



# Poverty and Social Exclusion

## Report

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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 74.1**

### **Poverty and Social Exclusion**

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of  
Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs  
and Equal Opportunities

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate General  
Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

Europe is one of the richest areas in the world, yet around 84 million Europeans live below the poverty line, and many face serious obstacles in accessing employment, education, housing, social services and financial services.

Inspired by its founding principle of solidarity, the European Union has joined forces with its Member States to make **2010 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.

To see where opinion on poverty and social exclusion stands, two Eurobarometer surveys have been conducted as part of the **European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion**. The first survey was fielded in August and September 2009 while the second was carried out exactly a year later. These two surveys follow on from a 2007 Eurobarometer study<sup>1</sup> which had already highlighted the fact that the majority of Europeans believed poverty was a widespread problem affecting the majority of people on the continent to some degree.

Since 2007, 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.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_279\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_279_en.pdf)

The surveys have been commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate General (DG) for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, and were coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication. They were carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network. This report incorporates the results from the 2010 survey, which was fielded between 26 August and 16 September, with the earlier findings<sup>2</sup>. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)<sup>3</sup>. 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 intervals<sup>4</sup>.

The report is structured as follows:

- ◆ The perceived extent of poverty and social exclusion in Europe;
- ◆ The (self-)perceived risk of poverty and social exclusion;
- ◆ The implications of poverty and social exclusion;
- ◆ Reasons for poverty;
- ◆ The economic situation of respondents;
- ◆ 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. The results have been compared with the 2009 survey to see how public opinion has evolved during the European Year. Where the data exist, results have also been compared to the earlier 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:

- ◆ Respondent households' ability to make ends meet.
- ◆ Respondent households' ability to keep up with bills and credit commitments.

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<sup>2</sup> A 2009 report was published; see: [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_321\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_321_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> 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.

- ◆ Respondents' positioning on the "poor to rich" scale.
- ◆ Respondents' perception of the extent of poverty.
- ◆ Respondents' views about government spending on poverty.

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

#### ABBREVIATIONS

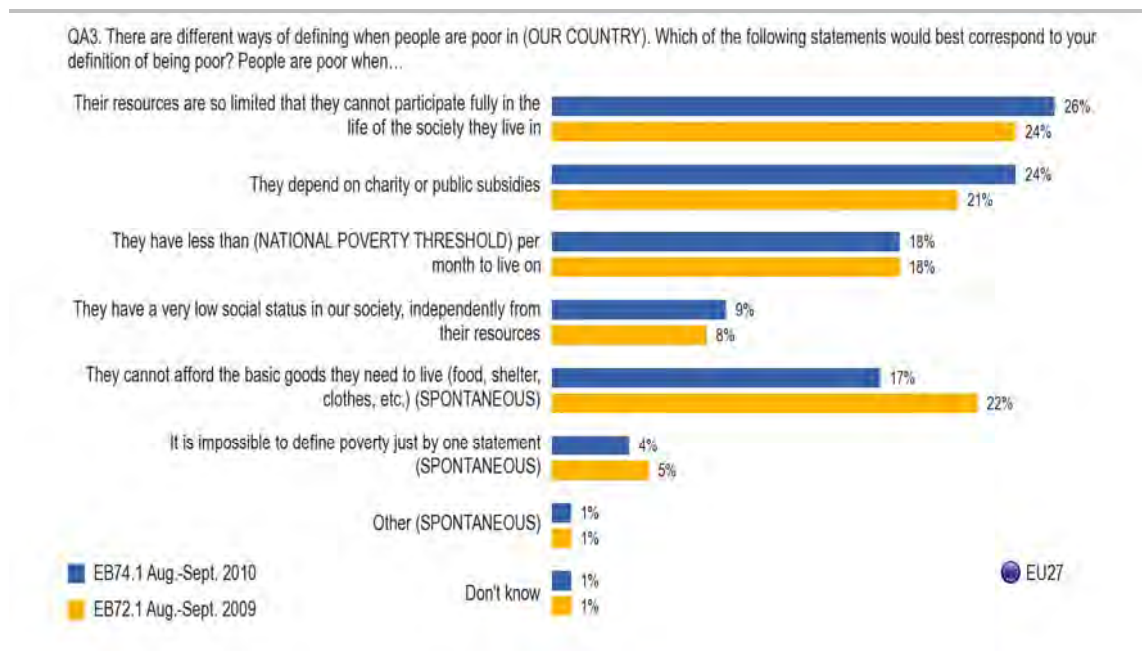
EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI
NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SL, SK
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	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





























Around 84 million people in the EU (17% of the total population) live below the poverty line. According to the survey, its citizens have different ways of understanding poverty. For over a quarter of those surveyed (26%), people are poor when their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the society they live in. These results have not changed significantly since the 2009 survey (when 24% of those surveyed had this understanding). Yet, in comparison to last year's survey, poverty is now more often viewed as having to depend on charity or public subsidies (24%; up from 21% in 2009). A sizeable minority continue to believe that people are poor when they have less than the poverty threshold per month to live on (18%; no change). The view that people are poor when they are not able to afford the basic goods needed to live is now less popular (17%; down from 22% in 2009)<sup>5</sup>.



<sup>5</sup> 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)

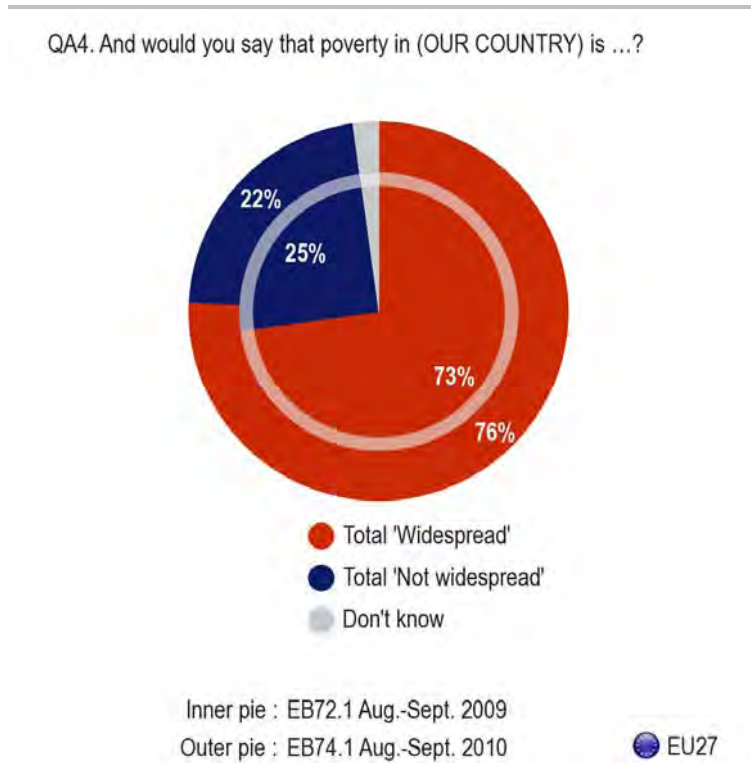
Europeans' understanding of poverty differs greatly between countries. More Swedes (48%), Dutch (42%), Danes (39%) and Finns (37%), believe that people are poor when their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the society they live in than respondents in any other country. Conversely, around four in ten respondents from Ireland (41%), Italy (40%) and Portugal (38%) spontaneously defined poverty as not being able to afford the basic goods people need to live while over a third of Greek respondents (36%) define it as having less than the poverty threshold to live on.

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

		Their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the life of the society they live in	They depend on charity or public subsidies	They have less than (NATIONAL POVERTY THRESHOLD) per month to live on	They have a very low social status in our society, independently from their resources	They cannot afford the basic goods they need to live (food, shelter, clothes, etc.) (SPONTANEOUS)	It is impossible to define poverty just by one statement (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	EU27	26%	24%	18%	9%	17%	4%	1%	1%
	BE	20%	15%	19%	6%	<b>35%</b>	5%	0%	0%
	BG	<b>27%</b>	13%	25%	5%	24%	5%	0%	1%
	CZ	27%	<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>	9%	5%	2%	0%	1%
	DK	<b>39%</b>	23%	14%	11%	6%	5%	1%	1%
	DE	30%	<b>33%</b>	19%	9%	5%	3%	1%	0%
	EE	25%	15%	<b>28%</b>	11%	9%	7%	4%	1%
	EL	21%	11%	<b>36%</b>	<b>2%</b>	26%	3%	1%	0%
	ES	<b>31%</b>	<b>31%</b>	19%	11%	4%	1%	2%	1%
	FR	<b>31%</b>	22%	21%	8%	15%	3%	0%	0%
	IE	24%	13%	9%	7%	<b>41%</b>	5%	0%	1%
	IT	15%	12%	12%	10%	<b>40%</b>	8%	2%	1%
	CY	30%	<b>8%</b>	<b>32%</b>	4%	24%	1%	0%	1%
	LT	28%	<b>31%</b>	19%	<b>12%</b>	<b>3%</b>	2%	3%	2%
	LV	19%	<b>31%</b>	19%	10%	16%	3%	1%	1%
	LU	24%	<b>27%</b>	17%	7%	19%	3%	2%	1%
	HU	23%	16%	24%	7%	<b>25%</b>	4%	1%	0%
	MT	18%	19%	21%	8%	<b>28%</b>	3%	2%	1%
	NL	<b>42%</b>	28%	12%	8%	7%	1%	1%	1%
	AT	<b>13%</b>	20%	19%	7%	<b>31%</b>	8%	1%	1%
	PL	19%	28%	<b>29%</b>	9%	9%	4%	0%	2%
	PT	18%	21%	12%	5%	<b>38%</b>	5%	0%	1%
	RO	25%	9%	21%	11%	<b>27%</b>	5%	0%	2%
	SI	15%	<b>26%</b>	22%	5%	23%	7%	2%	0%
	SK	<b>30%</b>	23%	25%	<b>12%</b>	7%	3%	0%	0%
	FI	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>	18%	6%	4%	1%	1%	0%
	SE	<b>48%</b>	32%	<b>5%</b>	8%	4%	1%	1%	1%
	UK	25%	<b>27%</b>	8%	9%	18%	9%	1%	3%
		<b>Highest percentage per country</b>			<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item				

## 1.2 The perceived extent of poverty in the EU

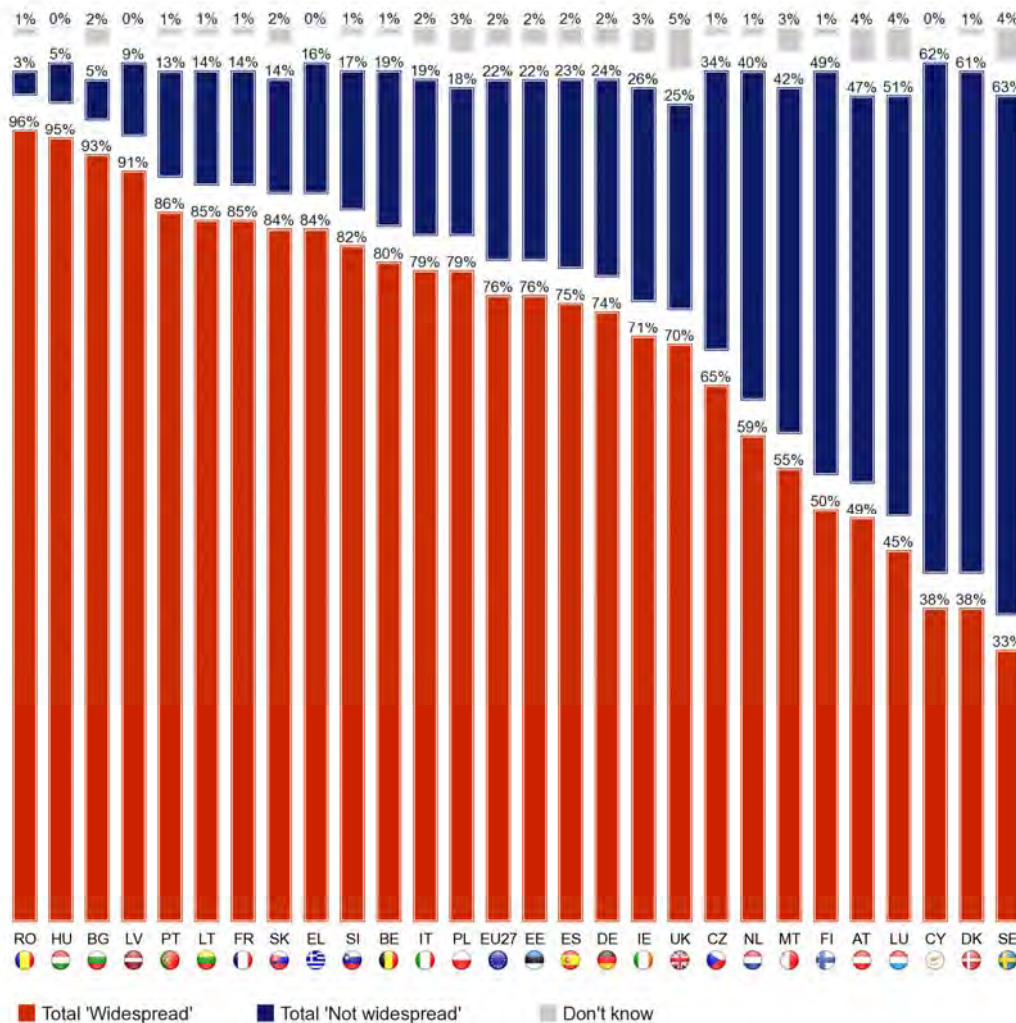
Over three-quarters of Europeans (76%) – more than in 2009 (73%) - feel that poverty in their country is widespread, while around a fifth think the opposite and 2% don't know<sup>6</sup>.



Here again we find that perceptions differ greatly from country to country. In Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Latvia, at least 90% (or four-fifths) of respondents perceive poverty to be widespread in their country, a perception shared by fewer than two-fifths in Sweden (33%), Denmark and Cyprus (both 38%).

<sup>6</sup> QA4 And would you say that poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is ...?

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































Since the 2009 survey, significant increases in the extent to which poverty is believed to be widespread have been noted in Spain (75%; +9), Poland (79%; +8), Denmark (38%; +7), Romania (96%; +6), Lithuania (85%; +6) and the Czech Republic (65%; +6)<sup>7</sup>. Belgium and Slovakia can be added to this list because here we find a decrease in the extent to which poverty is believed to *not* be widespread (each -6). Conversely, Luxembourg (45%; -10) is the only country where a significantly smaller proportion of respondents than in 2009 perceive the existence of poverty in their country.

<sup>7</sup> In the text, we only report those shifts since 2009 that are statistically significant. At the national level (where the smallest sample size is 476 respondents – see the technical appendix) increases or decreases of at least 6 percentage points are highlighted; for the entire EU27 sample (26 635 respondents), shifts of 3 percentage points or more are statistically significant. These shifts are shown in brackets after the 2010 percentage as “+” for an increase or “-” for a decrease.








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

	Total 'Widespread'			Total 'Not widespread'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	76%	73%	<b>+3</b>	22%	25%	<b>-3</b>	2%	2%	<b>=</b>
 ES	75%	66%	<b>+9</b>	23%	32%	<b>-9</b>	2%	2%	<b>=</b>
 PL	79%	71%	<b>+8</b>	18%	24%	<b>-6</b>	3%	5%	<b>-2</b>
 DK	38%	31%	<b>+7</b>	61%	68%	<b>-7</b>	1%	1%	<b>=</b>
 CZ	65%	59%	<b>+6</b>	34%	40%	<b>-6</b>	1%	1%	<b>=</b>
 LT	85%	79%	<b>+6</b>	14%	19%	<b>-5</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 RO	96%	90%	<b>+6</b>	3%	5%	<b>-2</b>	1%	5%	<b>-4</b>
 BE	80%	75%	<b>+5</b>	19%	25%	<b>-6</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 SK	84%	79%	<b>+5</b>	14%	20%	<b>-6</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 IT	79%	75%	<b>+4</b>	19%	22%	<b>-3</b>	2%	3%	<b>-1</b>
 CY	38%	34%	<b>+4</b>	62%	65%	<b>-3</b>	0%	1%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	82%	78%	<b>+4</b>	17%	21%	<b>-4</b>	1%	1%	<b>=</b>
 UK	70%	66%	<b>+4</b>	25%	30%	<b>-5</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>
 EE	76%	73%	<b>+3</b>	22%	26%	<b>-4</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 DE	74%	72%	<b>+2</b>	24%	26%	<b>-2</b>	2%	2%	<b>=</b>
 IE	71%	69%	<b>+2</b>	26%	25%	<b>+1</b>	3%	6%	<b>-3</b>
 LV	91%	89%	<b>+2</b>	9%	10%	<b>-1</b>	0%	1%	<b>-1</b>
 MT	55%	53%	<b>+2</b>	42%	44%	<b>-2</b>	3%	3%	<b>=</b>
 BG	93%	92%	<b>+1</b>	5%	6%	<b>-1</b>	2%	2%	<b>=</b>
 NL	59%	58%	<b>+1</b>	40%	40%	<b>=</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 EL	84%	84%	<b>=</b>	16%	16%	<b>=</b>	0%	0%	<b>=</b>
 FR	85%	86%	<b>-1</b>	14%	13%	<b>+1</b>	1%	1%	<b>=</b>
 HU	95%	96%	<b>-1</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>	0%	0%	<b>=</b>
 PT	86%	88%	<b>-2</b>	13%	12%	<b>+1</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 AT	49%	53%	<b>-4</b>	47%	44%	<b>+3</b>	4%	3%	<b>+1</b>
 FI	50%	54%	<b>-4</b>	49%	45%	<b>+4</b>	1%	1%	<b>=</b>
 SE	33%	37%	<b>-4</b>	63%	61%	<b>+2</b>	4%	2%	<b>+2</b>
 LU	45%	55%	<b>-10</b>	51%	42%	<b>+9</b>	4%	3%	<b>+1</b>

Gender, education and respondents' employment situation all make a difference 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 are less likely to consider it prevalent than those who left school earlier. The most striking

differences, however, are recorded between people with different working situations: over eight out of ten respondents who look after the home (83%) or who are unemployed (82%) believe poverty is widespread in their country (compared to 68% of students).

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

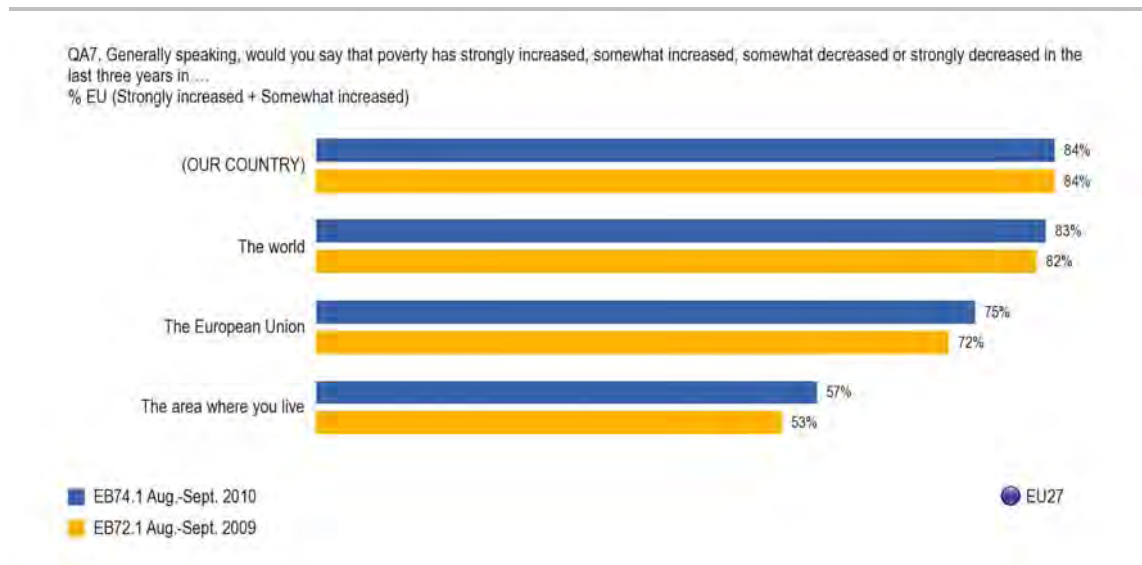
	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Not widespread'	DK
EU27	76%	22%	2%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	72%	26%	2%
 Female	79%	19%	2%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	71%	26%	3%
25-39	77%	21%	2%
40-54	78%	21%	1%
55 +	75%	22%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	79%	18%	3%
16-19	78%	20%	2%
20+	71%	27%	2%
Still studying	68%	29%	3%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	69%	30%	1%
Managers	70%	29%	1%
Other white collars	75%	24%	1%
Manual workers	79%	19%	2%
House persons	83%	14%	3%
Unemployed	82%	15%	3%
Retired	76%	21%	3%
Students	68%	29%	3%

As already noted in the 2009 report, this strong split is even more apparent when looking at respondents' actual financial situation:

- ◆ **Ability to make ends meet:** nine out of ten respondents who have difficulty making ends meet believe poverty is widespread, compared to 65% of those who find it easy
- ◆ **Ability to pay bills on time:** 89% of those who experience difficulties paying their bills on time believe poverty is widespread in their country, compared to 71% of those without such difficulties
- ◆ **"Poor to rich scale":** 85% of respondents living in a 'poor' household say there is a lot of poverty in their country compared to 67% of those living in a 'rich' household

### 1.3 Developments over the last three years

As in 2009, more than four-fifths of Europeans think that poverty has increased in their country (84%) or worldwide (83%). Meanwhile, more Europeans than in 2009 now believe that poverty has increased in the European Union (75%; +3) and in the area where they live (57%; +4)<sup>8</sup>.

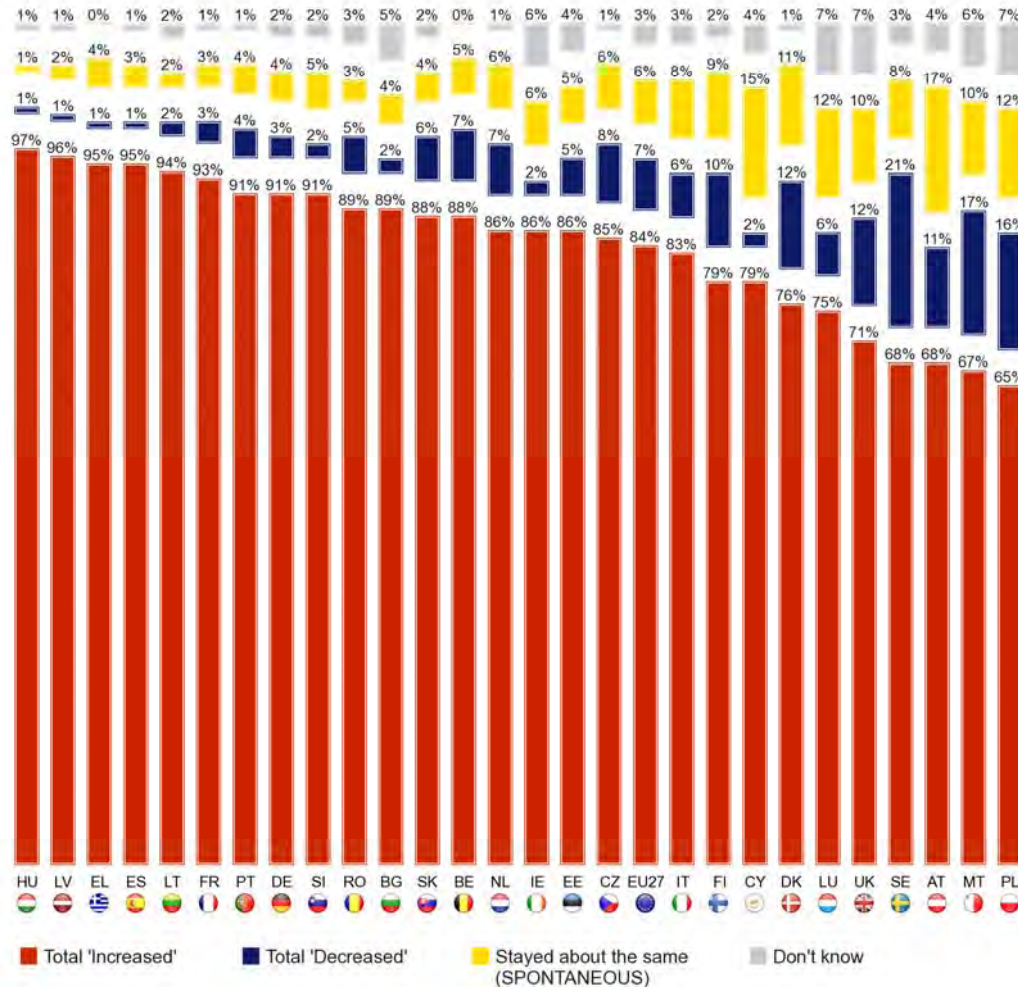


In every single EU Member State, a majority of respondents are of the view that poverty has increased in their country. Nearly all respondents in Hungary (97%) and Latvia (96%) believe this and there are seven further countries where over nine out of ten feel that poverty has increased. Conversely, Sweden is the only country where one citizen in five (21%) believes that poverty has decreased in their country in the last three years.

<sup>8</sup> 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 has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last three years in ...

(OUR COUNTRY)



In fact, in Sweden the proportion of respondents who feel that poverty increased in their country is now lower than in 2009 (68% vs. 81%), a development also noted in Austria (68% vs. 75%) and Luxembourg (75% vs. 81%). Conversely, more respondents than in 2009 now believe that poverty has increased in Cyprus (+14), Denmark (+11), Portugal, Romania (each +7), Bulgaria and the Netherlands (each +6).

The view that poverty has increased in the world is the same in most countries as in 2009, the only exceptions being Austria (-9) and Slovakia (-7).

As noted above, more respondents than in 2009 feel that poverty in the European Union has increased and at national level, this shift has occurred in Poland (+11), Cyprus (+10), Portugal, the Netherlands, Bulgaria (each +9), Greece and Spain (both +7), while the opposite development is noted only in Austria (-8).

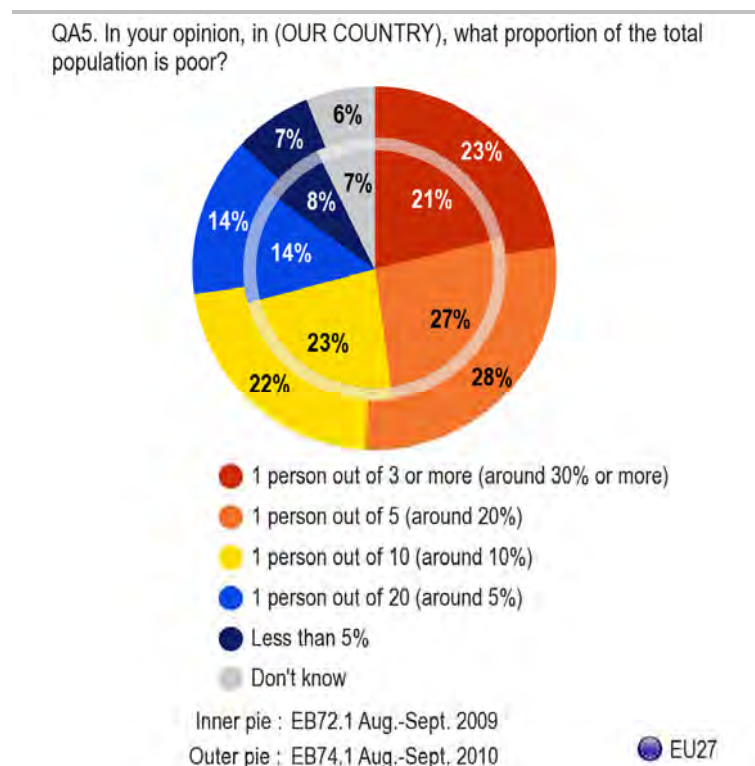
Overall however, it is particularly at the local level that more respondents than in 2009 now believe that poverty has increased. In ten Member States there are now more respondents than in 2009 who feel that poverty has increased in the area where they live, led by Romania and Cyprus (both +13). Sweden (-14) and Slovakia (-8) are the only two Member States where fewer respondents now hold this view.

