	83%	76%	45%	32%	35%
	NMS12	88%	92%	80%	74%	40%	43%	34%
	BE	92%	86%	80%	70%	50%	37%	43%
	BG	96%	95%	83%	88%	28%	58%	24%
	CZ	62%	93%	66%	71%	45%	32%	53%
	DK	64%	63%	72%	65%	68%	19%	51%
	DE	93%	92%	81%	75%	59%	25%	21%
	EE	91%	92%	74%	75%	55%	24%	45%
	IE	88%	83%	87%	83%	42%	34%	37%
	EL	96%	95%	97%	94%	19%	62%	18%
	ES	91%	87%	90%	83%	35%	31%	38%
	FR	92%	92%	85%	74%	37%	28%	38%
	IT	89%	87%	86%	81%	30%	50%	43%
	CY	92%	94%	90%	92%	24%	36%	38%
	LV	95%	96%	85%	80%	51%	54%	36%
	LT	93%	93%	81%	76%	51%	65%	35%
	LU	86%	84%	81%	74%	53%	39%	32%
	HU	95%	95%	94%	88%	38%	34%	31%
	MT	86%	71%	91%	74%	48%	51%	68%
	NL	72%	69%	69%	66%	60%	34%	33%
	AT	90%	87%	89%	76%	36%	41%	32%
	PL	89%	89%	78%	66%	41%	36%	27%
	PT	91%	93%	92%	84%	44%	46%	41%
	RO	92%	91%	86%	74%	39%	59%	39%
	SI	90%	96%	86%	84%	56%	26%	28%
	SK	88%	95%	77%	67%	41%	35%	40%
	FI	90%	88%	89%	82%	39%	22%	27%
	SE	62%	76%	84%	76%	61%	11%	20%
	UK	85%	82%	74%	65%	57%	23%	43%
highest percentage by country		lowest percentage by country						
highest percentage by item		lowest percentage by item						

Variations in opinion are linked to different perceptions about the extent of poverty and to differences in views about government spending to help people out of poverty. For instance, the survey shows that:

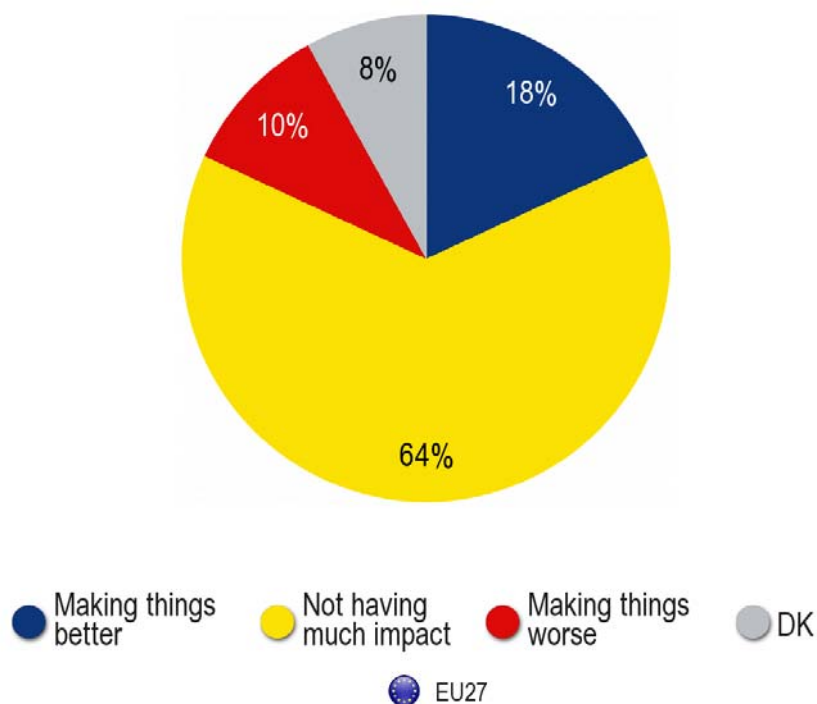
- ◆ Close to two-thirds of those who feel that national spending to help people out of poverty is too high (63%) hold the view that income inequalities are necessary for economic development, compared to just four in ten of those who feel that national spending to help people out of poverty is too little.
- ◆ Respondents who feel that poverty is widespread or who feel that national spending to help people out of poverty is too little far more often hold the view that poverty is a problem that requires immediate action (each 94%) than is

the case for citizens who believe poverty is not widespread or who feel national spending on poverty is too high (74% and 70%, respectively).

6.2 Views about public policies and programmes that help the poor

The survey reveals a cynical view of national public policies and programmes aimed at improving the conditions of poor people: only 18% of Europeans believe these policies and programmes make things better while 64% believe they have no impact. One in ten says that they actually make things worse³⁹.

QA23. Would you say public policies and programmes aim at improving the condition of poor people in (OUR COUNTRY) are generally ...?



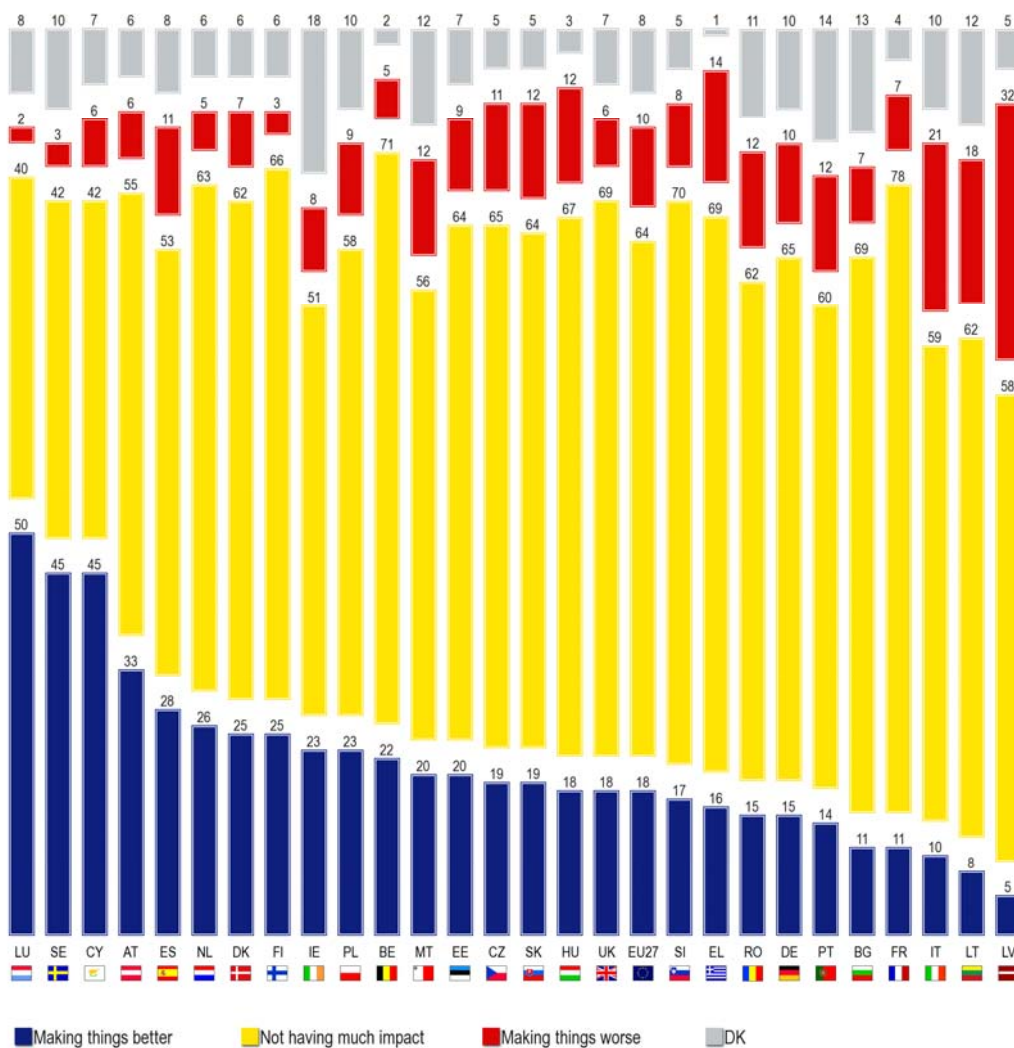
However, this cynicism is not found in all Member States. Public policies and programmes are thought of most highly in Luxembourg, where 50% consider that they make things better, followed by Sweden and Cyprus (45%).

³⁹ QA23 Would you say public policies and programmes aim at improving the condition of poor people in (OUR COUNTRY) are generally ...?

The stance that public policies and programmes don't have much impact is expressed by a majority in all the other Member States but is particularly popular in France (78%), Belgium (71%) and Slovenia (70%).

Latvian respondents are the most negative, with 32% feeling that public policies and programmes actually make things worse, while Italy (21%) is the only other country where more than one in five gives such a negative assessment.

QA23. Would you say public policies and programmes aim at improving the condition of poor people in (OUR COUNTRY) are generally ...?



Assessments vary somewhat depending on people's socio-demographic grouping (for instance, 22% of respondents who stayed in full-time education until age 20 find the policies and programmes make things better, compared to 16% of those who left school earlier) but the biggest differences between people's views are on the basis of their personal financial situation and their general perceptions and attitudes towards poverty.

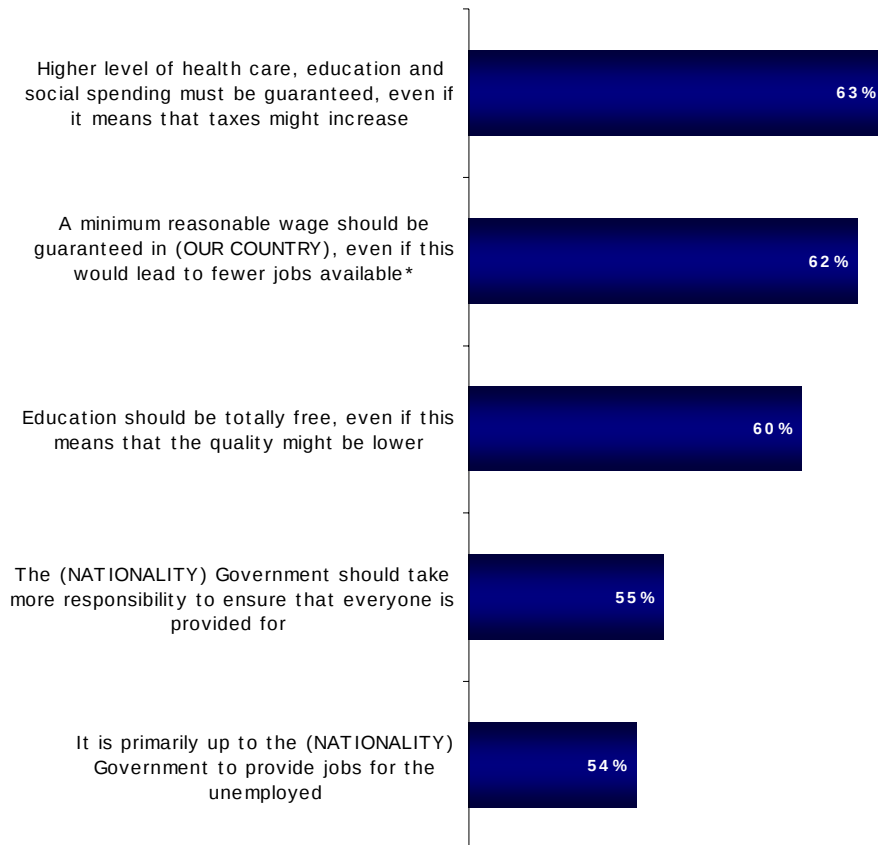
- ♦ **Views about government spending:** 32% of respondents who feel that their government spends about the right amount to help people out of poverty believe the policies make things better, compared to 14% who feel that too little is spent.
- ♦ **Perception of the extent of poverty:** 28% of those who don't find poverty widespread in their country give a positive assessment, compared to 15% of those who feel poverty is widespread.
- ♦ **Personal financial situation:** 24% of respondents who live in rich household give a positive assessment, compared to 14% who live in a poor household.

6.3 How should social and economic problems be solved?

The survey shows that Europeans tend to prefer the 'social' rather than 'liberal' approach to solving social and economic problems⁴⁰: 63% support the view that a higher level of health care, education and social spending must be guaranteed even if it means that taxes might increase, 62% that a minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed in their country, even if this would lead to fewer jobs available and 60% that education should be totally free, even if this means that the quality might be lower. Furthermore, over half feel that their government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for (55%) and that it is primarily up to their government to provide jobs for the unemployed (54%).

⁴⁰ QA25 People think differently on what steps should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY). I'm going to read you two contradictory statements on this topic. Please tell me which one comes closest to your view.

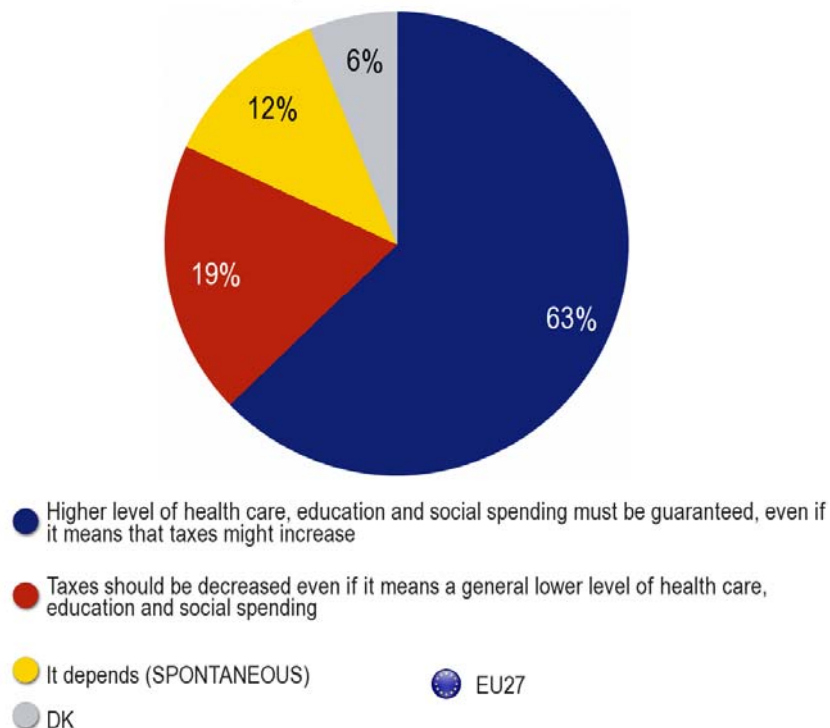
QA25 People think differently on what steps should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY). I'm going to read you two contradictory statements on this topic. Please tell me which one comes closest to your view. - EU



*The wording of QA25e presented a slight difference: "QA25e And please tell me whether you...with the following statement". Items: totally agree; tend to agree; totally disagree; tend to disagree; don't know. In the graph above it is shown the "Total agree" (totally agree + tend to agree) result.

The preference for the social approach is most obvious when it comes to taxation: 63% find that a higher level of health care, education and social spending must be guaranteed, even if it means taxes might increase, while 19% think that taxes should be decreased even if it means a general lower level of health care, education and social spending.

QA25c. And still about the different steps that should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY), which of these two statements comes closest to your view?



The opinion is popular throughout the EU, although not for an outright majority in all countries. Support ranges from 43% in Austria, Slovenia and Lithuania to 84% in Finland and Sweden.

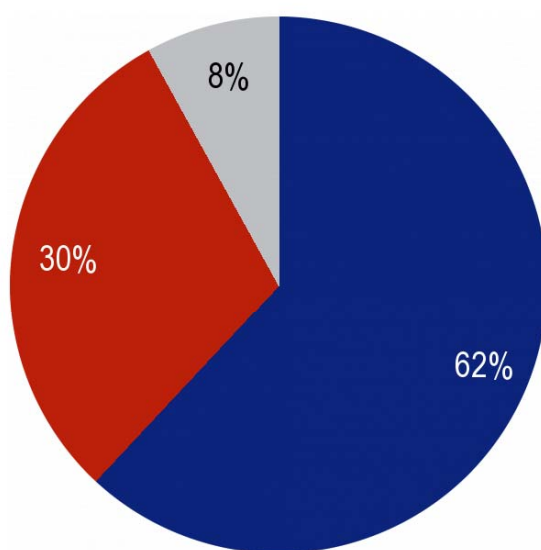
QA25c And still about the different steps that should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY), which of these two statements comes closest to your view?

		Higher level of health care, education and social spending must be guaranteed, even if it means that taxes might increase	Taxes should be decreased even if it means a general lower level of health care, education and social spending	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	63%	19%	12%	6%
	FI	84%	13%	3%	0%
	SE	84%	10%	4%	2%
	DK	80%	13%	6%	1%
	CY	78%	13%	8%	1%
	NL	78%	11%	8%	3%
		:	:	:	:
	RO	51%	26%	12%	11%
	LV	44%	35%	15%	6%
	LT	43%	40%	11%	6%
	AT	43%	27%	25%	5%
	SI	43%	37%	17%	3%

Among all socio-demographic and socio-economic categories examined by the survey an outright majority express the preference for higher level of health care, education and social spending, even if taxes might increase.

A similar overall level of support is also found for the idea that a minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed, even if this would lead to fewer jobs available, with 62% against the 30% who disagree.

QA25e. And please tell me whether you ... with the following statement:
A minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed in (OUR COUNTRY), even if this would lead to fewer jobs available.

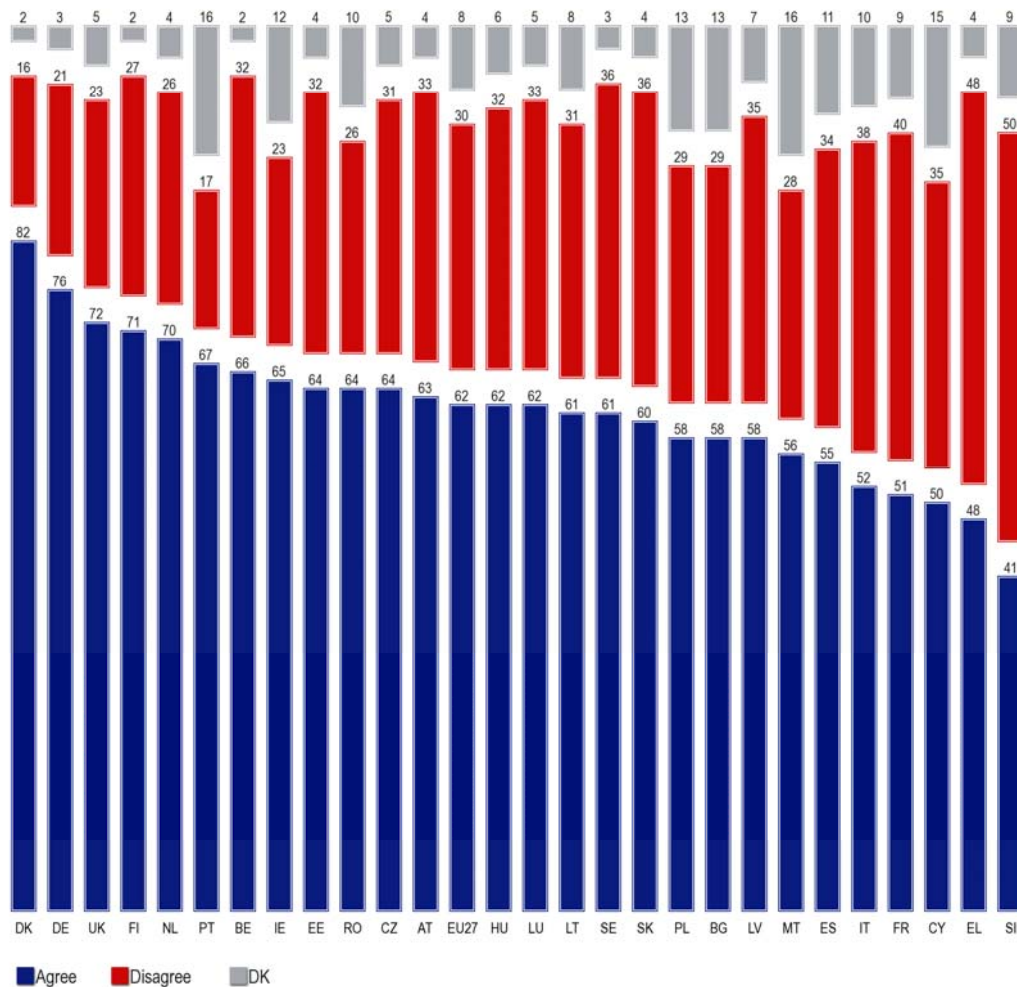


● Agree ● Disagree ● DK

🇪🇺 EU27

In nearly all countries an outright majority think that a minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed, ranging from 41% in Slovenia to 82% Denmark. In Slovenia a majority (50%) disagree and in Greece public opinion is evenly divided (48% agree and 48% disagree).

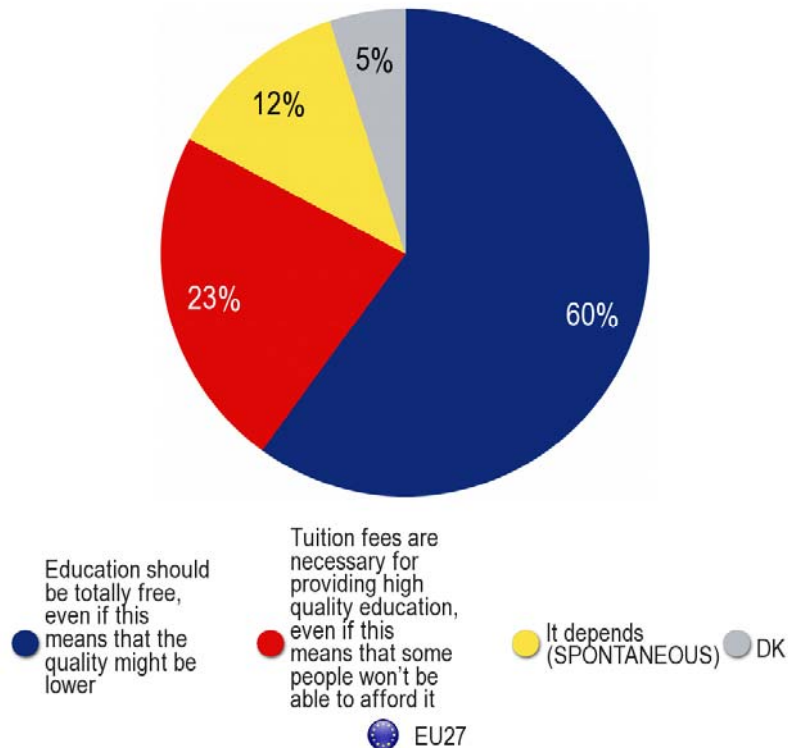
QA25e. And please tell me whether you ... with the following statement: A minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed in (OUR COUNTRY), even if this would lead to fewer jobs available.



Support for a minimum wage is in the 60%-to-70% range for all categories examined with the exception of the self-employed (57%), people who are not optimistic about the future (58%) and those who have difficulty making ends meet (59%). However, the level of agreement does differ somewhat; the proportions of those that strongly agree range from 19% among students to 32% of those who are dissatisfied with the life they lead and or who have difficulty paying their bills on time.

Six out of ten Europeans believe education should be free even if this means that the quality might be lower, while 23% believe that tuition fees are necessary for providing high quality education, even if this means that some people won't be able to afford it.

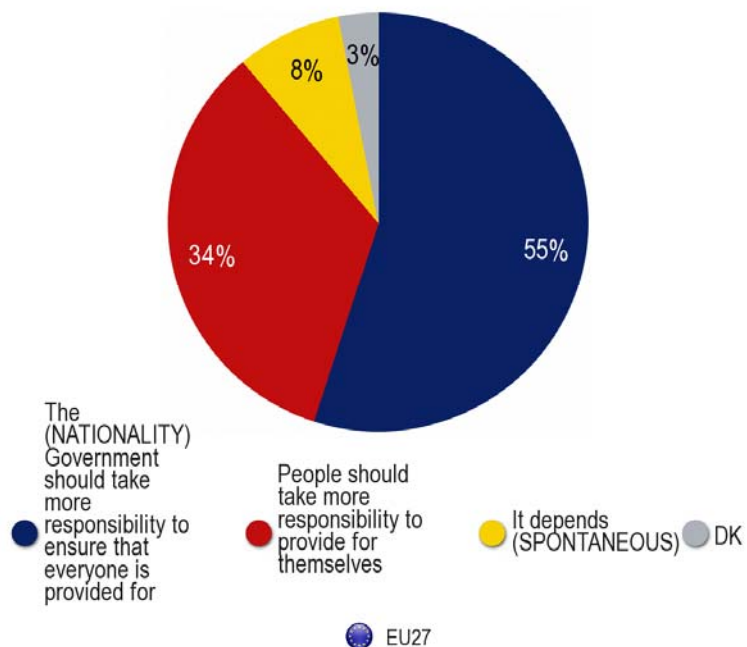
QA25b. And which of these two statements comes closest to your view?



Support for free education is broadest in Cyprus (70%), the UK, Slovakia and Poland (each 69%) and supported by an outright majority in all Member States with the exception of the Netherlands (36%), Austria (38%) and Belgium (48%).

Furthermore, the survey shows that the majority feel that their government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for, with 55% holding this view (against the 34% who say that people should take more responsibility to provide for themselves).

QA25d. And which of these two statements comes closest to your view?



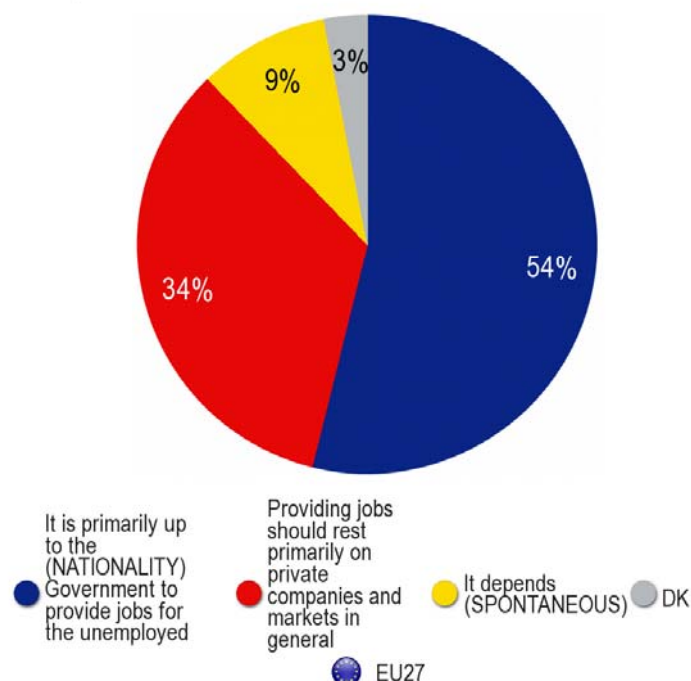
However, opinions differ greatly between the Member States. For example, only a quarter of Dutch respondents feel that the government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for, compared to 82% of Greeks.

QA25d And which of these two statements comes closest to your view?

	The (NATIONALITY) Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for	People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
 EU27	55%	34%	8%	3%
 EL	82%	10%	7%	1%
 CY	73%	22%	4%	1%
 HU	71%	23%	4%	2%
 IT	69%	16%	12%	3%
 ES	67%	17%	13%	3%
	:	:	:	:
 UK	40%	51%	7%	2%
 SI	39%	47%	13%	1%
 SE	37%	53%	8%	2%
 LT	30%	58%	9%	3%
 NL	25%	66%	7%	2%

The survey also shows that 54% of Europeans think that it is primarily up to governments to provide jobs for the unemployed, while 34% believe that providing jobs should rest primarily on private companies and markets in general.

QA25a. People think differently on what steps should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY). I'm going to read you two contradictory statements on this topic. Please tell me which one comes closest to your view.



In general, Europeans in all social categories display a preference for government responsibility, although people's economic situations do influence their position. The unemployed, for instance, most frequently (64%) find that it is primarily up to governments to provide jobs for them, whereas managers (42%) are least likely to hold this view. They represent the only socio-demographic category that is more likely to believe that providing jobs should rest primarily on private companies and markets in general (46%).

In most countries, the majority view is that governments should be responsible for providing jobs for the unemployed; results range from 30% in France to over 80% in Greece (87%) and Cyprus (85%). Apart from France, the only other countries where this is not the majority view are Slovenia (39%) and Germany (43%). Neither is it the view of an outright majority in Luxembourg (45%), Belgium (47%), the Netherlands (48%) and Sweden (49%).

QA25a People think differently on what steps should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY). I'm going to read you two contradictory statements on this topic. Please tell me which one comes closest to your view.

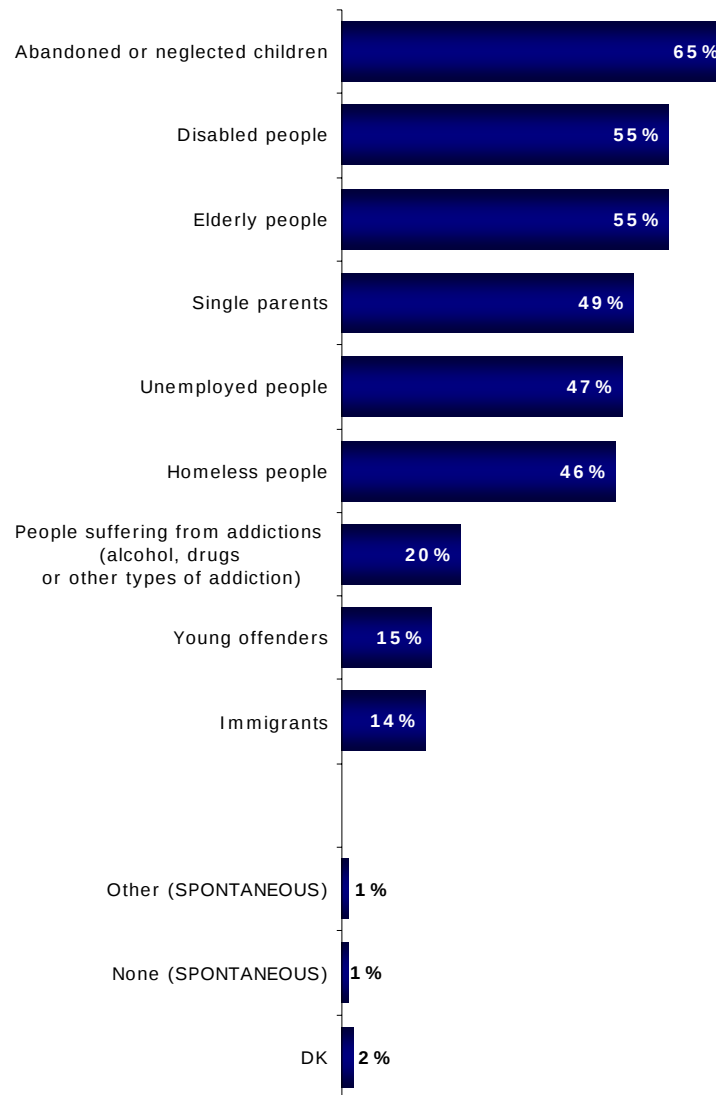
		It is primarily up to the (NATIONALITY) Government to provide jobs for the unemployed	Providing jobs should rest primarily on private companies and markets in general	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	54%	34%	9%	3%
	EL	87%	7%	6%	0%
	CY	85%	10%	5%	0%
	LV	73%	19%	6%	2%
	PL	70%	20%	5%	5%
	:	:	:	:	:
	LU	45%	42%	10%	3%
	DE	43%	47%	8%	2%
	SI	39%	46%	13%	2%
	FR	30%	61%	5%	4%

6.4 Who should receive social assistance?

A brief examination of who should receive social assistance shows that 65% of Europeans believe that abandoned children are a priority, followed by handicapped people and the elderly (each 55%)⁴¹. Furthermore, many people believe that single parents (49%), the unemployed (47%) and the homeless (46%) should receive it, but few believe immigrants (14%), young delinquents (15%) or people who suffer from addictions should.

⁴¹ QA52 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised in receiving social assistance? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

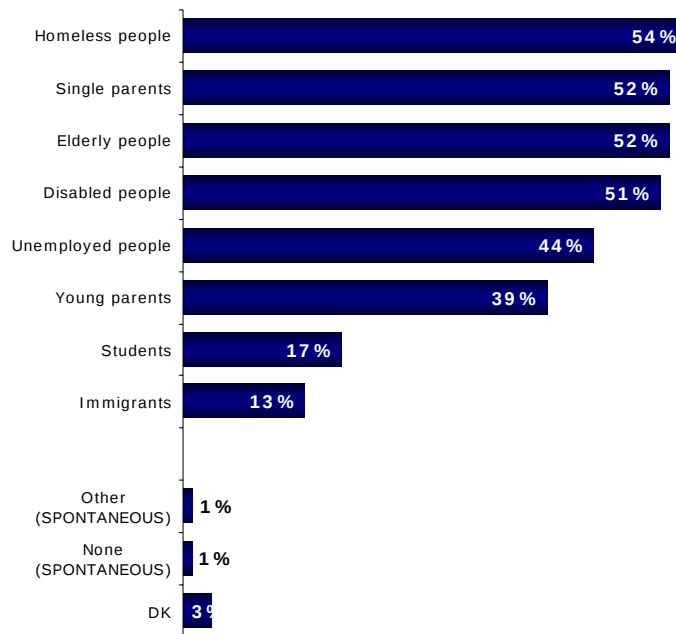
QA52 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised in receiving social assistance? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - EU



The homeless are most often seen as the priority group to receive access to social housing (54%), followed by single parents, the elderly (each 52%) and disabled people (51%)⁴². They slightly less often believe the unemployed (44%) and young parents (39%) should be prioritised, while immigrants (13%) and students (17%) are least seen as a priority group.

⁴² QA53 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised when it comes to having access to social housing? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA53 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised when it comes to having access to social housing? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - EU

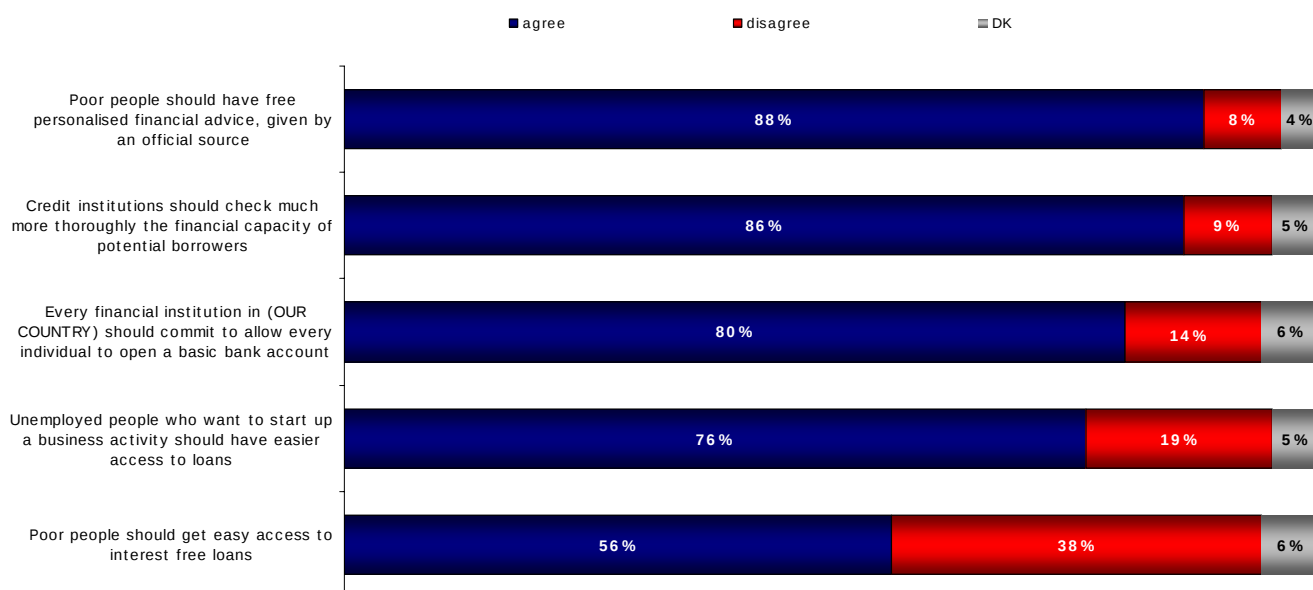


6.5 Access to financial services

Europeans believe in fair but strictly regulated access to financial services for poor people. According to 88% poor people should have free personalised financial advice, given by an official source. Furthermore, eight in ten feel that every financial institution should allow anyone to open a basic bank account and 76% are of the view that unemployed people who want to start up a business activity should have easier access to loans. At the same time, 86% are of the view that credit institutions should check the financial capacity of potential borrowers much more carefully and there is slightly less support for giving poor people access to interest free loans (56% 'agree' vs. 38% 'disagree')⁴³.

⁴³ QA27 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

QA27 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. - EU



The idea of offering poor people free personalised financial advice is well received throughout the EU, with agreement ranging from 81% in Romania to 97% in Cyprus. Throughout, respondents also broadly support the idea that everyone should be allowed to open a basic bank account, (64% in the Czech Republic compared to 91% in France.) However, agreement with the idea that potential borrowers must be checked thoroughly ranges from 75% in Romania to 96% in the Netherlands.

More varied levels of support are found for the notion that unemployed people who want to start up a business should get easier access to loans, ranging from 56% in Estonia to 94% in Greece, while the view that poor people should get easy access to interest free loans is widely embraced in Greece and Cyprus (each 85%), compared to only around a third of respondents in the Netherlands (32%), Germany (34%) and Denmark (35%).

QA27 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

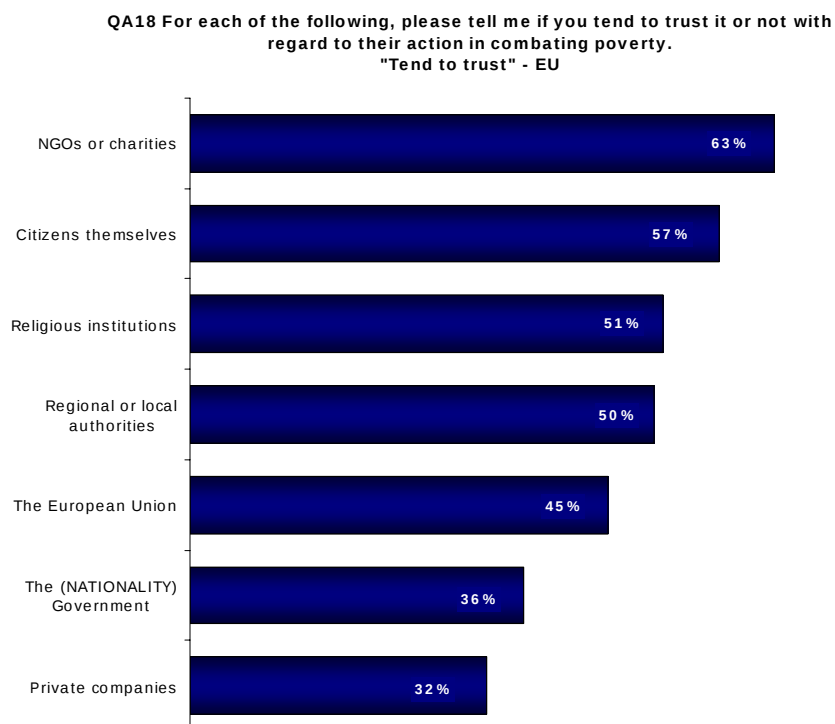
		Poor people should have free personalised financial advice, given by an official source	Credit institutions should check much more thoroughly the financial capacity of potential borrowers	Unemployed people who want to start up a business activity should have easier access to loans	Every financial institution in (OUR COUNTRY) should commit to allow every individual to open a basic bank account	Poor people should get easy access to interest free loans
	EU27	88%	86%	76%	80%	56%
	BE	95 %	94%	73%	85%	52%
	BG	89 %	86%	77%	73%	73%
	CZ	83%	88 %	61%	64%	54%
	DK	91 %	85%	67%	82%	35%
	DE	92 %	85%	69%	90%	34%
	EE	89%	91 %	56%	86%	41%
	IE	87 %	87 %	75%	81%	58%
	EL	93%	90%	94 %	82%	85 %
	ES	86 %	77%	86 %	73%	70%
	FR	94 %	94 %	88%	91 %	64%
	IT	82 %	76%	81%	75%	74%
	CY	97 %	94%	90%	72%	85 %
	LV	93 %	92%	65%	82%	49%
	LT	85 %	81%	70%	70%	54%
	LU	96 %	93%	73%	89%	61%
	HU	84%	87 %	79%	74%	68%
	MT	93 %	91%	73%	79%	58%
	NL	93%	96 %	66%	82%	32%
	AT	91 %	81%	64%	80%	63%
	PL	88 %	82%	81%	68%	62%
	PT	86 %	85%	86 %	76%	74%
	RO	81 %	75%	72%	73%	59%
	SI	86%	87 %	83%	81%	61%
	SK	86%	92 %	80%	68%	71%
	FI	86%	85%	72%	88 %	41%
	SE	91 %	91 %	73%	73%	40%
	UK	87%	92 %	67%	85%	44%
Highest percentage per country		Highest percentage per item				
		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
		Lowest percentage per item				

7. COMBATING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Within the European Union much is being done to combat poverty and social exclusion, EU wide, in the Member States, by governments and charities, by private companies and by citizens themselves. This chapter examines who Europeans see as primarily responsible in the fight against poverty and what they expect from the different actors involved.

7.1 Who is most widely trusted in the fight against poverty?

The survey shows that Europeans most widely (63%) trust the actions of NGOs and charities to fight poverty, followed by the actions of citizens themselves (57%), religious institutions (51%) and regional or local authorities (50%). Despite wanting urgent involvement from governments, only 36% trust their actions in combating poverty, which is slightly more than the proportion that trusts the actions of private companies (32%). The European Union (45%) scores better than the national governments in this regard⁴⁴.



⁴⁴ QA18 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty.

Trust in the actions of national governments ranges from a mere 14% in Latvia to 74% in Luxembourg. Trust is next most widespread in Denmark (59%), Cyprus (58%), the Netherlands (57%), Austria (56%), Sweden (53%) and Finland (52%).

A strong division in opinion exists between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots', with the broadest trust in government actions recorded from respondents living in a rich household (47%), students (43%), people who stayed in education until age 20 or older (42%) and managers (41%). It is lowest for people who have difficulty making ends meet (20%), those with a negative view towards the future or who are dissatisfied with their present standard of living (each 21%), those living in a poor household (24%) and the unemployed (27%).

The following national results are notable regarding other key actors in the fight against poverty:

- ◆ NGOs or charities are the most widely trusted actor in 17 Member States, with levels ranging from 17% in Bulgaria to 79% in Luxembourg and Malta.
- ◆ Citizens are widely trusted with levels ranging from 41% in Bulgaria to 69% in Spain and Ireland.
- ◆ In Malta, 73% trust religious institutions, compared to only 22% in Bulgaria.
- ◆ Trust in the European Union is much higher in the NMS12 countries (55%) than it is in the EU15 countries (43%), with highest levels recorded from Bulgaria (64%), Romania and Slovakia (each 60%).

QA18 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty.
Tend to trust

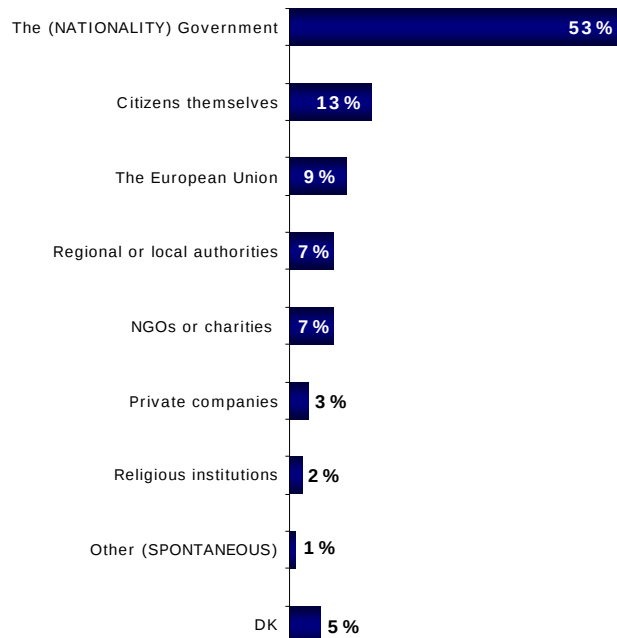
		NGOs or charities	Citizens themselves	Religious institutions	Regional or local authorities	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Private companies
	EU27	63%	57%	51%	50%	45%	36%	32%
	BE	71%	61%	47%	64%	52%	45%	41%
	BG	19%	41%	22%	34%	64%	49%	17%
	CZ	61%	55%	38%	54%	51%	24%	34%
	DK	70%	64%	65%	64%	50%	59%	47%
	DE	68%	62%	55%	56%	37%	40%	35%
	EE	64%	61%	39%	55%	59%	37%	38%
	IE	59%	69%	42%	45%	56%	31%	42%
	EL	46%	54%	41%	35%	44%	23%	19%
	ES	67%	69%	45%	51%	54%	40%	32%
	FR	74%	59%	49%	65%	40%	35%	36%
	IT	46%	43%	45%	32%	47%	27%	28%
	CY	53%	45%	55%	48%	53%	58%	24%
	LV	58%	54%	40%	42%	37%	14%	34%
	LT	57%	53%	48%	33%	59%	27%	31%
	LU	79%	58%	46%	69%	46%	74%	33%
	HU	59%	53%	47%	56%	54%	22%	36%
	MT	79%	51%	73%	47%	59%	50%	35%
	NL	72%	59%	60%	60%	48%	57%	43%
	AT	76%	66%	52%	67%	37%	56%	46%
	PL	60%	54%	53%	42%	52%	25%	31%
	PT	62%	60%	61%	57%	55%	42%	39%
	RO	40%	44%	57%	39%	60%	24%	28%
	SI	50%	60%	29%	42%	44%	32%	31%
	SK	50%	55%	49%	44%	60%	35%	28%
	FI	75%	68%	62%	67%	45%	52%	44%
	SE	75%	54%	56%	61%	43%	53%	29%
	UK	75%	60%	57%	49%	33%	36%	27%
highest percentage by country		lowest percentage by country						
highest percentage by item		lowest percentage by item						

7.2 Who should take the lead in the fight against poverty?

Despite low trust in their actions, Europeans far more often believe the primary responsibility for reducing or preventing poverty lies with government (53%) than with citizens (13%), the EU (9%), regional or local authorities and NGO or charities (each 7%), private companies (3%) and religious institutions (2%)⁴⁵.

⁴⁵ QA20 In your opinion, from the following list, who is primarily responsible for reducing or preventing poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE).

QA20 In your opinion, from the following list, who is primarily responsible for reducing or preventing poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) - EU



This disparity between the lack of trust towards government and belief in its responsibility for dealing with poverty points to unmet expectations regarding the actions undertaken by national governments. The survey shows that while Europeans deem governments primarily responsible for fighting a problem that requires its urgent action (as it is believed to be widespread) they tend not to trust these actions. This catch-22 situation may be related to the fact that poverty continues to exist and is not simply eradicated.

At national level, the proportion of people who feel their government is primarily responsible ranges from 24% in France to 85% in Bulgaria. Hungary (80%) and Latvia (77%) are the only other countries where more than three quarters of citizens see the government's role as pivotal. In these two countries, the disparity between trust and expectations is particularly strong: trust is lowest yet citizens most often rely on government to take action or vice-versa.

In several countries, other key actors are held responsible:

- ◆ Over a quarter of Dutch respondents feel that fighting poverty is primarily the responsibility of citizens themselves (27% vs. an EU average of 13%). Finland is the only other Member State where over one-fifth feels the same (22%).
- ◆ Over a quarter of French respondents believe that fighting poverty is primarily the responsibility of NGOs or charities (26% vs. an EU average of 7%). France is the only country where the government (24%) is not believed to be primarily responsible.
- ◆ In Greece, 23% feel that fighting poverty is primarily the responsibility of the European Union (vs. an EU average of 9%), while in Luxembourg, 20% hold this view.

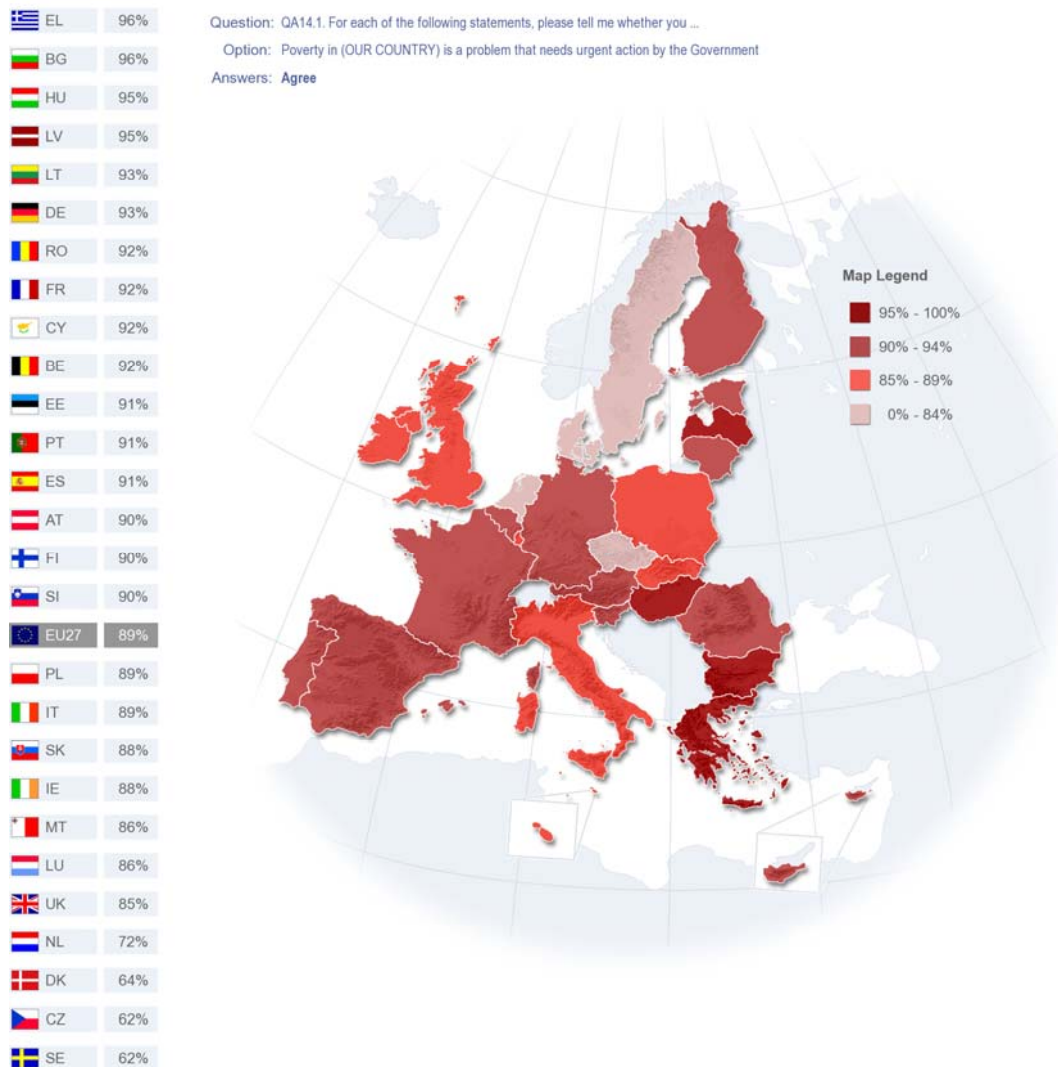
QA20 In your opinion, from the following list, who is primarily responsible for reducing or preventing poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE)

		The (NATIONALITY) Government	Citizens themselves	The European Union	Regional or local authorities	NGOs or charities	Private companies	Religious institutions	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	53%	13%	9%	7%	7%	3%	2%	1%	5%
	BE	36%	18%	12%	10%	13%	4%	2%	2%	3%
	BG	85%	4%	3%	3%	-	1%	0%	0%	4%
	CZ	49%	19%	10%	7%	7%	5%	0%	0%	3%
	DK	64%	22%	5%	5%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%
	DE	51%	17%	6%	6%	6%	6%	2%	1%	5%
	EE	64%	19%	2%	9%	1%	1%	0%	0%	4%
	IE	63%	8%	13%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	6%
	EL	65%	5%	23%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	ES	67%	4%	14%	6%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%
	FR	24%	20%	7%	10%	26%	4%	1%	1%	7%
	IT	46%	7%	14%	10%	8%	3%	4%	0%	8%
	CY	70%	10%	17%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%
	LV	77%	10%	6%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
	LT	73%	13%	6%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
	LU	54%	10%	20%	3%	6%	1%	0%	0%	6%
	HU	80%	5%	6%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%
	MT	70%	12%	9%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	4%
	NL	52%	27%	5%	8%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
	AT	38%	10%	16%	11%	9%	4%	5%	2%	5%
	PL	51%	14%	8%	10%	6%	1%	2%	0%	8%
	PT	63%	5%	14%	4%	3%	3%	1%	0%	7%
	RO	64%	6%	13%	5%	2%	2%	-	1%	7%
	SI	68%	11%	7%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%
	SK	56%	16%	12%	4%	3%	6%	1%	1%	1%
	FI	61%	22%	5%	6%	3%	1%	-	0%	2%
	SE	69%	18%	5%	6%	-	1%	-	0%	1%
	UK	64%	18%	3%	3%	4%	1%	1%	1%	5%
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country								
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item								

7.3 The government's role in combating poverty

Before examining what Europeans want governments to do to help people out of poverty it is interesting to briefly reiterate that poverty is regarded as a problem that needs urgent government action. Not only people who struggle to get by think this way but also those who are classified as well-off according to their household income, of whom 85% feel this way.

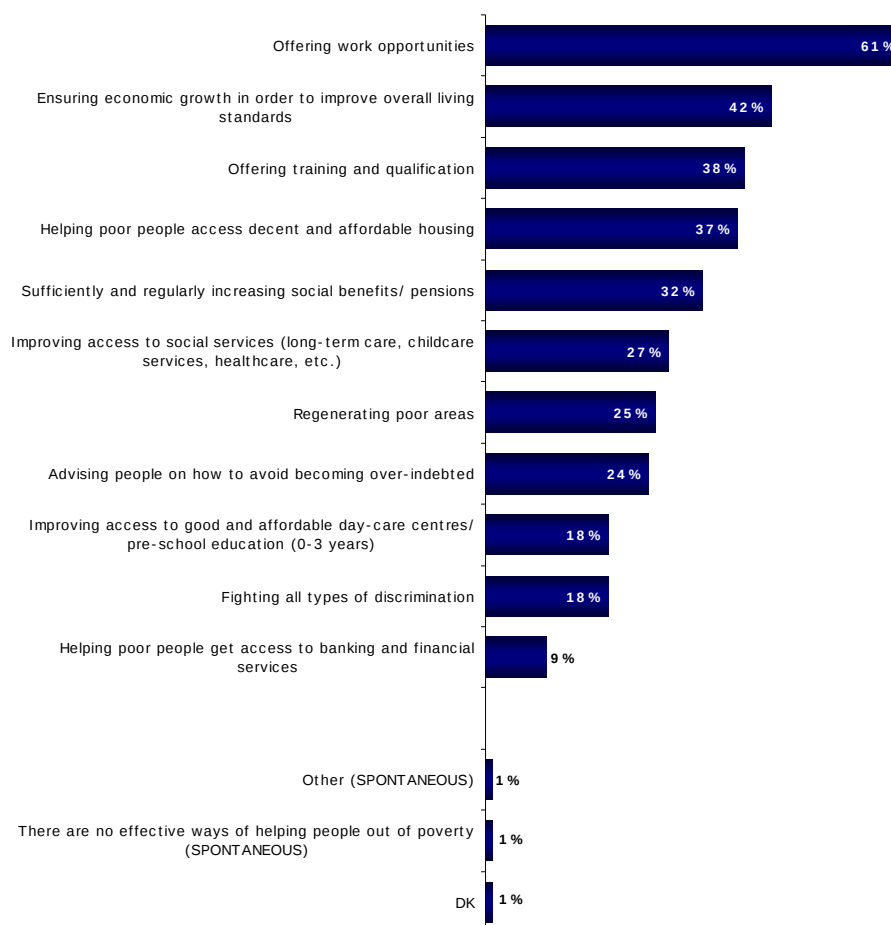
At a national level, between 62% in the Czech Republic and Sweden and 96% in Greece and Bulgaria feel that poverty requires urgent government action.



7.3.1: What should governments do to help people out of poverty?

An examination of what Europeans believe governments should do to help people out of poverty shows that offering opportunities for employment is an absolute priority (61%)⁴⁶, with ensuring economic growth (42%), offering training and qualifications (38%) and helping poor people access decent and affordable housing (37%) also seeing fairly broad support.

QA22 In your opinion, from the following, which are the areas the (NATIONALITY) Government should prioritise to help people out of poverty? (ROTATE – MAX. 4 ANSWERS) - EU



Throughout the EU, people view offering work opportunities to poor people as a priority, with the only countries where other solutions are mentioned more frequently

⁴⁶ QA22 In your opinion, from the following, which are the areas the (NATIONALITY) Government should prioritise to help people out of poverty? (ROTATE – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

being Romania (economic growth – 66%) and Luxembourg (training and qualifications – 55%). In Bulgaria and Ireland work opportunities and economic growth are considered equally important, while in France offering work opportunities is considered just as much a priority as giving access to decent and affordable housing is.

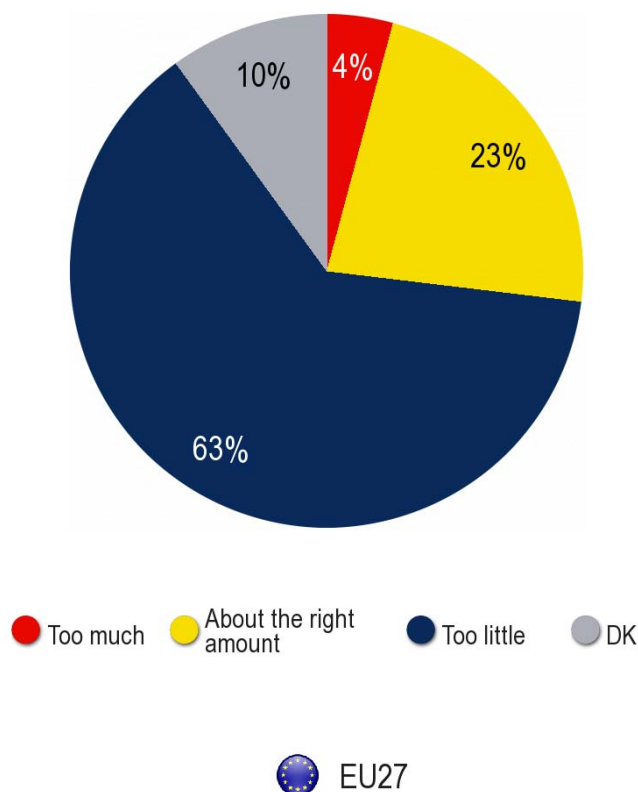
QA22 In your opinion, from the following, which are the areas the (NATIONALITY) Government should prioritise to help people out of poverty? (ROTATE – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

	Offering work opportunities	Ensuring economic growth in order to improve overall living standards	Offering training and qualification	Helping poor people access decent and affordable housing	Sufficiently and regularly increasing social benefits / pensions	Improving access to social services (long-term care, childcare services, healthcare, etc.)	Regenerating poor areas	Advising people on how to avoid becoming over-indebted	Improving access to good and affordable day-care centres / pre-school education (0-3 years)	Fighting all types of discrimination	Helping poor people get access to banking and financial services	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	There are no effective ways of helping people out of poverty (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	61%	42%	38%	37%	32%	27%	25%	24%	18%	18%	9%	1%	1%	1%
BE	53%	32%	41%	47%	32%	27%	23%	43%	12%	21%	11%	1%	1%	0%
BG	76%	76%	28%	22%	51%	37%	30%	8%	15%	9%	7%	0%	1%	1%
CZ	70%	54%	34%	41%	34%	31%	30%	26%	11%	14%	5%	0%	0%	0%
DK	52%	44%	52%	48%	31%	28%	24%	32%	20%	16%	8%	0%	1%	1%
DE	60%	35%	48%	35%	34%	37%	23%	24%	30%	19%	10%	1%	1%	1%
EE	72%	44%	54%	27%	32%	26%	16%	36%	16%	11%	3%	1%	1%	1%
IE	52%	52%	51%	34%	30%	22%	30%	22%	18%	16%	10%	1%	0%	3%
EL	78%	66%	23%	32%	56%	35%	29%	14%	12%	17%	9%	0%	-	-
ES	73%	48%	27%	31%	28%	13%	24%	9%	15%	16%	6%	1%	0%	0%
FR	53%	38%	46%	53%	22%	26%	26%	46%	12%	23%	14%	0%	0%	1%
IT	60%	42%	28%	37%	41%	26%	17%	13%	18%	19%	10%	1%	1%	1%
CY	77%	51%	26%	49%	53%	36%	28%	12%	19%	21%	8%	1%	-	-
LV	74%	58%	27%	14%	40%	35%	19%	14%	11%	7%	5%	2%	1%	1%
LT	75%	63%	40%	20%	31%	28%	15%	19%	10%	11%	7%	1%	-	1%
LU	53%	35%	55%	46%	35%	23%	9%	43%	25%	17%	8%	1%	0%	0%
HU	83%	60%	36%	29%	35%	24%	17%	23%	11%	14%	7%	1%	1%	0%
MT	56%	50%	27%	32%	51%	29%	12%	22%	14%	19%	12%	0%	0%	1%
NL	62%	29%	42%	36%	24%	37%	22%	61%	17%	13%	11%	1%	0%	1%
AT	68%	35%	30%	44%	46%	35%	16%	34%	18%	25%	11%	1%	1%	1%
PL	61%	37%	30%	25%	40%	31%	13%	17%	15%	12%	6%	1%	2%	5%
PT	64%	36%	28%	32%	31%	28%	25%	13%	19%	16%	6%	1%	0%	2%
RO	58%	66%	29%	32%	43%	19%	33%	8%	14%	15%	11%	0%	1%	3%
SI	69%	53%	30%	27%	35%	26%	16%	26%	17%	14%	10%	2%	1%	0%
SK	72%	49%	32%	36%	31%	25%	33%	19%	12%	22%	5%	1%	-	0%
FI	69%	37%	38%	27%	31%	35%	40%	27%	11%	23%	8%	1%	0%	0%
SE	65%	47%	59%	34%	21%	31%	28%	24%	7%	33%	5%	0%	0%	0%
UK	49%	32%	49%	45%	14%	24%	43%	26%	19%	19%	9%	2%	1%	3%
highest percentage by country														
highest percentage by item														
lowest percentage by country														
lowest percentage by item														

7.3.2: What about government spending?

Most Europeans (63%) find that their government is not spending enough to help people out of poverty⁴⁷. Around a quarter (23%) are satisfied with the current spending level and only four percent feel that too much is being spent.

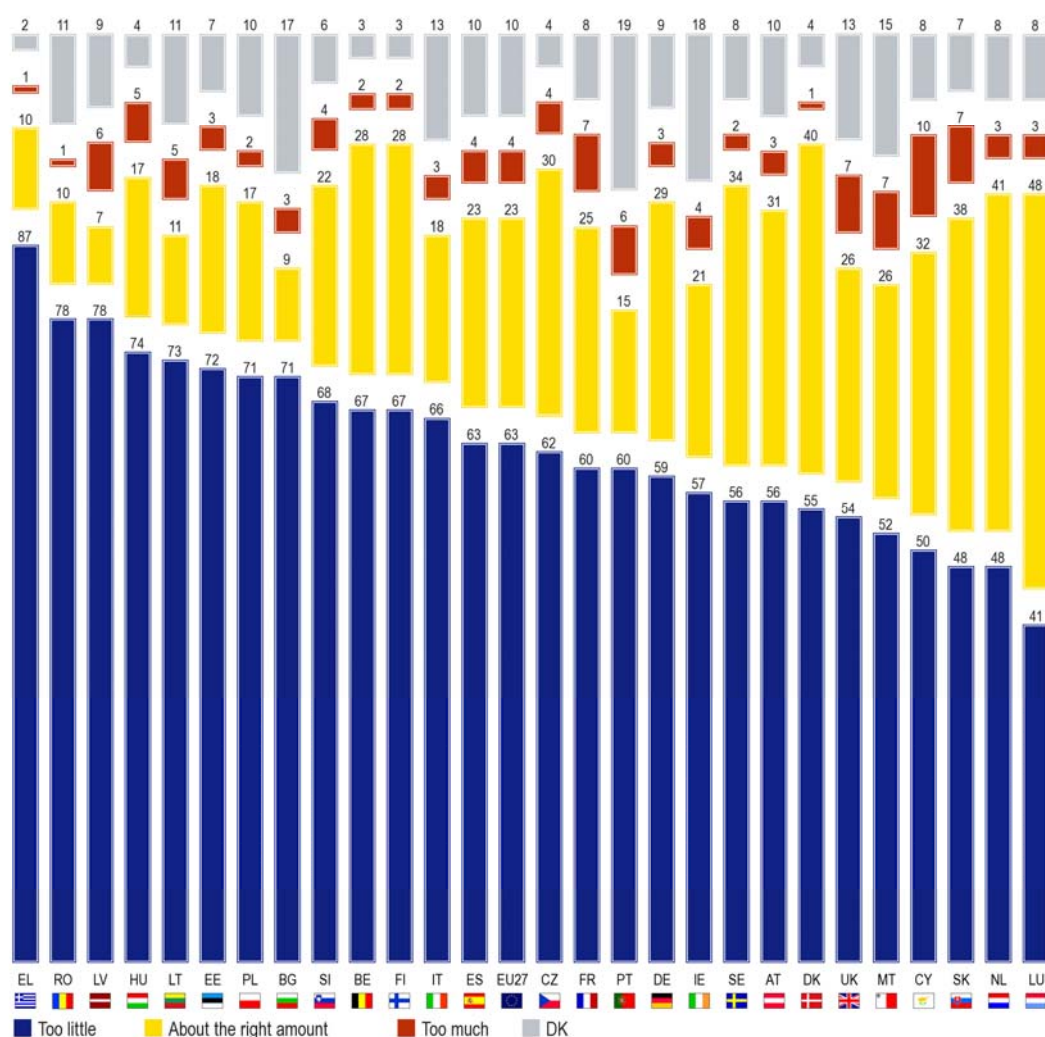
QA24. Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) is spending ... to help people out of poverty?



The feeling is held by at least half of respondents in each Member State but is particularly pronounced in Greece (87%). This is least the case in Cyprus (50% of whose respondents think that their government isn't spending enough) where 10% feels that too much is being spent, while Luxembourg has the highest proportion (48%) who feel that about the right amount is being spent.

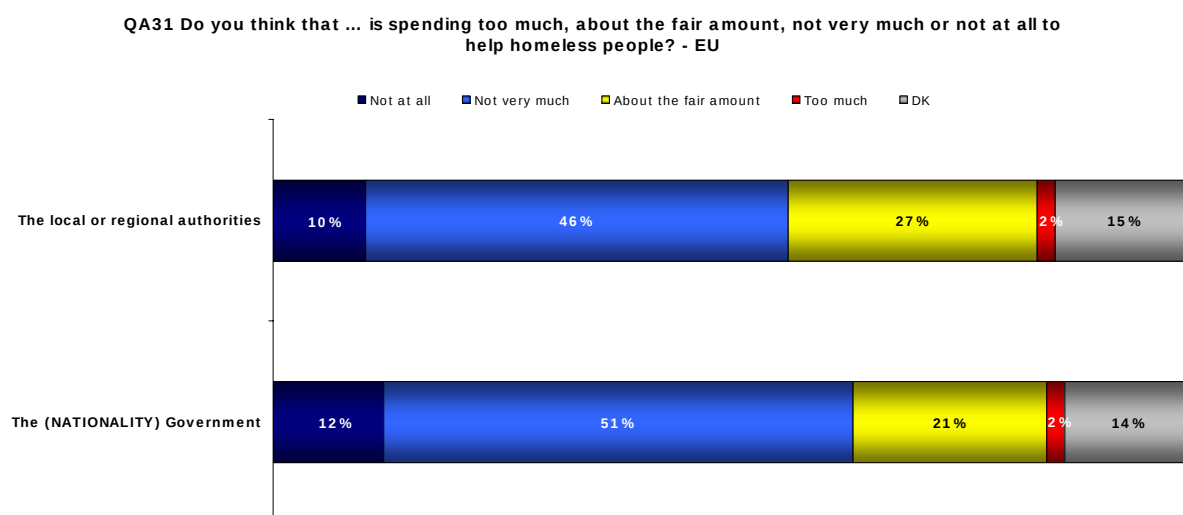
⁴⁷ QA24 Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) is spending ... to help people out of poverty?

QA24. Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) is spending ... to help people out of poverty?



59% of managers to 73% of unemployed Europeans also think that national governments spend too little. Respondents who have difficulty making ends meet (78%) or who difficulty paying bills on time (76%) most frequently find that their government is not spending enough on helping people out of poverty.

The majority view among Europeans (63%) is equally that governments are not spending very much or nothing at all to help the homeless. Furthermore, 56% hold the same view regarding the amount of money spent by local or regional authorities to help homeless people⁴⁸.



However, views differ widely at national level. Respondents from Luxembourg (55%) and the Netherlands (42%) are most satisfied with the present level of government spending, whereas 41% of Greek respondents say that their government spends nothing at all and in total nearly nine out of ten (88%) are not happy with the level of spending. This lack of satisfaction is evident in many other countries, and in some, many answered "don't know" (Portugal – 24%; Slovenia – 21%; Ireland and Lithuania – 20%).

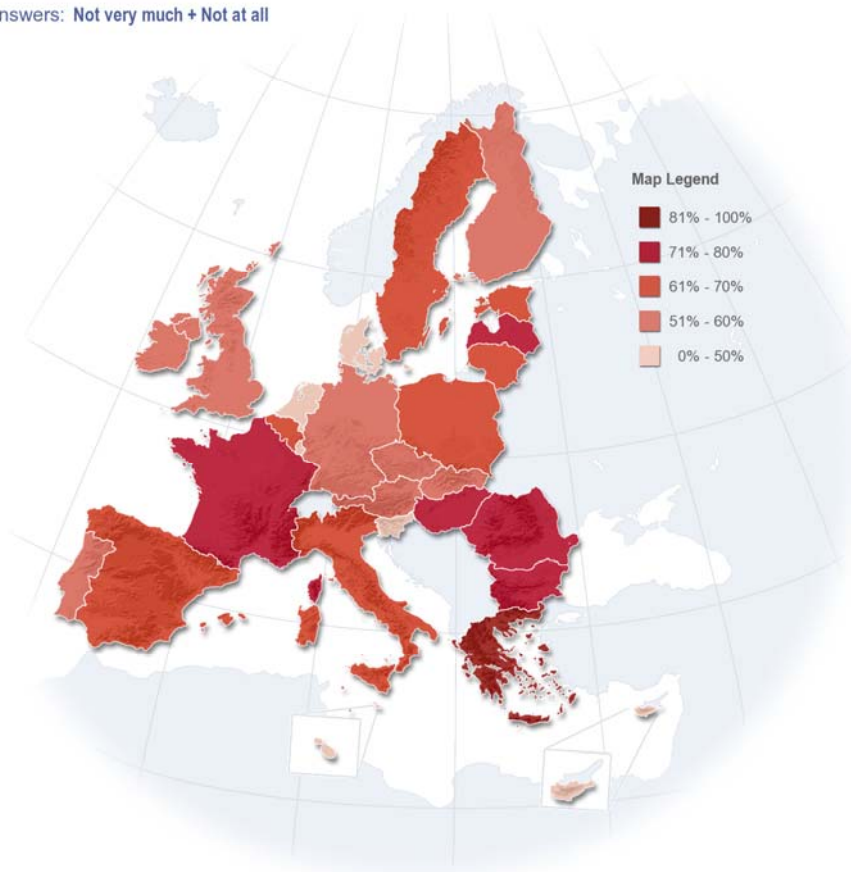
⁴⁸ QA31 Do you think that ... is spending too much, about the fair amount, not very much or not at all to help homeless people?

	EL	88%
	RO	77%
	HU	74%
	LV	74%
	BG	73%
	FR	72%
	PL	69%
	LT	68%
	IT	67%
	EE	67%
	ES	67%
	SE	66%
	BE	64%
	EU27	63%
	AT	57%
	FI	57%
	PT	57%
	IE	56%
	SK	55%
	DE	54%
	UK	54%
	CZ	52%
	SI	50%
	DK	50%
	MT	47%
	CY	42%
	NL	39%
	LU	32%

Question: QA31.1. Do you think that ... is spending too much, about the fair amount, not very much or not at all to help homeless people?

Option: The (NATIONALITY) Government

Answers: **Not very much + Not at all**



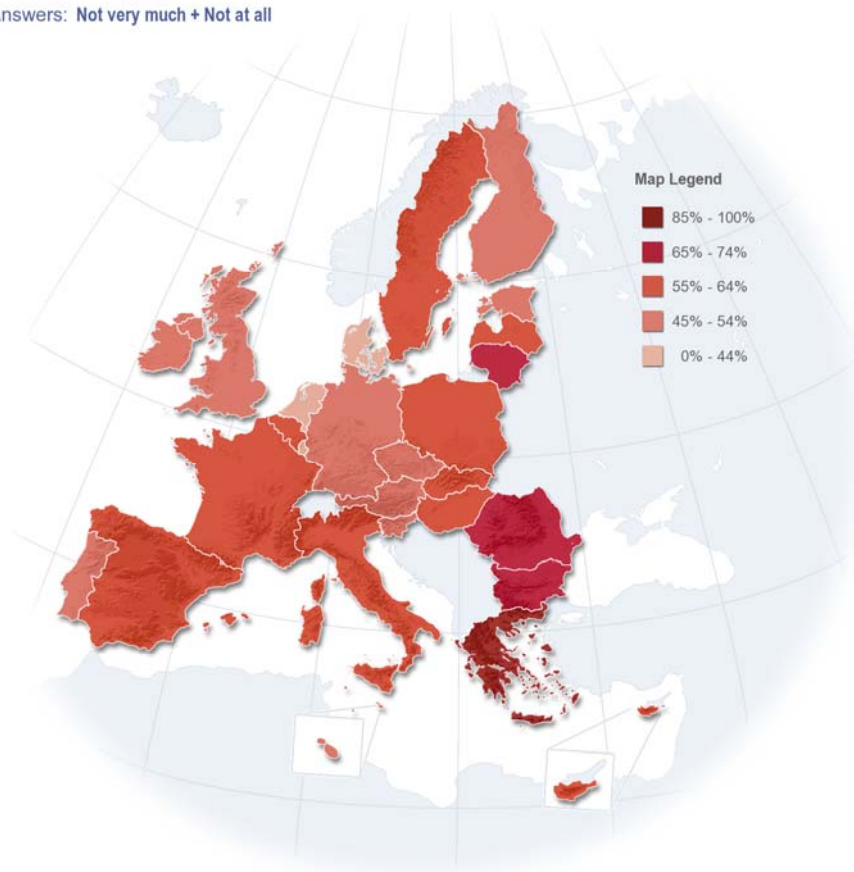
Respondents from Luxembourg (49%), Denmark (45%) and the Netherlands (44%) are the most content with the spending levels of local or regional authorities. Just as with government spending, Greek respondents are most critical with four in ten saying that they spend nothing at all and a further 46% saying that not very much is spent. The next highest levels of dissatisfaction are found in Romania (73%), Bulgaria (72%) and Lithuania (66%).

	EL	86%
	RO	73%
	BG	72%
	LT	66%
	LV	64%
	ES	64%
	IT	63%
	HU	60%
	SE	60%
	PL	60%
	FR	59%
	BE	59%
	EU27	56%
	SK	55%
	CY	55%
	MT	53%
	EE	53%
	IE	53%
	PT	53%
	AT	52%
	FI	51%
	SI	47%
	UK	46%
	CZ	46%
	DE	45%
	DK	44%
	NL	35%
	LU	34%

Question: QA31.2. Do you think that ... is spending too much, about the fair amount, not very much or not at all to help homeless people?

Option: The local or regional authorities

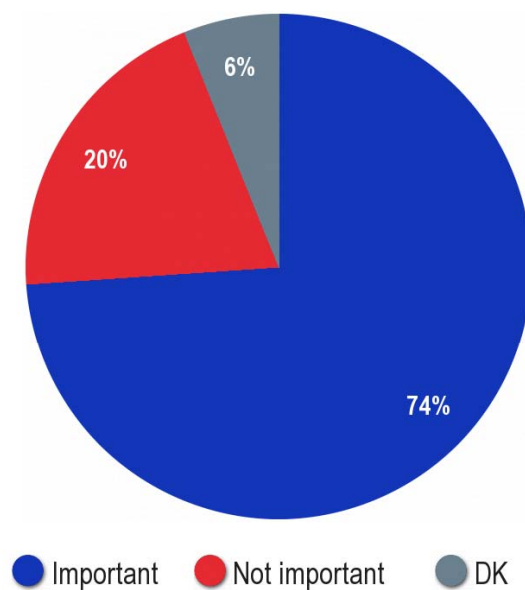
Answers: **Not very much + Not at all**



7.4 The role of the European Union

Even if Europeans do not regard the EU as primarily responsible for combating poverty, its role is nonetheless seen as important by many (28% see it as 'very important', and 46% 'somewhat important')⁴⁹.

QA21. Overall, how important would you say is the role of the European Union in the fight against poverty?



 EU27

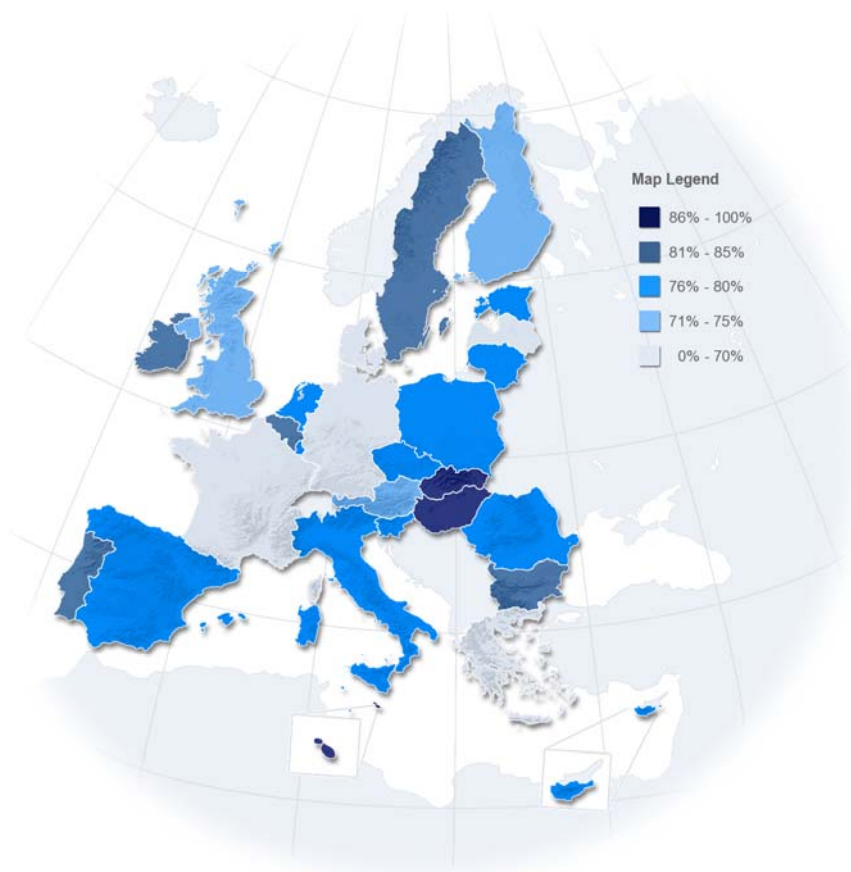
The view that the EU plays an important role in fighting poverty is widespread throughout Europe, with highest consensus levels recorded in Malta (93%) and Slovakia (91%).

⁴⁹ QA21 Overall, how important would you say is the role of the European Union in the fight against poverty?

 MT	93%
 SK	91%
 HU	87%
 IE	85%
 SE	85%
 PT	83%
 BE	82%
 BG	82%
 PL	80%
 CZ	80%
 LU	80%
 ES	80%
 LT	78%
 IT	78%
 NL	76%
 EE	76%
 CY	76%
 RO	76%
 SI	76%
 FI	75%
 EU27	74%
 AT	72%
 UK	71%
 LV	70%
 DE	68%
 EL	68%
 DK	64%
 FR	61%

Question: QA21. Overall, how important would you say is the role of the European Union in the fight against poverty?

Answers: Important



The perceived importance of the European Union is remarkably uniform among the different socio-demographic groups. Neither does people's personal economic situation appear to have much influence on its perceived role in the fight against poverty.

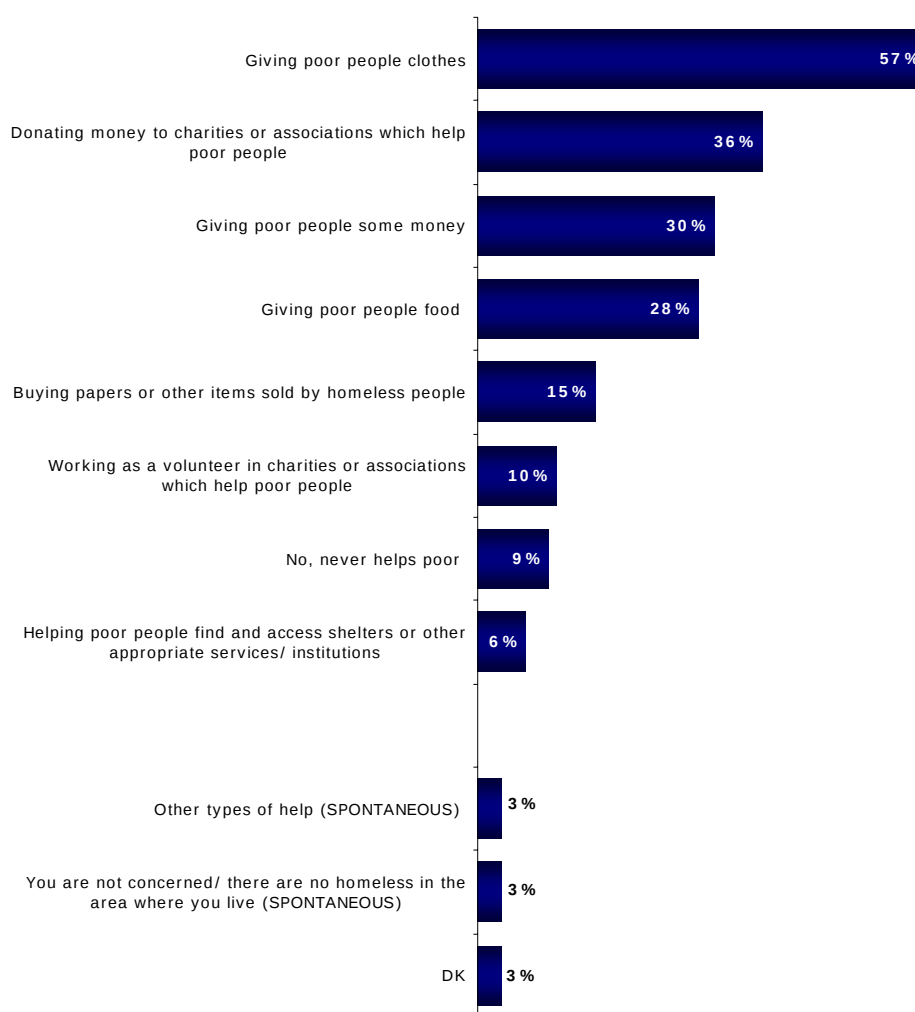
QA21 Overall, how important would you say is the role of the European Union in the fight against poverty?

	Important	Not important	DK
EU27	74%	20%	6%
Sex			
 Male	74%	21%	5%
Female	74%	18%	8%
Age			
 15-24	79%	15%	6%
25-39	78%	17%	5%
40-54	74%	21%	5%
55 +	69%	22%	9%
Education (End of)			
 15-	72%	19%	9%
16-19	74%	20%	6%
20+	74%	22%	4%
Still studying	80%	15%	5%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	73%	24%	3%
Managers	78%	18%	4%
Other white collars	76%	20%	4%
Manual workers	78%	17%	5%
House persons	72%	18%	10%
Unemployed	78%	16%	6%
Retired	68%	22%	10%
Students	80%	15%	5%

7.5 What do people do to help the poor?

The most common 'good deed' that Europeans say they do to help the poor is to give away clothes (57%)⁵⁰ while they also often donate money to charities or associations which help poor people (36%) and either give them some money (30%) or food (28%). A small proportion – nine percent – never help poor people.

QA34 Do you ever help poor people by doing any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - EU



⁵⁰ QA34 Do you ever help poor people by doing any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Giving away clothes to poor people is common practice in nearly all Member States, but most common in Luxembourg (76%), Germany (73%) and France (71%). It is least common in the Czech Republic (31%); respondents here appear somewhat reluctant to provide help to poor people with a third (34%) indicating that they never do so. Lithuania is the only other country where over one-fifth (21%) never helps poor people.

Donating money to charities is particularly widespread in Malta (78%), whereas this is hardly the case in Romania (11%), Bulgaria (13%) and Lithuania (15%).

QA34 Do you ever help poor people by doing any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

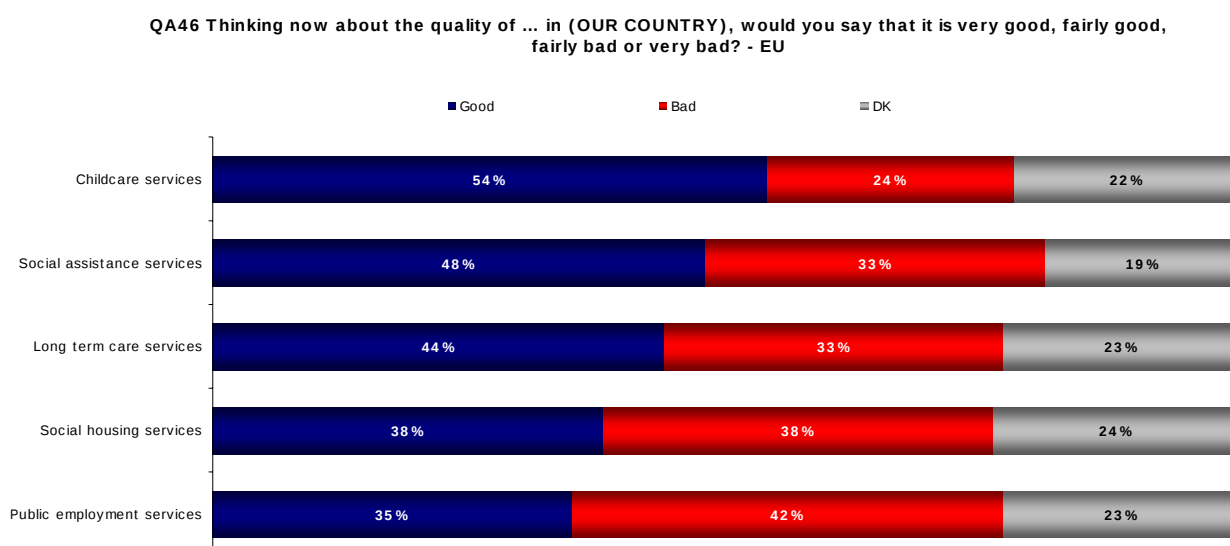
		Giving poor people clothes	Donating money to charities or associations which help poor people	Giving poor people some money	Giving poor people food	Buying papers or other items sold by homeless people	Working as a volunteer in charities or associations which help poor people	No, never helps poor	Helping poor people find and access shelters or other appropriate services/ institutions	Other types of help (SPONTANEOUS)	You are not concerned/ there are no homeless in the area where you live (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	57%	36%	30%	28%	15%	10%	9%	6%	3%	3%	3%
	BE	68%	37%	28%	31%	14%	12%	6%	8%	3%	4%	1%
	BG	46%	13%	27%	35%	5%	1%	19%	2%	4%	1%	3%
	CZ	31%	30%	8%	4%	16%	2%	34%	1%	1%	1%	2%
	DK	66%	62%	26%	5%	33%	10%	9%	3%	1%	2%	0%
	DE	73%	43%	32%	27%	20%	13%	5%	8%	2%	1%	3%
	EE	48%	22%	33%	30%	4%	7%	14%	4%	2%	5%	5%
	IE	41%	66%	29%	12%	15%	11%	5%	4%	2%	3%	5%
	EL	46%	12%	52%	17%	14%	2%	12%	2%	4%	1%	0%
	ES	57%	28%	42%	41%	10%	10%	7%	6%	3%	2%	3%
	FR	71%	33%	32%	39%	10%	15%	9%	5%	1%	1%	1%
	IT	51%	31%	28%	29%	11%	15%	6%	9%	5%	5%	4%
	CY	57%	61%	37%	21%	14%	10%	5%	7%	3%	3%	2%
	LV	43%	23%	41%	31%	4%	2%	13%	3%	2%	3%	2%
	LT	36%	15%	41%	37%	3%	2%	21%	2%	2%	1%	2%
	LU	76%	64%	36%	29%	18%	20%	2%	8%	-	0%	1%
	HU	50%	23%	32%	22%	19%	8%	13%	4%	2%	4%	1%
	MT	43%	78%	50%	17%	16%	14%	5%	4%	1%	1%	1%
	NL	62%	53%	24%	11%	36%	12%	10%	6%	2%	1%	1%
	AT	59%	44%	33%	21%	31%	12%	9%	8%	4%	1%	1%
	PL	43%	25%	23%	34%	5%	5%	13%	2%	4%	5%	5%
	PT	44%	18%	31%	41%	5%	7%	8%	5%	1%	2%	7%
	RO	41%	11%	32%	47%	8%	5%	9%	6%	4%	9%	5%
	SI	43%	25%	39%	22%	13%	6%	10%	5%	9%	7%	1%
	SK	45%	27%	22%	17%	30%	6%	19%	4%	1%	0%	0%
	FI	64%	63%	22%	7%	8%	13%	5%	3%	3%	2%	0%
	SE	68%	68%	26%	6%	38%	7%	5%	3%	2%	0%	0%
	UK	54%	58%	22%	11%	22%	11%	8%	3%	4%	2%	2%
highest percentage by country						lowest percentage by country						
highest percentage by item						lowest percentage by item						

8. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

The final chapter of this report examines the views of Europeans regarding access to social services, with a particular focus on long-term care and childcare.

8.1 Quality and affordability

The survey shows that Europeans have mixed opinions about the quality of social services. They are mostly satisfied with the quality of childcare, rated as good by 54%. Close to half are satisfied with the quality of social assistance services (48%) and long-term care services (44%) but 33% are not happy. Public opinion is divided with regards to the quality of social housing services but respondents are most critical about the quality of employment services, which 42% rate as bad against the 35% who say it is good⁵¹.



Greek respondents are most critical of the quality of their social services: around seven in ten believe the quality of service, except for childcare (42%), is bad. The other four countries in the top five for the highest proportion of "bad" responses are:

- ◆ **Slovakia:** Close to six out of ten Slovaks (59%) believe the quality of social housing is bad and nearly as many feel this way about both social assistance

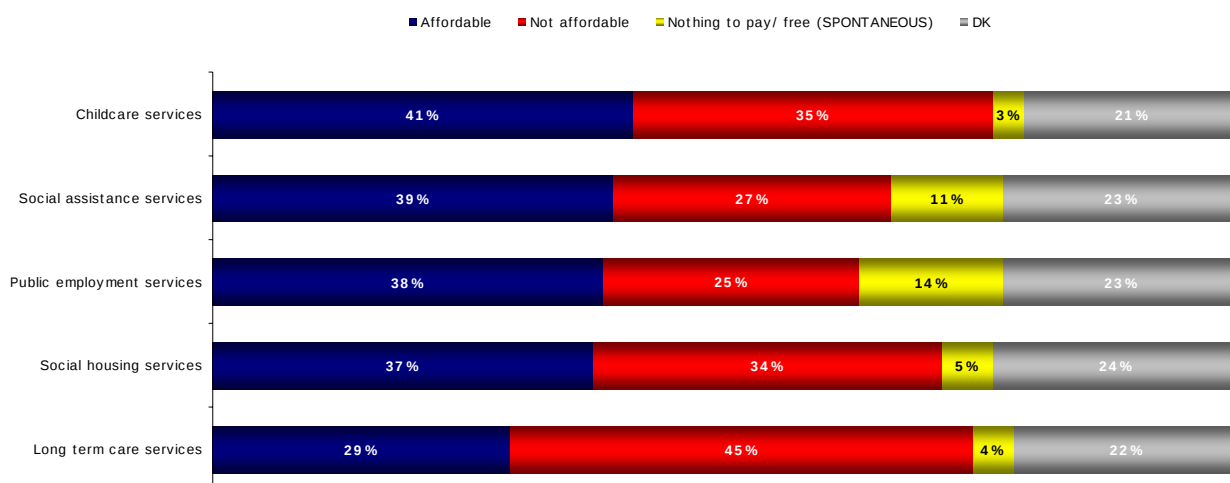
⁵¹QA46 Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

services (57%) and employment services (55%). Close to half (48%) consider the quality of long-term care services as bad.

- ◆ **Romania:** Over half of Romanians voice criticism about the quality of social housing (55%), social assistance (52%) and public employment (51%) services.
- ◆ **Bulgaria:** Around half think the quality of their country's social assistance (55%), long-term care (52%) and public employment (50%) services is bad.
- ◆ **Italy:** In Italy this also applies to two of the services, namely social housing services (55%) and public employment services (50%).

Furthermore, many respondents are of the opinion that social services are expensive, perhaps explaining why (as discussed in chapter 4) poverty is seen to limit access to these services⁵².

QA47 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...? - EU



With Europe's ageing population, long-term care services are a particular source of concern, with 45% considering them not affordable. Around a third (35%) also feels that childcare is too expensive, while 34% feel the same about social housing services.

Greek, Slovakian, Romanian and Italian respondents are not only among the most critical about the quality of social services; they also voice most concern about its affordability:

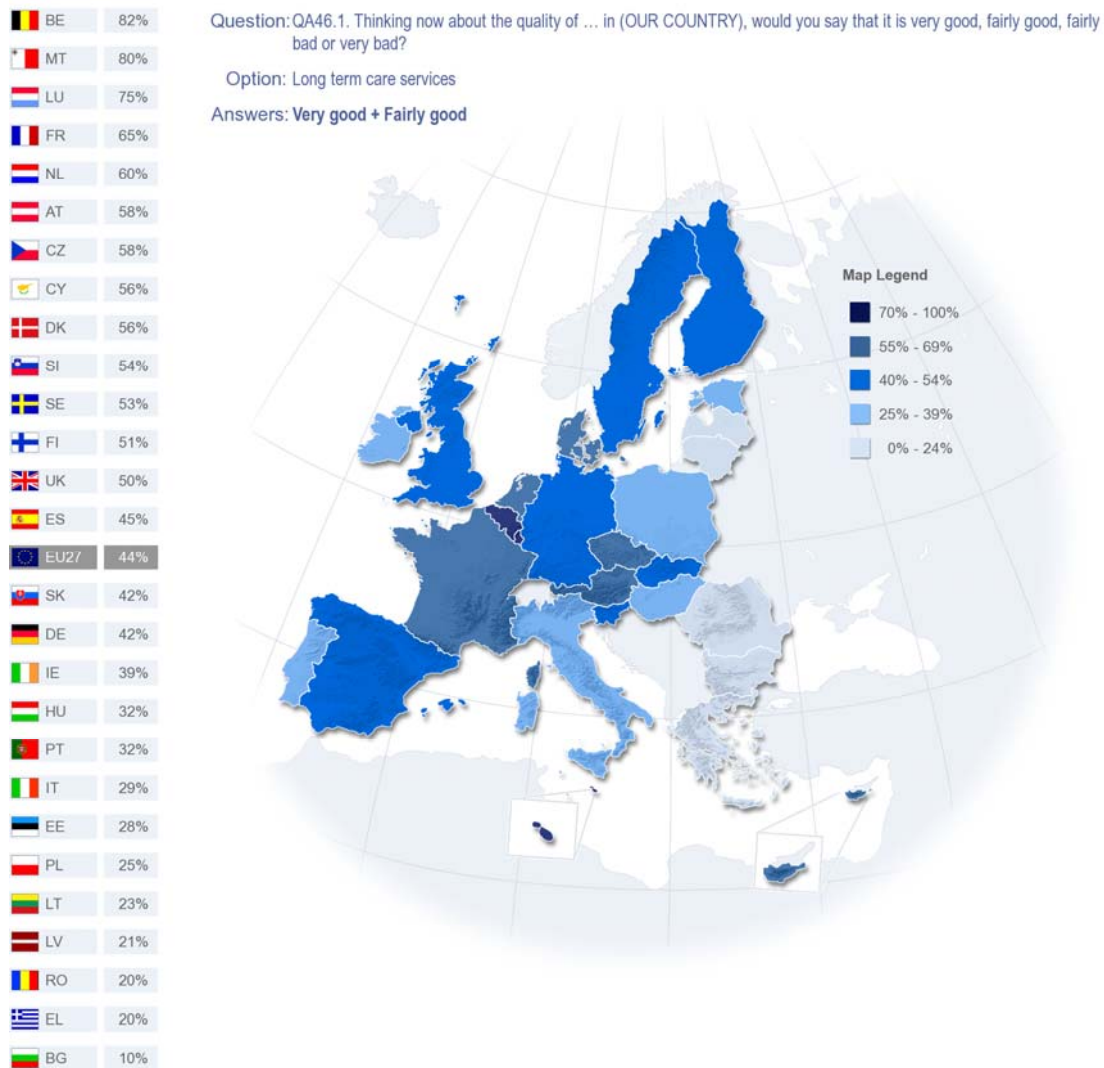
⁵²QA47 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

- ◆ **Greece:** Greece is among the top five countries for respondents stating their inability to afford all of the social services examined. It also tops the list for long-term care services (71% in Greece vs. an EU average of 45%) and childcare services (58% vs. 35% EU average).
- ◆ **Romania:** Romanians far more often than others feel that social housing services (56% vs. and an EU average of 34%), public employment services (52% vs. 25%) and social assistance services (50% vs. 27%) are not affordable.
- ◆ **Slovakia:** Close to two out of three Slovaks (65%) believe social housing is not affordable; 53% feel the same about social assistance services and 46% hold this opinion about public employment services.
- ◆ **Latvia:** For three of the services included in the survey – social assistance (48%), childcare (46%) and public employment (44%) – Latvians rank in the top five countries for the number of people who feel they are not affordable to them.
- ◆ **Italy:** In Italy this applies to three of the services as well, namely social housing (57%), public employment (42%) and social assistance (41%).

8.2 Long-term care

8.2.1: Perceived quality of long-term care

There are very large differences in the perceived quality of long-term care services⁵³, with positive assessments ranging from as low as 10% in Bulgaria to 82% in Belgium.



The large differences in the proportion of positive assessments are partially due to high levels of “don’t know” responses in certain countries, which range from six percent in Belgium to 45% in Latvia. However, the view that the quality of long-term services is

⁵³QA46.1 Thinking now about the quality of long-term care services in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

bad dominates public opinion in eleven Member States and particularly so in Greece (73%).

The quality assessments made by the different socio-demographic groups shows less variation.

QA46.1 Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
- Long term care services

		Good	Bad	DK
	EU27	44%	33%	23%
	Sex			
	Male	44%	32%	24%
	Female	42%	35%	23%
	Age			
	15-24	43%	28%	29%
	25-39	41%	35%	24%
	40-54	42%	37%	21%
	55 +	46%	32%	22%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	43%	31%	26%
	16-19	41%	36%	23%
	20+	47%	33%	20%
	Still studying	41%	29%	30%
	Respondent occupation scale			
	Self-employed	39%	38%	23%
	Managers	45%	36%	19%
	Other white collars	42%	40%	18%
	Manual workers	45%	33%	22%
	House persons	41%	31%	28%
	Unemployed	39%	31%	30%
	Retired	46%	32%	22%
	Students	41%	29%	30%

8.2.2: Perceived affordability of long-term care

The opinion that long-term care services are affordable ranges from just eight percent in Bulgaria to 53% in Luxembourg⁵⁴.

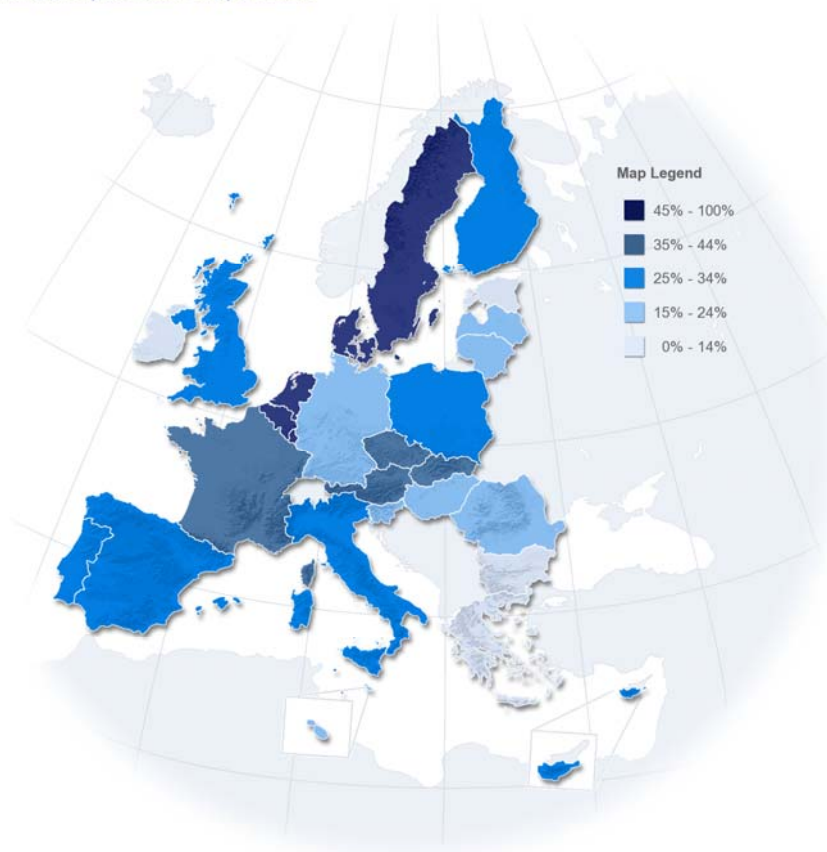
⁵⁴QA47.1 And thinking now about the affordability of long-term care services in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

	LU	53%
	BE	50%
	SE	48%
	DK	46%
	NL	45%
	SK	43%
	CZ	38%
	AT	38%
	FR	35%
	PL	31%
	ES	30%
	EU27	29%
	PT	28%
	FI	28%
	UK	27%
	CY	26%
	IT	25%
	HU	22%
	DE	21%
	MT	20%
	LV	19%
	LT	17%
	RO	16%
	SI	16%
	IE	13%
	EL	12%
	EE	10%
	BG	8%

Question: QA47.1. And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

Option: Long term care services

Answers: Very affordable + Fairly affordable



However, in the majority of countries the most prevalent opinion is that long-term care is not affordable. In twelve countries an outright majority hold this view (most common in Greece – 71%) and in ten more countries this is the case for a relative majority. Only in the Benelux countries and in Denmark and Sweden is long-term care considered affordable. “Don’t know” responses range from five percent in Slovakia to 42% in Bulgaria.

Variations between socio-demographic groups are especially notable regarding the extent to which long-term care is considered expensive, with opinions ranging from 37% among students to 50% among managers.

**QA47.1 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in
(OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?
Long term care services**

		Affordable	Not affordable	DK
	EU27	29%	45%	22%
	Sex			
	Male	30%	44%	22%
	Female	27%	46%	23%
	Age			
	15-24	30%	38%	29%
	25-39	27%	46%	23%
	40-54	28%	49%	19%
	55 +	29%	46%	21%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	26%	47%	23%
	16-19	27%	48%	21%
	20+	33%	44%	19%
	Still studying	29%	37%	31%
	Respondent occupation scale			
	Self- employed	27%	46%	24%
	Managers	29%	50%	18%
	Other white collars	32%	47%	18%
	Manual workers	29%	45%	21%
	House persons	25%	47%	23%
	Unemployed	24%	45%	26%
	Retired	29%	45%	22%
	Students	29%	37%	31%

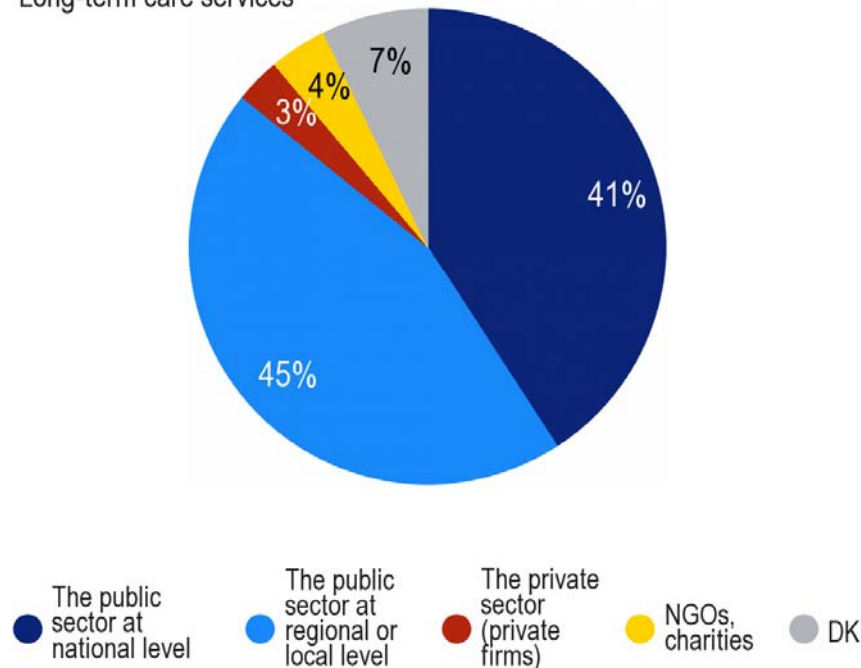
8.2.3: Who should provide long-term care?

Outside of the family circle, Europeans feel that the responsibility for providing long-term care clearly lies with the public sector, either at national (45%) or regional or local level (41%)⁵⁵.

⁵⁵ QA56.1 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing long-term care services outside your family circle?

QA56.1. When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?

Long-term care services



In all Member States the primary responsibility is seen to lie with the public sector, although opinion is divided as to whether this should be at a regional/local or national level. There are eleven countries where a majority view that responsibility should lie at the regional/local level, with respondents from Denmark (74%), Sweden (69%) and Finland (64%) most enthusiastic, while in thirteen countries a majority feel that responsibility should lie at national level, led by Malta (87%), Cyprus (76%) and Greece (75%). In Latvia, Hungary and Austria, there is an even split between those who feel that responsibility lies with either national or local levels of the public sector. There are no countries where NGOs and charities or the private sector are seen as being primarily responsible for providing long-term care. However, in Austria a sizeable minority (18%) feel that NGOs or charities should be responsible.

QA56.1 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?
Long-term care services

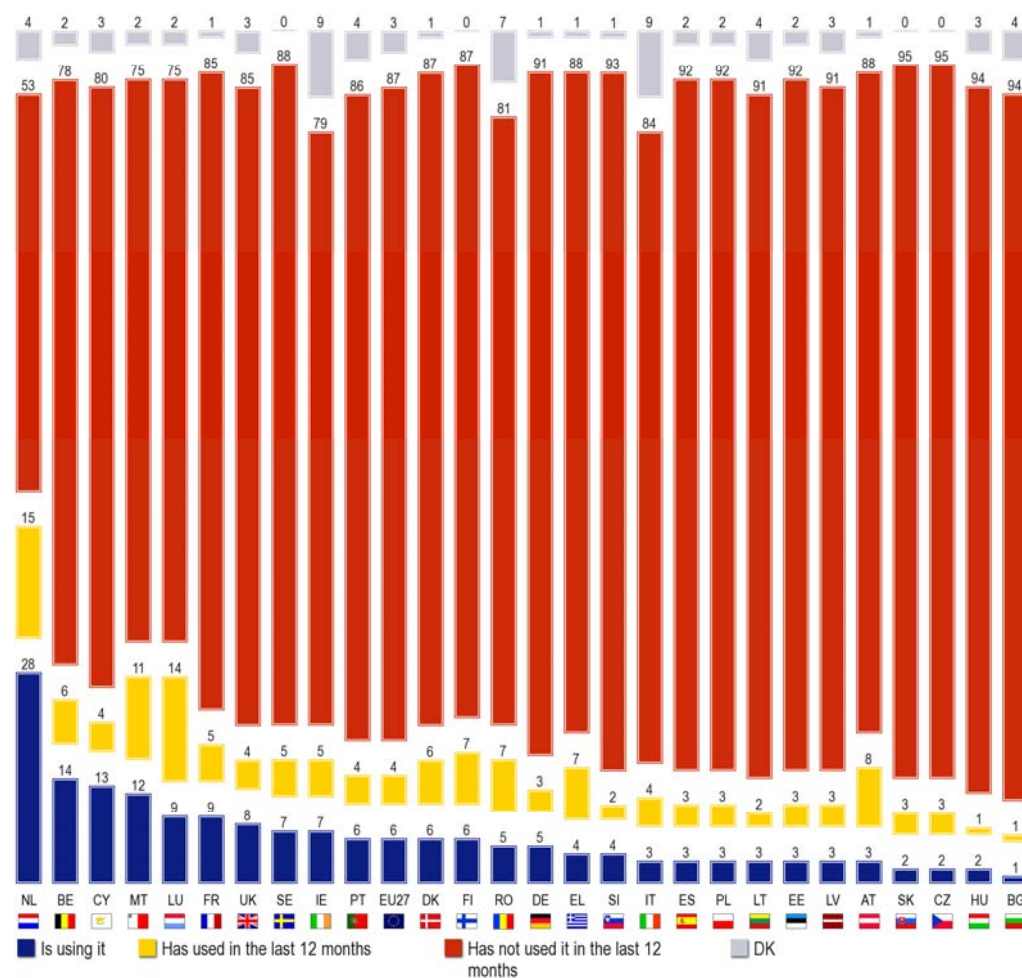
		The public sector at regional or local level	The public sector at national level	NGOs, charities	The private sector (private firms)	DK
	EU27	45%	41%	4%	3%	7%
	BE	41%	51 %	1%	4%	3%
	BG	29%	62 %	2%	0%	7%
	CZ	50 %	35%	8%	4%	3%
	DK	74 %	20%	0%	3%	3%
	DE	44 %	35%	10%	7%	4%
	EE	60 %	30%	2%	1%	7%
	IE	34%	38 %	0%	4%	24 %
	EL	24%	75 %	0%	0%	1%
	ES	38%	52 %	1%	2%	7%
	FR	39%	51 %	2%	2%	6%
	IT	52 %	36%	2%	3%	7%
	CY	18%	76 %	2%	2%	2%
	LV	43 %	43 %	2%	3%	9%
	LT	43 %	36%	4%	2%	15%
	LU	20%	65 %	4%	3%	8%
	HU	44 %	44 %	6%	2%	4%
	MT	7%	87 %	1%	3%	2%
	NL	38%	52 %	1%	5%	4%
	AT	38%	39 %	18%	2%	3%
	PL	55 %	28%	6%	2%	9%
	PT	29%	63 %	0%	2%	6%
	RO	31%	43 %	3%	4%	19%
	SI	52 %	39%	2%	3%	4%
	SK	43%	45 %	5%	5%	2%
	FI	64 %	30%	1%	3%	2%
	SE	69 %	27%	0%	2%	2%
	UK	52 %	35%	1%	2%	10%
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country				
		Highest percentage per item				
		Lowest percentage per item				

8.2.4: Use of long-term care services

The reported use of long-term care services is low, even among the elderly. The survey measures whether the respondents or people they are close to are using it or have used it in the last 12 months, with one in ten replying that this was currently the case (6%) or that it has been (4%) in the last 12 months⁵⁶.

QA45.1. Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?

Long-term care services, that is services for dependent people because of age, chronic illness or disability



Long-term care services are sparsely used throughout the EU, with the exception of the Netherlands, where 28% are (or have someone close to them who is) using it and 15% have (or know someone close to them who has) used it in the last 12 months.

⁵⁶ QA45.1 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months? Long-term care services, that is services for dependent people because of age, chronic illness or disability.

While Dutch respondents more often believe long-term care services are of good quality (60% vs. an EU average of 44%) and affordable (45% vs. 29%) there are other countries where the use of the service is far less frequent, who give a more positive assessment, and it therefore does not seem plausible that quality and affordability alone explain the high use in the Netherlands. Neither is it the case that Dutch respondents are more willing to pay for the care of their parents⁵⁷, with Dutch respondents on average willing to spend eight percent of their income, compared to the EU average of 18%⁵⁸.

The proportion of Europeans who have neither used long-term care themselves, nor have people close to them who have, is above 80% for all social categories.

8.2.5: Best options for the care of elderly parents

Europeans are mostly inclined to find that the best care solution for an elderly parent living alone and in need of regular help would be that (one of) their offspring pays regular visits to the parents' house (56%). However, the view that public or private service providers should visit the home (53%) is nearly as popular⁵⁹. Around two in five believe the parent could move in with a child (43%) while around a third thinks that moving to a nursing home would be an option (32%).

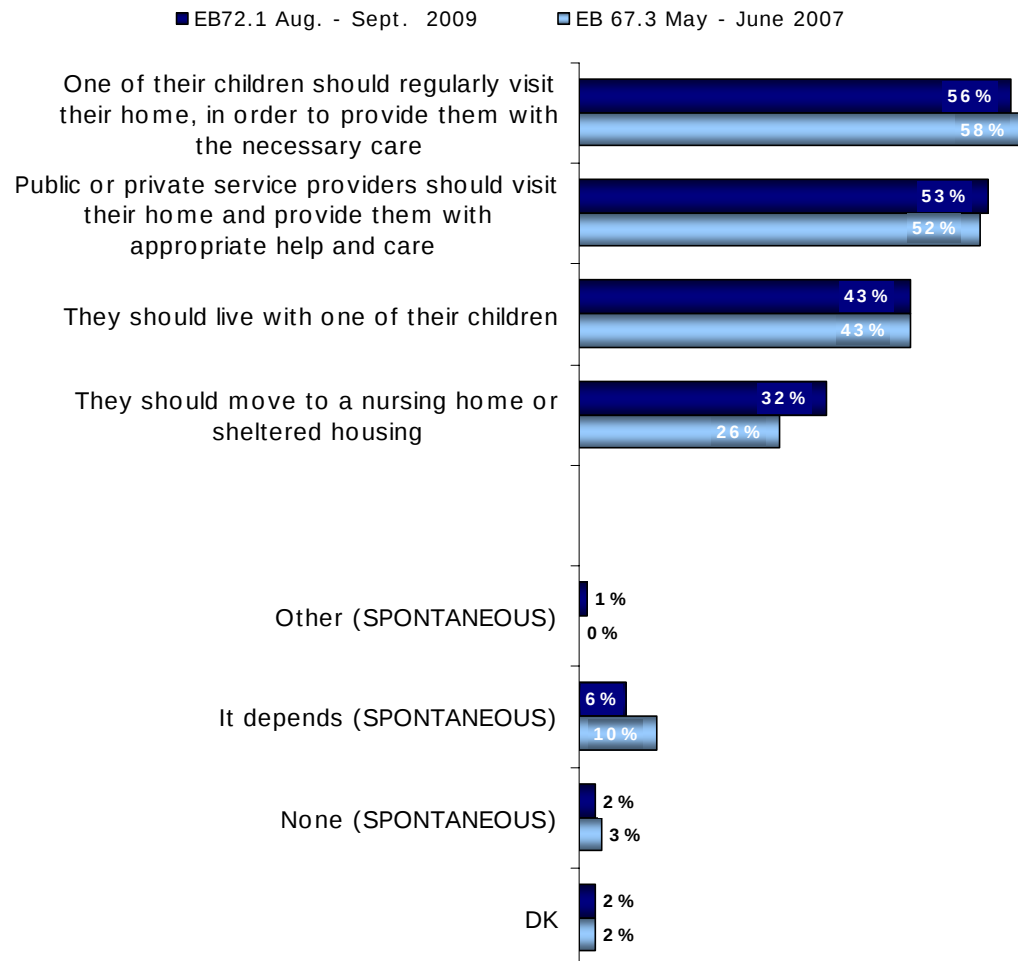
These results are mostly similar to the 2007 findings with the exception that Europeans now more often view moving to a nursing home as a viable option (+6 points).

⁵⁷ QA54 In your opinion, approximately what percentage of the total income of one's household is reasonable to pay for the care of one's parents?

⁵⁸ Full results can be found in the Annexes. This question is not further analysed due to a high level of "don't know" responses which range from 15% in Belgium to 54% in Portugal (with an EU average of 34%).

⁵⁹QA48 Imagine an elderly father or mother who lives alone and can no longer manage to live without regular help because of her or his physical or mental health condition? In your opinion, what would be the best option for people in this situation? Firstly? And Secondly? The sum of both answers is described. Full results are presented in the Annexes.

QA48T Imagine an elderly father or mother who lives alone and can no longer manage to live without regular help because of her or his physical or mental health condition? In your opinion, what would be the best option for people in this situation? Firstly ? And secondly? - EU



Public opinion at national level reflects cultural differences in traditional kinship relationships in Europe. Consequently, in several Southern and Eastern European countries the idea that parents that need care should live with their children is far more popular than in many of the Northern European countries, where the idea that public or private service providers should be hired is particularly popular.

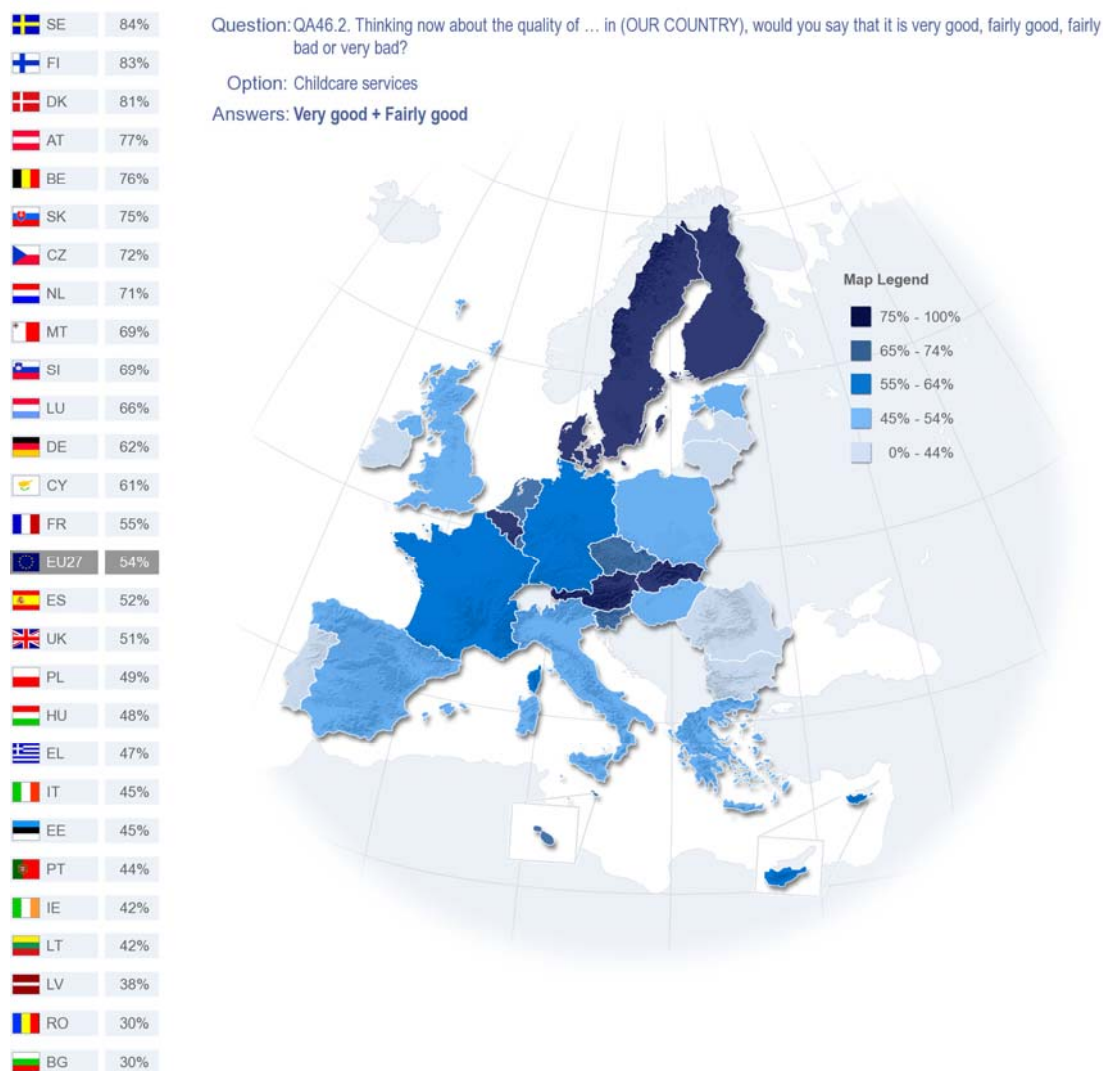
QA48T Imagine an elderly father or mother who lives alone and can no longer manage to live without regular help because of her or his physical or mental health condition? In your opinion, what would be the best option for people in this situation? Firstly? And secondly?

		One of their children should regularly visit their home, in order to provide them with the necessary care	Public or private service providers should visit their home and provide them with appropriate help and care	They should live with one of their children	They should move to a nursing home or sheltered housing	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	56%	53%	43%	32%	1%	6%	2%	2%
	BE	53%	62%	26%	44%	1%	7%	2%	0%
	BG	68%	38%	62%	26%	-	2%	0%	1%
	CZ	67%	38%	57%	37%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	DK	28%	85%	8%	73%	0%	3%	1%	0%
	DE	59%	53%	41%	32%	1%	8%	1%	1%
	EE	66%	34%	51%	19%	1%	12%	0%	2%
	IE	53%	48%	35%	22%	1%	13%	2%	6%
	EL	81%	55%	47%	11%	0%	2%	2%	-
	ES	47%	35%	64%	34%	1%	7%	2%	3%
	FR	46%	70%	28%	43%	0%	3%	3%	1%
	IT	53%	58%	44%	25%	1%	9%	4%	2%
	CY	71%	68%	35%	21%	2%	0%	0%	1%
	LV	63%	34%	60%	20%	1%	13%	1%	1%
	LT	70%	26%	68%	24%	1%	3%	1%	2%
	LU	46%	57%	36%	47%	1%	3%	0%	1%
	HU	72%	33%	57%	27%	0%	4%	3%	0%
	MT	42%	50%	38%	54%	1%	7%	1%	0%
	NL	51%	82%	9%	47%	1%	5%	1%	1%
	AT	56%	59%	33%	34%	1%	9%	1%	1%
	PL	73%	26%	68%	15%	0%	6%	3%	2%
	PT	49%	54%	55%	29%	0%	4%	0%	2%
	RO	58%	36%	68%	23%	1%	3%	0%	3%
	SI	36%	47%	42%	60%	3%	5%	3%	1%
	SK	68%	42%	59%	31%	0%	1%	0%	-
	FI	50%	78%	12%	50%	1%	5%	0%	0%
	SE	27%	87%	8%	71%	1%	3%	1%	0%
	UK	60%	60%	31%	27%	0%	9%	1%	2%
Highest percentage per country									
		Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per country			
						Lowest percentage per item			

8.3 Childcare

8.3.1: Perceived quality of childcare

Quality ratings also differ widely between nations with regards to childcare, although differences are slightly less extreme than for long-term care⁶⁰. Positive assessments range from 30% in Bulgaria and Romania to over 80% in Scandinavia.



In most countries a majority feel that the quality of childcare services is good, with an outright majority in sixteen countries and a relative majority in a further nine countries

⁶⁰QA46.2 Thinking now about the quality of childcare services in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

holding that opinion. Negative assessments are highest in Greece (42%), Romania, and Italy (each 38%) while "don't know" responses dominate in Bulgaria (40%).

In terms of socio-demographic groupings, positive assessments range from 48% of Europeans who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger to 62% of managers.

QA46.2 Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
- Childcare services

		Good	Bad	DK
	EU27	54%	24%	22%
	Sex			
	Male	54%	23%	23%
	Female	55%	24%	21%
	Age			
	15-24	57%	20%	23%
	25-39	56%	26%	18%
	40-54	56%	26%	18%
	55 +	51%	21%	28%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	48%	23%	29%
	16-19	55%	25%	20%
	20+	59%	24%	17%
	Still studying	57%	19%	24%
	Respondent occupation scale			
	Self- employed	51%	28%	21%
	Managers	62%	25%	13%
	Other white collars	57%	29%	14%
	Manual workers	57%	24%	19%
	House persons	53%	25%	22%
	Unemployed	51%	24%	25%
	Retired	50%	21%	29%
	Students	57%	19%	24%

8.3.2: Perceived affordability of childcare

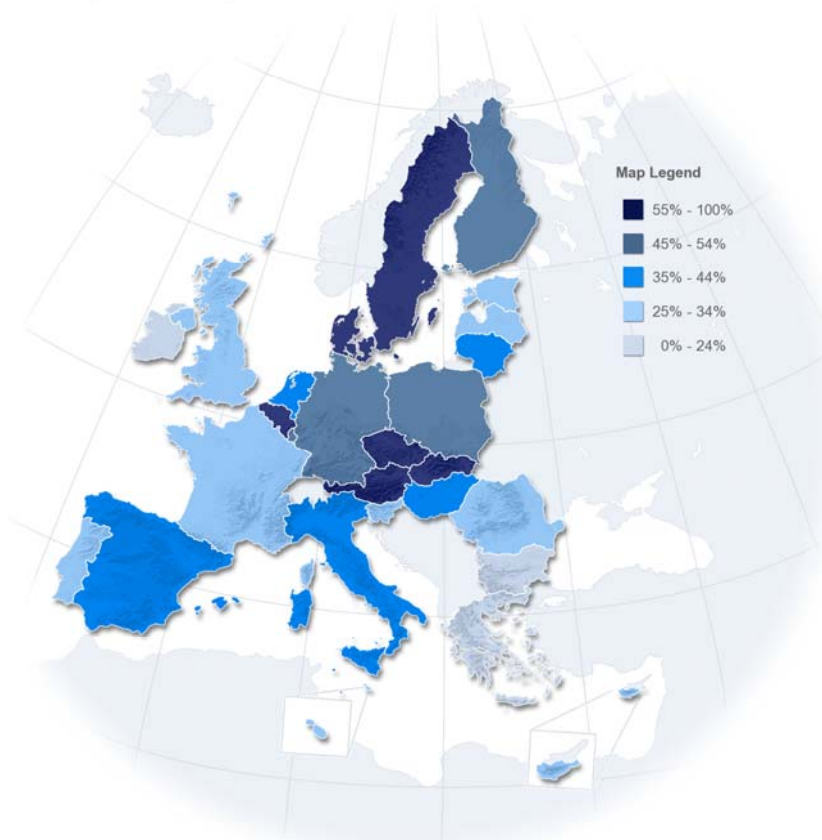
The opinion that childcare services are affordable ranges from 15% in Ireland to 78% in Slovakia⁶¹.

 SK	78%
 SE	70%
 AT	63%
 DK	59%
 CZ	59%
 BE	55%
 PL	52%
 LU	52%
 DE	50%
 FI	49%
 EU27	41%
 NL	40%
 IT	40%
 HU	38%
 ES	37%
 LT	35%
 PT	34%
 SI	33%
 FR	33%
 UK	30%
 LV	29%
 EE	29%
 CY	28%
 RO	28%
 MT	25%
 EL	23%
 BG	18%
 IE	15%

Question: QA47.2. And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

Option: Childcare services

Answers: Very affordable + Fairly affordable



Even if in most countries the most popular view is that childcare is affordable, opinion is different in Greece (58% consider it expensive) Slovenia and Ireland (each 50%), while "don't know" responses range from two percent in Slovakia to 49% in Bulgaria.

⁶¹QA47.2 And thinking now about the affordability of childcare services in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

From a socio-demographic perspective, opinion on the expensiveness of childcare ranges from 28% of students and retired people – who as unlikely users more often lack an opinion – to 40% of white collar workers.

QA47.2 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?
- Childcare services

	Affordable	Not affordable	DK
EU27	41%	35%	21%
Sex			
 Male	42%	33%	22%
Female	40%	36%	21%
Age			
 15-24	42%	31%	24%
25-39	41%	41%	16%
40-54	44%	37%	16%
55 +	39%	30%	27%
Education (End of)			
 15-	35%	33%	28%
16-19	41%	37%	19%
20+	46%	36%	16%
Still studying	42%	28%	26%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	40%	36%	20%
Managers	48%	37%	13%
Other white collars	45%	40%	13%
Manual workers	42%	37%	18%
House persons	37%	39%	20%
Unemployed	37%	38%	22%
Retired	39%	28%	29%
Students	42%	28%	26%

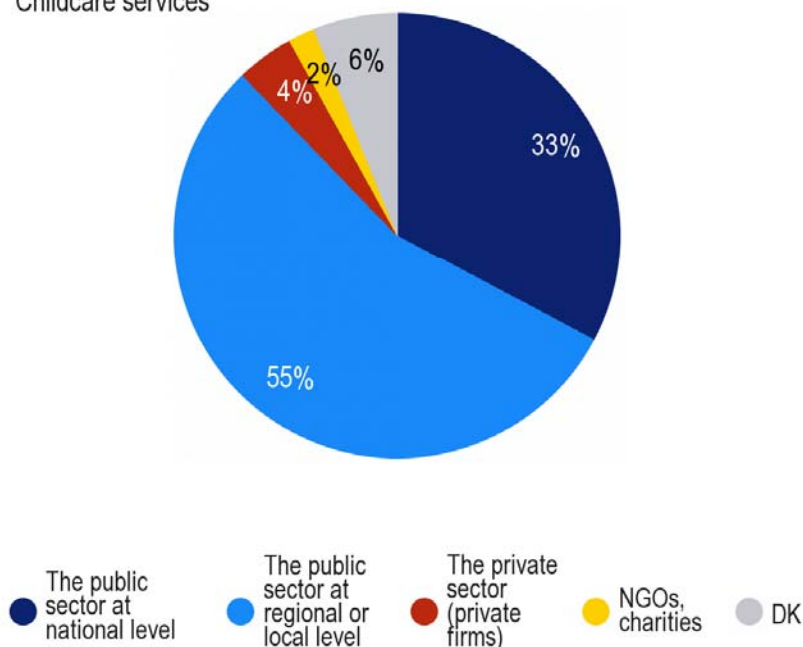
8.3.3: Who should provide childcare?

According to over half of Europeans (55%) the responsibility for providing childcare should – outside of their family – lie with the public sector at regional or local level. A third feels that it is the responsibility of the national public sector⁶².

⁶²QA56.2 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing childcare services outside your family circle?

QA56.2. When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?

Childcare services



A preference for responsibility to rest at regional/local level exists in nineteen Member States and is strongest in the Scandinavian countries, while that view is least popular in Malta, where 78% feel childcare is the responsibility of the national public sector, with seven other countries also having a majority that think the same way. The same disparity in opinion between Northern and Southern countries was noted regarding long-term care services. There is an almost equal split between those who feel that responsibility rests with national (37%) or regional/local (38%) public sector in Romania, and it should be noted that a sizeable minority of Dutch respondents (17%) say that the private sector should be responsible for childcare.

QA56.2 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?

Childcare services

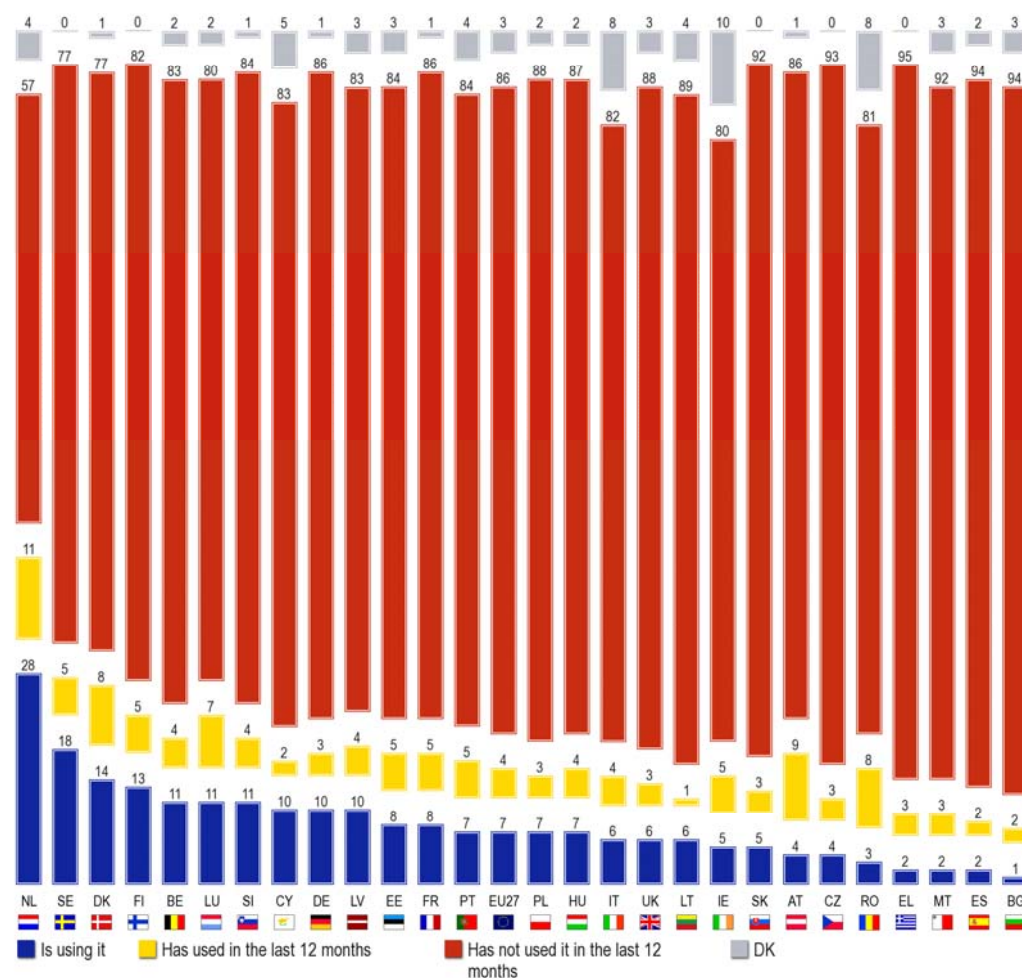
		The public sector at regional or local level	The public sector at national level	The private sector (private firms)	NGOs, charities	DK
	EU27	55%	33%	4%	2%	6%
	BE	54%	30%	12%	1%	3%
	BG	44%	48%	1%	-	7%
	CZ	59%	34%	3%	1%	3%
	DK	81%	13%	3%	-	3%
	DE	63%	27%	4%	3%	3%
	EE	63%	27%	1%	1%	8%
	IE	38%	29%	8%	1%	24%
	EL	41%	56%	2%	-	1%
	ES	43%	49%	2%	1%	5%
	FR	62%	26%	5%	1%	6%
	IT	58%	31%	3%	2%	6%
	CY	26%	70%	1%	-	3%
	LV	49%	41%	2%	2%	6%
	LT	49%	32%	4%	3%	12%
	LU	41%	46%	4%	2%	7%
	HU	44%	50%	1%	2%	3%
	MT	14%	78%	2%	3%	3%
	NL	46%	31%	17%	-	6%
	AT	56%	35%	2%	4%	3%
	PL	63%	25%	2%	2%	8%
	PT	36%	55%	2%	-	7%
	RO	38%	37%	6%	3%	16%
	SI	56%	37%	3%	1%	3%
	SK	48%	44%	5%	2%	1%
	FI	76%	19%	3%	-	2%
	SE	76%	19%	2%	-	3%
	UK	53%	31%	4%	1%	11%
Highest percentage per country		Highest percentage per item				
		Lowest percentage per country				
		Lowest percentage per item				

8.3.4: Use of childcare

The reported use of childcare is also very low, with 86% saying that they have not used it in the last 12 months, nor do they have anyone close to them to whom this would apply⁶³.