QA7 Generally speaking, would you say that poverty has strongly increased, somewhat increased, somewhat decreased or strongly decreased in the last three years in ...  
Answer: Total 'Increased'

	OUR COUNTRY			The world			The European Union			The area where you live		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	84%	84%	=	83%	82%	+1	75%	72%	+3	57%	53%	+4
BE	88%	86%	+2	91%	91%	0	88%	83%	+5	51%	49%	+2
BG	89%	83%	+6	48%	47%	+1	43%	34%	+9	79%	72%	+7
CZ	85%	81%	+4	88%	86%	+2	77%	74%	+3	61%	66%	-5
DK	76%	65%	+11	79%	78%	+1	77%	72%	+5	46%	36%	+10
DE	91%	89%	+2	92%	91%	+1	83%	82%	+1	52%	45%	+7
EE	86%	87%	-1	80%	78%	+2	71%	71%	0	68%	70%	-2
EL	95%	91%	+4	93%	90%	+3	93%	86%	+7	82%	73%	+9
ES	95%	91%	+4	93%	90%	+3	88%	81%	+7	66%	57%	+9
FR	93%	93%	0	89%	91%	-2	83%	80%	+3	59%	57%	+2
IE	86%	81%	+5	74%	72%	+2	68%	64%	+4	57%	58%	-1
IT	83%	83%	0	86%	85%	+1	80%	78%	+2	55%	57%	-2
CY	79%	65%	+14	90%	85%	+5	87%	77%	+10	49%	36%	+13
LT	94%	90%	+4	80%	78%	+2	78%	73%	+5	81%	75%	+6
LV	96%	97%	-1	75%	76%	-1	72%	70%	+2	85%	86%	-1
LU	75%	81%	-6	95%	91%	+4	91%	88%	+3	33%	38%	-5
HU	97%	97%	0	90%	91%	-1	84%	84%	0	85%	85%	0
MT	67%	68%	-1	78%	75%	+3	60%	61%	-1	35%	36%	-1
NL	86%	80%	+6	84%	79%	+5	82%	73%	+9	48%	40%	+8
AT	68%	75%	-7	79%	88%	-9	73%	81%	-8	50%	55%	-5
PL	65%	61%	+4	63%	60%	+3	52%	41%	+11	49%	42%	+7
PT	91%	84%	+7	87%	82%	+5	83%	74%	+9	65%	65%	0
RO	89%	82%	+7	60%	58%	+2	55%	50%	+5	75%	62%	+13
SI	91%	88%	+3	90%	88%	+2	87%	87%	0	69%	64%	+5
SK	88%	91%	-3	85%	92%	-7	84%	86%	-2	76%	84%	-8
FI	79%	84%	-5	84%	88%	-4	79%	81%	-2	39%	40%	-1
SE	68%	81%	-13	75%	78%	-3	73%	74%	-1	28%	42%	-14
UK	71%	74%	-3	80%	79%	+1	61%	61%	0	48%	51%	-3
<b>Highest difference per country</b>						<b>Lowest difference per country</b>						
Highest difference per item						Lowest difference per item						

#### 1.4 The proportion of Europeans thought to be poor

The way Europeans estimate the proportion of poor people in their country remains fairly evenly distributed<sup>9</sup>: 23% believe that one person in three is poor; 28% believe that one person in five is poor; 22% believe that one person in ten is poor; and 14% believe that one person out of twenty is poor. However, in comparison with the 2009 survey, Europeans now estimate that poverty affects a somewhat larger proportion of the population: over half now believe that at least one person in five is poor (51%; +3).



Nationally, estimates are less evenly distributed. Over half of respondents in Romania (61%), Hungary (55%) and Bulgaria (51%), countries where – as noted earlier – poverty is most perceived as widespread, think one person in three are poor in their country. This is also the most prevalent estimate in Latvia (43%), Lithuania (42%), Poland (38%), Slovenia (34%) and Portugal (32%).

In Greece, more or less equal proportions of people replied that one person in three and one person in five are poor (31% and 32%, respectively). Meanwhile, "one person

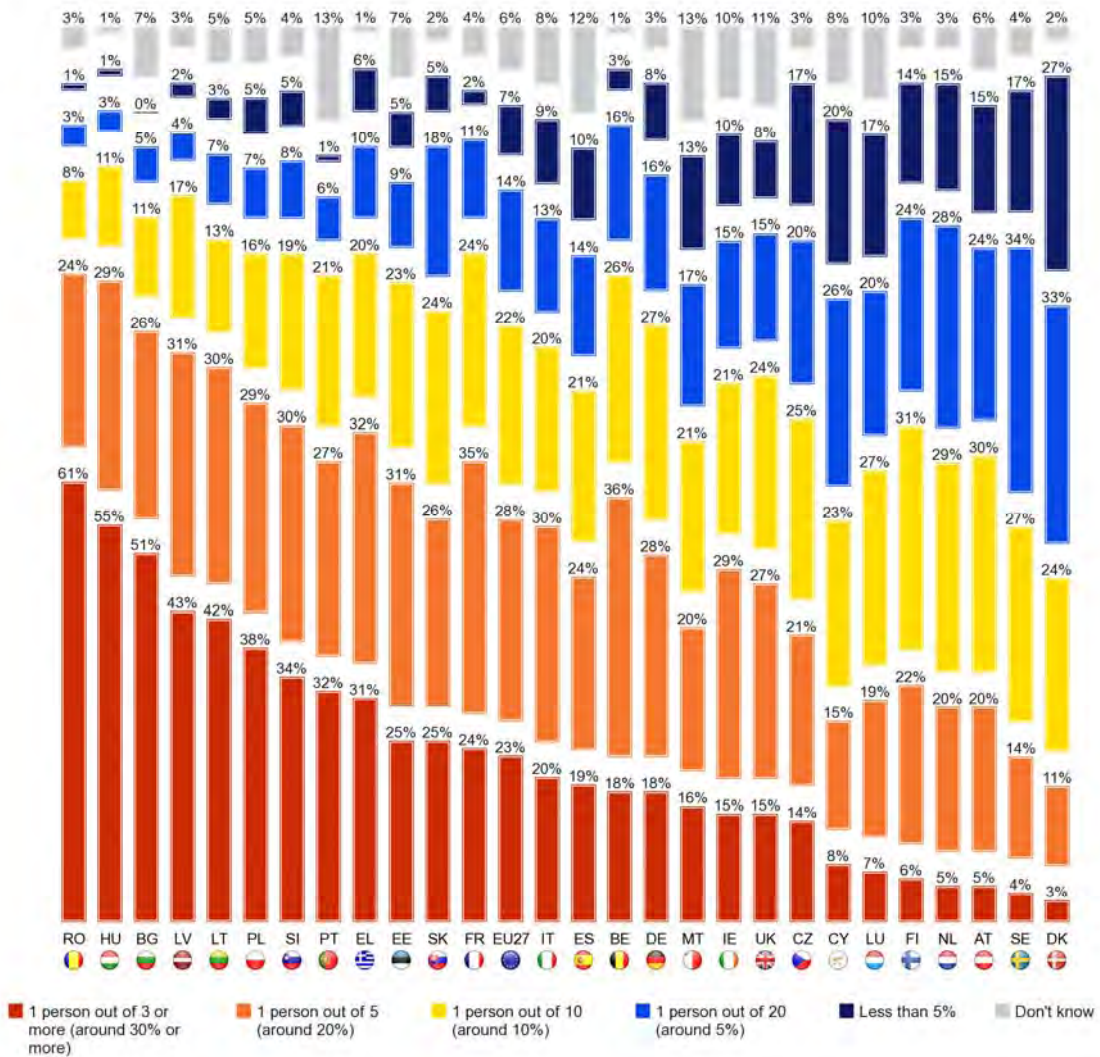
<sup>9</sup> QA5 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY), what proportion of the total population is poor?

in five" is the most frequently given estimate in Belgium (36%), France (35%), Estonia (31%), Italy (30%), Ireland (29%), the UK (27%) and Spain (24%).

In Slovakia, respondents are equally likely to believe that one person in three, one person in five and one person in ten is poor (25%, 26% and 24%, respectively) while there are two countries where similar proportions of people say that one in five and one in ten are poor: Germany (28% and 27%, respectively) and Malta (20% and 21%, respectively).

In Finland (31%), Austria (30%), Luxembourg (27%) and the Czech Republic (25%), the most common estimate is that one person in ten is poor while in the Netherlands more or less equal proportions of people give this estimate (29%) or instead say that one person in twenty is poor (28%). Finally, this last estimate is the most common in Sweden (34%), Denmark (33%) and Cyprus (26%). It should be noted that in Denmark and Sweden over half of respondents believe that one person in twenty or less are poor in their country (60% and 51%, respectively). In Cyprus, the corresponding figure is 46%.

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



The following table shows the results for 2010 as compared with 2009 and reveals that in five countries significantly more Europeans now believe that at least one person in five is poor: Lithuania (72%; +12), Spain (43%; +9), Romania (85%; +8), Poland (67%; +9), Belgium (54%; +7) and Slovenia (64%; +6). Meanwhile, the opposite development is noted in Portugal (59%; -7) and Cyprus (23%; -7).

It should be noted that there are no countries with significant increases in the number of Europeans that estimate that one person out of 20 or less is poor.



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

	1 person out of 3 or more (around 30% or more)			1 person out of 5 (around 20%)			1 person out of 10 (around 10%)			1 person out of 20 (around 5%)			Less than 5%			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	23%	21%	+2	28%	27%	+1	22%	23%	-1	14%	14%	=	7%	8%	-1	6%	7%	-1
BE	18%	16%	+2	36%	31%	+5	26%	33%	-7	16%	15%	+1	3%	4%	-1	1%	1%	=
BG	51%	54%	-3	26%	22%	+4	11%	11%	=	5%	5%	=	0%	1%	-1	7%	7%	=
CZ	14%	14%	=	21%	21%	=	25%	22%	+3	20%	18%	+2	17%	22%	-5	3%	3%	=
DK	3%	2%	+1	11%	12%	-1	24%	25%	-1	33%	31%	+2	27%	28%	-1	2%	2%	=
DE	18%	17%	+1	28%	31%	-3	27%	26%	+1	16%	13%	+3	8%	9%	-1	3%	4%	-1
EE	25%	24%	+1	31%	30%	+1	23%	24%	-1	9%	10%	-1	5%	4%	+1	7%	8%	-1
EL	31%	39%	-8	32%	29%	+3	20%	18%	+2	10%	9%	+1	6%	3%	+3	1%	2%	-1
ES	19%	14%	+5	24%	20%	+4	21%	24%	-3	14%	16%	-2	10%	14%	-4	12%	12%	=
FR	24%	24%	=	35%	34%	+1	24%	25%	-1	11%	13%	-2	2%	1%	+1	4%	3%	+1
IE	15%	18%	-3	29%	25%	+4	21%	20%	+1	15%	15%	=	10%	11%	-1	10%	11%	-1
IT	20%	16%	+4	30%	29%	+1	20%	22%	-2	13%	14%	-1	9%	9%	=	8%	10%	-2
CY	8%	12%	-4	15%	18%	-3	23%	22%	+1	26%	24%	+2	20%	17%	+3	8%	7%	+1
LT	42%	33%	+9	30%	27%	+3	13%	21%	-8	7%	9%	-2	3%	4%	-1	5%	6%	-1
LV	43%	44%	-1	31%	29%	+2	17%	16%	+1	4%	6%	-2	2%	1%	+1	3%	4%	-1
LU	7%	7%	=	19%	21%	-2	27%	33%	-6	20%	21%	-1	17%	12%	+5	10%	6%	+4
HU	55%	54%	+1	29%	33%	-4	11%	10%	+1	3%	2%	+1	1%	0%	+1	1%	1%	=
MT	16%	17%	-1	20%	19%	+1	21%	24%	-3	17%	12%	+5	13%	14%	-1	13%	14%	-1
NL	5%	7%	-2	20%	18%	+2	29%	32%	-3	28%	24%	+4	15%	16%	-1	3%	3%	=
AT	5%	5%	=	20%	19%	+1	30%	31%	-1	24%	23%	+1	15%	17%	-2	6%	5%	+1
PL	38%	31%	+7	29%	28%	+1	16%	18%	-2	7%	11%	-4	5%	5%	=	5%	7%	-2
PT	32%	36%	-4	27%	30%	-3	21%	13%	+8	6%	6%	=	1%	1%	=	13%	14%	-1
RO	61%	52%	+9	24%	25%	-1	8%	9%	-1	3%	4%	-1	1%	3%	-2	3%	7%	-4
SI	34%	29%	+5	30%	29%	+1	19%	22%	-3	8%	11%	-3	5%	6%	-1	4%	3%	+1
SK	25%	22%	+3	26%	32%	-6	24%	21%	+3	18%	17%	+1	5%	6%	-1	2%	2%	=
FI	6%	5%	+1	22%	25%	-3	31%	34%	-3	24%	24%	=	14%	10%	+4	3%	2%	+1
SE	4%	5%	-1	14%	16%	-2	27%	28%	-1	34%	29%	+5	17%	20%	-3	4%	2%	+2
UK	15%	14%	+1	27%	26%	+1	24%	25%	-1	15%	16%	-1	8%	8%	=	11%	11%	=

Unlike the wide differences seen between countries, estimates are more evenly distributed among the different socio-demographic groups, although the unemployed are far more likely to estimate that at least one person out of five is poor (61% vs. EU average of 51%). This sentiment is even stronger among the financially vulnerable: 71% of respondents who have difficulty keeping up with bills and credit commitments, 68% of those who have difficulty paying bills on time and 64% of respondents who live in a 'poor' household estimate that at least one person out of five in their immediate area is poor.

Returning to national analyses, the answers to the following question make for interesting if familiar reading<sup>10</sup>. In Hungary (49%), Latvia (46%), Romania (45%) and Bulgaria (41%) respondents are most likely to believe that many people live in poverty in the area where they live. In Portugal (52%), Lithuania (48%), Greece (46%), Poland (45%), Slovakia, Italy (each 43%), Estonia, Slovenia (each 41%) and France (35%) respondents mostly think that some people live in poverty. In Spain public opinion is divided between thinking that some or a few people live in poverty (each 34%).

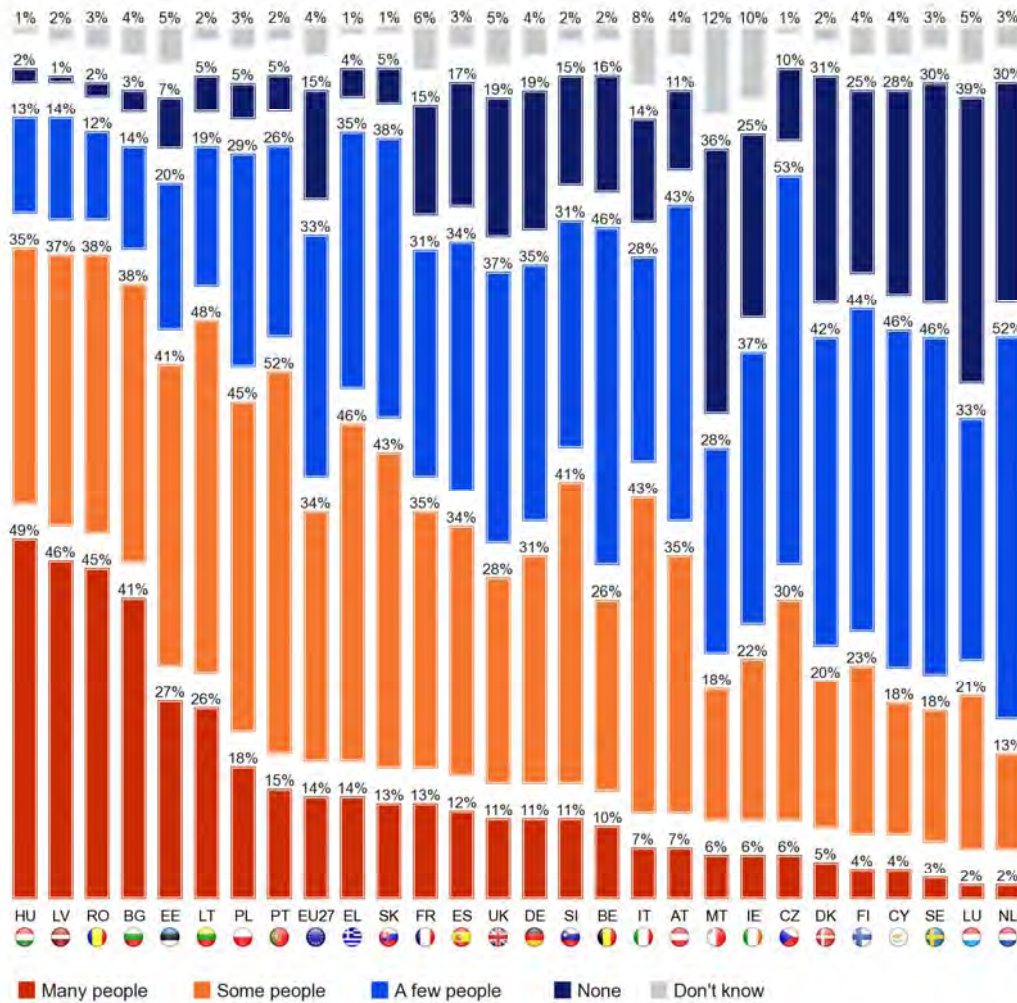
In 10 Member States, the most common view is that there are a few people locally who live in poverty, an opinion held by at least half of respondents in the Czech Republic (53%) and the Netherlands (52%).

Finally, there are just two countries where a majority believe that that nobody in their area lives in poverty: Luxembourg (39%) and Malta (36%). Though not the majority view, over a quarter of respondents from Denmark (31%), the Netherlands, Sweden (each 30%) and Cyprus (28%) agree.

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<sup>10</sup> 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?

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?



In comparison with 2009, Romania is the only country where significantly more respondents now believe that ‘many’ people in their area live in poverty (45%; +11) while Greece is the only country where the proportion who feel that ‘some’ people in their area live in poverty has risen significantly (46%; +6). There are two countries where the proportion who feel that there are no poor people in their area has increased significantly: Malta (36%; +8) and Ireland (25%; +6).

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?

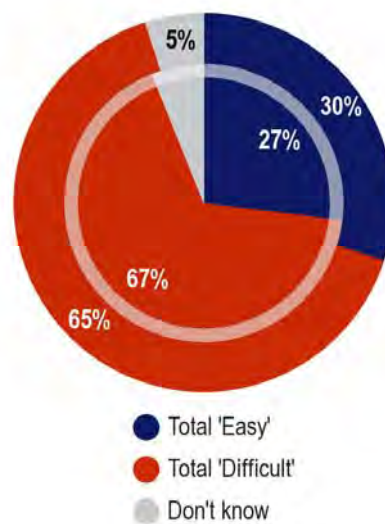
	Many people			Some people			A few people			None			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1
 EU27	14%	12%	+2	34%	34%	=	33%	33%	=	15%	16%	-1	4%	5%	-1
 BE	10%	6%	+4	26%	24%	+2	46%	44%	+2	16%	24%	-8	2%	2%	=
 BG	41%	42%	-1	38%	39%	-1	14%	14%	=	3%	1%	+2	4%	4%	=
 CZ	6%	4%	+2	30%	31%	-1	53%	53%	=	10%	11%	-1	1%	1%	=
 DK	5%	3%	+2	20%	17%	+3	42%	42%	=	31%	36%	-5	2%	2%	=
 DE	11%	8%	+3	31%	32%	-1	35%	36%	-1	19%	19%	=	4%	5%	-1
 EE	27%	23%	+4	41%	39%	+2	20%	24%	-4	7%	9%	-2	5%	5%	=
 EL	14%	19%	-5	46%	40%	+6	35%	34%	+1	4%	5%	-1	1%	2%	-1
 ES	12%	9%	+3	34%	37%	-3	34%	37%	-3	17%	15%	+2	3%	2%	+1
 FR	13%	10%	+3	35%	37%	-2	31%	31%	=	15%	16%	-1	6%	6%	=
 IE	6%	8%	-2	22%	24%	-2	37%	35%	+2	25%	19%	+6	10%	14%	-4
 IT	7%	9%	-2	43%	41%	+2	28%	28%	=	14%	13%	+1	8%	9%	-1
 CY	4%	4%	=	18%	21%	-3	46%	44%	+2	28%	25%	+3	4%	6%	-2
 LT	26%	21%	+5	48%	46%	+2	19%	24%	-5	5%	5%	=	2%	4%	-2
 LV	46%	42%	+4	37%	38%	-1	14%	15%	-1	1%	2%	-1	2%	3%	-1
 LU	2%	3%	-1	21%	23%	-2	33%	36%	-3	39%	35%	+4	5%	3%	+2
 HU	49%	50%	-1	35%	37%	-2	13%	10%	+3	2%	1%	+1	1%	2%	-1
 MT	6%	3%	+3	18%	14%	+4	28%	37%	-9	36%	28%	+8	12%	18%	-6
 NL	2%	3%	-1	13%	12%	+1	52%	50%	+2	30%	31%	-1	3%	4%	-1
 AT	7%	6%	+1	35%	37%	-2	43%	39%	+4	11%	13%	-2	4%	5%	-1
 PL	18%	15%	+3	45%	40%	+5	29%	30%	-1	5%	9%	-4	3%	6%	-3
 PT	15%	22%	-7	52%	48%	+4	26%	21%	+5	5%	5%	=	2%	4%	-2
 RO	45%	34%	+11	38%	40%	-2	12%	18%	-6	2%	3%	-1	3%	5%	-2
 SI	11%	9%	+2	41%	36%	+5	31%	35%	-4	15%	18%	-3	2%	2%	=
 SK	13%	13%	=	43%	41%	+2	38%	39%	-1	5%	5%	=	1%	2%	-1
 FI	4%	5%	-1	23%	25%	-2	44%	41%	+3	25%	24%	+1	4%	5%	-1
 SE	3%	3%	=	18%	24%	-6	46%	41%	+5	30%	30%	=	3%	2%	+1
 UK	11%	9%	+2	28%	26%	+2	37%	37%	=	19%	23%	-4	5%	5%	=

## 1.5 Perceptions of homelessness in the EU

### 1.5.1: Availability of decent housing at reasonable prices

Europeans consider the availability of decent housing at reasonable prices a serious problem: around two in three (65%) consider that housing is too expensive<sup>11</sup>, while less than a third (30%) believe it is easy to find decent housing at a reasonable price in their area. However, compared to the 2009 results, the mood in 2010 is slightly less negative.

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



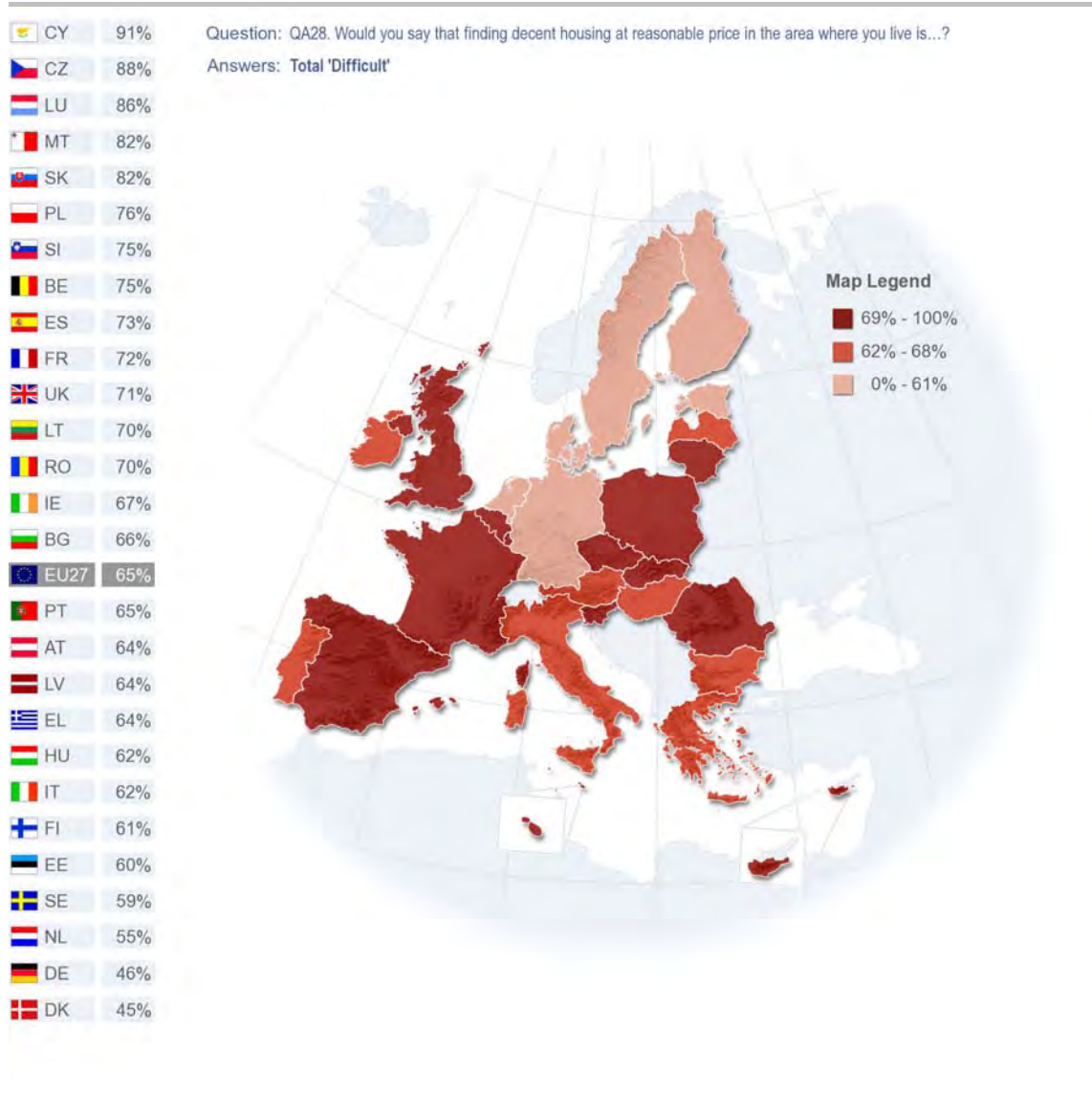
Inner pie : EB72.1 Aug.-Sept. 2009

Outer pie : EB74.1 Aug.-Sept. 2010

EU27





























The opinion that it is difficult to find decent housing at a reasonable price is particularly common in Cyprus (91%), the Czech Republic (88%), Luxembourg (86%), as well as Malta and Slovakia (each 82%).

<sup>11</sup> QA28 Would you say that finding decent housing at reasonable price in the area where you live is ...?







Between the two surveys, significant increases in the proportion of respondents who believe it is difficult to find decent housing in their area at a reasonable price are found in Finland (61%; +10), Lithuania (70%; +6) and Latvia (64%; +6). Meanwhile, Italy is the only country where this proportion fell significantly (62%; -11).

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

	Total 'Easy'			Total 'Difficult'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	30%	27%	<b>+3</b>	65%	67%	<b>-2</b>	5%	6%	<b>-1</b>
 BE	23%	21%	<b>+2</b>	75%	78%	<b>-3</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 BG	21%	18%	<b>+3</b>	66%	67%	<b>-1</b>	13%	15%	<b>-2</b>
 CZ	11%	10%	<b>+1</b>	88%	89%	<b>-1</b>	1%	1%	<b>=</b>
 DK	53%	49%	<b>+4</b>	45%	49%	<b>-4</b>	2%	2%	<b>=</b>
 DE	47%	48%	<b>-1</b>	46%	45%	<b>+1</b>	7%	7%	<b>=</b>
 EE	34%	34%	<b>=</b>	60%	61%	<b>-1</b>	6%	5%	<b>+1</b>
 EL	35%	33%	<b>+2</b>	64%	66%	<b>-2</b>	1%	1%	<b>=</b>
 ES	22%	19%	<b>+3</b>	73%	77%	<b>-4</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>
 FR	24%	21%	<b>+3</b>	72%	76%	<b>-4</b>	4%	3%	<b>+1</b>
 IE	26%	30%	<b>-4</b>	67%	62%	<b>+5</b>	7%	8%	<b>-1</b>
 IT	34%	24%	<b>+10</b>	62%	73%	<b>-11</b>	4%	3%	<b>+1</b>
 CY	8%	9%	<b>-1</b>	91%	89%	<b>+2</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 LT	21%	25%	<b>-4</b>	70%	64%	<b>+6</b>	9%	11%	<b>-2</b>
 LV	30%	35%	<b>-5</b>	64%	58%	<b>+6</b>	6%	7%	<b>-1</b>
 LU	12%	11%	<b>+1</b>	86%	86%	<b>=</b>	2%	3%	<b>-1</b>
 HU	35%	35%	<b>=</b>	62%	62%	<b>=</b>	3%	3%	<b>=</b>
 MT	14%	11%	<b>+3</b>	82%	86%	<b>-4</b>	4%	3%	<b>+1</b>
 NL	39%	37%	<b>+2</b>	55%	55%	<b>=</b>	6%	8%	<b>-2</b>
 AT	30%	29%	<b>+1</b>	64%	65%	<b>-1</b>	6%	6%	<b>=</b>
 PL	17%	14%	<b>+3</b>	76%	76%	<b>=</b>	7%	10%	<b>-3</b>
 PT	31%	29%	<b>+2</b>	65%	64%	<b>+1</b>	4%	7%	<b>-3</b>
 RO	19%	13%	<b>+6</b>	70%	75%	<b>-5</b>	11%	12%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	20%	15%	<b>+5</b>	75%	78%	<b>-3</b>	5%	7%	<b>-2</b>
 SK	16%	15%	<b>+1</b>	82%	84%	<b>-2</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 FI	37%	45%	<b>-8</b>	61%	51%	<b>+10</b>	2%	4%	<b>-2</b>
 SE	38%	39%	<b>-1</b>	59%	58%	<b>+1</b>	3%	3%	<b>=</b>
 UK	22%	27%	<b>-5</b>	71%	67%	<b>+4</b>	7%	6%	<b>+1</b>

Public opinion about the cost of housing remains fairly consistent across all socio-demographic groups, although, unsurprisingly, unemployed people more often tend to consider it 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...?**

	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Difficult'	DK
EU27	30%	65%	5%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	30%	65%	5%
Female	29%	65%	6%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	28%	63%	9%
25-39	28%	69%	3%
40-54	29%	67%	4%
55 +	31%	62%	7%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	31%	63%	6%
16-19	29%	66%	5%
20+	31%	66%	3%
Still studying	27%	63%	10%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	31%	66%	3%
Managers	33%	64%	3%
Other white collars	30%	67%	3%
Manual workers	30%	67%	3%
House persons	26%	68%	6%
Unemployed	23%	71%	6%
Retired	31%	62%	7%
Students	27%	63%	10%

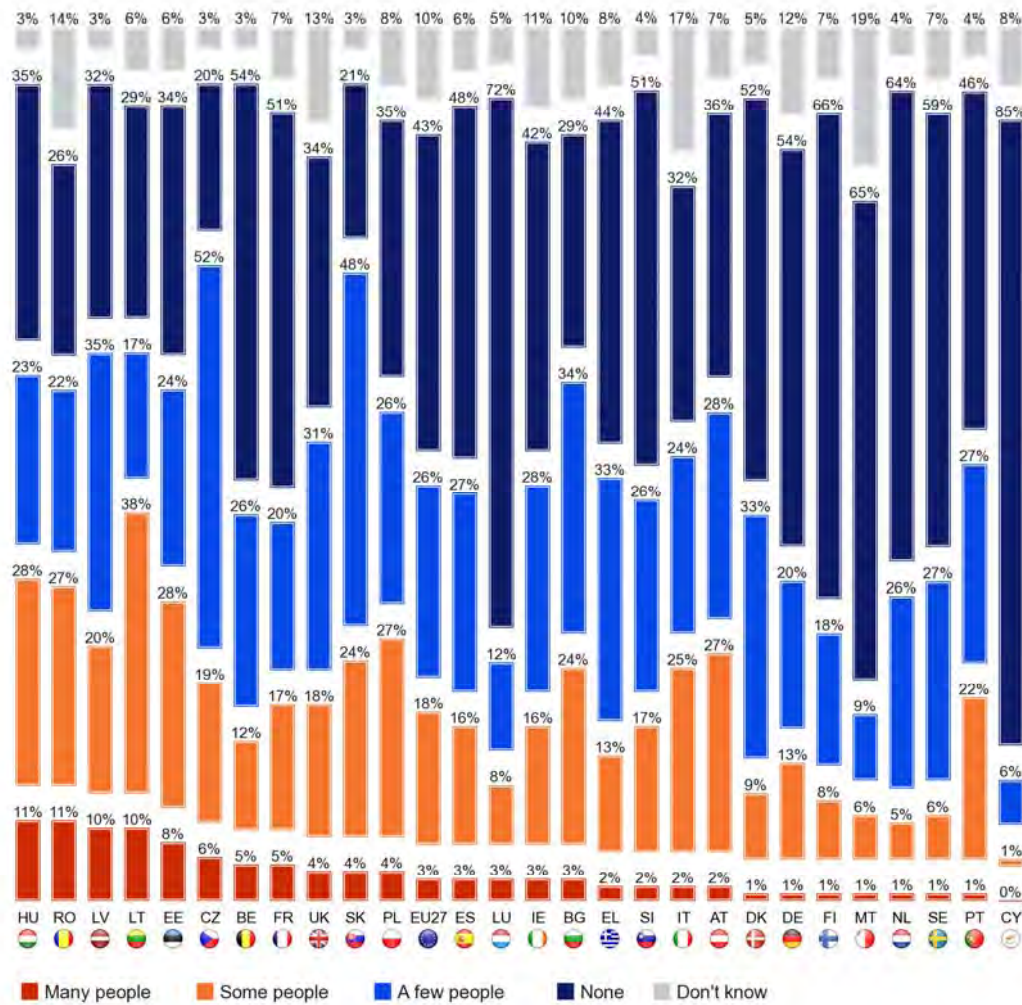
The 2010 survey confirms that the most negative views in this regard are held by the financially most vulnerable groups in society: 79% of respondents who have difficulties making ends meet, 76% who have difficulties paying their bills on time and 72% of those living in a 'poor' household believe it is difficult to find decent housing at reasonable prices in the area where they live.



1.5.2: Estimates of homelessness in the local area

As already noted in the 2009 report, despite the pessimism concerning the availability of affordable housing, few Europeans are aware of much homelessness in the area where they live<sup>12</sup>.

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?



Overall, around four out of ten (43%) believe homelessness does not exist at all in their area and only 3% say that many people in their area are homeless. Just over a

<sup>12</sup> 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?

quarter (26%) estimate that there are a few people who are homeless in their area and 18% believe that there are some homeless people. Even if homelessness is not seen as widespread, these figures highlight the existence of the problem in the European Union, and more so in some areas than in others.

The highest estimates are given by Lithuanian respondents, where nearly half say there are many (10%) or some (38%) homeless people in their area. Close to four in ten Hungarians and Romanians think the same. At the same time, only 1% of respondents in Cyprus believe there are some homeless people in their area while 85% say homelessness is non-existent. Other countries where at least two-thirds of respondents feel that homelessness does not exist in their area are Luxembourg (72%) and Finland (66%), while in eight further Member States over half share this view.

The countries where, in comparison to 2009, estimates of homelessness are now significantly *higher*, are:

- ◆ Lithuania – in 2009, 41% said there were *many or some* homeless people in their area while this view is now held by 48% of respondents.
- ◆ The Czech Republic – a quarter of respondents now hold this opinion, up from 19% in 2009.
- ◆ Austria – the proportion of respondents who believe there are *some* homeless people in their area has increased from 20% to 27%, while the proportion who believe there are *none* has dropped from 43% to 36%.
- ◆ Poland - the proportion of respondents who believe there are *some* homeless people has increased from 21% to 27%.
- ◆ Romania - the proportion of respondents who believe there are *many* homeless people has increased from 5% to 11%.

Conversely, the countries where, in comparison to 2009, estimates are significantly *lower*, are:

- ◆ Spain – 19% now believe there are *many or some* homeless people in their area, down from 31% in 2009;
- ◆ Ireland – the proportion of respondents who believe there are *no* homeless people in their area has increased from 36% in 2009 to 42% in 2010.
- ◆ Portugal – 73% now say there are *few or no* homeless people, up from 62% in 2009.

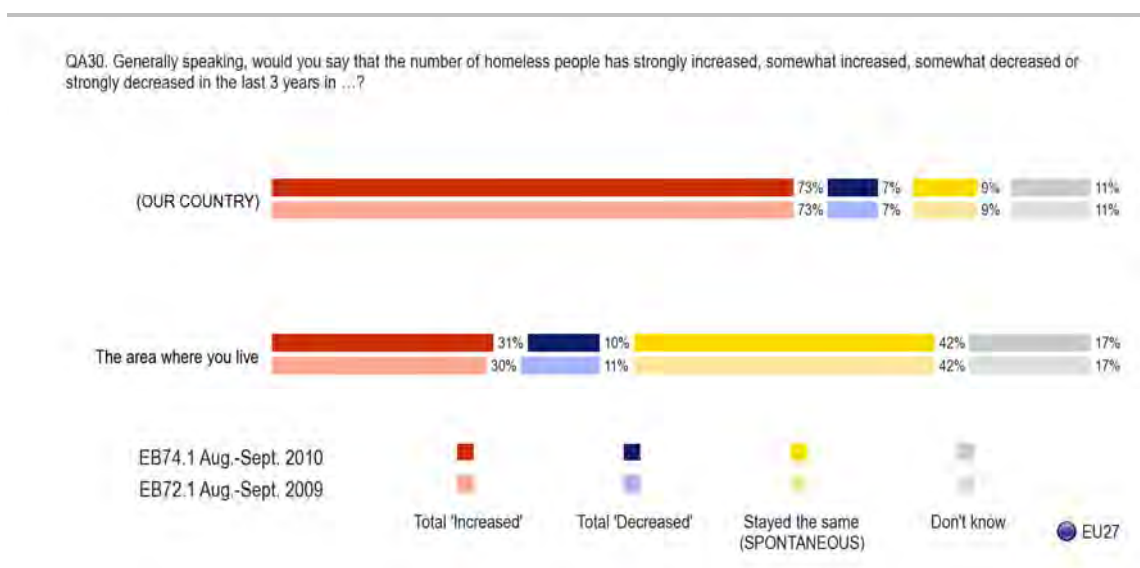
QA29 In the area where you live, please tell me if there are people who are homeless? Would you say there are many people, some people, a few people or none who is homeless?

	Many people			Some people			A few people			None			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1
EU27	3%	3%	=	18%	19%	-1	26%	26%	=	43%	42%	+1	10%	10%	=
BE	5%	3%	+2	12%	11%	+1	26%	24%	+2	54%	59%	-5	3%	3%	=
BG	3%	4%	-1	24%	19%	+5	34%	39%	-5	29%	27%	+2	10%	11%	-1
CZ	6%	3%	+3	19%	16%	+3	52%	56%	-4	20%	24%	-4	3%	1%	+2
DK	1%	1%	=	9%	9%	=	33%	30%	+3	52%	56%	-4	5%	4%	+1
DE	1%	1%	=	13%	12%	+1	20%	19%	+1	54%	56%	-2	12%	12%	=
EE	8%	10%	-2	28%	28%	=	24%	22%	+2	34%	34%	=	6%	6%	=
EL	2%	2%	=	13%	13%	=	33%	37%	-4	44%	40%	+4	8%	8%	=
ES	3%	7%	-4	16%	24%	-8	27%	26%	+1	48%	37%	+11	6%	6%	=
FR	5%	4%	+1	17%	18%	-1	20%	20%	=	51%	50%	+1	7%	8%	-1
IE	3%	3%	=	16%	16%	=	28%	29%	-1	42%	36%	+6	11%	16%	-5
IT	2%	3%	-1	25%	25%	=	24%	23%	+1	32%	29%	+3	17%	20%	-3
CY	0%	0%	=	1%	1%	=	6%	10%	-4	85%	80%	+5	8%	9%	-1
LT	10%	9%	+1	38%	32%	+6	17%	19%	-2	29%	33%	-4	6%	7%	-1
LV	10%	10%	=	20%	20%	=	35%	34%	+1	32%	32%	=	3%	4%	-1
LU	3%	1%	+2	8%	8%	=	12%	15%	-3	72%	71%	+1	5%	5%	=
HU	11%	9%	+2	28%	32%	-4	23%	25%	-2	35%	31%	+4	3%	3%	=
MT	1%	1%	=	6%	1%	+5	9%	13%	-4	65%	62%	+3	19%	23%	-4
NL	1%	1%	=	5%	5%	=	26%	22%	+4	64%	66%	-2	4%	6%	-2
AT	2%	3%	-1	27%	20%	+7	28%	28%	=	36%	43%	-7	7%	6%	+1
PL	4%	3%	+1	27%	21%	+6	26%	28%	-2	35%	37%	-2	8%	11%	-3
PT	1%	4%	-3	22%	25%	-3	27%	24%	+3	46%	38%	+8	4%	9%	-5
RO	11%	5%	+6	27%	28%	-1	22%	30%	-8	26%	27%	-1	14%	10%	+4
SI	2%	2%	=	17%	14%	+3	26%	32%	-6	51%	48%	+3	4%	4%	=
SK	4%	3%	+1	24%	22%	+2	48%	50%	-2	21%	22%	-1	3%	3%	=
FI	1%	1%	=	8%	7%	+1	18%	17%	+1	66%	69%	-3	7%	6%	+1
SE	1%	2%	-1	6%	5%	+1	27%	28%	-1	59%	59%	=	7%	6%	+1
UK	4%	3%	+1	18%	19%	-1	31%	31%	=	34%	36%	-2	13%	11%	+2

Respondents are more likely to say that there is homelessness in urban than in rural areas: in the latter, 60% of respondents say there are no homeless people, compared to 28% of those who live in large cities. Views also differ depending on respondents' economic status: 36% of respondents who have difficulty paying their bills on time say that there are many or some homeless people in their area as do 33% with difficulties making ends meet, 32% of unemployed people and 30% of those living in a 'poor' household.

### 1.5.3: Developments over the last three years

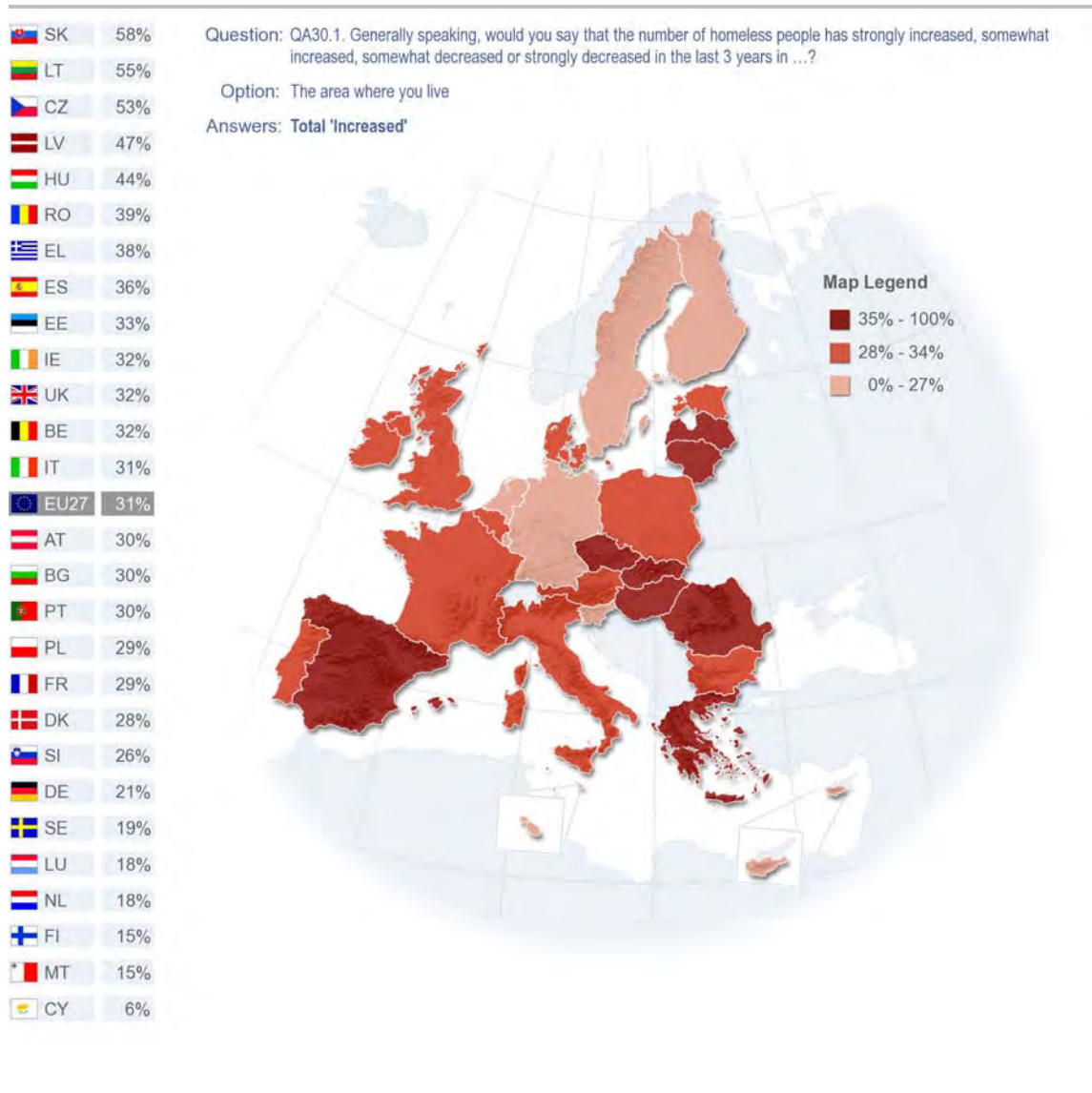
As in 2009, nearly three-quarters of Europeans (73%) think that homelessness has increased in their country in the last three years, yet only around three in ten believe it has increased in the area where they live<sup>13</sup>.



Once again, a sizeable minority of 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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 ...?

Opinions continue to vary from country to country and the proportion believing that homelessness has increased ranges from just 6% in Cyprus to over half of respondents in the Czech Republic (53%), Lithuania (55%) and Slovakia (58%).



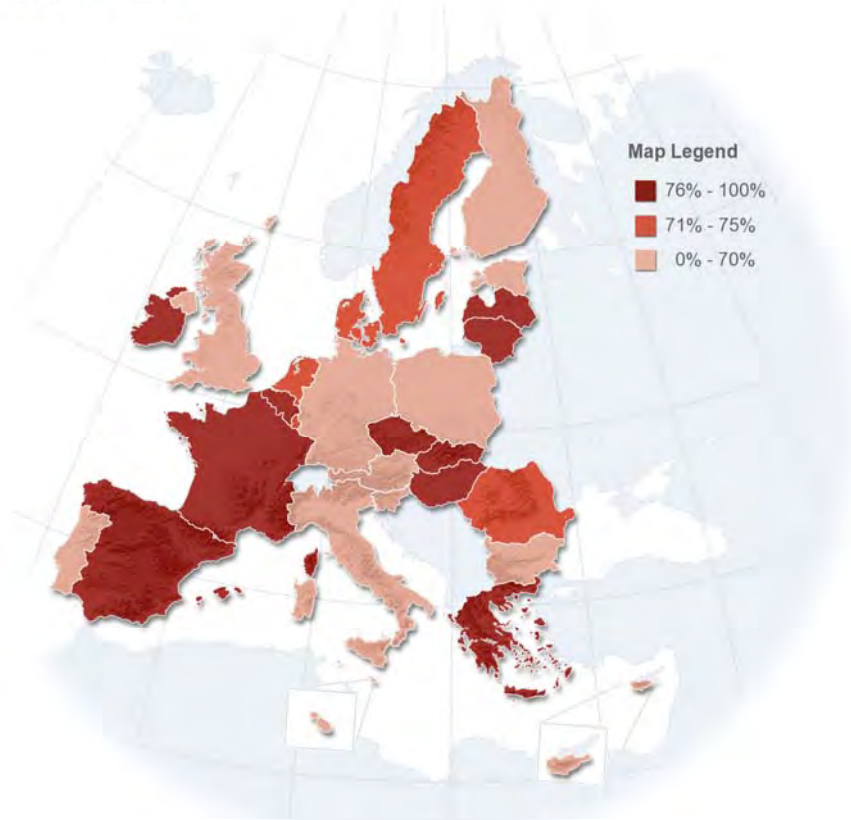
In Spain (90%), France, Hungary (both 89%), Latvia, Slovakia, Lithuania and Belgium (each 83%) the vast majority feel that homelessness has increased in their country over the last three years. However, in Cyprus only around a quarter say that homelessness has increased.

	ES	90%
	FR	89%
	HU	89%
	LV	83%
	SK	83%
	LT	83%
	BE	83%
	CZ	80%
	EL	80%
	IE	78%
	SE	75%
	DK	74%
	RO	74%
	NL	74%
	LU	74%
	EU27	73%
	DE	70%
	PT	69%
	EE	69%
	SI	68%
	UK	67%
	IT	67%
	FI	59%
	BG	58%
	AT	56%
	PL	54%
	MT	49%
	CY	26%

Question: 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 ...?

Option: (OUR COUNTRY)

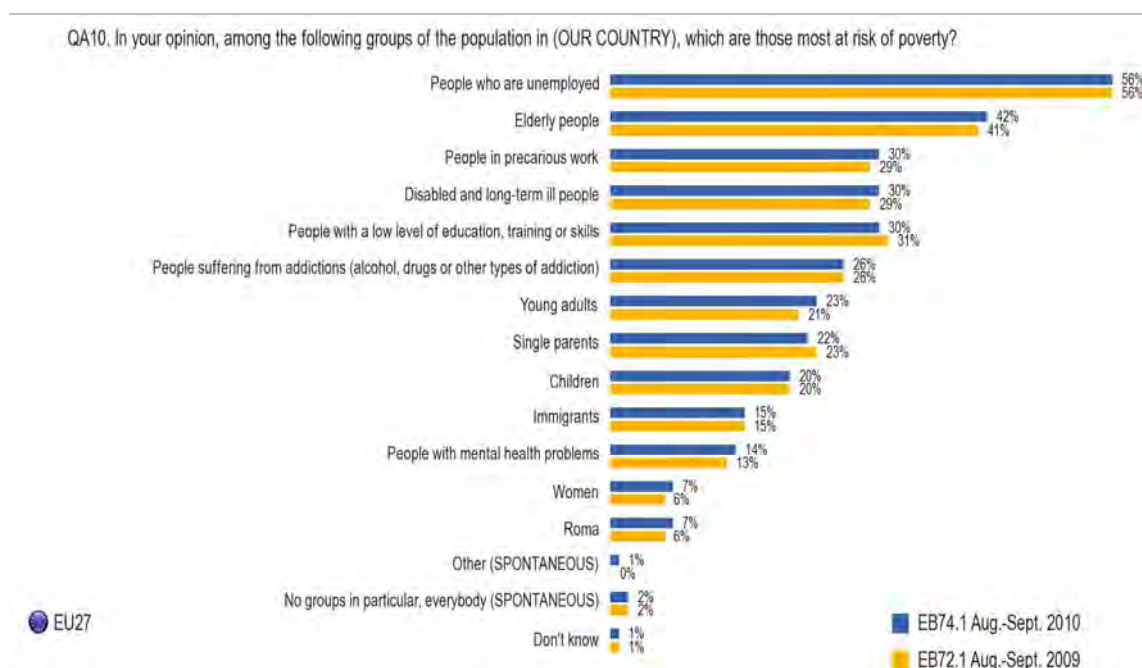
Answers: Total 'Increased'



## 2. THE RISK OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

### 2.1 Who is considered most at risk of poverty?

As already noted in 2009, Europeans are most likely to believe that the unemployed are likely to suffer poverty<sup>14</sup>. In both surveys, over half of those surveyed (56%) indicate that the unemployed are most at risk of poverty while the elderly are considered the second most vulnerable group (42%). Three in ten Europeans regard people with a low level of education, training or skills, those in precarious employment or with disabilities or those suffering from some form of long-term illness as most at risk.



In all countries except Romania and the Netherlands, more than half of respondents believe that the unemployed are the most vulnerable. In fact, Romania and the UK are the only two countries where the elderly (55% and 43%, respectively) are mentioned more often than the unemployed (42% and 37%, respectively) while in the Netherlands, people with a low level of education are mentioned more often (54% vs. 47%). Denmark is the only other country where the unemployed are less frequently mentioned than people who suffer from an addiction (51% vs. 62%).

<sup>14</sup> 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)





























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

	People who are unemployed	Elderly people	People in precarious work	Disabled and long-term ill people	People with a low level of education, training or skills	People suffering from addictions (alcohol, drugs or other types of addiction)	Young adults	Single parents	Children	Immigrants	People with mental health problems	Women	Roma	No groups in particular, everybody (SPONT.)	Other (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	56%	42%	30%	30%	30%	26%	23%	22%	20%	15%	14%	7%	7%	2%	1%	1%
BE	<b>55%</b>	28%	35%	36%	38%	30%	18%	31%	6%	23%	15%	9%	7%	1%	0%	0%
BG	<b>69%</b>	54%	33%	49%	26%	11%	22%	27%	10%	1%	17%	3%	17%	3%	0%	0%
CZ	<b>69%</b>	44%	30%	47%	27%	24%	16%	39%	9%	5%	10%	4%	10%	0%	0%	0%
DK	51%	17%	13%	35%	47%	<b>62%</b>	7%	38%	8%	24%	30%	2%	16%	1%	0%	0%
DE	<b>53%</b>	46%	34%	22%	39%	25%	19%	37%	47%	10%	10%	7%	4%	1%	0%	0%
EE	<b>68%</b>	21%	33%	43%	38%	39%	25%	34%	9%	3%	13%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
EL	<b>74%</b>	45%	34%	30%	23%	19%	40%	13%	11%	20%	18%	18%	6%	1%	0%	0%
ES	<b>54%</b>	39%	24%	21%	20%	27%	20%	9%	14%	33%	10%	9%	10%	2%	1%	0%
FR	<b>61%</b>	42%	44%	30%	34%	22%	34%	17%	10%	22%	8%	12%	10%	1%	1%	1%
IE	<b>62%</b>	34%	27%	28%	46%	30%	31%	19%	25%	6%	22%	7%	4%	1%	1%	1%
IT	<b>70%</b>	47%	35%	23%	19%	17%	26%	12%	8%	22%	7%	9%	5%	4%	1%	0%
CY	<b>68%</b>	36%	17%	48%	30%	43%	29%	22%	10%	11%	28%	9%	8%	0%	1%	0%
LT	<b>66%</b>	42%	10%	39%	23%	47%	24%	16%	10%	2%	12%	7%	4%	1%	2%	0%
LV	<b>60%</b>	48%	21%	41%	24%	27%	20%	23%	16%	3%	10%	5%	3%	2%	1%	0%
LU	<b>57%</b>	11%	26%	20%	45%	37%	26%	22%	7%	23%	12%	5%	8%	2%	0%	1%
HU	<b>69%</b>	42%	25%	33%	35%	21%	26%	28%	16%	1%	12%	4%	27%	1%	1%	0%
MT	<b>50%</b>	34%	15%	38%	35%	34%	10%	21%	21%	10%	13%	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%
NL	47%	20%	19%	46%	54%	50%	11%	26%	2%	26%	31%	2%	6%	0%	1%	1%
AT	<b>50%</b>	43%	30%	29%	31%	26%	18%	40%	22%	20%	18%	18%	10%	4%	1%	0%
PL	<b>58%</b>	43%	32%	44%	22%	30%	10%	20%	16%	3%	13%	4%	3%	3%	0%	2%
PT	<b>67%</b>	59%	28%	35%	12%	17%	16%	5%	11%	5%	15%	7%	3%	5%	0%	0%
RO	42%	55%	36%	28%	28%	14%	45%	16%	31%	2%	14%	14%	10%	0%	0%	0%
SI	<b>51%</b>	39%	13%	41%	25%	21%	35%	19%	10%	10%	16%	4%	3%	7%	0%	0%
SK	<b>66%</b>	43%	31%	41%	33%	26%	18%	28%	14%	3%	10%	6%	25%	1%	0%	0%
FI	<b>68%</b>	33%	28%	37%	26%	33%	32%	38%	2%	20%	21%	2%	8%	1%	1%	2%
SE	<b>59%</b>	15%	11%	47%	32%	52%	18%	29%	3%	35%	28%	3%	20%	0%	0%	0%
UK	37%	<b>43%</b>	15%	25%	33%	28%	21%	23%	31%	10%	24%	2%	3%	3%	1%	0%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>						<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>										
Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per item										



In comparison to the 2009 survey, significantly more respondents in Ireland (62%; +10), Bulgaria (69%; +9) and Greece (74%; +8) believe that the unemployed are most at risk, while significantly fewer respondents in Austria (50%; -10), Luxembourg (57%; -9) and Slovenia (51%; -6) share this view.

**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)**

		People who are unemployed		
		EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
	EU27	56%	56%	=
	IE	62%	52%	+10
	BG	69%	60%	+9
	EL	74%	66%	+8
	CY	68%	63%	+5
	EE	68%	63%	+5
	PL	58%	53%	+5
	BE	55%	52%	+3
	ES	54%	51%	+3
	RO	42%	40%	+2
	IT	70%	69%	+1
	FI	68%	67%	+1
	HU	69%	68%	+1
	DK	51%	51%	=
	NL	47%	47%	=
	PT	67%	67%	=
	SE	59%	59%	=
	CZ	69%	69%	=
	UK	37%	38%	-1
	SK	66%	67%	-1
	DE	53%	56%	-3
	FR	61%	64%	-3
	LV	60%	63%	-3
	LT	66%	69%	-3
	MT	50%	55%	-5
	SI	51%	57%	-6
	LU	57%	66%	-9
	AT	50%	60%	-10

Further, the survey shows that six out of ten unemployed Europeans believe that they are most at risk of poverty, but this view is equally widespread among other socio-demographic groups such as young people and employees (both 60%). Meanwhile, 'older' Europeans (aged 55 and over) are also most likely to consider the unemployed as the group that is most at risk (54%). However, these 'older' Europeans also express their own vulnerability in that they are more likely than the young to see themselves as most at risk of poverty (47% vs. 32%, respectively).

## **2.2 Who feels at risk of poverty?**

Just as in 2009, the 2010 results show that while poverty is perceived to be widespread and on the increase, Europeans tend not to personally feel at risk of falling into poverty.