QA45.2. Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?

Child care services, that is services whereby under school age children are looked after by professional staff usually during working hours



⁶³ QA45.2 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months? Child-care services, that is services whereby school age children are looked after by professional staff usually during working hours.

The Netherlands stands out again, with far higher reported use than in any other country: 28% are (or have someone close to them who is) using childcare services and 11% have (or know someone close to them who has) used it in the last 12 months. However, quality and affordability alone again do not explain this higher use, nor are Dutch respondents more willing than the average European to pay for the care of their children⁶⁴.

The only socio-demographic groups where more than ten percent report current use of childcare services are those aged 25 to 39 (14%), managers (13%), those who left full-time education aged 20 or over (12%) and employees (11%).

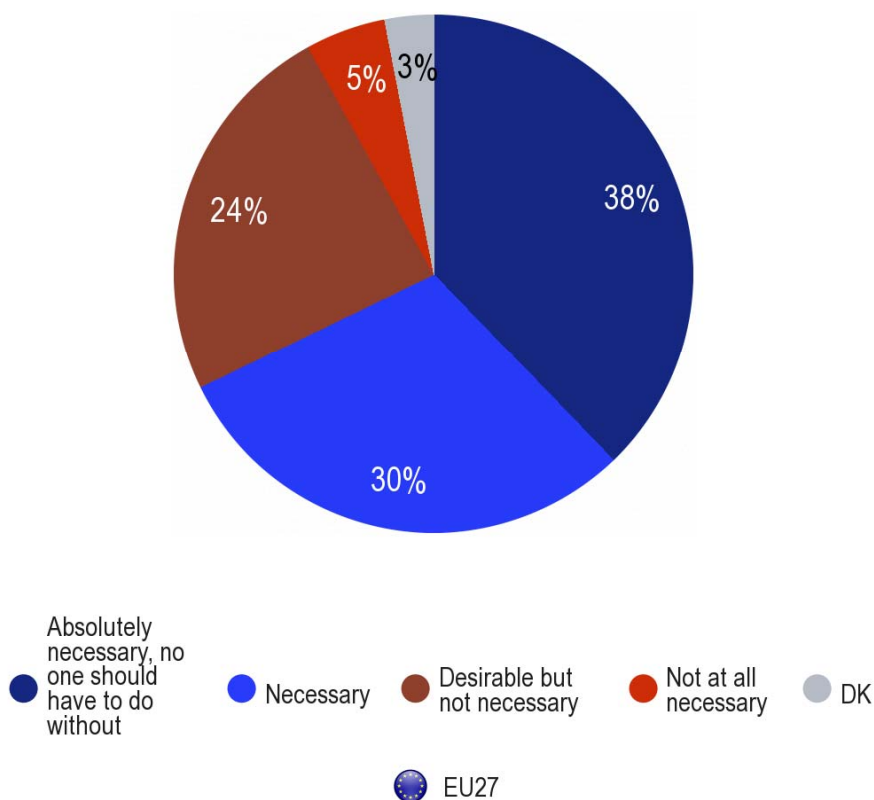
8.3.5: Attitudes to childcare

The survey shows that Europeans place great importance in the right of a pre-school education, with 38% believing that having access to pre-school education is absolutely necessary and a further 30% feeling it necessary. For 24% it is desirable though not necessary and only five percent consider it not at all necessary⁶⁵.

⁶⁴QA55 And approximately what percentage of the total income of one's household do you think is reasonable to pay for the care of one's children? The average for the Netherlands is 18% vs. an EU average of 28%. Full results can be found in the Annexes but the results are not analysed further as 31% of respondents answered "don't know".

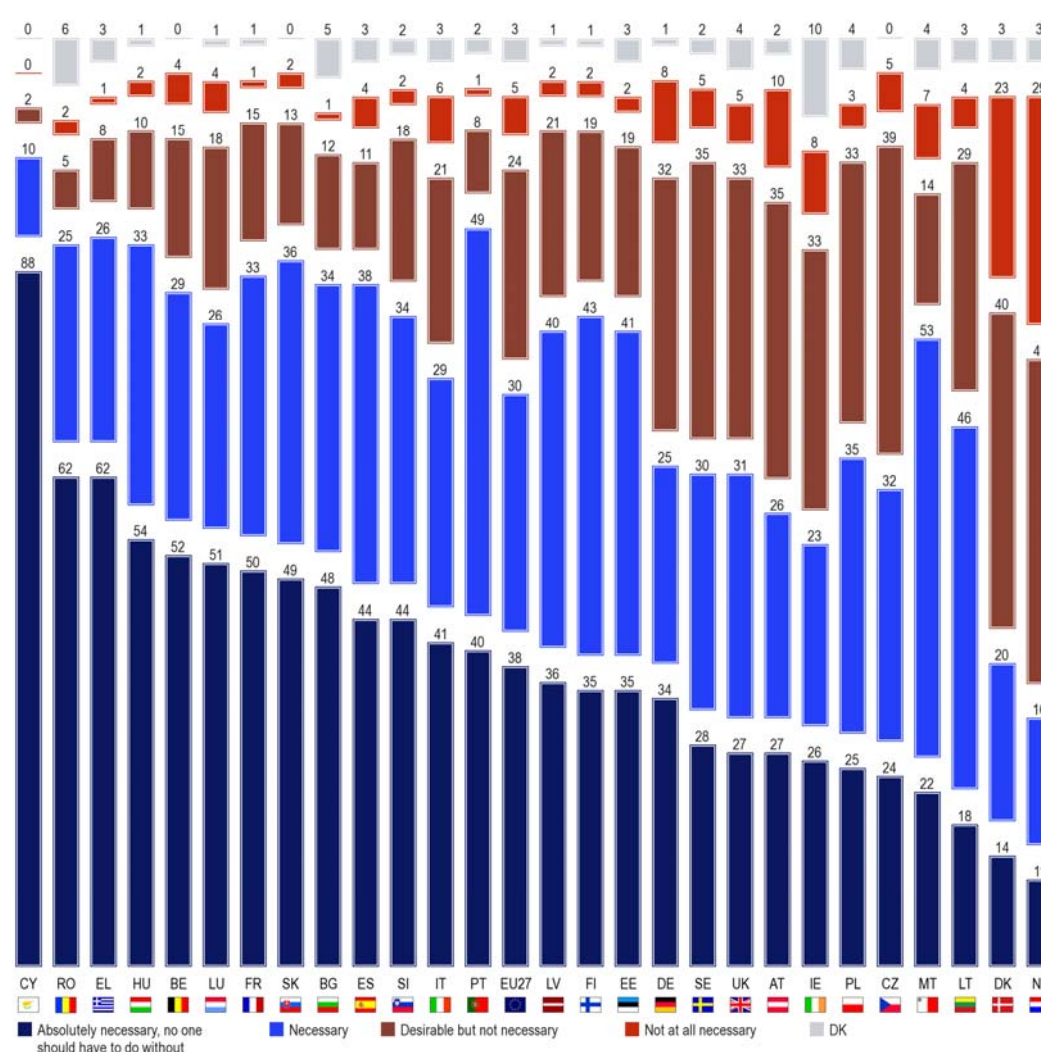
⁶⁵QA51 Do you think that having access to pre-school education before primary school is ...?

QA51. Do you think that having access to pre-school education before primary school is ...?



However, not all Europeans think alike on this issue. Cypriots place most importance on access (88%), followed by Romanians and Greeks (each 62%). Conversely, very few Dutch respondents feel it absolutely necessary (11%) or necessary (16%) and 29% consider it not at all necessary. Denmark is another country where most respondents place little importance on pre-school education (63% "desirable but not necessary" or "not at all necessary").

QA51. Do you think that having access to pre-school education before primary school is ...?

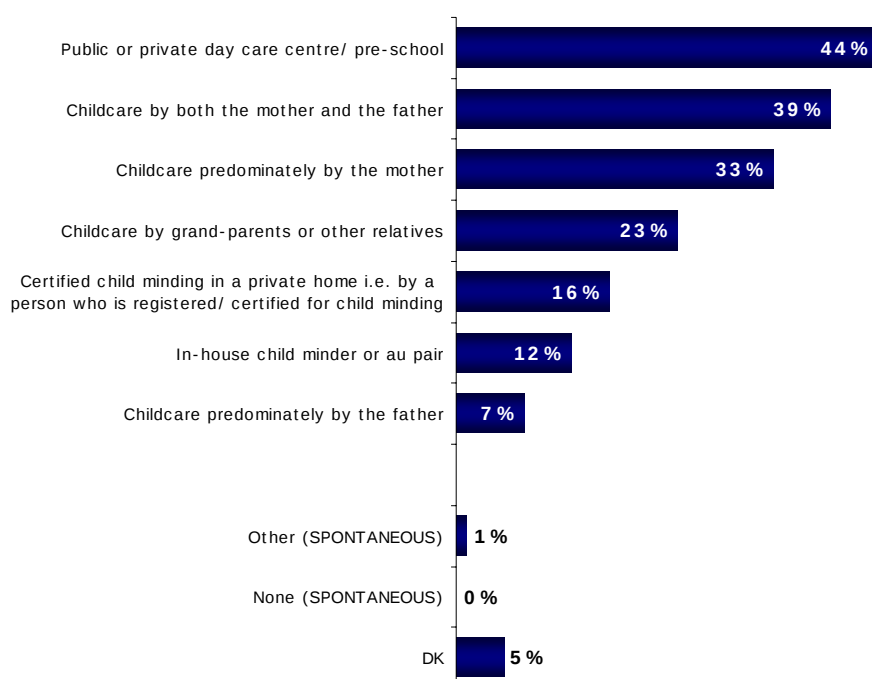


The only noteworthy observation among the different socio-demographic groups examined is that those aged 25 to 39 – the age group most likely to have young children – most see access to pre-school education as absolutely necessary (42%). However, even a higher proportion of those who have difficulty making ends meet or paying bills on time consider pre-school absolutely necessary (each 44%).

If on the basis of total figures the most popular childcare option for very young children (up to the age of three) is to send them to day-care centres or pre-schools (44%), there is also a strong preference for parents themselves to look after them: 39% of Europeans say both parents should care for the child and 33% say care should be given predominantly by the mother (only seven percent feel it should be given

predominantly by the father). Furthermore, 23% think that childcare by grandparents or other relatives is the best way of organising childcare for the youngest children, while the use of child-minders or au-pairs, either in-house (12%) or in private homes (16%)⁶⁶ is less popular.

QA49 Childcare for children aged 0-3 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for children aged 0-3? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - EU



Day-care centres or pre-school are most popular in Denmark (71%) and Sweden (69%) yet hardly recognised as a way of organising childcare in Lithuania (12%) and Estonia (16%). The preference for having both parents involved ranges from 22% in France to 74% in Malta, while the view that only the mother should do this is particularly popular in a number of Eastern European countries – the Czech Republic (68%), Slovakia (59%), Cyprus (58%), Lithuania (57%) and Hungary (55%) – and

⁶⁶ QA49 Childcare for children aged 0-3 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for children aged 0-3? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

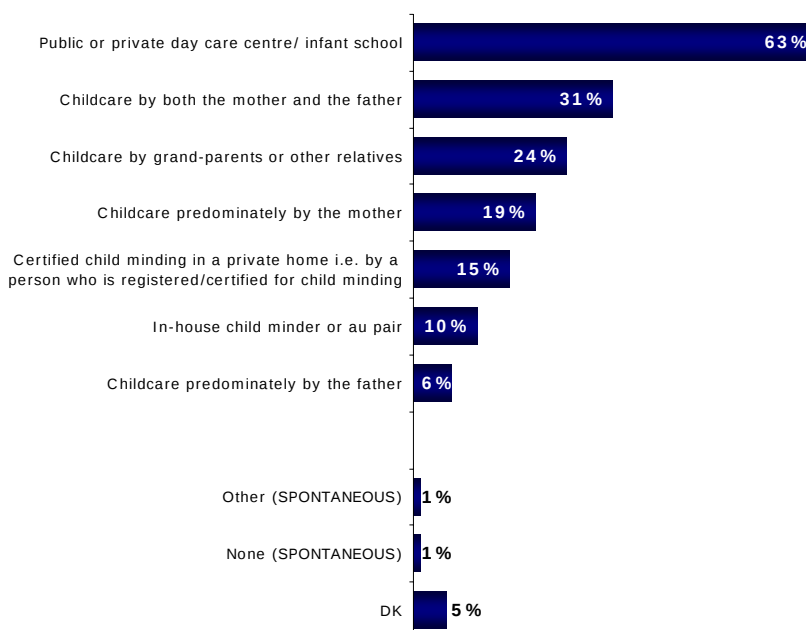
least liked in Sweden (12%), Denmark (16%) and the Netherlands (18%). Meanwhile, childminding in a private home is a very popular option in Denmark (60% vs. next highest level of 39% for France).

QA49 Childcare for children aged 0-3 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for children aged 0-3? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Public or private day care centre / pre-school	In-house child minder or au pair	Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered / certified for child minding	Childcare predominately by the mother	Childcare predominately by the father	Childcare by both the mother and the father	Childcare by grandparents or other relatives	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	44%	12%	16%	33%	7%	39%	23%	1%	0%	5%
	BE	53 %	14%	31%	25%	9%	32%	35%	1%	1%	3%
	BG	54 %	13%	7%	49%	4%	42%	27%	0%	0%	3%
	CZ	24%	8%	8%	68 %	8%	37%	20%	0%	0%	1%
	DK	71 %	18%	60%	16%	3%	28%	10%	0%	0%	3%
	DE	34%	9%	12%	38%	7%	49 %	20%	0%	0%	3%
	EE	16%	6%	5%	42%	8%	60 %	23%	0%	0%	5%
	IE	37%	14%	25%	46 %	20%	27%	26%	1%	0%	15%
	EL	55 %	13%	11%	44%	5%	40%	34%	0%	0%	1%
	ES	57 %	7%	11%	22%	11%	53%	26%	1%	0%	4%
	FR	59 %	15%	39%	21%	5%	22%	18%	1%	1%	5%
	IT	51 %	15%	12%	35%	5%	25%	24%	1%	1%	4%
	CY	60 %	10%	15%	58%	16%	48%	52%	1%	0%	2%
	LV	23%	6%	4%	37%	3%	49 %	16%	0%	0%	4%
	LT	12%	8%	2%	57 %	14%	39%	13%	0%	0%	7%
	LU	47 %	11%	16%	47 %	20%	46%	46%	0%	0%	2%
	HU	22%	7%	4%	55 %	3%	42%	20%	0%	1%	2%
	MT	44%	4%	11%	34%	10%	74 %	29%	0%	0%	4%
	NL	47%	18%	21%	18%	7%	52 %	34%	1%	0%	4%
	AT	28%	12%	17%	53 %	12%	48%	32%	0%	0%	2%
	PL	46 %	14%	5%	37%	7%	37%	22%	1%	0%	5%
	PT	52 %	9%	8%	26%	3%	24%	17%	0%	0%	2%
	RO	47 %	18%	15%	35%	5%	44%	26%	1%	0%	5%
	SI	56 %	6%	8%	30%	12%	38%	35%	0%	0%	1%
	SK	29%	13%	9%	59 %	9%	40%	23%	0%	0%	0%
	FI	32%	3%	30%	37%	9%	55 %	13%	1%	0%	1%
	SE	67 %	16%	16%	12%	4%	56%	15%	0%	0%	3%
	UK	30%	7%	14%	27%	8%	40 %	20%	1%	1%	13%
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country									
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item									

However, for slightly older children (aged three to six), private day-care centres or schools are a far more popular option (63%)⁶⁷.

QA50 In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for pre-school children aged 3-6? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - EU



The most likely reason for the much broader preference for day-care centres or schools among these older children is that this is the age at which they are already going to school, and it is the most frequently selected option in all countries except Malta, where 70% voice a preference for childcare by both parents.

⁶⁷ QA50 Childcare for children aged 3-6 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for pre-school children aged 3-6? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA50 Childcare for children aged 3-6 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for pre-school children aged 3-6? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSI

		Public or private day care centre/ infant school	In-house child minder or au pair	Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered/certified for child minding	Childcare predominately by the mother	Childcare predominately by the father	Childcare by both the mother and the father	Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	63%	10%	15%	19%	6%	31%	24%	1%	1%	5%
	BE	54%	12%	25%	20%	9%	31%	39%	2%	1%	3%
	BG	84%	11%	10%	23%	2%	36%	32%	0%	0%	3%
	CZ	75%	11%	12%	28%	5%	35%	22%	0%	0%	1%
	DK	87%	15%	41%	9%	2%	15%	8%	0%	0%	3%
	DE	77%	5%	11%	22%	6%	34%	19%	0%	0%	2%
	EE	68%	6%	8%	12%	4%	37%	22%	0%	0%	5%
	IE	46%	13%	23%	39%	20%	27%	25%	2%	0%	15%
	EL	79%	13%	12%	33%	4%	41%	41%	0%	0%	1%
	ES	69%	8%	10%	13%	10%	43%	28%	0%	0%	5%
	FR	35%	17%	31%	14%	5%	20%	25%	5%	2%	8%
	IT	65%	12%	11%	20%	5%	18%	24%	0%	2%	4%
	CY	89%	7%	14%	38%	15%	33%	36%	1%	0%	1%
	LV	76%	6%	5%	12%	2%	29%	15%	0%	1%	3%
	LT	68%	8%	5%	19%	7%	26%	17%	0%	0%	7%
	LU	62%	12%	16%	37%	18%	44%	46%	1%	0%	2%
	HU	72%	5%	6%	19%	3%	31%	16%	0%	0%	3%
	MT	56%	3%	9%	27%	9%	70%	29%	1%	0%	3%
	NL	55%	15%	22%	14%	7%	50%	35%	1%	1%	5%
	AT	65%	16%	25%	37%	13%	41%	43%	0%	0%	2%
	PL	72%	10%	4%	18%	4%	30%	23%	0%	1%	6%
	PT	77%	11%	8%	11%	3%	12%	16%	0%	1%	2%
	RO	72%	13%	16%	20%	5%	41%	30%	2%	0%	4%
	SI	92%	6%	10%	8%	7%	19%	30%	0%	0%	1%
	SK	74%	13%	12%	27%	8%	31%	28%	0%	0%	0%
	FI	76%	4%	34%	14%	4%	25%	8%	1%	0%	1%
	SE	87%	13%	16%	5%	2%	32%	14%	0%	0%	3%
	UK	42%	5%	13%	20%	7%	33%	19%	1%	1%	13%
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country									
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item									

For both age groups, some interesting observations are revealed from the socio-demographic groups:

- ◆ **Gender:** The view that fathers or both parents should be predominantly responsible is equally popular among men and women, but women more often than men feel that mothers should be responsible for the youngest children (34% vs. 31%).
- ◆ **Education:** Those who stayed in full-time education the longest more often prefer day-care, and this applies both for children aged 0-3 (50% vs. an EU average of 44%) and children aged 3-6 (66% vs. 63%)
- ◆ **Financial position of the household:** Europeans who live in a rich household somewhat more often prefer day-care than those who live in a poor household. This applies both for children aged 0-3 (49% vs. 41%) and children aged 3-6 (68% vs. 64%)

CONCLUSION

The picture that emerges from the survey is that EU citizens are strongly aware of the extent of poverty and social exclusion in today's society, and it is a problem that they feel needs urgent action. The survey also contributes to a better understanding of the vulnerability of the poor and socially excluded and clearly demonstrates some of the consequences.

Public perceptions of poverty and social exclusion

People's perception of what it means to be poor is most frequently seen as having resources that are so limited that people cannot participate fully in society, not being able to afford the basic goods one needs to live, or having to depend on charity or public subsidies.

Nearly three in four Europeans feel that poverty in their country is widespread, even if opinions vary strongly between Member States, and over 80% of Europeans report that poverty has increased in their country in the last three years. This finding needs to be understood in the context of the current economic crisis, the full impact of which is still to be felt.

In terms of estimates, a fifth believe that one person in three is poor, just over a quarter believe that one person in five is poor, just over a fifth believe that one person in ten is poor, and just over a fifth believe that one person out of twenty or less is poor.

In many countries, poverty is felt to be linked to the high cost of housing, with two out of three Europeans considering decent housing in their area to be too expensive. Despite this, four out of ten Europeans believe homelessness does not exist at all where they live and only three percent feel that many people in their area are homeless. Yet, close to three-quarters believe that homelessness has increased in their country in the last three years, although only three out of ten feel it has increased in their local area. A similar split between perceptions of the situation nationally and the respondents' immediate area was also noted for the development of poverty over the last three years.

Unemployment, and wages and salaries which are not high enough to cope with the cost of living are the most widely perceived 'societal' explanations for poverty. The most commonly cited personal factors that lead to poverty are a lack of education, training or skills, 'inherited' poverty and addiction. More generally, around a third identifies the implementation of wrong or badly suited policies, insufficient economic growth and the pursuit of profit as the main factors.

Close to nine out of ten believe that poverty hampers people's chances of gaining access to decent housing, eight out of ten feel that being poor limits access to higher education or adult learning, and close to three quarters believe that it damages their chances of finding a job. The majority also believes that access to a decent basic school education is affected, as is the ability to maintain a network of friends and acquaintances. It's clear that Europeans understand the implications for those who grow up and live in poverty.

The risk of poverty and social exclusion

The survey confirms how vulnerable the unemployed are perceived: just over half of Europeans believe that the unemployed are most at risk of poverty, while four out of ten believe that the elderly are most vulnerable, and three out of ten see those with a low level of education, training or skills as most at risk. Other social categories considered most vulnerable are those in uncertain situations regarding employment, people with disabilities, and those suffering from some form of long-term illness.

According to a number of 'risk assessment checks' – such as feeling at risk of being over-indebted, of losing one's job, of falling behind on payments and of becoming homeless – it appears that most Europeans are confident regarding their own personal situation. Furthermore, the majority do not report difficulties in gaining access to financial services, are optimistic about their future and do not feel left out of society.

The experiences of the poor and socially excluded

Once people become poor, it can be very difficult for them to escape poverty and exclusion. The survey reveals that one in five Europeans describe their household as poor, while among the unemployed this level is twice as high. Twelve percent of households have difficulties making ends meet (31% when the respondent is unemployed), and one household in twenty has serious financial difficulties (15% when the respondent is unemployed). Furthermore, the survey shows that a third cannot

afford a week's holiday away from home every year while a tenth cannot afford to have a meal with meat, chicken or fish every other day. Within the European Union, reported poverty still differs strongly between EU15 and NMS12 Member States.

The survey shows that of those who have a hard time making ends meet 86% cannot afford a one-week holiday away from home, 65% find it difficult to get a mortgage, 60% feel at risk of falling behind on their utility bills, 43% (of those in work) are not confident about keeping their job, 31% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm, and 19% feel at risk of becoming homeless.

These statistics have far-reaching consequences. Poor Europeans are far less satisfied with their lives and their standard of living and they also tend to feel less satisfied about their health and family lives. Poverty also influences people's outlook on life, and if three out of five EU citizens are optimistic about the future overall, it's only the case for around two out of five respondents with financial difficulties, and the financially vulnerable are twice more likely than the overall EU average to feel left out of society.

The need for action to fight poverty and social exclusion

There is broad consensus that poverty is a national problem that requires urgent government action, and Europeans far more often believe the primary responsibility for reducing or preventing poverty lies with government than with any other actor.

The survey shows that Europeans most widely trust the actions of NGOs and charities to fight poverty, followed by the actions of citizens themselves, religious institutions and regional or local authorities. Despite wanting urgent involvement from governments, little more than a third trust their actions in combating poverty, which is only slightly more than the proportion that trusts the actions of private companies. The European Union scores better than national governments in this regard and nearly three-quarters believe that the European Union has an important role in combating poverty.

Europeans want governments to offer work opportunities and ensure economic growth to help people out of poverty, and there is a preference for the 'social' rather than 'liberal' approach to solving social and economic problems: at least six out of ten are of the view that a higher level of health care, education and social spending must be guaranteed even if it means that taxes might increase, that a minimum reasonable

wage should be guaranteed in their country, even if this would lead to fewer jobs available and that education should be totally free, even if this means that the quality might be lower. Furthermore, over half feel that their government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for and that it is primarily up to their governments to provide jobs for the unemployed. However, the survey reveals a cynical view of national public policies and programmes aimed at improving the conditions of poor people, with close to two-thirds believing they have no impact and an equal proportion think their government is not spending enough to help people out of poverty.

There are many things that Europeans say they do themselves to help the poor, with over half saying they have given away clothes and around a third has donated money to charities or associations which help poor people and have given poor people some money or food.

Access to services

The survey has also examined how Europeans rate various (social) services and how they think about access to these services. They are most often satisfied with the quality of childcare services and fairly satisfied with the quality of social assistance services and long-term care services, while they are most critical about the quality of employment services, which more often are rated as bad than good.

Many are of the opinion that social services are expensive, perhaps explaining why poverty is seen to limit access to these services, and with an ageing population, long-term care services are a particular source of concern, with 45% considering them not affordable. Around a third also feel that childcare and social housing services are too expensive.

The survey also shows that Europeans believe in fair but strictly regulated access to financial services for poor people.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 321

“Poverty and Exclusion - Quality of Life”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 28th of August and the 17th of September 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 72.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The special EUROBAROMETER 321 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.005	28/08/2009 15/09/2009	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.015	28/08/2009 06/09/2009	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.007	28/08/2009 10/09/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.020	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.521	28/08/2009 15/09/2009	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	887.094
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.001	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.026	01/09/2009 14/09/2009	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	28/08/2009 14/09/2009	46.425.653
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.039	31/08/2009 14/09/2009	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	508	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	638.900
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.011	28/08/2009 14/09/2009	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.023	29/08/2009 13/09/2009	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	28/08/2009 16/09/2009	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	28/08/2009 12/09/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	996	28/08/2009 15/09/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.007	28/08/2009 09/09/2009	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	29/08/2009 14/09/2009	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.051	01/09/2009 14/09/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.013	28/08/2009 13/09/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.025	28/08/2009 14/09/2009	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.050	29/08/2009 13/09/2009	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.008	29/08/2009 17/09/2009	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.007	29/08/2009 16/09/2009	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.331	28/08/2009 15/09/2009	50.519.877
TOTAL			26.719	28/08/2009 17/09/2009	401.171.856

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

	D15a CURRENT OCCUPATION	D15b LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
Never did any paid work		19

SI AUTRE ou NSP ALORS FIN D'INTERVIEW

POSER D15b SI "PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE", CODES 1 à 4 en D15a

D15a Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?

D15b Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?

	D15a PROFESSION ACTUELLE	D15b PROFESSION PRECEDEnte
INACTIFS		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	1	
Etudiants	2	
Au chômage\ temporairement sans emploi	3	
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	
INDEPENDANTS		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9	9
SALARIES		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte, etc.)	10	10
Cadre supérieur\ dirigeant (PDG\DG, Directeur, etc.)	11	11
Cadre moyen	12	12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps dans un bureau	13	13
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers, etc.)	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16
Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18
N'a jamais exercé d'activité professionnelle rémunérée		19

EB71.3 D15a D15b

INTERVIEWER: Now, we will talk about poverty, the image you have of it, and what it means to be poor or excluded from our society.

QA1 All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where [1] means 'very dissatisfied' and [10] means 'very satisfied'.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 Very diss atisfi ed	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very satis fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK 11

(DF) EQLS Q29

ASK QA2 ITEM 3 IF RESPONDENT HAS PAID WORK CODES 5-18 IN D15A

QA2 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? (M)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	1 Very diss atisfi ed	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very satis fied	DK
--	------------	-----------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------------------	----

1	Your family life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Your health	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Your job	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Your present standard of living	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(DF) EQLS Q40 TREND MODIFIED (ORDER OF ITEMS CHANGED)

EB71.3 D15a D15b

ENQUETEUR: Parlons maintenant de pauvreté, de l'image que vous en avez et de ce que cela signifie d'être pauvre ou exclu notre société.

QA1 Tout bien considéré, dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous êtes satisfait(e) de votre vie actuellement ? Merci de me donner une note sur une échelle de 1 à 10, où [1] signifie que 'vous n'êtes pas satisfait(e) du tout' et [10] que 'vous êtes totalement satisfait(e)'.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

1 Pas du tout satis fait	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Total eme nt satis fait
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NSP 11

(DF) EQLS Q29

POSER QA2 ITEM 3 SI LE REpondant TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT CODES 5-18 EN D15A

QA2 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes « pas du tout satisfait(e) » et '10' que vous êtes « tout à fait satisfait(e) ». (M)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	1 Pas du tout satis fait	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Tout à fait satis fait	NSP
--	--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------	-----

1	Votre vie de famille	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Votre santé	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Votre travail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Votre niveau de vie actuel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(DF) EQLS Q40 TREND MODIFIED (ORDER OF ITEMS CHANGED)

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QA3	There are different ways of defining when people are poor in (OUR COUNTRY). Which of the following statements would best corresponds to your definition of being poor? People are poor when...
-----	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the life of the society they live in	1
They have less than (INSERT POVERTY THRESHOLD IN EACH COUNTRY) per month to live on	2
They have a very low social status in our society, independently from their resources	3
They depend on charity or public subsidies	4
They cannot afford the basic goods they need to live (food, shelter, clothes, etc.) (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
It is impossible to define poverty just by one statement (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

NEW

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QA4	And would you say that poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is ...?
-----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very widespread	1
Fairly widespread	2
Not very widespread	3
Not at all widespread	4
DK	5

NEW

--

QA3	Il y a différentes manières de définir une personne pauvre en (NOTRE PAYS). Parmi les propositions suivantes, laquelle correspond le mieux à votre définition du fait d'être pauvre ? Une personne est pauvre quand ...
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Ses ressources sont tellement limitées qu'elle ne peut pas participer pleinement à la vie de la société dans laquelle elle vit	1
Elle a moins de (INSERER LE SEUIL DE PAUVRETE DANS CHAQUE PAYS) par mois pour vivre	2
Elle a un statut social très bas dans notre société, indépendamment de ses ressources	3
Elle dépend de la charité et des aides publiques	4
Elle ne peut se payer les biens de base dont elle a besoin pour vivre (nourriture, logement, vêtements, etc.) (SPONTANE)	5
Autre (SPONTANE)	6
Il est impossible de définir la pauvreté en une seule phrase (SPONTANE)	7
NSP	8

NEW

--

QA4	Et diriez-vous que la pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) est ... ?
-----	--

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très répandue	1
Plutôt répandue	2
Pas très répandue	3
Pas du tout répandue	4
NSP	5

NEW

--

QA5	In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY), what proportion of the total population is poor?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
--

1 person out of 3 or more (around 30% or more)	1
1 person out of 5 (around 20%)	2
1 person out of 10 (around 10%)	3
1 person out of 20 (around 5%)	4
Less than 5%	5
DK	6

NEW

--

QA6	In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people who live in poverty? Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who live in poverty?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Many people	1
Some people	2
A few people	3
None	4
DK	5

NEW

--

QA5	A votre avis, quelle proportion de la population est pauvre en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)
--

1 personne sur 3 ou plus (environ 30% ou plus)	1
1 personne sur 5 (environ 20%)	2
1 personne sur 10 (environ 10%)	3
1 personne sur 20 (environ 5%)	4
Moins de 5%	5
NSP	6

NEW

--

QA6	Pourriez-vous me dire si des personnes vivent dans la pauvreté là où vous habitez ? Diriez-vous qu'il y a beaucoup de personnes, quelques personnes, peu de personnes ou personne qui vit dans la pauvreté ?
-----	--

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Beaucoup de personnes	1
Quelques personnes	2
Peu de personnes	3
Personne	4
NSP	5

NEW

--

QA7	Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last three years in ...
-----	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Stro ngly incre ased	Som ewh at incre ased	Som ewh at decr ease d	Stro ngly decr ease d	Stay ed abou t the sam e (SP ONT ANE OUS)	DK
1	The area where you live	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	The world	1	2	3	4	5	6

1	The area where you live	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	The world	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

--

QA8	Why in your opinion are there people who live in poverty? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?
-----	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Because they have been unlucky	1
Because of laziness and lack willpower	2
Because there is much injustice in our society	3
Because it's an inevitable part of progress	4
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB67.1 QB8 TREND MODIFIED

--

QA7	En général, diriez-vous que la pauvreté a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué ou fortement diminué au cours des trois dernières années ... ?
-----	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
--

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Fort eme nt aug ment é	Plutô t aug ment é	Plutô t dimi nué	Fort eme nt dimi nué	Est resté e à peu près la mêm e (SP ONT ANE)	NSP
1	Là où vous vivez	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5	6

1	Là où vous vivez	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

--

QA8	A votre avis, pourquoi y a-t-il des personnes qui vivent dans la pauvreté ? Voici quatre opinions : laquelle est la plus proche de la vôtre ?
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Car elles ont été malchanceuses	1
Car elles sont paresseuses et manquent de volonté	2
Car il y a beaucoup d'injustice dans notre société	3
Car c'est une partie inévitable du progrès	4
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

EB67.1 QB8 TREND MODIFIED

--

QA9a	In your opinion, which two of the following things in society might best explain why people are poor?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
--

Social benefits/ pension allowances are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope	1,
Wages and salaries are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope	2,
There is too much unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)	3,
Decent housing is too expensive in (OUR COUNTRY)	4,
Health services, in particular prevention services, are too expensive in (OUR COUNTRY)	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
Poverty is inevitable (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

NEW

--

QA9a	A votre avis, quelles sont les deux choses parmi les suivantes qui pourraient le mieux expliquer pourquoi des personnes sont pauvres ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Le montant des prestations sociales/ retraites n'est pas assez élevé dans (NOTRE PAYS) pour s'en sortir	1,
Les salaires ne sont pas suffisamment élevés en (NOTRE PAYS) pour s'en sortir	2,
Il y a trop de chômage en (NOTRE PAYS)	3,
Les logements décentes sont trop chers en (NOTRE PAYS)	4,
Les services de santé, en particulier les services de prévention, sont trop chers en (NOTRE PAYS)	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
La pauvreté est inévitable (SPONTANE)	7,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	8,
NSP	9,

NEW

--

QA9b	Thinking now about poor people themselves, in your opinion, which two of the following reasons best explain why they are poor?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
--

They haven't received enough support in times of need from their family and friends	1,
They grew up in a poor family	2,
They are being discriminated against	3,
They suffer from poor health, long-term illness or disability	4,
They suffer from mental health problems	5,
They suffer from addiction (alcohol, drugs, or other types of addiction)	6,
They have many children to provide for	7,
They do not have the necessary level of education, training or skills	8,
Their care responsibilities prevent them from working	9,
They live beyond their means	10,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Poverty is inevitable (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

NEW

--

QA9b	En pensant maintenant aux personnes pauvres elles-mêmes, à votre avis, quelles sont les deux raisons parmi les suivantes qui expliquent le mieux pourquoi elles sont pauvres ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Elles n'ont pas reçu l'aide nécessaire de leur famille et de leurs proches	1,
Elles ont grandi dans une famille pauvre	2,
Elles sont l'objet de discrimination	3,
Elles souffrent d'une mauvaise santé, d'une maladie de longue durée ou d'un handicap	4,
Elles souffrent de problèmes de santé mentale	5,
Elles souffrent d'une addiction (alcool, drogue ou d'autres types de dépendance)	6,
Elles doivent subvenir aux besoins de beaucoup d'enfants	7,
Elles manquent d'instruction, de formation ou de compétences	8,
Leurs responsabilités privées les empêchent de travailler	9,
Ils vivent au-dessus de leurs moyens	10,
Autre (SPONTANE)	11,
La pauvreté est inévitable (SPONTANE)	12,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

NEW

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QA10	In your opinion, among the following groups of the population in (OUR COUNTRY), which are those most at risk of poverty?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

Children	1,
Young adults	2,
Elderly people	3,
People who are unemployed	4,
People in precarious work	5,
Women	6,
Disabled and long-term ill people	7,
People with mental health problems	8,
Single parents	9,
People with a low level of education, training or skills	10,
Immigrants	11,
Roma	12,
People suffering from addictions (drugs, alcohol, or other types of addiction)	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
No groups in particular, everybody (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

NEW

--

QA10	A votre avis, parmi les groupes de personnes suivants, quels sont ceux qui risquent le plus de tomber dans la pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 4 REPONSES)
--

Les enfants	1,
Les jeunes adultes	2,
Les personnes âgées	3,
Les personnes sans emploi	4,
Les personnes ayant un emploi précaire	5,
Les femmes	6,
Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap ou d'une maladie de longue durée	7,
Les personnes souffrant de problèmes de santé mentale	8,
Les parents célibataires	9,
Les personnes ayant un faible niveau d'instruction, de formation ou de compétences	10,
Les immigrants	11,
Les Roms	12,
Les personnes souffrant d'une addiction (drogue, alcool, ou d'autres types de dépendance)	13,
Autre (SPONTANE)	14,
Pas de groupe en particulier, tout le monde (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

NEW

QA11	For a person or family to have a minimum acceptable standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following do you think are absolutely necessary to being able to afford?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

Keeping one's home adequately warm when it is cold outside	1,
A place to live that is well maintained and kept in a decent state of repair	2,
A place to live with enough space and privacy to read or write or listen to music, etc. for everyone in the household	3,
Good quality and diversified food	4,
Repairing or replacing major electrical appliances such as the refrigerator or washing machine	5,
Going on family holidays at least once a year	6,
Buying medication or going to see the doctor when ill or unwell	7,
Paying for dental treatment	8,
Taking the local public transport when needed	9,
Having access to means of communication, such as a telephone or the Internet	10,
Having access to a basic bank account	11,
Having access to leisure and cultural activities	12,
Having access to gas, electricity, tap water	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

NEW

QA11	Pour qu'une personne ou une famille atteigne le niveau de vie minimum acceptable en (NOTRE PAYS), quelles sont les choses, d'après vous, qu'elle doit être absolument capable de se payer ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 5 REPONSES)

Maintenir une chaleur suffisante chez elle quand il fait froid dehors	1,
Un logement bien entretenu et dans un état fonctionnel correct	2,
Un logement avec assez de place et d'intimité pour que chaque membre du foyer puisse lire ou écrire ou écouter de la musique, etc.	3,
Une alimentation diversifiée et de bonne qualité	4,
Réparer ou remplacer les appareils électroménagers importants tels qu'un réfrigérateur ou un lave-linge	5,
Partir en vacances en famille au moins une fois par an	6,
Acheter des médicaments ou aller chez le médecin quand elle est malade ou ne se sent pas bien	7,
Payer les soins dentaires	8,
Prendre les transports publics quand c'est nécessaire	9,
Avoir accès aux moyens de communication tels que le téléphone ou Internet	10,
Avoir accès à un compte bancaire de base	11,
Avoir accès à des activités culturelles et de loisir	12,
Avoir accès au gaz, à l'électricité, à l'eau courante	13,
Autre (SPONTANE)	14,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	15,
NSP	16,

NEW

QA12

In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very much	Somewhat	Not very much	Not at all	DK
--	---------------------	-----------	----------	---------------	------------	----

1	Having access to decent housing	1	2	3	4	5
2	Getting good basic school education	1	2	3	4	5
3	Getting higher education or adult learning	1	2	3	4	5
4	Finding a job	1	2	3	4	5
5	Maintaining a network of friends and acquaintances	1	2	3	4	5
6	Having medical care when needed	1	2	3	4	5
7	Eating at least one hot meal a day	1	2	3	4	5
8	Having access to a basic bank account	1	2	3	4	5
9	Having access to means of communication, such as a telephone or the Internet	1	2	3	4	5
10	Starting up a business of their own	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA12

En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Beaucoup	Plutôt	Pas beaucoup	Pas du tout	NSP
--	-------------------	----------	--------	--------------	-------------	-----

1	D'avoir accès à un logement décent	1	2	3	4	5
2	D'avoir une bonne éducation scolaire de base	1	2	3	4	5
3	De faire des études supérieures ou des formations	1	2	3	4	5
4	De trouver un emploi	1	2	3	4	5
5	D'entretenir un réseau d'amis et de connaissances	1	2	3	4	5
6	De bénéficier de soins médicaux quand nécessaire	1	2	3	4	5
7	De manger au moins un repas chaud par jour	1	2	3	4	5
8	D'avoir accès à un compte bancaire de base	1	2	3	4	5
9	D'avoir accès à des moyens de communication tels que le téléphone ou Internet	1	2	3	4	5
10	De démarrer sa propre affaire	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QA13	Generally speaking, would you say that financially ...?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
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	(READ OUT)	More secure	Less secure	Neither more secure nor less secure	DK

1	The life of those who are children today will be more, less or neither more nor less secure than yours	1	2	3	4
2	The life of people from your own generation is more, less or neither more nor less secure than the life of those from your parents' generation (N)	1	2	3	4
3	The life of your parents has been more, less or neither more nor less secure than the life of your grand-parents (N)	1	2	3	4

EB66.3 QA17 TREND MODIFIED

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QA13	En général, pensez-vous que financièrement ... ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
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	(LIRE)	Plus sûre	Moins sûre	Ni plus ni moins sûre	NSP

1	La vie de ceux qui sont enfants aujourd'hui sera plus, moins ou ni plus ni moins sûre que la vôtre	1	2	3	4
2	La vie des personnes de votre génération est plus, moins ou ni plus ni moins sûre que la vie de ceux de la génération de vos parents (N)	1	2	3	4
3	La vie de vos parents était plus, moins ou ni plus ni moins sûre que la vie de vos grands-parents (N)	1	2	3	4

EB66.3 QA17 TREND MODIFIED

QA14 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

1	Poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is a problem that needs urgent action by the Government	1	2	3	4	5
2	Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) income differences between people are far too large	1	2	3	4	5
3	The (NATIONALITY) Government should ensure that the wealth of the country is redistributed in a fair way to all citizens	1	2	3	4	5
4	People who are well-off should pay higher taxes so the (NATIONALITY) Government has more means to fight poverty	1	2	3	4	5
5	When there is economic growth in a country, poverty disappears automatically by itself	1	2	3	4	5
6	There is no point in trying to fight poverty, it will always exist	1	2	3	4	5
7	Income inequalities are necessary for economic development	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA14 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes ...

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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1	La pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) est un problème qui requiert une action urgente du Gouvernement	1	2	3	4	5
2	De nos jours, les différences de revenus entre les personnes sont beaucoup trop importantes en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait s'assurer que les richesses du pays sont redistribuées de façon équitable entre tous les citoyens	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les personnes aisées devraient payer plus d'impôts de façon à ce que le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) dispose de plus de moyens pour lutter contre la pauvreté	1	2	3	4	5
5	Quand un pays connaît une croissance économique, la pauvreté disparaît d'elle-même	1	2	3	4	5
6	Cela ne sert à rien de lutter contre la pauvreté car elle existera toujours	1	2	3	4	5
7	Les inégalités de revenus sont nécessaires au développement économique	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA15	In all countries there sometimes exists tension between social groups. In your opinion, how much tension is there between each of the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)? (M)
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	A lot of tension	Some tension	No tension	DK
--	------------	------------------	--------------	------------	----

1	Poor and rich people	1	2	3	4
2	Management and workers	1	2	3	4
3	Old people and young people	1	2	3	4
4	Different racial and ethnic groups	1	2	3	4

(DF) EQLS Q25 TREND MODIFIED

QA16	Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where [1] means that 'you can't be too careful' and [10] means that 'most people can be trusted'.
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
You can't be too careful									Most people can be trusted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK11

(DF) EQLS Q23

QA15	Dans tous les pays, il existe parfois des tensions entre les différents groupes sociaux. Selon vous, entre chacun des groupes sociaux suivants, y a-t-il beaucoup de tension, un peu de tension ou pas de tension dans (NOTRE PAYS) ? (M)
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Beaucoup de tension	Un peu de tension	Pas de tension	NSP
--	--------	---------------------	-------------------	----------------	-----

1	Les pauvres et les riches	1	2	3	4
2	Les dirigeants d'entreprise et les salariés	1	2	3	4
3	Les personnes âgées et les jeunes	1	2	3	4
4	Les différents groupes raciaux et ethniques	1	2	3	4

(DF) EQLS Q25 TREND MODIFIED

QA16	D'une manière générale, dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez pouvoir faire confiance aux gens. Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que vous ne pouvez « pas du tout leur faire confiance » et '10' signifie que vous pouvez « leur faire tout à fait confiance ».
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pas du tout confiance									Tout à fait confiance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NSP11

(DF) EQLS Q23

QA17	Please tell me how much you personally trust each of the following institutions using a scale from 1 to 10 where [1] means 'you do not trust the institution at all' and [10] means 'you trust it completely'.
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	1 Do not trust at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Trust completely	DK
1	The (NATIONALITY) parliament	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	The (NATIONALITY) Government (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(DF) EQLS Q27 TREND MODIFIED

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QA18	For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty.
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Tend to trust it	Tend not to trust it	DK
--	---------------------	------------------	----------------------	----

1	The European Union	1	2	3
2	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
3	Regional or local authorities	1	2	3
4	NGOs or charities	1	2	3
5	Religious institutions	1	2	3
6	Private companies	1	2	3
7	Citizens themselves	1	2	3

NEW (BASED ON EB69.2 QA18 + EB70.1 QA12)

QA17	Pouvez-vous indiquer quel degré de confiance vous avez personnellement dans les institutions suivantes. Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où [1] signifie que 'vous n'avez aucune confiance' et [10] signifie que 'vous avez totalement confiance' dans cette institution.
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE RESPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	1 Aucune confiance	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Total ement confiance	NSP
1	Le parlement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(DF) EQLS Q27 TREND MODIFIED

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QA18	Pour chacun des éléments de la liste suivante, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en son action contre la pauvreté.
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
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1	L'Union européenne	1	2	3
2	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
3	Les autorités publiques régionales ou locales	1	2	3
4	Les ONG ou les organisations caritatives	1	2	3
5	Les institutions religieuses	1	2	3
6	Les entreprises privées	1	2	3
7	Les citoyens eux-mêmes	1	2	3

NEW (BASED ON EB69.2 QA18 + EB70.1 QA12)

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QA19	From the following list, which are, in your opinion, the two main factors generating poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
--

Globalisation	1,
Insufficient economic growth	2,
Pursuit of profit	3,
The global financial system	4,
The implementation of wrong or badly suited policies	5,
Immigration	6,
The inadequacy of the (NATIONALITY) social protection system	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

NEW

--

QA20	In your opinion, from the following list, who is primarily responsible for reducing or preventing poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Union	1
The (NATIONALITY) Government	2
Regional or local authorities	3
NGOs or charities	4
Religious institutions	5
Private companies	6
Citizens themselves	7
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

NEW

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QA19	Parmi la liste suivante, quels sont, d'après vous, les deux facteurs qui sont le plus responsables de la pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

La mondialisation	1,
La croissance économique insuffisante	2,
La course au profit	3,
Le système financier mondial	4,
Des politiques inadéquates ou mal appliquées	5,
L'immigration	6,
L'inadéquation du système de protection sociale (NATIONALITE)	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

NEW

--

QA20	A votre avis, qui est principalement responsable de la réduction de la pauvreté ou de la prévention contre la pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

L'Union européenne	1
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	2
Les autorités régionales ou locales	3
Les ONGs ou organisations caritatives	4
Les institutions religieuses	5
Les entreprises privées	6
Les citoyens eux-mêmes	7
Autre (SPONTANE)	8
NSP	9

NEW

--

QA21	Overall, how important would you say is the role of the European Union in the fight against poverty?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very important	1
Somewhat important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

NEW

--

QA22	In your opinion, from the following, which are the areas the (NATIONALITY) Government should prioritise to help people out of poverty?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
--

Ensuring economic growth in order to improve overall living standards	1,
Improving access to good and affordable day-care centres/ pre-school education (0-3 years)	2,
Sufficiently and regularly increasing social benefits/ pensions	3,
Offering training and qualification	4,
Offering work opportunities	5,
Fighting all types of discrimination	6,
Helping poor people access decent and affordable housing	7,
Regenerating poor areas	8,
Helping poor people get access to banking and financial services	9,
Improving access to social services (long-term care, childcare services, healthcare, etc.)	10,
Advising people on how to avoid becoming over-indebted	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
There are no effective ways of helping people out of poverty (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

NEW

--

QA21	En règle générale, selon vous, dans quelle mesure le rôle de l'Union européenne est-il important dans la lutte contre la pauvreté ?
------	---

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très important	1
Plutôt important	2
Pas très important	3
Pas du tout important	4
NSP	5

NEW

--

QA22	D'après vous, auxquels des domaines suivants le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait-il donner la priorité pour aider les gens à sortir de la pauvreté ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 4 REPONSES)

Garantir la croissance économique afin d'améliorer les niveaux de vie en général	1,
Améliorer l'accès aux crèches/ pré-gardiennats (0-3 ans) de bonne qualité à prix abordable	2,
Augmenter suffisamment et régulièrement les prestations sociales/ les pensions	3,
Proposer des formations et des qualifications	4,
Proposer des opportunités de travail	5,
Combattre toute forme de discrimination	6,
Aider les personnes pauvres à accéder à un logement décent à un prix abordable	7,
Redynamiser les quartiers pauvres	8,
Aider les personnes pauvres à avoir accès aux services bancaires et financiers	9,
Améliorer l'accès aux services sociaux (les soins à long termes, les services de garde des enfants, les soins de santé, etc.)	10,
Conseiller les gens sur la façon d'éviter le surendettement	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
Il n'existe pas de moyen efficace d'aider les gens à sortir de la pauvreté (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

NEW

--

QA23	Would you say public policies and programmes aim at improving the condition of poor people in (OUR COUNTRY) are generally ...?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Making things better	1
Not having much impact	2
Making things worse	3
DK	4

NEW

--

QA24	Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) is spending ... to help people out of poverty?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Too much	1
About the right amount	2
Too little	3
DK	4

NEW

--

QA25a	People think differently on what steps should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY). I'm going to read you two contradictory statements on this topic. Please tell me which one comes closest to your view.
-------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
--

It is primarily up to the (NATIONALITY) Government to provide jobs for the unemployed	1
Providing jobs should rest primarily on private companies and markets in general	2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

--

QA23	Diriez-vous qu'en général les politiques et programmes publics destinés à améliorer la situation des gens pauvres en (NOTRE PAYS) ... ?
------	---

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Améliorent les choses	1
N'ont pas beaucoup d'effet	2
Agravent les choses	3
NSP	4

NEW

--

QA24	Pensez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) dépense ... pour aider les gens à sortir de la pauvreté ?
------	--

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Trop	1
Un montant à peu près suffisant	2
Trop peu	3
NSP	4

NEW

--

QA25a	Les gens ont un avis différent sur les actions qui devraient être prises pour aider à résoudre les problèmes sociaux et économiques en (NOTRE PAYS). Je vais vous lire deux affirmations contradictoires à ce sujet. Pourriez-vous me dire celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion.
-------	---

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)
--

C'est principalement au Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) de proposer des emplois aux chômeurs	1
Proposer des emplois devrait rester surtout rester un rôle des entreprises privées et des marchés en général	2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW

--

QA25b And which of these two statements comes closest to your view?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Education should be totally free, even if this means that the quality might be lower	1
Tuition fees are necessary for providing high quality education, even if this means that some people won't be able to afford it	2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

--

QA25c And still about the different steps that should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY), which of these two statements comes closest to your view?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Higher level of health care, education and social spending must be guaranteed, even if it means that taxes might increase	1
Taxes should be decreased even if it means a general lower level of health care, education and social spending	2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

--

QA25d And which of these two statements comes closest to your view?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The (NATIONALITY) Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for	1
People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves	2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

--

QA25b Et laquelle de ces deux affirmations se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

L'enseignement devrait être entièrement gratuit, même si cela signifie qu'il pourrait être de moins bonne qualité	1
Les droits d'inscription sont nécessaires à un enseignement de haute qualité, même si cela implique que certaines personnes ne peuvent se le payer	2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW

--

QA25c Et toujours à propos des actions qui devraient être prises pour aider à résoudre les problèmes sociaux et économiques en (NOTRE PAYS), laquelle de ces deux affirmations se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Un niveau plus élevé de soins de santé, de l'enseignement et de prestations sociales devrait être garanti, même si cela signifie que les impôts pourraient augmenter	1
Les impôts devraient baisser, même si cela entraîne un niveau plus bas de soins de santé, de l'enseignement et de prestations sociales	2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW

--

QA25d Et laquelle de ces deux affirmations se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait prendre plus de responsabilités pour que tout le monde ait de quoi s'en sortir	1
Les gens devraient mieux se prendre en charge pour s'en sortir seuls	2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW

--

QA25e	And please tell me whether you ... with the following statement: a minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed in (OUR COUNTRY), even if this would lead to fewer jobs available.
-------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

NEW

QA25f	Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. (M)
-------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree (M)	Tend to agree (M)	Tend to disagree (M)	Totally disagree (M)	DK
1	You are optimistic about the future (M)	1	2	3	4	5
2	You feel left out of society (M)	1	2	3	4	5

(DF) BASED ON EQLS Q28 TREND MODIFIED

--

QA25e	Et pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... avec l'affirmation suivante : un salaire minimum devrait être garanti en (NOTRE PAYS), même si cela diminuerait le nombre d'emplois disponibles.
-------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW

QA25f	Pouvez-vous me dire vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (M)
-------	---

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord (M)	Plutôt pas d'accord (M)	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Vous êtes optimiste quant au futur (M)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Vous vous sentez en marge de la société (M)	1	2	3	4	5

(DF) BASED ON EQLS Q28 TREND MODIFIED

--

QA26a	Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.
-------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Not very difficult	Not at all difficult	DK
--	---------------------	----------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----

1	A basic bank account	1	2	3	4	5
2	A bank card/ payment card	1	2	3	4	5
3	A credit card	1	2	3	4	5
4	Consumer loans	1	2	3	4	5
5	A mortgage	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QA26b	Please tell me how much you feel you are at risk of being over-indebted.
-------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very at risk	1
Fairly at risk	2
Not very at risk	3
Not at all at risk	4
DK	5

NEW

--

QA26a	Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous trouvez qu'il est difficile ou pas d'avoir accès aux services financiers suivants.
-------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
--

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
--	-------------------	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----

1	Un compte en banque de base	1	2	3	4	5
2	Une carte de banque/ de paiement	1	2	3	4	5
3	Une carte de crédit	1	2	3	4	5
4	Des crédits à la consommation	1	2	3	4	5
5	Un crédit hypothécaire	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QA26b	Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'il y ait un risque que vous deveniez surendetté(e).
-------	--

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Un grand risque	1
Un certain risque	2
Pas beaucoup de risque	3
Pas du tout de risque	4
NSP	5

NEW

--

QA27	And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

1	Poor people should get easy access to interest free loans	1	2	3	4	5
2	Credit institutions should check much more thoroughly the financial capacity of potential borrowers	1	2	3	4	5
3	Unemployed people who want to start up a business activity should have easier access to loans	1	2	3	4	5
4	Poor people should have free personalised financial advice, given by an official source	1	2	3	4	5
5	Every financial institution in (OUR COUNTRY) should commit to allow every individual to open a basic bank account	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QA27	Et veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
--

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
--	-------------------	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----

1	Les personnes pauvres devraient avoir accès à des crédits sans intérêts	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les institutions de crédit devraient mieux vérifier la capacité financière des emprunteurs potentiels	1	2	3	4	5
3	Les personnes sans emplois qui désirent commencer une affaire devraient avoir un accès plus facile au crédit	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les personnes pauvres devraient recevoir des conseils personnalisés et gratuits d'une source officielle	1	2	3	4	5
5	Chaque institution financière en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait s'engager à permettre à toute personne d'ouvrir un compte en banque de base	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QA28	Would you say that finding decent housing at reasonable price in the area where you live is ...?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very easy	1
Fairly easy	2
Fairly difficult	3
Very difficult	4
DK	5

NEW

--

QA29	In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people who are homeless? Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who is homeless?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Many people	1
Some people	2
A few people	3
None	4
DK	5

NEW (BASED ON EB67.1 QB5 + EB56.1 Q10)

--

QA28	Diriez-vous que trouver un logement décent à un prix raisonnable là où vous vivez est ... ?
------	---

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très facile	1
Plutôt facile	2
Plutôt difficile	3
Très difficile	4
NSP	5

NEW

--

QA29	Veuillez me dire s'il y a des personnes sans abri là où vous vivez ? Diriez-vous qu'il y a beaucoup de personnes, quelques personnes, peu de personnes ou aucune personne sans abri ?
------	---

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Beaucoup de personnes	1
Quelques personnes	2
Peu de personnes	3
Aucune personne	4
NSP	5

NEW (BASED ON EB67.1 QB5 + EB56.1 Q10)

--

QA30	Generally speaking, would you say that the number of homeless people has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last 3 years in ...?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Strongly increased	Somewhat increased	Somewhat decreased	Strongly decreased	Stayed the same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	---------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------------------	----

1	The area where you live	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

--

QA31	Do you think that ... is spending too much, about the fair amount, not very much or not at all to help homeless people?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Too much	About the fair amount	Not very much	Not at all	DK
--	---------------------	----------	-----------------------	---------------	------------	----

1	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4	5
2	The local or regional authorities	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QA30	D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que le nombre de personnes sans abri a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué, fortement diminué ces dernières années ... ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
--

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Fortement augmenté	Plutôt augmenté	Plutôt diminué	Fortement diminué	Est resté le même (SPONTANÉ)	NSP
--	-------------------	--------------------	-----------------	----------------	-------------------	------------------------------	-----

1	Là où vous vivez	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

--

QA31	Pensez-vous que ... dépense(nt) trop, à peu près assez, pas beaucoup ou rien du tout pour aider les personnes sans abri?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
--

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Trop	A peu près assez	Pas beaucoup	Rien du tout	NSP
--	-------------------	------	------------------	--------------	--------------	-----

1	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les autorités locales ou régionales	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QA32	In your opinion, which three of the following reasons best explain why people become homeless?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
--

They have lost their job and cannot find another one	1,
They cannot afford to pay a rent	2,
Their home was destroyed by a catastrophe (fire, floods, etc.)	
	3,
They are over-indebted	4,
They have become ill or disabled	5,
They are suffering from addiction (alcohol, drugs or other types of addiction)	
	6,
They have gone through a break-up or have lost a close relative	7,
They suffer from mental health problems	8,
They cannot access adequate social benefits or support services	
	9,
They have recently migrated, and do not have identification papers or official papers	10,
They choose to live this way	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

NEW (BASED ON EB67.1 QB16)

--

QA33	How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very likely	1
Fairly likely	2
Not very likely	3
Not at all likely	4
DK	5

EB67.1 QB17 TREND MODIFIED

--

QA32	Selon vous, quelles sont parmi les suivantes les trois raisons qui expliquent le mieux pourquoi certaines personnes deviennent sans abri ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Elles ont perdu leur emploi et ne parviennent pas à en trouver un autre	1,
Elles ne peuvent pas se payer un loyer	2,
Leur logement a été détruit par une catastrophe (incendie, inondation, etc.)	
	3,
Elles sont surendettées	4,
Elles sont tombées malades ou souffrent d'un handicap	5,
Elles souffrent d'une addiction (alcool, drogues ou d'autres types de dépendance)	
	6,
Elles ont subi une séparation ou ont perdu un parent proche	7,
Elles souffrent de problèmes de santé mentale	8,
Elles n'ont pas accès à des prestations sociales ou a des services d'aide adaptés	
	9,
Elles ont récemment immigré et elles n'ont pas de papier d'identité ni de documents officiels	10,
Elles ont choisi de vivre ainsi	11,
Autre (SPONTANE)	12,
Aucune (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

NEW (BASED ON EB67.1 QB16)

--

QA33	A votre avis, quelle est la probabilité que vous deveniez un jour sans abri ?
------	---

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très probable	1
Assez probable	2
Pas très probable	3
Pas du tout probable	4
NSP	5

EB67.1 QB17 TREND MODIFIED

QA34	Do you ever help poor people by doing any of the following?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Donating money to charities or associations which help poor people	1,
Working as a volunteer in charities or associations which help poor people	2,
Giving poor people clothes	3,
Helping poor people find and access shelters or other appropriate services/ institutions	4,
Giving poor people some money	5,
Buying papers or other items sold by homeless people	6,
Giving poor people food	7,
No, never helps poor	8,
Other types of help (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
You are not concerned/ there are no homeless in the area where you live (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW (BASED ON EB67.1 QB18)

QA35	A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet...?
------	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very easily	1
Easily	2
Fairly easily	3
With some difficulty	4
With difficulty	5
With great difficulty	6
DK	7

(DF) EQLS Q57

QA34	Vous arrive-t-il d'aider des personnes pauvres en faisant une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Donner de l'argent à des organisations caritatives ou à des associations qui aident les personnes pauvres	1,
Faire du bénévolat auprès d'organisations caritatives ou d'associations qui aident les personnes pauvres	2,
Donner des vêtements aux personnes pauvres	3,
Aider les personnes pauvres à trouver et accéder à un abri ou à un autre service/ une autre organisation	4,
Donner de l'argent à des personnes pauvres	5,
Acheter des journaux ou d'autres biens vendus par des personnes pauvres	6,
Donner de la nourriture à des personnes pauvres	7,
Non, n'aide jamais les personnes pauvres	8,
Autres types d'aide (SPONTANE)	9,
Vous n'êtes pas concerné(e)/ il n'y a pas de personnes pauvres là où vous vivez (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

NEW (BASED ON EB67.1 QB18)

QA35	Un ménage peut avoir différentes sources de revenus et plus d'un membre du ménage peut contribuer à ces revenus. En pensant aux revenus mensuels de votre ménage, direz-vous que votre ménage arrive à boucler ses fins de mois ... ?
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très aisément	1
Aisément	2
Relativement aisément	3
Avec quelques difficultés	4
Avec difficulté	5
Avec beaucoup de difficultés	6
NSP	7

(DF) EQLS Q57

QA36	There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. For each of the following things on this card, can I just check whether your household can afford it if you want it?
------	--

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes, can afford if want	No, cannot afford it	DK
--	------------	-------------------------	----------------------	----

1	Keeping your home adequately warm	1	2	3
2	Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives)	1	2	3
4	A meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day if you wanted it	1	2	3

(DF) EQLS Q19 TREND MODIFIED

QA37	Looking at this card, which of the following best describes how your household is keeping up with all its bills and credit commitments at present?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

I am\ we are keeping up without any difficulties	1
I am\ we are keeping up but struggle to do so from time to time	2
I am\ we are keeping up but it is a constant struggle	3
I am\ we are falling behind with some bills and credit commitments	4
I am\ we are having real financial problems and have fallen behind with many bills and credit commitments	5
DK	6

EB67.1 QB4

QA36	Il y a des choses que beaucoup de gens ne peuvent pas se payer, même si elles en ont envie. Pour chacune de ces choses, puis-je vérifier si votre ménage peut se l'offrir ou non ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Oui, peut se l'offrir	Non, ne peut pas se l'offrir	NSP
--	--------	-----------------------	------------------------------	-----

1	Garder une bonne température dans votre logement	1	2	3
2	Vous payer une semaine de vacances par an en dehors de chez vous (pas chez des amis ou des parents)	1	2	3
4	Faire un repas avec de la viande, du poulet ou du poisson tous les deux jours si vous le souhaitez	1	2	3

(DF) EQLS Q19 TREND MODIFIED

QA37	En regardant cette carte, quelle situation décrit le mieux comment votre foyer fait face à toutes ses factures et remboursements de crédits actuellement ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Je fais\ nous faisons face sans problème	1
Je fais\ nous faisons face, mais je rencontre\ nous rencontrons des difficultés passagères	2
Je fais\ nous faisons face, mais c'est une lutte permanente	3
Je n'arrive pas\ nous n'arrivons pas à payer certaines factures ou crédits	4
J'ai\ nous avons de réelles difficultés financières et je n'arrive pas\ nous n'arrivons pas à payer de nombreuses factures ou crédits	5
NSP	6

EB67.1 QB4

--

QA38	What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be ... when it comes to the financial situation of your household? (M)
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Better	1
Worse	2
The same	3
DK	4

EB71.1 QA4.3 TREND MODIFIED

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QA38	Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils ... en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre foyer ? (M)
------	---

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Meilleurs	1
Pires	2
Sans changement	3
NSP	4

EB71.1 QA4.3 TREND MODIFIED

--

QA39	Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	High risk	Some risk	Not much of a risk	No risk at all	DK
--	---------------------	-----------	-----------	--------------------	----------------	----

1	Paying your rent on time	1	2	3	4	5
2	Paying your mortgage on time	1	2	3	4	5
3	Being able to cope with an unexpected expense of (60% OF THE NATIONAL AT RISK OF POVERTY THRESHOLD) €	1	2	3	4	5
4	Repaying consumer loans (to buy electrical appliances, furniture, etc.) on time	1	2	3	4	5
5	Paying utility bills (electricity, water, gas, etc.) on time	1	2	3	4	5
6	Paying for food or other daily consumer items	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QA39	En pensant aux trois prochains mois, diriez-vous qu'il existe un grand risque, quelques risques, pas beaucoup de risques ou pas du tout de risque que vous ne soyez pas en mesure de ... ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
--

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Un grand risque	Quelques risques	Pas beaucoup de risques	Pas du tout de risque	NSP
--	-------------------	-----------------	------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	-----

1	Payer votre loyer à temps	1	2	3	4	5
2	Payer votre prêt hypothécaire à temps	1	2	3	4	5
3	Faire face à une dépense inattendue d'un montant de (60% DU MONTANT DU SEUIL DE PAUVRETE NATIONAL) €	1	2	3	4	5
4	Rembourser vos crédits à la consommation (pour acheter des appareils électriques, des meubles, etc.) à temps	1	2	3	4	5
5	Payer vos factures liées à votre logement (électricité, eau, gaz, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Payer la nourriture ou d'autres biens de consommation courante	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QA40 AND QA41 IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a – OTHERS GO TO QA42

POSER QA40 ET QA41 SI "TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT", CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA42

QA40 How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?