According to a number of questions which measure respondents' own risk of poverty - such as being able to make ends meet and the ability to pay bills, feeling at risk of being over-indebted, expecting to stay in work (or not) and the perceived risk of becoming homeless – it appears that most Europeans are confident about their own personal situation.

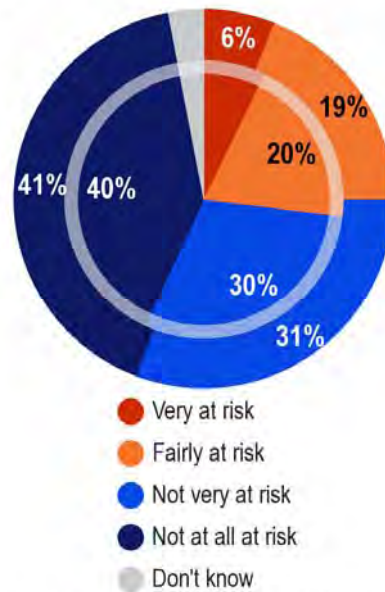
### ***2.2.1: The risk of becoming over-indebted***

In 2010, a quarter of Europeans feel at risk of becoming over-indebted<sup>15</sup>. However, 72% feel not very (31%) or not at all (41%) at risk. These results are very similar to those obtained in the 2009 survey.

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<sup>15</sup> QA26b Please tell me how much you feel you are at risk of being over-indebted.

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

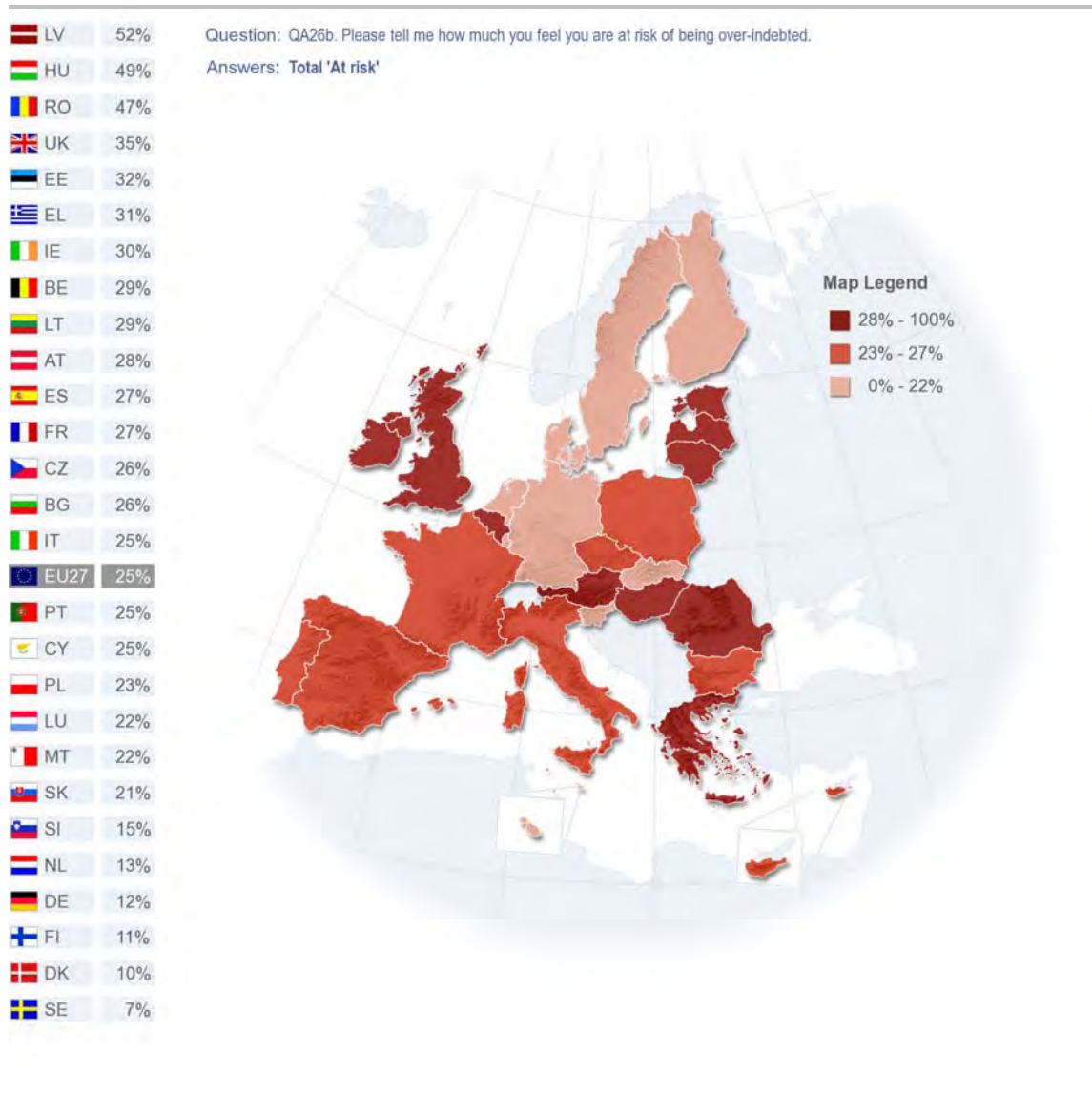


Inner pie : EB72.1 Aug.-Sept. 2009

Outer pie : EB74.1 Aug.-Sept. 2010

EU27

As in 2009, perceptions of risk differ greatly from country to country, with around half of all respondents in Latvia (52%), Hungary (49%) and Romania (47%) feeling at risk of over-indebtedness, compared to only around one in ten in Sweden (7%), Denmark (10%), Finland (11%), Germany (12%) and the Netherlands (13%).








A comparison of the 2009 and 2010 results highlights the extent to which the (different) impact of the financial crisis has affected public opinion on this issue. Between the 2009 and 2010 fieldwork periods, some of the Member States came out of recession while in others fresh problems shook public confidence anew. Spain is the most extreme example of the first group of countries; as the country climbs out of recession, there is a strong improvement in public confidence from 2009 to 2010. Conversely, the effect of the debt crisis which hit Greece in the spring of 2010 is clearly visible in the risk perceptions of Greek respondents.

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

	Total 'At risk'			Total 'Not at risk'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	25%	27%	-2	72%	70%	+2	3%	3%	=
BE	29%	27%	+2	70%	73%	-3	1%	0%	+1
BG	26%	25%	+1	65%	66%	-1	9%	9%	=
CZ	26%	22%	+4	71%	77%	-6	3%	1%	+2
DK	10%	9%	+1	90%	90%	=	0%	1%	-1
DE	12%	12%	=	86%	86%	=	2%	2%	=
EE	32%	30%	+2	67%	69%	-2	1%	1%	=
EL	31%	23%	+8	66%	76%	-10	3%	1%	+2
ES	27%	49%	-22	71%	46%	+25	2%	5%	-3
FR	27%	29%	-2	71%	69%	+2	2%	2%	=
IE	30%	28%	+2	66%	60%	+6	4%	12%	-8
IT	25%	24%	+1	70%	71%	-1	5%	5%	=
CY	25%	25%	=	71%	69%	+2	4%	6%	-2
LT	29%	23%	+6	69%	74%	-5	2%	3%	-1
LV	52%	51%	+1	47%	47%	=	1%	2%	-1
LU	22%	27%	-5	73%	70%	+3	5%	3%	+2
HU	49%	53%	-4	50%	46%	+4	1%	1%	=
MT	22%	21%	+1	72%	74%	-2	6%	5%	+1
NL	13%	13%	=	86%	87%	-1	1%	0%	+1
AT	28%	27%	+1	71%	70%	+1	1%	3%	-2
PL	23%	21%	+2	72%	74%	-2	5%	5%	=
PT	25%	27%	-2	73%	69%	+4	2%	4%	-2
RO	47%	40%	+7	48%	49%	-1	5%	11%	-6
SI	15%	11%	+4	84%	88%	-4	1%	1%	=
SK	21%	20%	+1	75%	77%	-2	4%	3%	+1
FI	11%	14%	-3	89%	86%	+3	0%	0%	=
SE	7%	10%	-3	92%	90%	+2	1%	0%	+1
UK	35%	35%	=	64%	63%	+1	1%	2%	-1

At the same time, while unemployed Europeans now express slightly less concern than in 2009 (46% in 2010 vs. 50% in 2009), they are far more likely than less vulnerable citizens to feel at risk.

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

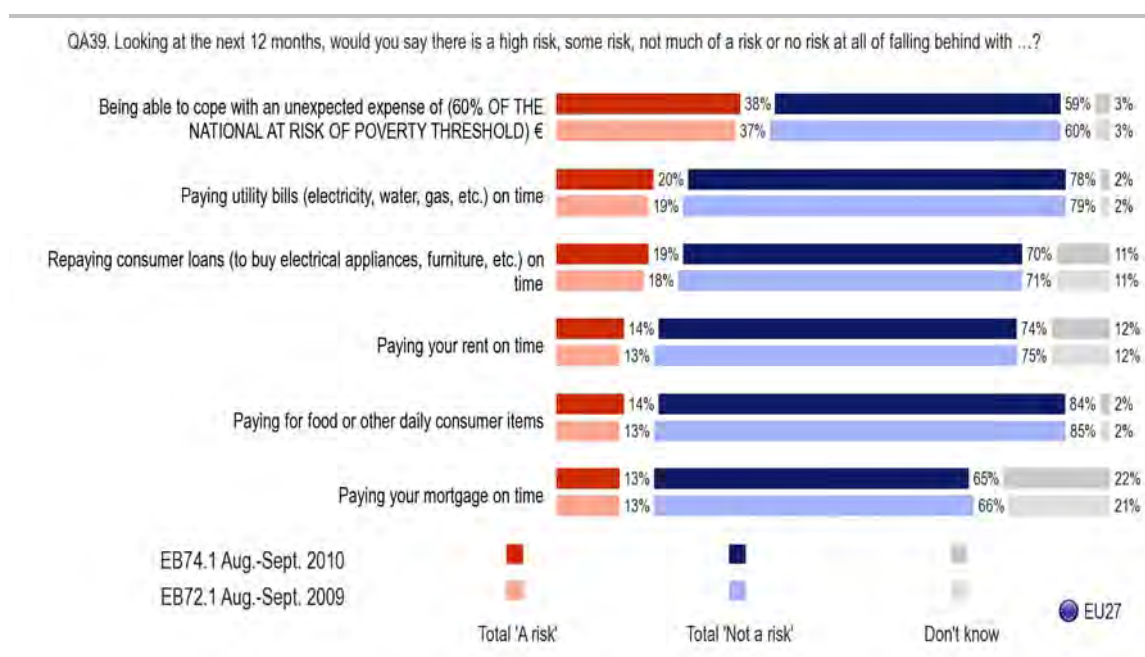
	Total 'At risk'	Total 'Not at risk'	DK
EU27	25%	72%	3%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	25%	72%	3%
 Female	25%	72%	3%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	24%	70%	6%
25-39	33%	65%	2%
40-54	30%	68%	2%
55 +	17%	81%	2%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	25%	73%	2%
16-19	28%	70%	2%
20+	21%	78%	1%
Still studying	21%	72%	7%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	24%	74%	2%
Managers	20%	79%	1%
Other white collars	24%	74%	2%
Manual workers	31%	67%	2%
House persons	30%	67%	3%
Unemployed	46%	51%	3%
Retired	17%	80%	3%
Students	21%	72%	7%

#### 2.2.2: The risk of falling behind on payments

The 2010 survey confirms what was already noted in 2009, namely 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	38%	85%	83%	72%
Paying utility bills	20%	70%	62%	47%
Repaying consumer loans	19%	57%	47%	39%
Paying for food or other daily consumer items	14%	54%	45%	33%
Paying the rent on time	14%	46%	38%	31%
Paying the mortgage on time	13%	36%	28%	24%

However, as in 2009, most Europeans do not feel at risk of falling behind when it comes to paying for food or other daily consumer items (84%), utility bills (78%), the rent (74%) or consumer loans (70%)<sup>16</sup>, while around two-thirds say they have no problems paying their mortgage on time. However, fewer people (38%) feel confident about being able to cope with an unexpected high expense<sup>17</sup>.



<sup>16</sup> 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 ...?

<sup>17</sup> The amount respondents were asked about is the equivalent of 60% of the national "at risk of poverty threshold" in each country.

As already noted in the 2009 study, the surveys reveal much inequality between states. In both years, Hungary stands out as the Member State with the highest proportion of respondents who feel at risk. The 2010 results show that 67% of Hungarians say they would be unable to cope with an unexpected expense and 49% say there is a risk of falling behind with their utility bills. These are much higher proportions than in any other country (the Czech Republic and Slovakia follow with 51% of respondents feeling unable to cope with an unexpected expense; while in Bulgaria and Romania, 40% feel at risk of falling behind with their utility bills). Conversely, in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, around one fifth say they would not be able to cope with an unexpected expense (15% in Sweden and 21% in Denmark and the Netherlands) and less than one in ten feel at risk of falling behind on any of the other payments.

In the following mostly Eastern or Southern European countries, risk assessment levels are significantly higher in 2010 than in 2009:

- ◆ Greece – more respondents now report feeling at risk of falling behind with paying utility bills (37%; +9) and with paying the rent on time. The latter figure has doubled to 16% in 2010.
- ◆ The Czech Republic – close to a quarter of respondents (23%) now report a risk of falling behind with their rent, up from 16% in 2009, while the payment of utility bills is now a concern for nearly three in ten (29%; +6).
- ◆ Lithuania – the proportion of respondents who say they would be unable to cope with an unexpected expense is 46% in 2010, compared to 38% in 2009.
- ◆ Romania – more respondents now report feeling at risk of falling behind with the repayment of consumer loans (32%; +6) and paying for daily consumer items (30%; +6).
- ◆ Malta – more respondents now report feeling at risk of falling behind with their utility bills (35%; +6).

Meanwhile, there are no countries where significantly smaller proportions of Europeans express concern.



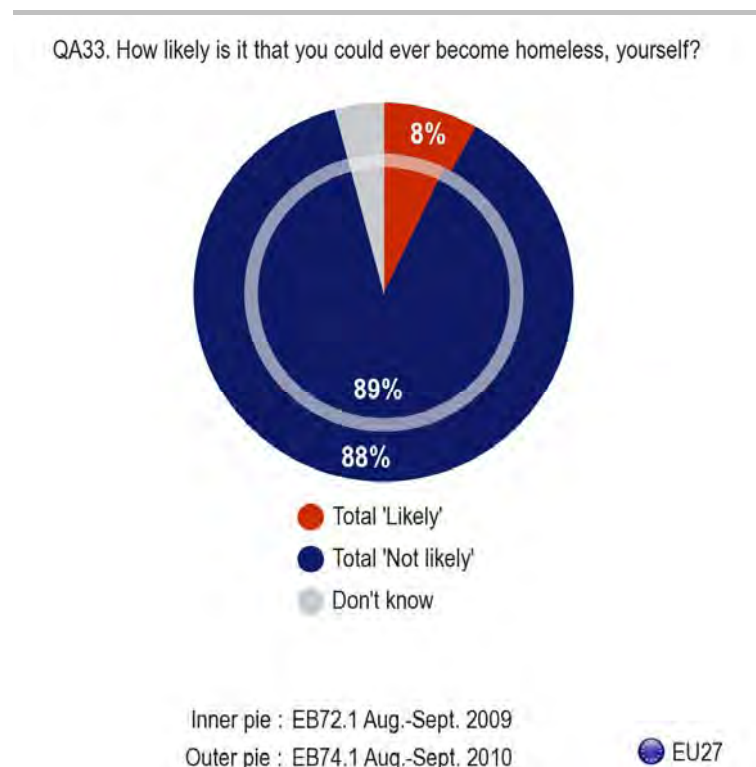
QA39 Looking at the next 12 months, would you say there is a high risk, some risk, not much of a risk or no risk at all of falling behind with ...?

Answer: Total 'A risk'

	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 for food or other daily consumer items			Paying your mortgage on time		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	38%	37%	+1	20%	19%	+1	19%	18%	+1	14%	13%	+1	14%	13%	+1	13%	13%	=
BE	35%	30%	+5	18%	13%	+5	14%	12%	+2	13%	11%	+2	13%	10%	+3	9%	8%	+1
BG	47%	45%	+2	40%	35%	+5	19%	16%	+3	4%	5%	-1	28%	25%	+3	3%	4%	-1
CZ	51%	46%	+5	29%	23%	+6	31%	30%	+1	23%	16%	+7	20%	16%	+4	27%	22%	+5
DK	21%	19%	+2	4%	3%	+1	6%	8%	-2	4%	4%	0	4%	4%	0	3%	3%	0
DE	31%	30%	+1	7%	7%	0	9%	9%	0	5%	6%	-1	6%	8%	-2	6%	7%	-1
EE	49%	47%	+2	28%	26%	+2	20%	16%	+4	23%	20%	+3	21%	21%	0	15%	14%	+1
EL	47%	42%	+5	37%	28%	+9	27%	27%	0	16%	8%	+8	18%	13%	+5	12%	8%	+4
ES	48%	44%	+4	21%	24%	-3	31%	31%	0	18%	21%	-3	13%	15%	-2	20%	25%	-5
FR	37%	32%	+5	16%	13%	+3	11%	12%	-1	13%	8%	+5	12%	8%	+4	5%	4%	+1
IE	46%	42%	+4	25%	20%	+5	28%	22%	+6	14%	15%	-1	13%	11%	+2	11%	11%	0
IT	33%	36%	-3	24%	26%	-2	23%	27%	-4	20%	22%	-2	16%	17%	-1	22%	24%	-2
CY	45%	46%	-1	19%	21%	-2	42%	44%	-2	6%	7%	-1	6%	7%	-1	15%	17%	-2
LT	46%	38%	+8	35%	30%	+5	17%	14%	+3	21%	18%	+3	28%	24%	+4	16%	14%	+2
LV	50%	45%	+5	27%	25%	+2	19%	19%	0	22%	21%	+1	19%	17%	+2	15%	17%	-2
LU	27%	22%	+5	10%	7%	+3	9%	7%	+2	8%	6%	+2	6%	4%	+2	9%	5%	+4
HU	67%	71%	-4	49%	52%	-3	39%	40%	-1	20%	17%	+3	30%	34%	-4	29%	31%	-2
MT	33%	30%	+3	35%	29%	+6	16%	16%	0	6%	9%	-3	10%	13%	-3	8%	9%	-1
NL	21%	21%	0	4%	4%	0	4%	4%	0	3%	3%	0	4%	4%	0	3%	3%	0
AT	35%	34%	+1	16%	15%	+1	17%	19%	-2	13%	14%	-1	11%	12%	-1	15%	16%	-1
PL	40%	42%	-2	26%	24%	+2	25%	21%	+4	24%	19%	+5	18%	17%	+1	19%	17%	+2
PT	46%	50%	-4	25%	24%	+1	22%	21%	+1	23%	21%	+2	21%	23%	-2	19%	20%	-1
RO	49%	44%	+5	40%	35%	+5	32%	26%	+6	21%	16%	+5	30%	24%	+6	22%	17%	+5
SI	39%	34%	+5	15%	15%	0	12%	12%	0	7%	7%	0	11%	11%	0	7%	5%	+2
SK	51%	46%	+5	26%	27%	-1	32%	31%	+1	23%	24%	-1	22%	20%	+2	29%	27%	+2
FI	23%	23%	0	6%	4%	+2	8%	5%	+3	5%	3%	+2	6%	3%	+3	7%	3%	+4
SE	15%	14%	+1	2%	2%	0	3%	2%	+1	2%	1%	+1	1%	1%	0	2%	2%	0
UK	42%	39%	+3	18%	17%	+1	14%	13%	+1	10%	9%	+1	13%	10%	+3	9%	8%	+1
Highest difference per country						Lowest difference per country												
Highest difference per item						Lowest difference per item												

### 2.2.3: The risk of becoming homeless

Although in percentage terms, the perceived risk of homelessness is very low among EU citizens (8% think they could at some time become homeless)<sup>18</sup>, when translated into numbers, this would mean that more than three million Europeans feel at risk of becoming homeless.

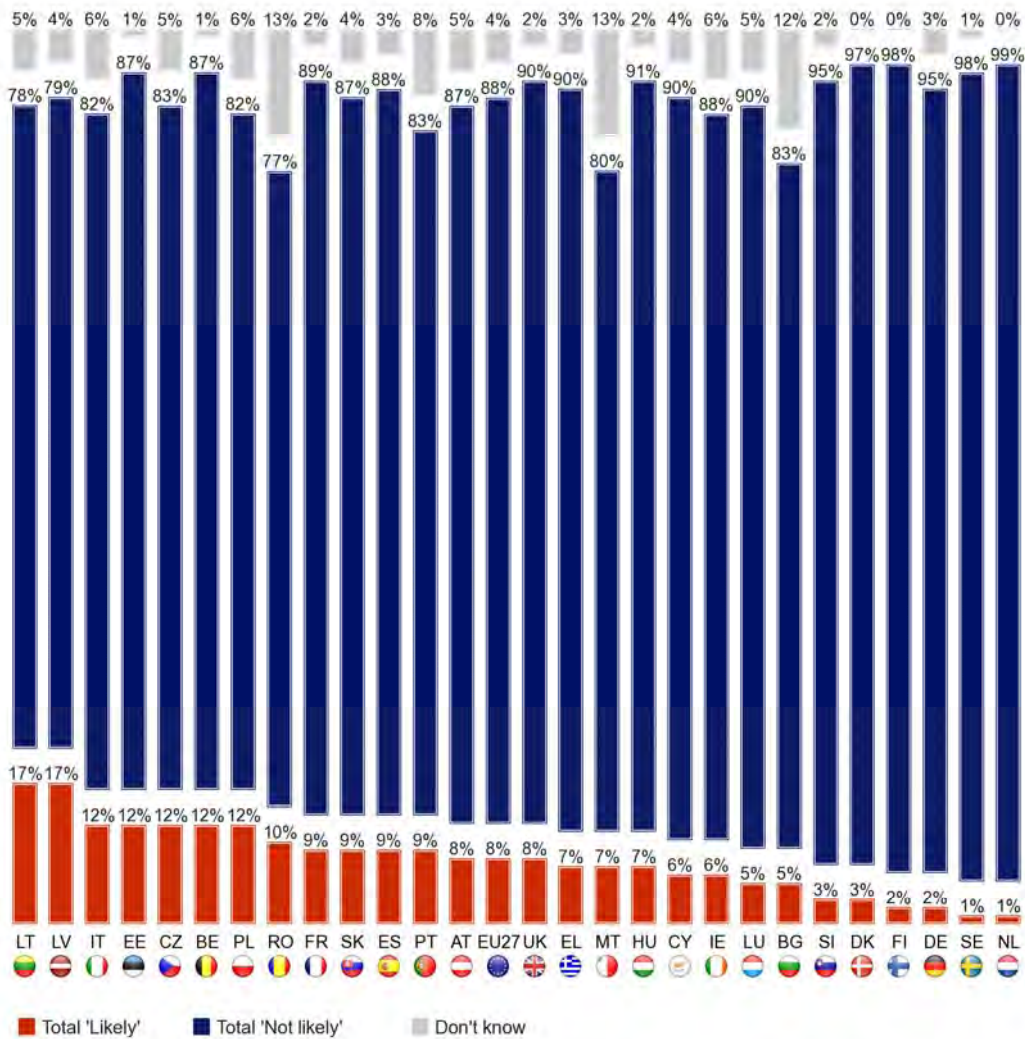


Overall, the highest risk assessments are reported by Europeans who either have difficulties paying their bills on time (26%) or making ends meet (20%). The unemployed (17%) are twice as likely as average to feel at risk of becoming homeless.

Furthermore, the risk assessment is much higher in some countries than in others. It is considered practically impossible in both the Netherlands and Sweden (each 1%), while Lithuanians and Latvians (each 17%) are most likely to feel at risk.

<sup>18</sup> QA33 How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?

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



Looking at both the 2009 and 2010 results, four countries deserve mention, even if the shift in each is below 6%: Belgium and the Czech Republic, where the proportion of respondents who believe they could become homeless has nearly doubled (both from 7% to 12%), Slovakia (from 5% to 9%), and Poland where it went up by 50% (from 8% to 12%).

### 3. THE CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY

Poverty has far-reaching consequences, not least that it leads to financial and social exclusion. This chapter presents just some of the problems that come from being poor.

#### 3.1 Financial exclusion

As was already noted in the 2009 report, the majority of poor Europeans report difficulties in gaining access to financial services<sup>19</sup>.

#### The situation for the most vulnerable

**Europeans with difficulties paying bills on time:** seven out of ten of these citizens (70%) find it difficult to get a mortgage, 65% find it difficult to get a loan, and 57% have difficulties getting a credit card.

**Europeans with difficulties making ends meet:** two out of three of these citizens (68%) find it difficult to get a mortgage, 60% find it difficult to get a loan, and 53% have difficulties getting a credit card.

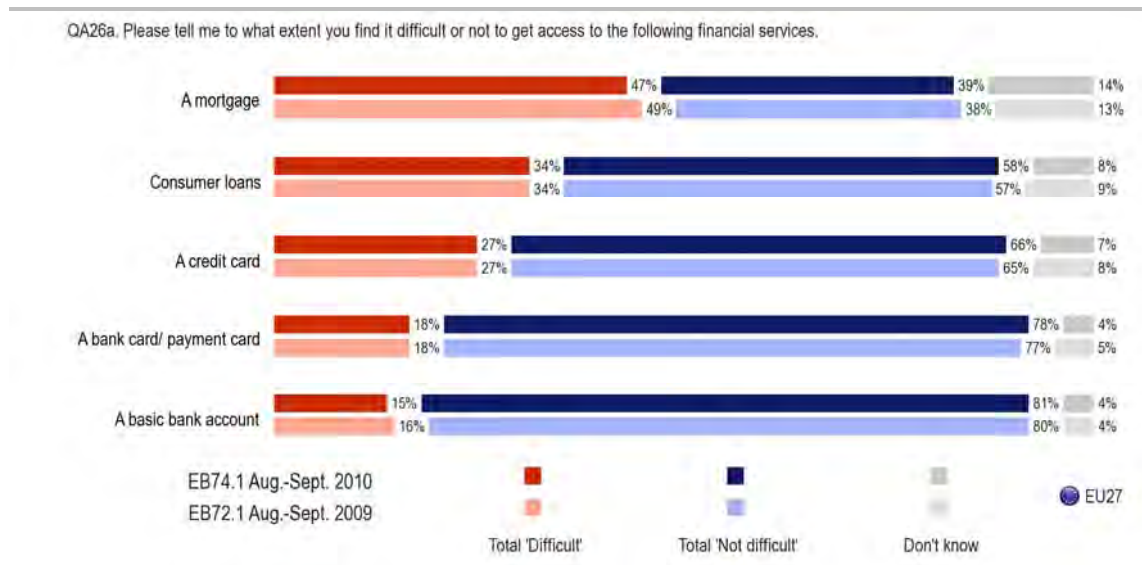
**The unemployed:** around two out of three unemployed Europeans (67%) have difficulties getting a mortgage; a further 58% have problems getting a loan and 50% find it difficult to get a credit card.

**Europeans living in a poor household:** close to two out of three of these citizens (64%) find it difficult to get a mortgage, 53% find it difficult to get a loan, and 46% have difficulties getting a credit card.

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

The situation of the most vulnerable Europeans differs profoundly from the European average. Overall, around a quarter of Europeans report difficulties in getting a credit card (27%), around a third find it difficult to get a consumer loan (34%) and close to half report difficulties in getting a mortgage (47%), results that closely match those obtained in the 2009 survey.



However, these European averages also conceal large disparities between countries. Only 19% in Finland say they have difficulties getting a mortgage, compared to 72% in Portugal. The proportion of respondents who find it difficult to get a consumer loan ranges from just 12% in Sweden to 55% in Spain. The survey also shows that the number of people who face difficulties simply getting a credit card ranges from 11% in Sweden and the Netherlands to 44% in Romania. Getting a basic bank account or a bank card is considered easy by nearly all Dutch respondents while close to four in ten Romanian respondents report difficulties.

QA26a Please tell me to what extent you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.  
Answer: Total 'Difficult'

	A mortgage	Consumer loans	A credit card	A bank card/ payment card	A basic bank account
EU27	47%	34%	27%	18%	15%
BE	54%	29%	29%	13%	13%
BG	48%	48%	32%	16%	18%
CZ	64%	28%	17%	11%	8%
DK	43%	28%	22%	10%	6%
DE	38%	25%	21%	8%	7%
EE	36%	28%	23%	6%	5%
EL	54%	51%	40%	30%	25%
ES	69%	55%	37%	28%	19%
FR	42%	23%	26%	25%	20%
IE	38%	31%	19%	14%	12%
IT	46%	37%	30%	24%	23%
CY	59%	52%	36%	28%	26%
LT	56%	45%	36%	20%	21%
LV	61%	47%	29%	7%	8%
LU	66%	25%	25%	16%	9%
HU	63%	48%	40%	20%	21%
MT	33%	24%	20%	14%	15%
NL	36%	16%	11%	1%	3%
AT	48%	41%	37%	23%	23%
PL	49%	33%	24%	16%	14%
PT	72%	45%	42%	23%	26%
RO	58%	53%	44%	35%	39%
SI	39%	45%	30%	15%	10%
SK	65%	45%	27%	17%	13%
FI	19%	14%	13%	5%	4%
SE	28%	12%	11%	5%	6%
UK	42%	27%	20%	10%	7%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>			
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item			

### 3.2 Social exclusion

Social exclusion is another potential consequence of poverty. It influences people's outlook on life, making poor people more likely to feel left out of society and less optimistic about their future.

#### 3.2.1: *Feeling left out of society*

Financially vulnerable Europeans report feeling left out of society far more often than respondents as a whole. While 16% of Europeans overall feel excluded, around a third of 'poor' Europeans feel this way<sup>20</sup>.

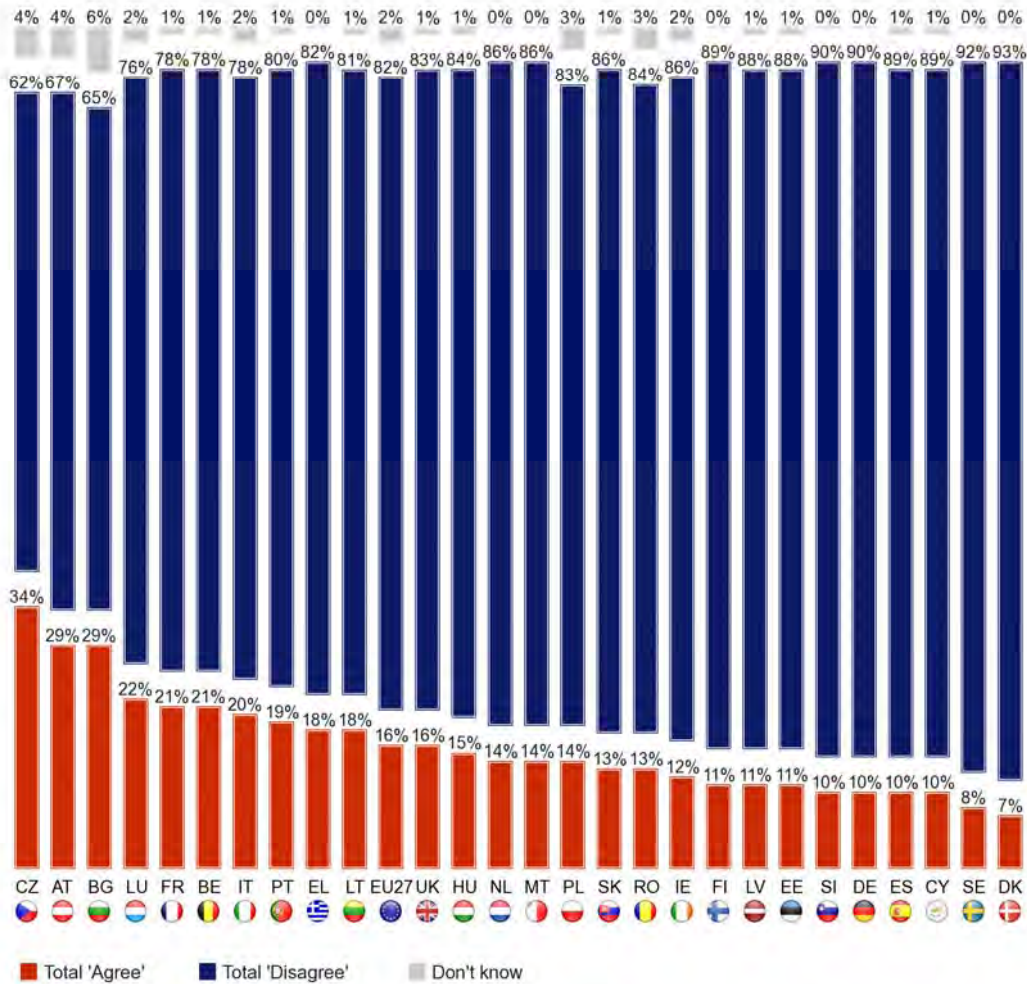
QA25f.2 "You feel left out of society"	EU27	Difficulties paying bills on time	Difficulties making ends meet	Unemployed	Poor household
% Agree	16%	40%	35%	32%	29%
% Disagree	82%	57%	62%	66%	69%
% Don't know	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%

However, the country by country pattern reveals that there is more at stake than just poverty as the survey reveals that people in countries where poverty is perceived to be less widespread do not necessarily report lower levels of social exclusion. The sense of feeling left out of society is greatest in the Czech Republic (34%), with Austria and Bulgaria both following at 29%. The feeling is least common in Denmark (7%) and Sweden (8%), where less than one person in ten feel left out of society.

<sup>20</sup> 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



In 2010, the sense of social exclusion is more widely reported than in 2009 in Luxembourg (+10), Malta (+8) and Lithuania (+7). In the other Member States, the results of the two surveys are, statistically speaking, not significantly different.



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

	Total 'Agree'			Total 'Disagree'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	16%	15%	<b>+1</b>	82%	83%	<b>-1</b>	2%	2%	=
 LU	22%	12%	<b>+10</b>	76%	83%	<b>-7</b>	2%	5%	<b>-3</b>
 MT	14%	6%	<b>+8</b>	86%	92%	<b>-6</b>	0%	2%	<b>-2</b>
 LT	18%	11%	<b>+7</b>	81%	88%	<b>-7</b>	1%	1%	=
 BE	21%	16%	<b>+5</b>	78%	84%	<b>-6</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 FI	11%	7%	<b>+4</b>	89%	93%	<b>-4</b>	0%	0%	=
 EL	18%	15%	<b>+3</b>	82%	85%	<b>-3</b>	0%	0%	=
 IT	20%	17%	<b>+3</b>	78%	81%	<b>-3</b>	2%	2%	=
 AT	29%	26%	<b>+3</b>	67%	69%	<b>-2</b>	4%	5%	<b>-1</b>
 FR	21%	19%	<b>+2</b>	78%	79%	<b>-1</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	10%	8%	<b>+2</b>	90%	92%	<b>-2</b>	0%	0%	=
 SK	13%	11%	<b>+2</b>	86%	89%	<b>-3</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 EE	11%	10%	<b>+1</b>	88%	89%	<b>-1</b>	1%	1%	=
 NL	14%	13%	<b>+1</b>	86%	86%	=	0%	1%	<b>-1</b>
 PL	14%	13%	<b>+1</b>	83%	84%	<b>-1</b>	3%	3%	=
 RO	13%	12%	<b>+1</b>	84%	84%	=	3%	4%	<b>-1</b>
 DE	10%	10%	=	90%	90%	=	0%	0%	=
 CY	10%	10%	=	89%	89%	=	1%	1%	=
 SE	8%	8%	=	92%	92%	=	0%	0%	=
 UK	16%	16%	=	83%	83%	=	1%	1%	=
 BG	29%	30%	<b>-1</b>	65%	64%	<b>+1</b>	6%	6%	=
 DK	7%	8%	<b>-1</b>	93%	92%	<b>+1</b>	0%	0%	=
 CZ	34%	36%	<b>-2</b>	62%	62%	=	4%	2%	<b>+2</b>
 LV	11%	13%	<b>-2</b>	88%	86%	<b>+2</b>	1%	1%	=
 HU	15%	17%	<b>-2</b>	84%	82%	<b>+2</b>	1%	1%	=
 ES	10%	13%	<b>-3</b>	89%	86%	<b>+3</b>	1%	1%	=
 IE	12%	15%	<b>-3</b>	86%	82%	<b>+4</b>	2%	3%	<b>-1</b>
 PT	19%	22%	<b>-3</b>	80%	75%	<b>+5</b>	1%	3%	<b>-2</b>

### 3.2.2: Optimism about the future

If an overall majority of EU citizens (61%) are optimistic about the future, the financially most vulnerable have a distinctly more negative outlook on life<sup>21</sup>. Only around a third of respondents who have difficulty making ends meet (35%) or paying their bills on time (37%) are optimistic about the future. Those who live in a poor household (46%) or who are unemployed (51%) are a little more positive but their results are still far below the average EU scores.

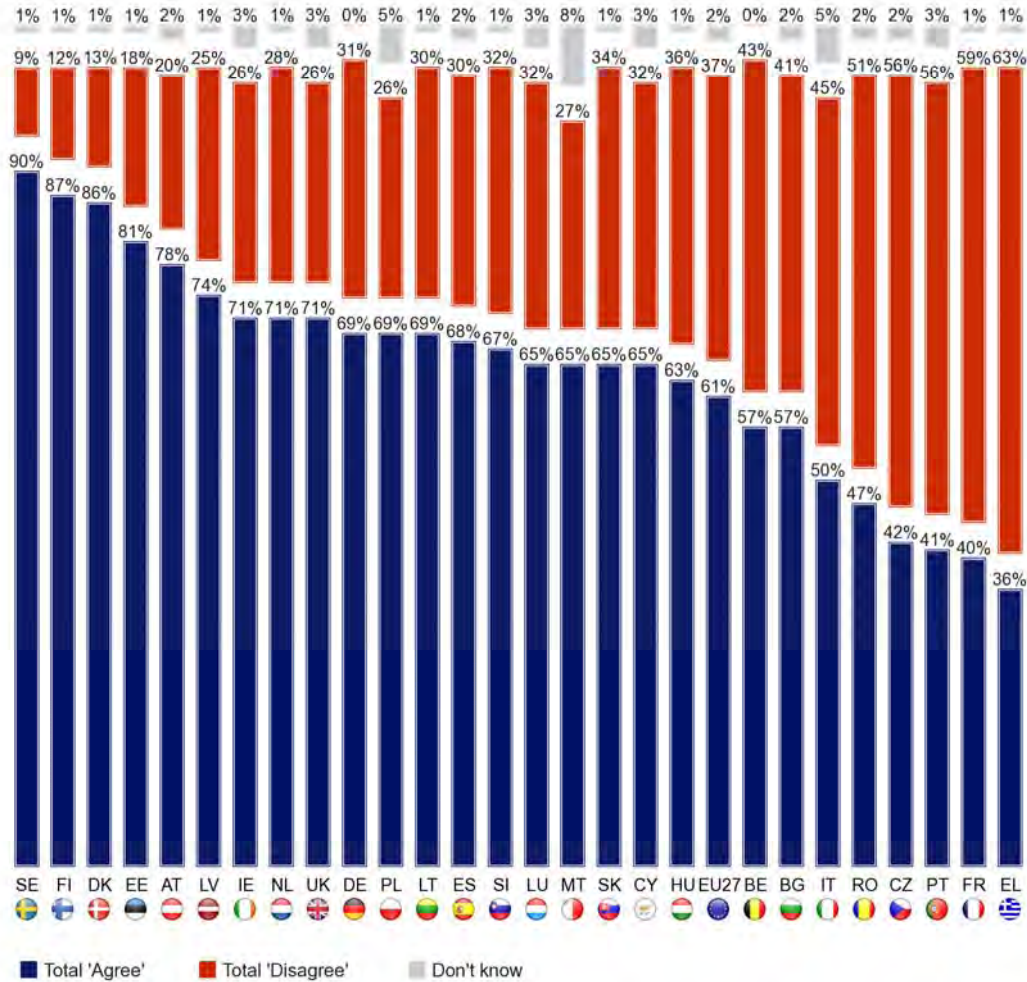
QA25f.1 "You are optimistic about the future"	EU27	Difficulties making ends meet	Difficulties paying bills on time	Poor household	Unemployed
% Agree	<b>61%</b>	35%	37%	46%	51%
% Disagree	<b>37%</b>	63%	61%	52%	47%
% Don't know	<b>2%</b>	2%	2%	2%	2%

Optimism regarding the future is most widely reported in Sweden (90%), Finland (87%) and Denmark (86%) while the lowest level was recorded in Greece (36%). In four further countries less than half of respondents feel optimistic about the future: France (40%), Portugal (41%), Czech Republic (42%) and Romania (47%).

<sup>21</sup> 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



A comparison between the 2009 and 2010 results reveals significant changes in a number of countries. In Hungary, far more respondents are now optimistic about the future than was the case in 2009 (+17), whereas the reverse is noted in Portugal (-11), Greece (-10), the Czech Republic (-8), Lithuania (-7), Romania, the Netherlands and Belgium (each -6).






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

	Total 'Agree'			Total 'Disagree'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	61%	61%	=	37%	37%	=	2%	2%	=
 HU	63%	46%	<b>+17</b>	36%	54%	<b>-18</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 ES	68%	63%	<b>+5</b>	30%	33%	<b>-3</b>	2%	4%	<b>-2</b>
 AT	78%	73%	<b>+5</b>	20%	25%	<b>-5</b>	2%	2%	=
 IT	50%	46%	<b>+4</b>	45%	50%	<b>-5</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>
 LV	74%	70%	<b>+4</b>	25%	28%	<b>-3</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 CY	65%	62%	<b>+3</b>	32%	36%	<b>-4</b>	3%	2%	<b>+1</b>
 SE	90%	88%	<b>+2</b>	9%	11%	<b>-2</b>	1%	1%	=
 FR	40%	40%	=	59%	58%	<b>+1</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 SK	65%	65%	=	34%	34%	=	1%	1%	=
 UK	71%	71%	=	26%	27%	<b>-1</b>	3%	2%	<b>+1</b>
 LU	65%	66%	<b>-1</b>	32%	32%	=	3%	2%	<b>+1</b>
 PL	69%	70%	<b>-1</b>	26%	25%	<b>+1</b>	5%	5%	=
 DK	86%	88%	<b>-2</b>	13%	11%	<b>+2</b>	1%	1%	=
 DE	69%	71%	<b>-2</b>	31%	28%	<b>+3</b>	0%	1%	<b>-1</b>
 MT	65%	67%	<b>-2</b>	27%	25%	<b>+2</b>	8%	8%	=
 EE	81%	84%	<b>-3</b>	18%	15%	<b>+3</b>	1%	1%	=
 FI	87%	90%	<b>-3</b>	12%	10%	<b>+2</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 IE	71%	75%	<b>-4</b>	26%	22%	<b>+4</b>	3%	3%	=
 SI	67%	71%	<b>-4</b>	32%	28%	<b>+4</b>	1%	1%	=
 BG	57%	62%	<b>-5</b>	41%	36%	<b>+5</b>	2%	2%	=
 BE	57%	63%	<b>-6</b>	43%	37%	<b>+6</b>	0%	0%	=
 NL	71%	77%	<b>-6</b>	28%	22%	<b>+6</b>	1%	1%	=
 RO	47%	53%	<b>-6</b>	51%	44%	<b>+7</b>	2%	3%	<b>-1</b>
 LT	69%	76%	<b>-7</b>	30%	22%	<b>+8</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 CZ	42%	50%	<b>-8</b>	56%	48%	<b>+8</b>	2%	2%	=
 EL	36%	46%	<b>-10</b>	63%	54%	<b>+9</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 PT	41%	52%	<b>-11</b>	56%	43%	<b>+13</b>	3%	5%	<b>-2</b>

Yet, as in 2009, the national pattern reflects no 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).

**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**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	61%	37%	2%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	62%	36%	2%
 Female	59%	39%	2%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	71%	27%	2%
25-39	65%	33%	2%
40-54	59%	39%	2%
55 +	55%	42%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	53%	44%	3%
16-19	59%	39%	2%
20+	67%	32%	1%
Still studying	73%	25%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	67%	31%	2%
Managers	72%	27%	1%
Other white collars	63%	35%	2%
Manual workers	63%	35%	2%
House persons	55%	42%	3%
Unemployed	51%	47%	2%
Retired	54%	43%	3%
Students	73%	25%	2%

### 3.3 The effects on life satisfaction

Furthermore, 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 lives<sup>22</sup>. They tend to also feel less satisfied with 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)	EU27	Difficulties paying bills on time	Difficulties making ends meet	Poor household	Unemployed	Feels left out of society
...standard of living	6.7	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.5
...life in general	6.7	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.6
...personal health	7.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.4
...family life	7.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.7

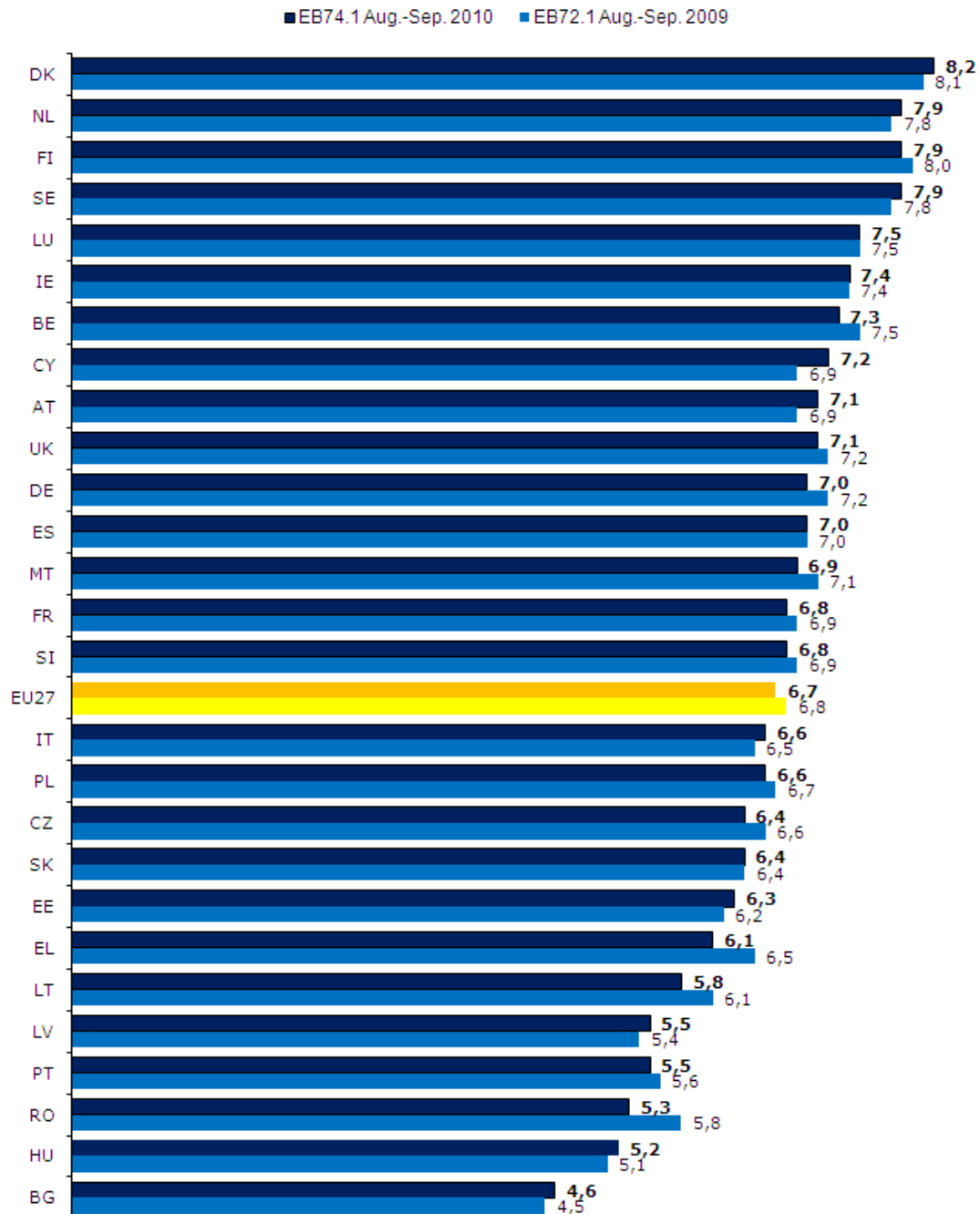
<sup>22</sup> QA1 All things considered, how satisfied would you say you are with your life these days? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where '1' means "very dissatisfied" and '10' means "very satisfied".

As in 2009, large differences between countries for satisfaction both with life in general and with the standard of living can be linked to variations in their economic situations. The greater the economic wealth of the country<sup>23</sup>, 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 countries 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 8.2 and 8.1 for the standard of living) and in both the 2009 and the 2010 surveys, it is the only country where over a quarter of respondents (26% and 28% respectively) rate their life in general at 10. Bulgaria has the lowest levels for both indicators (4.6 and 4.4 respectively) and is the only country where in both surveys over four in ten respondents (48% in 2009 and 2010) say they are dissatisfied – scores 1-4 on the scale – with their life in general.

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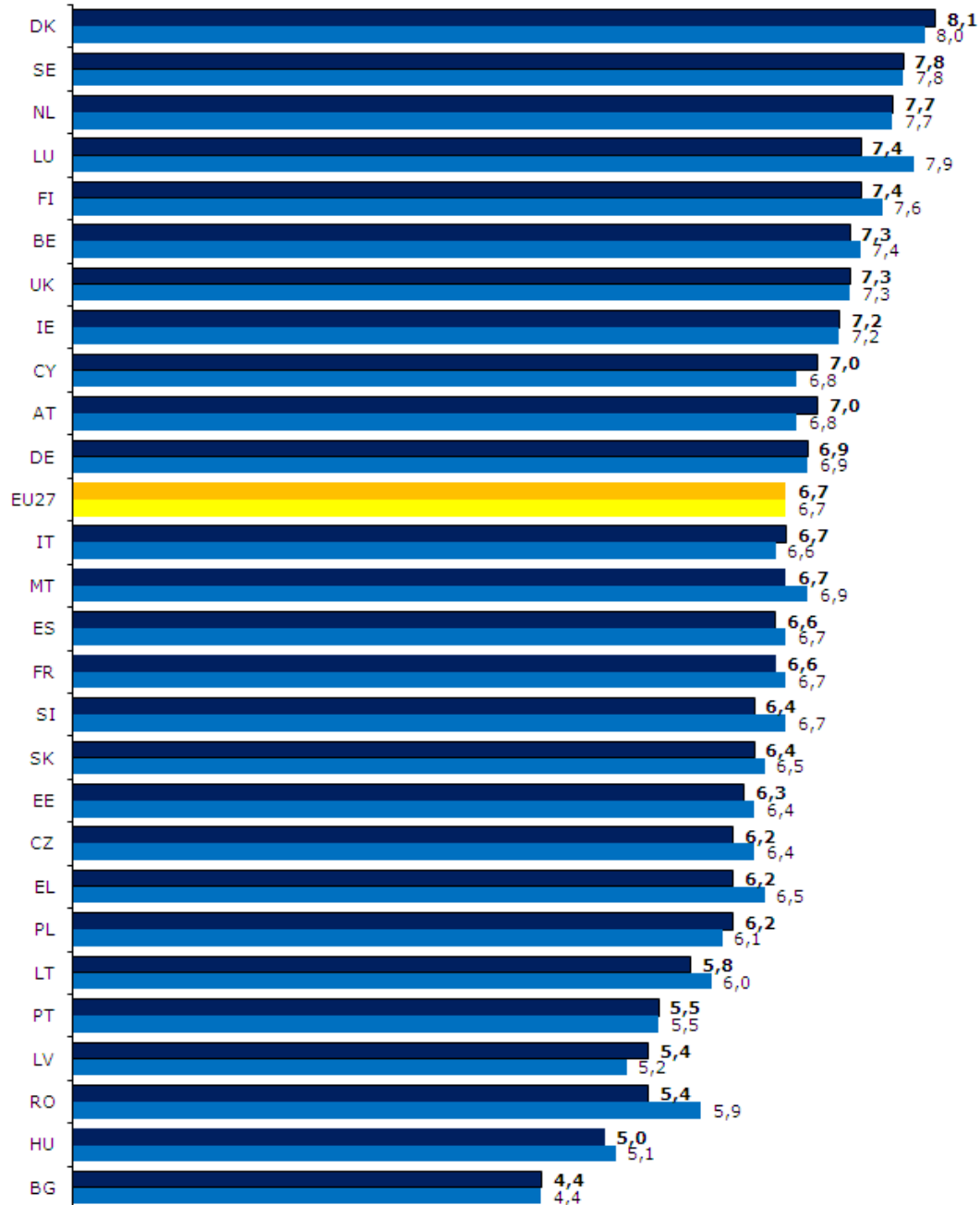
<sup>23</sup> Measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and expressed in terms of the Purchasing Power Standard. See also Second European Quality of Life Survey, Overview Report: European Foundation, Dublin. <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/qualityoflife/eqls/2007/index.htm>.

**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.**

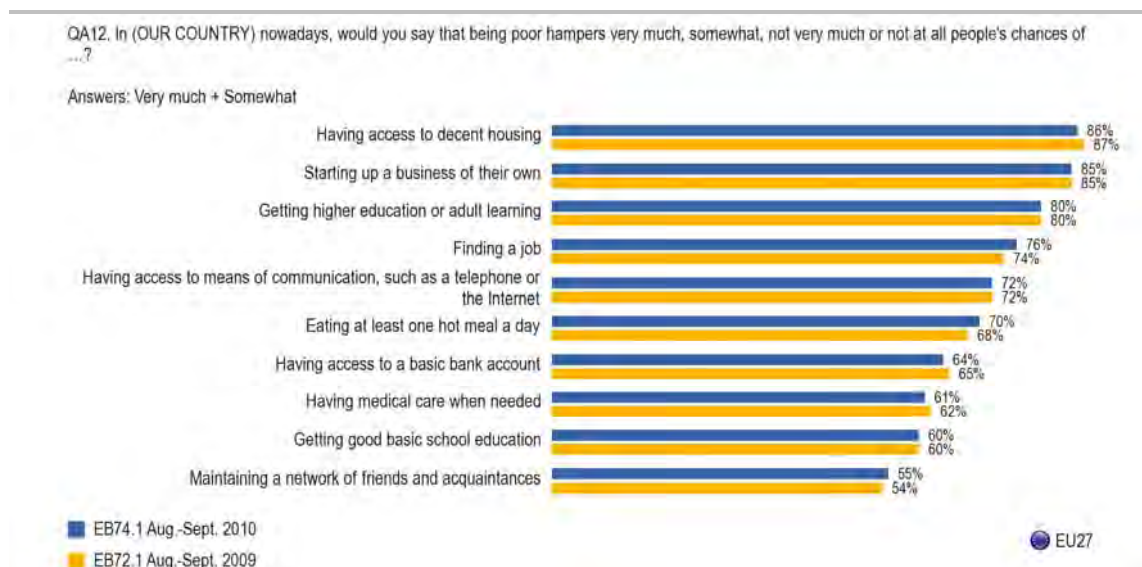
■ EB74.1 Aug.-Sep. 2010 ■ EB72.1 Aug.-Sep. 2009





### 3.4 The perceived implications of poverty

As already noted in the 2009 survey, the implications of poverty are widely recognised by Europeans, with 86% saying that it hampers people's chances of gaining access to decent housing, 80% that it limits access to higher education or adult learning and 76% that it damages their chances of finding a job. The majority (60%) believe that access to a decent basic school education is affected, and 55% feel that the ability to maintain a network of friends and acquaintances is limited by poverty<sup>24</sup>.



The majority view in nearly all Member States is that being poor hampers people's chances in each of the above areas. The areas where there is not an outright majority in all countries are:

- ◆ One hot meal per day: Cyprus (32%) and Austria (48%).
- ◆ Basic bank account: Estonia (36%), Slovenia (39%), Netherlands, Luxembourg (each 44%) and Denmark (45%).
- ◆ Medical care: Spain (29%), Austria (41%), UK (42%), Luxembourg (46%), Denmark and Cyprus (each 47%).
- ◆ Basic school education: 10 Member States, led by Cyprus (19%).
- ◆ Social network: 9 Member States, led by Cyprus (17%).

<sup>24</sup> 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 ...?