QA40 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous confiant(e) ou pas de pouvoir garder votre emploi dans les mois à venir ? Etes-vous ... ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Very confident	1
Fairly confident	2
Not very confident	3
Not at all confident	4
DK	5

Très confiant(e)	1
Plutôt confiant(e)	2
Plutôt pas confiant(e)	3
Pas du tout confiant(e)	4
NSP	5

EB71.2 QD7

EB71.2 QD7

QA41 How often has each of the following happened to you during the last year?

QA41 Combien de fois les choses suivantes vous sont-elles arrivées au cours de l'année passée ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Several times a week	Several times a month	Several times a year	Less often / rarely	Never	DK
--	------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	---------------------	-------	----

	(LIRE)	Plusieurs fois par semaine	Plusieurs fois par mois	Plusieurs fois dans l'année	Moins souvent / rarement	Jamais	NSP
--	--------	----------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------	--------	-----

2	It has been difficult for you to fulfil your family responsibilities because of the amount of time you spend on the job (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	You have found it difficult to concentrate at work because of your family responsibilities (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6

2	Il vous a été difficile de remplir vos responsabilités familiales parce que vous passez trop de temps à votre travail (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Vous avez eu du mal à vous concentrer sur votre travail en raison de vos responsabilités familiales (M)	1	2	3	4	5	6

(DF) EQLS Q11 TREND MODIFIED

(DF) EQLS Q11 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QA42 In your opinion, what would be the very lowest net monthly income that your household would need in order to have a minimum acceptable standard of living, given the present circumstances and composition of your household? Net income is after tax and social security contributions have been deducted, and after including any social benefits you are entitled to. (M)

QA42 A votre avis, quel serait le revenu net mensuel le plus bas que votre foyer devrait avoir afin d'atteindre le niveau minimum acceptable de vie, étant donné les circonstances présentes et la composition de votre foyer ? Le revenu net est obtenu après déduction des impôts et de la contribution à la sécurité sociale, et après avoir ajouté toutes les prestations sociales dont vous bénéficiez. (M)

(CODE SPONTANEOUS ANSWER – IF "REFUSAL", CODE '9999999998' – IF "DK", CODE '9999999999')

(NOTER EN CLAIR – SI "REFUS", CODER '9999999998' – SI "NSP", CODER '9999999999')

Euros

euros

NEW (BASED ON EB67.1 QB2)

NEW (BASED ON EB67.1 QB2)

QA43 Is the total net monthly income of your household ... as this figure? (M)

QA43 Le revenu total net mensuel de votre foyer est-il ... à celui-ci ? (M)

(SHOW CARD - SHOW THE FIGURE – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - MONTRER LE MONTANT – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Much higher	1
Somewhat higher (M)	2
More or less the same	3
Somewhat lower (M)	4
Much lower	5
DK	6

Vraiment supérieur	1
Un peu supérieur	2
A peu près équivalent	3
Un peu inférieur	4
Vraiment inférieur	5
NSP	6

EB71.1 QA4 TREND MODIFIED

EB71.1 QA4 TREND MODIFIED

QA44

On this card, please select the letter that would best describe the situation of your household.

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(Ver y poor) E	B	V	Z	R	P	A	G	O	(Ver y wealt hy) T	Refu sal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

DK

12

NEW

QA44

Sur cette carte, veuillez sélectionner la lettre qui décrit le mieux la situation de votre ménage.

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(Trè s pauv re) E	B	V	Z	R	P	A	G	O	(Trè s riche) T	Refu s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NSP

12

NEW

--

QA45	Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Is using it	Has used in the last 12 months	Has not used it in the last 12 months	DK
--	---------------------	-------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----

1	Long-term care services, that is services for dependent people because of age, chronic illness or disability	1	2	3	4
2	Child care services, that is services whereby under school age children are looked after by professional staff usually during working hours	1	2	3	4
3	Public employment services, that is services to fight against unemployment by proposing jobs, trainings, etc.	1	2	3	4
4	Social housing services, that is accommodation for people with low to moderate incomes	1	2	3	4
5	Social assistance, that is cash benefits and social welfare services provided to low-income, unemployed or inactive people	1	2	3	4

NEW

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QA45	Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacun des services sociaux d'intérêt général suivants, si vous ou des personnes dont vous êtes proche, les utilisez, les avez utilisés ou pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois.
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Les utilisez	Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois	Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois	NSP
--	-------------------	--------------	---	--	-----

1	Les services de soins à long terme, qui sont des services pour les personnes dépendantes en raison de leur âge, d'une maladie chronique ou d'un handicap	1	2	3	4
2	Les services de garde d'enfants, qui sont des services dans lesquels un personnel professionnel s'occupe des enfants en bas âge pendant les heures de travail	1	2	3	4
3	Les services publics pour l'emploi, qui sont destinés à lutter contre le chômage en proposant des emplois, des formations, etc.	1	2	3	4
4	Les services de logement social, qui sont destinés à fournir un logement aux personnes à faible revenu	1	2	3	4
5	L'assistance sociale, qui est une aide en espèces et des services sociaux fournis aux personnes à faible revenu, aux chômeurs ou aux personnes sans emploi	1	2	3	4

NEW

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QA46	Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	DK
--	---------------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

1	Long term care services	1	2	3	4	5
2	Childcare services	1	2	3	4	5
3	Public employment services	1	2	3	4	5
4	Social housing services	1	2	3	4	5
5	Social assistance services	1	2	3	4	5

NEW (BASED ON EB67.3 QA3)

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QA46	En pensant à la qualité des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'elle est très bonne, plutôt bonne, plutôt mauvaise ou très mauvaise ?
------	---

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
--

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Très bonne	Plutôt bonne	Plutôt mauvaise	Très mauvaise	NSP
--	-------------------	------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	-----

1	Services de soins à long terme	1	2	3	4	5
2	Services de garde d'enfants	1	2	3	4	5
3	Services publics pour l'emploi	1	2	3	4	5
4	Services de logements sociaux	1	2	3	4	5
5	Services d'assistance sociale	1	2	3	4	5

NEW (BASED ON EB67.3 QA3)

QA47

And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very affor dabl e	Fairl y affor dabl e	Not very affor dabl e	Not at all affor dabl e	Noth ing to pay/ free (SP ONT ANE OUS)	DK
1	Long term care services	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Childcare services	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Public employment services	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Social housing services	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Social assistance services	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW (BASED ON EB67.3 QA5)

QA47

Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Très abor dabl es	Plutô t abor dabl es	Pas très abor dabl es	Pas du tout abor dabl es	Rien à paye r/ Grat uits (SP ONT ANE)	NSP
1	Services de soins à long terme	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Services de garde d'enfants	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Services publics pour l'emploi	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Services de logements sociaux	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Services d'assistance sociale	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW (BASED ON EB67.3 QA5)

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QA48a	Imagine an elderly father or mother who lives alone and can no longer manage to live without regular help because of her or his physical or mental health condition? In your opinion, what would be the best option for people in this situation? Firstly?
-------	--

QA48b	And secondly?
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(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT)	QA48a	QA48b
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY
They should live with one of their children	1	1
One of their children should regularly visit their home, in order to provide them with the necessary care	2	2
Public or private service providers should visit their home and provide them with appropriate help and care	3	3
They should move to a nursing home or sheltered housing	4	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	5	5
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	7	7
DK	8	8

EB67.3 QA7a&b

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QA48a	Imaginons qu'un père ou une mère âgé(e) qui habite seul(e) ne peut plus vivre sans une aide régulière, à cause de son état de santé physique ou mentale. A votre avis, quelle serait la meilleure option pour une personne dans ce cas ? En premier ?
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QA48b	Et en deuxième ?
-------	------------------

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE REPONSE PAR COLONNE)

(LIRE)	QA48a	QA48b
	EN PREMIER	EN DEUXIEME
Ils devraient vivre avec un de leurs enfants	1	1
L'un de leurs enfants devrait régulièrement leur rendre visite pour fournir les soins nécessaires	2	2
Des services d'aide publics ou privés devraient se rendre chez eux pour leur fournir l'aide et les soins appropriés	3	3
Ils devraient aller vivre dans une maison de repos ou un foyer pour personnes âgées	4	4
Autre (SPONTANE) (N)	5	5
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	6	6
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANE)	7	7
NSP	8	8

EB67.3 QA7a&b

QA49	Childcare for children aged 0-3 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for children aged 0-3?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Public or private day care centre/ pre-school	1,
In-house child minder or au pair	2,
Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered/ certified for child minding	3,
Childcare predominately by the mother	4,
Childcare predominately by the father	5,
Childcare by both the mother and the father	6,
Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

NEW (BASED ON FL247 Q6)

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QA50	Childcare for children aged 3-6 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for pre-school children aged 3-6?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Public or private day care centre/ infant school	1,
In-house child minder or au pair	2,
Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered/certified for child minding	3,
Childcare predominately by the mother	4,
Childcare predominately by the father	5,
Childcare by both the mother and the father	6,
Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

NEW (BASED ON FL 247 Q6)

QA49	Les gardes d'enfants de 0 à 3 ans peuvent être organisées de différentes façons, en combinant plusieurs options ou en n'en choisissant qu'une seule. A votre avis, quelle est la meilleure manière d'organiser les gardes des enfants de 0 à 3 ans ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Les crèches ou pré-gardiennats publics ou privés	1,
Une gardienne à domicile	2,
Une garde agréée à domicile, par ex. par une personne reconnue/ agréée pour la garde d'enfants	3,
La prise en charge principalement par la mère	4,
La prise en charge principalement par le père	5,
La prise en charge par le père et par la mère	6,
La prise en charge par les grands-parents	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

NEW (BASED ON FL247 Q6)

--

QA50	Les gardes d'enfants de 3 à 6 ans peuvent être organisées de différentes façons, en combinant plusieurs options ou en n'en choisissant qu'une seule. A votre avis, quelle est la meilleure manière d'organiser les gardes des enfants de 3 à 6 ans ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Les crèches ou pré-gardiennats publics ou privés	1,
Une gardienne à domicile	2,
Une garde agréée à domicile, par ex. par une personne reconnue/ agréée pour la garde d'enfants	3,
La prise en charge principalement par la mère	4,
La prise en charge principalement par le père	5,
La prise en charge par le père et par la mère	6,
La prise en charge par les grands-parents	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

NEW (BASED ON FL 247 Q6)

--

QA51	Do you think that having access to pre-school education before primary school is ...?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	1
Necessary	2
Desirable but not necessary	3
Not at all necessary	4
DK	5

EB67.1 QB15b TREND MODIFIED

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QA52	In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised in receiving social assistance?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
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Single parents	1,
Immigrants	2,
People suffering from addictions (alcohol, drugs or other types of addiction)	3,
Homeless people	4,
Abandoned or neglected children	5,
Young offenders	6,
Disabled people	7,
Unemployed people	8,
Elderly people	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

NEW

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QA51	Pensez-vous que pouvoir aller à l'école maternelle, avant l'école primaire est ... ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE– LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	1
Nécessaire	2
Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	3
Pas du tout nécessaire	4
NSP	5

EB67.1 QB15b TREND MODIFIED

--

QA52	Selon vous, parmi les suivants, quels groupes devraient obtenir une assistance sociale en priorité ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Les parents célibataires	1,
Les immigrants	2,
Les personnes souffrant d'addictions (alcool, drogues ou autres types de dépendance)	3,
Les personnes sans abri	4,
Les enfants abandonnés ou victimes de mauvais traitements	5,
Les jeunes délinquants	6,
Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap	7,
Les personnes sans emploi	8,
Les personnes âgées	9,
Autre (SPONTANE)	10,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	11,
NSP	12,

NEW

--

QA53	In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised when it comes to having access to social housing?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
--

Single parents	1,
Immigrants	2,
Young parents	3,
Homeless people	4,
Students	5,
Disabled people	6,
Unemployed people	7,
Elderly people	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

INTERVIEWER: The following questions are about the financing, organisation and provision of social services of general interest.
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QA54	In your opinion, approximately what percentage of the total income of one's household is reasonable to pay for the care of one's parents?
------	---

(WRITE DOWN – IF "NONE" CODE '000' – IF "REFUSAL" CODE '998' – IF "DK" CODE '999')
--

			%
--	--	--	---

NEW

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QA55	And approximately what percentage of the total income of one's household do you think is reasonable to pay for the care of one's children?
------	--

(WRITE DOWN – IF "NONE" CODE '000' – IF "REFUSAL" CODE '998' – IF "DK" CODE '999')
--

			%
--	--	--	---

NEW

--

QA53	Selon vous, quels groupes parmi les suivants devraient obtenir des logements sociaux en priorité ?
------	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Les parents célibataires	1,
Les immigrants	2,
Les jeunes parents	3,
Les personnes sans abri	4,
Les étudiants	5,
Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap	6,
Les personnes sans emploi	7,
Les personnes âgées	8,
Autre (SPONTANE)	9,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

NEW

ENQUETEUR : Les questions suivantes parlent de financement, d'organisation et de fourniture de services sociaux d'intérêt public.

--

QA54	Selon vous, à peu près quel pourcentage des revenus totaux d'un ménage est-il raisonnable de payer pour la prise en charge de ses parents ?
------	---

(NOTER EN CLAIR – SI "AUCUN" CODER '000' – SI "REFUS" CODER '998' – SI "NSP" CODER '999')

			%
--	--	--	---

NEW

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QA55	Et à peu près quel pourcentage des revenus totaux d'un ménage pensez-vous qu'il soit raisonnable de payer pour la prise en charge de ses enfants ?
------	--

(NOTER EN CLAIR – SI "AUCUN" CODER '000' – SI "REFUS" CODER '998' – SI "NSP" CODER '999')

			%
--	--	--	---

NEW

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QA56 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	The public sector at national level	The public sector at regional or local level	The private sector (private firms)	NGOs, charities	DK
--	---------------------	-------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-----------------	----

1	Long term care services	1	2	3	4	5
2	Childcare services	1	2	3	4	5
3	Public employment services	1	2	3	4	5
4	Social housing services	1	2	3	4	5
5	Social assistance services	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA57 In general, how would you rate the quality of each of the following PUBLIC services in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means "very bad" and '10' means "very good".

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	1 Very bad (M)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very good (M)	DK
--	------------	----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------------------------	----

1	Health services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	State pension system	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(DF) EQLS Q56 TREND MODIFIED

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QA56 En termes de services sociaux, selon vous, qui devrait être principalement responsable de la fourniture de ... en dehors du cercle familial ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Le secteur public au niveau national	Le secteur public au niveau régional ou local	Le secteur privé (les entreprises privées)	Les ONGs, les organisations caritatives	NSP
--	-------------------	--------------------------------------	---	--	---	-----

1	Services de soins à long terme	1	2	3	4	5
2	Services de garde d'enfants	1	2	3	4	5
3	Services public pour l'emploi	1	2	3	4	5
4	Services de logement social	1	2	3	4	5
5	Services d'assistance sociale	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA57 D'une manière générale, quelle note donneriez-vous à la qualité de chacun des services PUBLICS suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que leur qualité est « très faible » et '10' signifie que leur qualité est « très bonne ».

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	1 Qualité très faible	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Qualité très bonne	NSP
--	--------	--------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------------	-----

1	Les services de santé	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Le système des retraites	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(DF) EQLS Q56 TREND MODIFIED

TABLES

QA1.1 Tout bien considéré, dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous êtes satisfait(e) de votre vie actuellement ? Merci de me donner une note sur une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que "vous n'êtes pas satisfait(e)" du tout et '10' que "vous êtes totalement satisfait(e)".

QA1.1 All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "very dissatisfied" and '10' means "very satisfied".

	TOTAL	1 Pas du tout satisfait / 1 Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Tout à fait satisfait / 10 Very satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	2%	3%	5%	13%	12%	20%	23%	10%	9%	-	6.8
BE	1005	1%	-	1%	2%	8%	7%	23%	35%	15%	8%	-	7.5
BG	1015	11%	10%	13%	14%	19%	12%	10%	7%	2%	1%	1%	4.5
CZ	1007	3%	2%	5%	4%	16%	13%	19%	20%	11%	7%	-	6.6
DK	1020	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	5%	15%	28%	18%	26%	-	8.1
DE	1549	3%	1%	4%	4%	10%	8%	17%	26%	13%	14%	-	7.2
EE	1000	3%	2%	5%	5%	22%	13%	18%	18%	8%	6%	-	6.2
IE	1001	1%	1%	3%	4%	7%	10%	19%	24%	16%	14%	1%	7.4
EL	1000	4%	3%	3%	6%	13%	11%	23%	23%	10%	4%	-	6.5
ES	1026	1%	1%	2%	4%	11%	15%	27%	24%	8%	7%	-	7.0
FR	1027	2%	1%	2%	5%	15%	13%	20%	26%	9%	7%	-	6.9
IT	1039	2%	1%	3%	5%	14%	20%	28%	20%	4%	3%	-	6.5
CY	508	5%	1%	1%	3%	17%	9%	17%	24%	11%	12%	-	6.9
LV	1011	11%	4%	9%	8%	21%	13%	15%	10%	4%	5%	-	5.4
LT	1023	6%	3%	5%	5%	22%	11%	15%	18%	7%	7%	1%	6.1
LU	500	2%	1%	1%	3%	8%	7%	21%	28%	11%	18%	-	7.5
HU	1000	9%	6%	11%	11%	18%	14%	14%	12%	3%	2%	-	5.1
MT	500	4%	-	2%	4%	11%	9%	17%	31%	11%	11%	-	7.1
NL	996	-	-	1%	-	3%	6%	23%	45%	15%	7%	-	7.8
AT	1007	2%	4%	5%	5%	9%	10%	18%	24%	10%	13%	-	6.9
PL	1000	4%	1%	4%	5%	16%	12%	18%	21%	9%	10%	-	6.7
PT	1051	3%	4%	9%	11%	22%	14%	17%	13%	4%	3%	-	5.6
RO	1013	9%	5%	6%	8%	14%	13%	16%	16%	7%	5%	1%	5.8
SI	1025	2%	2%	3%	5%	15%	10%	16%	24%	11%	12%	-	6.9
SK	1050	3%	2%	5%	8%	15%	12%	19%	20%	8%	8%	-	6.4
FI	1008	1%	-	1%	1%	3%	4%	15%	41%	26%	8%	-	8.0
SE	1007	1%	-	2%	3%	7%	4%	21%	27%	16%	19%	-	7.8
UK	1331	2%	1%	1%	4%	13%	10%	20%	21%	13%	15%	-	7.2

QA1.2 Tout bien considéré, dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous êtes satisfait(e) de votre vie actuellement ? Merci de me donner une note sur une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que "vous n'êtes pas satisfait(e)" du tout et '10' que "vous êtes totalement satisfait(e)".

QA1.2 All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "very dissatisfied" and '10' means "very satisfied".

	TOTAL	Pas satisfait / Dissatisfied	Ni satisfait ni insatisfait / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfait / Satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	12%	25%	63%	-	6.8
BE	1005	5%	15%	80%	-	7.5
BG	1015	48%	32%	19%	1%	4.5
CZ	1007	14%	29%	57%	-	6.6
DK	1020	4%	10%	86%	-	8.1
DE	1549	12%	18%	70%	-	7.2
EE	1000	16%	35%	49%	-	6.2
IE	1001	9%	17%	73%	1%	7.4
EL	1000	16%	24%	60%	-	6.5
ES	1026	8%	26%	66%	-	7.0
FR	1027	9%	29%	62%	-	6.9
IT	1039	11%	34%	55%	-	6.5
CY	508	10%	26%	64%	-	6.9
LV	1011	31%	34%	35%	-	5.4
LT	1023	19%	33%	47%	1%	6.1
LU	500	6%	16%	78%	-	7.5
HU	1000	37%	32%	31%	-	5.1
MT	500	10%	20%	70%	-	7.1
NL	996	2%	8%	90%	-	7.8
AT	1007	15%	19%	66%	-	6.9
PL	1000	14%	27%	59%	-	6.7
PT	1051	27%	36%	37%	-	5.6
RO	1013	28%	27%	44%	1%	5.8
SI	1025	12%	25%	63%	-	6.9
SK	1050	19%	26%	55%	-	6.4
FI	1008	3%	7%	90%	-	8.0
SE	1007	5%	11%	84%	-	7.8
UK	1331	8%	23%	69%	-	7.2

QA2.1 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes "pas du tout satisfait(e)" et '10' que vous êtes "tout à fait satisfait(e)". Votre vie de famille

QA2.1 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your family life

	TOTAL	1 Pas du tout satisfait / 1 Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Tout à fait satisfait / 10 Very satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	1%	2%	3%	7%	8%	14%	23%	16%	23%	1%	7.7
BE	1005	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	5%	12%	32%	23%	18%	-	8.0
BG	1015	6%	4%	7%	6%	11%	7%	14%	12%	9%	16%	8%	6.4
CZ	1007	2%	1%	2%	4%	10%	8%	15%	20%	17%	20%	1%	7.5
DK	1020	-	-	1%	1%	4%	4%	9%	19%	20%	37%	5%	8.5
DE	1549	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	5%	12%	24%	17%	27%	1%	7.9
EE	1000	2%	1%	3%	3%	11%	7%	11%	19%	18%	24%	1%	7.6
IE	1001	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	5%	12%	22%	19%	33%	1%	8.3
EL	1000	1%	1%	2%	3%	8%	7%	16%	25%	21%	16%	-	7.6
ES	1026	1%	-	1%	3%	6%	11%	19%	26%	15%	18%	-	7.7
FR	1027	1%	1%	1%	3%	6%	6%	13%	23%	18%	28%	-	8.0
IT	1039	1%	1%	2%	3%	10%	16%	21%	26%	11%	9%	-	7.1
CY	508	-	1%	-	1%	7%	4%	12%	23%	17%	35%	-	8.4
LV	1011	4%	2%	4%	4%	13%	6%	13%	19%	13%	21%	1%	7.2
LT	1023	4%	2%	3%	2%	11%	5%	12%	17%	15%	26%	3%	7.4
LU	500	2%	1%	3%	2%	4%	4%	13%	18%	17%	36%	-	8.1
HU	1000	3%	2%	5%	5%	12%	8%	11%	20%	14%	20%	-	7.1
MT	500	1%	1%	-	2%	4%	5%	11%	28%	16%	32%	-	8.2
NL	996	1%	-	-	2%	3%	6%	19%	36%	22%	11%	-	7.9
AT	1007	4%	4%	5%	4%	8%	9%	14%	19%	12%	21%	-	7.1
PL	1000	2%	1%	3%	3%	8%	6%	13%	21%	14%	29%	-	7.7
PT	1051	1%	2%	5%	5%	15%	12%	14%	23%	13%	10%	-	6.8
RO	1013	3%	2%	3%	4%	9%	7%	12%	18%	17%	22%	3%	7.5
SI	1025	2%	1%	2%	4%	8%	6%	12%	23%	16%	25%	1%	7.7
SK	1050	2%	2%	3%	3%	11%	8%	14%	20%	16%	21%	-	7.4
FI	1008	-	-	1%	2%	1%	3%	12%	34%	30%	16%	1%	8.2
SE	1007	1%	-	2%	3%	6%	6%	11%	21%	18%	32%	-	8.1
UK	1331	1%	1%	1%	3%	7%	5%	11%	21%	17%	32%	1%	8.1

QA2.1 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes "pas du tout satisfait(e)" et '10' que vous êtes "tout à fait satisfait(e)". Votre vie de famille

QA2.1 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your family life

	TOTAL	Pas satisfait / Dissatisfied	Ni satisfait ni insatisfait / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfait / Satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	7%	15%	77%	1%	7.7
BE	1005	5%	9%	86%	-	8.0
BG	1015	22%	18%	51%	9%	6.4
CZ	1007	8%	18%	73%	1%	7.5
DK	1020	3%	8%	84%	5%	8.5
DE	1549	9%	10%	81%	-	7.9
EE	1000	9%	18%	72%	1%	7.6
IE	1001	4%	8%	87%	1%	8.3
EL	1000	7%	15%	78%	-	7.6
ES	1026	5%	17%	78%	-	7.7
FR	1027	6%	12%	82%	-	8.0
IT	1039	8%	25%	67%	-	7.1
CY	508	2%	11%	87%	-	8.4
LV	1011	13%	20%	66%	1%	7.2
LT	1023	12%	16%	69%	3%	7.4
LU	500	8%	8%	84%	-	8.1
HU	1000	15%	20%	65%	-	7.1
MT	500	5%	9%	86%	-	8.2
NL	996	4%	9%	87%	-	7.9
AT	1007	16%	17%	67%	-	7.1
PL	1000	9%	14%	77%	-	7.7
PT	1051	14%	26%	60%	-	6.8
RO	1013	12%	15%	70%	3%	7.5
SI	1025	8%	15%	76%	1%	7.7
SK	1050	10%	19%	71%	-	7.4
FI	1008	3%	5%	91%	1%	8.2
SE	1007	6%	12%	82%	-	8.1
UK	1331	5%	12%	82%	1%	8.1

QA2.2 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes "pas du tout satisfait(e)" et '10' que vous êtes "tout à fait satisfait(e)". Votre santé

QA2.2 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your health

	TOTAL	1 Pas du tout satisfait / 1 Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Tout à fait satisfait / 10 Very satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	2%	4%	4%	9%	10%	16%	22%	14%	17%	-	7.2
BE	1005	1%	1%	2%	3%	6%	9%	17%	29%	18%	14%	-	7.6
BG	1015	6%	6%	8%	7%	13%	11%	12%	10%	10%	13%	4%	6.1
CZ	1007	2%	2%	4%	5%	10%	9%	15%	20%	16%	17%	-	7.2
DK	1020	1%	2%	2%	3%	6%	7%	13%	24%	16%	21%	5%	7.8
DE	1549	2%	2%	4%	6%	9%	10%	14%	22%	13%	18%	-	7.1
EE	1000	3%	3%	7%	6%	11%	8%	11%	19%	16%	16%	-	6.9
IE	1001	1%	1%	2%	3%	6%	7%	11%	18%	20%	31%	-	8.1
EL	1000	1%	1%	3%	5%	6%	7%	12%	21%	21%	22%	1%	7.7
ES	1026	-	1%	2%	3%	10%	13%	21%	25%	12%	13%	-	7.3
FR	1027	2%	1%	3%	3%	8%	8%	14%	22%	17%	22%	-	7.6
IT	1039	1%	1%	1%	4%	10%	14%	21%	28%	11%	9%	-	7.2
CY	508	2%	2%	3%	2%	10%	4%	8%	16%	16%	37%	-	7.9
LV	1011	3%	3%	5%	4%	15%	7%	13%	19%	15%	16%	-	6.9
LT	1023	4%	4%	5%	5%	12%	8%	12%	20%	14%	16%	-	6.9
LU	500	2%	1%	4%	2%	6%	6%	18%	20%	15%	25%	1%	7.7
HU	1000	4%	5%	7%	7%	9%	9%	11%	17%	14%	17%	-	6.7
MT	500	2%	1%	2%	1%	7%	5%	14%	26%	19%	23%	-	7.9
NL	996	-	1%	1%	2%	4%	9%	21%	33%	19%	10%	-	7.7
AT	1007	1%	4%	6%	5%	10%	10%	15%	20%	13%	16%	-	6.9
PL	1000	4%	4%	7%	6%	11%	8%	12%	16%	12%	20%	-	6.8
PT	1051	2%	5%	9%	8%	17%	12%	16%	15%	10%	6%	-	6.1
RO	1013	3%	3%	5%	5%	11%	10%	12%	15%	16%	17%	3%	7.0
SI	1025	1%	2%	4%	4%	12%	5%	13%	18%	20%	21%	-	7.5
SK	1050	3%	2%	4%	4%	9%	11%	14%	19%	15%	19%	-	7.2
FI	1008	-	1%	2%	3%	4%	8%	19%	29%	25%	9%	-	7.7
SE	1007	1%	1%	3%	3%	8%	10%	18%	20%	18%	18%	-	7.5
UK	1331	1%	2%	3%	4%	8%	7%	14%	23%	17%	21%	-	7.5

QA2.2 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes "pas du tout satisfait(e)" et '10' que vous êtes "tout à fait satisfait(e)". Votre santé

QA2.2 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your health

	TOTAL	Pas satisfait / Dissatisfied	Ni satisfait ni insatisfait / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfait / Satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	12%	19%	69%	-	7.2
BE	1005	7%	15%	78%	-	7.6
BG	1015	27%	24%	45%	4%	6.1
CZ	1007	13%	19%	68%	-	7.2
DK	1020	8%	12%	75%	5%	7.8
DE	1549	15%	19%	66%	-	7.1
EE	1000	19%	19%	62%	-	6.9
IE	1001	6%	12%	81%	1%	8.1
EL	1000	10%	13%	77%	-	7.7
ES	1026	7%	23%	70%	-	7.3
FR	1027	9%	16%	75%	-	7.6
IT	1039	7%	24%	69%	-	7.2
CY	508	9%	14%	77%	-	7.9
LV	1011	15%	22%	63%	-	6.9
LT	1023	17%	20%	63%	-	6.9
LU	500	8%	13%	78%	1%	7.7
HU	1000	23%	18%	59%	-	6.7
MT	500	6%	12%	82%	-	7.9
NL	996	4%	14%	82%	-	7.7
AT	1007	17%	20%	63%	-	6.9
PL	1000	20%	20%	60%	-	6.8
PT	1051	24%	29%	47%	-	6.1
RO	1013	16%	21%	60%	3%	7.0
SI	1025	11%	17%	72%	-	7.5
SK	1050	13%	20%	67%	-	7.2
FI	1008	6%	12%	82%	-	7.7
SE	1007	8%	18%	74%	-	7.5
UK	1331	11%	15%	74%	-	7.5

QA2.3 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes "pas du tout satisfait(e)" et '10' que vous êtes "tout à fait satisfait(e)". Votre travail (SI 'TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT', CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a)

QA2.3 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your job (IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	1 Pas du tout satisfait / 1 Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Tout à fait satisfait / 10 Very satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	12943	2%	1%	2%	4%	9%	12%	19%	24%	13%	13%	1%	7.2
BE	471	1%	1%	-	2%	3%	9%	18%	35%	18%	12%	1%	7.7
BG	470	2%	4%	6%	9%	17%	12%	17%	15%	7%	9%	2%	6.2
CZ	550	1%	2%	4%	3%	8%	10%	19%	23%	17%	13%	-	7.3
DK	564	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%	17%	25%	18%	20%	5%	7.9
DE	722	2%	1%	2%	3%	8%	10%	17%	23%	15%	19%	-	7.5
EE	495	2%	1%	4%	5%	11%	9%	16%	19%	15%	17%	1%	7.2
IE	470	2%	1%	2%	4%	8%	9%	13%	19%	15%	23%	4%	7.6
EL	458	4%	4%	3%	4%	9%	13%	21%	24%	12%	6%	-	6.7
ES	439	-	-	2%	3%	9%	14%	25%	27%	10%	9%	1%	7.3
FR	520	2%	1%	3%	4%	12%	10%	16%	24%	14%	12%	2%	7.1
IT	566	1%	2%	2%	4%	10%	20%	24%	25%	8%	4%	-	6.8
CY	270	3%	-	1%	3%	10%	6%	13%	29%	15%	18%	2%	7.5
LV	478	3%	2%	5%	5%	11%	8%	17%	20%	14%	15%	-	7.0
LT	461	2%	1%	2%	2%	9%	8%	16%	24%	18%	17%	1%	7.5
LU	229	1%	-	2%	2%	6%	8%	23%	17%	17%	23%	1%	7.8
HU	417	3%	1%	2%	8%	9%	14%	20%	19%	12%	12%	-	6.9
MT	202	4%	2%	1%	4%	6%	7%	15%	26%	16%	18%	1%	7.5
NL	538	-	-	1%	1%	3%	9%	27%	40%	14%	5%	-	7.6
AT	557	3%	3%	3%	3%	9%	10%	15%	23%	13%	18%	-	7.2
PL	412	2%	2%	3%	4%	11%	12%	21%	22%	9%	14%	-	7.1
PT	454	2%	3%	5%	7%	18%	16%	20%	21%	5%	2%	1%	6.2
RO	492	2%	3%	2%	6%	12%	9%	15%	19%	14%	11%	7%	6.9
SI	476	4%	1%	4%	3%	9%	8%	14%	22%	17%	17%	1%	7.2
SK	598	2%	1%	2%	4%	10%	13%	18%	24%	14%	12%	-	7.2
FI	532	1%	-	1%	2%	5%	5%	19%	36%	22%	7%	2%	7.7
SE	579	1%	1%	3%	4%	6%	10%	21%	25%	11%	17%	1%	7.4
UK	648	2%	3%	2%	3%	10%	11%	16%	19%	13%	20%	1%	7.3

QA2.3 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes "pas du tout satisfait(e)" et '10' que vous êtes "tout à fait satisfait(e)". Votre travail (SI 'TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT', CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a)

QA2.3 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your job (IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

	TOTAL	Pas satisfait / Dissatisfied	Ni satisfait ni insatisfait / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfait / Satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	12943	9%	21%	69%	1%	7.2
BE	471	4%	12%	83%	1%	7.7
BG	470	22%	29%	47%	2%	6.2
CZ	550	9%	19%	72%	-	7.3
DK	564	5%	10%	80%	5%	7.9
DE	722	8%	18%	74%	-	7.5
EE	495	11%	20%	68%	1%	7.2
IE	470	9%	17%	69%	5%	7.6
EL	458	15%	22%	63%	-	6.7
ES	439	4%	23%	72%	1%	7.3
FR	520	10%	22%	66%	2%	7.1
IT	566	9%	30%	61%	-	6.8
CY	270	7%	16%	75%	2%	7.5
LV	478	15%	19%	66%	-	7.0
LT	461	7%	18%	75%	-	7.5
LU	229	5%	14%	80%	1%	7.8
HU	417	14%	23%	63%	-	6.9
MT	202	10%	13%	76%	1%	7.5
NL	538	2%	12%	86%	-	7.6
AT	557	12%	19%	69%	-	7.2
PL	412	10%	23%	67%	-	7.1
PT	454	16%	34%	49%	1%	6.2
RO	492	13%	21%	59%	7%	6.9
SI	476	12%	17%	70%	1%	7.2
SK	598	9%	23%	68%	-	7.2
FI	532	4%	10%	84%	2%	7.7
SE	579	9%	16%	74%	1%	7.4
UK	648	10%	20%	69%	1%	7.3

QA2.4 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes "pas du tout satisfait(e)" et '10' que vous êtes "tout à fait satisfait(e)". Votre niveau de vie actuel

QA2.4 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your present standard of living

	TOTAL	1 Pas du tout satisfait / 1 Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Tout à fait satisfait / 10 Very satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	2%	4%	5%	12%	14%	20%	21%	9%	9%	1%	6.7
BE	1005	1%	1%	2%	3%	7%	9%	21%	34%	15%	7%	-	7.4
BG	1015	11%	10%	15%	14%	16%	12%	7%	5%	2%	3%	5%	4.4
CZ	1007	3%	2%	6%	6%	17%	13%	19%	20%	7%	7%	-	6.4
DK	1020	-	-	1%	3%	6%	5%	14%	28%	16%	20%	7%	8.0
DE	1549	3%	3%	4%	5%	11%	11%	16%	21%	11%	15%	-	6.9
EE	1000	2%	2%	6%	8%	17%	14%	17%	16%	10%	7%	1%	6.4
IE	1001	1%	1%	3%	5%	10%	13%	17%	20%	12%	16%	2%	7.2
EL	1000	3%	3%	3%	6%	13%	14%	19%	23%	11%	5%	-	6.5
ES	1026	1%	1%	3%	5%	13%	19%	26%	21%	8%	3%	-	6.7
FR	1027	2%	2%	3%	5%	14%	14%	25%	20%	8%	7%	-	6.7
IT	1039	1%	1%	2%	5%	11%	24%	27%	21%	5%	3%	-	6.6
CY	508	2%	1%	4%	3%	19%	13%	17%	22%	9%	10%	-	6.8
LV	1011	9%	5%	10%	8%	21%	15%	15%	10%	4%	3%	-	5.2
LT	1023	6%	3%	7%	8%	17%	13%	16%	17%	7%	6%	-	6.0
LU	500	-	2%	1%	3%	5%	8%	16%	23%	18%	23%	1%	7.9
HU	1000	7%	7%	10%	12%	18%	18%	13%	10%	2%	3%	-	5.1
MT	500	3%	2%	4%	4%	9%	10%	23%	24%	9%	12%	-	6.9
NL	996	-	1%	1%	1%	3%	8%	23%	42%	14%	7%	-	7.7
AT	1007	2%	4%	5%	4%	11%	12%	17%	20%	12%	13%	-	6.8
PL	1000	4%	3%	6%	7%	19%	14%	18%	17%	6%	6%	-	6.1
PT	1051	4%	4%	10%	10%	23%	17%	16%	10%	4%	1%	1%	5.5
RO	1013	7%	5%	6%	7%	15%	13%	15%	17%	8%	4%	3%	5.9
SI	1025	2%	2%	5%	5%	16%	13%	16%	22%	10%	9%	-	6.7
SK	1050	3%	2%	6%	6%	14%	14%	20%	19%	8%	8%	-	6.5
FI	1008	-	1%	1%	2%	6%	8%	22%	37%	17%	6%	-	7.6
SE	1007	-	1%	2%	2%	5%	7%	19%	27%	18%	19%	-	7.8
UK	1331	1%	1%	2%	3%	11%	11%	20%	23%	12%	16%	-	7.3

QA2.4 Pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure êtes-vous satisfait(e) ou non de chacun des éléments suivants ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que vous n'êtes "pas du tout satisfait(e)" et '10' que vous êtes "tout à fait satisfait(e)". Votre niveau de vie actuel

QA2.4 Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 10 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where '1' means you are "very dissatisfied" and '10' means you are "very satisfied"? Your present standard of living

	TOTAL	Pas satisfait / Dissatisfied	Ni satisfait ni insatisfait / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfait / Satisfied	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	14%	27%	59%	-	6.7
BE	1005	6%	16%	78%	-	7.4
BG	1015	50%	27%	17%	6%	4.4
CZ	1007	17%	29%	54%	-	6.4
DK	1020	4%	11%	78%	7%	8.0
DE	1549	15%	21%	64%	-	6.9
EE	1000	19%	31%	49%	1%	6.4
IE	1001	10%	23%	65%	2%	7.2
EL	1000	16%	26%	58%	-	6.5
ES	1026	10%	31%	59%	-	6.7
FR	1027	12%	28%	60%	-	6.7
IT	1039	9%	35%	56%	-	6.6
CY	508	10%	33%	57%	-	6.8
LV	1011	32%	36%	32%	-	5.2
LT	1023	24%	30%	46%	-	6.0
LU	500	6%	13%	81%	-	7.9
HU	1000	37%	35%	28%	-	5.1
MT	500	13%	19%	68%	-	6.9
NL	996	3%	11%	86%	-	7.7
AT	1007	16%	23%	61%	-	6.8
PL	1000	20%	32%	47%	1%	6.1
PT	1051	28%	40%	32%	-	5.5
RO	1013	25%	28%	44%	3%	5.9
SI	1025	14%	29%	57%	-	6.7
SK	1050	17%	29%	54%	-	6.5
FI	1008	5%	13%	82%	-	7.6
SE	1007	6%	12%	82%	-	7.8
UK	1331	8%	21%	71%	-	7.3

QA3 Il y a différentes manières de définir une personne pauvre en (NOTRE PAYS). Parmi les propositions suivantes, laquelle correspond le mieux à votre définition du fait d'être pauvre ? Une personne est pauvre quand ... (ROTATION)

QA3 There are different ways of defining when people are poor in (OUR COUNTRY). Which of the following statements would best corresponds to your definition of being poor? People are poor when...

	TOTAL	Ses ressources sont tellement limitées qu'elle ne peut pas participer pleinement à la vie de la société dans laquelle elle vit / Their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the life of the society they live in	Elle a moins de (INSERER LE SEUIL DE PAUVRETE DANS CHAQUE PAYS) par mois pour vivre / They have less than (INSERT POVERTY THRESHOLD IN EACH COUNTRY) per month to live on	Elle a un statut social très bas dans notre société, indépendamment de ses ressources / They have a very low social status in our society, independently from their resources	Elle dépend de la charité et des aides publiques / They depend on charity or public subsidies	Elle ne peut se payer les biens de base dont elle a besoin pour vivre (nourriture, logement, vêtements, etc.) (SPONTANE) / They cannot afford the basic goods they need to live (food, shelter, clothes, etc.) (SPONTANEOUS)	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Il est impossible de définir la pauvreté en une seule phrase (SPONTANE) / It is impossible to define poverty just by one statement (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	24%	18%	8%	21%	22%	1%	5%	1%
BE	1005	23%	14%	6%	13%	38%	1%	5%	-
BG	1015	29%	20%	5%	12%	25%	1%	7%	1%
CZ	1007	31%	26%	8%	35%	-	-	-	-
DK	1020	37%	13%	13%	25%	6%	1%	4%	1%
DE	1549	28%	21%	8%	33%	4%	1%	4%	1%
EE	1000	23%	24%	11%	17%	8%	5%	10%	2%
IE	1001	24%	12%	7%	9%	38%	-	8%	2%
EL	1000	35%	32%	2%	10%	18%	1%	2%	-
ES	1026	22%	14%	7%	18%	34%	1%	3%	1%
FR	1027	36%	23%	10%	26%	3%	-	2%	-
IT	1039	15%	18%	8%	13%	35%	1%	8%	2%
CY	508	38%	31%	6%	5%	18%	-	2%	-
LV	1011	21%	21%	9%	26%	14%	2%	6%	1%
LT	1023	27%	30%	11%	24%	3%	1%	2%	2%
LU	500	26%	12%	8%	22%	26%	1%	4%	1%
HU	1000	21%	21%	7%	15%	31%	1%	4%	-
MT	500	25%	23%	9%	16%	22%	1%	3%	1%
NL	996	41%	13%	7%	27%	8%	1%	2%	1%
AT	1007	13%	17%	8%	31%	23%	1%	6%	1%
PL	1000	13%	21%	7%	18%	30%	1%	8%	2%
PT	1051	14%	23%	7%	17%	32%	1%	4%	2%
RO	1013	23%	20%	9%	7%	31%	1%	6%	3%
SI	1025	17%	18%	5%	25%	25%	2%	7%	1%
SK	1050	31%	26%	19%	23%	-	-	1%	-
FI	1008	42%	19%	5%	29%	2%	1%	1%	1%
SE	1007	43%	7%	8%	33%	8%	-	1%	-
UK	1331	14%	6%	6%	17%	40%	1%	14%	2%

QA4 Et diriez-vous que la pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) est ... ?

QA4 And would you say that poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is ...?

	TOTAL	Très répandue / Very widespread	Plutôt répandue / Fairly widespread	Pas très répandue / Not very widespread	Pas du tout répandue / Not at all widespread	NSP / DK	Répandue / Widespread	Pas répandue / Not widespread
UE27 / EU27	26719	20%	53%	23%	2%	2%	73%	25%
BE	1005	21%	54%	24%	1%	-	75%	25%
BG	1015	48%	44%	6%	-	2%	92%	6%
CZ	1007	8%	51%	38%	2%	1%	59%	40%
DK	1020	4%	27%	57%	11%	1%	31%	68%
DE	1549	17%	55%	24%	2%	2%	72%	26%
EE	1000	17%	56%	25%	1%	1%	73%	26%
IE	1001	19%	50%	19%	6%	6%	69%	25%
EL	1000	31%	53%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
ES	1026	13%	53%	31%	1%	2%	66%	32%
FR	1027	26%	60%	13%	-	1%	86%	13%
IT	1039	15%	60%	20%	2%	3%	75%	22%
CY	508	4%	30%	60%	5%	1%	34%	65%
LV	1011	42%	47%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
LT	1023	24%	55%	19%	-	2%	79%	19%
LU	500	11%	44%	39%	3%	3%	55%	42%
HU	1000	51%	45%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
MT	500	16%	37%	40%	4%	3%	53%	44%
NL	996	8%	50%	36%	4%	2%	58%	40%
AT	1007	7%	46%	38%	6%	3%	53%	44%
PL	1000	16%	55%	23%	1%	5%	71%	24%
PT	1051	34%	54%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
RO	1013	44%	46%	5%	-	5%	90%	5%
SI	1025	15%	63%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
SK	1050	23%	56%	19%	1%	1%	79%	20%
FI	1008	4%	50%	42%	3%	1%	54%	45%
SE	1007	2%	35%	52%	9%	2%	37%	61%
UK	1331	17%	49%	26%	4%	4%	66%	30%

QA5 A votre avis, quelle proportion de la population est pauvre en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QA5 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY), what proportion of the total population is poor?

	TOTAL	1 personne sur 3 ou plus (environ 30% ou plus) / 1 person out of 3 or more (around 30% or more)	1 personne sur 5 (environ 20%) / 1 person out of 5 (around 20%)	1 personne sur 10 (environ 10%) / 1 person out of 10 (around 10%)	1 personne sur 20 (environ 5%) / 1 person out of 20 (around 5%)	Moins de 5% / Less than 5%	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	21%	27%	23%	14%	8%	7%
BE	1005	16%	31%	33%	15%	4%	1%
BG	1015	54%	22%	11%	5%	1%	7%
CZ	1007	14%	21%	22%	18%	22%	3%
DK	1020	2%	12%	25%	31%	28%	2%
DE	1549	17%	31%	26%	13%	9%	4%
EE	1000	24%	30%	24%	10%	4%	8%
IE	1001	18%	25%	20%	15%	11%	11%
EL	1000	39%	29%	18%	9%	3%	2%
ES	1026	14%	20%	24%	16%	14%	12%
FR	1027	24%	34%	25%	13%	1%	3%
IT	1039	16%	29%	22%	14%	9%	10%
CY	508	12%	18%	22%	24%	17%	7%
LV	1011	44%	29%	16%	6%	1%	4%
LT	1023	33%	27%	21%	9%	4%	6%
LU	500	7%	21%	33%	21%	12%	6%
HU	1000	54%	33%	10%	2%	-	1%
MT	500	17%	19%	24%	12%	14%	14%
NL	996	7%	18%	32%	24%	16%	3%
AT	1007	5%	19%	31%	23%	17%	5%
PL	1000	31%	28%	18%	11%	5%	7%
PT	1051	36%	30%	13%	6%	1%	14%
RO	1013	52%	25%	9%	4%	3%	7%
SI	1025	29%	29%	22%	11%	6%	3%
SK	1050	22%	32%	21%	17%	6%	2%
FI	1008	5%	25%	34%	24%	10%	2%
SE	1007	5%	16%	28%	29%	20%	2%
UK	1331	14%	26%	25%	16%	8%	11%

QA6 Pourriez-vous me dire si des personnes vivent dans la pauvreté là où vous habitez ? Diriez-vous qu'il y a beaucoup de personnes, quelques personnes, peu de personnes ou personne qui vit dans la pauvreté ?

QA6 In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people who live in poverty? Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who live in poverty?

	TOTAL	Beaucoup de personnes / Many people	Quelques personnes / Some people	Peu de personnes / A few people	Personne / None	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	12%	34%	33%	16%	5%
BE	1005	6%	24%	44%	24%	2%
BG	1015	42%	39%	14%	1%	4%
CZ	1007	4%	31%	53%	11%	1%
DK	1020	3%	17%	42%	36%	2%
DE	1549	8%	32%	36%	19%	5%
EE	1000	23%	39%	24%	9%	5%
IE	1001	8%	24%	35%	19%	14%
EL	1000	19%	40%	34%	5%	2%
ES	1026	9%	37%	37%	15%	2%
FR	1027	10%	37%	31%	16%	6%
IT	1039	9%	41%	28%	13%	9%
CY	508	4%	21%	44%	25%	6%
LV	1011	42%	38%	15%	2%	3%
LT	1023	21%	46%	24%	5%	4%
LU	500	3%	23%	36%	35%	3%
HU	1000	50%	37%	10%	1%	2%
MT	500	3%	14%	37%	28%	18%
NL	996	3%	12%	50%	31%	4%
AT	1007	6%	37%	39%	13%	5%
PL	1000	15%	40%	30%	9%	6%
PT	1051	22%	48%	21%	5%	4%
RO	1013	34%	40%	18%	3%	5%
SI	1025	9%	36%	35%	18%	2%
SK	1050	13%	41%	39%	5%	2%
FI	1008	5%	25%	41%	24%	5%
SE	1007	3%	24%	41%	30%	2%
UK	1331	9%	26%	37%	23%	5%

QA7.1 En général, diriez-vous que la pauvreté a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué ou fortement diminué au cours des trois dernières années ... ? Là où vous vivez

QA7.1 Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last three years in ...? The area where you live

	TOTAL	Fortement augmenté / Strongly increased	Plutôt augmenté / Somewhat increased	Plutôt diminué / Somewhat decreased	Fortement diminué / Strongly decreased	Est restée à peu près la même (SPONTANE) / Stayed about the same (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Augmenté / Increased	Diminué / Decreased
UE27 / EU27	26719	11%	42%	9%	2%	28%	8%	53%	11%
BE	1005	10%	39%	8%	2%	37%	4%	49%	10%
BG	1015	29%	43%	5%	1%	16%	6%	72%	6%
CZ	1007	9%	57%	22%	3%	6%	3%	66%	25%
DK	1020	2%	34%	13%	1%	45%	5%	36%	14%
DE	1549	9%	36%	8%	1%	34%	12%	45%	9%
EE	1000	24%	46%	4%	1%	19%	6%	70%	5%
IE	1001	12%	46%	4%	3%	23%	12%	58%	7%
EL	1000	31%	42%	2%	1%	22%	2%	73%	3%
ES	1026	11%	46%	3%	2%	35%	3%	57%	5%
FR	1027	11%	46%	6%	-	25%	12%	57%	6%
IT	1039	8%	49%	5%	2%	28%	8%	57%	7%
CY	508	4%	32%	5%	2%	49%	8%	36%	7%
LV	1011	34%	52%	3%	-	8%	3%	86%	3%
LT	1023	18%	57%	4%	1%	16%	4%	75%	5%
LU	500	5%	33%	9%	1%	38%	14%	38%	10%
HU	1000	34%	51%	3%	-	10%	2%	85%	3%
MT	500	7%	29%	7%	7%	33%	17%	36%	14%
NL	996	5%	35%	12%	1%	40%	7%	40%	13%
AT	1007	14%	41%	6%	2%	31%	6%	55%	8%
PL	1000	9%	33%	20%	2%	27%	9%	42%	22%
PT	1051	21%	44%	8%	1%	19%	7%	65%	9%
RO	1013	23%	39%	6%	2%	23%	7%	62%	8%
SI	1025	13%	51%	2%	1%	30%	3%	64%	3%
SK	1050	23%	61%	10%	1%	3%	2%	84%	11%
FI	1008	2%	38%	12%	1%	38%	9%	40%	13%
SE	1007	3%	39%	14%	2%	34%	8%	42%	16%
UK	1331	8%	43%	12%	2%	25%	10%	51%	14%

QA7.2 En général, diriez-vous que la pauvreté a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué ou fortement diminué au cours des trois dernières années ... ? En (NOTRE PAYS)

QA7.2 Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last three years in ...? (OUR COUNTRY)

	TOTAL	Fortement augmenté / Strongly increased	Plutôt augmenté / Somewhat increased	Plutôt diminué / Somewhat decreased	Fortement diminué / Strongly decreased	Est restée à peu près la même (SPONTANE) / Stayed about the same (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Augmenté / Increased	Diminué / Decreased
UE27 / EU27	26719	28%	56%	6%	1%	6%	3%	84%	7%
BE	1005	23%	63%	5%	1%	7%	1%	86%	6%
BG	1015	39%	44%	3%	-	8%	6%	83%	3%
CZ	1007	17%	64%	14%	2%	2%	1%	81%	16%
DK	1020	5%	60%	14%	2%	17%	2%	65%	16%
DE	1549	33%	56%	4%	1%	4%	2%	89%	5%
EE	1000	41%	46%	4%	1%	5%	3%	87%	5%
IE	1001	36%	45%	4%	2%	5%	8%	81%	6%
EL	1000	54%	37%	1%	-	7%	1%	91%	1%
ES	1026	32%	59%	2%	1%	4%	2%	91%	3%
FR	1027	36%	57%	2%	-	3%	2%	93%	2%
IT	1039	18%	65%	4%	1%	9%	3%	83%	5%
CY	508	11%	54%	4%	2%	23%	6%	65%	6%
LV	1011	62%	35%	1%	-	1%	1%	97%	1%
LT	1023	36%	54%	4%	-	3%	3%	90%	4%
LU	500	19%	62%	7%	1%	8%	3%	81%	8%
HU	1000	64%	33%	2%	-	1%	-	97%	2%
MT	500	16%	52%	9%	5%	10%	8%	68%	14%
NL	996	19%	61%	11%	1%	7%	1%	80%	12%
AT	1007	24%	51%	7%	1%	14%	3%	75%	8%
PL	1000	12%	49%	18%	-	12%	9%	61%	18%
PT	1051	41%	43%	7%	2%	3%	4%	84%	9%
RO	1013	40%	42%	4%	2%	7%	5%	82%	6%
SI	1025	30%	58%	2%	-	7%	3%	88%	2%
SK	1050	38%	53%	7%	-	1%	1%	91%	7%
FI	1008	13%	71%	7%	-	7%	2%	84%	7%
SE	1007	11%	70%	11%	-	6%	2%	81%	11%
UK	1331	19%	55%	12%	2%	7%	5%	74%	14%

QA7.3 En général, diriez-vous que la pauvreté a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué ou fortement diminué au cours des trois dernières années ... ? Dans l'Union européenne

QA7.3 Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in

	TOTAL	Fortement augmenté / Strongly increased	Plutôt augmenté / Somewhat increased	Plutôt diminué / Somewhat decreased	Fortement diminué / Strongly decreased	Est restée à peu près la même (SPONTANE) / Stayed about the same (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Augmenté / Increased	Diminué / Decreased
UE27 / EU27	26719	21%	51%	9%	1%	6%	12%	72%	10%
BE	1005	27%	56%	7%	2%	6%	2%	83%	9%
BG	1015	6%	28%	9%	3%	13%	41%	34%	12%
CZ	1007	16%	58%	18%	2%	2%	4%	74%	20%
DK	1020	10%	62%	14%	1%	6%	7%	72%	15%
DE	1549	28%	54%	6%	1%	5%	6%	82%	7%
EE	1000	21%	50%	6%	1%	8%	14%	71%	7%
IE	1001	23%	41%	6%	2%	6%	22%	64%	8%
EL	1000	43%	43%	2%	-	8%	4%	86%	2%
ES	1026	23%	58%	3%	1%	5%	10%	81%	4%
FR	1027	28%	52%	5%	-	2%	13%	80%	5%
IT	1039	15%	63%	6%	2%	8%	6%	78%	8%
CY	508	28%	49%	2%	-	4%	17%	77%	2%
LV	1011	14%	56%	6%	1%	8%	15%	70%	7%
LT	1023	15%	58%	6%	-	6%	15%	73%	6%
LU	500	40%	48%	4%	1%	3%	4%	88%	5%
HU	1000	27%	57%	5%	-	6%	5%	84%	5%
MT	500	18%	43%	6%	4%	8%	21%	61%	10%
NL	996	22%	51%	17%	2%	5%	3%	73%	19%
AT	1007	38%	43%	7%	1%	6%	5%	81%	8%
PL	1000	4%	37%	22%	2%	12%	23%	41%	24%
PT	1051	30%	44%	6%	1%	4%	15%	74%	7%
RO	1013	15%	35%	10%	3%	10%	27%	50%	13%
SI	1025	29%	58%	2%	-	6%	5%	87%	2%
SK	1050	28%	58%	8%	1%	2%	3%	86%	9%
FI	1008	15%	66%	9%	-	5%	5%	81%	9%
SE	1007	14%	60%	18%	-	3%	5%	74%	18%
UK	1331	14%	47%	13%	2%	6%	18%	61%	15%

QA7.4 En général, diriez-vous que la pauvreté a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué ou fortement diminué au cours des trois dernières années ... ? Dans le monde

QA7.4 Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last three years in ...? The world

	TOTAL	Fortement augmenté / Strongly increased	Plutôt augmenté / Somewhat increased	Plutôt diminué / Somewhat decreased	Fortement diminué / Strongly decreased	Est restée à peu près la même (SPONTANE) / Stayed about the same (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Augmenté / Increased	Diminué / Decreased
UE27 / EU27	26719	37%	45%	6%	1%	4%	7%	82%	7%
BE	1005	40%	51%	4%	1%	3%	1%	91%	5%
BG	1015	12%	35%	7%	1%	9%	36%	47%	8%
CZ	1007	35%	51%	10%	1%	1%	2%	86%	11%
DK	1020	22%	56%	11%	1%	5%	5%	78%	12%
DE	1549	51%	40%	4%	-	2%	3%	91%	4%
EE	1000	35%	43%	4%	1%	6%	11%	78%	5%
IE	1001	40%	32%	5%	1%	5%	17%	72%	6%
EL	1000	60%	30%	1%	-	5%	4%	90%	1%
ES	1026	50%	40%	2%	1%	3%	4%	90%	3%
FR	1027	48%	43%	3%	-	1%	5%	91%	3%
IT	1039	28%	57%	5%	2%	5%	3%	85%	7%
CY	508	43%	42%	1%	-	3%	11%	85%	1%
LV	1011	19%	57%	4%	-	6%	14%	76%	4%
LT	1023	23%	55%	4%	-	5%	13%	78%	4%
LU	500	61%	30%	3%	1%	2%	3%	91%	4%
HU	1000	45%	46%	1%	-	3%	5%	91%	1%
MT	500	34%	41%	3%	1%	5%	16%	75%	4%
NL	996	37%	42%	12%	1%	5%	3%	79%	13%
AT	1007	55%	33%	4%	1%	5%	2%	88%	5%
PL	1000	8%	52%	13%	1%	9%	17%	60%	14%
PT	1051	40%	42%	5%	1%	4%	8%	82%	6%
RO	1013	22%	36%	8%	2%	7%	25%	58%	10%
SI	1025	39%	49%	1%	-	7%	4%	88%	1%
SK	1050	43%	49%	5%	-	1%	2%	92%	5%
FI	1008	32%	56%	5%	-	4%	3%	88%	5%
SE	1007	29%	49%	15%	2%	3%	2%	78%	17%
UK	1331	34%	45%	9%	1%	4%	7%	79%	10%

QA8 A votre avis, pourquoi y a-t-il des personnes qui vivent dans la pauvreté ? Voici quatre opinions : laquelle est la plus proche de la vôtre ? (ROTATION)

QA8 Why in your opinion are there people who live in poverty? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours? (ROTATE)

	TOTAL	Car elles ont été malchanceuses / Because they have been unlucky	Car elles sont paresseuses et manquent de volonté / Because of laziness and lack willpower	Car il y a beaucoup d'injustice dans notre société / Because there is much injustice in our society	Car c'est une partie inévitable du progrès / Because it's an inevitable part of progress	Aucune (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	13%	16%	47%	16%	5%	3%
BE	1005	16%	14%	43%	20%	6%	1%
BG	1015	9%	11%	63%	9%	4%	4%
CZ	1007	19%	27%	33%	18%	2%	1%
DK	1020	32%	13%	27%	22%	4%	2%
DE	1549	8%	15%	54%	14%	6%	3%
EE	1000	13%	19%	38%	24%	5%	1%
IE	1001	20%	12%	43%	14%	5%	6%
EL	1000	9%	13%	53%	19%	6%	-
ES	1026	13%	11%	53%	13%	6%	4%
FR	1027	10%	11%	55%	20%	2%	2%
IT	1039	17%	10%	44%	16%	9%	4%
CY	508	10%	25%	36%	26%	2%	1%
LV	1011	10%	16%	56%	11%	6%	1%
LT	1023	10%	23%	51%	12%	3%	1%
LU	500	11%	15%	46%	20%	6%	2%
HU	1000	11%	10%	66%	7%	5%	1%
MT	500	15%	29%	31%	21%	2%	2%
NL	996	17%	13%	32%	26%	11%	1%
AT	1007	17%	13%	46%	15%	8%	1%
PL	1000	12%	27%	40%	10%	4%	7%
PT	1051	17%	20%	44%	13%	4%	2%
RO	1013	9%	19%	51%	12%	3%	6%
SI	1025	7%	16%	54%	15%	6%	2%
SK	1050	18%	22%	45%	12%	2%	1%
FI	1008	13%	12%	53%	21%	1%	-
SE	1007	10%	4%	49%	30%	5%	2%
UK	1331	14%	26%	33%	16%	6%	5%

QA9a A votre avis, quelles sont les deux choses parmi les suivantes qui pourraient le mieux expliquer pourquoi des personnes sont pauvres ? (ROTATION)

QA9a In your opinion, which two of the following things in society might best explain why people are poor? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Le montant des prestations sociales / retraites n'est pas assez élevé dans (NOTRE PAYS) pour s'en sortir / Social benefits / pension allowances are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope	Les salaires ne sont pas suffisamment élevés en (NOTRE PAYS) pour s'en sortir / Wages and salaries are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope	Il y a trop de chômage en (NOTRE PAYS) / There is too much unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)	Les logements décentes sont trop chers en (NOTRE PAYS) / Decent housing is too expensive in (OUR COUNTRY)	Les services de santé, en particulier les services de prévention, sont trop chers en (NOTRE PAYS) / Health services, in particular prevention services, are too expensive in (OUR COUNTRY)	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	La pauvreté est inévitable (SPONTANE) / Poverty is inevitable (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	29%	49%	52%	26%	8%	3%	3%	1%	1%
BE	1005	31%	30%	44%	45%	12%	6%	3%	2%	0%
BG	1015	48%	70%	48%	4%	10%	1%	3%	0%	1%
CZ	1007	26%	54%	50%	24%	7%	1%	1%	0%	0%
DK	1020	43%	13%	33%	48%	16%	4%	3%	5%	2%
DE	1549	32%	48%	60%	18%	10%	2%	1%	2%	1%
EE	1000	30%	53%	56%	15%	12%	4%	2%	2%	0%
IE	1001	28%	25%	50%	31%	24%	5%	7%	1%	3%
EL	1000	50%	70%	54%	6%	6%	1%	1%	0%	-
ES	1026	27%	43%	63%	27%	4%	5%	3%	1%	1%
FR	1027	24%	54%	55%	47%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%
IT	1039	27%	55%	48%	22%	7%	2%	3%	1%	1%
CY	508	50%	72%	26%	27%	5%	2%	5%	1%	0%
LV	1011	32%	56%	58%	11%	13%	3%	1%	1%	0%
LT	1023	28%	60%	60%	14%	9%	3%	0%	1%	0%
LU	500	10%	19%	34%	79%	7%	4%	2%	3%	1%
HU	1000	17%	76%	65%	8%	7%	3%	1%	0%	0%
MT	500	38%	67%	21%	26%	10%	2%	2%	0%	2%
NL	996	29%	15%	32%	37%	27%	8%	3%	5%	2%
AT	1007	31%	39%	55%	30%	9%	5%	4%	2%	1%
PL	1000	40%	61%	35%	10%	9%	2%	4%	0%	2%
PT	1051	27%	49%	61%	15%	7%	2%	2%	0%	1%
RO	1013	42%	64%	34%	16%	11%	1%	3%	1%	3%
SI	1025	33%	62%	51%	15%	7%	4%	3%	1%	0%
SK	1050	25%	61%	55%	19%	6%	2%	0%	-	-
FI	1008	22%	33%	62%	44%	10%	3%	1%	1%	1%
SE	1007	37%	16%	68%	29%	9%	4%	1%	2%	2%
UK	1331	19%	37%	54%	35%	5%	9%	7%	2%	2%

QA9b En pensant maintenant aux personnes pauvres elles-mêmes, à votre avis, quelles sont les deux raisons parmi les suivantes qui expliquent le mieux pourquoi elles sont pauvres ? (ROTATION)

QA9b Thinking now about poor people themselves, in your opinion, which two of the following reasons best explain why they are poor? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Elles n'ont pas reçu l'aide nécessaire de leur famille et de leurs proches / They haven't received enough support in times of need from their family and friends	Elles ont grandi dans une famille pauvre / They grew up in a poor family	Elles sont l'objet de discrimination / They are being discriminated against	Elles souffrent d'une mauvaise santé, d'une maladie de longue durée ou d'un handicap / They suffer from poor health, long-term illness or disability	Elles souffrent de problèmes de santé mentale / They suffer from mental health problems	Elles souffrent d'une addiction (alcool, drogue ou d'autres types de dépendance) / They suffer from addiction (alcohol, drugs, or other types of addiction)	Elles doivent subvenir aux besoins de beaucoup d'enfants / They have many children to provide for	Elles manquent d'instruction, de formation ou de compétences / They do not have the necessary level of education, training or skills	Leurs responsabilités privées les empêchent de travailler / Their care responsibilities prevent them from working	Ils vivent au-dessus de leurs moyens / They live beyond their means	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	La pauvreté est inévitable (SPONTANEE) / Poverty is inevitable (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANEE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	14%	25%	12%	18%	5%	23%	13%	37%	5%	20%	3%	2%	1%	2%
BE	1005	9%	30%	11%	23%	6%	19%	7%	41%	5%	29%	3%	2%	1%	-
BG	1015	18%	27%	21%	34%	6%	8%	10%	29%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	4%
CZ	1007	9%	17%	8%	42%	6%	34%	8%	41%	8%	7%	2%	0%	1%	0%
DK	1020	13%	16%	4%	28%	15%	44%	4%	51%	2%	13%	1%	1%	0%	1%
DE	1549	9%	26%	15%	13%	5%	25%	13%	51%	6%	21%	1%	1%	1%	1%
EE	1000	7%	9%	4%	18%	4%	46%	9%	39%	3%	36%	3%	1%	1%	2%
IE	1001	18%	28%	14%	19%	6%	26%	9%	36%	7%	15%	5%	2%	0%	2%
EL	1000	20%	39%	16%	21%	7%	15%	12%	23%	7%	14%	5%	2%	2%	0%
ES	1026	25%	37%	17%	9%	5%	20%	11%	23%	1%	14%	6%	2%	0%	3%
FR	1027	16%	21%	13%	16%	2%	15%	13%	46%	4%	30%	3%	1%	2%	2%
IT	1039	15%	26%	14%	19%	6%	13%	12%	24%	8%	14%	6%	7%	2%	5%
CY	508	30%	44%	9%	17%	5%	12%	24%	24%	4%	23%	2%	1%	-	-
LV	1011	10%	11%	8%	19%	4%	37%	11%	35%	2%	16%	10%	2%	1%	2%
LT	1023	9%	18%	6%	19%	5%	55%	10%	31%	4%	20%	3%	0%	1%	1%
LU	500	13%	30%	8%	13%	6%	20%	5%	46%	2%	39%	2%	0%	0%	0%
HU	1000	15%	32%	13%	14%	4%	19%	15%	38%	4%	25%	5%	1%	1%	1%
MT	500	13%	20%	12%	19%	2%	33%	9%	27%	6%	35%	3%	1%	0%	1%
NL	986	4%	15%	3%	26%	14%	27%	5%	53%	5%	31%	2%	0%	0%	1%
AT	1007	15%	22%	14%	21%	11%	30%	14%	30%	7%	24%	2%	1%	1%	1%
PL	1000	11%	20%	5%	22%	4%	38%	26%	27%	8%	5%	3%	3%	0%	4%
PT	1051	32%	21%	13%	16%	6%	19%	13%	19%	5%	19%	5%	2%	0%	2%
RO	1013	12%	40%	13%	20%	4%	15%	21%	21%	4%	16%	3%	4%	1%	3%
SI	1025	12%	18%	8%	26%	11%	24%	9%	29%	5%	26%	7%	3%	1%	1%
SK	1050	13%	23%	9%	22%	5%	37%	14%	42%	8%	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%
FI	1008	10%	9%	7%	35%	11%	46%	5%	32%	2%	27%	2%	0%	0%	0%
SE	1007	5%	16%	9%	41%	9%	42%	2%	36%	2%	21%	2%	0%	1%	2%
UK	1331	12%	23%	5%	16%	6%	24%	9%	46%	5%	27%	4%	2%	1%	3%

QA10 A votre avis, parmi les groupes de personnes suivants, quels sont ceux qui risquent le plus de tomber dans la pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 4 REponses)

QA10 In your opinion, among the following groups of the population in (OUR COUNTRY), which are those most at risk of poverty? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Les enfants / Children	Les jeunes adultes / Young adults	Les personnes âgées / Elderly people	Les personnes sans emploi / People who are unemployed	Les personnes ayant un emploi précaire / People in precarious work	Les femmes / Women	Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap ou d'une maladie de longue durée / Disabled and long- term ill people	Les personnes souffrant de problèmes de santé mentale / People with mental health problems	Les parents célibataires / Single parents	Les personnes ayant un faible niveau d'instruction, de formation ou de compétences / People with a low level of education, training or skills	Les immigrants / Immigrants	Les Roms / Roma	Les personnes souffrant d'une addiction (drogue, alcool, ou d'autres types de dépendance) / People suffering from addictions (drugs, alcohol, or other types of addiction)	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Pas de groupe en particulier, tout le monde (SPONTANE) / No groups in particular, everybody (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	20%	21%	41%	56%	29%	6%	29%	13%	23%	31%	15%	6%	26%	0%	2%	1%
BE	1005	6%	17%	29%	52%	27%	6%	35%	11%	29%	44%	22%	5%	32%	1%	2%	0%
BG	1015	8%	23%	59%	60%	26%	2%	55%	19%	28%	22%	0%	16%	9%	1%	4%	1%
CZ	1007	6%	13%	41%	69%	31%	5%	44%	8%	37%	32%	8%	11%	27%	0%	-	0%
DK	1020	5%	8%	27%	51%	20%	2%	45%	43%	47%	37%	22%	6%	42%	0%	1%	0%
DE	1549	48%	16%	42%	56%	30%	9%	21%	7%	43%	40%	12%	4%	25%	0%	1%	0%
EE	1000	9%	21%	26%	63%	40%	4%	44%	13%	35%	37%	3%	2%	40%	1%	1%	1%
IE	1001	23%	27%	32%	52%	26%	10%	28%	21%	20%	43%	9%	5%	28%	0%	3%	1%
EL	1000	16%	36%	34%	66%	26%	12%	42%	21%	15%	28%	18%	5%	25%	1%	2%	-
ES	1026	17%	16%	41%	51%	29%	6%	21%	8%	17%	29%	10%	1%	14%	1%	6%	1%
FR	1027	10%	33%	37%	64%	50%	8%	30%	10%	18%	35%	24%	7%	26%	0%	1%	1%
IT	1039	7%	24%	45%	69%	36%	7%	23%	9%	11%	22%	20%	4%	18%	0%	5%	1%
CY	508	8%	25%	30%	63%	22%	7%	55%	25%	21%	33%	15%	8%	40%	0%	0%	-
LV	1011	15%	18%	54%	63%	17%	5%	46%	13%	22%	21%	2%	4%	27%	1%	2%	-
LT	1023	7%	14%	39%	69%	10%	4%	44%	16%	15%	26%	1%	8%	55%	0%	1%	1%
LU	500	10%	22%	16%	66%	29%	3%	26%	11%	28%	54%	18%	6%	43%	0%	0%	0%
HU	1000	18%	29%	47%	68%	25%	2%	33%	6%	26%	30%	1%	25%	21%	1%	2%	1%
MT	500	22%	12%	31%	55%	13%	2%	32%	12%	24%	38%	17%	0%	41%	1%	1%	1%
NL	996	2%	10%	18%	47%	19%	2%	42%	34%	26%	56%	21%	5%	56%	0%	1%	-
AT	1007	16%	17%	45%	60%	29%	16%	31%	19%	27%	34%	18%	7%	27%	1%	1%	1%
PL	1000	18%	8%	42%	53%	27%	3%	41%	9%	17%	24%	4%	2%	28%	1%	5%	1%
PT	1051	9%	13%	58%	67%	31%	5%	32%	12%	3%	13%	3%	2%	21%	0%	3%	1%
RO	1013	24%	39%	48%	40%	34%	10%	26%	12%	13%	30%	2%	12%	17%	0%	0%	4%
SI	1025	9%	23%	40%	57%	17%	4%	39%	19%	20%	31%	10%	5%	24%	1%	5%	0%
SK	1050	12%	20%	40%	67%	32%	5%	42%	9%	23%	30%	4%	28%	26%	0%	0%	0%
FI	1008	3%	24%	31%	67%	26%	2%	37%	21%	40%	25%	22%	7%	41%	0%	0%	0%
SE	1007	2%	20%	18%	59%	9%	3%	51%	23%	30%	36%	37%	14%	53%	0%	0%	0%
UK	1321	32%	23%	47%	38%	15%	3%	23%	29%	23%	37%	11%	2%	28%	1%	1%	1%

QA11 Pour qu'une personne ou une famille atteigne le niveau de vie minimum acceptable en (NOTRE PAYS), quelles sont les choses, d'après vous, qu'elle doit être absolument capable de se payer ? (ROTATION - MAX. 5 REPONSES)

QA11 For a person or family to have a minimum acceptable standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following do you think are absolutely necessary to being able to afford? (ROTATE - MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

		TOTAL	Maintenir une chaleur suffisante chez elle quand il fait froid dehors / Keeping one's home adequately warm when it is cold outside	Un logement bien entretenu et dans un état fonctionnel correct / A place to live that is well maintained and kept in a decent state of repair	Un logement avec assez de place et d'intimité pour que chaque membre du foyer puisse lire ou écrire ou écouter de la musique, etc. / A place to live with enough space and privacy to read or write or listen to music, etc. for everyone in the household	Une alimentation diversifiée et de bonne qualité / Good quality and diversified food	Réparer ou remplacer les appareils électroménagers importants tels qu'un réfrigérateur ou un lave-linge / Repairing or replacing major electrical appliances such as the refrigerator or washing machine	Partir en vacances en famille au moins une fois par an / Going on family holidays at least once a year	Acheter des médicaments ou aller chez le médecin quand elle est malade ou ne se sent pas bien / Buying medication or going to see the doctor when ill or unwell	Payer les soins dentaires / Paying for dental treatment	Prendre les transports publics quand c'est nécessaire / Taking the local public transport when needed	Avoir accès aux moyens de communication tels que le téléphone ou Internet / Having access to means of communication, such as a telephone or the Internet	Avoir accès à un compte bancaire de base / Having access to a basic bank account	Avoir accès à des activités culturelles et de loisir / Having access to leisure and cultural activities	Avoir accès au gaz, à l'électricité, à l'eau courante / Having access to gas, electricity, tap water	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucune (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	61%	50%	23%	52%	17%	9%	61%	19%	15%	10%	13%	7%	66%	1%	0%	1%	
BE	1005	65%	41%	26%	57%	13%	5%	73%	20%	18%	8%	15%	6%	77%	0%	0%	0%	
BG	1015	70%	48%	25%	77%	19%	35%	73%	30%	12%	14%	5%	7%	35%	-	-	1%	
CZ	1007	70%	62%	21%	45%	25%	6%	73%	22%	17%	8%	5%	5%	70%	0%	-	0%	
DK	1020	65%	48%	21%	62%	11%	5%	79%	27%	21%	16%	14%	14%	74%	0%	-	0%	
DE	1549	75%	39%	32%	25%	24%	7%	75%	24%	21%	17%	26%	12%	76%	0%	0%	0%	
EE	1000	62%	29%	30%	55%	12%	10%	70%	31%	24%	23%	6%	12%	61%	1%	0%	1%	
IE	1001	81%	58%	20%	62%	26%	6%	52%	10%	12%	10%	7%	2%	56%	1%	-	1%	
EL	1000	73%	63%	23%	71%	19%	20%	73%	16%	13%	10%	9%	9%	54%	0%	0%	-	
ES	1026	48%	61%	18%	71%	11%	4%	46%	8%	11%	3%	7%	3%	49%	2%	-	0%	
FR	1027	58%	50%	30%	68%	9%	6%	65%	31%	17%	7%	20%	5%	79%	0%	0%	0%	
IT	1039	53%	53%	14%	52%	23%	13%	58%	16%	11%	6%	9%	8%	56%	2%	1%	1%	
CY	508	52%	66%	21%	68%	13%	20%	77%	13%	9%	18%	12%	11%	67%	0%	-	-	
LV	1011	46%	30%	21%	34%	10%	11%	71%	18%	24%	16%	6%	10%	66%	3%	-	0%	
LT	1023	58%	27%	14%	54%	18%	18%	65%	12%	15%	14%	6%	11%	60%	1%	0%	1%	
LU	500	67%	61%	19%	42%	26%	6%	72%	25%	24%	7%	10%	3%	66%	1%	-	0%	
HU	1000	66%	47%	14%	60%	16%	19%	59%	18%	14%	8%	4%	11%	70%	2%	1%	1%	
MT	500	26%	56%	22%	58%	37%	2%	75%	12%	8%	19%	10%	2%	72%	0%	0%	1%	
NL	996	60%	26%	29%	64%	25%	6%	74%	26%	14%	12%	13%	12%	84%	2%	-	0%	
AT	1007	71%	39%	26%	30%	33%	6%	71%	35%	23%	14%	20%	7%	71%	1%	-	1%	
PL	1000	53%	51%	28%	40%	11%	14%	62%	14%	11%	8%	3%	7%	62%	1%	0%	3%	
PT	1051	30%	64%	20%	63%	18%	7%	54%	11%	15%	8%	7%	5%	60%	2%	0%	2%	
RO	1013	46%	51%	23%	57%	19%	19%	56%	16%	8%	19%	8%	5%	55%	3%	1%	1%	
SI	1025	69%	50%	13%	55%	22%	13%	67%	22%	10%	8%	9%	3%	75%	2%	0%	-	
SK	1050	63%	58%	33%	47%	24%	10%	54%	24%	14%	16%	11%	9%	38%	1%	0%	0%	
FI	1008	73%	23%	16%	67%	21%	5%	80%	23%	19%	11%	17%	7%	75%	1%	-	0%	
SE	1007	68%	51%	10%	48%	13%	4%	85%	50%	14%	14%	8%	6%	61%	0%	0%	0%	
UK	1331	66%	61%	20%	51%	14%	4%	41%	12%	13%	10%	11%	6%	73%	1%	0%	3%	

QA12.1 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? D'avoir accès à un logement décent

QA12.1 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Having access to

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	48%	39%	9%	3%	1%
BE	1005	49%	42%	7%	2%	-
BG	1015	72%	21%	2%	2%	3%
CZ	1007	65%	25%	7%	2%	1%
DK	1020	36%	49%	11%	3%	1%
DE	1549	26%	50%	16%	6%	2%
EE	1000	71%	20%	5%	3%	1%
IE	1001	42%	41%	10%	4%	3%
EL	1000	52%	41%	7%	-	-
ES	1026	75%	19%	3%	2%	1%
FR	1027	53%	37%	6%	3%	1%
IT	1039	41%	47%	8%	3%	1%
CY	508	69%	22%	7%	2%	-
LV	1011	70%	24%	5%	1%	-
LT	1023	66%	23%	5%	4%	2%
LU	500	59%	29%	9%	3%	-
HU	1000	74%	20%	3%	3%	-
MT	500	38%	49%	11%	1%	1%
NL	996	29%	53%	12%	5%	1%
AT	1007	38%	44%	14%	2%	2%
PL	1000	56%	35%	6%	1%	2%
PT	1051	60%	32%	7%	1%	-
RO	1013	67%	24%	5%	1%	3%
SI	1025	48%	42%	7%	2%	1%
SK	1050	65%	27%	7%	1%	-
FI	1008	36%	53%	8%	3%	-
SE	1007	34%	55%	9%	1%	1%
UK	1331	36%	44%	14%	5%	1%

QA12.2 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? D'avoir une bonne éducation scolaire de base

QA12.2 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Getting good basic school education

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	23%	37%	24%	15%	1%
BE	1005	26%	38%	25%	11%	-
BG	1015	26%	37%	23%	11%	3%
CZ	1007	11%	28%	28%	32%	1%
DK	1020	16%	27%	27%	29%	1%
DE	1549	22%	43%	19%	15%	1%
EE	1000	11%	22%	29%	37%	1%
IE	1001	31%	36%	22%	8%	3%
EL	1000	31%	32%	30%	7%	-
ES	1026	20%	33%	25%	20%	2%
FR	1027	28%	34%	23%	14%	1%
IT	1039	29%	44%	20%	6%	1%
CY	508	10%	17%	35%	38%	-
LV	1011	41%	32%	18%	9%	-
LT	1023	23%	44%	18%	12%	3%
LU	500	18%	28%	38%	15%	1%
HU	1000	26%	44%	18%	12%	-
MT	500	22%	29%	36%	12%	1%
NL	996	9%	21%	22%	47%	1%
AT	1007	24%	42%	26%	6%	2%
PL	1000	19%	41%	24%	14%	2%
PT	1051	35%	38%	22%	4%	1%
RO	1013	43%	40%	12%	2%	3%
SI	1025	15%	26%	30%	28%	1%
SK	1050	13%	31%	29%	27%	-
FI	1008	5%	34%	38%	23%	-
SE	1007	13%	27%	32%	27%	1%
UK	1331	19%	32%	30%	17%	2%

QA12.3 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? De faire des études supérieures ou des formations

QA12.3 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Getting higher education or adult learning

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	41%	39%	13%	5%	2%
BE	1005	41%	42%	12%	5%	-
BG	1015	47%	36%	10%	3%	4%
CZ	1007	38%	39%	16%	6%	1%
DK	1020	22%	39%	23%	15%	1%
DE	1549	40%	38%	13%	8%	1%
EE	1000	47%	34%	12%	6%	1%
IE	1001	45%	36%	11%	3%	5%
EL	1000	53%	39%	7%	1%	-
ES	1026	41%	38%	13%	6%	2%
FR	1027	47%	34%	14%	4%	1%
IT	1039	40%	45%	11%	2%	2%
CY	508	43%	28%	20%	9%	-
LV	1011	76%	17%	5%	1%	1%
LT	1023	64%	23%	6%	4%	3%
LU	500	28%	34%	29%	8%	1%
HU	1000	55%	31%	9%	4%	1%
MT	500	25%	39%	26%	7%	3%
NL	996	29%	45%	15%	10%	1%
AT	1007	39%	37%	17%	5%	2%
PL	1000	45%	40%	9%	3%	3%
PT	1051	53%	34%	11%	1%	1%
RO	1013	52%	30%	10%	2%	6%
SI	1025	39%	42%	13%	5%	1%
SK	1050	47%	33%	15%	5%	-
FI	1008	16%	53%	21%	9%	1%
SE	1007	20%	49%	21%	9%	1%
UK	1331	29%	42%	19%	9%	1%

QA12.4 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? De trouver un emploi

QA12.4 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Finding a job

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	35%	39%	17%	7%	2%
BE	1005	33%	43%	16%	8%	-
BG	1015	34%	32%	21%	10%	3%
CZ	1007	29%	38%	21%	11%	1%
DK	1020	17%	41%	25%	16%	1%
DE	1549	40%	42%	12%	5%	1%
EE	1000	22%	33%	22%	21%	2%
IE	1001	40%	38%	14%	5%	3%
EL	1000	32%	34%	28%	6%	-
ES	1026	53%	28%	10%	7%	2%
FR	1027	30%	38%	20%	11%	1%
IT	1039	33%	43%	17%	5%	2%
CY	508	14%	33%	35%	17%	1%
LV	1011	49%	30%	14%	6%	1%
LT	1023	44%	40%	9%	5%	2%
LU	500	17%	31%	39%	11%	2%
HU	1000	51%	32%	12%	4%	1%
MT	500	25%	30%	29%	12%	4%
NL	996	22%	43%	21%	13%	1%
AT	1007	40%	39%	16%	4%	1%
PL	1000	31%	45%	15%	6%	3%
PT	1051	40%	38%	17%	4%	1%
RO	1013	48%	31%	13%	4%	4%
SI	1025	29%	44%	18%	9%	-
SK	1050	46%	36%	12%	6%	-
FI	1008	12%	55%	24%	9%	-
SE	1007	22%	50%	21%	7%	-
UK	1331	25%	42%	22%	10%	1%

QA12.5 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? D'entretenir un réseau d'amis et de connaissances

QA12.5 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Maintaining a network of friends and acquaintances

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	16%	38%	27%	17%	2%
BE	1005	21%	45%	24%	10%	-
BG	1015	21%	38%	25%	12%	4%
CZ	1007	16%	37%	28%	18%	1%
DK	1020	18%	44%	26%	11%	1%
DE	1549	10%	35%	27%	26%	2%
EE	1000	11%	35%	30%	22%	2%
IE	1001	16%	27%	32%	19%	6%
EL	1000	19%	28%	41%	11%	1%
ES	1026	16%	36%	20%	25%	3%
FR	1027	18%	36%	28%	16%	2%
IT	1039	21%	44%	23%	9%	3%
CY	508	6%	16%	37%	39%	2%
LV	1011	21%	37%	25%	16%	1%
LT	1023	22%	43%	19%	12%	4%
LU	500	11%	26%	44%	16%	3%
HU	1000	14%	36%	31%	19%	-
MT	500	14%	30%	33%	15%	8%
NL	996	17%	46%	22%	14%	1%
AT	1007	18%	36%	31%	12%	3%
PL	1000	16%	42%	26%	13%	3%
PT	1051	23%	37%	27%	11%	2%
RO	1013	26%	33%	27%	7%	7%
SI	1025	14%	36%	31%	18%	1%
SK	1050	13%	38%	28%	21%	-
FI	1008	6%	46%	29%	18%	1%
SE	1007	12%	54%	23%	10%	1%
UK	1331	11%	34%	33%	20%	2%

QA12.6 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? De bénéficier de soins médicaux quand nécessaire

QA12.6 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Having medical care when

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	24%	38%	22%	15%	1%

BE	1005	38%	42%	15%	5%	-
BG	1015	50%	36%	9%	3%	2%
CZ	1007	17%	43%	24%	16%	-
DK	1020	15%	31%	28%	25%	1%
DE	1549	15%	39%	24%	21%	1%
EE	1000	30%	44%	16%	9%	1%
IE	1001	30%	36%	21%	9%	4%
EL	1000	41%	42%	16%	1%	-
ES	1026	15%	28%	23%	33%	1%
FR	1027	29%	40%	20%	10%	1%
IT	1039	32%	45%	16%	6%	1%
CY	508	25%	34%	30%	10%	1%
LV	1011	77%	19%	3%	1%	-
LT	1023	35%	43%	14%	6%	2%
LU	500	13%	33%	36%	16%	2%
HU	1000	26%	44%	20%	10%	-
MT	500	25%	40%	25%	9%	1%
NL	996	13%	39%	24%	24%	-
AT	1007	11%	36%	40%	12%	1%
PL	1000	27%	47%	17%	6%	3%
PT	1051	40%	41%	15%	3%	1%
RO	1013	44%	38%	13%	2%	3%
SI	1025	25%	44%	20%	11%	-
SK	1050	19%	39%	27%	14%	1%
FI	1008	8%	52%	26%	13%	1%
SE	1007	16%	38%	28%	17%	1%
UK	1331	15%	25%	33%	25%	2%

QA12.7 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? De manger au moins un repas chaud par jour

QA12.7 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Eating at least one hot meal a day

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	22%	46%	23%	8%	1%
BE	1005	26%	53%	17%	4%	-
BG	1015	30%	46%	18%	1%	5%
CZ	1007	15%	43%	31%	10%	1%
DK	1020	17%	45%	26%	11%	1%
D-W	1037	13%	40%	26%	20%	1%
DE	1549	12%	40%	27%	20%	1%
D-E	512	10%	40%	30%	19%	1%
EE	1000	22%	46%	20%	11%	1%
IE	1001	25%	37%	26%	8%	4%
EL	1000	28%	38%	32%	2%	-
ES	1026	28%	42%	23%	6%	1%
FR	1027	32%	51%	12%	3%	2%
IT	1039	21%	48%	26%	3%	2%
CY	508	7%	25%	48%	19%	1%
LV	1011	46%	34%	15%	3%	2%
LT	1023	23%	48%	16%	10%	3%
LU	500	13%	44%	28%	14%	1%
HU	1000	29%	52%	14%	5%	-
MT	500	25%	41%	27%	6%	1%
NL	996	16%	53%	20%	10%	1%
AT	1007	11%	42%	39%	7%	1%
PL	1000	22%	53%	19%	3%	3%
PT	1051	38%	40%	20%	2%	-
RO	1013	32%	43%	18%	3%	4%
SI	1025	21%	44%	23%	11%	1%
SK	1050	14%	43%	31%	12%	-
FI	1008	12%	58%	22%	8%	-
SE	1007	17%	49%	25%	8%	1%
UK	1331	21%	44%	26%	8%	1%

QA12.8 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? D'avoir accès à un compte bancaire de base

QA12.8 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Having access to a basic bank account

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	28%	37%	20%	11%	4%
BE	1005	21%	42%	24%	12%	1%
BG	1015	46%	27%	10%	6%	11%
CZ	1007	22%	30%	27%	18%	3%
DK	1020	12%	39%	22%	23%	4%
DE	1549	17%	39%	23%	17%	4%
EE	1000	13%	22%	24%	37%	4%
IE	1001	29%	33%	20%	8%	10%
EL	1000	50%	28%	16%	5%	1%
ES	1026	29%	35%	19%	13%	4%
FR	1027	33%	39%	17%	8%	3%
IT	1039	38%	44%	12%	4%	2%
CY	508	43%	33%	17%	4%	3%
LV	1011	34%	25%	24%	13%	4%
LT	1023	28%	32%	16%	19%	5%
LU	500	16%	39%	28%	12%	5%
HU	1000	22%	31%	25%	18%	4%
MT	500	35%	35%	19%	6%	5%
NL	996	11%	37%	23%	25%	4%
AT	1007	19%	42%	28%	7%	4%
PL	1000	30%	35%	18%	11%	6%
PT	1051	38%	36%	20%	4%	2%
RO	1013	52%	23%	14%	3%	8%
SI	1025	14%	26%	34%	24%	2%
SK	1050	19%	36%	29%	14%	2%
FI	1008	6%	36%	32%	23%	3%
SE	1007	30%	33%	20%	13%	4%
UK	1331	21%	37%	26%	13%	3%

QA12.9 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? D'avoir accès à des moyens de communication tels que le téléphone ou Internet

QA12.9 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of ...? Having access to means of communication, such as a telephone or the Internet

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	30%	42%	19%	7%	2%
BE	1005	27%	44%	22%	7%	-
BG	1015	50%	28%	10%	4%	8%
CZ	1007	31%	41%	19%	7%	2%
DK	1020	22%	47%	22%	8%	1%
DE	1549	14%	38%	29%	17%	2%
EE	1000	32%	44%	15%	8%	1%
IE	1001	27%	36%	20%	10%	7%
EL	1000	37%	39%	19%	5%	-
ES	1026	42%	39%	11%	4%	4%
FR	1027	36%	40%	17%	6%	1%
IT	1039	32%	47%	17%	2%	2%
CY	508	15%	30%	40%	14%	1%
LV	1011	49%	37%	10%	3%	1%
LT	1023	34%	44%	13%	7%	2%
LU	500	18%	45%	28%	7%	2%
HU	1000	37%	39%	16%	7%	1%
MT	500	34%	36%	23%	4%	3%
NL	996	22%	52%	17%	8%	1%
AT	1007	16%	45%	29%	7%	3%
PL	1000	37%	43%	14%	3%	3%
PT	1051	37%	40%	18%	3%	2%
RO	1013	43%	34%	15%	3%	5%
SI	1025	23%	45%	24%	7%	1%
SK	1050	32%	41%	18%	9%	-
FI	1008	13%	63%	16%	7%	1%
SE	1007	32%	54%	11%	3%	-
UK	1331	22%	47%	22%	8%	1%

QA12.10 En (NOTRE PAYS) de nos jours, diriez-vous que le fait d'être pauvre réduit beaucoup, plutôt, pas beaucoup ou pas du tout les chances de quelqu'un ... ? De démarrer sa propre affaire

QA12.10 In (OUR COUNTRY) nowadays, would you say that being poor hampers very much,

	TOTAL	Beaucoup / Very much	Plutôt / Somewhat	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Pas du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	58%	27%	8%	4%	3%
BE	1005	58%	25%	10%	7%	-
BG	1015	74%	15%	3%	4%	4%
CZ	1007	60%	25%	9%	5%	1%
DK	1020	62%	22%	9%	6%	1%
DE	1549	47%	35%	10%	5%	3%
EE	1000	66%	19%	9%	5%	1%
IE	1001	57%	26%	5%	4%	8%
EL	1000	75%	19%	4%	2%	-
ES	1026	78%	16%	3%	2%	1%
FR	1027	57%	28%	8%	5%	2%
IT	1039	60%	30%	6%	3%	1%
CY	508	77%	15%	5%	2%	1%
LV	1011	82%	10%	4%	2%	2%
LT	1023	73%	14%	4%	6%	3%
LU	500	54%	23%	11%	10%	2%
HU	1000	71%	19%	6%	3%	1%
MT	500	53%	31%	7%	8%	1%
NL	996	51%	27%	12%	8%	2%
AT	1007	46%	36%	12%	2%	4%
PL	1000	56%	29%	8%	3%	4%
PT	1051	64%	27%	7%	1%	1%
RO	1013	60%	19%	10%	4%	7%
SI	1025	49%	33%	11%	5%	2%
SK	1050	71%	19%	6%	3%	1%
FI	1008	53%	34%	7%	5%	1%
SE	1007	51%	33%	11%	4%	1%
UK	1331	49%	30%	13%	5%	3%

QA13.1 En général, pensez-vous que financièrement ... ? La vie de ceux qui sont enfants aujourd'hui sera plus, moins ou ni plus ni moins sûre que la vôtre

QA13.1 Generally speaking, would you say that financially ...? The life of those who are children today will be more, less or neither more nor less secure than yours

	TOTAL	Plus sûre / More secure	Moins sûre / Less secure	Ni plus ni moins sûre / Neither more secure nor less secure	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	17%	56%	22%	5%
BE	1005	9%	69%	21%	1%
BG	1015	28%	38%	21%	13%
CZ	1007	13%	54%	31%	2%
DK	1020	37%	24%	37%	2%
DE	1549	10%	72%	16%	2%
EE	1000	35%	29%	31%	5%
IE	1001	21%	44%	22%	13%
EL	1000	11%	77%	11%	1%
ES	1026	30%	48%	17%	5%
FR	1027	4%	70%	23%	3%
IT	1039	8%	59%	25%	8%
CY	508	21%	65%	12%	2%
LV	1011	40%	24%	26%	10%
LT	1023	26%	42%	25%	7%
LU	500	14%	65%	18%	3%
HU	1000	12%	69%	17%	2%
MT	500	24%	57%	13%	6%
NL	996	12%	45%	39%	4%
AT	1007	16%	48%	32%	4%
PL	1000	36%	26%	26%	12%
PT	1051	24%	51%	12%	13%
RO	1013	15%	60%	16%	9%
SI	1025	13%	63%	20%	4%
SK	1050	8%	70%	20%	2%
FI	1008	29%	46%	22%	3%
SE	1007	12%	56%	31%	1%
UK	1331	28%	46%	23%	3%

QA13.2 En général, pensez-vous que financièrement ... ? La vie des personnes de votre génération est plus, moins ou ni plus ni moins sûre que la vie de ceux de la génération de vos parents

QA13.2 Generally speaking, would you say that financially ...? The life of people from your own generation is more, less or neither more nor less secure than the life of those from your parents' generation

	TOTAL	Plus sûre / More secure	Moins sûre / Less secure	Ni plus ni moins sûre / Neither more secure nor less secure	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	37%	41%	19%	3%
BE	1005	33%	46%	21%	-
BG	1015	19%	58%	17%	6%
CZ	1007	22%	53%	24%	1%
DK	1020	68%	11%	19%	2%
DE	1549	34%	48%	16%	2%
EE	1000	43%	31%	22%	4%
IE	1001	43%	28%	19%	10%
EL	1000	27%	55%	17%	1%
ES	1026	49%	33%	15%	3%
FR	1027	28%	48%	22%	2%
IT	1039	23%	52%	22%	3%
CY	508	56%	32%	10%	2%
LV	1011	52%	25%	20%	3%
LT	1023	34%	50%	13%	3%
LU	500	44%	33%	22%	1%
HU	1000	25%	57%	17%	1%
MT	500	51%	30%	16%	3%
NL	996	48%	31%	20%	1%
AT	1007	32%	34%	32%	2%
PL	1000	45%	25%	23%	7%
PT	1051	40%	40%	14%	6%
RO	1013	15%	53%	24%	8%
SI	1025	34%	43%	20%	3%
SK	1050	13%	64%	22%	1%
FI	1008	54%	27%	17%	2%
SE	1007	50%	32%	17%	1%
UK	1331	54%	30%	14%	2%

QA13.3 En général, pensez-vous que financièrement ... ? La vie de vos parents était plus, moins ou ni plus ni moins sûre que la vie de vos grands-parents

QA13.3 Generally speaking, would you say that financially ...? The life of your parents has been more, less or neither more nor less secure than the life of your grand-parents

	TOTAL	Plus sûre / More secure	Moins sûre / Less secure	Ni plus ni moins sûre / Neither more secure nor less secure	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	52%	22%	20%	6%
BE	1005	58%	22%	18%	2%
BG	1015	50%	18%	19%	13%
CZ	1007	43%	25%	27%	5%
DK	1020	70%	10%	17%	3%
DE	1549	46%	30%	20%	4%
EE	1000	46%	21%	23%	10%
IE	1001	46%	19%	18%	17%
EL	1000	39%	33%	26%	2%
ES	1026	50%	24%	18%	8%
FR	1027	58%	17%	20%	5%
IT	1039	50%	24%	22%	4%
CY	508	59%	24%	8%	9%
LV	1011	56%	17%	17%	10%
LT	1023	51%	24%	15%	10%
LU	500	54%	18%	21%	7%
HU	1000	36%	35%	24%	5%
MT	500	56%	25%	11%	8%
NL	996	69%	15%	12%	4%
AT	1007	35%	30%	29%	6%
PL	1000	46%	18%	25%	11%
PT	1051	43%	27%	18%	12%
RO	1013	42%	25%	21%	12%
SI	1025	51%	19%	24%	6%
SK	1050	39%	29%	30%	2%
FI	1008	55%	24%	17%	4%
SE	1007	70%	12%	14%	4%
UK	1331	65%	16%	13%	6%

QA14.1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes... La pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) est un problème qui requiert une action urgente du Gouvernement

QA14.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you... Poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is a problem that needs urgent action by the Government

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	52%	37%	8%	1%	2%	89%	9%
BE	1005	49%	43%	6%	2%	-	92%	8%
BG	1015	78%	18%	1%	-	3%	96%	1%
CZ	1007	24%	38%	29%	7%	2%	62%	36%
DK	1020	28%	36%	25%	8%	3%	64%	33%
DE	1549	66%	27%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
EE	1000	59%	32%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
IE	1001	49%	39%	6%	-	6%	88%	6%
EL	1000	78%	18%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
ES	1026	54%	37%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
FR	1027	50%	42%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
IT	1039	46%	43%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
CY	508	71%	21%	6%	2%	-	92%	8%
LV	1011	80%	15%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
LT	1023	64%	29%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
LU	500	48%	38%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
HU	1000	71%	24%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
MT	500	47%	39%	12%	1%	1%	86%	13%
NL	996	29%	43%	22%	5%	1%	72%	27%
AT	1007	43%	47%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
PL	1000	48%	41%	5%	1%	5%	89%	6%
PT	1051	53%	38%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
RO	1013	67%	25%	4%	1%	3%	92%	5%
SI	1025	62%	28%	7%	2%	1%	90%	9%
SK	1050	46%	42%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
FI	1008	48%	42%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
SE	1007	22%	40%	31%	6%	1%	62%	37%
UK	1331	43%	42%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%

QA14.2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes ... De nos jours, les différences de revenus entre les personnes sont beaucoup trop importantes en (NOTRE PAYS)

QA14.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ... Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) income differences between people are far too large

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	52%	36%	8%	2%	2%	88%	10%
BE	1005	46%	40%	10%	3%	1%	86%	13%
BG	1015	72%	23%	2%	-	3%	95%	2%
CZ	1007	55%	38%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
DK	1020	27%	36%	26%	9%	2%	63%	35%
DE	1549	62%	30%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
EE	1000	75%	17%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
IE	1001	46%	37%	9%	1%	7%	83%	10%
EL	1000	72%	23%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
ES	1026	47%	40%	8%	1%	4%	87%	9%
FR	1027	58%	34%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
IT	1039	39%	48%	10%	2%	1%	87%	12%
CY	508	69%	25%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
LV	1011	82%	14%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
LT	1023	70%	23%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
LU	500	51%	33%	12%	1%	3%	84%	13%
HU	1000	77%	18%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
MT	500	35%	36%	17%	2%	10%	71%	19%
NL	996	36%	33%	22%	7%	2%	69%	29%
AT	1007	38%	49%	10%	2%	1%	87%	12%
PL	1000	53%	36%	6%	2%	3%	89%	8%
PT	1051	52%	41%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
RO	1013	65%	26%	4%	1%	4%	91%	5%
SI	1025	76%	20%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
SK	1050	59%	36%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
FI	1008	53%	35%	10%	2%	-	88%	12%
SE	1007	41%	35%	19%	4%	1%	76%	23%
UK	1331	39%	43%	13%	2%	3%	82%	15%

QA14.3 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes ... Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait s'assurer que les richesses du pays sont redistribuées de façon équitable entre tous les citoyens

QA14.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ... The (NATIONALITY) Government should ensure that the wealth of the country is redistributed in a fair way to all citizens

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	45%	37%	11%	4%	3%	82%	15%

BE	1005	44%	36%	14%	5%	1%	80%	19%
BG	1015	55%	28%	8%	3%	6%	83%	11%
CZ	1007	26%	40%	21%	10%	3%	66%	31%
DK	1020	32%	40%	19%	8%	1%	72%	27%
DE	1549	46%	35%	12%	5%	2%	81%	17%
EE	1000	47%	27%	16%	8%	2%	74%	24%
IE	1001	51%	36%	4%	2%	7%	87%	6%
EL	1000	79%	18%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
ES	1026	51%	39%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
FR	1027	49%	36%	9%	3%	3%	85%	12%
IT	1039	42%	44%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
CY	508	68%	22%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
LV	1011	62%	23%	9%	3%	3%	85%	12%
LT	1023	52%	29%	9%	5%	5%	81%	14%
LU	500	45%	36%	13%	4%	2%	81%	17%
HU	1000	73%	21%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
MT	500	58%	33%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
NL	996	34%	35%	20%	10%	1%	69%	30%
AT	1007	44%	45%	8%	2%	1%	89%	10%
PL	1000	36%	42%	12%	4%	6%	78%	16%
PT	1051	45%	47%	5%	-	3%	92%	5%
RO	1013	55%	31%	6%	1%	7%	86%	7%
SI	1025	59%	27%	10%	3%	1%	86%	13%
SK	1050	34%	43%	15%	5%	3%	77%	20%
FI	1008	54%	35%	8%	2%	1%	89%	10%
SE	1007	54%	30%	12%	3%	1%	84%	15%
UK	1331	35%	39%	17%	6%	3%	74%	23%

QA14.4 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes ... Les personnes aisées devraient payer plus d'impôts de façon à ce que le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) dispose de plus de moyens pour lutter contre la pauvreté

QA14.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ... People who are well-off should pay higher taxes so the (NATIONALITY) Government has more means to fight poverty

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	40%	35%	15%	6%	4%	75%	21%
BE	1005	34%	36%	18%	11%	1%	70%	29%
BG	1015	68%	20%	5%	2%	5%	88%	7%
CZ	1007	34%	37%	19%	8%	2%	71%	27%
DK	1020	30%	35%	20%	13%	2%	65%	33%
DE	1549	41%	34%	17%	6%	2%	75%	23%
EE	1000	48%	27%	15%	8%	2%	75%	23%
IE	1001	53%	30%	9%	2%	6%	83%	11%
EL	1000	78%	16%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
ES	1026	49%	34%	7%	3%	7%	83%	10%
FR	1027	39%	35%	16%	7%	3%	74%	23%
IT	1039	40%	41%	11%	5%	3%	81%	16%
CY	508	77%	15%	4%	3%	1%	92%	7%
LV	1011	57%	23%	12%	6%	2%	80%	18%
LT	1023	46%	30%	13%	8%	3%	76%	21%
LU	500	38%	36%	16%	7%	3%	74%	23%
HU	1000	62%	26%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
MT	500	43%	31%	16%	5%	5%	74%	21%
NL	996	33%	33%	20%	13%	1%	66%	33%
AT	1007	39%	37%	14%	6%	4%	76%	20%
PL	1000	31%	35%	19%	7%	8%	66%	26%
PT	1051	38%	46%	9%	2%	5%	84%	11%
RO	1013	43%	31%	12%	6%	8%	74%	18%
SI	1025	60%	24%	11%	3%	2%	84%	14%
SK	1050	28%	39%	19%	12%	2%	67%	31%
FI	1008	43%	39%	13%	4%	1%	82%	17%
SE	1007	40%	36%	17%	6%	1%	76%	23%
UK	1331	28%	37%	22%	10%	3%	65%	32%

QA14.5 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes ... Quand un pays connaît une croissance économique, la pauvreté disparaît d'elle-même

QA14.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ... When there is economic growth in a country, poverty disappears automatically by itself

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	9%	25%	37%	24%	5%	34%	61%

BE	1005	9%	28%	38%	24%	1%	37%	62%
BG	1015	27%	31%	21%	10%	11%	58%	31%
CZ	1007	5%	27%	45%	21%	2%	32%	66%
DK	1020	3%	16%	40%	39%	2%	19%	79%
DE	1549	6%	19%	39%	34%	2%	25%	73%
EE	1000	7%	17%	37%	37%	2%	24%	74%
IE	1001	10%	24%	28%	25%	13%	34%	53%
EL	1000	30%	32%	22%	15%	1%	62%	37%
ES	1026	7%	24%	31%	31%	7%	31%	62%
FR	1027	5%	23%	41%	27%	4%	28%	68%
IT	1039	11%	39%	33%	13%	4%	50%	46%
CY	508	14%	22%	35%	25%	4%	36%	60%
LV	1011	21%	33%	29%	15%	2%	54%	44%
LT	1023	26%	39%	22%	8%	5%	65%	30%
LU	500	10%	29%	32%	26%	3%	39%	58%
HU	1000	9%	25%	36%	28%	2%	34%	64%
MT	500	23%	28%	28%	10%	11%	51%	38%
NL	996	7%	27%	41%	25%	-	34%	66%
AT	1007	10%	31%	34%	21%	4%	41%	55%
PL	1000	8%	28%	39%	16%	9%	36%	55%
PT	1051	8%	38%	33%	10%	11%	46%	43%
RO	1013	27%	32%	22%	8%	11%	59%	30%
SI	1025	9%	17%	41%	29%	4%	26%	70%
SK	1050	5%	30%	39%	23%	3%	35%	62%
FI	1008	5%	17%	40%	37%	1%	22%	77%
SE	1007	1%	10%	42%	46%	1%	11%	88%
UK	1331	4%	19%	44%	27%	6%	23%	71%

QA14.6 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes ... Cela ne sert à rien de lutter contre la pauvreté car elle existera toujours

QA14.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ... There is no point in trying to fight poverty, it will always exist

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	10%	25%	33%	29%	3%	35%	62%
BE	1005	16%	27%	30%	27%	-	43%	57%
BG	1015	9%	15%	38%	32%	6%	24%	70%
CZ	1007	11%	42%	32%	14%	1%	53%	46%
DK	1020	19%	32%	27%	20%	2%	51%	47%
DE	1549	8%	13%	36%	42%	1%	21%	78%
EE	1000	16%	29%	34%	20%	1%	45%	54%
IE	1001	11%	26%	33%	20%	10%	37%	53%
EL	1000	8%	10%	29%	51%	2%	18%	80%
ES	1026	12%	26%	32%	25%	5%	38%	57%
FR	1027	10%	28%	28%	33%	1%	38%	61%
IT	1039	10%	33%	32%	21%	4%	43%	53%
CY	508	20%	18%	34%	26%	2%	38%	60%
LV	1011	11%	25%	35%	28%	1%	36%	63%
LT	1023	9%	26%	39%	21%	5%	35%	60%
LU	500	11%	21%	24%	42%	2%	32%	66%
HU	1000	10%	21%	35%	33%	1%	31%	68%
MT	500	23%	45%	20%	8%	4%	68%	28%
NL	996	10%	23%	34%	32%	1%	33%	66%
AT	1007	7%	25%	37%	29%	2%	32%	66%
PL	1000	8%	19%	39%	28%	6%	27%	67%
PT	1051	8%	33%	36%	20%	3%	41%	56%
RO	1013	14%	25%	31%	21%	9%	39%	52%
SI	1025	12%	16%	38%	33%	1%	28%	71%
SK	1050	10%	30%	40%	19%	1%	40%	59%
FI	1008	9%	18%	39%	33%	1%	27%	72%
SE	1007	5%	15%	29%	50%	1%	20%	79%
UK	1331	12%	31%	31%	24%	2%	43%	55%

QA14.7 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes ... Les inégalités de revenus sont nécessaires au développement économique

QA14.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ... Income inequalities are necessary for economic development

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	12%	32%	30%	19%	7%	44%	49%
BE	1005	15%	35%	31%	17%	2%	50%	48%
BG	1015	9%	19%	31%	26%	15%	28%	57%
CZ	1007	10%	35%	38%	13%	4%	45%	51%
DK	1020	24%	44%	18%	10%	4%	68%	28%
DE	1549	19%	40%	26%	12%	3%	59%	38%
EE	1000	21%	34%	25%	13%	7%	55%	38%
IE	1001	10%	32%	25%	13%	20%	42%	38%
EL	1000	7%	12%	34%	43%	4%	19%	77%
ES	1026	9%	26%	31%	27%	7%	35%	58%
FR	1027	6%	31%	31%	27%	5%	37%	58%
IT	1039	8%	22%	36%	27%	7%	30%	63%
CY	508	10%	14%	38%	31%	7%	24%	69%
LV	1011	19%	32%	24%	15%	10%	51%	39%
LT	1023	17%	34%	27%	10%	12%	51%	37%
LU	500	14%	39%	20%	20%	7%	53%	40%
HU	1000	10%	28%	34%	25%	3%	38%	59%
MT	500	17%	31%	23%	9%	20%	48%	32%
NL	996	20%	40%	22%	13%	5%	60%	35%
AT	1007	10%	26%	38%	23%	3%	36%	61%
PL	1000	9%	32%	32%	12%	15%	41%	44%
PT	1051	11%	33%	31%	17%	8%	44%	48%
RO	1013	15%	24%	28%	21%	12%	39%	49%
SI	1025	18%	38%	26%	14%	4%	56%	40%
SK	1050	9%	32%	37%	17%	5%	41%	54%
FI	1008	8%	31%	35%	21%	5%	39%	56%
SE	1007	19%	42%	23%	13%	3%	61%	36%
UK	1331	13%	44%	22%	10%	11%	57%	32%

QA15.1 Dans tous les pays, il existe parfois des tensions entre les différents groupes sociaux. Selon vous, entre chacun des groupes sociaux suivants, y a-t-il beaucoup de tension, un peu de tension ou pas de tension dans (NOTRE PAYS) ? Les pauvres et les riches

QA15.1 In all countries there sometimes exists tension between social groups. In your opinion, how much tension is there between each of the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)? Poor and rich people

	TOTAL	Beaucoup de tension / A lot of tension	Un peu de tension / Some tension	Pas de tension / No tension	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	32%	52%	13%	3%

BE	1005	29%	58%	13%	-
BG	1015	24%	48%	23%	5%
CZ	1007	42%	50%	7%	1%
DK	1020	8%	47%	43%	2%
DE	1549	36%	52%	10%	2%
EE	1000	40%	52%	6%	2%
IE	1001	23%	47%	24%	6%
EL	1000	42%	40%	18%	-
ES	1026	27%	47%	23%	3%
FR	1027	44%	46%	8%	2%
IT	1039	27%	53%	15%	5%
CY	508	15%	48%	34%	3%
LV	1011	35%	46%	12%	7%
LT	1023	47%	45%	6%	2%
LU	500	29%	56%	11%	4%
HU	1000	71%	23%	4%	2%
MT	500	30%	46%	22%	2%
NL	996	14%	68%	16%	2%
AT	1007	25%	59%	14%	2%
PL	1000	30%	54%	10%	6%
PT	1051	20%	54%	21%	5%
RO	1013	35%	47%	12%	6%
SI	1025	46%	45%	8%	1%
SK	1050	40%	49%	10%	1%
FI	1008	19%	67%	13%	1%
SE	1007	19%	71%	10%	-
UK	1331	24%	61%	13%	2%

QA15.2 Dans tous les pays, il existe parfois des tensions entre les différents groupes sociaux. Selon vous, entre chacun des groupes sociaux suivants, y a-t-il beaucoup de tension, un peu de tension ou pas de tension dans (NOTRE PAYS) ?
Les dirigeants d'entreprise et les salariés

QA15.2 In all countries there sometimes exists tension between social groups. In your opinion, how much tension is there between each of the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)? Management and workers

	TOTAL	Beaucoup de tension / A lot of tension	Un peu de tension / Some tension	Pas de tension / No tension	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	33%	54%	9%	4%

BE	1005	27%	61%	11%	1%
BG	1015	16%	56%	19%	9%
CZ	1007	35%	53%	9%	3%
DK	1020	5%	62%	31%	2%
DE	1549	39%	52%	7%	2%
EE	1000	32%	56%	6%	6%
IE	1001	18%	54%	21%	7%
EL	1000	50%	38%	12%	-
ES	1026	34%	45%	16%	5%
FR	1027	55%	40%	3%	2%
IT	1039	30%	57%	9%	4%
CY	508	15%	67%	14%	4%
LV	1011	21%	54%	18%	7%
LT	1023	34%	55%	7%	4%
LU	500	33%	52%	9%	6%
HU	1000	55%	36%	4%	5%
MT	500	33%	47%	13%	7%
NL	996	18%	68%	10%	4%
AT	1007	26%	57%	15%	2%
PL	1000	28%	59%	7%	6%
PT	1051	29%	51%	13%	7%
RO	1013	36%	47%	9%	8%
SI	1025	50%	44%	5%	1%
SK	1050	36%	52%	9%	3%
FI	1008	16%	73%	10%	1%
SE	1007	12%	74%	12%	2%
UK	1331	19%	67%	10%	4%

QA15.3 Dans tous les pays, il existe parfois des tensions entre les différents groupes sociaux. Selon vous, entre chacun des groupes sociaux suivants, y a-t-il beaucoup de tension, un peu de tension ou pas de tension dans (NOTRE PAYS) ? Les personnes âgées et les jeunes

QA15.3 In all countries there sometimes exists tension between social groups. In your opinion, how much tension is there between each of the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)? Old people and young people

	TOTAL	Beaucoup de tension / A lot of tension	Un peu de tension / Some tension	Pas de tension / No tension	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	15%	54%	28%	3%

BE	1005	14%	60%	25%	1%
BG	1015	9%	53%	34%	4%
CZ	1007	19%	53%	27%	1%
DK	1020	4%	40%	54%	2%
DE	1549	15%	60%	24%	1%
EE	1000	19%	63%	16%	2%
IE	1001	9%	38%	48%	5%
EL	1000	17%	42%	41%	-
ES	1026	15%	43%	38%	4%
FR	1027	13%	49%	37%	1%
IT	1039	15%	53%	28%	4%
CY	508	12%	42%	44%	2%
LV	1011	12%	48%	34%	6%
LT	1023	16%	58%	24%	2%
LU	500	16%	61%	21%	2%
HU	1000	29%	50%	20%	1%
MT	500	18%	38%	42%	2%
NL	996	13%	64%	21%	2%
AT	1007	14%	57%	28%	1%
PL	1000	18%	59%	19%	4%
PT	1051	10%	41%	44%	5%
RO	1013	19%	48%	26%	7%
SI	1025	26%	52%	21%	1%
SK	1050	14%	56%	29%	1%
FI	1008	6%	63%	30%	1%
SE	1007	9%	59%	31%	1%
UK	1331	18%	58%	22%	2%

QA15.4 Dans tous les pays, il existe parfois des tensions entre les différents groupes sociaux. Selon vous, entre chacun des groupes sociaux suivants, y a-t-il beaucoup de tension, un peu de tension ou pas de tension dans (NOTRE PAYS) ? Les différents groupes raciaux et ethniques

QA15.4 In all countries there sometimes exists tension between social groups. In your opinion, how much tension is there between each of the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)? Different racial and ethnic groups

	TOTAL	Beaucoup de tension / A lot of tension	Un peu de tension / Some tension	Pas de tension / No tension	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	40%	48%	8%	4%

BE	1005	50%	45%	4%	1%
BG	1015	13%	50%	30%	7%
CZ	1007	58%	38%	3%	1%
DK	1020	58%	39%	2%	1%
DE	1549	36%	54%	8%	2%
EE	1000	19%	57%	18%	6%
IE	1001	31%	44%	17%	8%
EL	1000	39%	47%	14%	-
ES	1026	36%	49%	10%	5%
FR	1027	49%	43%	5%	3%
IT	1039	51%	42%	5%	2%
CY	508	40%	51%	6%	3%
LV	1011	15%	43%	33%	9%
LT	1023	12%	50%	29%	9%
LU	500	31%	47%	15%	7%
HU	1000	68%	26%	5%	1%
MT	500	63%	28%	5%	4%
NL	996	55%	42%	2%	1%
AT	1007	47%	47%	5%	1%
PL	1000	19%	54%	17%	10%
PT	1051	25%	53%	15%	7%
RO	1013	29%	46%	15%	10%
SI	1025	38%	52%	9%	1%
SK	1050	57%	39%	4%	-
FI	1008	39%	54%	6%	1%
SE	1007	45%	53%	2%	-
UK	1331	41%	53%	4%	2%

QA16.1 D'une manière générale, dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez pouvoir faire confiance aux gens. Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que vous ne pouvez "pas du tout leur faire confiance" et '10' signifie que vous pouvez "leur faire tout à fait confiance".

QA16.1 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that (you can't be too careful" and '10' means that "most people can be trusted".

	TOTAL	1. Pas du tout confiance / 1. You can't be too careful	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10. Tout à fait confiance / 10. Most people can be trusted	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	10%	6%	10%	11%	20%	14%	15%	9%	2%	2%	1%	4.9
BE	1005	8%	4%	8%	9%	20%	18%	20%	11%	1%	1%	-	5.3
BG	1015	14%	12%	17%	15%	18%	8%	7%	4%	2%	2%	1%	4.1
CZ	1007	25%	5%	16%	10%	17%	8%	11%	5%	1%	2%	-	4.0
DK	1020	5%	2%	5%	7%	13%	11%	19%	21%	7%	10%	-	6.5
DE	1549	16%	7%	13%	12%	19%	10%	11%	8%	2%	2%	-	4.5
EE	1000	13%	6%	13%	10%	20%	14%	13%	8%	2%	1%	-	4.7
IE	1001	8%	5%	8%	9%	15%	16%	17%	12%	6%	4%	-	5.6
EL	1000	11%	12%	16%	14%	17%	11%	12%	6%	1%	-	-	4.3
ES	1026	7%	5%	10%	9%	24%	18%	15%	8%	2%	1%	1%	5.1
FR	1027	4%	4%	7%	10%	24%	16%	20%	11%	2%	2%	-	5.5
IT	1039	7%	7%	8%	15%	21%	21%	12%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4.9
CY	508	60%	13%	13%	3%	6%	2%	2%	1%	-	-	-	2.1
LV	1011	27%	9%	13%	10%	19%	8%	6%	4%	1%	2%	1%	3.8
LT	1023	15%	5%	8%	8%	29%	11%	11%	7%	1%	4%	1%	4.8
LU	500	5%	3%	6%	9%	30%	18%	13%	11%	2%	2%	1%	5.5
HU	1000	15%	7%	15%	17%	19%	9%	10%	5%	1%	2%	-	4.3
MT	500	12%	8%	10%	8%	23%	15%	13%	7%	2%	1%	1%	4.8
NL	996	4%	3%	5%	7%	13%	16%	29%	17%	3%	3%	-	6.1
AT	1007	13%	6%	12%	11%	19%	13%	13%	9%	2%	2%	-	4.8
PL	1000	15%	7%	14%	13%	21%	9%	12%	5%	1%	2%	1%	4.4
PT	1051	15%	16%	20%	15%	17%	8%	6%	2%	1%	-	-	3.6
RO	1013	9%	7%	12%	13%	18%	13%	12%	10%	3%	1%	2%	4.9
SI	1025	14%	4%	8%	12%	21%	10%	14%	11%	3%	3%	-	5.0
SK	1050	17%	7%	13%	11%	18%	11%	10%	8%	2%	3%	-	4.5
FI	1008	1%	2%	4%	5%	8%	14%	31%	27%	6%	2%	-	6.7
SE	1007	6%	2%	7%	7%	14%	12%	20%	19%	5%	8%	-	6.2
UK	1331	10%	5%	7%	10%	24%	13%	16%	10%	3%	2%	-	5.2

QA16.2 D'une manière générale, dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous pensez pouvoir faire confiance aux gens. Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que vous ne pouvez "pas du tout leur faire confiance" et '10' signifie que vous pouvez "leur faire tout à fait confiance".

QA16.2 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that (you can't be too careful" and '10' means that "most people can be trusted".

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust	Ni l'un ni l'autre / Neither trust nor distrust	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	27%	34%	38%	1%	4.9
BE	1005	33%	38%	29%	-	5.3
BG	1015	15%	27%	57%	1%	4.1
CZ	1007	19%	25%	56%	-	4.0
DK	1020	57%	24%	19%	-	6.5
DE	1549	23%	28%	49%	-	4.5
EE	1000	24%	34%	42%	-	4.7
IE	1001	39%	31%	30%	-	5.6
EL	1000	19%	28%	53%	-	4.3
ES	1026	26%	42%	31%	1%	5.1
FR	1027	34%	41%	25%	-	5.5
IT	1039	19%	42%	37%	2%	4.9
CY	508	4%	8%	88%	-	2.1
LV	1011	14%	27%	58%	1%	3.8
LT	1023	24%	39%	36%	1%	4.8
LU	500	28%	49%	22%	1%	5.5
HU	1000	18%	27%	55%	-	4.3
MT	500	24%	38%	37%	1%	4.8
NL	996	51%	29%	20%	-	6.1
AT	1007	26%	32%	42%	-	4.8
PL	1000	20%	31%	48%	1%	4.4
PT	1051	8%	26%	66%	-	3.6
RO	1013	26%	31%	41%	2%	4.9
SI	1025	31%	31%	38%	-	5.0
SK	1050	23%	29%	48%	-	4.5
FI	1008	66%	22%	12%	-	6.7
SE	1007	53%	26%	21%	-	6.2
UK	1331	31%	37%	32%	-	5.2

QA17.1 Pouvez-vous indiquer quel degré de confiance vous avez personnellement dans les institutions suivantes. Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que "vous n'avez aucune confiance" et '10' signifie que "vous avez totalement confiance" dans cette institution. Le parlement (NATIONALITE)

QA17.1 Please tell me how much you personally trust each of the following institutions using a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "you do not trust the institution at all" and '10' means "you trust it completely". The (NATIONALITY) parliament

	TOTAL	1 Aucune confiance / 1 Do not trust at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Totalement confiance / 10 Trust completely	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	19%	9%	12%	12%	19%	11%	9%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4.1
BE	1005	9%	5%	11%	11%	26%	17%	13%	5%	1%	1%	1%	4.8
BG	1015	22%	12%	11%	10%	14%	9%	6%	4%	2%	3%	7%	4.0
CZ	1007	35%	8%	16%	11%	13%	5%	6%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3.3
DK	1020	3%	2%	5%	7%	18%	14%	18%	19%	8%	6%	-	6.4
DE	1549	16%	7%	10%	10%	20%	11%	13%	7%	2%	3%	1%	4.6
EE	1000	21%	10%	14%	11%	18%	8%	8%	6%	1%	1%	2%	3.9
IE	1001	26%	7%	9%	10%	16%	8%	9%	5%	2%	2%	6%	4.0
EL	1000	31%	14%	11%	11%	15%	7%	6%	3%	1%	1%	-	3.4
ES	1026	14%	7%	12%	14%	23%	13%	9%	3%	1%	1%	3%	4.3
FR	1027	12%	8%	13%	14%	23%	12%	9%	4%	1%	-	4%	4.3
IT	1039	14%	9%	12%	13%	21%	18%	7%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4.2
CY	508	18%	4%	9%	7%	23%	8%	9%	11%	3%	3%	5%	4.7
LV	1011	57%	11%	10%	8%	6%	2%	2%	1%	-	1%	2%	2.2
LT	1023	46%	11%	13%	7%	13%	4%	2%	2%	-	1%	1%	2.7
LU	500	5%	3%	5%	6%	21%	17%	18%	14%	3%	3%	5%	5.8
HU	1000	33%	14%	15%	12%	14%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3.0
MT	500	17%	6%	7%	5%	21%	9%	14%	11%	2%	3%	5%	4.9
NL	996	6%	4%	6%	10%	16%	23%	21%	10%	1%	1%	2%	5.5
AT	1007	7%	3%	7%	11%	20%	14%	16%	15%	2%	4%	1%	5.5
PL	1000	37%	14%	17%	9%	14%	3%	2%	1%	-	-	3%	2.7
PT	1051	15%	10%	15%	8%	24%	10%	6%	2%	1%	-	9%	3.9
RO	1013	32%	12%	10%	10%	14%	8%	6%	3%	1%	-	4%	3.3
SI	1025	21%	11%	16%	12%	21%	6%	6%	4%	1%	1%	1%	3.7
SK	1050	21%	9%	13%	13%	20%	10%	7%	3%	2%	1%	1%	4.0
FI	1008	4%	4%	6%	8%	14%	19%	27%	14%	2%	1%	1%	5.8
SE	1007	3%	3%	8%	7%	18%	14%	21%	16%	4%	6%	-	6.1
UK	1331	22%	10%	14%	11%	19%	9%	7%	4%	1%	1%	2%	3.8

QA17.1 Pouvez-vous indiquer quel degré de confiance vous avez personnellement dans les institutions suivantes. Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que "vous n'avez aucune confiance" et '10' signifie que "vous avez totalement confiance" dans cette institution. Le parlement (NATIONALITE)

QA17.1 Please tell me how much you personally trust each of the following institutions using a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "you do not trust the institution at all" and '10' means "you trust it completely". The (NATIONALITY) parliament

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust	Ni l'un ni l'autre / Neither trust nor distrust	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	16%	31%	51%	2%	4.1

BE	1005	19%	43%	37%	1%	4.8
BG	1015	16%	23%	54%	7%	4.0
CZ	1007	11%	18%	70%	1%	3.3
DK	1020	51%	32%	16%	1%	6.4
DE	1549	25%	31%	43%	1%	4.6
EE	1000	16%	26%	56%	2%	3.9
IE	1001	17%	24%	53%	6%	4.0
EL	1000	11%	21%	68%	-	3.4
ES	1026	14%	36%	47%	3%	4.3
FR	1027	14%	35%	47%	4%	4.3
IT	1039	10%	39%	49%	2%	4.2
CY	508	26%	30%	39%	5%	4.7
LV	1011	4%	8%	86%	2%	2.2
LT	1023	5%	17%	76%	2%	2.7
LU	500	38%	38%	19%	5%	5.8
HU	1000	6%	19%	74%	1%	3.0
MT	500	30%	30%	35%	5%	4.9
NL	996	33%	39%	26%	2%	5.5
AT	1007	37%	34%	28%	1%	5.5
PL	1000	3%	17%	77%	3%	2.7
PT	1051	9%	34%	48%	9%	3.9
RO	1013	10%	22%	65%	3%	3.3
SI	1025	11%	27%	61%	1%	3.7
SK	1050	13%	30%	56%	1%	4.0
FI	1008	44%	34%	22%	-	5.8
SE	1007	48%	31%	21%	-	6.1
UK	1331	12%	28%	58%	2%	3.8

QA17.5 Pouvez-vous indiquer quel degré de confiance vous avez personnellement dans les institutions suivantes. Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que "vous n'avez aucune confiance" et '10' signifie que "vous avez totalement confiance" dans cette institution. Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

QA17.5 Please tell me how much you personally trust each of the following institutions using a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "you do not trust the institution at all" and '10' means "you trust it completely". The (NATIONALITY) Government

	TOTAL	1 Aucune confiance / 1 Do not trust at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Totalement confiance / 10 Trust completely	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	20%	9%	12%	11%	18%	11%	9%	5%	2%	1%	2%	4.1
BE	1005	10%	7%	10%	12%	25%	15%	13%	5%	1%	1%	1%	4.7
BG	1015	18%	9%	10%	8%	15%	9%	9%	6%	4%	5%	7%	4.6
CZ	1007	33%	9%	14%	11%	13%	6%	6%	4%	2%	2%	-	3.4
DK	1020	4%	5%	7%	9%	16%	12%	18%	16%	7%	5%	1%	5.9
DE	1549	17%	8%	11%	10%	20%	11%	11%	7%	2%	2%	1%	4.5
EE	1000	21%	9%	14%	11%	16%	10%	8%	7%	2%	1%	1%	4.1
IE	1001	31%	9%	9%	9%	14%	8%	8%	4%	1%	2%	5%	3.7
EL	1000	36%	17%	9%	7%	13%	5%	7%	3%	1%	2%	-	3.2
ES	1026	16%	7%	13%	13%	21%	13%	9%	4%	1%	1%	2%	4.3
FR	1027	15%	9%	13%	13%	20%	12%	9%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4.3
IT	1039	19%	10%	9%	14%	18%	17%	8%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4.1
CY	508	17%	3%	8%	7%	19%	7%	10%	13%	6%	6%	4%	5.2
LV	1011	55%	12%	10%	7%	9%	2%	1%	2%	-	-	2%	2.2
LT	1023	38%	11%	13%	8%	13%	6%	4%	4%	1%	-	2%	3.1
LU	500	5%	4%	4%	5%	16%	18%	18%	18%	3%	5%	4%	6.1
HU	1000	39%	15%	15%	9%	11%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2.8
MT	500	18%	6%	6%	6%	20%	8%	10%	13%	3%	5%	5%	4.9
NL	996	6%	4%	7%	8%	16%	23%	24%	9%	1%	1%	1%	5.5
AT	1007	7%	4%	6%	10%	19%	16%	16%	14%	3%	4%	1%	5.6
PL	1000	34%	12%	16%	11%	16%	4%	3%	2%	-	-	2%	3.0
PT	1051	18%	12%	13%	10%	22%	11%	5%	3%	-	-	6%	3.8
RO	1013	32%	12%	10%	10%	14%	9%	5%	3%	1%	1%	3%	3.3
SI	1025	21%	10%	15%	12%	19%	9%	6%	5%	1%	1%	1%	3.9
SK	1050	21%	9%	13%	12%	17%	11%	8%	5%	2%	1%	1%	4.1
FI	1008	4%	4%	7%	8%	16%	19%	23%	15%	3%	-	1%	5.8
SE	1007	5%	4%	8%	9%	16%	14%	19%	15%	6%	4%	-	5.9
UK	1331	25%	11%	14%	12%	17%	8%	6%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3.6

QA17.5 Pouvez-vous indiquer quel degré de confiance vous avez personnellement dans les institutions suivantes. Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que "vous n'avez aucune confiance" et '10' signifie que "vous avez totalement confiance" dans cette institution. Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

QA17.5 Please tell me how much you personally trust each of the following institutions using a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "you do not trust the institution at all" and '10' means "you trust it completely". The (NATIONALITY) Government

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust	Ni l'un ni l'autre / Neither trust nor distrust	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	16%	29%	53%	2%	4.1
BE	1005	20%	41%	38%	1%	4.7
BG	1015	24%	24%	45%	7%	4.6
CZ	1007	14%	19%	67%	-	3.4
DK	1020	45%	28%	26%	1%	5.9
DE	1549	22%	32%	45%	1%	4.5
EE	1000	19%	26%	54%	1%	4.1
IE	1001	16%	22%	57%	5%	3.7
EL	1000	12%	18%	70%	-	3.2
ES	1026	15%	34%	49%	2%	4.3
FR	1027	16%	32%	50%	2%	4.3
IT	1039	12%	35%	52%	1%	4.1
CY	508	34%	27%	35%	4%	5.2
LV	1011	4%	10%	84%	2%	2.2
LT	1023	9%	19%	70%	2%	3.1
LU	500	45%	34%	17%	4%	6.1
HU	1000	6%	15%	78%	1%	2.8
MT	500	31%	27%	37%	5%	4.9
NL	996	35%	39%	25%	1%	5.5
AT	1007	37%	34%	28%	1%	5.6
PL	1000	5%	20%	73%	2%	3.0
PT	1051	8%	32%	53%	7%	3.8
RO	1013	10%	22%	65%	3%	3.3
SI	1025	13%	28%	58%	1%	3.9
SK	1050	17%	28%	54%	1%	4.1
FI	1008	42%	34%	23%	1%	5.8
SE	1007	44%	29%	26%	1%	5.9
UK	1331	11%	25%	62%	2%	3.6

QA18.1 Pour chacun des éléments de la liste suivante, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en son action contre la pauvreté. L'Union européenne

QA18.1 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty. The European Union

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust it	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	45%	45%	10%

BE	1005	52%	46%	2%
BG	1015	64%	24%	12%
CZ	1007	51%	43%	6%
DK	1020	50%	44%	6%
DE	1549	37%	57%	6%
EE	1000	59%	31%	10%
IE	1001	56%	27%	17%
EL	1000	44%	56%	-
ES	1026	54%	36%	10%
FR	1027	40%	50%	10%
IT	1039	47%	39%	14%
CY	508	53%	41%	6%
LV	1011	37%	53%	10%
LT	1023	59%	28%	13%
LU	500	46%	47%	7%
HU	1000	54%	41%	5%
MT	500	59%	29%	12%
NL	996	48%	44%	8%
AT	1007	37%	57%	6%
PL	1000	52%	35%	13%
PT	1051	55%	29%	16%
RO	1013	60%	32%	8%
SI	1025	44%	52%	4%
SK	1050	60%	35%	5%
FI	1008	45%	49%	6%
SE	1007	43%	52%	5%
UK	1331	33%	53%	14%

QA18.2 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty. The (NATIONALITY) Government