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 ...?  
Answers: Very much + Somewhat

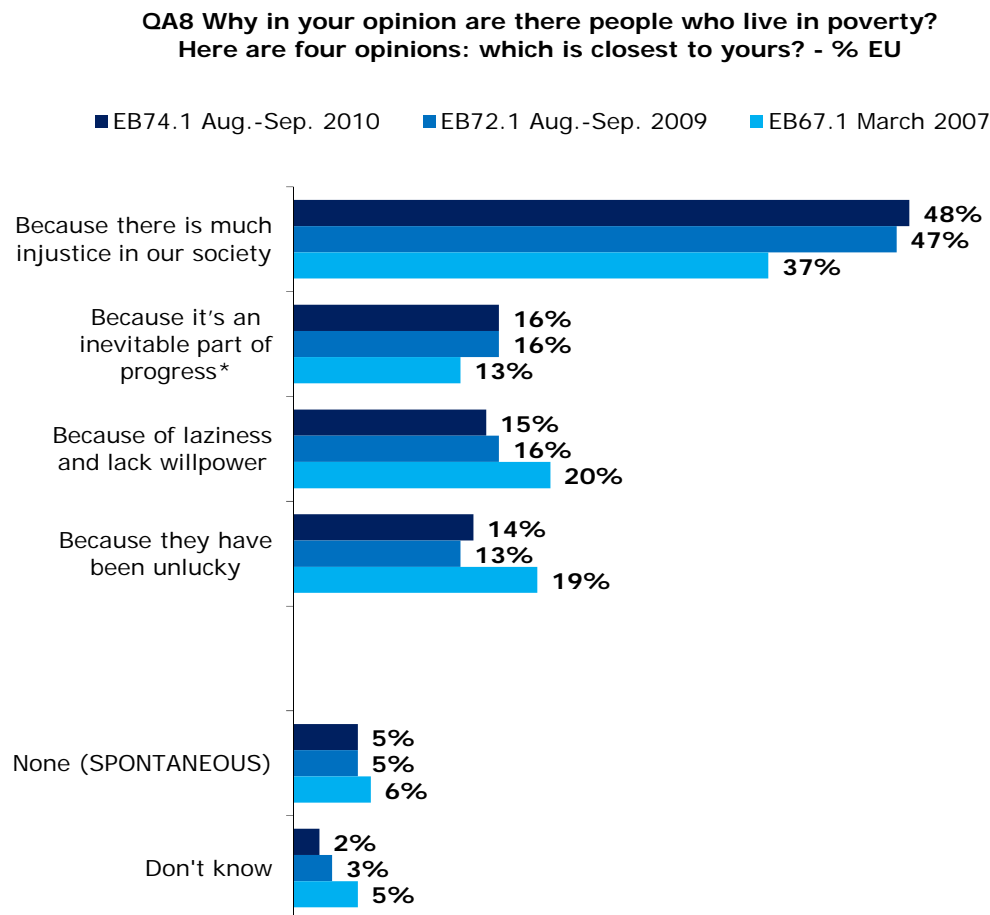
		Having access to decent housing	Starting up a business of their own	Getting higher education or adult learning	Finding a job	Having access to means of communication, such as a telephone or the Internet	Eating at least one hot meal a day	Having access to a basic bank account	Having medical care when needed	Getting good basic school education	Maintaining a network of friends and acquaintances
EU27		86%	85%	80%	76%	72%	70%	64%	61%	60%	55%
BE		<b>93%</b>	77%	84%	78%	67%	83%	64%	84%	65%	65%
BG		<b>94%</b>	91%	85%	71%	82%	80%	72%	<b>87%</b>	62%	56%
CZ		<b>93%</b>	85%	83%	72%	76%	66%	57%	62%	38%	54%
DK		<b>83%</b>	82%	65%	57%	72%	62%	45%	47%	42%	62%
DE		73%	76%	<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	50%	54%	54%	56%	68%	48%
EE		<b>94%</b>	87%	85%	58%	77%	72%	36%	71%	37%	55%
EL		90%	<b>94%</b>	89%	73%	69%	59%	72%	82%	62%	41%
ES		<b>96%</b>	<b>95%</b>	78%	<b>84%</b>	82%	68%	69%	29%	45%	49%
FR		<b>92%</b>	87%	84%	70%	77%	83%	73%	73%	64%	56%
IE		<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	76%	66%	64%	62%	64%	64%	43%
IT		88%	<b>90%</b>	87%	81%	82%	77%	<b>83%</b>	73%	78%	68%
CY		90%	<b>94%</b>	81%	43%	49%	32%	71%	47%	19%	17%
LT		<b>92%</b>	90%	<b>90%</b>	82%	82%	74%	65%	82%	70%	<b>69%</b>
LV		87%	87%	<b>89%</b>	75%	82%	78%	54%	<b>87%</b>	64%	50%
LU		<b>82%</b>	80%	66%	52%	55%	54%	44%	46%	43%	49%
HU		<b>93%</b>	88%	86%	82%	81%	<b>84%</b>	55%	70%	62%	51%
MT		<b>90%</b>	87%	62%	58%	76%	71%	74%	63%	58%	44%
NL		<b>82%</b>	78%	81%	69%	75%	72%	44%	53%	29%	65%
AT		79%	<b>83%</b>	74%	76%	58%	48%	57%	41%	62%	54%
PL		<b>88%</b>	82%	83%	74%	74%	74%	55%	74%	62%	58%
PT		<b>95%</b>	93%	89%	79%	81%	<b>84%</b>	77%	79%	71%	60%
RO		<b>92%</b>	85%	84%	81%	77%	73%	76%	84%	<b>80%</b>	57%
SI		<b>86%</b>	78%	78%	71%	62%	58%	39%	66%	41%	46%
SK		<b>92%</b>	91%	85%	83%	73%	67%	63%	65%	51%	52%
FI		<b>90%</b>	89%	71%	65%	82%	76%	50%	69%	44%	53%
SE		<b>90%</b>	81%	68%	69%	<b>86%</b>	68%	62%	52%	41%	65%
UK		79%	<b>82%</b>	71%	68%	70%	69%	58%	42%	50%	47%
		<b>Highest percentage per country</b>					<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
		Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item				

## 4. WHY IS THERE POVERTY?

So far, the report has highlighted the fact 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

Injustice in society continues - by far – to be the most common explanation for poverty. Close to half (48% in 2010) of Europeans see it as the reason why people live in poverty<sup>25</sup>.



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

<sup>25</sup> QA8 Why in your opinion are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?

In the latest survey around one in seven respondents have selected one of the three other opinions available: 16% say people live in poverty because it's an inevitable part of progress, 15% say it is because of laziness and lack of willpower and 14% say people live in poverty because they have been unlucky.

In 2007, when the Eurobarometer also examined the perceived causes of poverty, the opinion that it was due to injustice in society was less widely held (37%). By 2009, it had become a more widespread view in every country except Poland. Between 2009 and 2010, the shifts have been more volatile: in three countries the view is now more common (Romania +10, the Netherlands +7 and Slovenia +6) but the opposite is the case in three others (Luxembourg -8, Hungary -7 and Bulgaria -6). Overall, the proportion of respondents who believe that poverty is caused by injustice in society ranges from 27% in Denmark to 61% in Romania. As in 2009, Denmark is the only country where it is not the most common view; three out of ten 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:

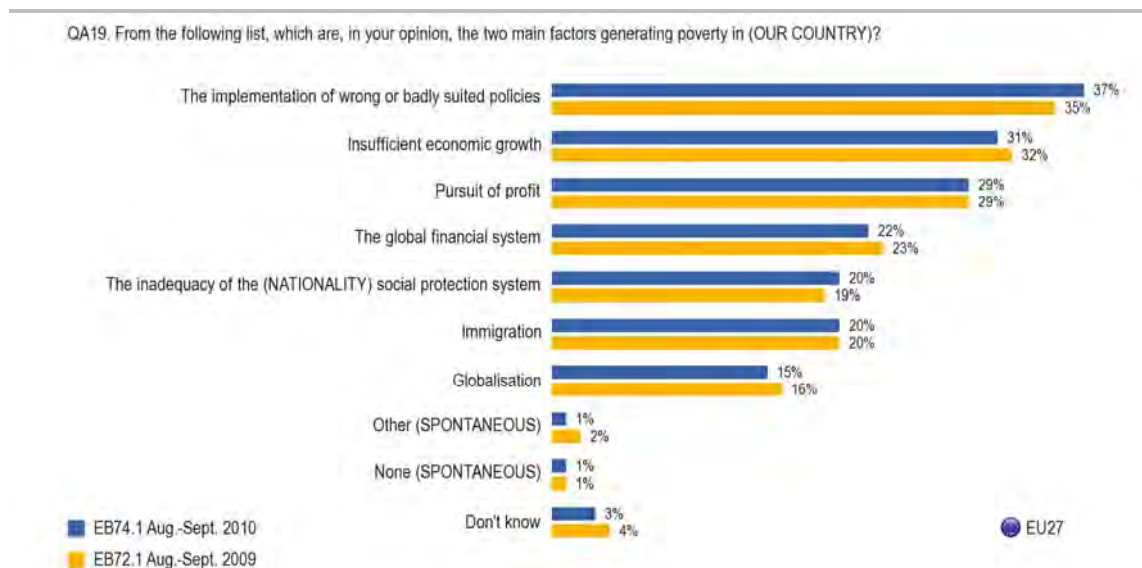
- ◆ Those who feel dissatisfied with their standard of living (61%)
- ◆ Respondents who have difficulties making ends meet (60%)
- ◆ Respondents who feel dissatisfied with the life they lead (59%)
- ◆ Respondents with difficulties paying their bills on time and those who live in a poor household (each 57%)
- ◆ The unemployed (55%)

However, as in 2009, "injustice in society" is also the cause of poverty most often mentioned among Europeans without financial difficulties.

## 4.2 Policy-related factors

There are a range of policy-related factors that can be seen to generate poverty in countries, and although this is a complex matter, the results of the surveys shed some light on differences in public opinion among Europeans. As in 2009, respondents were presented with seven of these policy factors and were asked which two contribute most to generating poverty in their country<sup>26</sup>. The results reveal that public opinion is divided.

The most widespread view among Europeans remains that the implementation of wrong or ill-suited policies generates poverty in their country (37%). Around a third (31%) believe that insufficient economic growth generates poverty and 29% believe the pursuit of profit is a main factor. Over one in five (22%) see the global financial system as a main factor and according to exactly one in five immigration or the inadequacy of social protection generates poverty. As in 2009, globalisation is the least often selected factor (15%).



Again we see that these European averages conceal important national variations. The proportion who consider the implementation of wrong or ill-suited policies to be a main factor ranges from 23% in Luxembourg to 62% in Latvia.

<sup>26</sup> QA19 From the following list, which are, in your opinion, the two main factors generating poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Though this is the most frequently chosen factor in terms of the EU average, it is the most common in only six Member States, whereas insufficient economic growth ranks first in twelve countries. This factor receives most mentions in Hungary (60%) and Bulgaria (57%), compared to just 14% in Luxembourg.

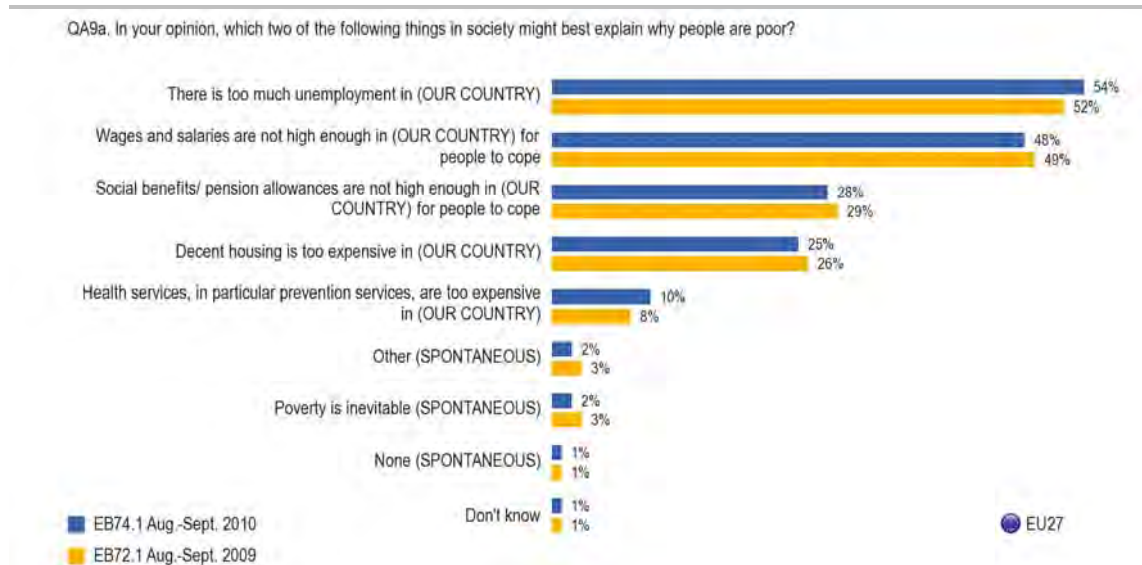
Support for the view that the pursuit of profit generates poverty ranges from 15% in Lithuania and Malta to 63% in Slovenia and this view also held by half of Finnish respondents. The global financial system is seen as a main factor by just one in ten in Poland and Romania, compared to a third of Austrians, and the opinion that immigration generates poverty ranges from just 2% in Bulgaria to 37% in the UK. The variations are just as great when it comes to the view that inadequacies in national social protection systems generate poverty, held by proportions ranging from 4% in Luxembourg to 45% in Poland. Finally, the extent to which globalisation is perceived to generate poverty ranges from just 3% in Latvia to 29% in Cyprus.

QA19 From the following list, which are, in your opinion, the two main factors generating poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)?

		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 (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27		37%	31%	29%	22%	20%	20%	15%	1%	1%	3%
BE		30%	28%	32%	23%	<b>33%</b>	15%	22%	2%	1%	1%
BG		45%	<b>57%</b>	21%	24%	2%	28%	7%	0%	0%	2%
CZ		41%	<b>46%</b>	27%	11%	19%	27%	11%	1%	0%	1%
DK		<b>50%</b>	21%	19%	17%	26%	34%	16%	1%	2%	2%
DE		<b>47%</b>	16%	38%	25%	16%	24%	20%	0%	1%	1%
EE		42%	<b>45%</b>	26%	12%	4%	37%	5%	1%	1%	4%
EL		38%	<b>41%</b>	29%	18%	13%	25%	23%	0%	0%	0%
ES		<b>36%</b>	33%	23%	24%	27%	7%	13%	1%	0%	5%
FR		34%	22%	<b>46%</b>	30%	21%	9%	25%	0%	0%	2%
IE		41%	<b>47%</b>	27%	23%	11%	20%	9%	3%	0%	5%
IT		26%	<b>44%</b>	17%	21%	25%	17%	17%	2%	1%	4%
CY		<b>37%</b>	25%	29%	23%	25%	20%	<b>29%</b>	2%	0%	1%
LT		49%	<b>50%</b>	15%	16%	9%	30%	5%	2%	0%	2%
LV	<b>62%</b>	41%	22%	14%	6%	26%	3%	1%	0%	1%	
LU	23%	14%	<b>43%</b>	30%	21%	4%	23%	3%	2%	5%	
HU	36%	<b>60%</b>	30%	21%	4%	15%	11%	2%	1%	1%	
MT	34%	<b>43%</b>	15%	17%	11%	17%	13%	4%	1%	10%	
NL	35%	27%	<b>36%</b>	31%	22%	16%	11%	4%	1%	2%	
AT	29%	24%	31%	<b>33%</b>	27%	14%	27%	3%	1%	1%	
PL	40%	29%	22%	10%	7%	<b>45%</b>	7%	1%	0%	7%	
PT	38%	<b>39%</b>	27%	18%	6%	21%	10%	3%	1%	5%	
RO	43%	<b>49%</b>	31%	10%	3%	28%	8%	2%	0%	5%	
SI	36%	29%	<b>63%</b>	14%	6%	17%	15%	3%	0%	1%	
SK	41%	<b>42%</b>	32%	15%	6%	39%	8%	2%	0%	1%	
FI	45%	24%	<b>50%</b>	13%	16%	22%	13%	2%	0%	1%	
SE	<b>40%</b>	27%	29%	24%	15%	36%	9%	1%	1%	3%	
UK	30%	28%	21%	24%	<b>37%</b>	18%	9%	2%	1%	5%	
		<b>Highest percentage per country</b>					<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
		Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item				

### 4.3 Societal factors

Both the 2009 and 2010 results place high unemployment and insufficient wages and salaries as the two most widely perceived 'societal' explanations for poverty, followed by insufficient social benefits and pensions and the excessive cost of decent housing<sup>27</sup>.



High unemployment is in particular seen as a societal explanation for poverty in Ireland (70%), Spain and Sweden (each 69%), Portugal (68%) and Hungary (67%). Conversely, only 15% of Maltese respondents view unemployment as a reason for poverty. These results are clearly linked to actual unemployment rates. In fact, in the countries where this view is now far more widespread than in 2009 – Cyprus (+21), Ireland (+20), Denmark (+14) and Bulgaria (+10) – unemployment increased between the two survey points (September 2009 and September 2010)<sup>28</sup>.





























As in 2009, low wages and salaries are more of an issue in Eastern and Southern European countries: in Hungary (76%), Malta (68%), Romania (67%), Greece, Cyprus and Slovenia (each 65%) a large majority feel this way. When comparing the results with those obtained in 2009, we see that there are fewer countries where shifts are noted between the two surveys: this opinion is now significantly more widespread in Latvia and Germany (both +6) and less so in Cyprus (-7) and Bulgaria (-6).

<sup>27</sup> QA9a In your opinion, which two of the following things in society might best explain why people are poor? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

<sup>28</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_PUBLIC/3-29102010-AP/EN/3-29102010-AP-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-29102010-AP/EN/3-29102010-AP-EN.PDF)



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

	There is too much unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)			Wages and salaries are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	54%	52%	<b>+2</b>	48%	49%	<b>-1</b>
 BE	43%	44%	-1	32%	30%	<b>+2</b>
 BG	58%	48%	<b>+10</b>	64%	70%	-6
 CZ	53%	50%	+3	59%	54%	<b>+5</b>
 DK	47%	33%	<b>+14</b>	9%	13%	-4
 DE	52%	60%	-8	54%	48%	<b>+6</b>
 EE	60%	56%	<b>+4</b>	56%	53%	+3
 EL	57%	54%	<b>+3</b>	65%	70%	-5
 ES	69%	63%	<b>+6</b>	38%	43%	-5
 FR	52%	55%	-3	55%	54%	<b>+1</b>
 IE	70%	50%	<b>+20</b>	20%	25%	-5
 IT	52%	48%	<b>+4</b>	53%	55%	-2
 CY	47%	26%	<b>+21</b>	65%	72%	-7
 LT	66%	60%	<b>+6</b>	60%	60%	0
 LV	60%	58%	+2	62%	56%	<b>+6</b>
 LU	29%	34%	-5	17%	19%	<b>-2</b>
 HU	67%	65%	<b>+2</b>	76%	76%	0
 MT	15%	21%	-6	68%	67%	<b>+1</b>
 NL	36%	32%	<b>+4</b>	13%	15%	-2
 AT	44%	55%	<b>-11</b>	41%	39%	<b>+2</b>
 PL	43%	35%	<b>+8</b>	57%	61%	-4
 PT	68%	61%	<b>+7</b>	49%	49%	0
 RO	37%	34%	<b>+3</b>	67%	64%	<b>+3</b>
 SI	58%	51%	<b>+7</b>	65%	62%	+3
 SK	60%	55%	<b>+5</b>	58%	61%	-3
 FI	65%	62%	<b>+3</b>	33%	33%	0
 SE	69%	68%	<b>+1</b>	14%	16%	-2
 UK	58%	54%	<b>+4</b>	35%	37%	-2
<b>Highest difference per country</b>			<i>Lowest difference per country</i>			
Highest difference per item			Lowest difference per item			

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

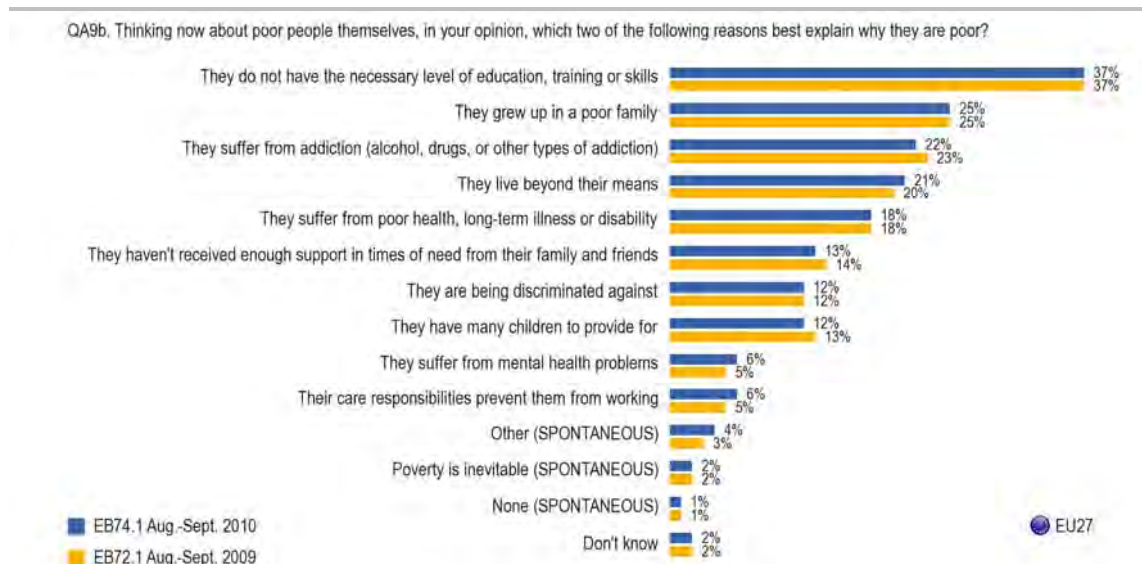
	There is too much unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)	Wages and salaries are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope	Social benefits/pension allowances are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope	Decent housing is too expensive in (OUR COUNTRY)	Health services, in particular prevention services, are too expensive in (OUR COUNTRY)	Other (SPONT.)	Poverty is inevitable (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	54%	48%	28%	25%	10%	2%	2%	1%	1%
BE	<b>43%</b>	32%	30%	41%	17%	3%	4%	2%	1%
BG	58%	<b>64%</b>	46%	3%	7%	0%	1%	0%	1%
CZ	53%	<b>59%</b>	24%	24%	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%
DK	<b>47%</b>	9%	41%	40%	16%	5%	2%	4%	1%
DE	52%	<b>54%</b>	37%	12%	15%	2%	1%	2%	1%
EE	<b>60%</b>	56%	30%	16%	9%	3%	2%	2%	0%
EL	57%	<b>65%</b>	42%	6%	6%	2%	3%	0%	0%
ES	<b>69%</b>	38%	22%	30%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%
FR	52%	<b>55%</b>	21%	45%	9%	1%	1%	0%	0%
IE	<b>70%</b>	20%	27%	32%	22%	5%	5%	0%	1%
IT	52%	<b>53%</b>	24%	21%	9%	2%	3%	1%	1%
CY	47%	<b>65%</b>	44%	24%	4%	3%	3%	1%	1%
LT	<b>66%</b>	60%	31%	10%	8%	2%	0%	0%	1%
LV	60%	<b>62%</b>	28%	13%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
LU	29%	17%	5%	<b>79%</b>	6%	5%	4%	3%	0%
HU	67%	<b>76%</b>	17%	8%	6%	2%	1%	0%	0%
MT	15%	<b>68%</b>	41%	21%	11%	4%	5%	1%	3%
NL	<b>36%</b>	13%	33%	33%	<b>25%</b>	8%	4%	4%	1%
AT	<b>44%</b>	41%	30%	32%	11%	6%	8%	2%	1%
PL	43%	<b>57%</b>	40%	12%	9%	1%	1%	1%	2%
PT	<b>68%</b>	49%	26%	13%	7%	3%	3%	0%	1%
RO	37%	<b>67%</b>	<b>47%</b>	13%	12%	1%	3%	0%	1%
SI	58%	<b>65%</b>	25%	15%	7%	5%	2%	1%	0%
SK	<b>60%</b>	58%	29%	18%	6%	1%	1%	0%	0%
FI	<b>65%</b>	33%	21%	43%	9%	4%	1%	2%	0%
SE	<b>69%</b>	14%	38%	28%	11%	4%	0%	4%	1%
UK	<b>58%</b>	35%	15%	36%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>				<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					
Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item					

As in 2009, there are socio-demographic variations, but they are not particularly surprising:

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

#### 4.4 Personal factors

In 2010, a lack of education, training or skills, as well as 'inherited' poverty, addiction and living beyond one's means are the most widely perceived 'personal' reasons behind poverty<sup>29</sup>.



As in 2009, the survey points to a geographical divide in the thinking about personal factors in poverty.

In many Northern and Western European countries, inadequate education, training or skills are most frequently seen as reasons for poverty (51% of respondents in the Netherlands and 49% in Germany). In Southern Europe – and particularly in Romania and Cyprus (41% and 39%, respectively) – poverty is seen primarily as an 'inherited' problem. Southern Europeans also place a stronger emphasis on family and community ties (e.g. around a quarter of respondents in Cyprus and Portugal 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 (48%), followed by Finland (47%), Denmark (44%), Estonia (43%), Sweden (42%) and Latvia (40%).

<sup>29</sup> 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)

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

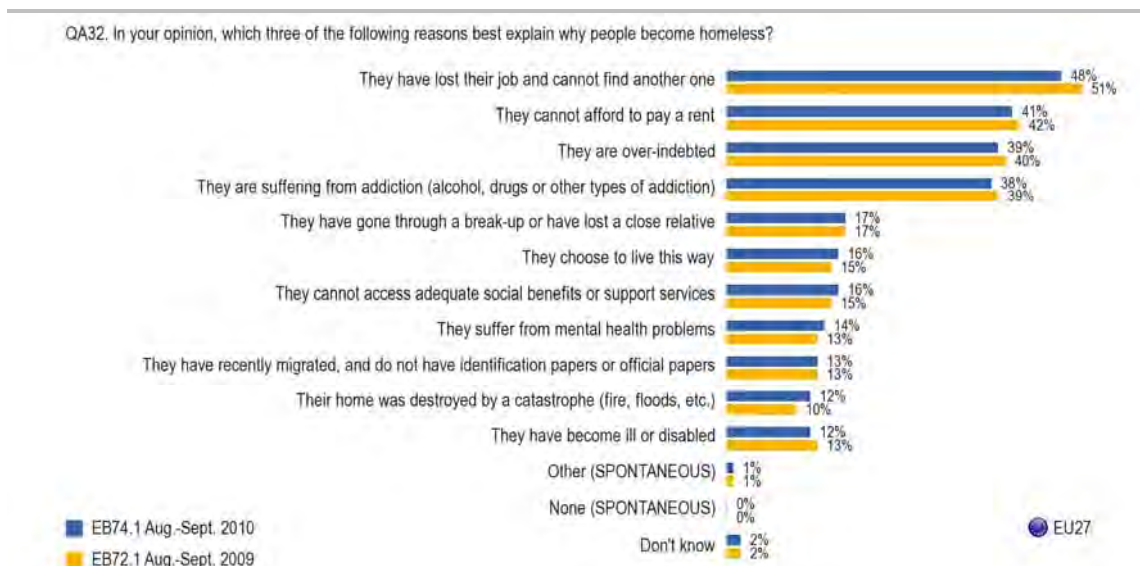
	They do not have the necessary level of education, training or skills	They grew up in a poor family	They suffer from addiction (alcohol, drugs, or other types of addiction)	They live beyond their means	They suffer from poor health, long-term illness or disability	They haven't received enough support in times of need from their family and friends	They are being discriminated against	They have many children to provide for	They suffer from mental health problems	Their care responsibilities prevent them from working	Other (SPONT.)	Poverty is inevitable (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	37%	25%	22%	21%	18%	13%	12%	12%	6%	6%	4%	2%	1%	2%
BE	<b>39%</b>	30%	22%	30%	23%	11%	9%	7%	7%	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%
BG	<b>32%</b>	30%	10%	6%	26%	20%	18%	11%	6%	8%	4%	7%	3%	2%
CZ	37%	18%	32%	10%	<b>40%</b>	8%	7%	10%	7%	8%	3%	1%	2%	0%
DK	43%	18%	<b>44%</b>	18%	30%	16%	4%	4%	11%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
DE	<b>49%</b>	27%	22%	22%	15%	9%	18%	9%	6%	6%	3%	0%	1%	1%
EE	<b>44%</b>	9%	43%	34%	18%	6%	4%	12%	4%	2%	5%	1%	1%	1%
EL	21%	<b>31%</b>	8%	27%	13%	18%	<b>23%</b>	12%	6%	9%	7%	5%	1%	0%
ES	27%	29%	20%	<b>31%</b>	6%	14%	10%	12%	5%	4%	5%	2%	1%	2%
FR	<b>45%</b>	21%	15%	29%	16%	18%	13%	12%	2%	4%	3%	1%	1%	2%
IE	<b>36%</b>	28%	29%	19%	16%	19%	11%	11%	6%	6%	4%	2%	0%	2%
IT	<b>27%</b>	26%	12%	11%	21%	14%	16%	13%	6%	9%	8%	5%	2%	2%
CY	19%	<b>39%</b>	20%	24%	23%	<b>27%</b>	15%	18%	5%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
LT	29%	18%	<b>48%</b>	19%	21%	9%	9%	13%	4%	4%	7%	1%	1%	1%
LV	36%	12%	<b>40%</b>	15%	17%	10%	11%	13%	2%	3%	8%	1%	2%	2%
LU	<b>45%</b>	25%	29%	29%	13%	9%	9%	8%	4%	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%
HU	<b>40%</b>	29%	21%	22%	17%	11%	15%	17%	6%	4%	4%	1%	0%	1%
MT	28%	23%	<b>33%</b>	30%	24%	11%	9%	7%	2%	5%	3%	0%	0%	3%
NL	<b>51%</b>	18%	27%	30%	29%	6%	3%	3%	<b>14%</b>	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%
AT	24%	18%	<b>30%</b>	23%	21%	15%	17%	20%	11%	9%	1%	2%	1%	1%
PL	29%	28%	<b>34%</b>	5%	22%	12%	7%	<b>24%</b>	4%	8%	2%	0%	0%	3%
PT	21%	<b>29%</b>	16%	24%	16%	25%	15%	11%	6%	7%	5%	3%	0%	1%
RO	19%	<b>41%</b>	10%	17%	16%	17%	20%	19%	3%	4%	4%	5%	1%	3%
SI	27%	16%	20%	<b>35%</b>	22%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	10%	2%	1%	1%
SK	<b>35%</b>	24%	34%	7%	23%	16%	10%	17%	5%	<b>10%</b>	4%	1%	0%	1%
FI	33%	9%	<b>47%</b>	25%	35%	7%	6%	6%	13%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%
SE	33%	20%	42%	18%	<b>43%</b>	7%	11%	3%	9%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
UK	<b>44%</b>	22%	24%	26%	16%	11%	4%	12%	5%	6%	3%	1%	1%	4%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>					<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>									
Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item									

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 (45%) and respondent who live in a rich household (44%). Respondents who have difficulty paying their bills on time (26%) or who have difficulty making ends meet (27%) agree *less often than average*.
- ◆ **People are poor because they suffer from addiction:** respondents who have difficulty paying their bills on time (14%) or who have difficulty making ends meet (16%) agree *less often than average*.