QA18.2 Pour chacun des éléments de la liste suivante, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en son action contre la pauvreté. Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust it	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	36%	59%	5%
BE	1005	45%	53%	2%
BG	1015	49%	40%	11%
CZ	1007	24%	74%	2%
DK	1020	59%	38%	3%
DE	1549	40%	57%	3%
EE	1000	37%	60%	3%
IE	1001	31%	60%	9%
EL	1000	23%	77%	-
ES	1026	40%	54%	6%
FR	1027	35%	61%	4%
IT	1039	27%	63%	10%
CY	508	58%	37%	5%
LV	1011	14%	83%	3%
LT	1023	27%	67%	6%
LU	500	74%	22%	4%
HU	1000	22%	75%	3%
MT	500	50%	38%	12%
NL	996	57%	39%	4%
AT	1007	56%	38%	6%
PL	1000	25%	68%	7%
PT	1051	42%	49%	9%
RO	1013	24%	72%	4%
SI	1025	32%	65%	3%
SK	1050	35%	62%	3%
FI	1008	52%	45%	3%
SE	1007	53%	43%	4%
UK	1331	36%	61%	3%

QA18.3 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty.
Regional or local authorities

QA18.3 Pour chacun des éléments de la liste suivante, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en son action contre la pauvreté. Les autorités publiques régionales ou locales

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust it	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	50%	44%	6%

BE	1005	64%	35%	1%
BG	1015	34%	54%	12%
CZ	1007	54%	44%	2%
DK	1020	64%	33%	3%
DE	1549	56%	40%	4%
EE	1000	55%	40%	5%
IE	1001	45%	41%	14%
EL	1000	35%	64%	1%
ES	1026	51%	42%	7%
FR	1027	65%	30%	5%
IT	1039	32%	57%	11%
CY	508	48%	45%	7%
LV	1011	42%	50%	8%
LT	1023	33%	58%	9%
LU	500	69%	24%	7%
HU	1000	56%	42%	2%
MT	500	47%	38%	15%
NL	996	60%	34%	6%
AT	1007	67%	29%	4%
PL	1000	42%	49%	9%
PT	1051	57%	34%	9%
RO	1013	39%	57%	4%
SI	1025	42%	55%	3%
SK	1050	44%	53%	3%
FI	1008	67%	29%	4%
SE	1007	61%	35%	4%
UK	1331	49%	46%	5%

QA18.4 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty. NGOs or charities

QA18.4 Pour chacun des éléments de la liste suivante, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en son action contre la pauvreté. Les ONG ou les organisations caritatives

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust it	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	63%	30%	7%

BE	1005	71%	28%	1%
BG	1015	19%	59%	22%
CZ	1007	61%	36%	3%
DK	1020	70%	26%	4%
DE	1549	68%	26%	6%
EE	1000	64%	27%	9%
IE	1001	59%	25%	16%
EL	1000	46%	53%	1%
ES	1026	67%	26%	7%
FR	1027	74%	21%	5%
IT	1039	46%	43%	11%
CY	508	53%	40%	7%
LV	1011	58%	31%	11%
LT	1023	57%	31%	12%
LU	500	79%	18%	3%
HU	1000	59%	38%	3%
MT	500	79%	12%	9%
NL	996	72%	24%	4%
AT	1007	76%	20%	4%
PL	1000	60%	31%	9%
PT	1051	62%	25%	13%
RO	1013	40%	47%	13%
SI	1025	50%	47%	3%
SK	1050	50%	47%	3%
FI	1008	75%	23%	2%
SE	1007	75%	23%	2%
UK	1331	75%	21%	4%

QA18.5 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty. Religious institutions

QA18.5 Pour chacun des éléments de la liste suivante, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en son action contre la pauvreté. Les institutions religieuses

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust it	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	51%	42%	7%

BE	1005	47%	50%	3%
BG	1015	22%	60%	18%
CZ	1007	38%	56%	6%
DK	1020	65%	30%	5%
DE	1549	55%	41%	4%
EE	1000	39%	48%	13%
IE	1001	42%	43%	15%
EL	1000	41%	59%	-
ES	1026	45%	49%	6%
FR	1027	49%	42%	9%
IT	1039	45%	44%	11%
CY	508	55%	38%	7%
LV	1011	40%	46%	14%
LT	1023	48%	43%	9%
LU	500	46%	48%	6%
HU	1000	47%	47%	6%
MT	500	73%	20%	7%
NL	996	60%	35%	5%
AT	1007	52%	43%	5%
PL	1000	53%	39%	8%
PT	1051	61%	30%	9%
RO	1013	57%	34%	9%
SI	1025	29%	67%	4%
SK	1050	49%	48%	3%
FI	1008	62%	34%	4%
SE	1007	56%	40%	4%
UK	1331	57%	38%	5%

QA18.6 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty. Private companies

QA18.6 Pour chacun des éléments de la liste suivante, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en son action contre la pauvreté. Les entreprises privées

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust it	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	32%	59%	9%

BE	1005	41%	56%	3%
BG	1015	17%	65%	18%
CZ	1007	34%	62%	4%
DK	1020	47%	47%	6%
DE	1549	35%	60%	5%
EE	1000	38%	52%	10%
IE	1001	42%	38%	20%
EL	1000	19%	80%	1%
ES	1026	32%	60%	8%
FR	1027	36%	57%	7%
IT	1039	28%	57%	15%
CY	508	24%	66%	10%
LV	1011	34%	56%	10%
LT	1023	31%	56%	13%
LU	500	33%	55%	12%
HU	1000	36%	58%	6%
MT	500	35%	46%	19%
NL	996	43%	49%	8%
AT	1007	46%	44%	10%
PL	1000	31%	57%	12%
PT	1051	39%	44%	17%
RO	1013	28%	61%	11%
SI	1025	31%	65%	4%
SK	1050	28%	70%	2%
FI	1008	44%	52%	4%
SE	1007	29%	64%	7%
UK	1331	27%	65%	8%

QA18.7 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty. Citizens themselves

QA18.7 Pour chacun des éléments de la liste suivante, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en son action contre la pauvreté. Les citoyens eux-mêmes

	TOTAL	Plutôt confiance / Tend to trust it	Plutôt pas confiance / Tend not to trust it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	57%	36%	7%

BE	1005	61%	37%	2%
BG	1015	41%	43%	16%
CZ	1007	55%	40%	5%
DK	1020	64%	33%	3%
DE	1549	62%	31%	7%
EE	1000	61%	31%	8%
IE	1001	69%	16%	15%
EL	1000	54%	46%	-
ES	1026	69%	26%	5%
FR	1027	59%	35%	6%
IT	1039	43%	42%	15%
CY	508	45%	47%	8%
LV	1011	54%	36%	10%
LT	1023	53%	36%	11%
LU	500	58%	35%	7%
HU	1000	53%	43%	4%
MT	500	51%	31%	18%
NL	996	59%	36%	5%
AT	1007	66%	28%	6%
PL	1000	54%	36%	10%
PT	1051	60%	29%	11%
RO	1013	44%	49%	7%
SI	1025	60%	35%	5%
SK	1050	55%	41%	4%
FI	1008	68%	29%	3%
SE	1007	54%	42%	4%
UK	1331	60%	35%	5%

QA19 From the following list, which are, in your opinion, the two main factors generating poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA19 Parmi la liste suivante, quels sont, d'après vous, les deux facteurs qui sont le plus responsables de la pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	TOTAL	La mondialisation / Globalisation	La croissance économique insuffisante / Insufficient economic growth	La course au profit / Pursuit of profit	Le système financier mondial / The global financial system	Des politiques inadéquates ou mal appliquées / The implementation of wrong or badly suited policies	L'immigration / Immigration	L'inadéquation du système de protection sociale (NATIONALITE) / The inadequacy of the (NATIONALITY) social protection system	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	16%	32%	29%	23%	35%	20%	19%	2%	1%	4%
BE	1005	23%	26%	37%	27%	30%	27%	11%	2%	1%	1%
BG	1015	6%	56%	17%	27%	47%	1%	25%	1%	-	4%
CZ	1007	10%	48%	23%	13%	41%	20%	25%	-	0%	1%
DK	1020	18%	18%	22%	20%	42%	26%	33%	2%	2%	2%
DE	1549	23%	25%	35%	28%	37%	16%	19%	2%	1%	2%
EE	1000	7%	45%	26%	15%	40%	5%	30%	2%	1%	4%
IE	1001	11%	36%	26%	21%	38%	16%	18%	3%	0%	7%
EL	1000	27%	34%	29%	23%	40%	9%	23%	1%	0%	0%
ES	1026	18%	40%	20%	19%	30%	24%	8%	5%	0%	5%
FR	1027	29%	23%	50%	33%	30%	19%	6%	0%	-	1%
IT	1039	14%	42%	20%	22%	29%	23%	21%	1%	1%	3%
CY	508	28%	22%	28%	28%	26%	30%	26%	2%	0%	1%
LV	1011	4%	41%	18%	15%	66%	5%	25%	2%	0%	0%
LT	1023	4%	49%	14%	20%	49%	5%	33%	2%	0%	3%
LU	500	35%	19%	48%	24%	21%	17%	8%	3%	1%	3%
HU	1000	12%	55%	25%	21%	43%	4%	16%	2%	0%	2%
MT	500	16%	41%	13%	27%	34%	18%	18%	2%	0%	4%
NL	996	9%	24%	34%	36%	35%	20%	16%	2%	1%	3%
AT	1007	25%	25%	30%	30%	29%	30%	17%	1%	1%	1%
PL	1000	4%	27%	19%	6%	40%	9%	43%	2%	1%	9%
PT	1051	14%	39%	17%	17%	32%	6%	19%	5%	1%	7%
RO	1013	11%	50%	29%	13%	36%	3%	23%	2%	1%	6%
SI	1025	20%	27%	56%	18%	33%	9%	17%	3%	0%	1%
SK	1050	8%	41%	34%	19%	37%	7%	36%	1%	-	-
FI	1008	15%	23%	47%	14%	41%	16%	23%	1%	0%	1%
SE	1007	7%	30%	31%	26%	41%	19%	29%	1%	1%	1%
UK	1331	8%	25%	22%	27%	34%	39%	16%	3%	1%	5%

QA20 In your opinion, from the following list, who is primarily responsible for reducing or preventing poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(ROTATE)

QA20 A votre avis, qui est principalement responsable de la réduction de la pauvreté ou de la prévention contre la pauvreté en
(NOTRE PAYS) ? (ROTATION)

	TOTAL	L'Union européenne / The European Union	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) / The (NATIONALITY) Government	Les autorités régionales ou locales / Regional or local authorities	Les ONGs ou organisations caritatives / NGOs or charities	Les institutions religieuses / Religious institutions	Les entreprises privées / Private companies	Les citoyens eux- mêmes / Citizens themselves	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	9%	53%	7%	7%	2%	3%	13%	1%	5%
BE	1005	12%	36%	10%	13%	2%	4%	18%	2%	3%
BG	1015	3%	85%	3%	-	-	1%	4%	-	4%
CZ	1007	10%	49%	7%	7%	-	5%	19%	-	3%
DK	1020	5%	64%	5%	1%	1%	-	22%	-	2%
DE	1549	6%	51%	6%	6%	2%	6%	17%	1%	5%
EE	1000	2%	64%	9%	1%	-	1%	19%	-	4%
IE	1001	13%	63%	4%	2%	1%	2%	8%	1%	6%
EL	1000	23%	65%	2%	2%	-	1%	5%	1%	1%
ES	1026	14%	67%	6%	1%	1%	2%	4%	2%	3%
FR	1027	7%	24%	10%	26%	1%	4%	20%	1%	7%
IT	1039	14%	46%	10%	8%	4%	3%	7%	-	8%
CY	508	17%	70%	-	-	1%	-	10%	-	2%
LV	1011	6%	77%	3%	1%	-	1%	10%	-	2%
LT	1023	6%	73%	3%	1%	-	1%	13%	-	3%
LU	500	20%	54%	3%	6%	-	1%	10%	-	6%
HU	1000	6%	80%	3%	1%	-	1%	5%	1%	3%
MT	500	9%	70%	1%	3%	-	1%	12%	-	4%
NL	996	5%	52%	8%	2%	1%	2%	27%	1%	2%
AT	1007	16%	38%	11%	9%	5%	4%	10%	2%	5%
PL	1000	8%	51%	10%	6%	2%	1%	14%	-	8%
PT	1051	14%	63%	4%	3%	1%	3%	5%	-	7%
RO	1013	13%	64%	5%	2%	-	2%	6%	1%	7%
SI	1025	7%	68%	5%	3%	1%	1%	11%	2%	2%
SK	1050	12%	56%	4%	3%	1%	6%	16%	1%	1%
FI	1008	5%	61%	6%	3%	-	1%	22%	-	2%
SE	1007	5%	69%	6%	-	-	1%	18%	-	1%
UK	1331	3%	64%	3%	4%	1%	1%	18%	1%	5%

QA21 Overall, how important would you say is the role of the European Union in the fight against poverty?

QA21 En règle générale, selon vous, dans quelle mesure le rôle de l'Union européenne est-il important dans la lutte contre la pauvreté ?

	TOTAL	Très important / Very important	Plutôt important / Somewhat important	Pas très important / Not very important	Pas du tout important / Not at all important	NSP / DK	Important	Pas important / Not important
UE27 / EU27	26719	28%	46%	15%	5%	6%	74%	20%
BE	1005	38%	44%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
BG	1015	42%	40%	8%	1%	9%	82%	9%
CZ	1007	32%	48%	15%	3%	2%	80%	18%
DK	1020	19%	45%	23%	5%	8%	64%	28%
DE	1549	26%	42%	20%	6%	6%	68%	26%
EE	1000	24%	52%	16%	2%	6%	76%	18%
IE	1001	43%	42%	4%	2%	9%	85%	6%
EL	1000	30%	38%	21%	9%	2%	68%	30%
ES	1026	30%	50%	11%	2%	7%	80%	13%
FR	1027	17%	44%	22%	8%	9%	61%	30%
IT	1039	25%	53%	14%	3%	5%	78%	17%
CY	508	35%	41%	13%	6%	5%	76%	19%
LV	1011	27%	43%	20%	6%	4%	70%	26%
LT	1023	32%	46%	14%	3%	5%	78%	17%
LU	500	40%	40%	13%	5%	2%	80%	18%
HU	1000	42%	45%	10%	2%	1%	87%	12%
MT	500	61%	32%	3%	2%	2%	93%	5%
NL	996	34%	42%	15%	5%	4%	76%	20%
AT	1007	25%	47%	18%	6%	4%	72%	24%
PL	1000	25%	55%	9%	2%	9%	80%	11%
PT	1051	35%	48%	8%	1%	8%	83%	9%
RO	1013	32%	44%	12%	3%	9%	76%	15%
SI	1025	29%	47%	16%	4%	4%	76%	20%
SK	1050	46%	45%	7%	2%	-	91%	9%
FI	1008	17%	58%	18%	3%	4%	75%	21%
SE	1007	47%	38%	11%	3%	1%	85%	14%
UK	1331	28%	43%	14%	6%	9%	71%	20%

QA22 In your opinion, from the following, which are the areas the (NATIONALITY) Government should prioritise to help people out of poverty? (ROTATE – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

QA22 D'après vous, auxquels des domaines suivants le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait-il donner la priorité pour aider les gens à sortir de la pauvreté ? (ROTATION – MAX. 4 REPONSES)

		TOTAL	Garantir la croissance économique afin d'améliorer les niveaux de vie en général / Ensuring economic growth in order to improve overall living standards	Améliorer l'accès aux crèches/ pré-gardiennats (0-3 ans) de bonne qualité à prix abordable / Improving access to good and affordable day-care centres/ pre-school education (0-3 years)	Augmenter suffisamment et régulièrement les prestations sociales/ les pensions / Sufficiently and regularly increasing social benefits/ pensions	Proposer des formations et des qualifications / Offering training and qualification	Proposer des opportunités de travail / Offering work opportunities	Combattre toute forme de discrimination / Fighting all types of discrimination	Aider les personnes pauvres à accéder à un logement décent à un prix abordable / Helping poor people access decent and affordable housing	Redynamiser les quartiers pauvres / Regenerating poor areas	Aider les personnes pauvres à avoir accès aux services bancaires et financiers / Helping poor people get access to banking and financial services	Améliorer l'accès aux services sociaux (les soins à long termes, les services de garde des enfants, les soins de santé, etc.) / Improving access to social services (long-term care, childcare services, healthcare, etc.)	Conseiller les gens sur la façon d'éviter le surendettement / Advising people on how to avoid becoming over-indebted	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEDUS)	Il n'existe pas de moyen efficace d'aider les gens à sortir de la pauvreté (SPONTANE) / There are no effective ways of helping people out of poverty (SPONTANEDUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	42%	18%	32%	38%	61%	18%	37%	25%	9%	27%	24%	1%	1%	1%	
BE	1005	32%	12%	32%	41%	53%	21%	47%	23%	11%	27%	43%	1%	1%	0%	
BG	1015	76%	15%	51%	28%	76%	9%	22%	30%	7%	37%	8%	0%	1%	1%	
CZ	1007	54%	11%	34%	34%	70%	14%	41%	30%	5%	31%	26%	0%	0%	0%	
DK	1020	44%	20%	31%	52%	52%	16%	48%	24%	8%	28%	32%	0%	1%	1%	
DE	1549	35%	30%	34%	48%	60%	19%	35%	23%	10%	37%	24%	1%	1%	1%	
EE	1000	44%	16%	32%	54%	72%	11%	27%	16%	3%	26%	36%	1%	1%	1%	
IE	1001	52%	18%	30%	51%	52%	16%	34%	30%	10%	22%	22%	1%	0%	3%	
EL	1000	66%	12%	56%	23%	78%	17%	32%	29%	9%	35%	14%	0%	-	-	
ES	1026	48%	15%	28%	27%	73%	16%	31%	24%	6%	13%	9%	1%	0%	0%	
FR	1027	38%	12%	22%	46%	53%	23%	53%	26%	14%	26%	46%	0%	0%	1%	
IT	1039	42%	18%	41%	28%	60%	19%	37%	17%	10%	26%	13%	1%	1%	1%	
CY	508	51%	19%	53%	26%	77%	21%	49%	28%	8%	36%	12%	1%	-	-	
LV	1011	58%	11%	40%	27%	74%	7%	14%	19%	5%	35%	14%	2%	1%	1%	
LT	1023	63%	10%	31%	40%	75%	11%	20%	15%	7%	28%	19%	1%	-	1%	
LU	500	35%	25%	35%	55%	53%	17%	46%	9%	8%	23%	43%	1%	0%	0%	
HU	1000	60%	11%	35%	36%	83%	14%	29%	17%	7%	24%	23%	1%	1%	0%	
MT	500	50%	14%	51%	27%	56%	19%	32%	12%	12%	29%	22%	0%	0%	1%	
NL	996	29%	17%	24%	42%	62%	13%	36%	22%	11%	37%	61%	1%	0%	1%	
AT	1007	35%	18%	46%	30%	68%	25%	44%	16%	11%	35%	34%	1%	1%	1%	
PL	1000	37%	15%	40%	30%	61%	12%	25%	13%	6%	31%	17%	1%	2%	5%	
PT	1051	36%	19%	31%	28%	64%	16%	32%	25%	6%	28%	13%	1%	0%	2%	
RO	1013	66%	14%	43%	29%	58%	15%	32%	33%	11%	19%	8%	0%	1%	3%	
SI	1025	53%	17%	35%	30%	69%	14%	27%	16%	10%	26%	26%	2%	1%	0%	
SK	1050	49%	12%	31%	32%	72%	22%	36%	33%	5%	25%	19%	1%	-	0%	
FI	1008	37%	11%	31%	38%	69%	23%	27%	40%	8%	35%	27%	1%	0%	0%	
SE	1007	47%	7%	21%	59%	65%	33%	34%	28%	5%	31%	24%	0%	0%	0%	
UK	1331	32%	19%	14%	49%	49%	19%	45%	43%	9%	24%	26%	2%	1%	3%	

QA23 Would you say public policies and programmes aim at improving the condition of poor people in (OUR COUNTRY) are generally ...?

QA23 Diriez-vous qu'en général les politiques et programmes publics destinés à améliorer la situation des gens pauvres en (NOTRE PAYS) ... ?

	TOTAL	Améliorent les choses / Making things better	N'ont pas beaucoup d'effet / Not having much impact	Agravent les choses / Making things worse	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	18%	64%	10%	8%

BE	1005	22%	71%	5%	2%
BG	1015	11%	69%	7%	13%
CZ	1007	19%	65%	11%	5%
DK	1020	25%	62%	7%	6%
DE	1549	15%	65%	10%	10%
EE	1000	20%	64%	9%	7%
IE	1001	23%	51%	8%	18%
EL	1000	16%	69%	14%	1%
ES	1026	28%	53%	11%	8%
FR	1027	11%	78%	7%	4%
IT	1039	10%	59%	21%	10%
CY	508	45%	42%	6%	7%
LV	1011	5%	58%	32%	5%
LT	1023	8%	62%	18%	12%
LU	500	50%	40%	2%	8%
HU	1000	18%	67%	12%	3%
MT	500	20%	56%	12%	12%
NL	996	26%	63%	5%	6%
AT	1007	33%	55%	6%	6%
PL	1000	23%	58%	9%	10%
PT	1051	14%	60%	12%	14%
RO	1013	15%	62%	12%	11%
SI	1025	17%	70%	8%	5%
SK	1050	19%	64%	12%	5%
FI	1008	25%	66%	3%	6%
SE	1007	45%	42%	3%	10%
UK	1331	18%	69%	6%	7%

QA24 Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) is spending ... to help people out of poverty?

QA24 Pensez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) dépense ... pour aider les gens à sortir de la pauvreté ?

	TOTAL	Trop / Too much	Un montant à peu près suffisant / About the right amount	Trop peu / Too little	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	4%	23%	63%	10%
BE	1005	2%	28%	67%	3%
BG	1015	3%	9%	71%	17%
CZ	1007	4%	30%	62%	4%
DK	1020	1%	40%	55%	4%
DE	1549	3%	29%	59%	9%
EE	1000	3%	18%	72%	7%
IE	1001	4%	21%	57%	18%
EL	1000	1%	10%	87%	2%
ES	1026	4%	23%	63%	10%
FR	1027	7%	25%	60%	8%
IT	1039	3%	18%	66%	13%
CY	508	10%	32%	50%	8%
LV	1011	6%	7%	78%	9%
LT	1023	5%	11%	73%	11%
LU	500	3%	48%	41%	8%
HU	1000	5%	17%	74%	4%
MT	500	7%	26%	52%	15%
NL	996	3%	41%	48%	8%
AT	1007	3%	31%	56%	10%
PL	1000	2%	17%	71%	10%
PT	1051	6%	15%	60%	19%
RO	1013	1%	10%	78%	11%
SI	1025	4%	22%	68%	6%
SK	1050	7%	38%	48%	7%
FI	1008	2%	28%	67%	3%
SE	1007	2%	34%	56%	8%
UK	1331	7%	26%	54%	13%

QA25a People think differently on what steps should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY). I'm going to read you two contradictory statements on this topic. Please tell me which one comes closest to your view.

QA25a Les gens ont un avis différent sur les actions qui devraient être prises pour aider à résoudre les problèmes sociaux et économiques en (NOTRE PAYS). Je vais vous lire deux affirmations contradictoires à ce sujet. Pourriez-vous me dire celle qui se rapproche le plus de votre opinion.

	TOTAL	C'est principalement au Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) de proposer des emplois aux chômeurs / It is primarily up to the (NATIONALITY) Government to provide jobs for the unemployed	Proposer des emplois devrait rester surtout rester un rôle des entreprises privées et des marchés en général / Providing jobs should rest primarily on private companies and markets in general	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	54%	34%	9%	3%
BE	1005	47%	41%	11%	1%
BG	1015	68%	20%	9%	3%
CZ	1007	60%	37%	2%	1%
DK	1020	57%	37%	5%	1%
DE	1549	43%	47%	8%	2%
EE	1000	50%	28%	19%	3%
IE	1001	55%	19%	17%	9%
EL	1000	87%	7%	6%	-
ES	1026	60%	21%	17%	2%
FR	1027	30%	61%	5%	4%
IT	1039	57%	24%	16%	3%
CY	508	85%	10%	5%	-
LV	1011	73%	19%	6%	2%
LT	1023	52%	35%	9%	4%
LU	500	45%	42%	10%	3%
HU	1000	69%	25%	4%	2%
MT	500	65%	20%	12%	3%
NL	996	48%	44%	7%	1%
AT	1007	52%	29%	17%	2%
PL	1000	70%	20%	5%	5%
PT	1051	55%	23%	16%	6%
RO	1013	56%	26%	9%	9%
SI	1025	39%	46%	13%	2%
SK	1050	68%	30%	1%	1%
FI	1008	51%	43%	5%	1%
SE	1007	49%	41%	8%	2%
UK	1331	57%	32%	8%	3%

QA25b And which of these two statements comes closest to your view?

QA25b Et laquelle de ces deux affirmations se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

	TOTAL	L'enseignement devrait être entièrement gratuit, même si cela signifie qu'il pourrait être de moins bonne qualité / Education should be totally free, even if this means that the quality might be lower	Les droits d'inscription sont nécessaires à un enseignement de haute qualité, même si cela implique que certaines personnes ne peuvent se le payer / Tuition fees are necessary for providing high quality education, even if this means that some people won't be able to afford it	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	60%	23%	12%	5%
BE	1005	48%	35%	14%	3%
BG	1015	59%	24%	12%	5%
CZ	1007	59%	35%	5%	1%
DK	1020	65%	26%	7%	2%
DE	1549	66%	24%	7%	3%
EE	1000	53%	27%	17%	3%
IE	1001	58%	14%	20%	8%
EL	1000	62%	10%	20%	8%
ES	1026	57%	16%	19%	8%
FR	1027	61%	22%	9%	8%
IT	1039	50%	19%	24%	7%
CY	508	70%	20%	9%	1%
LV	1011	61%	24%	11%	4%
LT	1023	59%	26%	11%	4%
LU	500	61%	19%	13%	7%
HU	1000	61%	25%	9%	5%
MT	500	61%	20%	16%	3%
NL	996	36%	47%	13%	4%
AT	1007	38%	41%	18%	3%
PL	1000	69%	17%	8%	6%
PT	1051	54%	22%	17%	7%
RO	1013	56%	19%	15%	10%
SI	1025	68%	21%	9%	2%
SK	1050	69%	28%	2%	1%
FI	1008	65%	31%	3%	1%
SE	1007	60%	30%	7%	3%
UK	1331	69%	21%	7%	3%

QA25c And still about the different steps that should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY), which of these two statements comes closest to your view?

QA25c Et toujours à propos des actions qui devraient être prises pour aider à résoudre les problèmes sociaux et économiques en (NOTRE PAYS), laquelle de ces deux affirmations se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

	TOTAL	Un niveau plus élevé de soins de santé, de l'enseignement et de prestations sociales devrait être garanti, même si cela signifie que les impôts pourraient augmenter / Higher level of health care, education and social spending must be guaranteed, even if it means that taxes might increase	Les impôts devraient baisser, même si cela entraîne un niveau plus bas de soins de santé, de l'enseignement et de prestations sociales / Taxes should be decreased even if it means a general lower level of health care, education and social spending	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	63%	19%	12%	6%
BE	1005	60%	26%	11%	3%
BG	1015	74%	12%	10%	4%
CZ	1007	62%	29%	5%	4%
DK	1020	80%	13%	6%	1%
DE	1549	61%	23%	11%	5%
EE	1000	64%	18%	14%	4%
IE	1001	65%	11%	15%	9%
EL	1000	59%	12%	22%	7%
ES	1026	61%	15%	17%	7%
FR	1027	69%	16%	7%	8%
IT	1039	54%	17%	22%	7%
CY	508	78%	13%	8%	1%
LV	1011	44%	35%	15%	6%
LT	1023	43%	40%	11%	6%
LU	500	75%	12%	7%	6%
HU	1000	56%	28%	8%	8%
MT	500	56%	17%	17%	10%
NL	996	78%	11%	8%	3%
AT	1007	43%	27%	25%	5%
PL	1000	57%	22%	10%	11%
PT	1051	61%	14%	18%	7%
RO	1013	51%	26%	12%	11%
SI	1025	43%	37%	17%	3%
SK	1050	60%	35%	3%	2%
FI	1008	84%	13%	3%	-
SE	1007	84%	10%	4%	2%
UK	1331	77%	14%	6%	3%

QA25d And which of these two statements comes closest to your view?

QA25d Et laquelle de ces deux affirmations se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

	TOTAL	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait prendre plus de responsabilités pour que tout le monde ait de quoi s'en sortir / The (NATIONALITY) Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for	Les gens devraient mieux se prendre en charge pour s'en sortir seuls / People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	55%	34%	8%	3%
BE	1005	43%	47%	9%	1%
BG	1015	66%	25%	7%	2%
CZ	1007	56%	40%	3%	1%
DK	1020	44%	50%	5%	1%
DE	1549	53%	40%	6%	1%
EE	1000	50%	33%	15%	2%
IE	1001	60%	22%	12%	6%
EL	1000	82%	10%	7%	1%
ES	1026	67%	17%	13%	3%
FR	1027	54%	35%	7%	4%
IT	1039	69%	16%	12%	3%
CY	508	73%	22%	4%	1%
LV	1011	63%	27%	9%	1%
LT	1023	30%	58%	9%	3%
LU	500	44%	48%	7%	1%
HU	1000	71%	23%	4%	2%
MT	500	55%	31%	11%	3%
NL	996	25%	66%	7%	2%
AT	1007	54%	32%	13%	1%
PL	1000	58%	31%	7%	4%
PT	1051	59%	23%	13%	5%
RO	1013	57%	29%	8%	6%
SI	1025	39%	47%	13%	1%
SK	1050	65%	33%	1%	1%
FI	1008	51%	43%	5%	1%
SE	1007	37%	53%	8%	2%
UK	1331	40%	51%	7%	2%

QA25e And please tell me whether you ... with the following statement: A minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed in (OUR COUNTRY), even if this would lead to fewer jobs available.

QA25e Et pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... avec l'affirmation suivante : un salaire minimum devrait être garanti en (NOTRE PAYS), même si cela diminuerait le nombre d'emplois disponibles.

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	25%	37%	22%	8%	8%	62%	30%
BE	1005	26%	40%	25%	7%	2%	66%	32%
BG	1015	21%	37%	21%	8%	13%	58%	29%
CZ	1007	19%	45%	27%	4%	5%	64%	31%
DK	1020	40%	42%	12%	4%	2%	82%	16%
DE	1549	46%	30%	14%	7%	3%	76%	21%
EE	1000	31%	33%	24%	8%	4%	64%	32%
IE	1001	24%	41%	14%	9%	12%	65%	23%
EL	1000	20%	28%	28%	20%	4%	48%	48%
ES	1026	23%	32%	21%	13%	11%	55%	34%
FR	1027	17%	34%	29%	11%	9%	51%	40%
IT	1039	15%	37%	29%	9%	10%	52%	38%
CY	508	25%	25%	25%	10%	15%	50%	35%
LV	1011	28%	30%	24%	11%	7%	58%	35%
LT	1023	27%	34%	23%	8%	8%	61%	31%
LU	500	29%	33%	23%	10%	5%	62%	33%
HU	1000	29%	33%	23%	9%	6%	62%	32%
MT	500	28%	28%	19%	9%	16%	56%	28%
NL	996	26%	44%	22%	4%	4%	70%	26%
AT	1007	24%	39%	25%	8%	4%	63%	33%
PL	1000	20%	38%	22%	7%	13%	58%	29%
PT	1051	18%	49%	15%	2%	16%	67%	17%
RO	1013	27%	37%	17%	9%	10%	64%	26%
SI	1025	11%	30%	32%	18%	9%	41%	50%
SK	1050	18%	42%	29%	7%	4%	60%	36%
FI	1008	27%	44%	23%	4%	2%	71%	27%
SE	1007	19%	42%	28%	8%	3%	61%	36%
UK	1331	26%	46%	19%	4%	5%	72%	23%

QA25f.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

You are optimistic about the future

QA25f.1 Pouvez-vous me dire vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Vous êtes optimiste quant au futur

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	17%	44%	28%	9%	2%	61%	37%
BE	1005	15%	48%	28%	9%	-	63%	37%
BG	1015	22%	40%	20%	16%	2%	62%	36%
CZ	1007	8%	42%	37%	11%	2%	50%	48%
DK	1020	48%	40%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
DE	1549	26%	45%	23%	5%	1%	71%	28%
EE	1000	39%	45%	11%	4%	1%	84%	15%
IE	1001	24%	51%	16%	6%	3%	75%	22%
EL	1000	10%	36%	34%	20%	-	46%	54%
ES	1026	18%	45%	25%	8%	4%	63%	33%
FR	1027	8%	32%	42%	16%	2%	40%	58%
IT	1039	5%	41%	41%	9%	4%	46%	50%
CY	508	22%	40%	27%	9%	2%	62%	36%
LV	1011	28%	42%	21%	7%	2%	70%	28%
LT	1023	30%	46%	18%	4%	2%	76%	22%
LU	500	23%	43%	26%	6%	2%	66%	32%
HU	1000	11%	35%	37%	17%	-	46%	54%
MT	500	20%	47%	18%	7%	8%	67%	25%
NL	996	24%	53%	18%	4%	1%	77%	22%
AT	1007	19%	54%	21%	4%	2%	73%	25%
PL	1000	18%	52%	21%	4%	5%	70%	25%
PT	1051	6%	46%	34%	9%	5%	52%	43%
RO	1013	20%	33%	27%	17%	3%	53%	44%
SI	1025	25%	46%	21%	7%	1%	71%	28%
SK	1050	17%	48%	27%	7%	1%	65%	34%
FI	1008	39%	51%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
SE	1007	35%	53%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
UK	1331	20%	51%	22%	5%	2%	71%	27%

QA25f.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. You feel left out of society

QA25f.2 Pouvez-vous me dire vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Vous vous sentez en marge de la société

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	12%	28%	55%	2%	15%	83%
BE	1005	3%	13%	26%	58%	-	16%	84%
BG	1015	11%	19%	30%	34%	6%	30%	64%
CZ	1007	7%	29%	40%	22%	2%	36%	62%
DK	1020	2%	6%	12%	80%	-	8%	92%
DE	1549	3%	7%	22%	68%	-	10%	90%
EE	1000	3%	7%	23%	66%	1%	10%	89%
IE	1001	3%	12%	22%	60%	3%	15%	82%
EL	1000	4%	11%	26%	59%	-	15%	85%
ES	1026	3%	10%	24%	62%	1%	13%	86%
FR	1027	3%	16%	25%	54%	2%	19%	79%
IT	1039	2%	15%	37%	44%	2%	17%	81%
CY	508	5%	5%	11%	78%	1%	10%	89%
LV	1011	4%	9%	28%	58%	1%	13%	86%
LT	1023	3%	8%	27%	61%	1%	11%	88%
LU	500	3%	9%	16%	67%	5%	12%	83%
HU	1000	3%	14%	31%	51%	1%	17%	82%
MT	500	2%	4%	24%	68%	2%	6%	92%
NL	996	5%	8%	19%	67%	1%	13%	86%
AT	1007	4%	22%	30%	39%	5%	26%	69%
PL	1000	2%	11%	40%	44%	3%	13%	84%
PT	1051	4%	18%	32%	43%	3%	22%	75%
RO	1013	4%	8%	24%	60%	4%	12%	84%
SI	1025	2%	6%	20%	72%	-	8%	92%
SK	1050	3%	8%	32%	57%	-	11%	89%
FI	1008	2%	5%	17%	76%	-	7%	93%
SE	1007	1%	7%	12%	80%	-	8%	92%
UK	1331	3%	13%	35%	48%	1%	16%	83%

QA26a.1 Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.

A basic bank account

QA26a.1 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous trouvez qu'il est difficile ou pas d'avoir accès aux services financiers suivants.

Un compte en banque de base

	TOTAL	Très difficile / Very difficult	Plutôt difficile / Fairly difficult	Plutôt pas difficile / Not very difficult	Pas du tout difficile / Not at all difficult	NSP / DK	Difficile / Difficult	Pas difficile / Not difficult
UE27 / EU27	26719	5%	11%	30%	50%	4%	16%	80%
BE	1005	3%	8%	32%	57%	-	11%	89%
BG	1015	10%	10%	25%	45%	10%	20%	70%
CZ	1007	2%	7%	26%	62%	3%	9%	88%
DK	1020	2%	11%	34%	52%	1%	13%	86%
DE	1549	2%	4%	20%	73%	1%	6%	93%
EE	1000	3%	5%	10%	80%	2%	8%	90%
IE	1001	4%	8%	27%	57%	4%	12%	84%
EL	1000	12%	17%	30%	41%	-	29%	71%
ES	1026	7%	19%	43%	28%	3%	26%	71%
FR	1027	2%	16%	44%	34%	4%	18%	78%
IT	1039	8%	18%	35%	34%	5%	26%	69%
CY	508	12%	16%	26%	44%	2%	28%	70%
LV	1011	4%	7%	29%	51%	9%	11%	80%
LT	1023	3%	9%	18%	64%	6%	12%	82%
LU	500	6%	10%	24%	58%	2%	16%	82%
HU	1000	8%	15%	28%	43%	6%	23%	71%
MT	500	8%	7%	30%	52%	3%	15%	82%
NL	996	-	2%	17%	80%	1%	2%	97%
AT	1007	2%	10%	34%	53%	1%	12%	87%
PL	1000	6%	8%	28%	52%	6%	14%	80%
PT	1051	7%	19%	41%	27%	6%	26%	68%
RO	1013	13%	20%	26%	21%	20%	33%	47%
SI	1025	4%	3%	19%	71%	3%	7%	90%
SK	1050	2%	10%	45%	41%	2%	12%	86%
FI	1008	-	3%	17%	79%	1%	3%	96%
SE	1007	1%	5%	21%	71%	2%	6%	92%
UK	1331	3%	5%	22%	68%	2%	8%	90%

QA26a.2 Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.
A bank card/ payment card

QA26a.2 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous trouvez qu'il est difficile ou pas d'avoir accès aux services financiers suivants.
Une carte de banque/ de paiement

	TOTAL	Très difficile / Very difficult	Plutôt difficile / Fairly difficult	Plutôt pas difficile / Not very difficult	Pas du tout difficile / Not at all difficult	NSP / DK	Difficile / Difficult	Pas difficile / Not difficult
UE27 / EU27	26719	6%	12%	31%	46%	5%	18%	77%

BE	1005	3%	9%	33%	54%	1%	12%	87%
BG	1015	9%	8%	24%	47%	12%	17%	71%
CZ	1007	4%	8%	30%	55%	3%	12%	85%
DK	1020	3%	14%	39%	42%	2%	17%	81%
DE	1549	3%	5%	24%	66%	2%	8%	90%
EE	1000	3%	4%	9%	82%	2%	7%	91%
IE	1001	5%	8%	26%	55%	6%	13%	81%
EL	1000	12%	17%	29%	41%	1%	29%	70%
ES	1026	17%	24%	40%	14%	5%	41%	54%
FR	1027	2%	20%	45%	29%	4%	22%	74%
IT	1039	7%	18%	34%	35%	6%	25%	69%
CY	508	13%	15%	23%	44%	5%	28%	67%
LV	1011	4%	5%	28%	54%	9%	9%	82%
LT	1023	4%	8%	19%	61%	8%	12%	80%
LU	500	6%	14%	27%	51%	2%	20%	78%
HU	1000	8%	15%	34%	37%	6%	23%	71%
MT	500	7%	6%	31%	50%	6%	13%	81%
NL	996	-	2%	15%	82%	1%	2%	97%
AT	1007	3%	11%	36%	49%	1%	14%	85%
PL	1000	6%	9%	30%	47%	8%	15%	77%
PT	1051	5%	16%	42%	31%	6%	21%	73%
RO	1013	11%	16%	27%	25%	21%	27%	52%
SI	1025	5%	4%	21%	67%	3%	9%	88%
SK	1050	3%	12%	45%	37%	3%	15%	82%
FI	1008	1%	3%	23%	72%	1%	4%	95%
SE	1007	1%	3%	27%	67%	2%	4%	94%
UK	1331	3%	6%	25%	63%	3%	9%	88%

QA26a.3 Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.

A credit card

QA26a.3 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous trouvez qu'il est difficile ou pas d'avoir accès aux services financiers suivants.

	TOTAL	Très difficile / Very difficult	Plutôt difficile / Fairly difficult	Plutôt pas difficile / Not very difficult	Pas du tout difficile / Not at all difficult	NSP / DK	Difficile / Difficult	Pas difficile / Not difficult
UE27 / EU27	26719	9%	18%	28%	37%	8%	27%	65%

BE	1005	7%	17%	31%	42%	3%	24%	73%
BG	1015	17%	18%	19%	27%	19%	35%	46%
CZ	1007	7%	14%	33%	41%	5%	21%	74%
DK	1020	5%	22%	34%	35%	4%	27%	69%
DE	1549	8%	13%	23%	49%	7%	21%	72%
EE	1000	11%	10%	16%	50%	13%	21%	66%
IE	1001	7%	11%	22%	47%	13%	18%	69%
EL	1000	17%	19%	28%	35%	1%	36%	63%
ES	1026	22%	33%	30%	11%	4%	55%	41%
FR	1027	3%	18%	41%	32%	6%	21%	73%
IT	1039	9%	22%	32%	30%	7%	31%	62%
CY	508	13%	17%	23%	41%	6%	30%	64%
LV	1011	9%	13%	28%	36%	14%	22%	64%
LT	1023	11%	17%	18%	39%	15%	28%	57%
LU	500	7%	24%	22%	43%	4%	31%	65%
HU	1000	14%	23%	30%	23%	10%	37%	53%
MT	500	6%	8%	29%	46%	11%	14%	75%
NL	996	5%	7%	20%	62%	6%	12%	82%
AT	1007	8%	22%	36%	29%	5%	30%	65%
PL	1000	9%	14%	27%	40%	10%	23%	67%
PT	1051	12%	34%	30%	15%	9%	46%	45%
RO	1013	14%	21%	24%	18%	23%	35%	42%
SI	1025	10%	11%	24%	49%	6%	21%	73%
SK	1050	7%	22%	41%	25%	5%	29%	66%
FI	1008	3%	10%	28%	55%	4%	13%	83%
SE	1007	3%	9%	26%	56%	6%	12%	82%
UK	1331	7%	10%	22%	54%	7%	17%	76%

QA26a.4 Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.
Consumer loans

QA26a.4 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous trouvez qu'il est difficile ou pas d'avoir accès aux services financiers suivants.
Des crédits à la consommation

	TOTAL	Très difficile / Very difficult	Plutôt difficile / Fairly difficult	Plutôt pas difficile / Not very difficult	Pas du tout difficile / Not at all difficult	NSP / DK	Difficile / Difficult	Pas difficile / Not difficult
UE27 / EU27	26719	13%	21%	25%	32%	9%	34%	57%

BE	1005	7%	19%	31%	38%	5%	26%	69%
BG	1015	27%	26%	17%	15%	15%	53%	32%
CZ	1007	11%	20%	36%	28%	5%	31%	64%
DK	1020	13%	23%	29%	31%	4%	36%	60%
DE	1549	11%	14%	26%	43%	6%	25%	69%
EE	1000	13%	13%	20%	35%	19%	26%	55%
IE	1001	9%	14%	19%	41%	17%	23%	60%
EL	1000	23%	22%	28%	26%	1%	45%	54%
ES	1026	40%	38%	13%	4%	5%	78%	17%
FR	1027	6%	20%	27%	42%	5%	26%	69%
IT	1039	10%	25%	30%	25%	10%	35%	55%
CY	508	23%	27%	18%	26%	6%	50%	44%
LV	1011	20%	23%	20%	14%	23%	43%	34%
LT	1023	16%	22%	19%	25%	18%	38%	44%
LU	500	11%	27%	23%	33%	6%	38%	56%
HU	1000	16%	28%	31%	18%	7%	44%	49%
MT	500	6%	16%	21%	32%	25%	22%	53%
NL	996	6%	9%	20%	52%	13%	15%	72%
AT	1007	9%	28%	37%	21%	5%	37%	58%
PL	1000	10%	20%	30%	31%	9%	30%	61%
PT	1051	11%	31%	33%	16%	9%	42%	49%
RO	1013	18%	26%	20%	13%	23%	44%	33%
SI	1025	17%	18%	23%	34%	8%	35%	57%
SK	1050	14%	32%	37%	13%	4%	46%	50%
FI	1008	2%	10%	25%	56%	7%	12%	81%
SE	1007	4%	11%	27%	49%	9%	15%	76%
UK	1331	8%	14%	21%	46%	11%	22%	67%

QA26a.5 Please tell me if you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.
A mortgage

QA26a.5 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous trouvez qu'il est difficile ou pas d'avoir accès aux services financiers suivants.

	TOTAL	Très difficile / Very difficult	Plutôt difficile / Fairly difficult	Plutôt pas difficile / Not very difficult	Pas du tout difficile / Not at all difficult	NSP / DK	Difficile / Difficult	Pas difficile / Not difficult
UE27 / EU27	26719	24%	25%	17%	21%	13%	49%	38%
BE	1005	18%	33%	21%	23%	5%	51%	44%
BG	1015	30%	20%	12%	11%	27%	50%	23%
CZ	1007	32%	31%	16%	11%	10%	63%	27%
DK	1020	15%	37%	26%	14%	8%	52%	40%
DE	1549	21%	22%	16%	29%	12%	43%	45%
EE	1000	18%	12%	18%	27%	25%	30%	45%
IE	1001	13%	11%	15%	37%	24%	24%	52%
EL	1000	24%	25%	25%	25%	1%	49%	50%
ES	1026	66%	24%	5%	1%	4%	90%	6%
FR	1027	10%	35%	20%	10%	25%	45%	30%
IT	1039	18%	26%	26%	21%	9%	44%	47%
CY	508	28%	23%	18%	24%	7%	51%	42%
LV	1011	31%	22%	13%	7%	27%	53%	20%
LT	1023	24%	22%	13%	22%	19%	46%	35%
LU	500	28%	28%	15%	21%	8%	56%	36%
HU	1000	26%	33%	21%	10%	10%	59%	31%
MT	500	10%	15%	17%	31%	27%	25%	48%
NL	996	11%	18%	19%	42%	10%	29%	61%
AT	1007	17%	32%	26%	15%	10%	49%	41%
PL	1000	23%	25%	20%	18%	14%	48%	38%
PT	1051	39%	36%	13%	4%	8%	75%	17%
RO	1013	31%	21%	10%	9%	29%	52%	19%
SI	1025	21%	17%	16%	29%	17%	38%	45%
SK	1050	28%	40%	19%	7%	6%	68%	26%
FI	1008	4%	16%	30%	44%	6%	20%	74%
SE	1007	6%	23%	26%	37%	8%	29%	63%
UK	1331	18%	16%	14%	37%	15%	34%	51%

QA26b Please tell me how much you feel you are at risk of being over-indebted.

QA26b Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous pensez qu'il y ait un risque que vous deveniez surendetté(e).

	TOTAL	Un grand risque / Very at risk	Un certain risque / Fairly at risk	Pas beaucoup de risques / Not very at risk	Pas du tout de risque / Not at all at risk	NSP / DK	Un risque / At risk	Pas de risque / Not at risk
UE27 / EU27	26719	7%	20%	30%	40%	3%	27%	70%
BE	1005	8%	19%	36%	37%	-	27%	73%
BG	1015	7%	18%	39%	27%	9%	25%	66%
CZ	1007	3%	19%	34%	43%	1%	22%	77%
DK	1020	3%	6%	35%	55%	1%	9%	90%
DE	1549	3%	9%	28%	58%	2%	12%	86%
EE	1000	10%	20%	27%	42%	1%	30%	69%
IE	1001	7%	21%	32%	28%	12%	28%	60%
EL	1000	7%	16%	34%	42%	1%	23%	76%
ES	1026	14%	35%	24%	22%	5%	49%	46%
FR	1027	6%	23%	29%	40%	2%	29%	69%
IT	1039	4%	20%	35%	36%	5%	24%	71%
CY	508	9%	16%	22%	47%	6%	25%	69%
LV	1011	25%	26%	25%	22%	2%	51%	47%
LT	1023	4%	19%	23%	51%	3%	23%	74%
LU	500	8%	19%	24%	46%	3%	27%	70%
HU	1000	20%	33%	29%	17%	1%	53%	46%
MT	500	8%	13%	25%	49%	5%	21%	74%
NL	996	3%	10%	42%	45%	-	13%	87%
AT	1007	5%	22%	34%	36%	3%	27%	70%
PL	1000	4%	17%	37%	37%	5%	21%	74%
PT	1051	4%	23%	32%	37%	4%	27%	69%
RO	1013	11%	29%	29%	20%	11%	40%	49%
SI	1025	3%	8%	32%	56%	1%	11%	88%
SK	1050	4%	16%	50%	27%	3%	20%	77%
FI	1008	2%	12%	22%	64%	-	14%	86%
SE	1007	3%	7%	28%	62%	-	10%	90%
UK	1331	9%	26%	24%	39%	2%	35%	63%

QA27.1 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Poor people should get easy access to interest free loans

QA27.1 Et veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

Les personnes pauvres devraient avoir accès à des crédits sans intérêts

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	20%	36%	25%	13%	6%	56%	38%

BE	1005	18%	34%	30%	16%	2%	52%	46%
BG	1015	32%	41%	11%	5%	11%	73%	16%
CZ	1007	13%	41%	27%	16%	3%	54%	43%
DK	1020	11%	24%	38%	24%	3%	35%	62%
DE	1549	10%	24%	35%	27%	4%	34%	62%
EE	1000	16%	25%	31%	23%	5%	41%	54%
IE	1001	22%	36%	19%	10%	13%	58%	29%
EL	1000	49%	36%	10%	5%	-	85%	15%
ES	1026	27%	43%	15%	5%	10%	70%	20%
FR	1027	25%	39%	23%	9%	4%	64%	32%
IT	1039	25%	49%	15%	4%	7%	74%	19%
CY	508	65%	20%	9%	4%	2%	85%	13%
LV	1011	22%	27%	29%	17%	5%	49%	46%
LT	1023	22%	32%	23%	16%	7%	54%	39%
LU	500	27%	34%	26%	10%	3%	61%	36%
HU	1000	30%	38%	21%	8%	3%	68%	29%
MT	500	28%	30%	26%	9%	7%	58%	35%
NL	996	9%	23%	36%	31%	1%	32%	67%
AT	1007	20%	43%	26%	6%	5%	63%	32%
PL	1000	21%	41%	20%	6%	12%	62%	26%
PT	1051	20%	54%	13%	3%	10%	74%	16%
RO	1013	30%	29%	18%	12%	11%	59%	30%
SI	1025	33%	28%	25%	11%	3%	61%	36%
SK	1050	20%	51%	21%	6%	2%	71%	27%
FI	1008	11%	30%	38%	18%	3%	41%	56%
SE	1007	9%	31%	41%	16%	3%	40%	57%
UK	1331	13%	31%	35%	16%	5%	44%	51%

QA27.2 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Credit institutions should check much more thoroughly the financial capacity of potential borrowers

QA27.2 Et veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

Les institutions de crédit devraient mieux vérifier la capacité financière des emprunteurs potentiels

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	48%	38%	7%	2%	5%	86%	9%
BE	1005	61%	33%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
BG	1015	46%	40%	3%	1%	10%	86%	4%
CZ	1007	47%	41%	8%	1%	3%	88%	9%
DK	1020	50%	35%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%
D-W	1037	49%	35%	10%	3%	3%	84%	13%
DE	1549	49%	36%	9%	3%	3%	85%	12%
D-E	512	48%	38%	8%	2%	4%	86%	10%
EE	1000	70%	21%	3%	2%	4%	91%	5%
IE	1001	51%	36%	3%	1%	9%	87%	4%
EL	1000	54%	36%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
ES	1026	36%	41%	9%	3%	11%	77%	12%
FR	1027	67%	27%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
IT	1039	24%	52%	11%	4%	9%	76%	15%
CY	508	77%	17%	2%	1%	3%	94%	3%
LV	1011	61%	31%	3%	1%	4%	92%	4%
LT	1023	50%	31%	5%	3%	11%	81%	8%
LU	500	58%	35%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
HU	1000	45%	42%	8%	2%	3%	87%	10%
MT	500	50%	41%	3%	-	6%	91%	3%
NL	996	76%	20%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
AT	1007	37%	44%	12%	2%	5%	81%	14%
PL	1000	39%	43%	7%	2%	9%	82%	9%
PT	1051	34%	51%	6%	1%	8%	85%	7%
RO	1013	39%	36%	11%	4%	10%	75%	15%
SI	1025	57%	30%	8%	3%	2%	87%	11%
SK	1050	44%	48%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
FI	1008	45%	40%	10%	3%	2%	85%	13%
SE	1007	60%	31%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
UK	1331	56%	36%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%

QA27.3 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Unemployed people who want to start up a business activity should have easier access to loans

QA27.3 Et veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

Les personnes sans emploi qui désirent commencer une affaire devraient avoir un accès plus facile au crédit

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	29%	47%	14%	5%	5%	76%	19%
BE	1005	27%	46%	20%	6%	1%	73%	26%
BG	1015	35%	42%	9%	3%	11%	77%	12%
CZ	1007	14%	47%	26%	10%	3%	61%	36%
DK	1020	20%	47%	22%	8%	3%	67%	30%
DE	1549	23%	46%	19%	7%	5%	69%	26%
EE	1000	19%	37%	25%	15%	4%	56%	40%
IE	1001	31%	44%	11%	1%	13%	75%	12%
EL	1000	54%	40%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
ES	1026	40%	46%	5%	1%	8%	86%	6%
FR	1027	36%	52%	8%	2%	2%	88%	10%
IT	1039	31%	50%	10%	4%	5%	81%	14%
CY	508	64%	26%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
LV	1011	30%	35%	23%	8%	4%	65%	31%
LT	1023	32%	38%	14%	8%	8%	70%	22%
LU	500	29%	44%	16%	8%	3%	73%	24%
HU	1000	33%	46%	14%	3%	4%	79%	17%
MT	500	35%	38%	18%	2%	7%	73%	20%
NL	996	23%	43%	24%	7%	3%	66%	31%
AT	1007	18%	46%	24%	7%	5%	64%	31%
PL	1000	33%	48%	9%	2%	8%	81%	11%
PT	1051	28%	58%	7%	1%	6%	86%	8%
RO	1013	36%	36%	12%	5%	11%	72%	17%
SI	1025	46%	37%	9%	5%	3%	83%	14%
SK	1050	25%	55%	13%	4%	3%	80%	17%
FI	1008	18%	54%	21%	5%	2%	72%	26%
SE	1007	19%	54%	21%	4%	2%	73%	25%
UK	1331	18%	49%	22%	6%	5%	67%	28%

QA27.4 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Poor people should have free personalised financial advice, given by an official source

QA27.4 Et veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

Les personnes pauvres devraient recevoir des conseils personnalisés et gratuits d'une source officielle

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	47%	41%	6%	2%	4%	88%	8%
BE	1005	64%	31%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
BG	1015	52%	37%	2%	1%	8%	89%	3%
CZ	1007	33%	50%	12%	3%	2%	83%	15%
DK	1020	53%	38%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
DE	1549	63%	29%	3%	3%	2%	92%	6%
EE	1000	58%	31%	5%	3%	3%	89%	8%
IE	1001	44%	43%	3%	1%	9%	87%	4%
EL	1000	63%	30%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
ES	1026	42%	44%	6%	2%	6%	86%	8%
FR	1027	52%	42%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
IT	1039	29%	53%	9%	4%	5%	82%	13%
CY	508	87%	10%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
LV	1011	62%	31%	3%	1%	3%	93%	4%
LT	1023	51%	34%	6%	2%	7%	85%	8%
LU	500	64%	32%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
HU	1000	46%	38%	9%	4%	3%	84%	13%
MT	500	53%	40%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
NL	996	66%	27%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
AT	1007	51%	40%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
PL	1000	46%	42%	5%	2%	5%	88%	7%
PT	1051	29%	57%	6%	1%	7%	86%	7%
RO	1013	44%	37%	7%	2%	10%	81%	9%
SI	1025	58%	28%	9%	3%	2%	86%	12%
SK	1050	33%	53%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
FI	1008	46%	40%	9%	3%	2%	86%	12%
SE	1007	53%	38%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
UK	1331	38%	49%	8%	2%	3%	87%	10%

QA27.5 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Every financial institution in (OUR COUNTRY) should commit to allow every individual to open a basic bank account

QA27.5 Et veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes.

Chaque institution financière en (NOTRE PAYS) devrait s'engager à permettre à toute personne d'ouvrir un compte en banque de

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 / EU27	26719	39%	41%	11%	3%	6%	80%	14%
BE	1005	48%	37%	11%	3%	1%	85%	14%
BG	1015	38%	35%	6%	3%	18%	73%	9%
CZ	1007	19%	45%	24%	8%	4%	64%	32%
DK	1020	53%	29%	12%	5%	1%	82%	17%
DE	1549	61%	29%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
EE	1000	61%	25%	5%	4%	5%	86%	9%
IE	1001	42%	39%	6%	1%	12%	81%	7%
EL	1000	44%	38%	11%	4%	3%	82%	15%
ES	1026	32%	41%	11%	4%	12%	73%	15%
FR	1027	45%	46%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
IT	1039	23%	52%	13%	4%	8%	75%	17%
CY	508	48%	24%	12%	6%	10%	72%	18%
LV	1011	45%	37%	8%	3%	7%	82%	11%
LT	1023	36%	34%	14%	6%	10%	70%	20%
LU	500	53%	36%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
HU	1000	37%	37%	14%	6%	6%	74%	20%
MT	500	34%	45%	9%	2%	10%	79%	11%
NL	996	54%	28%	11%	4%	3%	82%	15%
AT	1007	34%	46%	13%	4%	3%	80%	17%
PL	1000	24%	44%	14%	4%	14%	68%	18%
PT	1051	17%	59%	11%	1%	12%	76%	12%
RO	1013	32%	41%	12%	5%	10%	73%	17%
SI	1025	51%	30%	10%	4%	5%	81%	14%
SK	1050	22%	46%	21%	7%	4%	68%	28%
FI	1008	56%	32%	7%	4%	1%	88%	11%
SE	1007	41%	32%	15%	8%	4%	73%	23%
UK	1331	40%	45%	9%	2%	4%	85%	11%

QA28 Would you say that finding decent housing at reasonable price in the area where you live is ...?

QA28 Diriez-vous que trouver un logement décent à un prix raisonnable là où vous vivez est ... ?

	TOTAL	Très facile / Very easy	Plutôt facile / Fairly easy	Plutôt difficile / Fairly difficult	Très difficile / Very difficult	NSP / DK	Facile / Easy	Difficile / Difficult
UE27 / EU27	26719	5%	22%	41%	26%	6%	27%	67%
BE	1005	3%	18%	51%	27%	1%	21%	78%
BG	1015	3%	15%	39%	28%	15%	18%	67%
CZ	1007	1%	9%	51%	38%	1%	10%	89%
DK	1020	10%	39%	32%	17%	2%	49%	49%
DE	1549	12%	36%	34%	11%	7%	48%	45%
EE	1000	3%	31%	42%	19%	5%	34%	61%
IE	1001	5%	25%	29%	33%	8%	30%	62%
EL	1000	3%	30%	42%	24%	1%	33%	66%
ES	1026	5%	14%	42%	35%	4%	19%	77%
FR	1027	2%	19%	51%	25%	3%	21%	76%
IT	1039	4%	20%	43%	30%	3%	24%	73%
CY	508	1%	8%	28%	61%	2%	9%	89%
LV	1011	6%	29%	40%	18%	7%	35%	58%
LT	1023	3%	22%	41%	23%	11%	25%	64%
LU	500	2%	9%	43%	43%	3%	11%	86%
HU	1000	7%	28%	40%	22%	3%	35%	62%
MT	500	2%	9%	41%	45%	3%	11%	86%
NL	996	8%	29%	37%	18%	8%	37%	55%
AT	1007	2%	27%	49%	16%	6%	29%	65%
PL	1000	2%	12%	43%	33%	10%	14%	76%
PT	1051	4%	25%	40%	24%	7%	29%	64%
RO	1013	1%	12%	38%	37%	12%	13%	75%
SI	1025	1%	14%	39%	39%	7%	15%	78%
SK	1050	1%	14%	50%	34%	1%	15%	84%
FI	1008	4%	41%	40%	11%	4%	45%	51%
SE	1007	7%	32%	40%	18%	3%	39%	58%
UK	1331	3%	24%	39%	28%	6%	27%	67%

QA29 In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people who are homeless? Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who is homeless?

QA29 Veuillez me dire s'il y a des personnes sans abri là où vous vivez ? Diriez-vous qu'il y a beaucoup de personnes, quelques personnes, peu de personnes ou aucune personne sans abri ?

	TOTAL	Beaucoup de personnes / Many people	Quelques personnes / Some people	Peu de personnes / A few people	Aucune personne / None	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	19%	26%	42%	10%
BE	1005	3%	11%	24%	59%	3%
BG	1015	4%	19%	39%	27%	11%
CZ	1007	3%	16%	56%	24%	1%
DK	1020	1%	9%	30%	56%	4%
DE	1549	1%	12%	19%	56%	12%
EE	1000	10%	28%	22%	34%	6%
IE	1001	3%	16%	29%	36%	16%
EL	1000	2%	13%	37%	40%	8%
ES	1026	7%	24%	26%	37%	6%
FR	1027	4%	18%	20%	50%	8%
IT	1039	3%	25%	23%	29%	20%
CY	508	-	1%	10%	80%	9%
LV	1011	10%	20%	34%	32%	4%
LT	1023	9%	32%	19%	33%	7%
LU	500	1%	8%	15%	71%	5%
HU	1000	9%	32%	25%	31%	3%
MT	500	1%	1%	13%	62%	23%
NL	996	1%	5%	22%	66%	6%
AT	1007	3%	20%	28%	43%	6%
PL	1000	3%	21%	28%	37%	11%
PT	1051	4%	25%	24%	38%	9%
RO	1013	5%	28%	30%	27%	10%
SI	1025	2%	14%	32%	48%	4%
SK	1050	3%	22%	50%	22%	3%
FI	1008	1%	7%	17%	69%	6%
SE	1007	2%	5%	28%	59%	6%
UK	1331	3%	19%	31%	36%	11%

QA30.1 Generally speaking, would you say that the number of homeless people has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last 3 years in ...?

The area where you live

QA30.1 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que le nombre de personnes sans abri a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué, fortement diminué ces dernières années ... ?

Là où vous vivez

	TOTAL	Fortement augmenté / Strongly increased	Plutôt augmenté / Somewhat increased	Plutôt diminué / Somewhat decreased	Fortement diminué / Strongly decreased	Est resté le même (SPONTANE) / Stayed the same (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Augmenté / Increased	Diminué / Decreased
UE27 / EU27	26719	5%	25%	8%	3%	42%	17%	30%	11%
BE	1005	4%	21%	7%	2%	60%	6%	25%	9%
BG	1015	4%	21%	5%	4%	39%	27%	25%	9%
CZ	1007	6%	47%	20%	6%	15%	6%	53%	26%
DK	1020	1%	20%	11%	4%	54%	10%	21%	15%
DE	1549	2%	18%	8%	3%	46%	23%	20%	11%
EE	1000	7%	29%	5%	2%	38%	19%	36%	7%
IE	1001	6%	23%	4%	4%	41%	22%	29%	8%
EL	1000	9%	26%	2%	6%	48%	9%	35%	8%
ES	1026	7%	30%	3%	1%	52%	7%	37%	4%
FR	1027	5%	23%	6%	2%	43%	21%	28%	8%
IT	1039	5%	25%	7%	2%	40%	21%	30%	9%
CY	508	1%	8%	1%	2%	69%	19%	9%	3%
LV	1011	13%	35%	4%	3%	31%	14%	48%	7%
LT	1023	8%	37%	5%	1%	36%	13%	45%	6%
LU	500	2%	14%	4%	2%	55%	23%	16%	6%
HU	1000	8%	35%	4%	2%	44%	7%	43%	6%
MT	500	2%	13%	5%	9%	48%	23%	15%	14%
NL	996	2%	14%	8%	3%	58%	15%	16%	11%
AT	1007	6%	29%	6%	3%	44%	12%	35%	9%
PL	1000	3%	21%	13%	5%	40%	18%	24%	18%
PT	1051	5%	32%	9%	2%	39%	13%	37%	11%
RO	1013	7%	24%	9%	9%	40%	11%	31%	18%
SI	1025	3%	24%	3%	2%	55%	13%	27%	5%
SK	1050	9%	56%	14%	3%	13%	5%	65%	17%
FI	1008	-	12%	11%	3%	58%	16%	12%	14%
SE	1007	2%	23%	7%	3%	51%	14%	25%	10%
UK	1331	4%	31%	11%	3%	28%	23%	35%	14%

QA30.2 Generally speaking, would you say that the number of homeless people has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last 3 years in ...?

(OUR COUNTRY)

QA30.2 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que le nombre de personnes sans abri a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué, fortement diminué ces dernières années ... ?

En (NOTRE PAYS)

	TOTAL	Fortement augmenté / Strongly increased	Plutôt augmenté / Somewhat increased	Plutôt diminué / Somewhat decreased	Fortement diminué / Strongly decreased	Est resté le même (SPONTANE) / Stayed the same (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Augmenté / Increased	Diminué / Decreased
UE27 / EU27	26719	20%	53%	6%	1%	9%	11%	73%	7%
BE	1005	16%	62%	6%	1%	12%	3%	78%	7%
BG	1015	14%	42%	3%	1%	11%	29%	56%	4%
CZ	1007	15%	62%	13%	1%	6%	3%	77%	14%
DK	1020	6%	59%	10%	1%	18%	6%	65%	11%
DE	1549	17%	56%	6%	-	9%	12%	73%	6%
EE	1000	24%	52%	4%	1%	10%	9%	76%	5%
IE	1001	27%	42%	5%	1%	11%	14%	69%	6%
EL	1000	32%	43%	2%	-	18%	5%	75%	2%
ES	1026	25%	60%	2%	-	5%	8%	85%	2%
FR	1027	35%	55%	3%	-	3%	4%	90%	3%
IT	1039	13%	54%	6%	2%	12%	13%	67%	8%
CY	508	3%	22%	2%	2%	51%	20%	25%	4%
LV	1011	44%	40%	2%	-	4%	10%	84%	2%
LT	1023	19%	61%	3%	-	6%	11%	80%	3%
LU	500	24%	56%	4%	-	7%	9%	80%	4%
HU	1000	44%	45%	2%	-	5%	4%	89%	2%
MT	500	7%	38%	10%	7%	18%	20%	45%	17%
NL	996	10%	56%	14%	2%	10%	8%	66%	16%
AT	1007	11%	53%	7%	1%	16%	12%	64%	8%
PL	1000	10%	43%	13%	1%	15%	18%	53%	14%
PT	1051	23%	45%	8%	1%	9%	14%	68%	9%
RO	1013	29%	39%	5%	3%	10%	14%	68%	8%
SI	1025	11%	60%	2%	1%	11%	15%	71%	3%
SK	1050	27%	59%	8%	-	3%	3%	86%	8%
FI	1008	3%	61%	12%	1%	11%	12%	64%	13%
SE	1007	14%	67%	6%	1%	5%	7%	81%	7%
UK	1331	16%	56%	7%	-	5%	16%	72%	7%

QA31.1 Do you think that ... is spending too much, about the fair amount, not very much or not at all to help homeless people?

The (NATIONALITY) Government

QA31.1 Pensez-vous que ... dépense(nt) trop, à peu près assez, pas beaucoup ou rien du tout pour aider les personnes sans abri ?

Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)

	TOTAL	Trop / Too much	A peu près assez / About the fair amount	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Rien du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	21%	51%	12%	14%

BE	1005	2%	29%	56%	8%	5%
BG	1015	2%	6%	56%	17%	19%
CZ	1007	4%	34%	36%	16%	10%
DK	1020	1%	41%	46%	4%	8%
DE	1549	1%	28%	48%	6%	17%
EE	1000	2%	22%	54%	13%	9%
IE	1001	2%	22%	39%	17%	20%
EL	1000	-	8%	47%	41%	4%
ES	1026	3%	19%	55%	12%	11%
FR	1027	2%	17%	61%	11%	9%
IT	1039	3%	16%	46%	21%	14%
CY	508	10%	33%	36%	6%	15%
LV	1011	1%	8%	50%	24%	17%
LT	1023	1%	11%	47%	21%	20%
LU	500	4%	55%	31%	1%	9%
HU	1000	1%	18%	54%	20%	7%
MT	500	2%	35%	37%	10%	16%
NL	996	3%	42%	36%	3%	16%
AT	1007	1%	32%	48%	9%	10%
PL	1000	1%	14%	61%	8%	16%
PT	1051	5%	14%	46%	11%	24%
RO	1013	2%	9%	48%	29%	12%
SI	1025	2%	27%	39%	11%	21%
SK	1050	3%	36%	45%	10%	6%
FI	1008	2%	35%	54%	3%	6%
SE	1007	-	22%	57%	9%	12%
UK	1331	3%	25%	47%	7%	18%

QA31.2 Do you think that ... is spending too much, about the fair amount, not very much or not at all to help homeless people?

The local or regional authorities

QA31.2 Pensez-vous que ... dépense(nt) trop, à peu près assez, pas beaucoup ou rien du tout pour aider les personnes sans abri ?

Les autorités locales ou régionales

	TOTAL	Trop / Too much	A peu près assez / About the fair amount	Pas beaucoup / Not very much	Rien du tout / Not at all	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	27%	46%	10%	15%

BE	1005	2%	34%	51%	8%	5%
BG	1015	2%	6%	51%	21%	20%
CZ	1007	3%	41%	33%	13%	10%
DK	1020	-	45%	40%	4%	11%
DE	1549	1%	37%	42%	3%	17%
EE	1000	1%	35%	45%	8%	11%
IE	1001	1%	23%	36%	17%	23%
EL	1000	-	9%	46%	40%	5%
ES	1026	2%	23%	51%	13%	11%
FR	1027	1%	27%	52%	7%	13%
IT	1039	3%	19%	47%	16%	15%
CY	508	2%	21%	41%	14%	22%
LV	1011	-	15%	46%	18%	21%
LT	1023	1%	12%	43%	23%	21%
LU	500	1%	49%	30%	4%	16%
HU	1000	2%	26%	45%	15%	12%
MT	500	1%	23%	30%	23%	23%
NL	996	3%	44%	32%	3%	18%
AT	1007	2%	36%	44%	8%	10%
PL	1000	1%	20%	53%	7%	19%
PT	1051	4%	18%	43%	10%	25%
RO	1013	2%	10%	42%	31%	15%
SI	1025	2%	28%	34%	13%	23%
SK	1050	4%	35%	44%	11%	6%
FI	1008	1%	39%	48%	3%	9%
SE	1007	1%	26%	55%	5%	13%
UK	1331	3%	29%	42%	4%	22%

QA32 In your opinion, which three of the following reasons best explain why people become homeless? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA32 Selon vous, quelles sont parmi les suivantes les trois raisons qui expliquent le mieux pourquoi certaines personnes deviennent sans abri ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

		TOTAL	Elles ont perdu leur emploi et ne parviennent pas à en trouver un autre / They have lost their job and cannot find another one	Elles ne peuvent pas se payer un loyer / They cannot afford to pay a rent	Leur logement a été détruit par une catastrophe (incendie, inondation, etc.) / Their home was destroyed by a catastrophe (fire, floods, etc.)	Elles sont surendettées / They are over-indebted	Elles sont tombées malades ou souffrent d'un handicap / They have become ill or disabled	Elles souffrent d'une addiction (alcool, drogue ou d'autres types de dépendance) / They are suffering from addiction (alcohol, drugs or other types of addiction)	Elles ont subi une séparation ou ont perdu un parent proche / They have gone through a break-up or have lost a close relative	Elles souffrent de problèmes de santé mentale / They suffer from mental health problems	Elles n'ont pas accès à des prestations sociales ou à des services d'aide adaptés / They cannot access adequate social benefits or support services	Elles ont récemment immigré et elles n'ont pas de papier d'identité ni de documents officiels / They have recently migrated, and do not have identification papers or official papers	Elles ont choisi de vivre ainsi / They choose to live this way	Autre (SPONTANÉ) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucune (SPONTANÉ) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	51%	42%	10%	40%	13%	39%	17%	13%	15%	13%	15%	1%	0%	2%	
BE	1005	39%	36%	8%	59%	13%	39%	17%	10%	22%	25%	11%	2%	-	-	
BG	1015	50%	43%	25%	41%	25%	23%	7%	19%	18%	1%	8%	1%	-	4%	
CZ	1007	46%	34%	17%	43%	14%	48%	21%	10%	16%	5%	25%	0%	0%	0%	
DK	1020	24%	28%	2%	23%	9%	73%	29%	38%	12%	13%	33%	0%	-	1%	
DE	1549	52%	40%	7%	43%	16%	54%	18%	11%	18%	9%	15%	0%	0%	1%	
EE	1000	56%	35%	25%	47%	15%	61%	10%	7%	6%	2%	15%	1%	0%	1%	
IE	1001	51%	38%	6%	38%	18%	48%	18%	19%	21%	7%	7%	0%	-	2%	
EL	1000	60%	54%	25%	47%	20%	23%	3%	12%	14%	15%	6%	0%	-	-	
ES	1026	69%	40%	7%	39%	10%	25%	11%	9%	14%	16%	7%	3%	-	1%	
FR	1027	68%	54%	3%	49%	10%	22%	24%	3%	12%	28%	13%	0%	-	1%	
IT	1039	54%	52%	15%	30%	9%	16%	13%	7%	22%	20%	15%	1%	1%	2%	
CY	508	53%	47%	18%	68%	16%	24%	7%	9%	16%	14%	5%	1%	-	1%	
LV	1011	57%	36%	9%	45%	12%	51%	4%	8%	13%	3%	26%	1%	0%	1%	
LT	1023	45%	23%	14%	40%	17%	64%	8%	11%	11%	3%	36%	1%	-	1%	
LU	500	74%	53%	5%	44%	14%	31%	20%	4%	7%	18%	10%	1%	0%	0%	
HU	1000	61%	25%	10%	64%	18%	37%	28%	7%	12%	2%	8%	1%	0%	0%	
MT	500	53%	40%	10%	50%	19%	38%	16%	8%	15%	6%	6%	1%	-	2%	
NL	996	16%	17%	3%	52%	4%	75%	16%	48%	15%	13%	27%	-	0%	1%	
AT	1007	49%	45%	13%	45%	20%	38%	19%	14%	17%	14%	9%	1%	0%	1%	
PL	1000	42%	37%	13%	33%	13%	44%	24%	6%	15%	4%	23%	1%	0%	4%	
PT	1051	51%	41%	8%	24%	18%	32%	11%	10%	19%	4%	9%	1%	0%	3%	
RO	1013	55%	42%	27%	40%	16%	27%	11%	9%	13%	3%	12%	1%	0%	4%	
SI	1025	33%	18%	20%	27%	12%	54%	22%	22%	12%	5%	36%	3%	0%	1%	
SK	1050	47%	34%	16%	41%	14%	55%	20%	9%	12%	2%	25%	0%	-	0%	
FI	1008	29%	34%	4%	39%	11%	69%	13%	23%	22%	16%	15%	0%	0%	1%	
SE	1007	32%	36%	4%	34%	10%	81%	14%	39%	12%	16%	8%	0%	-	0%	
UK	1331	42%	41%	4%	34%	11%	53%	19%	26%	12%	11%	16%	2%	0%	2%	

QA33 How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?

QA33 A votre avis, quelle est la probabilité que vous deveniez un jour sans abri ?

	TOTAL	Très probable / Very likely	Assez probable / Fairly likely	Pas très probable / Not very likely	Pas du tout probable / Not at all likely	NSP / DK	Probable / Likely	Pas probable / Not likely
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	5%	31%	58%	4%	7%	89%
BE	1005	1%	6%	29%	63%	1%	7%	92%
BG	1015	1%	4%	27%	57%	11%	5%	84%
CZ	1007	2%	5%	40%	50%	3%	7%	90%
DK	1020	1%	2%	18%	78%	1%	3%	96%
DE	1549	1%	1%	23%	72%	3%	2%	95%
EE	1000	2%	9%	41%	46%	2%	11%	87%
IE	1001	2%	6%	27%	58%	7%	8%	85%
EL	1000	2%	5%	22%	69%	2%	7%	91%
ES	1026	1%	6%	39%	49%	5%	7%	88%
FR	1027	1%	6%	39%	51%	3%	7%	90%
IT	1039	2%	8%	23%	61%	6%	10%	84%
CY	508	2%	4%	15%	75%	4%	6%	90%
LV	1011	5%	12%	35%	43%	5%	17%	78%
LT	1023	3%	14%	34%	43%	6%	17%	77%
LU	500	-	5%	29%	60%	6%	5%	89%
HU	1000	1%	6%	37%	53%	3%	7%	90%
MT	500	-	8%	35%	42%	15%	8%	77%
NL	996	-	1%	18%	81%	-	1%	99%
AT	1007	1%	5%	32%	57%	5%	6%	89%
PL	1000	2%	6%	37%	47%	8%	8%	84%
PT	1051	1%	10%	27%	55%	7%	11%	82%
RO	1013	2%	7%	21%	55%	15%	9%	76%
SI	1025	1%	2%	22%	75%	-	3%	97%
SK	1050	1%	4%	41%	51%	3%	5%	92%
FI	1008	-	1%	26%	73%	-	1%	99%
SE	1007	-	-	21%	78%	1%	0%	99%
UK	1331	2%	7%	40%	49%	2%	9%	89%

QA34 Do you ever help poor people by doing any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA34 Vous arrive-t-il d'aider des personnes pauvres en faisant une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

		TOTAL	Donner de l'argent à des organisations caritatives ou à des associations qui aident les personnes pauvres / Donating money to charities or associations which help poor people	Faire du bénévolat auprès d'organisations caritatives ou d'associations qui aident les personnes pauvres / Working as a volunteer in charities or associations which help poor people	Donner des vêtements aux personnes pauvres / Giving poor people clothes	Aider les personnes pauvres à trouver et accéder à un abri ou à un autre service/ une autre organisation / Helping poor people find and access shelters or other appropriate services/ institutions	Donner de l'argent à des personnes pauvres / Giving poor people some money	Acheter des journaux ou d'autres biens vendus par des personnes pauvres / Buying papers or other items sold by homeless people	Donner de la nourriture à des personnes pauvres / Giving poor people food	Non, n'aide jamais les personnes pauvres / No, never helps poor	Autres types d'aide (SPONTANEOUS) / Other types of help (SPONTANEOUS)	Vous n'êtes pas concerné(e) / il n'y a pas de personnes pauvres là où vous vivez (SPONTANEOUS) / You are not concerned/ there are no homeless in the area where you live (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	36%	10%	57%	6%	30%	15%	28%	9%	3%	3%	3%	
BE	1005	37%	12%	68%	8%	28%	14%	31%	6%	3%	4%	1%	
BG	1015	13%	1%	46%	2%	27%	5%	35%	19%	4%	1%	3%	
CZ	1007	30%	2%	31%	1%	8%	16%	4%	34%	1%	1%	2%	
DK	1020	62%	10%	66%	3%	26%	33%	5%	9%	1%	2%	0%	
DE	1549	43%	13%	73%	8%	32%	20%	27%	5%	2%	1%	3%	
EE	1000	22%	7%	48%	4%	33%	4%	30%	14%	2%	5%	5%	
IE	1001	66%	11%	41%	4%	29%	15%	12%	5%	2%	3%	5%	
EL	1000	12%	2%	46%	2%	52%	14%	17%	12%	4%	1%	0%	
ES	1026	28%	10%	57%	6%	42%	10%	41%	7%	3%	2%	3%	
FR	1027	33%	15%	71%	5%	32%	10%	39%	9%	1%	1%	1%	
IT	1039	31%	15%	51%	9%	28%	11%	29%	6%	5%	5%	4%	
CY	508	61%	10%	57%	7%	37%	14%	21%	5%	3%	3%	2%	
LV	1011	23%	2%	43%	3%	41%	4%	31%	13%	2%	3%	2%	
LT	1023	15%	2%	36%	2%	41%	3%	37%	21%	2%	1%	2%	
LU	500	64%	20%	76%	8%	36%	18%	29%	2%	-	0%	1%	
HU	1000	23%	8%	50%	4%	32%	19%	22%	13%	2%	4%	1%	
MT	500	78%	14%	43%	4%	50%	16%	17%	5%	1%	1%	1%	
NL	996	53%	12%	62%	6%	24%	36%	11%	10%	2%	1%	1%	
AT	1007	44%	12%	59%	8%	33%	31%	21%	9%	4%	1%	1%	
PL	1000	25%	5%	43%	2%	23%	5%	34%	13%	4%	5%	5%	
PT	1051	18%	7%	44%	5%	31%	5%	41%	8%	1%	2%	7%	
RO	1013	11%	5%	41%	6%	32%	8%	47%	9%	4%	9%	5%	
SI	1025	25%	6%	43%	5%	39%	13%	22%	10%	9%	7%	1%	
SK	1050	27%	6%	45%	4%	22%	30%	17%	19%	1%	0%	0%	
FI	1008	63%	13%	64%	3%	22%	8%	7%	5%	3%	2%	0%	
SE	1007	68%	7%	68%	3%	26%	38%	6%	5%	2%	0%	0%	
UK	1331	58%	11%	54%	3%	22%	22%	11%	8%	4%	2%	2%	

QA35 A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet...?

QA35 Un ménage peut avoir différentes sources de revenus et plus d'un membre du ménage peut contribuer à ces revenus. En pensant aux revenus mensuels de votre ménage, direz-vous que votre ménage arrive à boucler ses fins de mois ... ?

	TOTAL	Très aisément / Very easily	Aisément / Easily	Relativement aisément / Fairly easily	Avec quelques difficultés / With some difficulty	Avec difficulté / With difficulty	Avec beaucoup de difficultés / With great difficulty	NSP / DK	Facile / Easy	Moyen / Middle	Difficile / Difficult
UE27 / EU27	26719	9%	21%	29%	27%	8%	4%	2%	30%	56%	12%
BE	1005	13%	25%	30%	20%	7%	4%	1%	38%	50%	11%
BG	1015	-	5%	14%	38%	22%	18%	3%	5%	52%	40%
CZ	1007	5%	12%	36%	33%	9%	4%	1%	17%	69%	13%
DK	1020	29%	28%	26%	11%	3%	2%	1%	57%	37%	5%
DE	1549	14%	31%	26%	19%	6%	3%	1%	45%	45%	9%
EE	1000	4%	16%	29%	36%	10%	3%	2%	20%	65%	13%
IE	1001	10%	20%	32%	22%	5%	5%	6%	30%	54%	10%
EL	1000	2%	9%	16%	38%	24%	11%	-	11%	54%	35%
ES	1026	6%	22%	25%	35%	6%	4%	2%	28%	60%	10%
FR	1027	6%	19%	35%	27%	8%	4%	1%	25%	62%	12%
IT	1039	5%	19%	31%	30%	9%	4%	2%	24%	61%	13%
CY	508	5%	18%	25%	29%	14%	9%	-	23%	54%	23%
LV	1011	2%	10%	22%	34%	20%	10%	2%	12%	56%	30%
LT	1023	3%	17%	25%	35%	13%	5%	2%	20%	60%	18%
LU	500	23%	24%	31%	15%	4%	1%	2%	47%	46%	5%
HU	1000	-	5%	16%	45%	18%	16%	-	5%	61%	34%
MT	500	2%	22%	36%	29%	5%	4%	2%	24%	65%	9%
NL	996	22%	28%	23%	17%	5%	3%	2%	50%	40%	8%
AT	1007	16%	27%	30%	20%	4%	2%	1%	43%	50%	6%
PL	1000	4%	17%	31%	28%	11%	6%	3%	21%	59%	17%
PT	1051	1%	20%	42%	20%	8%	7%	2%	21%	62%	15%
RO	1013	1%	8%	21%	42%	14%	10%	4%	9%	63%	24%
SI	1025	9%	24%	28%	26%	9%	4%	-	33%	54%	13%
SK	1050	5%	19%	34%	29%	9%	4%	-	24%	63%	13%
FI	1008	12%	31%	37%	16%	2%	1%	1%	43%	53%	3%
SE	1007	29%	24%	28%	13%	2%	2%	2%	53%	41%	4%
UK	1331	14%	21%	33%	21%	6%	2%	3%	35%	54%	8%

QA36.1 There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. For each of the following things on this card, can I just check whether your household can afford it if you want it?

Keeping your home adequately warm
 QA36.1 Il y a des choses que beaucoup de gens ne peuvent pas se payer, même si elles en ont envie. Pour chacune de ces choses, puis-je vérifier si votre ménage peut se l'offrir ou non ?
 Garder une bonne température dans votre logement

	TOTAL	Oui, peut se l'offrir / Yes, can afford if want	Non, ne peut pas se l'offrir / No, cannot afford it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	91%	7%	2%

BE	1005	94%	6%	-
BG	1015	76%	22%	2%
CZ	1007	95%	4%	1%
DK	1020	99%	1%	-
DE	1549	97%	3%	-
EE	1000	94%	5%	1%
IE	1001	93%	5%	2%
EL	1000	93%	7%	-
ES	1026	89%	8%	3%
FR	1027	95%	4%	1%
IT	1039	85%	9%	6%
CY	508	88%	12%	-
LV	1011	87%	10%	3%
LT	1023	90%	8%	2%
LU	500	99%	1%	-
HU	1000	87%	12%	1%
MT	500	82%	14%	4%
NL	996	98%	2%	-
AT	1007	96%	3%	1%
PL	1000	82%	16%	2%
PT	1051	80%	19%	1%
RO	1013	82%	16%	2%
SI	1025	99%	1%	-
SK	1050	94%	6%	-
FI	1008	100%	-	-
SE	1007	98%	1%	1%
UK	1331	92%	7%	1%

QA36.2 There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. For each of the following things on this card, can I just check whether your household can afford it if you want it?

Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives)

QA36.2 Il y a des choses que beaucoup de gens ne peuvent pas se payer, même si elles en ont envie. Pour chacune de ces choses, puis-je vérifier si votre ménage peut se l'offrir ou non ? Vous payer une semaine de vacances par an en dehors de chez vous (pas chez des amis ou des parents)

	TOTAL	Oui, peut se l'offrir / Yes, can afford if want	Non, ne peut pas se l'offrir / No, cannot afford it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	65%	33%	2%

BE	1005	76%	24%	-
BG	1015	31%	66%	3%
CZ	1007	67%	32%	1%
DK	1020	86%	13%	1%
DE	1549	73%	26%	1%
EE	1000	51%	47%	2%
IE	1001	66%	29%	5%
EL	1000	54%	46%	-
ES	1026	58%	38%	4%
FR	1027	75%	24%	1%
IT	1039	66%	29%	5%
CY	508	60%	39%	1%
LV	1011	35%	62%	3%
LT	1023	47%	49%	4%
LU	500	83%	16%	1%
HU	1000	26%	73%	1%
MT	500	46%	47%	7%
NL	996	89%	10%	1%
AT	1007	78%	21%	1%
PL	1000	50%	48%	2%
PT	1051	51%	46%	3%
RO	1013	37%	58%	5%
SI	1025	73%	26%	1%
SK	1050	48%	51%	1%
FI	1008	83%	16%	1%
SE	1007	85%	14%	1%
UK	1331	69%	29%	2%

QA36.4 There are some things that many people cannot afford, even if they would like them. For each of the following things on this card, can I just check whether your household can afford it if you want it?

A meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day if you wanted it

QA36.4 Il y a des choses que beaucoup de gens ne peuvent pas se payer, même si elles en ont envie. Pour chacune de ces choses, puis-je vérifier si votre ménage peut se l'offrir ou non ?

Faire un repas avec de la viande, du poulet ou du poisson tous les deux jours si vous le souhaitez

	TOTAL	Oui, peut se l'offrir / Yes, can afford if want	Non, ne peut pas se l'offrir / No, cannot afford it	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	90%	9%	1%

BE	1005	95%	5%	-
BG	1015	51%	46%	3%
CZ	1007	86%	14%	-
DK	1020	98%	2%	-
DE	1549	94%	6%	-
EE	1000	85%	14%	1%
IE	1001	95%	3%	2%
EL	1000	85%	15%	-
ES	1026	93%	7%	-
FR	1027	95%	4%	1%
IT	1039	90%	8%	2%
CY	508	94%	6%	-
LV	1011	78%	20%	2%
LT	1023	84%	15%	1%
LU	500	96%	3%	1%
HU	1000	56%	43%	1%
MT	500	90%	7%	3%
NL	996	99%	1%	-
AT	1007	91%	9%	-
PL	1000	85%	13%	2%
PT	1051	93%	6%	1%
RO	1013	78%	19%	3%
SI	1025	93%	6%	1%
SK	1050	77%	22%	1%
FI	1008	98%	2%	-
SE	1007	97%	2%	1%
UK	1331	93%	5%	2%

QA37 Looking at this card, which of the following best describes how your household is keeping up with all its bills and credit commitments at present?

QA37 En regardant cette carte, quelle situation décrit le mieux comment votre foyer fait face à toutes ses factures et remboursements de crédits actuellement ?

	TOTAL	Je fais/ nous faisons face sans problème / I am / we are keeping up without any difficulties	Je fais/ nous faisons face, mais je rencontre/ nous rencontrons des difficultés passagères / I am / we are keeping up but struggle to do so from time to time	Je fais/ nous faisons face, mais c'est une lutte permanente / I am / we are keeping up but it is a constant struggle	Je n'arrive pas/ nous n'arrivons pas à payer certaines factures ou crédits / I am / we are falling behind with some bills and credit commitments	J'ai/ nous avons de réelles difficultés financières et je n'arrive pas/ nous n'arrivons pas à payer de nombreuses factures ou crédits / I am / we are having real financial problems and have fallen behind with many bills and credit commitments	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	44%	33%	16%	3%	2%	2%
BE	1005	56%	28%	11%	3%	1%	1%
BG	1015	6%	40%	34%	14%	5%	1%
CZ	1007	35%	37%	19%	5%	1%	3%
DK	1020	74%	19%	4%	1%	1%	1%
DE	1549	51%	32%	13%	2%	1%	1%
EE	1000	41%	33%	18%	4%	1%	3%
IE	1001	36%	43%	11%	3%	2%	5%
EL	1000	13%	29%	43%	11%	4%	-
ES	1026	40%	36%	18%	3%	2%	1%
FR	1027	47%	34%	15%	1%	1%	2%
IT	1039	40%	35%	18%	3%	1%	3%
CY	508	15%	41%	36%	5%	3%	-
LV	1011	24%	35%	24%	9%	4%	4%
LT	1023	46%	29%	19%	4%	1%	1%
LU	500	53%	33%	9%	2%	-	3%
HU	1000	20%	40%	23%	10%	6%	1%
MT	500	24%	40%	25%	6%	2%	3%
NL	996	72%	21%	4%	2%	-	1%
AT	1007	49%	33%	13%	4%	1%	-
PL	1000	48%	32%	11%	5%	1%	3%
PT	1051	14%	42%	36%	3%	2%	3%
RO	1013	17%	50%	23%	4%	3%	3%
SI	1025	43%	37%	12%	4%	2%	2%
SK	1050	39%	35%	18%	5%	2%	1%
FI	1008	63%	28%	6%	2%	-	1%
SE	1007	70%	25%	3%	1%	-	1%
UK	1331	53%	30%	10%	2%	1%	4%

QA38 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be ... when it comes to the financial situation of your household?

QA38 Quelles sont vos attentes pour les douze prochains mois : les douze prochains mois seront-ils ... en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre foyer ?

	TOTAL	Meilleurs / Better	Pires / Worse	Sans changement / The same	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	20%	17%	59%	4%

BE	1005	22%	13%	64%	1%
BG	1015	10%	28%	50%	12%
CZ	1007	15%	20%	63%	2%
DK	1020	24%	8%	67%	1%
DE	1549	13%	14%	70%	3%
EE	1000	30%	18%	49%	3%
IE	1001	14%	24%	53%	9%
EL	1000	17%	38%	43%	2%
ES	1026	23%	12%	61%	4%
FR	1027	24%	13%	60%	3%
IT	1039	17%	17%	60%	6%
CY	508	17%	19%	56%	8%
LV	1011	15%	35%	45%	5%
LT	1023	19%	32%	44%	5%
LU	500	22%	9%	65%	4%
HU	1000	9%	41%	48%	2%
MT	500	13%	19%	53%	15%
NL	996	20%	13%	65%	2%
AT	1007	15%	14%	67%	4%
PL	1000	21%	18%	55%	6%
PT	1051	18%	20%	52%	10%
RO	1013	21%	28%	39%	12%
SI	1025	17%	15%	66%	2%
SK	1050	15%	24%	59%	2%
FI	1008	21%	7%	72%	-
SE	1007	24%	14%	59%	3%
UK	1331	28%	13%	56%	3%

QA39.1 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?
Paying your rent on time

QA39.1 En pensant aux trois prochains mois, diriez-vous qu'il existe un grand risque, quelques risques, pas beaucoup de risques ou pas du tout de risque que vous ne soyez pas en mesure de ... ?
Payer votre loyer à temps

	TOTAL	Un grand risque / High risk	Quelques risques / Some risk	Pas beaucoup de risques / Not much of a risk	Pas du tout de risque / No risk at all	NSP / DK	Un risque / A risk	Pas de risque / Not a risk
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	10%	19%	56%	12%	13%	75%
BE	1005	2%	9%	18%	60%	11%	11%	78%
BG	1015	3%	2%	5%	73%	17%	5%	78%
CZ	1007	2%	14%	33%	46%	5%	16%	79%
DK	1020	1%	3%	11%	84%	1%	4%	95%
DE	1549	1%	5%	15%	72%	7%	6%	87%
EE	1000	3%	17%	21%	41%	18%	20%	62%
IE	1001	4%	11%	20%	38%	27%	15%	58%
EL	1000	3%	5%	11%	47%	34%	8%	58%
ES	1026	5%	16%	19%	42%	18%	21%	61%
FR	1027	2%	6%	24%	58%	10%	8%	82%
IT	1039	5%	17%	21%	46%	11%	22%	67%
CY	508	2%	5%	5%	68%	20%	7%	73%
LV	1011	8%	13%	34%	39%	6%	21%	73%
LT	1023	3%	15%	16%	47%	19%	18%	63%
LU	500	1%	5%	17%	65%	12%	6%	82%
HU	1000	6%	11%	9%	46%	28%	17%	55%
MT	500	2%	7%	9%	72%	10%	9%	81%
NL	996	-	3%	14%	68%	15%	3%	82%
AT	1007	1%	13%	26%	58%	2%	14%	84%
PL	1000	4%	15%	25%	47%	9%	19%	72%
PT	1051	4%	17%	27%	28%	24%	21%	55%
RO	1013	4%	12%	18%	47%	19%	16%	65%
SI	1025	2%	5%	12%	69%	12%	7%	81%
SK	1050	2%	22%	38%	36%	2%	24%	74%
FI	1008	-	3%	14%	79%	4%	3%	93%
SE	1007	-	1%	15%	82%	2%	1%	97%
UK	1331	1%	8%	20%	62%	9%	9%	82%

QA39.2 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?

Paying your mortgage on time

QA39.2 En pensant aux trois prochains mois, diriez-vous qu'il existe un grand risque, quelques risques, pas beaucoup de risques ou pas du tout de risque que vous ne soyez pas en mesure de ... ?

Payer votre prêt hypothécaire à temps

	TOTAL	Un grand risque / High risk	Quelques risques / Some risk	Pas beaucoup de risques / Not much of a risk	Pas du tout de risque / No risk at all	NSP / DK	Un risque / A risk	Pas de risque / Not a risk
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	10%	15%	51%	21%	13%	66%

BE	1005	1%	7%	18%	55%	19%	8%	73%
BG	1015	2%	2%	3%	70%	23%	4%	73%
CZ	1007	7%	15%	17%	35%	26%	22%	52%
DK	1020	-	3%	10%	78%	9%	3%	88%
DE	1549	2%	5%	10%	61%	22%	7%	71%
EE	1000	4%	10%	11%	26%	49%	14%	37%
IE	1001	2%	9%	15%	37%	37%	11%	52%
EL	1000	2%	6%	6%	42%	44%	8%	48%
ES	1026	7%	18%	17%	41%	17%	25%	58%
FR	1027	1%	3%	15%	52%	29%	4%	67%
IT	1039	6%	18%	21%	41%	14%	24%	62%
CY	508	5%	12%	9%	50%	24%	17%	59%
LV	1011	9%	8%	16%	32%	35%	17%	48%
LT	1023	3%	11%	12%	49%	25%	14%	61%
LU	500	1%	4%	12%	68%	15%	5%	80%
HU	1000	11%	20%	11%	34%	24%	31%	45%
MT	500	2%	7%	17%	63%	11%	9%	80%
NL	996	-	3%	13%	64%	20%	3%	77%
AT	1007	2%	14%	21%	53%	10%	16%	74%
PL	1000	6%	11%	15%	44%	24%	17%	59%
PT	1051	3%	17%	24%	29%	27%	20%	53%
RO	1013	6%	11%	12%	43%	28%	17%	55%
SI	1025	2%	3%	8%	72%	15%	5%	80%
SK	1050	6%	21%	26%	34%	13%	27%	60%
FI	1008	-	3%	17%	77%	3%	3%	94%
SE	1007	1%	1%	10%	76%	12%	2%	86%
UK	1331	1%	7%	19%	59%	14%	8%	78%

QA39.3 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?

Being able to cope with an unexpected expense of (60% OF THE NATIONAL AT RISK OF POVERTY THRESHOLD) €

QA39.3 En pensant aux trois prochains mois, diriez-vous qu'il existe un grand risque, quelques risques, pas beaucoup de risques ou pas du tout de risque que vous ne soyez pas en mesure de ... ?

Faire face à une dépense inattendue d'un montant de (60% DU MONTANT DU SEUIL DE PAUVRETE NATIONAL) €

	TOTAL	Un grand risque / High risk	Quelques risques / Some risk	Pas beaucoup de risques / Not much of a risk	Pas du tout de risque / No risk at all	NSP / DK	Un risque / A risk	Pas de risque / Not a risk
UE27 / EU27	26719	14%	23%	23%	37%	3%	37%	60%
BE	1005	11%	19%	22%	47%	1%	30%	69%
BG	1015	23%	22%	24%	25%	6%	45%	49%
CZ	1007	13%	33%	30%	23%	1%	46%	53%
DK	1020	7%	12%	16%	64%	1%	19%	80%
DE	1549	13%	17%	18%	51%	1%	30%	69%
EE	1000	15%	32%	22%	28%	3%	47%	50%
IE	1001	18%	24%	19%	30%	9%	42%	49%
EL	1000	14%	28%	22%	35%	1%	42%	57%
ES	1026	14%	30%	25%	24%	7%	44%	49%
FR	1027	12%	20%	25%	41%	2%	32%	66%
IT	1039	10%	26%	28%	32%	4%	36%	60%
CY	508	18%	28%	25%	26%	3%	46%	51%
LV	1011	21%	24%	34%	19%	2%	45%	53%
LT	1023	12%	26%	26%	33%	3%	38%	59%
LU	500	9%	13%	17%	57%	4%	22%	74%
HU	1000	35%	36%	15%	13%	1%	71%	28%
MT	500	11%	19%	24%	35%	11%	30%	59%
NL	996	8%	13%	19%	58%	2%	21%	77%
AT	1007	11%	23%	27%	38%	1%	34%	65%
PL	1000	17%	25%	25%	29%	4%	42%	54%
PT	1051	20%	30%	28%	19%	3%	50%	47%
RO	1013	14%	30%	24%	22%	10%	44%	46%
SI	1025	11%	23%	20%	44%	2%	34%	64%
SK	1050	11%	35%	29%	24%	1%	46%	53%
FI	1008	6%	17%	23%	53%	1%	23%	76%
SE	1007	6%	8%	20%	65%	1%	14%	85%
UK	1331	15%	24%	23%	35%	3%	39%	58%

QA39.4 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?

Repaying consumer loans (to buy electrical appliances, furniture, etc.) on time

QA39.4 En pensant aux trois prochains mois, diriez-vous qu'il existe un grand risque, quelques risques, pas beaucoup de risques ou pas du tout de risque que vous ne soyez pas en mesure de ... ?

Rembourser vos crédits à la consommation (pour acheter des appareils électriques, des meubles, etc.) à temps

	TOTAL	Un grand risque / High risk	Quelques risques / Some risk	Pas beaucoup de risques / Not much of a risk	Pas du tout de risque / No risk at all	NSP / DK	Un risque / A risk	Pas de risque / Not a risk
UE27 / EU27	26719	4%	14%	21%	50%	11%	18%	71%
BE	1005	2%	10%	19%	58%	11%	12%	77%
BG	1015	7%	9%	15%	52%	17%	16%	67%
CZ	1007	5%	25%	29%	32%	9%	30%	61%
DK	1020	3%	5%	14%	76%	2%	8%	90%
DE	1549	2%	7%	14%	66%	11%	9%	80%
EE	1000	3%	13%	15%	31%	38%	16%	46%
IE	1001	7%	15%	26%	38%	14%	22%	64%
EL	1000	7%	20%	17%	35%	21%	27%	52%
ES	1026	8%	23%	27%	32%	10%	31%	59%
FR	1027	3%	9%	23%	53%	12%	12%	76%
IT	1039	6%	21%	25%	39%	9%	27%	64%
CY	508	15%	29%	25%	25%	6%	44%	50%
LV	1011	8%	11%	21%	33%	27%	19%	54%
LT	1023	3%	11%	10%	52%	24%	14%	62%
LU	500	1%	6%	15%	65%	13%	7%	80%
HU	1000	12%	28%	18%	27%	15%	40%	45%
MT	500	5%	11%	20%	53%	11%	16%	73%
NL	996	1%	3%	11%	69%	16%	4%	80%
AT	1007	3%	16%	25%	52%	4%	19%	77%
PL	1000	5%	16%	21%	44%	14%	21%	65%
PT	1051	4%	17%	24%	29%	26%	21%	53%
RO	1013	8%	18%	22%	34%	18%	26%	56%
SI	1025	3%	9%	18%	63%	7%	12%	81%
SK	1050	5%	26%	31%	31%	7%	31%	62%
FI	1008	-	5%	19%	75%	1%	5%	94%
SE	1007	1%	1%	14%	77%	7%	2%	91%
UK	1331	2%	11%	21%	58%	8%	13%	79%

QA39.5 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?

Paying utility bills (electricity, water, gas, etc.) on time

QA39.5 En pensant aux trois prochains mois, diriez-vous qu'il existe un grand risque, quelques risques, pas beaucoup de risques ou pas du tout de risque que vous ne soyez pas en mesure de ... ?

Payer vos factures liées à votre logement (électricité, eau, gaz, etc.)

	TOTAL	Un grand risque / High risk	Quelques risques / Some risk	Pas beaucoup de risques / Not much of a risk	Pas du tout de risque / No risk at all	NSP / DK	Un risque / A risk	Pas de risque / Not a risk
UE27 / EU27	26719	4%	15%	28%	51%	2%	19%	79%
BE	1005	2%	11%	25%	61%	1%	13%	86%
BG	1015	12%	23%	31%	30%	4%	35%	61%
CZ	1007	2%	21%	39%	36%	2%	23%	75%
DK	1020	1%	2%	11%	86%	-	3%	97%
DE	1549	1%	6%	19%	73%	1%	7%	92%
EE	1000	3%	23%	28%	45%	1%	26%	73%
IE	1001	6%	14%	31%	42%	7%	20%	73%
EL	1000	7%	21%	29%	43%	-	28%	72%
ES	1026	5%	19%	35%	38%	3%	24%	73%
FR	1027	2%	11%	31%	54%	2%	13%	85%
IT	1039	5%	21%	30%	41%	3%	26%	71%
CY	508	4%	17%	30%	46%	3%	21%	76%
LV	1011	9%	16%	39%	34%	2%	25%	73%
LT	1023	5%	25%	26%	42%	2%	30%	68%
LU	500	1%	6%	17%	72%	4%	7%	89%
HU	1000	11%	41%	28%	18%	2%	52%	46%
MT	500	8%	21%	24%	42%	5%	29%	66%
NL	996	-	4%	19%	75%	2%	4%	94%
AT	1007	2%	13%	29%	55%	1%	15%	84%
PL	1000	4%	20%	30%	42%	4%	24%	72%
PT	1051	4%	20%	36%	37%	3%	24%	73%
RO	1013	8%	27%	30%	29%	6%	35%	59%
SI	1025	3%	12%	28%	55%	2%	15%	83%
SK	1050	3%	24%	40%	32%	1%	27%	72%
FI	1008	-	4%	20%	75%	1%	4%	95%
SE	1007	-	2%	15%	81%	2%	2%	96%
UK	1331	2%	15%	28%	53%	2%	17%	81%

QA39.6 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?

Paying for food or other daily consumer items

QA39.6 En pensant aux trois prochains mois, diriez-vous qu'il existe un grand risque, quelques risques, pas beaucoup de risques ou pas du tout de risque que vous ne soyez pas en mesure de ... ?

Payer la nourriture ou d'autres biens de consommation courante

	TOTAL	Un grand risque / High risk	Quelques risques / Some risk	Pas beaucoup de risques / Not much of a risk	Pas du tout de risque / No risk at all	NSP / DK	Un risque / A risk	Pas de risque / Not a risk
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	11%	28%	57%	2%	13%	85%

BE	1005	1%	9%	23%	66%	1%	10%	89%
BG	1015	9%	16%	30%	41%	4%	25%	71%
CZ	1007	1%	15%	39%	44%	1%	16%	83%
DK	1020	1%	3%	11%	84%	1%	4%	95%
DE	1549	1%	7%	17%	75%	-	8%	92%
EE	1000	2%	19%	31%	46%	2%	21%	77%
IE	1001	3%	8%	32%	51%	6%	11%	83%
EL	1000	3%	10%	33%	54%	-	13%	87%
ES	1026	3%	12%	36%	45%	4%	15%	81%
FR	1027	1%	7%	32%	58%	2%	8%	90%
IT	1039	3%	14%	27%	54%	2%	17%	81%
CY	508	1%	6%	17%	74%	2%	7%	91%
LV	1011	6%	11%	41%	40%	2%	17%	81%
LT	1023	3%	21%	27%	47%	2%	24%	74%
LU	500	1%	3%	14%	79%	3%	4%	93%
HU	1000	6%	28%	36%	28%	2%	34%	64%
MT	500	2%	11%	25%	59%	3%	13%	84%
NL	996	-	4%	17%	78%	1%	4%	95%
AT	1007	1%	11%	27%	61%	-	12%	88%
PL	1000	3%	14%	30%	50%	3%	17%	80%
PT	1051	4%	19%	35%	39%	3%	23%	74%
RO	1013	5%	19%	34%	36%	6%	24%	70%
SI	1025	3%	8%	27%	61%	1%	11%	88%
SK	1050	2%	18%	41%	39%	-	20%	80%
FI	1008	-	3%	19%	77%	1%	3%	96%
SE	1007	-	1%	17%	80%	2%	1%	97%
UK	1331	1%	9%	28%	60%	2%	10%	88%

QA40 How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?
(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

QA40 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous confiant(e) ou pas de pouvoir garder votre emploi dans les mois à venir ? Etes-vous ... ?
(SI 'TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT', CODE 5 A 18 EN D15a)

	TOTAL	Très confiant(e) / Very confident	Plutôt confiant(e) / Fairly confident	Plutôt pas confiant(e) / Not very confident	Pas du tout confiant(e) / Not at all confident	NSP / DK	Confiant(e) / Confident	Pas confiant(e) / Not confident
UE27 / EU27	12943	37%	41%	13%	5%	4%	78%	18%
BE	471	50%	36%	8%	4%	2%	86%	12%
BG	470	13%	45%	22%	10%	10%	58%	32%
CZ	550	29%	55%	10%	3%	3%	84%	13%
DK	564	59%	31%	8%	2%	-	90%	10%
DE	722	55%	30%	7%	4%	4%	85%	11%
EE	495	25%	44%	20%	8%	3%	69%	28%
IE	470	32%	44%	10%	3%	11%	76%	13%
EL	458	22%	38%	22%	15%	3%	60%	37%
ES	439	25%	50%	16%	3%	6%	75%	19%
FR	520	38%	42%	10%	7%	3%	80%	17%
IT	566	25%	51%	16%	3%	5%	76%	19%
CY	270	42%	33%	14%	6%	5%	75%	20%
LV	478	21%	40%	29%	8%	2%	61%	37%
LT	461	19%	33%	35%	12%	1%	52%	47%
LU	229	57%	35%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
HU	417	15%	48%	28%	7%	2%	63%	35%
MT	202	53%	35%	5%	5%	2%	88%	10%
NL	538	57%	27%	11%	4%	1%	84%	15%
AT	557	38%	46%	10%	3%	3%	84%	13%
PL	412	30%	45%	15%	3%	7%	75%	18%
PT	454	15%	61%	16%	3%	5%	76%	19%
RO	492	24%	41%	16%	7%	12%	65%	23%
SI	476	42%	40%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
SK	598	13%	46%	32%	7%	2%	59%	39%
FI	532	51%	32%	10%	4%	3%	83%	14%
SE	579	66%	26%	4%	3%	1%	92%	7%
UK	648	47%	40%	9%	3%	1%	87%	12%

QA41.2 How often has each of the following happened to you during the last year?

It has been difficult for you to fulfil your family responsibilities because of the amount of time you spend on the job

(IF 'CURRENTLY WORK', CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a)

QA41.2 Combien de fois les choses suivantes vous sont-elles arrivées au cours de l'année passée ?

Il vous a été difficile de remplir vos responsabilités familiales parce que vous passez trop de temps à

	TOTAL	Plusieurs fois par semaine / Several times a week	Plusieurs fois par mois / Several times a month	Plusieurs fois dans l'année / Several times a year	Moins souvent / rarement / Less often / rarely	Jamais / Never	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	12943	7%	16%	15%	28%	32%	2%
BE	471	10%	17%	14%	33%	25%	1%
BG	470	6%	18%	10%	35%	28%	3%
CZ	550	10%	23%	15%	28%	22%	2%
DK	564	7%	14%	14%	30%	35%	-
DE	722	10%	17%	10%	28%	33%	2%
EE	495	8%	13%	9%	29%	40%	1%
IE	470	3%	9%	13%	28%	42%	5%
EL	458	12%	24%	23%	23%	18%	-
ES	439	6%	15%	14%	35%	29%	1%
FR	520	7%	12%	11%	23%	45%	2%
IT	566	5%	11%	22%	36%	24%	2%
CY	270	9%	9%	14%	20%	46%	2%
LV	478	15%	16%	13%	14%	41%	1%
LT	461	11%	18%	9%	16%	44%	2%
LU	229	9%	15%	18%	22%	33%	3%
HU	417	6%	18%	17%	30%	28%	1%
MT	202	13%	8%	10%	32%	35%	2%
NL	538	7%	15%	12%	31%	34%	1%
AT	557	6%	22%	18%	32%	21%	1%
PL	412	8%	23%	16%	23%	27%	3%
PT	454	2%	13%	20%	31%	32%	2%
RO	492	9%	18%	15%	25%	24%	9%
SI	476	9%	13%	12%	28%	38%	-
SK	598	7%	20%	23%	27%	22%	1%
FI	532	4%	16%	12%	36%	31%	1%
SE	579	6%	14%	15%	37%	27%	1%
UK	648	6%	13%	18%	21%	39%	3%

QA42 In your opinion, what would be the very lowest net monthly income that your household would need in order to have a minimum acceptable standard of living, given the present circumstances and composition of your household? Net income is after tax and social security contributions have been deducted, and after including any social benefits you are entitled to.

QA42 A votre avis, quel serait le revenu net mensuel le plus bas que votre foyer devrait avoir afin d'atteindre le niveau minimum acceptable de vie, étant donné les circonstances présentes et la composition de votre foyer ? Le revenu net est obtenu après déduction des impôts et de la contribution à la sécurité sociale, et après avoir ajouté toutes les prestations sociales dont vous bénéficiez.

	TOTAL	Moins de 500 euros / Less than 500 euros	De 500 à 999 euros / From 500 to 999 euros	De 1.000 à 1.499 euros / From 1.000 to 1.499 euros	De 1.500 à 1.999 euros / From 1.500 to 1.999 euros	De 2.000 à 2.499 euros / From 2.000 to 2.499 euros	De 2.500 à 2.999 euros / From 2.500 to 2.999 euros	3.000 euros et plus / 3.000 euros and more	Refus / Refusal	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	7%	15%	17%	15%	12%	6%	9%	3%	16%	1593.6
BE	1005	-	5%	24%	24%	18%	10%	9%	1%	9%	1807.2
BG	1015	5%	24%	24%	17%	12%	4%	7%	2%	5%	1400.2
CZ	1007	12%	44%	19%	11%	1%	1%	-	4%	8%	961.4
DK	1020	1%	19%	18%	9%	12%	8%	14%	4%	15%	1924.1
DE	1549	-	7%	22%	23%	16%	8%	9%	1%	14%	1787.5
EE	1000	26%	50%	11%	6%	1%	1%	-	-	5%	785.6
IE	1001	1%	4%	11%	11%	16%	7%	14%	5%	31%	2198.7
EL	1000	-	5%	17%	20%	24%	12%	18%	1%	3%	1998.7
ES	1026	1%	13%	24%	18%	12%	5%	9%	3%	15%	1618.2
FR	1027	1%	7%	16%	21%	16%	11%	14%	-	14%	1962.5
IT	1039	-	1%	8%	15%	16%	12%	22%	5%	21%	2377.3
CY	508	-	11%	11%	13%	23%	11%	22%	1%	8%	2109.2
LV	1011	44%	36%	9%	2%	1%	-	1%	2%	5%	578.6
LT	1023	38%	37%	12%	3%	1%	-	-	-	9%	679.6
LU	500	-	-	2%	9%	13%	11%	40%	4%	21%	2994.1
HU	1000	24%	44%	23%	4%	-	-	-	1%	4%	819.2
MT	500	7%	23%	24%	8%	4%	1%	-	4%	29%	1048.1
NL	996	1%	5%	19%	21%	15%	7%	10%	3%	19%	1850.5
AT	1007	-	14%	29%	17%	11%	5%	3%	9%	12%	1457.4
PL	1000	35%	38%	11%	1%	1%	-	1%	2%	11%	747.4
PT	1051	3%	26%	25%	11%	8%	2%	2%	2%	21%	1208.4
RO	1013	43%	27%	3%	-	-	-	1%	-	26%	558.7
SI	1025	2%	22%	23%	18%	12%	2%	7%	5%	9%	1421.9
SK	1050	14%	38%	18%	6%	2%	-	1%	4%	17%	885.4
FI	1008	1%	13%	20%	14%	17%	8%	15%	1%	11%	1824.7
SE	1007	1%	17%	24%	23%	9%	7%	4%	-	15%	1769.4
UK	1331	5%	16%	20%	12%	8%	4%	5%	8%	22%	1396.9

QA43 Is the total net monthly income of your household ... as this figure?

QA43 Le revenu total net mensuel de votre foyer est-il ... à celui-ci ?

	TOTAL	Vraiment supérieur / Much higher	Un peu supérieur / Somewhat higher	A peu près équivalent / More or less the same	Un peu inférieur / Somewhat lower	Vraiment inférieur / Much lower	NSP / DK	Supérieur / Higher	Inférieur / Lower
UE27 / EU27	21668	9%	30%	22%	19%	18%	2%	39%	37%

BE	900	17%	42%	19%	12%	8%	2%	59%	20%
BG	941	-	2%	11%	28%	58%	1%	2%	86%
CZ	885	4%	28%	27%	27%	13%	1%	32%	40%
DK	819	18%	50%	26%	5%	1%	-	68%	6%
DE	1318	16%	42%	18%	10%	11%	3%	58%	21%
EE	953	4%	27%	30%	22%	16%	1%	31%	38%
IE	641	11%	33%	30%	16%	6%	4%	44%	22%
EL	958	1%	4%	36%	40%	19%	-	5%	59%
ES	834	2%	27%	31%	23%	14%	3%	29%	37%
FR	880	16%	34%	17%	15%	15%	3%	50%	30%
IT	764	2%	13%	29%	28%	25%	3%	15%	53%
CY	465	4%	17%	32%	33%	12%	2%	21%	45%
LV	941	2%	12%	21%	38%	26%	1%	14%	64%
LT	932	2%	23%	26%	32%	16%	1%	25%	48%
LU	374	28%	30%	13%	13%	11%	5%	58%	24%
HU	955	2%	6%	9%	27%	55%	1%	8%	82%
MT	335	4%	27%	34%	22%	10%	3%	31%	32%
NL	780	34%	38%	13%	6%	6%	3%	72%	12%
AT	799	10%	59%	21%	8%	2%	-	69%	10%
PL	868	5%	19%	17%	25%	31%	3%	24%	56%
PT	807	2%	17%	23%	31%	24%	3%	19%	55%
RO	748	2%	12%	16%	25%	43%	2%	14%	68%
SI	883	7%	25%	20%	25%	22%	1%	32%	47%
SK	823	8%	35%	21%	18%	17%	1%	43%	35%
FI	885	12%	55%	21%	10%	2%	-	67%	12%
SE	852	22%	51%	14%	7%	4%	2%	73%	11%
UK	926	7%	42%	27%	17%	5%	2%	49%	22%

QA44.1 On this card, please select the letter that would best describe the situation of your household.

QA44.1 Sur cette carte, veuillez sélectionner la lettre qui décrit le mieux la situation de votre ménage.

	TOTAL	1. E Très pauvre / 1. E Very poor	2. B	3. V	4. Z	5. R	6. P	7. A	8. G	9. O	10. T Très riche / 10. T Very wealthy	Refus / Refusal	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	1%	2%	6%	11%	26%	25%	17%	6%	1%	1%	2%	2%	5.5
BE	1005	-	1%	3%	7%	21%	32%	25%	8%	1%	1%	1%	-	6.0
BG	1015	6%	12%	20%	22%	20%	11%	6%	2%	-	-	-	1%	4.0
CZ	1007	1%	3%	8%	14%	28%	21%	15%	5%	1%	-	3%	1%	5.3
DK	1020	-	1%	3%	8%	23%	30%	22%	9%	1%	2%	1%	-	6.0
DE	1549	1%	2%	6%	11%	28%	22%	19%	7%	2%	-	1%	1%	5.6
EE	1000	1%	3%	8%	12%	24%	29%	14%	7%	1%	-	-	1%	5.4
IE	1001	1%	1%	7%	13%	18%	22%	18%	9%	3%	1%	7%	-	5.7
EL	1000	2%	3%	9%	14%	21%	21%	18%	10%	2%	-	-	-	5.4
ES	1026	1%	1%	5%	11%	27%	30%	17%	4%	-	-	2%	2%	5.5
FR	1027	1%	2%	5%	12%	31%	29%	15%	4%	-	-	-	1%	5.4
IT	1039	-	2%	3%	7%	20%	35%	20%	6%	1%	-	5%	1%	5.8
CY	508	2%	3%	6%	10%	34%	18%	17%	7%	1%	1%	1%	-	5.4
LV	1011	4%	4%	8%	9%	25%	18%	17%	8%	3%	2%	1%	1%	5.4
LT	1023	1%	4%	9%	12%	29%	16%	16%	10%	2%	-	-	1%	5.4
LU	500	-	1%	2%	6%	28%	28%	24%	7%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5.9
HU	1000	3%	9%	16%	20%	29%	13%	7%	2%	-	-	-	1%	4.4
MT	500	-	1%	5%	9%	25%	27%	19%	8%	3%	1%	1%	1%	5.8
NL	996	-	1%	2%	5%	15%	24%	31%	17%	2%	2%	-	1%	6.4
AT	1007	1%	2%	6%	9%	21%	24%	20%	8%	1%	-	6%	2%	5.7
PL	1000	3%	2%	11%	16%	26%	17%	13%	4%	-	-	4%	4%	5.0
PT	1051	1%	6%	13%	21%	30%	14%	7%	1%	-	-	4%	3%	4.6
RO	1013	2%	3%	9%	13%	23%	17%	17%	10%	3%	-	1%	2%	5.5
SI	1025	1%	3%	5%	11%	26%	30%	13%	8%	1%	-	2%	-	5.5
SK	1050	1%	3%	7%	11%	27%	22%	18%	8%	1%	-	1%	1%	5.5
FI	1008	-	1%	3%	9%	23%	23%	26%	12%	2%	-	1%	-	6.0
SE	1007	-	1%	3%	7%	22%	26%	25%	11%	2%	1%	-	2%	6.1
UK	1331	1%	1%	3%	10%	31%	28%	15%	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	5.6

QA44.2 On this card, please select the letter that would best describe the situation of your household.

QA44.2 Sur cette carte, veuillez sélectionner la lettre qui décrit le mieux la situation de votre ménage.

	TOTAL	Pauvre / Poor	Ni pauvre ni riche / Neither poor nor rich	Riche / Rich	Refus / Refusal	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	20%	51%	25%	2%	2%	5.5

BE	1005	11%	53%	35%	1%	-	6.0
BG	1015	60%	31%	8%	-	1%	4.0
CZ	1007	26%	49%	21%	3%	1%	5.3
DK	1020	12%	53%	34%	1%	-	6.0
DE	1549	20%	50%	28%	1%	1%	5.6
EE	1000	24%	53%	22%	-	1%	5.4
IE	1001	23%	40%	30%	7%	-	5.7
EL	1000	28%	42%	30%	-	-	5.4
ES	1026	17%	58%	21%	2%	2%	5.5
FR	1027	19%	61%	19%	-	1%	5.4
IT	1039	12%	54%	27%	5%	2%	5.8
CY	508	21%	52%	25%	1%	1%	5.4
LV	1011	25%	43%	30%	1%	1%	5.4
LT	1023	26%	45%	28%	-	1%	5.4
LU	500	9%	56%	33%	1%	1%	5.9
HU	1000	48%	42%	9%	-	1%	4.4
MT	500	16%	52%	30%	1%	1%	5.8
NL	996	8%	39%	52%	-	1%	6.4
AT	1007	18%	45%	29%	6%	2%	5.7
PL	1000	32%	43%	17%	4%	4%	5.0
PT	1051	41%	44%	8%	4%	3%	4.6
RO	1013	27%	40%	30%	1%	2%	5.5
SI	1025	20%	56%	22%	2%	-	5.5
SK	1050	22%	49%	27%	1%	1%	5.5
FI	1008	13%	46%	41%	-	-	6.0
SE	1007	11%	48%	39%	-	2%	6.1
UK	1331	15%	59%	20%	4%	2%	5.6

QA45.1 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?

Long-term care services, that is services for dependent people because of age, chronic illness or disability

QA45.1 Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacun des services sociaux d'intérêt général suivants, si vous ou des personnes dont vous êtes proche, les utilisez, les avez utilisés ou pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois.

Les services de soins à long terme, qui sont des services pour les personnes dépendantes en raison de leur âge, d'une maladie chronique ou d'un handicap

	TOTAL	Les utilisez / Is using it	Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has used in the last 12 months	Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has not used it in the last 12 months	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	6%	4%	87%	3%
BE	1005	14%	6%	78%	2%
BG	1015	1%	1%	94%	4%
CZ	1007	2%	3%	95%	-
DK	1020	6%	6%	87%	1%
DE	1549	5%	3%	91%	1%
EE	1000	3%	3%	92%	2%
IE	1001	7%	5%	79%	9%
EL	1000	4%	7%	88%	1%
ES	1026	3%	3%	92%	2%
FR	1027	9%	5%	85%	1%
IT	1039	3%	4%	84%	9%
CY	508	13%	4%	80%	3%
LV	1011	3%	3%	91%	3%
LT	1023	3%	2%	91%	4%
LU	500	9%	14%	75%	2%
HU	1000	2%	1%	94%	3%
MT	500	12%	11%	75%	2%
NL	996	28%	15%	53%	4%
AT	1007	3%	8%	88%	1%
PL	1000	3%	3%	92%	2%
PT	1051	6%	4%	86%	4%
RO	1013	5%	7%	81%	7%
SI	1025	4%	2%	93%	1%
SK	1050	2%	3%	95%	-
FI	1008	6%	7%	87%	-
SE	1007	7%	5%	88%	-
UK	1331	8%	4%	85%	3%

QA45.2 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?
Child care services, that is services whereby under school age children are looked after by professional staff usually during working hours

QA45.2 Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacun des services sociaux d'intérêt général suivants, si vous ou des personnes dont vous êtes proche, les utilisez, les avez utilisés ou pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois.

Les services de garde d'enfants, qui sont des services dans lesquels un personnel professionnel s'occupe des enfants en bas âge pendant les heures de travail

	TOTAL	Les utilisez / Is using it	Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has used in the last 12 months	Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has not used it in the last 12 months	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	7%	4%	86%	3%
BE	1005	11%	4%	83%	2%
BG	1015	1%	2%	94%	3%
CZ	1007	4%	3%	93%	-
DK	1020	14%	8%	77%	1%
DE	1549	10%	3%	86%	1%
EE	1000	8%	5%	84%	3%
IE	1001	5%	5%	80%	10%
EL	1000	2%	3%	95%	-
ES	1026	2%	2%	94%	2%
FR	1027	8%	5%	86%	1%
IT	1039	6%	4%	82%	8%
CY	508	10%	2%	83%	5%
LV	1011	10%	4%	83%	3%
LT	1023	6%	1%	89%	4%
LU	500	11%	7%	80%	2%
HU	1000	7%	4%	87%	2%
MT	500	2%	3%	92%	3%
NL	996	28%	11%	57%	4%
AT	1007	4%	9%	86%	1%
PL	1000	7%	3%	88%	2%
PT	1051	7%	5%	84%	4%
RO	1013	3%	8%	81%	8%
SI	1025	11%	4%	84%	1%
SK	1050	5%	3%	92%	-
FI	1008	13%	5%	82%	-
SE	1007	18%	5%	77%	-
UK	1331	6%	3%	88%	3%

QA45.3 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?

Public employment services, that is services to fight against unemployment by proposing jobs, trainings, etc.

QA45.3 Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacun des services sociaux d'intérêt général suivants, si vous ou des personnes dont vous êtes proche, les utilisez, les avez utilisés ou pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois.

Les services publics pour l'emploi, qui sont destinés à lutter contre le chômage en proposant

	TOTAL	Les utilisez / Is using it	Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has used in the last 12 months	Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has not used it in the last 12 months	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	8%	7%	82%	3%

BE	1005	12%	8%	78%	2%
BG	1015	1%	3%	92%	4%
CZ	1007	3%	3%	94%	-
DK	1020	5%	12%	82%	1%
DE	1549	12%	6%	81%	1%
EE	1000	6%	9%	82%	3%
IE	1001	5%	7%	79%	9%
EL	1000	2%	4%	94%	-
ES	1026	5%	6%	87%	2%
FR	1027	11%	9%	78%	2%
IT	1039	4%	6%	80%	10%
CY	508	5%	3%	87%	5%
LV	1011	10%	12%	76%	2%
LT	1023	13%	7%	77%	3%
LU	500	4%	10%	84%	2%
HU	1000	2%	3%	92%	3%
MT	500	4%	6%	83%	7%
NL	996	13%	9%	71%	7%
AT	1007	5%	10%	83%	2%
PL	1000	6%	7%	85%	2%
PT	1051	6%	6%	84%	4%
RO	1013	2%	7%	81%	10%
SI	1025	10%	8%	81%	1%
SK	1050	3%	5%	92%	-
FI	1008	8%	10%	82%	-
SE	1007	11%	12%	76%	1%
UK	1331	8%	7%	82%	3%

QA45.4 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?

Social housing services, that is accommodation for people with low to moderate incomes

QA45.4 Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacun des services sociaux d'intérêt général suivants, si vous ou des personnes dont vous êtes proche, les utilisez, les avez utilisés ou pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois.

Les services de logement social, qui sont destinés à fournir un logement aux personnes à faible revenu

	TOTAL	Les utilisez / Is using it	Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has used in the last 12 months	Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has not used it in the last 12 months	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	6%	2%	89%	3%
BE	1005	10%	4%	85%	1%
BG	1015	-	-	96%	4%
CZ	1007	1%	1%	98%	-
DK	1020	1%	3%	95%	1%
DE	1549	8%	2%	89%	1%
EE	1000	1%	1%	95%	3%
IE	1001	9%	3%	78%	10%
EL	1000	-	1%	98%	1%
ES	1026	1%	1%	96%	2%
FR	1027	6%	3%	89%	2%
IT	1039	4%	2%	84%	10%
CY	508	2%	2%	90%	6%
LV	1011	1%	2%	94%	3%
LT	1023	1%	1%	94%	4%
LU	500	3%	5%	90%	2%
HU	1000	2%	1%	94%	3%
MT	500	1%	1%	93%	5%
NL	996	17%	7%	69%	7%
AT	1007	2%	3%	93%	2%
PL	1000	4%	2%	93%	1%
PT	1051	6%	4%	86%	4%
RO	1013	1%	3%	85%	11%
SI	1025	1%	1%	97%	1%
SK	1050	1%	1%	98%	-
FI	1008	2%	2%	95%	1%
SE	1007	1%	1%	97%	1%
UK	1331	11%	3%	83%	3%

QA45.5 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months?

Social assistance, that is cash benefits and social welfare services provided to low-income, unemployed or inactive people

QA45.5 Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacun des services sociaux d'intérêt général suivants, si vous ou des personnes dont vous êtes proche, les utilisez, les avez utilisés ou pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois.

L'assistance sociale, qui est une aide en espèces et des services sociaux fournis aux personnes à faible revenu, aux chômeurs ou aux personnes sans emploi

	TOTAL	Les utilisez / Is using it	Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has used in the last 12 months	Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois / Has not used it in the last 12 months	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	9%	6%	82%	3%

BE	1005	12%	8%	79%	1%
BG	1015	3%	5%	89%	3%
CZ	1007	7%	5%	88%	-
DK	1020	5%	7%	87%	1%
DE	1549	13%	4%	82%	1%
EE	1000	6%	11%	81%	2%
IE	1001	17%	7%	67%	9%
EL	1000	2%	3%	94%	1%
ES	1026	5%	5%	88%	2%
FR	1027	10%	7%	81%	2%
IT	1039	3%	4%	81%	12%
CY	508	11%	2%	82%	5%
LV	1011	9%	11%	78%	2%
LT	1023	10%	6%	80%	4%
LU	500	3%	8%	87%	2%
HU	1000	9%	7%	82%	2%
MT	500	14%	8%	75%	3%
NL	996	25%	14%	56%	5%
AT	1007	4%	8%	87%	1%
PL	1000	6%	6%	87%	1%
PT	1051	14%	6%	76%	4%
RO	1013	2%	6%	81%	11%
SI	1025	7%	6%	86%	1%
SK	1050	6%	5%	89%	-
FI	1008	7%	5%	88%	-
SE	1007	2%	4%	93%	1%
UK	1331	18%	6%	73%	3%

QA46.1 Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

Long term care services

QA46.1 En pensant à la qualité des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'elle est très bonne, plutôt bonne, plutôt mauvaise ou très mauvaise ?

Services de soins à long terme

	TOTAL	Très bonne / Very good	Plutôt bonne / Fairly good	Plutôt mauvaise / Fairly bad	Très mauvaise / Very bad	NSP / DK	Bonne / Good	Mauvaise / Bad
UE2 / EU27	26719	4%	40%	27%	6%	23%	44%	33%
BE	1005	12%	70%	11%	1%	6%	82%	12%
BG	1015	1%	9%	38%	14%	38%	10%	52%
CZ	1007	6%	52%	27%	5%	10%	58%	32%
DK	1020	9%	47%	31%	6%	7%	56%	37%
DE	1549	3%	39%	34%	5%	19%	42%	39%
EE	1000	1%	27%	26%	5%	41%	28%	31%
IE	1001	6%	33%	20%	6%	35%	39%	26%
EL	1000	1%	19%	47%	26%	7%	20%	73%
ES	1026	3%	42%	15%	4%	36%	45%	19%
FR	1027	4%	61%	14%	2%	19%	65%	16%
IT	1039	2%	27%	37%	8%	26%	29%	45%
CY	508	7%	49%	20%	3%	21%	56%	23%
LV	1011	1%	20%	28%	6%	45%	21%	34%
LT	1023	1%	22%	30%	5%	42%	23%	35%
LU	500	18%	57%	7%	1%	17%	75%	8%
HU	1000	3%	29%	33%	8%	27%	32%	41%
MT	500	20%	60%	9%	1%	10%	80%	10%
NL	996	9%	51%	28%	3%	9%	60%	31%
AT	1007	8%	50%	22%	7%	13%	58%	29%
PL	1000	1%	24%	36%	7%	32%	25%	43%
PT	1051	1%	31%	37%	15%	16%	32%	52%
RO	1013	1%	19%	32%	13%	35%	20%	45%
SI	1025	5%	49%	19%	6%	21%	54%	25%
SK	1050	2%	40%	39%	9%	10%	42%	48%
FI	1008	2%	49%	35%	5%	9%	51%	40%
SE	1007	5%	48%	27%	6%	14%	53%	33%
UK	1331	5%	45%	19%	5%	26%	50%	24%

QA46.2 Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

Childcare services

QA46.2 En pensant à la qualité des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'elle est très bonne, plutôt bonne, plutôt mauvaise ou très mauvaise ?