#### 4.5 Why do people become homeless?

If slightly less widely expressed than in 2009, losing one's job and not being able to find another one remains the most commonly perceived cause of becoming homeless (48%). The next three reasons are mentioned by around two in five: people become homeless because they cannot afford to pay rent (41%), are over-indebted (39%) or suffer from addiction (38%)<sup>30</sup>. As in 2009, the other reasons included in the questionnaire are mentioned by less than one in five.



<sup>30</sup> QA32 In your opinion, which three of the following reasons best explain why people become homeless?

Again, these averages conceal wide variations between countries. The proportion of respondents believing people become homeless because they have lost their job ranges from 15% in the Netherlands to 63% in France and there are even wider variations for the belief that homelessness is caused by addiction, with figures ranging from 17% in Italy to 78% in Sweden. This opinion is also very common in the Netherlands and Denmark (each 71%). The belief that people become homeless because they cannot afford to pay rent is held by proportions ranging from 18% in the Netherlands to 53% in France, while the belief that it happens when people are over-indebted is held by less than a quarter of respondents in Portugal (23%) and Denmark (24%) rising to over three out of five in Belgium (61%) and Cyprus (63%).

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

	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 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.)	They have become ill or disabled	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know	
EU27	48%	41%	39%	38%	17%	16%	16%	14%	13%	12%	12%	1%	0%	2%	
BE	35%	41%	<b>61%</b>	36%	19%	19%	14%	12%	23%	10%	15%	0%	0%	0%	
BG	<b>51%</b>	42%	<b>51%</b>	24%	6%	22%	10%	20%	1%	22%	19%	0%	1%	1%	
CZ	<b>46%</b>	34%	45%	44%	20%	16%	29%	9%	4%	17%	15%	0%	0%	0%	
DK	24%	25%	24%	<b>71%</b>	28%	12%	34%	36%	18%	5%	9%	0%	0%	1%	
DE	<b>51%</b>	40%	44%	48%	19%	20%	16%	14%	10%	9%	14%	0%	0%	1%	
EE	55%	34%	49%	<b>59%</b>	11%	8%	15%	7%	2%	22%	11%	2%	0%	1%	
EL	<b>48%</b>	47%	<b>48%</b>	22%	4%	19%	10%	15%	25%	18%	17%	0%	0%	1%	
ES	<b>57%</b>	38%	37%	33%	10%	18%	13%	9%	21%	7%	9%	1%	0%	1%	
FR	<b>63%</b>	<b>53%</b>	43%	23%	26%	14%	13%	6%	25%	5%	11%	0%	0%	1%	
IE	<b>52%</b>	42%	44%	51%	17%	22%	7%	20%	6%	9%	15%	1%	0%	0%	
IT	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	28%	17%	14%	17%	15%	7%	18%	15%	8%	2%	1%	2%	
CY	52%	51%	<b>63%</b>	30%	6%	15%	8%	10%	12%	17%	18%	1%	0%	0%	
LT	53%	26%	45%	<b>54%</b>	7%	12%	29%	8%	2%	15%	17%	1%	0%	1%	
LV	<b>56%</b>	36%	47%	51%	5%	12%	26%	6%	2%	11%	13%	1%	0%	1%	
LU	<b>56%</b>	36%	43%	47%	21%	8%	13%	8%	18%	5%	9%	1%	0%	1%	
HU	<b>60%</b>	24%	54%	39%	27%	12%	10%	8%	2%	19%	20%	1%	0%	1%	
MT	<b>57%</b>	42%	43%	39%	12%	11%	5%	9%	5%	6%	22%	1%	0%	2%	
NL	15%	18%	57%	<b>71%</b>	17%	12%	24%	53%	15%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	
AT	44%	44%	<b>45%</b>	38%	20%	20%	8%	16%	14%	14%	22%	1%	0%	0%	
PL	41%	34%	32%	<b>43%</b>	22%	13%	27%	8%	5%	22%	14%	0%	0%	2%	
PT	<b>43%</b>	39%	23%	36%	12%	18%	16%	15%	7%	8%	23%	1%	0%	1%	
RO	<b>56%</b>	45%	44%	21%	9%	11%	10%	6%	2%	39%	16%	1%	1%	4%	
SI	35%	20%	34%	<b>53%</b>	19%	13%	32%	20%	6%	17%	13%	3%	0%	1%	
SK	<b>49%</b>	31%	41%	45%	23%	18%	25%	8%	2%	22%	15%	0%	0%	0%	
FI	28%	34%	37%	<b>66%</b>	13%	22%	15%	25%	17%	6%	14%	1%	0%	0%	
SE	32%	36%	36%	<b>78%</b>	13%	12%	7%	39%	17%	3%	12%	0%	0%	1%	
UK	42%	39%	33%	<b>45%</b>	20%	14%	14%	24%	11%	6%	11%	2%	0%	4%	
	<b>Highest percentage per country</b>				<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>										
	Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per 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 2010 results – and their comparison with the 2009 results - of the following questions included in the survey that provide insight into the current situation of Europeans:

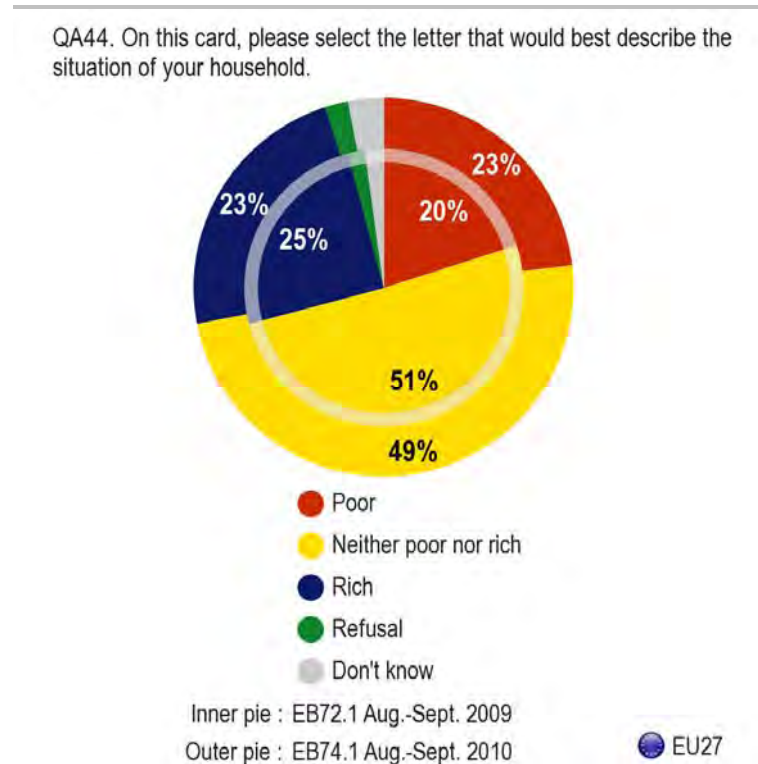
- ◆ Positioning on the "*poor to rich*" scale
- ◆ The ability to make ends meet
- ◆ The ability to keep up with bills and credit commitments
- ◆ The ability to afford the basics
- ◆ Short-term expectations regarding household finances
- ◆ Confidence in keeping one's job
- ◆ Use of social assistance

Differences – both between countries and in socio-demographic terms – on these items form the context in which variations in perceptions of poverty and social exclusion should be interpreted.



### 5.1 Positioning on the "poor to rich" scale

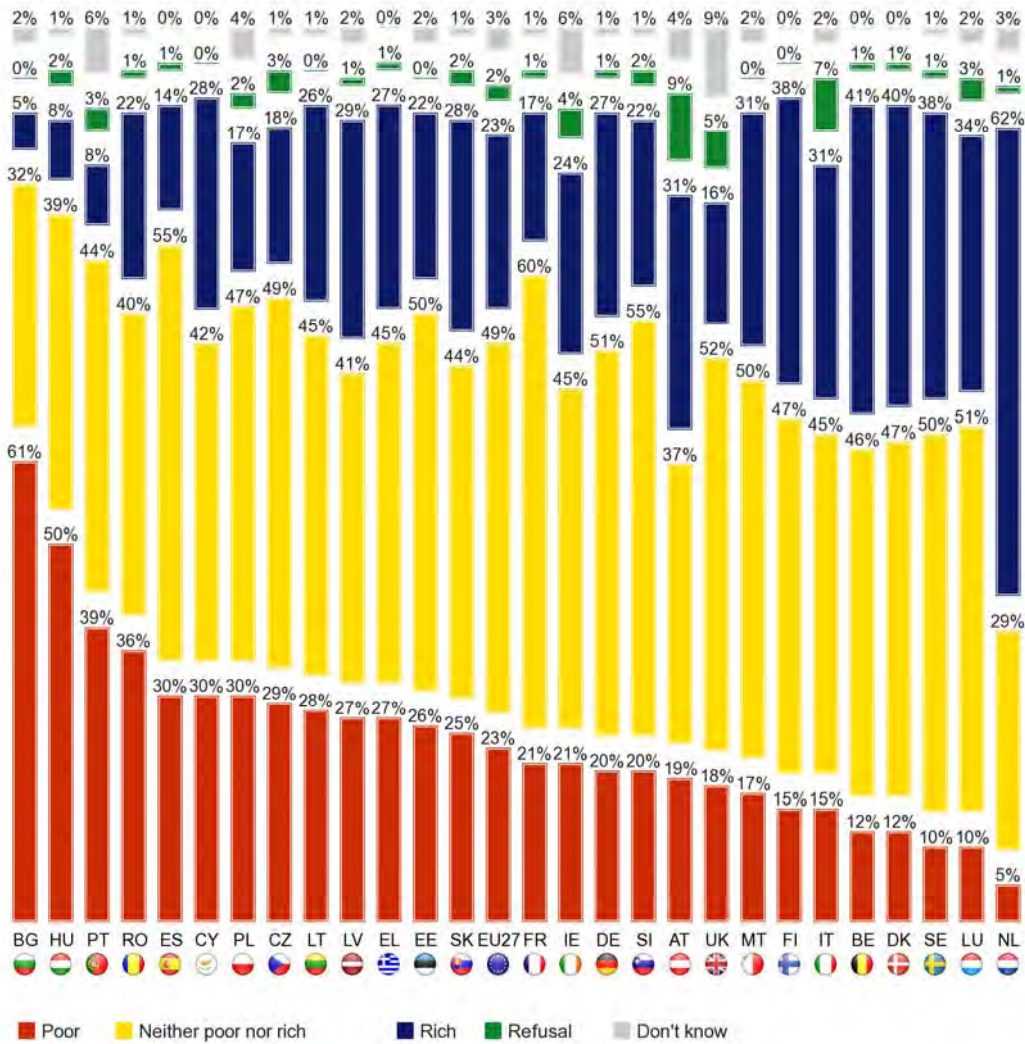
Around half of those surveyed in 2010 consider their household to be neither poor nor rich (49%)<sup>31</sup>. Equal proportions describe their household as either poor or rich (each 23%).



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 5% in the Netherlands and 10% in Luxembourg and Sweden to 50% in Hungary and more than 60% in Bulgaria (61%). The Netherlands is the only country where more than half of respondents describe their household as rich (62%) with Belgium and Denmark having the next highest proportion (41% and 40% respectively). In Bulgaria, Hungary and Portugal less than one respondent in ten describes his or her household as rich (5%, 8% and 8% respectively).





























<sup>31</sup> 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.



In the three countries where the proportion of rich households is now the highest - the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark – significant increases are noted compared to 2009: +10 in the Netherlands and +6 each in Belgium and Denmark. Conversely, the largest increases in the reported proportion of poor households are found in Spain (+13), Cyprus and Romania (each +9). In Ireland, greater uncertainty (+6 in the proportion of “don’t know” responses) is matched by a decline in the reported proportion of rich households (-6).

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

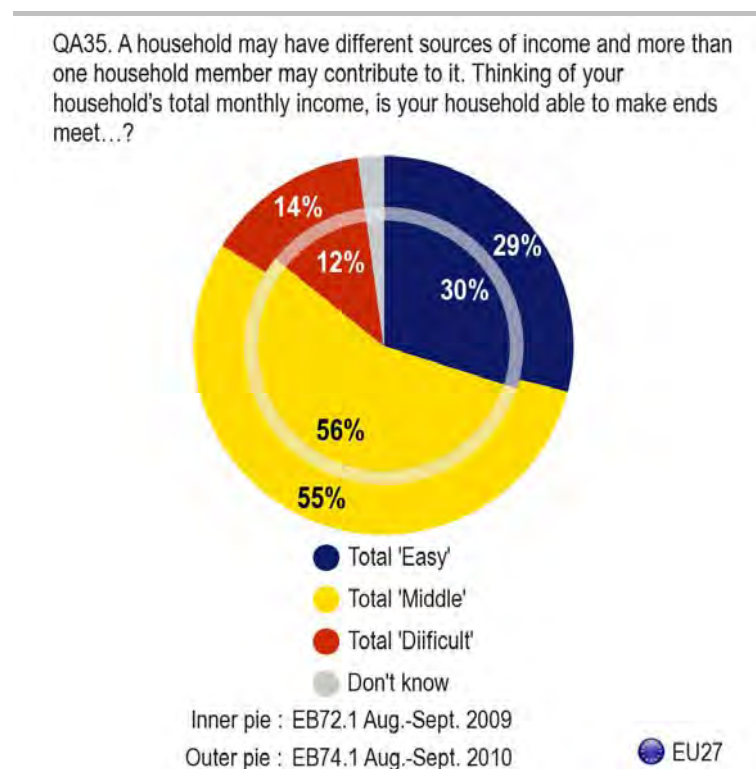
	Poor			Neither poor nor rich			Rich			Refusal			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1
 EU27	23%	20%	<b>+3</b>	49%	51%	<b>-2</b>	23%	25%	<b>-2</b>	2%	2%	=	3%	2%	<b>+1</b>
 BE	12%	11%	<b>+1</b>	46%	53%	<b>-7</b>	41%	35%	<b>+6</b>	1%	1%	=	0%	0%	=
 BG	61%	60%	<b>+1</b>	32%	31%	<b>+1</b>	5%	8%	<b>-3</b>	0%	0%	=	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 CZ	29%	26%	<b>+3</b>	49%	49%	=	18%	21%	<b>-3</b>	3%	3%	=	1%	1%	=
 DK	12%	12%	=	47%	53%	<b>-6</b>	40%	34%	<b>+6</b>	1%	1%	=	0%	0%	=
 DE	20%	20%	=	51%	50%	<b>+1</b>	27%	28%	<b>-1</b>	1%	1%	=	1%	1%	=
 EE	26%	24%	<b>+2</b>	50%	53%	<b>-3</b>	22%	22%	=	0%	0%	=	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 EL	27%	28%	<b>-1</b>	45%	42%	<b>+3</b>	27%	30%	<b>-3</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>	0%	0%	=
 ES	30%	17%	<b>+13</b>	55%	58%	<b>-3</b>	14%	21%	<b>-7</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>	0%	2%	<b>-2</b>
 FR	21%	19%	<b>+2</b>	60%	61%	<b>-1</b>	17%	19%	<b>-2</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>	1%	1%	=
 IE	21%	23%	<b>-2</b>	45%	40%	<b>+5</b>	24%	30%	<b>-6</b>	4%	7%	<b>-3</b>	6%	0%	<b>+6</b>
 IT	15%	12%	<b>+3</b>	45%	54%	<b>-9</b>	31%	27%	<b>+4</b>	7%	5%	<b>+2</b>	2%	2%	=
 CY	30%	21%	<b>+9</b>	42%	52%	<b>-10</b>	28%	25%	<b>+3</b>	0%	1%	<b>-1</b>	0%	1%	<b>-1</b>
 LT	28%	26%	<b>+2</b>	45%	45%	=	26%	28%	<b>-2</b>	0%	0%	=	1%	1%	=
 LV	27%	25%	<b>+2</b>	41%	43%	<b>-2</b>	29%	30%	<b>-1</b>	1%	1%	=	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 LU	10%	9%	<b>+1</b>	51%	56%	<b>-5</b>	34%	33%	<b>+1</b>	3%	1%	<b>+2</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 HU	50%	48%	<b>+2</b>	39%	42%	<b>-3</b>	8%	9%	<b>-1</b>	2%	0%	<b>+2</b>	1%	1%	=
 MT	17%	16%	<b>+1</b>	50%	52%	<b>-2</b>	31%	30%	<b>+1</b>	0%	1%	<b>-1</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 NL	5%	8%	<b>-3</b>	29%	39%	<b>-10</b>	62%	52%	<b>+10</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>	3%	1%	<b>+2</b>
 AT	19%	18%	<b>+1</b>	37%	45%	<b>-8</b>	31%	29%	<b>+2</b>	9%	6%	<b>+3</b>	4%	2%	<b>+2</b>
 PL	30%	32%	<b>-2</b>	47%	43%	<b>+4</b>	17%	17%	=	2%	4%	<b>-2</b>	4%	4%	=
 PT	39%	41%	<b>-2</b>	44%	44%	=	8%	8%	=	3%	4%	<b>-1</b>	6%	3%	<b>+3</b>
 RO	36%	27%	<b>+9</b>	40%	40%	=	22%	30%	<b>-8</b>	1%	1%	=	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	20%	20%	=	55%	56%	<b>-1</b>	22%	22%	=	2%	2%	=	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 SK	25%	22%	<b>+3</b>	44%	49%	<b>-5</b>	28%	27%	<b>+1</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>	1%	1%	=
 FI	15%	13%	<b>+2</b>	47%	46%	<b>+1</b>	38%	41%	<b>-3</b>	0%	0%	=	0%	0%	=
 SE	10%	11%	<b>-1</b>	50%	48%	<b>+2</b>	38%	39%	<b>-1</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 UK	18%	15%	<b>+3</b>	52%	59%	<b>-7</b>	16%	20%	<b>-4</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>	9%	2%	<b>+7</b>

The rankings also vary widely depending on people's working situations and level of education. 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 (51% vs. 7%).
- ◆ 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 (35% vs. 13%).

## 5.2 Reported ability to make ends meet

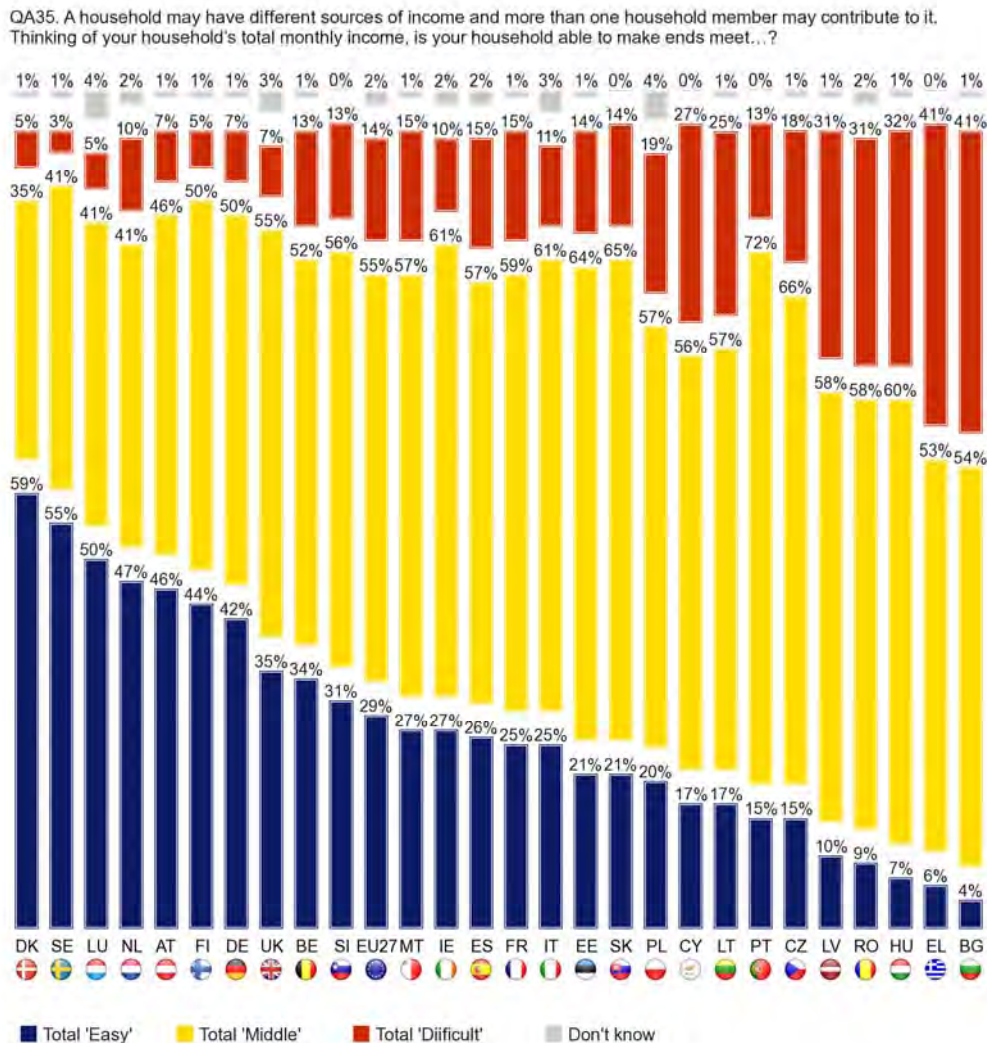
The survey also asks respondents if their household is able to make ends meet with its total monthly income<sup>32</sup>.



<sup>32</sup> 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...?

Around three out of ten report that their household is able to do so easily (9% “very easily” and 20% “easily”). Conversely, around three out of twenty indicate that they find it difficult to make ends meet (5% “with great difficulty” and 9% “with difficulty”). The majority of respondents – 55% – select the two middle categories (29% “fairly easily” and 26% “with some difficulty”). These overall results closely match those obtained in the 2009 survey.

However, as in 2009, differences at the national level highlight wide inequalities in the European Union. Around two in five households in Bulgaria and Greece (each 41%) report difficulties in making ends meet with their total monthly income, compared to around one in twenty households in Sweden (3%), Denmark, Luxembourg and Finland (each 5%).







More Romanian and Lithuanian respondents report difficulties in making ends meet than in 2009 (each +7). This proportion also increased significantly in Greece and Malta (each +6). Equally, in Cyprus and Portugal there are now fewer respondents who consider it easy for their household to make ends meet (each -6).

**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...?**

	Total 'Easy'			Total 'Middle'			Total 'Difficult'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1
EU27	29%	30%	-1	55%	56%	-1	14%	12%	+2	2%	2%	=
DK	59%	57%	+2	35%	37%	-2	5%	5%	=	1%	1%	=
SE	55%	53%	+2	41%	41%	=	3%	4%	-1	1%	2%	-1
LU	50%	47%	+3	41%	46%	-5	5%	5%	=	4%	2%	+2
NL	47%	50%	-3	41%	40%	+1	10%	8%	+2	2%	2%	=
AT	46%	43%	+3	46%	50%	-4	7%	6%	+1	1%	1%	=
FI	44%	43%	+1	50%	53%	-3	5%	3%	+2	1%	1%	=
DE	42%	45%	-3	50%	45%	+5	7%	9%	-2	1%	1%	=
UK	35%	35%	=	55%	54%	+1	7%	8%	-1	3%	3%	=
BE	34%	38%	-4	52%	50%	+2	13%	11%	+2	1%	1%	=
SI	31%	33%	-2	56%	54%	+2	13%	13%	=	0%	0%	=
IE	27%	30%	-3	61%	54%	+7	10%	10%	=	2%	6%	-4
MT	27%	24%	+3	57%	65%	-8	15%	9%	+6	1%	2%	-1
ES	26%	28%	-2	57%	60%	-3	15%	10%	+5	2%	2%	=
FR	25%	25%	=	59%	62%	-3	15%	12%	+3	1%	1%	=
IT	25%	24%	+1	61%	61%	=	11%	13%	-2	3%	2%	+1
EE	21%	20%	+1	64%	65%	-1	14%	13%	+1	1%	2%	-1
SK	21%	24%	-3	65%	63%	+2	14%	13%	+1	0%	0%	=
PL	20%	21%	-1	57%	59%	-2	19%	17%	+2	4%	3%	+1
CY	17%	23%	-6	56%	54%	+2	27%	23%	+4	0%	0%	=
LT	17%	20%	-3	57%	60%	-3	25%	18%	+7	1%	2%	-1
PT	15%	21%	-6	72%	62%	+10	13%	15%	-2	0%	2%	-2
CZ	15%	17%	-2	66%	69%	-3	18%	13%	+5	1%	1%	=
LV	10%	12%	-2	58%	56%	+2	31%	30%	+1	1%	2%	-1
RO	9%	9%	=	58%	63%	-5	31%	24%	+7	2%	4%	-2
HU	7%	5%	+2	60%	61%	-1	32%	34%	-2	1%	0%	+1
EL	6%	11%	-5	53%	54%	-1	41%	35%	+6	0%	0%	=
BG	4%	5%	-1	54%	52%	+2	41%	40%	+1	1%	3%	-2

Furthermore, the socio-demographic analyses show that the unemployed (36%) most often report difficulties in making ends meet - seven times as often as managers (5%).

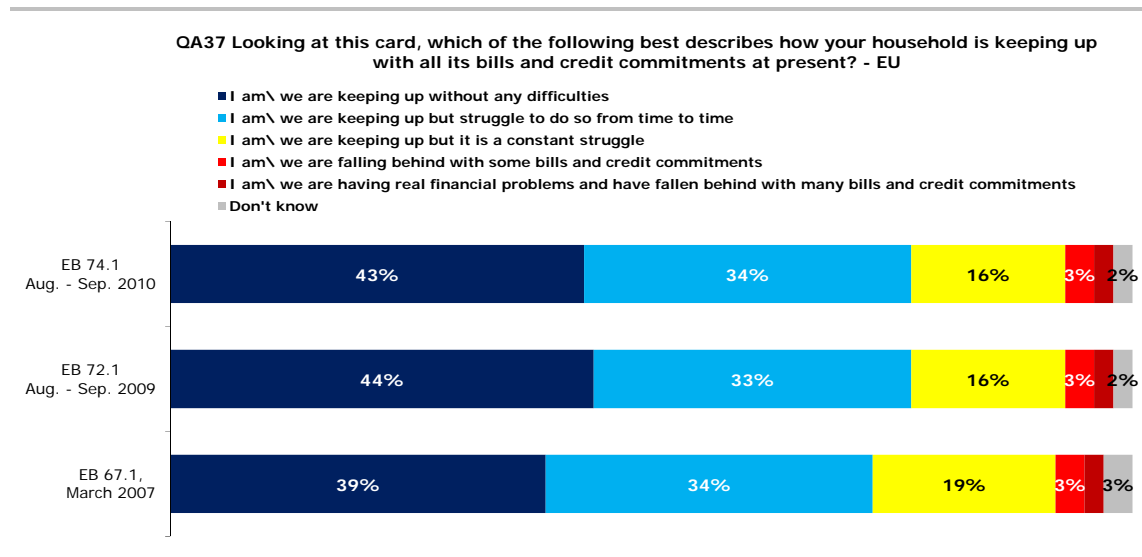
**QA35 A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total monthly income, is your household able to make ends meet...?**

	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Middle'	Total 'Difficult'	DK
EU27	29%	55%	14%	2%
<b>Sex</b>				
 Male	30%	55%	13%	2%
Female	28%	55%	15%	2%
<b>Age</b>				
 15-24	27%	56%	11%	6%
25-39	24%	60%	15%	1%
40-54	27%	56%	16%	1%
55 +	34%	52%	13%	1%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
 15-	24%	56%	19%	1%
16-19	25%	58%	16%	1%
20+	39%	52%	8%	1%
Still studying	31%	53%	8%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
 Self-employed	35%	56%	8%	1%
Managers	44%	50%	5%	1%
Other white collars	31%	60%	8%	1%
Manual workers	23%	62%	14%	1%
House persons	21%	57%	20%	2%
Unemployed	11%	51%	36%	2%
Retired	32%	52%	15%	1%
Students	31%	53%	8%	8%

As in 2009, the extent to which respondents indicate that their household is able to make ends meet with its available total monthly income matches their position on the "poor to rich" scale: 54% of 'rich' households are able to make ends meet easily while 40% of 'poor' households report difficulties in making ends meet. Conversely, only 2% of 'rich' households say they have difficulties making ends meet and only 8% 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

For the third time – the issue was also examined in 2007 and 2009 - the survey looks at the ability of European households to keep up with bills and current credit commitments<sup>33</sup>.