Services de garde d'enfants

	TOTAL	Très bonne / Very good	Plutôt bonne / Fairly good	Plutôt mauvaise / Fairly bad	Très mauvaise / Very bad	NSP / DK	Bonne / Good	Mauvaise / Bad
UE27 / EU27	26719	6%	48%	20%	4%	22%	54%	24%
BE	1005	13%	63%	13%	1%	10%	76%	14%
BG	1015	2%	28%	24%	6%	40%	30%	30%
CZ	1007	12%	60%	16%	2%	10%	72%	18%
DK	1020	16%	65%	10%	1%	8%	81%	11%
DE	1549	7%	55%	25%	3%	10%	62%	28%
EE	1000	4%	41%	16%	3%	36%	45%	19%
IE	1001	6%	36%	16%	4%	38%	42%	20%
EL	1000	4%	43%	28%	14%	11%	47%	42%
ES	1026	3%	49%	14%	2%	32%	52%	16%
FR	1027	4%	51%	18%	2%	25%	55%	20%
IT	1039	2%	43%	32%	6%	17%	45%	38%
CY	508	8%	53%	8%	1%	30%	61%	9%
LV	1011	2%	36%	24%	6%	32%	38%	30%
LT	1023	3%	39%	21%	2%	35%	42%	23%
LU	500	16%	50%	7%	1%	26%	66%	8%
HU	1000	5%	43%	26%	7%	19%	48%	33%
MT	500	19%	50%	5%	1%	25%	69%	6%
NL	996	12%	59%	9%	2%	18%	71%	11%
AT	1007	20%	57%	13%	3%	7%	77%	16%
PL	1000	2%	47%	22%	4%	25%	49%	26%
PT	1051	2%	42%	27%	6%	23%	44%	33%
RO	1013	1%	29%	27%	11%	32%	30%	38%
SI	1025	16%	53%	13%	3%	15%	69%	16%
SK	1050	9%	66%	18%	3%	4%	75%	21%
FI	1008	14%	69%	5%	-	12%	83%	5%
SE	1007	28%	56%	5%	-	11%	84%	5%
UK	1331	6%	45%	11%	2%	36%	51%	13%

QA46.3 Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
Public employment services

QA46.3 En pensant à la qualité des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'elle est très bonne, plutôt bonne, plutôt mauvaise ou très mauvaise ?
Services publics pour l'emploi

	TOTAL	Très bonne / Very good	Plutôt bonne / Fairly good	Plutôt mauvaise / Fairly bad	Très mauvaise / Very bad	NSP / DK	Bonne / Good	Mauvaise / Bad
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	33%	32%	10%	23%	35%	42%
BE	1005	7%	65%	19%	2%	7%	72%	21%
BG	1015	-	13%	39%	11%	37%	13%	50%
CZ	1007	3%	37%	36%	9%	15%	40%	45%
DK	1020	6%	43%	24%	5%	22%	49%	29%
DE	1549	2%	26%	39%	18%	15%	28%	57%
EE	1000	1%	28%	31%	7%	33%	29%	38%
IE	1001	5%	33%	18%	5%	39%	38%	23%
EL	1000	1%	21%	45%	25%	8%	22%	70%
ES	1026	3%	42%	22%	6%	27%	45%	28%
FR	1027	1%	32%	38%	9%	20%	33%	47%
IT	1039	1%	27%	39%	11%	22%	28%	50%
CY	508	6%	42%	14%	2%	36%	48%	16%
LV	1011	1%	24%	35%	12%	28%	25%	47%
LT	1023	1%	24%	32%	10%	33%	25%	42%
LU	500	11%	38%	19%	3%	29%	49%	22%
HU	1000	3%	26%	32%	8%	31%	29%	40%
MT	500	7%	42%	18%	5%	28%	49%	23%
NL	996	5%	53%	18%	3%	21%	58%	21%
AT	1007	8%	45%	30%	7%	10%	53%	37%
PL	1000	1%	27%	35%	10%	27%	28%	45%
PT	1051	1%	28%	38%	11%	22%	29%	49%
RO	1013	1%	12%	33%	18%	36%	13%	51%
SI	1025	5%	43%	25%	8%	19%	48%	33%
SK	1050	1%	34%	47%	8%	10%	35%	55%
FI	1008	4%	62%	19%	2%	13%	66%	21%
SE	1007	3%	32%	35%	11%	19%	35%	46%
UK	1331	3%	45%	19%	4%	29%	48%	23%

QA46.4 Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
Social housing services

QA46.4 En pensant à la qualité des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'elle est très bonne, plutôt bonne, plutôt mauvaise ou très mauvaise ?
Services de logements sociaux

	TOTAL	Très bonne / Very good	Plutôt bonne / Fairly good	Plutôt mauvaise / Fairly bad	Très mauvaise / Very bad	NSP / DK	Bonne / Good	Mauvaise / Bad
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	36%	30%	8%	24%	38%	38%
BE	1005	8%	55%	26%	4%	7%	63%	30%
BG	1015	-	5%	34%	15%	46%	5%	49%
CZ	1007	3%	34%	37%	9%	17%	37%	46%
DK	1020	5%	45%	18%	4%	28%	50%	22%
DE	1549	3%	50%	24%	3%	20%	53%	27%
EE	1000	1%	23%	24%	5%	47%	24%	29%
IE	1001	6%	34%	18%	5%	37%	40%	23%
EL	1000	1%	12%	44%	27%	16%	13%	71%
ES	1026	2%	38%	24%	7%	29%	40%	31%
FR	1027	1%	36%	36%	5%	22%	37%	41%
IT	1039	1%	23%	43%	12%	21%	24%	55%
CY	508	3%	35%	16%	1%	45%	38%	17%
LV	1011	1%	21%	26%	5%	47%	22%	31%
LT	1023	-	12%	35%	10%	43%	12%	45%
LU	500	6%	33%	17%	4%	40%	39%	21%
HU	1000	3%	24%	39%	9%	25%	27%	48%
MT	500	6%	40%	19%	5%	30%	46%	24%
NL	996	6%	60%	17%	2%	15%	66%	19%
AT	1007	8%	50%	23%	4%	15%	58%	27%
PL	1000	1%	16%	43%	14%	26%	17%	57%
PT	1051	2%	31%	34%	10%	23%	33%	44%
RO	1013	1%	8%	33%	22%	36%	9%	55%
SI	1025	5%	33%	26%	9%	27%	38%	35%
SK	1050	2%	30%	47%	12%	9%	32%	59%
FI	1008	2%	58%	19%	1%	20%	60%	20%
SE	1007	4%	41%	18%	2%	35%	45%	20%
UK	1331	4%	47%	19%	3%	27%	51%	22%

QA46.5 Thinking now about the quality of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that it is very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
Social assistance services

QA46.5 En pensant à la qualité des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'elle est très bonne, plutôt bonne, plutôt mauvaise ou très mauvaise ?
Services d'assistance sociale

	TOTAL	Très bonne / Very good	Plutôt bonne / Fairly good	Plutôt mauvaise / Fairly bad	Très mauvaise / Very bad	NSP / DK	Bonne / Good	Mauvaise / Bad
UE27 / EU27	26719	4%	44%	27%	6%	19%	48%	33%
BE	1005	10%	72%	11%	2%	5%	82%	13%
BG	1015	-	13%	42%	13%	32%	13%	55%
CZ	1007	3%	48%	33%	6%	10%	51%	39%
DK	1020	9%	51%	22%	4%	14%	60%	26%
DE	1549	4%	50%	30%	5%	11%	54%	35%
EE	1000	-	33%	32%	6%	29%	33%	38%
IE	1001	7%	35%	18%	5%	35%	42%	23%
EL	1000	1%	18%	47%	24%	10%	19%	71%
ES	1026	3%	52%	18%	3%	24%	55%	21%
FR	1027	3%	55%	20%	3%	19%	58%	23%
IT	1039	1%	35%	37%	7%	20%	36%	44%
CY	508	4%	43%	19%	1%	33%	47%	20%
LV	1011	-	25%	34%	9%	32%	25%	43%
LT	1023	1%	25%	38%	5%	31%	26%	43%
LU	500	10%	45%	7%	2%	36%	55%	9%
HU	1000	3%	30%	41%	9%	17%	33%	50%
MT	500	11%	48%	22%	5%	14%	59%	27%
NL	996	7%	67%	15%	1%	10%	74%	16%
AT	1007	10%	55%	20%	5%	10%	65%	25%
PL	1000	1%	25%	40%	10%	24%	26%	50%
PT	1051	1%	36%	38%	9%	16%	37%	47%
RO	1013	-	14%	35%	17%	34%	14%	52%
SI	1025	6%	44%	27%	7%	16%	50%	34%
SK	1050	1%	33%	47%	10%	9%	34%	57%
FI	1008	4%	61%	20%	2%	13%	65%	22%
SE	1007	5%	48%	21%	3%	23%	53%	24%
UK	1331	5%	52%	16%	3%	24%	57%	19%

QA47.1 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?
Long term care services

QA47.1 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?
Services de soins à long terme

	TOTAL	Très abordables / Very affordable	Plutôt abordables / Fairly affordable	Pas très abordables / Not very affordable	Pas du tout abordables / Not at all affordable	Rien à payer/ Gratuits (SPONTANE) / Nothing to pay/ free (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Abordable / Affordable	Pas abordable / Not affordable
UE27 / EU27	26719	2%	27%	33%	12%	4%	22%	29%	45%
BE	1005	3%	47%	38%	6%	-	6%	50%	44%
BG	1015	1%	7%	20%	27%	3%	42%	8%	47%
CZ	1007	2%	36%	39%	11%	-	12%	38%	50%
DK	1020	8%	38%	14%	3%	22%	15%	46%	17%
DE	1549	1%	20%	45%	17%	4%	13%	21%	62%
EE	1000	-	10%	31%	23%	1%	35%	10%	54%
IE	1001	1%	12%	28%	28%	3%	28%	13%	56%
EL	1000	1%	11%	35%	36%	11%	6%	12%	71%
ES	1026	2%	28%	22%	11%	5%	32%	30%	33%
FR	1027	3%	32%	28%	9%	5%	23%	35%	37%
IT	1039	2%	23%	34%	13%	3%	25%	25%	47%
CY	508	5%	21%	26%	16%	6%	26%	26%	42%
LV	1011	1%	18%	40%	4%	3%	34%	19%	44%
LT	1023	1%	16%	32%	7%	8%	36%	17%	39%
LU	500	8%	45%	21%	5%	1%	20%	53%	26%
HU	1000	1%	21%	32%	11%	9%	26%	22%	43%
MT	500	3%	17%	32%	21%	12%	15%	20%	53%
NL	996	5%	40%	35%	5%	2%	13%	45%	40%
AT	1007	4%	34%	33%	18%	1%	10%	38%	51%
PL	1000	2%	29%	34%	7%	3%	25%	31%	41%
PT	1051	1%	27%	32%	21%	3%	16%	28%	53%
RO	1013	1%	15%	36%	15%	2%	31%	16%	51%
SI	1025	2%	14%	36%	27%	2%	19%	16%	63%
SK	1050	3%	40%	45%	7%	-	5%	43%	52%
FI	1008	2%	26%	42%	14%	-	16%	28%	56%
SE	1007	7%	41%	17%	4%	1%	30%	48%	21%
UK	1331	2%	25%	32%	8%	5%	28%	27%	40%

QA47.2 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?
Childcare services

QA47.2 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?
Services de garde d'enfants

	TOTAL	Très abordables / Very affordable	Plutôt abordables / Fairly affordable	Pas très abordables / Not very affordable	Pas du tout abordables / Not at all affordable	Rien à payer / Gratuits (SPONTANE) / Nothing to pay / free (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Abordable / Affordable	Pas abordable / Not affordable
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	38%	28%	7%	3%	21%	41%	35%
BE	1005	3%	52%	29%	5%	1%	10%	55%	34%
BG	1015	2%	16%	13%	17%	3%	49%	18%	30%
CZ	1007	5%	54%	24%	3%	2%	12%	59%	27%
DK	1020	4%	55%	25%	4%	1%	11%	59%	29%
DE	1549	4%	46%	32%	4%	4%	10%	50%	36%
EE	1000	2%	27%	29%	8%	1%	33%	29%	37%
IE	1001	1%	14%	31%	19%	2%	33%	15%	50%
EL	1000	2%	21%	34%	24%	10%	9%	23%	58%
ES	1026	2%	35%	22%	9%	4%	28%	37%	31%
FR	1027	1%	32%	31%	5%	2%	29%	33%	36%
IT	1039	3%	37%	32%	7%	4%	17%	40%	39%
CY	508	2%	26%	30%	6%	1%	35%	28%	36%
LV	1011	3%	26%	42%	4%	3%	22%	29%	46%
LT	1023	3%	32%	25%	2%	6%	32%	35%	27%
LU	500	9%	43%	17%	3%	1%	27%	52%	20%
HU	1000	3%	35%	24%	7%	11%	20%	38%	31%
MT	500	3%	22%	20%	10%	16%	29%	25%	30%
NL	996	5%	35%	34%	6%	1%	19%	40%	40%
AT	1007	9%	54%	24%	4%	1%	8%	63%	28%
PL	1000	4%	48%	22%	3%	4%	19%	52%	25%
PT	1051	1%	33%	30%	13%	2%	21%	34%	43%
RO	1013	2%	26%	31%	12%	2%	27%	28%	43%
SI	1025	4%	29%	36%	14%	1%	16%	33%	50%
SK	1050	9%	69%	18%	2%	-	2%	78%	20%
FI	1008	4%	45%	30%	4%	1%	16%	49%	34%
SE	1007	19%	51%	8%	1%	-	21%	70%	9%
UK	1331	2%	28%	29%	4%	4%	33%	30%	33%

QA47.3 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?
Public employment services

QA47.3 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?
Services publics pour l'emploi

	TOTAL	Très abordables / Very affordable	Plutôt abordables / Fairly affordable	Pas très abordables / Not very affordable	Pas du tout abordables / Not at all affordable	Rien à payer / Gratuits (SPONTANE) / Nothing to pay / free (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Abordable / Affordable	Pas abordable / Not affordable
UE27 / EU27	26719	6%	32%	19%	6%	14%	23%	38%	25%
BE	1005	11%	60%	11%	1%	9%	8%	71%	12%
BG	1015	1%	10%	15%	11%	10%	53%	11%	26%
CZ	1007	6%	42%	27%	4%	6%	15%	48%	31%
DK	1020	7%	27%	7%	1%	41%	17%	34%	8%
DE	1549	14%	35%	16%	4%	17%	14%	49%	20%
EE	1000	3%	19%	20%	7%	15%	36%	22%	27%
IE	1001	3%	19%	17%	7%	9%	45%	22%	24%
EL	1000	2%	14%	25%	18%	31%	10%	16%	43%
ES	1026	5%	34%	18%	9%	14%	20%	39%	27%
FR	1027	5%	28%	13%	1%	24%	29%	33%	14%
IT	1039	3%	31%	32%	10%	6%	18%	34%	42%
CY	508	3%	22%	12%	5%	11%	47%	25%	17%
LV	1011	4%	30%	39%	5%	3%	19%	34%	44%
LT	1023	3%	17%	22%	3%	13%	42%	20%	25%
LU	500	9%	40%	7%	1%	8%	35%	49%	8%
HU	1000	2%	19%	19%	6%	23%	31%	21%	25%
MT	500	2%	14%	17%	9%	22%	36%	16%	26%
NL	996	6%	40%	12%	1%	13%	28%	46%	13%
AT	1007	12%	50%	16%	3%	10%	9%	62%	19%
PL	1000	10%	40%	17%	2%	16%	15%	50%	19%
PT	1051	2%	28%	24%	8%	16%	22%	30%	32%
RO	1013	1%	12%	33%	19%	1%	34%	13%	52%
SI	1025	8%	15%	6%	2%	52%	17%	23%	8%
SK	1050	3%	46%	41%	5%	-	5%	49%	46%
FI	1008	22%	34%	9%	2%	17%	16%	56%	11%
SE	1007	4%	33%	17%	8%	6%	32%	37%	25%
UK	1331	4%	35%	13%	1%	13%	34%	39%	14%

QA47.4 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?
Social housing services

QA47.4 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?
Services de logements sociaux

	TOTAL	Très abordables / Very affordable	Plutôt abordables / Fairly affordable	Pas très abordables / Not very affordable	Pas du tout abordables / Not at all affordable	Rien à payer / Gratuits (SPONTANE) / Nothing to pay / free (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Abordable / Affordable	Pas abordable / Not affordable
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	34%	26%	8%	5%	24%	37%	34%
BE	1005	6%	60%	23%	2%	2%	7%	66%	25%
BG	1015	1%	6%	13%	18%	3%	59%	7%	31%
CZ	1007	2%	40%	32%	7%	1%	18%	42%	39%
DK	1020	6%	30%	8%	1%	37%	18%	36%	9%
DE	1549	4%	55%	20%	2%	6%	13%	59%	22%
EE	1000	1%	22%	20%	8%	1%	48%	23%	28%
IE	1001	3%	30%	16%	8%	4%	39%	33%	24%
EL	1000	1%	12%	27%	23%	21%	16%	13%	50%
ES	1026	2%	26%	28%	14%	4%	26%	28%	42%
FR	1027	3%	33%	21%	3%	10%	30%	36%	24%
IT	1039	1%	20%	39%	18%	3%	19%	21%	57%
CY	508	1%	21%	14%	6%	8%	50%	22%	20%
LV	1011	1%	15%	42%	7%	3%	32%	16%	49%
LT	1023	1%	16%	27%	8%	9%	39%	17%	35%
LU	500	5%	33%	13%	3%	7%	39%	38%	16%
HU	1000	2%	34%	22%	7%	7%	28%	36%	29%
MT	500	2%	12%	19%	12%	20%	35%	14%	31%
NL	996	7%	49%	23%	3%	2%	16%	56%	26%
AT	1007	7%	57%	20%	3%	2%	11%	64%	23%
PL	1000	2%	22%	37%	13%	3%	23%	24%	50%
PT	1051	2%	29%	31%	11%	2%	25%	31%	42%
RO	1013	1%	9%	32%	24%	1%	33%	10%	56%
SI	1025	3%	27%	25%	14%	4%	27%	30%	39%
SK	1050	1%	30%	53%	12%	-	4%	31%	65%
FI	1008	4%	42%	25%	2%	2%	25%	46%	27%
SE	1007	3%	37%	10%	4%	1%	45%	40%	14%
UK	1331	3%	40%	18%	2%	6%	31%	43%	20%

QA47.5 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?
Social assistance services

QA47.5 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?
Services d'assistance sociale

	TOTAL	Très abordables / Very affordable	Plutôt abordables / Fairly affordable	Pas très abordables / Not very affordable	Pas du tout abordables / Not at all affordable	Rien à payer / Gratuits (SPONTANE) / Nothing to pay / free (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Abordable / Affordable	Pas abordable / Not affordable
UE27 / EU27	26719	3%	36%	22%	5%	11%	23%	39%	27%
BE	1005	8%	68%	11%	1%	6%	6%	76%	12%
BG	1015	1%	7%	15%	15%	12%	50%	8%	30%
CZ	1007	3%	43%	31%	6%	3%	14%	46%	37%
DK	1020	7%	28%	8%	2%	39%	16%	35%	10%
DE	1549	4%	40%	26%	3%	11%	16%	44%	29%
EE	1000	1%	20%	27%	8%	7%	37%	21%	35%
IE	1001	3%	25%	16%	8%	8%	40%	28%	24%
EL	1000	2%	12%	27%	18%	32%	9%	14%	45%
ES	1026	3%	38%	19%	8%	9%	23%	41%	27%
FR	1027	4%	36%	13%	2%	17%	28%	40%	15%
IT	1039	3%	32%	32%	9%	5%	19%	35%	41%
CY	508	2%	24%	16%	4%	13%	41%	26%	20%
LV	1011	2%	24%	44%	4%	2%	24%	26%	48%
LT	1023	1%	19%	26%	5%	12%	37%	20%	31%
LU	500	7%	36%	7%	2%	9%	39%	43%	9%
HU	1000	1%	21%	20%	7%	25%	26%	22%	27%
MT	500	2%	16%	19%	17%	18%	28%	18%	36%
NL	996	5%	51%	16%	1%	8%	19%	56%	17%
AT	1007	6%	50%	21%	3%	8%	12%	56%	24%
PL	1000	4%	38%	24%	5%	12%	17%	42%	29%
PT	1051	1%	32%	27%	9%	12%	19%	33%	36%
RO	1013	1%	14%	34%	16%	2%	33%	15%	50%
SI	1025	6%	20%	14%	6%	37%	17%	26%	20%
SK	1050	2%	41%	46%	7%	-	4%	43%	53%
FI	1008	8%	43%	21%	2%	6%	20%	51%	23%
SE	1007	4%	46%	14%	5%	2%	29%	50%	19%
UK	1331	3%	37%	17%	1%	10%	32%	40%	18%

QA48a Imagine an elderly father or mother who lives alone and can no longer manage to live without regular help because of her or his physical or mental health condition? In your opinion, what would be the best option for people in this situation? Firstly?

QA48a Imaginons qu'un père ou une mère âgé(e) qui habite seul(e) ne peut plus vivre sans une aide régulière, à cause de son état de santé physique ou mentale. A votre avis, quelle serait la meilleure option pour une personne dans ce cas ? En premier ?

	TOTAL	Ils devraient vivre avec un de leurs enfants / They should live with one of their children	L'un de leurs enfants devrait régulièrement leur rendre visite pour fournir les soins nécessaires / One of their children should regularly visit their home, in order to provide them with the necessary care	Des services d'aide publics ou privés devraient se rendre chez eux pour leur fournir l'aide et les soins appropriés / Public or private service providers should visit their home and provide them with appropriate help and care	Ils devraient aller vivre dans une maison de repos ou un foyer pour personnes âgées / They should move to a nursing home or sheltered housing	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucune (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	30%	24%	27%	13%	-	4%	-	2%
BE	1005	16%	25%	35%	19%	-	5%	-	-
BG	1015	47%	35%	9%	7%	-	1%	-	1%
CZ	1007	38%	30%	13%	19%	-	-	-	-
DK	1020	4%	12%	48%	35%	-	1%	-	-
DE	1549	26%	28%	25%	14%	-	6%	-	1%
EE	1000	31%	36%	13%	9%	-	9%	-	2%
IE	1001	23%	23%	26%	10%	-	10%	2%	6%
EL	1000	33%	48%	15%	3%	-	1%	-	-
ES	1026	51%	16%	13%	12%	1%	4%	-	3%
FR	1027	18%	17%	44%	17%	-	2%	1%	1%
IT	1039	30%	19%	34%	9%	-	6%	1%	1%
CY	508	26%	40%	28%	4%	1%	-	-	1%
LV	1011	41%	28%	13%	10%	-	7%	-	1%
LT	1023	47%	28%	10%	11%	-	2%	-	2%
LU	500	28%	23%	30%	15%	-	3%	-	1%
HU	1000	34%	37%	14%	10%	-	3%	1%	1%
MT	500	26%	24%	24%	22%	1%	3%	-	-
NL	996	4%	20%	53%	19%	-	3%	-	1%
AT	1007	22%	27%	31%	12%	-	6%	1%	1%
PL	1000	50%	27%	9%	7%	-	4%	1%	2%
PT	1051	42%	21%	22%	10%	-	2%	1%	2%
RO	1013	54%	23%	11%	7%	1%	1%	-	3%
SI	1025	31%	13%	16%	34%	1%	4%	-	1%
SK	1050	39%	30%	17%	13%	-	1%	-	-
FI	1008	8%	26%	45%	18%	-	3%	-	-
SE	1007	5%	11%	55%	27%	1%	1%	-	-
UK	1331	19%	30%	32%	10%	-	6%	1%	2%

QA48b Imagine an elderly father or mother who lives alone and can no longer manage to live without regular help because of her or his physical or mental health condition? In your opinion, what would be the best option for people in this situation? And secondly?

QA48b Imaginons qu'un père ou une mère âgé(e) qui habite seul(e) ne peut plus vivre sans une aide régulière, à cause de son état de santé physique ou mentale. A votre avis, quelle serait la meilleure option pour une personne dans ce cas ? Et en deuxième ?

	TOTAL	Ils devraient vivre avec un de leurs enfants / They should live with one of their children	L'un de leurs enfants devrait régulièrement leur rendre visite pour fournir les soins nécessaires / One of their children should regularly visit their home, in order to provide them with the necessary care	Des services d'aide publics ou privés devraient se rendre chez eux pour leur fournir l'aide et les soins appropriés / Public or private service providers should visit their home and provide them with appropriate help and care	Ils devraient aller vivre dans une maison de repos ou un foyer pour personnes âgées / They should move to a nursing home or sheltered housing	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucune (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26189	14%	33%	26%	20%	-	4%	1%	2%
BE	998	10%	29%	28%	25%	1%	5%	1%	1%
BG	1002	15%	34%	29%	19%	-	1%	-	2%
CZ	1005	19%	37%	25%	19%	-	-	-	-
DK	1016	4%	16%	37%	39%	-	2%	1%	1%
DE	1530	15%	31%	29%	18%	1%	5%	1%	-
EE	978	20%	32%	22%	11%	-	3%	-	12%
IE	923	13%	32%	25%	14%	1%	3%	1%	11%
EL	1000	14%	34%	40%	9%	-	1%	1%	1%
ES	993	13%	32%	22%	24%	1%	5%	1%	2%
FR	1008	10%	30%	26%	26%	-	2%	3%	3%
IT	1018	15%	34%	24%	16%	1%	4%	4%	2%
CY	505	9%	32%	40%	17%	1%	-	-	1%
LV	1002	19%	36%	21%	10%	-	6%	1%	7%
LT	1003	21%	42%	17%	14%	1%	2%	1%	2%
LU	495	8%	23%	28%	33%	1%	2%	-	5%
HU	986	23%	35%	19%	17%	-	3%	2%	1%
MT	499	12%	17%	27%	32%	-	5%	1%	6%
NL	985	6%	31%	29%	28%	1%	3%	1%	1%
AT	994	12%	29%	29%	22%	1%	6%	1%	-
PL	972	18%	48%	17%	8%	-	6%	2%	1%
PT	1027	13%	29%	33%	20%	-	3%	-	2%
RO	979	14%	36%	26%	17%	-	2%	-	5%
SI	1012	11%	23%	31%	26%	2%	1%	3%	3%
SK	1050	20%	37%	25%	17%	1%	-	-	-
FI	1007	5%	23%	33%	33%	-	2%	-	4%
SE	1002	3%	16%	33%	44%	-	2%	1%	1%
UK	1293	12%	31%	29%	18%	-	8%	1%	1%

QA48T Best option for an elderly parent living alone and in need of a regular help? - TOTAL

QA48T Meilleure option pour un parent habitant seul et ayant besoin d'une aide régulière ? - TOTAL

	TOTAL	Ils devraient vivre avec un de leurs enfants / They should live with one of their children	L'un de leurs enfants devrait régulièrement leur rendre visite pour fournir les soins nécessaires / One of their children should regularly visit their home, in order to provide them with the necessary care	Des services d'aide publics ou privés devraient se rendre chez eux pour leur fournir l'aide et les soins appropriés / Public or private service providers should visit their home and provide them with appropriate help and care	Ils devraient aller vivre dans une maison de repos ou un foyer pour personnes âgées / They should move to a nursing home or sheltered housing	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Cela dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucune (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	43%	56%	53%	32%	1%	6%	2%	2%
BE	1005	26%	53%	62%	44%	1%	7%	2%	0%
BG	1015	62%	68%	38%	26%	-	2%	0%	1%
CZ	1007	57%	67%	38%	37%	0%	1%	0%	0%
DK	1020	8%	28%	85%	73%	0%	3%	1%	0%
DE	1549	41%	59%	53%	32%	1%	8%	1%	1%
EE	1000	51%	66%	34%	19%	1%	12%	-	2%
IE	1001	35%	53%	48%	22%	1%	13%	2%	6%
EL	1000	47%	81%	55%	11%	0%	2%	2%	-
ES	1026	64%	47%	35%	34%	1%	7%	2%	3%
FR	1027	28%	46%	70%	43%	0%	3%	3%	1%
IT	1039	44%	53%	58%	25%	1%	9%	4%	2%
CY	508	35%	71%	68%	21%	2%	0%	-	1%
LV	1011	60%	63%	34%	20%	1%	13%	1%	1%
LT	1023	68%	70%	26%	24%	1%	3%	1%	2%
LU	500	36%	46%	57%	47%	1%	3%	0%	1%
HU	1000	57%	72%	33%	27%	0%	4%	3%	0%
MT	500	38%	42%	50%	54%	1%	7%	1%	0%
NL	996	9%	51%	82%	47%	1%	5%	1%	1%
AT	1007	33%	56%	59%	34%	1%	9%	1%	1%
PL	1000	68%	73%	26%	15%	0%	6%	3%	2%
PT	1051	55%	49%	54%	29%	-	4%	0%	2%
RO	1013	68%	58%	36%	23%	1%	3%	0%	3%
SI	1025	42%	36%	47%	60%	3%	5%	3%	1%
SK	1050	59%	68%	42%	31%	0%	1%	0%	-
FI	1008	12%	50%	78%	50%	1%	5%	0%	0%
SE	1007	8%	27%	87%	71%	1%	3%	1%	0%
UK	1331	31%	60%	60%	27%	0%	9%	1%	2%

QA49 Childcare for children aged 0-3 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for children aged 0-3? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA49 Les gardes d'enfants de 0 à 3 ans peuvent être organisées de différentes façons, en combinant plusieurs options ou en n'en choisissant qu'une seule. A votre avis, quelle est la meilleure manière d'organiser les gardes des enfants de 0 à 3 ans ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	TOTAL	Les crèches ou pré-gardiennats publics ou privés / Public or private day care centre/ pre-school	Une gardienne à domicile / In-house child minder or au pair	Une garde agréée à domicile, par ex. par une personne reconnue/ agréée pour la garde d'enfants / Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered/ certified for child minding	La prise en charge principalement par la mère / Childcare predominately by the mother	La prise en charge principalement par le père / Childcare predominately by the father	La prise en charge par le père et par la mère / Childcare by both the mother and the father	La prise en charge par les grands-parents / Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	44%	12%	16%	33%	7%	39%	23%	1%	0%	5%
BE	1005	53%	14%	31%	25%	9%	32%	35%	1%	1%	3%
BG	1015	54%	13%	7%	49%	4%	42%	27%	-	0%	3%
CZ	1007	24%	8%	8%	68%	8%	37%	20%	-	-	1%
DK	1020	71%	18%	60%	16%	3%	28%	10%	-	0%	3%
DE	1549	34%	9%	12%	38%	7%	49%	20%	0%	0%	3%
EE	1000	16%	6%	5%	42%	8%	60%	23%	0%	-	5%
IE	1001	37%	14%	25%	46%	20%	27%	26%	1%	0%	15%
EL	1000	55%	13%	11%	44%	5%	40%	34%	0%	-	1%
ES	1026	57%	7%	11%	22%	11%	53%	26%	1%	0%	4%
FR	1027	59%	15%	39%	21%	5%	22%	18%	1%	1%	5%
IT	1039	51%	15%	12%	35%	5%	25%	24%	1%	1%	4%
CY	508	60%	10%	15%	58%	16%	48%	52%	1%	-	2%
LV	1011	23%	6%	4%	37%	3%	49%	16%	-	-	4%
LT	1023	12%	8%	2%	57%	14%	39%	13%	0%	0%	7%
LU	500	47%	11%	16%	47%	20%	46%	46%	0%	-	2%
HU	1000	22%	7%	4%	55%	3%	42%	20%	0%	1%	2%
MT	500	44%	4%	11%	34%	10%	74%	29%	0%	-	4%
NL	996	47%	18%	21%	18%	7%	52%	34%	1%	0%	4%
AT	1007	28%	12%	17%	53%	12%	48%	32%	0%	0%	2%
PL	1000	46%	14%	5%	37%	7%	37%	22%	1%	0%	5%
PT	1051	52%	9%	8%	26%	3%	24%	17%	-	0%	2%
RO	1013	47%	18%	15%	35%	5%	44%	26%	1%	-	5%
SI	1025	56%	6%	8%	30%	12%	38%	35%	0%	0%	1%
SK	1050	29%	13%	9%	59%	9%	40%	23%	-	-	0%
FI	1008	32%	3%	30%	37%	9%	55%	13%	1%	0%	1%
SE	1007	67%	16%	16%	12%	4%	56%	15%	0%	0%	3%
UK	1331	30%	7%	14%	27%	8%	40%	20%	1%	1%	13%

QA50 Childcare for children aged 3-6 can be organised in different ways, by combining several options or by relying on only one option. In your opinion, what is the best way of organising childcare for pre-school children aged 3-6? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA50 Les gardes d'enfants de 3 à 6 ans peuvent être organisées de différentes façons, en combinant plusieurs options ou en n'en choisissant qu'une seule. A votre avis, quelle est la meilleure manière d'organiser les gardes des enfants de 3 à 6 ans ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	TOTAL	Les crèches ou pré-gardiennats publics ou privés / Public or private day care centre / infant school	Une gardienne à domicile / In-house child minder or au pair	Une garde agréée à domicile, par ex. par une personne reconnue / agréée pour la garde d'enfants / Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered/certified for child minding	La prise en charge principalement par la mère / Childcare predominately by the mother	La prise en charge principalement par le père / Childcare predominately by the father	La prise en charge par le père et par la mère / Childcare by both the mother and the father	La prise en charge par les grands-parents / Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	63%	10%	15%	19%	6%	31%	24%	1%	1%	5%
BE	1005	54%	12%	25%	20%	9%	31%	39%	2%	1%	3%
BG	1015	84%	11%	10%	23%	2%	36%	32%	-	-	3%
CZ	1007	75%	11%	12%	28%	5%	35%	22%	-	-	1%
DK	1020	87%	15%	41%	9%	2%	15%	8%	-	0%	3%
DE	1549	77%	5%	11%	22%	6%	34%	19%	0%	0%	2%
EE	1000	68%	6%	8%	12%	4%	37%	22%	-	-	5%
IE	1001	46%	13%	23%	39%	20%	27%	25%	2%	0%	15%
EL	1000	79%	13%	12%	33%	4%	41%	41%	0%	0%	1%
ES	1026	69%	8%	10%	13%	10%	43%	28%	0%	0%	5%
FR	1027	35%	17%	31%	14%	5%	20%	25%	5%	2%	8%
IT	1039	65%	12%	11%	20%	5%	18%	24%	0%	2%	4%
CY	508	89%	7%	14%	38%	15%	33%	36%	1%	-	1%
LV	1011	76%	6%	5%	12%	2%	29%	15%	-	1%	3%
LT	1023	68%	8%	5%	19%	7%	26%	17%	0%	0%	7%
LU	500	62%	12%	16%	37%	18%	44%	46%	1%	0%	2%
HU	1000	72%	5%	6%	19%	3%	31%	16%	-	0%	3%
MT	500	56%	3%	9%	27%	9%	70%	29%	1%	0%	3%
NL	996	55%	15%	22%	14%	7%	50%	35%	1%	1%	5%
AT	1007	65%	16%	25%	37%	13%	41%	43%	0%	0%	2%
PL	1000	72%	10%	4%	18%	4%	30%	23%	0%	1%	6%
PT	1051	77%	11%	8%	11%	3%	12%	16%	-	1%	2%
RO	1013	72%	13%	16%	20%	5%	41%	30%	2%	-	4%
SI	1025	92%	6%	10%	8%	7%	19%	30%	0%	-	1%
SK	1050	74%	13%	12%	27%	8%	31%	28%	-	-	0%
FI	1008	76%	4%	34%	14%	4%	25%	8%	1%	0%	1%
SE	1007	87%	13%	16%	5%	2%	32%	14%	0%	0%	3%
UK	1331	42%	5%	13%	20%	7%	33%	19%	1%	1%	13%

QA51 Do you think that having access to pre-school education before primary school is ...?

QA51 Pensez-vous que pouvoir aller à l'école maternelle, avant l'école primaire est ... ?

	TOTAL	Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé / Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Nécessaire / Necessary	Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire / Desirable but not necessary	Pas du tout nécessaire / Not at all necessary	NSP / DK	Nécessaire / Necessary	Pas nécessaire / Not necessary
UE27 / EU27	26719	38%	30%	24%	5%	3%	68%	29%
BE	1005	52%	29%	15%	4%	-	81%	19%
BG	1015	48%	34%	12%	1%	5%	82%	13%
CZ	1007	24%	32%	39%	5%	-	56%	44%
DK	1020	14%	20%	40%	23%	3%	34%	63%
DE	1549	34%	25%	32%	8%	1%	59%	40%
EE	1000	35%	41%	19%	2%	3%	76%	21%
IE	1001	26%	23%	33%	8%	10%	49%	41%
EL	1000	62%	26%	8%	1%	3%	88%	9%
ES	1026	44%	38%	11%	4%	3%	82%	15%
FR	1027	50%	33%	15%	1%	1%	83%	16%
IT	1039	41%	29%	21%	6%	3%	70%	27%
CY	508	88%	10%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LV	1011	36%	40%	21%	2%	1%	76%	23%
LT	1023	18%	46%	29%	4%	3%	64%	33%
LU	500	51%	26%	18%	4%	1%	77%	22%
HU	1000	54%	33%	10%	2%	1%	87%	12%
MT	500	22%	53%	14%	7%	4%	75%	21%
NL	996	11%	16%	41%	29%	3%	27%	70%
AT	1007	27%	26%	35%	10%	2%	53%	45%
PL	1000	25%	35%	33%	3%	4%	60%	36%
PT	1051	40%	49%	8%	1%	2%	89%	9%
RO	1013	62%	25%	5%	2%	6%	87%	7%
SI	1025	44%	34%	18%	2%	2%	78%	20%
SK	1050	49%	36%	13%	2%	-	85%	15%
FI	1008	35%	43%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
SE	1007	28%	30%	35%	5%	2%	58%	40%
UK	1331	27%	31%	33%	5%	4%	58%	38%

QA52 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised in receiving social assistance? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA52 Selon vous, parmi les suivants, quels groupes devraient obtenir une assistance sociale en priorité ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	TOTAL	Les parents célibataires / Single parents	Les immigrants / Immigrants	Les personnes souffrant d'addictions (alcool, drogue ou autres types de dépendance) / People suffering from addictions (alcohol, drugs or other types of addiction)	Les personnes sans abri / Homeless people	Les enfants abandonnés ou victimes de mauvais traitements / Abandoned or neglected children	Les jeunes délinquants / Young offenders	Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap / Disabled people	Les personnes sans emploi / Unemployed people	Les personnes âgées / Elderly people	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	49%	14%	20%	46%	65%	15%	55%	47%	55%	1%	1%	2%
BE	1005	46%	20%	25%	50%	68%	20%	56%	35%	52%	1%	0%	0%
BG	1015	63%	3%	7%	57%	67%	4%	73%	59%	61%	0%	-	2%
CZ	1007	72%	3%	3%	18%	72%	3%	60%	54%	59%	0%	0%	1%
DK	1020	69%	26%	45%	58%	75%	26%	64%	48%	54%	1%	1%	1%
DE	1549	78%	10%	15%	38%	66%	10%	60%	48%	60%	0%	1%	2%
EE	1000	67%	4%	7%	42%	73%	9%	74%	57%	51%	0%	0%	2%
IE	1001	39%	10%	27%	48%	55%	14%	47%	54%	54%	3%	3%	4%
EL	1000	37%	15%	32%	69%	62%	21%	67%	67%	48%	1%	-	0%
ES	1026	31%	31%	31%	61%	64%	19%	46%	51%	55%	1%	0%	3%
FR	1027	37%	17%	14%	62%	67%	13%	60%	60%	59%	0%	0%	1%
IT	1039	31%	19%	34%	40%	64%	35%	49%	50%	53%	1%	1%	2%
CY	508	42%	5%	32%	55%	78%	12%	77%	42%	55%	1%	-	1%
LV	1011	47%	4%	8%	32%	62%	5%	58%	47%	63%	1%	0%	1%
LT	1023	43%	2%	3%	27%	63%	2%	63%	46%	39%	0%	0%	1%
LU	500	51%	21%	27%	43%	71%	17%	59%	52%	43%	2%	0%	1%
HU	1000	66%	4%	7%	37%	60%	6%	49%	61%	54%	1%	1%	1%
MT	500	37%	12%	23%	50%	67%	19%	62%	52%	54%	2%	0%	1%
NL	996	44%	16%	31%	27%	82%	15%	57%	24%	40%	0%	2%	2%
AT	1007	74%	12%	20%	48%	67%	13%	67%	55%	60%	1%	0%	2%
PL	1000	69%	3%	6%	39%	55%	2%	52%	38%	45%	1%	0%	4%
PT	1051	15%	11%	27%	55%	55%	15%	48%	50%	55%	3%	0%	3%
RO	1013	34%	9%	26%	47%	61%	13%	44%	32%	50%	3%	0%	6%
SI	1025	53%	6%	7%	21%	69%	9%	59%	56%	50%	3%	0%	1%
SK	1050	59%	6%	7%	25%	69%	4%	68%	57%	55%	0%	0%	0%
FI	1008	55%	15%	17%	50%	71%	11%	53%	46%	57%	0%	0%	0%
SE	1007	56%	30%	45%	64%	79%	27%	53%	43%	37%	1%	1%	1%
UK	1331	42%	11%	17%	42%	62%	11%	56%	34%	61%	1%	1%	3%

QA53 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised when it comes to having access to social housing? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA53 Selon vous, quels groupes parmi les suivants devraient obtenir des logements sociaux en priorité ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	TOTAL	Les parents célibataires / Single parents	Les immigrants / Immigrants	Les jeunes parents / Young parents	Les personnes sans abri / Homeless people	Les étudiants / Students	Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap / Disabled people	Les personnes sans emploi / Unemployed people	Les personnes âgées / Elderly people	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aucun (SPONTANE) / None (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	52%	13%	39%	54%	17%	51%	44%	52%	1%	1%	3%
BE	1005	55%	18%	32%	57%	11%	55%	39%	53%	1%	0%	0%
BG	1015	57%	3%	57%	59%	16%	61%	31%	38%	0%	-	3%
CZ	1007	73%	4%	60%	25%	18%	53%	37%	51%	0%	0%	0%
DK	1020	78%	25%	57%	61%	32%	63%	34%	49%	0%	1%	2%
DE	1549	79%	10%	45%	46%	17%	56%	49%	59%	1%	1%	2%
EE	1000	63%	4%	55%	48%	27%	63%	43%	44%	1%	0%	3%
IE	1001	44%	9%	47%	58%	13%	50%	53%	57%	3%	2%	5%
EL	1000	44%	14%	41%	78%	25%	68%	66%	60%	1%	0%	0%
ES	1026	36%	28%	31%	65%	17%	43%	56%	54%	2%	1%	4%
FR	1027	40%	15%	32%	70%	31%	52%	55%	57%	0%	0%	1%
IT	1039	35%	15%	35%	50%	15%	48%	63%	58%	1%	1%	2%
CY	508	43%	5%	54%	72%	25%	63%	36%	46%	3%	-	1%
LV	1011	41%	5%	38%	38%	15%	52%	30%	58%	1%	-	2%
LT	1023	41%	3%	59%	28%	20%	49%	24%	28%	1%	0%	3%
LU	500	54%	20%	36%	54%	20%	56%	56%	47%	2%	-	1%
HU	1000	63%	3%	65%	33%	11%	34%	37%	33%	1%	1%	1%
MT	500	40%	14%	24%	74%	11%	57%	45%	50%	1%	-	2%
NL	996	57%	16%	34%	34%	13%	55%	19%	42%	1%	2%	3%
AT	1007	77%	15%	66%	56%	28%	66%	53%	59%	0%	0%	2%
PL	1000	70%	3%	33%	45%	9%	42%	31%	32%	1%	0%	5%
PT	1051	15%	11%	21%	64%	12%	50%	52%	55%	1%	0%	5%
RO	1013	32%	9%	50%	60%	26%	36%	26%	39%	2%	1%	6%
SI	1025	55%	5%	83%	21%	22%	49%	36%	36%	3%	0%	1%
SK	1050	59%	9%	64%	34%	22%	65%	41%	49%	0%	0%	0%
FI	1008	61%	19%	45%	62%	28%	36%	43%	42%	2%	1%	1%
SE	1007	62%	31%	38%	74%	23%	52%	34%	36%	1%	0%	2%
UK	1331	43%	7%	34%	54%	9%	53%	25%	62%	1%	2%	4%

QA54 In your opinion, approximately what percentage of the total income of one's household is reasonable to pay for the care of one's parents?

QA54 Selon vous, à peu près quel pourcentage des revenus totaux d'un ménage est-il raisonnable de payer pour la prise en charge de ses parents ?

	TOTAL	0 %	De 1 à 19 % / From 1 to 19 %	De 20 % à 29 % / From 20 to 29 %	De 30 % à 49 % / From 30 to 49 %	50 % et plus / 50 % and more	Refus / Refusal	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	9%	26%	15%	9%	4%	3%	34%	17.6
BE	1005	13%	40%	17%	8%	5%	2%	15%	16.2
BG	1015	1%	19%	20%	18%	5%	1%	36%	23.6
CZ	1007	8%	39%	12%	4%	1%	3%	33%	11.9
DK	1020	41%	28%	4%	2%	1%	4%	20%	5.2
DE	1549	10%	26%	15%	10%	6%	4%	29%	18.5
EE	1000	8%	28%	19%	10%	3%	3%	29%	17.4
IE	1001	9%	29%	8%	2%	1%	3%	48%	12.0
EL	1000	7%	39%	24%	9%	3%	1%	17%	16.4
ES	1026	7%	34%	19%	8%	3%	1%	28%	16.5
FR	1027	5%	29%	17%	8%	4%	1%	36%	19.8
IT	1039	3%	21%	16%	13%	4%	4%	39%	22.0
CY	508	7%	42%	14%	5%	2%	2%	28%	13.4
LV	1011	7%	19%	18%	13%	6%	3%	34%	22.3
LT	1023	7%	25%	16%	12%	5%	1%	34%	18.7
LU	500	2%	25%	16%	9%	4%	1%	43%	19.4
HU	1000	2%	32%	21%	14%	5%	3%	23%	20.4
MT	500	21%	15%	8%	3%	7%	1%	45%	16.8
NL	996	20%	43%	7%	2%	1%	2%	25%	8.4
AT	1007	9%	31%	17%	11%	4%	7%	21%	17.9
PL	1000	16%	13%	13%	11%	5%	2%	40%	18.3
PT	1051	2%	18%	11%	9%	4%	2%	54%	21.6
RO	1013	2%	19%	14%	15%	7%	-	43%	24.3
SI	1025	9%	33%	16%	11%	2%	5%	24%	15.5
SK	1050	7%	28%	13%	10%	6%	2%	34%	19.6
FI	1008	22%	41%	11%	4%	3%	-	19%	12.0
SE	1007	23%	39%	9%	1%	2%	1%	25%	8.7
UK	1331	12%	23%	13%	4%	3%	4%	41%	14.9

QA55 And approximately what percentage of the total income of one's household do you think is reasonable to pay for the care of one's children?

QA55 Et à peu près quel pourcentage des revenus totaux d'un ménage pensez-vous qu'il soit raisonnable de payer pour la prise en charge de ses enfants ?

	TOTAL	0 %	De 1 à 19 % / From 1 to 19 %	De 20 % à 29 % / From 20 to 29 %	De 30 % à 49 % / From 30 to 49 %	50 % et plus / 50 % and more	Refus / Refusal	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	5%	18%	13%	17%	14%	2%	31%	27.7
BE	1005	5%	27%	19%	18%	16%	1%	14%	26.1
BG	1015	1%	2%	8%	31%	33%	1%	24%	42.2
CZ	1007	5%	35%	13%	9%	3%	4%	31%	15.9
DK	1020	11%	56%	4%	1%	1%	3%	24%	7.2
DE	1549	6%	24%	15%	14%	11%	4%	26%	23.9
EE	1000	4%	29%	14%	12%	10%	2%	29%	22.3
IE	1001	6%	24%	10%	7%	3%	2%	48%	17.9
EL	1000	6%	16%	14%	30%	19%	1%	14%	30.8
ES	1026	6%	26%	18%	17%	4%	2%	27%	20.4
FR	1027	1%	10%	18%	24%	16%	1%	30%	32.7
IT	1039	1%	4%	5%	26%	28%	3%	33%	42.8
CY	508	3%	18%	8%	18%	26%	1%	26%	34.3
LV	1011	4%	18%	16%	16%	10%	2%	34%	26.0
LT	1023	4%	26%	14%	13%	6%	2%	35%	20.1
LU	500	1%	16%	16%	17%	14%	1%	35%	30.4
HU	1000	-	9%	16%	32%	24%	2%	17%	36.5
MT	500	17%	12%	4%	6%	18%	1%	42%	31.4
NL	996	9%	29%	17%	11%	4%	1%	29%	17.6
AT	1007	6%	25%	18%	19%	7%	6%	19%	22.3
PL	1000	11%	9%	10%	17%	14%	2%	37%	27.4
PT	1051	1%	13%	15%	11%	4%	2%	54%	24.2
RO	1013	2%	7%	11%	20%	23%	-	37%	37.2
SI	1025	4%	45%	15%	6%	2%	4%	24%	14.7
SK	1050	2%	29%	12%	14%	10%	2%	31%	24.6
FI	1008	4%	49%	14%	8%	4%	-	21%	15.9
SE	1007	9%	45%	11%	5%	4%	1%	25%	13.6
UK	1331	6%	16%	14%	10%	11%	4%	39%	26.1

QA56.1 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?
Long-term care services

QA56.1 En termes de services sociaux, selon vous, qui devrait être principalement responsable de la fourniture de ... en dehors du cercle familial ?
Services de soins à long terme

	TOTAL	Le secteur public au niveau national / The public sector at national level	Le secteur public au niveau régional ou local / The public sector at regional or local level	Le secteur privé (les entreprises privées) / The private sector (private firms)	Les ONGs, les organisations caritatives / NGOs, charities	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	41%	45%	3%	4%	7%
BE	1005	51%	41%	4%	1%	3%
BG	1015	62%	29%	-	2%	7%
CZ	1007	35%	50%	4%	8%	3%
DK	1020	20%	74%	3%	-	3%
DE	1549	35%	44%	7%	10%	4%
EE	1000	30%	60%	1%	2%	7%
IE	1001	38%	34%	4%	-	24%
EL	1000	75%	24%	-	-	1%
ES	1026	52%	38%	2%	1%	7%
FR	1027	51%	39%	2%	2%	6%
IT	1039	36%	52%	3%	2%	7%
CY	508	76%	18%	2%	2%	2%
LV	1011	43%	43%	3%	2%	9%
LT	1023	36%	43%	2%	4%	15%
LU	500	65%	20%	3%	4%	8%
HU	1000	44%	44%	2%	6%	4%
MT	500	87%	7%	3%	1%	2%
NL	996	52%	38%	5%	1%	4%
AT	1007	39%	38%	2%	18%	3%
PL	1000	28%	55%	2%	6%	9%
PT	1051	63%	29%	2%	-	6%
RO	1013	43%	31%	4%	3%	19%
SI	1025	39%	52%	3%	2%	4%
SK	1050	45%	43%	5%	5%	2%
FI	1008	30%	64%	3%	1%	2%
SE	1007	27%	69%	2%	-	2%
UK	1331	35%	52%	2%	1%	10%

QA56.2 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?
Childcare services

QA56.2 En termes de services sociaux, selon vous, qui devrait être principalement responsable de la fourniture de ... en dehors du cercle familial ?
Services de garde d'enfants

	TOTAL	Le secteur public au niveau national / The public sector at national level	Le secteur public au niveau régional ou local / The public sector at regional or local level	Le secteur privé (les entreprises privées) / The private sector (private firms)	Les ONGs, les organisations caritatives / NGOs, charities	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	33%	55%	4%	2%	6%
BE	1005	30%	54%	12%	1%	3%
BG	1015	48%	44%	1%	-	7%
CZ	1007	34%	59%	3%	1%	3%
DK	1020	13%	81%	3%	-	3%
DE	1549	27%	63%	4%	3%	3%
EE	1000	27%	63%	1%	1%	8%
IE	1001	29%	38%	8%	1%	24%
EL	1000	56%	41%	2%	-	1%
ES	1026	49%	43%	2%	1%	5%
FR	1027	26%	62%	5%	1%	6%
IT	1039	31%	58%	3%	2%	6%
CY	508	70%	26%	1%	-	3%
LV	1011	41%	49%	2%	2%	6%
LT	1023	32%	49%	4%	3%	12%
LU	500	46%	41%	4%	2%	7%
HU	1000	50%	44%	1%	2%	3%
MT	500	78%	14%	2%	3%	3%
NL	996	31%	46%	17%	-	6%
AT	1007	35%	56%	2%	4%	3%
PL	1000	25%	63%	2%	2%	8%
PT	1051	55%	36%	2%	-	7%
RO	1013	37%	38%	6%	3%	16%
SI	1025	37%	56%	3%	1%	3%
SK	1050	44%	48%	5%	2%	1%
FI	1008	19%	76%	3%	-	2%
SE	1007	19%	76%	2%	-	3%
UK	1331	31%	53%	4%	1%	11%

QA56.3 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?
Public employment services

QA56.3 En termes de services sociaux, selon vous, qui devrait être principalement responsable de la fourniture de ... en dehors du cercle familial ?
Services public pour l'emploi

	TOTAL	Le secteur public au niveau national / The public sector at national level	Le secteur public au niveau régional ou local / The public sector at regional or local level	Le secteur privé (les entreprises privées) / The private sector (private firms)	Les ONGs, les organisations caritatives / NGOs, charities	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	45%	43%	4%	1%	7%
BE	1005	51%	41%	5%	1%	2%
BG	1015	47%	38%	6%	-	9%
CZ	1007	45%	44%	4%	2%	5%
DK	1020	30%	60%	5%	-	5%
DE	1549	47%	43%	5%	1%	4%
EE	1000	53%	38%	1%	1%	7%
IE	1001	37%	36%	2%	1%	24%
EL	1000	71%	27%	1%	-	1%
ES	1026	60%	31%	3%	1%	5%
FR	1027	46%	40%	6%	1%	7%
IT	1039	35%	53%	4%	2%	6%
CY	508	84%	12%	1%	-	3%
LV	1011	54%	37%	1%	1%	7%
LT	1023	44%	39%	2%	1%	14%
LU	500	63%	22%	5%	1%	9%
HU	1000	62%	28%	1%	1%	8%
MT	500	77%	11%	3%	-	9%
NL	996	46%	43%	5%	-	6%
AT	1007	52%	39%	4%	2%	3%
PL	1000	29%	59%	2%	2%	8%
PT	1051	63%	28%	2%	-	7%
RO	1013	37%	35%	7%	1%	20%
SI	1025	64%	32%	1%	-	3%
SK	1050	55%	38%	4%	1%	2%
FI	1008	51%	44%	2%	1%	2%
SE	1007	53%	39%	5%	-	3%
UK	1331	41%	45%	2%	1%	11%

QA56.4 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?

Social housing services

QA56.4 En termes de services sociaux, selon vous, qui devrait être principalement responsable de la fourniture de ... en dehors du cercle familial ?

Services de logement social

	TOTAL	Le secteur public au niveau national / The public sector at national level	Le secteur public au niveau régional ou local / The public sector at regional or local level	Le secteur privé (les entreprises privées) / The private sector (private firms)	Les ONGs, les organisations caritatives / NGOs, charities	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	35%	55%	2%	2%	6%
BE	1005	38%	55%	4%	1%	2%
BG	1015	35%	54%	1%	1%	9%
CZ	1007	34%	57%	2%	4%	3%
DK	1020	12%	83%	1%	-	4%
DE	1549	30%	62%	2%	2%	4%
EE	1000	25%	66%	1%	1%	7%
IE	1001	32%	43%	2%	-	23%
EL	1000	70%	28%	-	1%	1%
ES	1026	54%	38%	2%	1%	5%
FR	1027	34%	57%	2%	1%	6%
IT	1039	32%	58%	3%	1%	6%
CY	508	80%	16%	1%	-	3%
LV	1011	36%	55%	1%	1%	7%
LT	1023	37%	47%	2%	2%	12%
LU	500	63%	25%	1%	2%	9%
HU	1000	44%	50%	1%	1%	4%
MT	500	82%	13%	3%	-	2%
NL	996	34%	58%	3%	1%	4%
AT	1007	36%	46%	1%	14%	3%
PL	1000	27%	63%	1%	1%	8%
PT	1051	56%	36%	2%	-	6%
RO	1013	35%	39%	4%	3%	19%
SI	1025	48%	47%	1%	1%	3%
SK	1050	43%	48%	4%	3%	2%
FI	1008	26%	70%	1%	1%	2%
SE	1007	22%	74%	1%	-	3%
UK	1331	30%	57%	2%	1%	10%

QA56.5 When it comes to social services, in your opinion who should be primarily responsible for providing ... outside your family circle?
Social assistance services

QA56.5 En termes de services sociaux, selon vous, qui devrait être principalement responsable de la fourniture de ... en dehors du cercle familial ?
Services d'assistance sociale

	TOTAL	Le secteur public au niveau national / The public sector at national level	Le secteur public au niveau régional ou local / The public sector at regional or local level	Le secteur privé (les entreprises privées) / The private sector (private firms)	Les ONGs, les organisations caritatives / NGOs, charities	NSP / DK
UE27 / EU27	26719	41%	49%	2%	2%	6%
BE	1005	41%	52%	3%	2%	2%
BG	1015	47%	44%	-	2%	7%
CZ	1007	40%	48%	3%	6%	3%
DK	1020	27%	69%	1%	-	3%
DE	1549	47%	47%	1%	2%	3%
EE	1000	31%	61%	-	2%	6%
IE	1001	37%	38%	2%	-	23%
EL	1000	69%	28%	1%	1%	1%
ES	1026	52%	40%	2%	1%	5%
FR	1027	37%	53%	2%	3%	5%
IT	1039	35%	55%	2%	2%	6%
CY	508	87%	11%	-	-	2%
LV	1011	40%	50%	2%	2%	6%
LT	1023	38%	46%	1%	3%	12%
LU	500	62%	25%	1%	3%	9%
HU	1000	48%	46%	1%	1%	4%
MT	500	87%	8%	1%	2%	2%
NL	996	40%	52%	3%	1%	4%
AT	1007	48%	34%	1%	15%	2%
PL	1000	28%	61%	1%	3%	7%
PT	1051	59%	32%	1%	1%	7%
RO	1013	34%	38%	4%	6%	18%
SI	1025	51%	44%	-	2%	3%
SK	1050	51%	41%	3%	3%	2%
FI	1008	31%	65%	1%	1%	2%
SE	1007	31%	66%	-	1%	2%
UK	1331	38%	50%	1%	1%	10%

QA57.1 In general, how would you rate the quality of each of the following PUBLIC services in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means "very bad" and '10' means "very good".
Health services

QA57.1 D'une manière générale, quelle note donneriez-vous à la qualité de chacun des services PUBLICS suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que leur qualité est "très faible" et '10' signifie que leur qualité est "très bonne".
Les services de santé

	TOTAL	1 Qualité très faible / 1 Very bad	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Qualité très bonne / 10 Very good	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	5%	4%	7%	9%	17%	15%	20%	15%	4%	3%	1%	5.8
BE	1005	-	-	-	2%	10%	12%	29%	33%	9%	5%	-	7.2
BG	1015	14%	17%	21%	17%	14%	7%	3%	2%	-	1%	4%	3.5
CZ	1007	4%	1%	6%	11%	19%	11%	20%	18%	5%	5%	-	6.1
DK	1020	1%	1%	4%	6%	12%	14%	26%	22%	9%	4%	1%	6.7
DE	1549	3%	3%	9%	11%	19%	14%	18%	16%	4%	2%	1%	5.7
EE	1000	3%	4%	9%	14%	22%	15%	13%	12%	4%	2%	2%	5.5
IE	1001	12%	7%	8%	9%	17%	16%	14%	6%	2%	3%	6%	4.9
EL	1000	16%	14%	15%	14%	19%	11%	6%	4%	1%	-	-	3.9
ES	1026	1%	2%	3%	5%	12%	18%	30%	19%	7%	3%	-	6.6
FR	1027	-	-	3%	3%	17%	15%	30%	23%	5%	3%	1%	6.7
IT	1039	6%	5%	8%	12%	21%	24%	15%	6%	1%	-	2%	5.2
CY	508	7%	3%	4%	8%	25%	12%	18%	12%	3%	4%	4%	5.6
LV	1011	14%	11%	13%	12%	20%	13%	9%	3%	1%	1%	3%	4.2
LT	1023	6%	4%	10%	11%	26%	15%	14%	9%	2%	1%	2%	5.2
LU	500	1%	-	2%	2%	13%	10%	25%	27%	8%	9%	3%	7.2
HU	1000	8%	9%	16%	16%	22%	10%	9%	7%	2%	1%	-	4.5
MT	500	2%	-	2%	5%	15%	12%	22%	23%	10%	7%	2%	6.9
NL	996	1%	-	1%	3%	8%	15%	40%	25%	5%	2%	-	6.9
AT	1007	-	1%	2%	4%	10%	9%	20%	27%	12%	14%	1%	7.3
PL	1000	13%	9%	18%	14%	22%	10%	8%	3%	1%	1%	1%	4.2
PT	1051	8%	7%	12%	15%	28%	14%	10%	5%	-	-	1%	4.6
RO	1013	15%	9%	12%	15%	16%	12%	8%	8%	2%	1%	2%	4.3
SI	1025	2%	3%	7%	9%	20%	14%	16%	17%	5%	6%	1%	6.1
SK	1050	8%	4%	10%	12%	20%	16%	16%	10%	2%	2%	-	5.2
FI	1008	-	1%	3%	4%	7%	12%	28%	33%	9%	2%	1%	7.0
SE	1007	1%	2%	2%	5%	9%	12%	26%	27%	11%	5%	-	6.9
UK	1331	1%	1%	2%	6%	14%	16%	24%	20%	8%	5%	3%	6.7

QA57.1 In general, how would you rate the quality of each of the following PUBLIC services in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means "very bad" and '10' means "very good".
Health services

QA57.1 D'une manière générale, quelle note donneriez-vous à la qualité de chacun des services PUBLICS suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que leur qualité est "très faible" et '10' signifie que leur qualité est "très bonne".
Les services de santé

	TOTAL	Faible / Bad	Ni bonne ni faible / Neither good nor bad	Bonne / Good	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	25%	32%	42%	1%	5.8
BE	1005	3%	22%	75%	-	7.2
BG	1015	69%	21%	6%	4%	3.5
CZ	1007	22%	30%	48%	-	6.1
DK	1020	12%	26%	61%	1%	6.7
DE	1549	26%	33%	40%	1%	5.7
EE	1000	30%	37%	31%	2%	5.5
IE	1001	36%	32%	26%	6%	4.9
EL	1000	58%	30%	12%	-	3.9
ES	1026	10%	30%	60%	-	6.6
FR	1027	7%	31%	61%	1%	6.7
IT	1039	30%	45%	23%	2%	5.2
CY	508	23%	37%	36%	4%	5.6
LV	1011	50%	33%	14%	3%	4.2
LT	1023	31%	41%	26%	2%	5.2
LU	500	5%	23%	70%	2%	7.2
HU	1000	49%	32%	19%	-	4.5
MT	500	9%	27%	62%	2%	6.9
NL	996	6%	22%	72%	-	6.9
AT	1007	8%	19%	72%	1%	7.3
PL	1000	54%	32%	13%	1%	4.2
PT	1051	42%	42%	15%	1%	4.6
RO	1013	52%	28%	18%	2%	4.3
SI	1025	21%	33%	45%	1%	6.1
SK	1050	34%	36%	30%	-	5.2
FI	1008	8%	19%	73%	-	7.0
SE	1007	10%	22%	68%	-	6.9
UK	1331	10%	30%	57%	3%	6.7

QA57.2 In general, how would you rate the quality of each of the following PUBLIC services in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means "very bad" and '10' means "very good".
State pension system

QA57.2 D'une manière générale, quelle note donneriez-vous à la qualité de chacun des services PUBLICS suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que leur qualité est "très faible" et '10' signifie que leur qualité est "très bonne".
Le système des retraites

	TOTAL	1 Qualité très faible / 1 Very bad	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Qualité très bonne / 10 Very good	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	7%	6%	11%	13%	20%	15%	12%	7%	1%	1%	7%	4.8
BE	1005	1%	2%	7%	9%	19%	20%	24%	13%	1%	2%	2%	5.9
BG	1015	20%	20%	21%	14%	9%	3%	1%	1%	-	-	11%	2.9
CZ	1007	12%	7%	12%	13%	17%	14%	13%	6%	1%	1%	4%	4.6
DK	1020	3%	3%	8%	9%	21%	17%	18%	11%	3%	1%	6%	5.6
DE	1549	7%	6%	12%	14%	20%	13%	13%	9%	2%	1%	3%	5.0
EE	1000	5%	5%	13%	15%	23%	13%	9%	6%	2%	1%	8%	4.8
IE	1001	5%	4%	8%	10%	15%	15%	11%	9%	3%	2%	18%	5.3
EL	1000	30%	18%	19%	11%	11%	6%	3%	1%	-	-	1%	2.9
ES	1026	3%	4%	10%	14%	23%	18%	13%	5%	1%	-	9%	5.1
FR	1027	1%	3%	7%	13%	24%	20%	15%	9%	2%	1%	5%	5.5
IT	1039	4%	5%	8%	15%	24%	24%	10%	4%	-	-	6%	4.9
CY	508	5%	6%	9%	10%	23%	11%	13%	10%	1%	2%	10%	5.2
LV	1011	27%	16%	17%	13%	14%	6%	2%	1%	1%	-	3%	3.0
LT	1023	7%	6%	11%	13%	21%	12%	11%	7%	1%	2%	9%	4.9
LU	500	2%	1%	2%	3%	13%	13%	23%	19%	5%	6%	13%	6.8
HU	1000	15%	12%	17%	15%	20%	11%	4%	2%	-	-	4%	3.8
MT	500	4%	4%	7%	11%	19%	19%	15%	8%	2%	2%	9%	5.4
NL	996	1%	-	2%	4%	8%	20%	32%	19%	3%	2%	9%	6.6
AT	1007	4%	2%	5%	9%	18%	14%	20%	16%	4%	5%	3%	6.1
PL	1000	18%	13%	18%	14%	18%	7%	5%	2%	1%	-	4%	3.6
PT	1051	16%	18%	21%	16%	20%	4%	1%	-	-	-	4%	3.3
RO	1013	17%	11%	11%	13%	17%	11%	7%	4%	2%	-	7%	4.0
SI	1025	8%	7%	10%	15%	22%	11%	10%	6%	3%	2%	6%	4.8
SK	1050	10%	7%	14%	14%	22%	13%	10%	6%	1%	1%	2%	4.5
FI	1008	1%	1%	3%	6%	12%	20%	28%	19%	5%	-	5%	6.4
SE	1007	4%	4%	9%	12%	21%	17%	17%	5%	1%	2%	8%	5.3
UK	1331	6%	4%	9%	12%	19%	15%	10%	6%	1%	1%	17%	5.0

QA57.2 In general, how would you rate the quality of each of the following PUBLIC services in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means "very bad" and '10' means "very good".
State pension system

QA57.2 D'une manière générale, quelle note donneriez-vous à la qualité de chacun des services PUBLICS suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Merci d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où '1' signifie que leur qualité est "très faible" et '10' signifie que leur qualité est "très bonne".
Le système des retraites

	TOTAL	Faible / Bad	Ni bonne ni faible / Neither good nor bad	Bonne / Good	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE27 / EU27	26719	37%	35%	21%	7%	4.8
BE	1005	19%	39%	40%	2%	5.9
BG	1015	75%	12%	2%	11%	2.9
CZ	1007	44%	32%	21%	3%	4.6
DK	1020	23%	38%	33%	6%	5.6
DE	1549	39%	33%	25%	3%	5.0
EE	1000	38%	36%	17%	9%	4.8
IE	1001	27%	30%	25%	18%	5.3
EL	1000	78%	17%	4%	1%	2.9
ES	1026	31%	41%	19%	9%	5.1
FR	1027	25%	43%	27%	5%	5.5
IT	1039	32%	48%	14%	6%	4.9
CY	508	30%	33%	27%	10%	5.2
LV	1011	73%	20%	4%	3%	3.0
LT	1023	37%	33%	21%	9%	4.9
LU	500	8%	26%	54%	12%	6.8
HU	1000	59%	30%	7%	4%	3.8
MT	500	26%	38%	27%	9%	5.4
NL	996	7%	29%	55%	9%	6.6
AT	1007	20%	33%	45%	2%	6.1
PL	1000	63%	25%	8%	4%	3.6
PT	1051	70%	24%	2%	4%	3.3
RO	1013	52%	28%	13%	7%	4.0
SI	1025	40%	33%	21%	6%	4.8
SK	1050	45%	35%	18%	2%	4.5
FI	1008	12%	32%	51%	5%	6.4
SE	1007	29%	38%	25%	8%	5.3
UK	1331	31%	34%	18%	17%	5.0