There was progress between 2007 and 2009 as more respondents reported that their household was keeping up without difficulties (44% vs. 39%) and fewer felt that keeping up was a constant struggle (16% vs. 19%). The latest average results closely match those obtained in 2009. In all three years the survey reveals that a small group of Europeans fall behind on payments (3%) or have real financial problems (2%).

This most vulnerable group is largest in Bulgaria and Greece (each 22%) and in the latter country the figure is much higher than in 2009 (+7). Meanwhile, in several Northern and Western European countries, the broad majority of respondents report a financially secure situation in terms of bills and commitments: Denmark (78% report keeping up without any difficulties), the Netherlands (74%), Sweden (73%), Finland (66%) and Luxembourg (63%). In the latter country, the group of financially secure respondents is now much larger than in 2009 (+10). Conversely, this proportion is now smaller in Belgium (47%; -9) and Lithuania (37%; -9).

<sup>33</sup> 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 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?

	I am \ we are keeping up without any difficulties			I am \ we are keeping up but struggle to do so from time to time			I am \ we are keeping up but it is a constant struggle			I am \ we are falling behind with some bills and credit commitments			I am \ we are having real financial problems and have fallen behind with many bills and credit commitments			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1
EU27	43%	44%	-1	34%	33%	+1	16%	16%	=	3%	3%	=	2%	2%	=	2%	2%	=
BE	47%	56%	-9	36%	28%	+8	11%	11%	=	4%	3%	+1	1%	1%	=	1%	1%	=
BG	6%	6%	=	36%	40%	-4	35%	34%	+1	16%	14%	+2	6%	5%	+1	1%	1%	=
CZ	30%	35%	-5	35%	37%	-2	26%	19%	+7	6%	5%	+1	2%	1%	+1	1%	3%	-2
DK	78%	74%	+4	16%	19%	-3	3%	4%	-1	1%	1%	=	1%	1%	=	1%	1%	=
DE	49%	51%	-2	35%	32%	+3	12%	13%	-1	2%	2%	=	1%	1%	=	1%	1%	=
EE	38%	41%	-3	32%	33%	-1	21%	18%	+3	5%	4%	+1	2%	1%	+1	2%	3%	-1
EL	9%	13%	-4	27%	29%	-2	42%	43%	-1	16%	11%	+5	6%	4%	+2	0%	0%	=
ES	38%	40%	-2	31%	36%	-5	22%	18%	+4	5%	3%	+2	3%	2%	+1	1%	1%	=
FR	43%	47%	-4	35%	34%	+1	16%	15%	+1	2%	1%	+1	2%	1%	+1	2%	2%	=
IE	35%	36%	-1	41%	43%	-2	17%	11%	+6	3%	3%	=	2%	2%	=	2%	5%	-3
IT	44%	40%	+4	34%	35%	-1	16%	18%	-2	2%	3%	-1	1%	1%	=	3%	3%	=
CY	16%	15%	+1	28%	41%	-13	45%	36%	+9	7%	5%	+2	4%	3%	+1	0%	0%	=
LT	37%	46%	-9	32%	29%	+3	21%	19%	+2	6%	4%	+2	2%	1%	+1	2%	1%	+1
LV	20%	24%	-4	38%	35%	+3	25%	24%	+1	9%	9%	=	5%	4%	+1	3%	4%	-1
LU	63%	53%	+10	27%	33%	-6	7%	9%	-2	0%	2%	-2	0%	0%	=	3%	3%	=
HU	23%	20%	+3	37%	40%	-3	25%	23%	+2	10%	10%	=	4%	6%	-2	1%	1%	=
MT	24%	24%	=	37%	40%	-3	31%	25%	+6	5%	6%	-1	1%	2%	-1	2%	3%	-1
NL	74%	72%	+2	20%	21%	-1	3%	4%	-1	1%	2%	-1	1%	0%	+1	1%	1%	=
AT	50%	49%	+1	35%	33%	+2	10%	13%	-3	3%	4%	-1	1%	1%	=	1%	0%	+1
PL	50%	48%	+2	31%	32%	-1	11%	11%	=	5%	5%	=	2%	1%	+1	1%	3%	-2
PT	11%	14%	-3	44%	42%	+2	39%	36%	+3	4%	3%	+1	1%	2%	-1	1%	3%	-2
RO	12%	17%	-5	51%	50%	+1	27%	23%	+4	5%	4%	+1	2%	3%	-1	3%	3%	=
SI	45%	43%	+2	37%	37%	=	13%	12%	+1	3%	4%	-1	1%	2%	-1	1%	2%	-1
SK	36%	39%	-3	38%	35%	+3	17%	18%	-1	6%	5%	+1	1%	2%	-1	2%	1%	+1
FI	66%	63%	+3	25%	28%	-3	7%	6%	+1	1%	2%	-1	1%	0%	+1	0%	1%	-1
SE	73%	70%	+3	23%	25%	-2	3%	3%	=	0%	1%	-1	0%	0%	=	1%	1%	=
UK	52%	53%	-1	32%	30%	+2	9%	10%	-1	2%	2%	=	2%	1%	+1	3%	4%	-1

Of all the socio-economic groups questioned, managers report highest levels of financial security: 63% say their household is keeping up without any difficulties, contrasting starkly with the unemployed, only 18% of whom report that their financial situation is secure. Meanwhile, the same proportion of the jobless say their household is either falling behind or is having real financial problems, whereas for all other socio-demographic groups the proportion in such a vulnerable financial situation is 7% or less.

**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?**

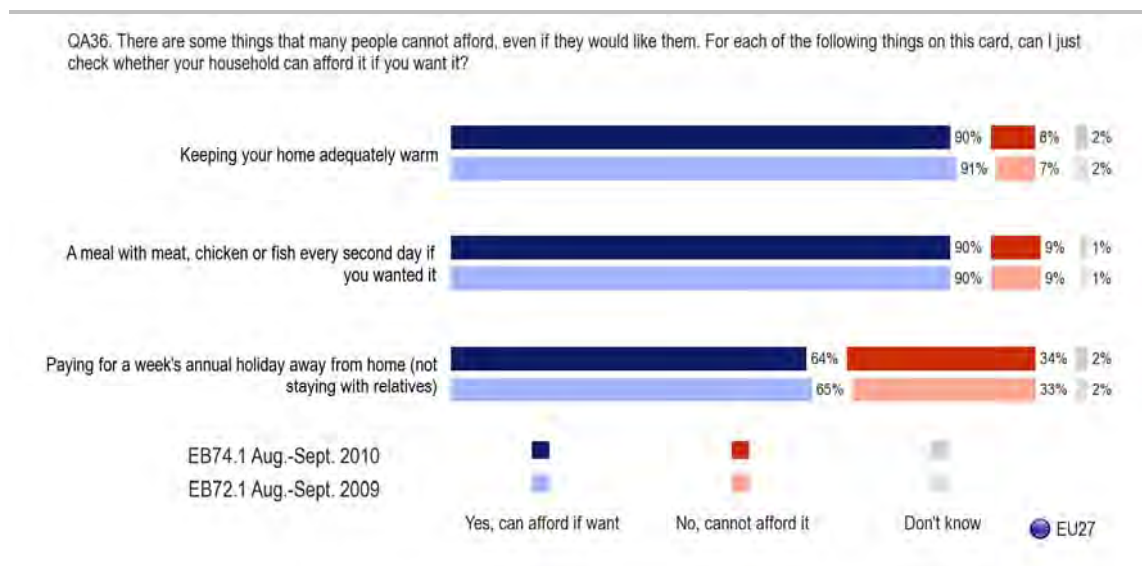
	I am/ we are keeping up without any difficulties	I am/ we are keeping up but struggle to do so from time to time	I am/ we are keeping up but it is a constant struggle	I am/ we are falling behind with some bills and credit commitments	I am/ we are having real financial problems and have fallen behind with many bills and credit commitments	Don't know
EU27	43%	34%	16%	3%	2%	2%
<b>Sex</b>						
 Male	46%	33%	14%	3%	2%	2%
Female	42%	34%	17%	4%	1%	2%
<b>Age</b>						
 15-24	39%	36%	13%	4%	1%	7%
25-39	38%	38%	17%	4%	2%	1%
40-54	42%	35%	17%	4%	2%	0%
55 +	51%	28%	16%	3%	1%	1%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
 15-	36%	33%	23%	4%	3%	1%
16-19	39%	37%	17%	4%	2%	1%
20+	58%	29%	10%	2%	1%	0%
Still studying	44%	33%	10%	3%	1%	9%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
 Self-employed	50%	35%	12%	2%	1%	0%
Managers	63%	29%	6%	1%	1%	0%
Other white collars	49%	34%	13%	3%	0%	1%
Manual workers	35%	40%	19%	4%	1%	1%
House persons	34%	36%	22%	5%	2%	1%
Unemployed	18%	34%	28%	10%	8%	2%
Retired	51%	29%	15%	3%	1%	1%
Students	44%	33%	10%	3%	1%	9%

The wide disparity in society is also apparent when we compare these figures with the two other economic measures reported so far:

- ◆ 84% of respondents who find it easy to make ends meet are able to keep up payments without any difficulties, compared to just 5% of those who find it difficult to make ends meet
- ◆ 72% of those living in 'rich' households are able to keep up without any difficulties, compared to 14% of those living in 'poor' households

#### 5.4 Reported ability to afford the basics

Nine out of ten Europeans live in a household that can afford to keep the home adequately warm and have a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day. Two in three say their household can afford to pay for a week's annual holiday away from home, not staying with family (64%)<sup>34</sup>.



These overall results closely match those obtained in the 2009 survey. While the statistics are, as in 2009, broadly positive, there are wide differences between Eastern and Western Europe.

<sup>34</sup> 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?

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?  
Answer: Yes, can afford if want

	Keeping your home adequately warm			A meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day if you wanted it			Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives)		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	90%	91%	-1	90%	90%	=	64%	65%	-1
BE	92%	94%	-2	94%	95%	-1	73%	76%	-3
BG	75%	76%	-1	52%	51%	+1	30%	31%	-1
CZ	96%	95%	+1	82%	86%	-4	62%	67%	-5
DK	99%	99%	0	99%	98%	+1	87%	86%	+1
DE	96%	97%	-1	94%	94%	0	74%	73%	+1
EE	91%	94%	-3	83%	85%	-2	47%	51%	-4
EL	90%	93%	-3	81%	85%	-4	49%	54%	-5
ES	91%	89%	+2	93%	93%	0	55%	58%	-3
FR	93%	95%	-2	93%	95%	-2	71%	75%	-4
IE	94%	93%	+1	97%	95%	+2	61%	66%	-5
IT	86%	85%	+1	91%	90%	+1	68%	66%	+2
CY	87%	88%	-1	93%	94%	-1	59%	60%	-1
LT	87%	90%	-3	78%	84%	-6	41%	47%	-6
LV	88%	87%	+1	77%	78%	-1	34%	35%	-1
LU	98%	99%	-1	98%	96%	+2	90%	83%	+7
HU	88%	87%	+1	60%	56%	+4	29%	26%	+3
MT	75%	82%	-7	90%	90%	0	48%	46%	+2
NL	97%	98%	-1	99%	99%	0	87%	89%	-2
AT	95%	96%	-1	91%	91%	0	80%	78%	+2
PL	80%	82%	-2	82%	85%	-3	50%	50%	0
PT	78%	80%	-2	91%	93%	-2	48%	51%	-3
RO	82%	82%	0	77%	78%	-1	30%	37%	-7
SI	98%	99%	-1	93%	93%	0	75%	73%	+2
SK	94%	94%	0	71%	77%	-6	45%	48%	-3
FI	99%	100%	-1	98%	98%	0	83%	83%	0
SE	99%	98%	+1	99%	97%	+2	87%	85%	+2
UK	92%	92%	0	94%	93%	+1	67%	69%	-2

**Highest difference per country**

*Lowest difference per country*

Highest difference per item

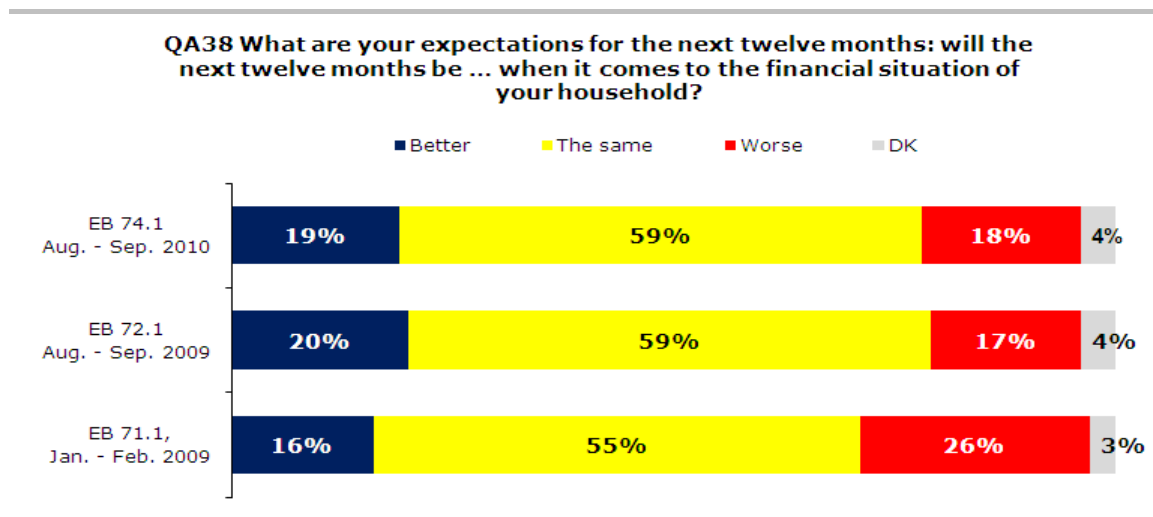
Lowest difference per item

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** 85% cannot afford the one week holiday, 36% cannot afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every other day and 35% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm
- ◆ Among respondents who have **difficulties making ends meet** 85% cannot afford the one week holiday, 34% can not afford the meal and 29% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm
- ◆ Among respondents **living in a poor household** 72% cannot afford the one week holiday, 26% cannot afford the meal and 22% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm
- ◆ Among **unemployed respondents** 66% cannot afford the one week holiday, 21% cannot afford the meal and 18% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm

### 5.5 Short-term expectations regarding finances

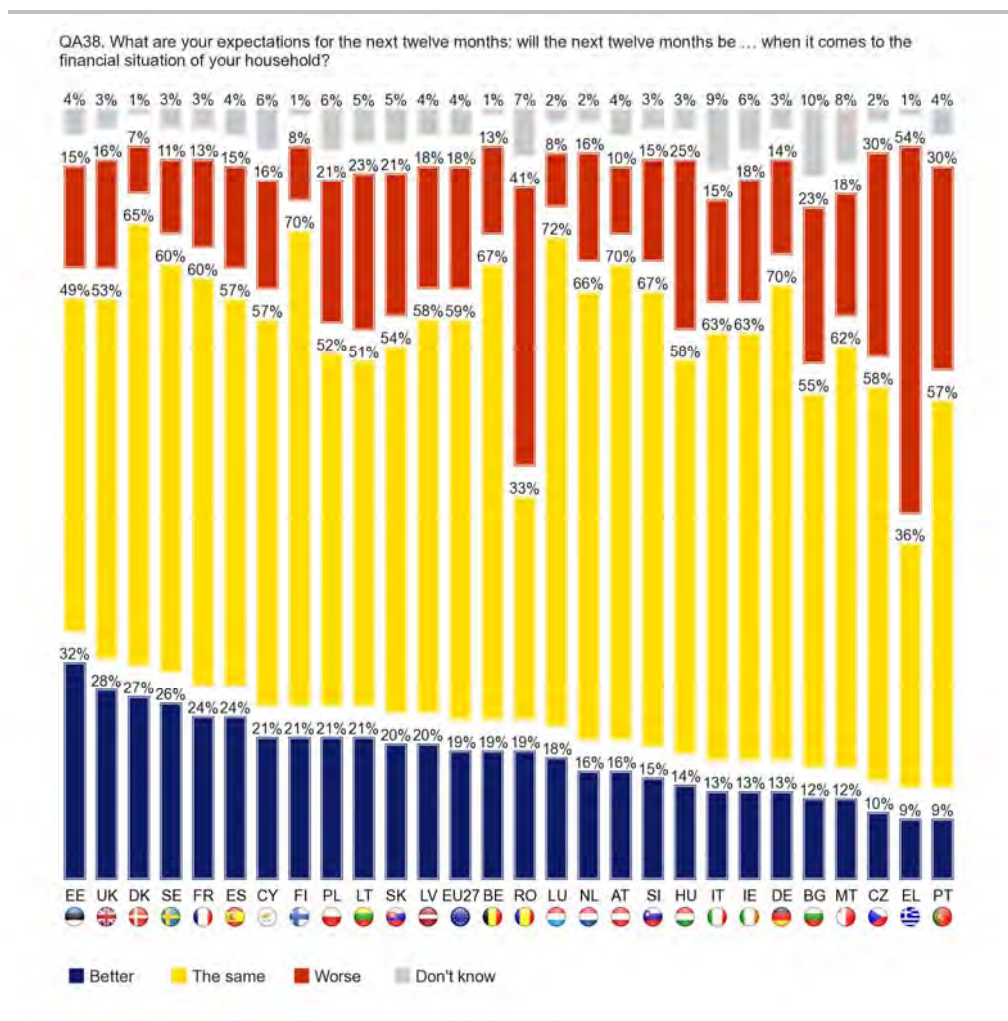
Respondents were also asked what they thought their short-term expectations for their household finances were<sup>35</sup>.



<sup>35</sup> 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?

In the winter of 2009, an earlier Eurobarometer survey showed that Europeans who expected their financial situation to get worse (26%) outnumbered those who felt it would get better (16%). Since summer 2009, this has no longer been the case.

Overall - in all three surveys - the general tendency of Europeans has been to believe that their financial situation will remain the same. Nonetheless, in 2010 there are four countries where more than a quarter of respondents believe that the financial situation of their household will get worse, with a particularly negative outlook recorded in Greece (54%).



In fact, the proportion of Greek respondents who expect the financial situation of their household to worsen is much higher than in 2009 (+16). Large increases are also noted in Romania (+13), the Czech Republic and Portugal (each +10), while fewer

people now expect this to happen in Latvia (-17), Hungary (-16), Lithuania (-9) and Ireland (-6)<sup>36</sup>.

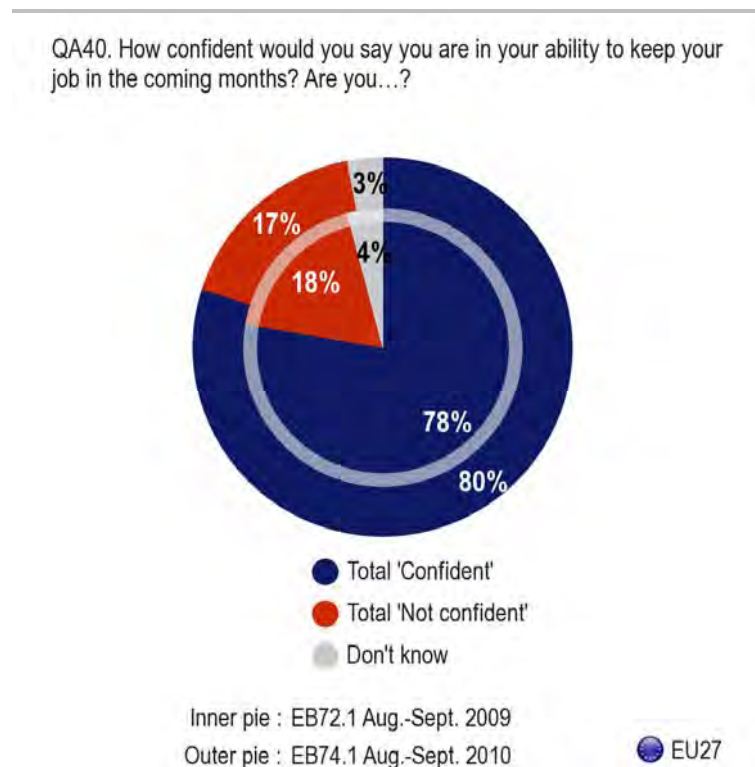
**QA38 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be ... when it comes to the financial situation of your household?**

	Better			The same			Worse			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1
EU27	19%	20%	-1	59%	59%	=	18%	17%	+1	4%	4%	=
LV	20%	15%	+5	58%	45%	+13	18%	35%	-17	4%	5%	-1
HU	14%	9%	+5	58%	48%	+10	25%	41%	-16	3%	2%	+1
SK	20%	15%	+5	54%	59%	-5	21%	24%	-3	5%	2%	+3
CY	21%	17%	+4	57%	56%	+1	16%	19%	-3	6%	8%	-2
DK	27%	24%	+3	65%	67%	-2	7%	8%	-1	1%	1%	=
BG	12%	10%	+2	55%	50%	+5	23%	28%	-5	10%	12%	-2
EE	32%	30%	+2	49%	49%	=	15%	18%	-3	4%	3%	+1
LT	21%	19%	+2	51%	44%	+7	23%	32%	-9	5%	5%	=
SE	26%	24%	+2	60%	59%	+1	11%	14%	-3	3%	3%	=
ES	24%	23%	+1	57%	61%	-4	15%	12%	+3	4%	4%	=
AT	16%	15%	+1	70%	67%	+3	10%	14%	-4	4%	4%	=
DE	13%	13%	=	70%	70%	=	14%	14%	=	3%	3%	=
FR	24%	24%	=	60%	60%	=	13%	13%	=	3%	3%	=
PL	21%	21%	=	52%	55%	-3	21%	18%	+3	6%	6%	=
FI	21%	21%	=	70%	72%	-2	8%	7%	+1	1%	0%	+1
UK	28%	28%	=	53%	56%	-3	16%	13%	+3	3%	3%	=
IE	13%	14%	-1	63%	53%	+10	18%	24%	-6	6%	9%	-3
MT	12%	13%	-1	62%	53%	+9	18%	19%	-1	8%	15%	-7
RO	19%	21%	-2	33%	39%	-6	41%	28%	+13	7%	12%	-5
SI	15%	17%	-2	67%	66%	+1	15%	15%	=	3%	2%	+1
BE	19%	22%	-3	67%	64%	+3	13%	13%	=	1%	1%	=
IT	13%	17%	-4	63%	60%	+3	15%	17%	-2	9%	6%	+3
LU	18%	22%	-4	72%	65%	+7	8%	9%	-1	2%	4%	-2
NL	16%	20%	-4	66%	65%	+1	16%	13%	+3	2%	2%	=
CZ	10%	15%	-5	58%	63%	-5	30%	20%	+10	2%	2%	=
EL	9%	17%	-8	36%	43%	-7	54%	38%	+16	1%	2%	-1
PT	9%	18%	-9	57%	52%	+5	30%	20%	+10	4%	10%	-6

<sup>36</sup> The Standard Eurobarometer presents a detailed analysis of Europeans' expectations. See [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm).

## 5.6 Confidence in keeping one's job

As in 2009, the vast majority of Europe's workforce – now standing at 80% – are confident that they will keep their jobs in the coming months<sup>37</sup>. However, as the chart below shows, nearly a fifth lack the feeling of job security.



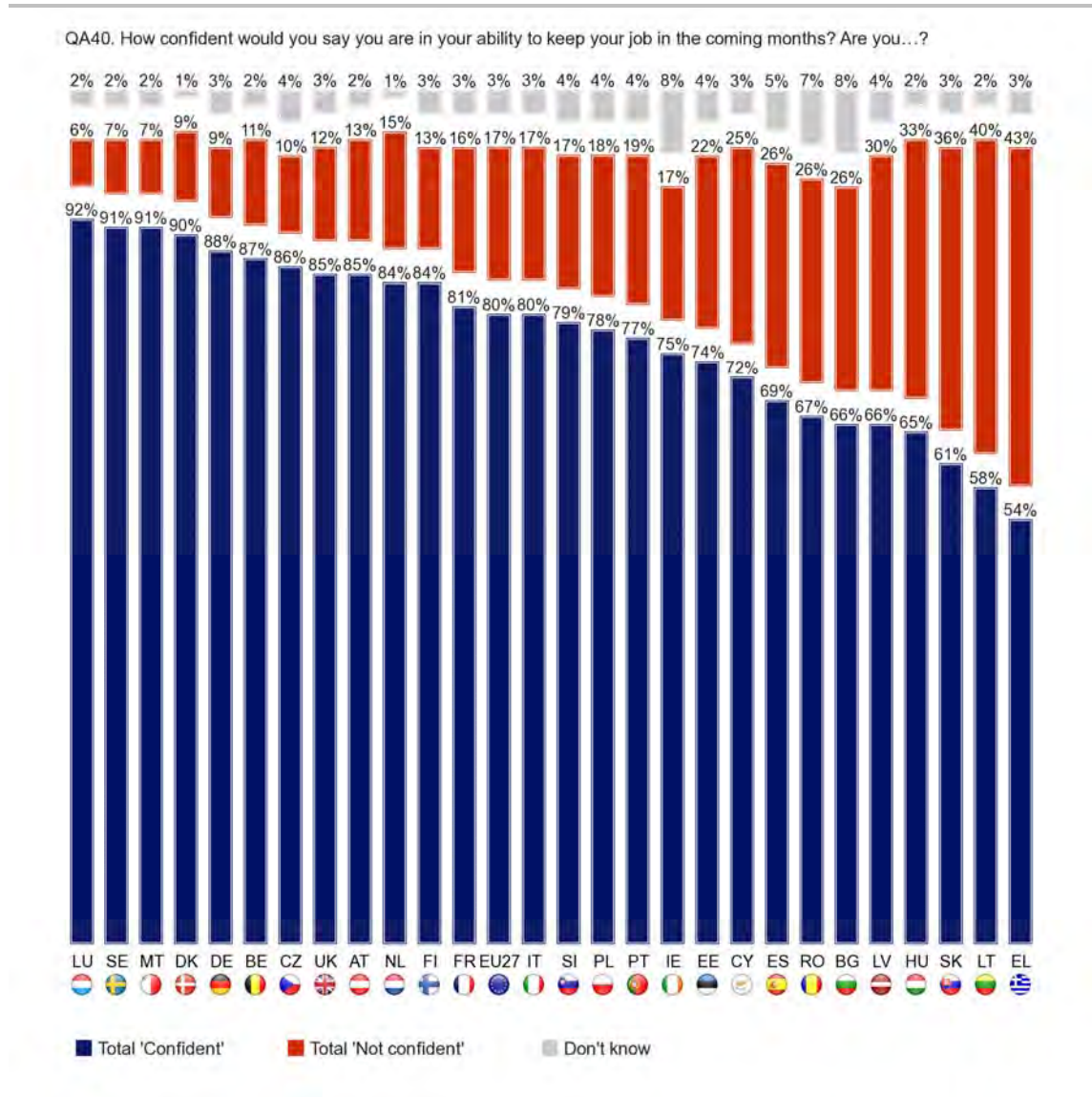
In all 27 Member States, the majority feel confident of their ability to keep their jobs. Nonetheless, there are wide differences between countries, ranging from 54% feeling confident in Greece to 92% in Sweden.

In fact, in Sweden (71%), Denmark (63%), the Netherlands (61%), Luxembourg (59%), Germany (58%), Malta (51%) and Finland (50%) at least half of respondents are very confident that they will keep their jobs in the coming months. With the exception of Malta, these are all Northern or Western European countries.

<sup>37</sup> QA40 How confident would you say you are in your ability to keep your job in the coming months? Are you...?































Again the mood is least positive in Greece, where over four out of ten respondents (43%) are not confident that they will keep their jobs. At least a third of respondents in Lithuania (40%), Slovakia (36%) and Hungary (33%) share this concern.



Compared to 2009, the mood is now more positive in Bulgaria (+8 point increase in '% confident'), Lithuania (+6) and less negative in Latvia (-7 point decrease in '% not confident').

confident'), while the reverse is true in Spain (+7 point increase in '% not confident') and Greece (+6)<sup>38</sup>.

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

	Total 'Confident'			Total 'Not confident'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	80%	78%	+2	17%	18%	-1	3%	4%	-1
 BG	66%	58%	+8	26%	32%	-6	8%	10%	-2
 LT	58%	52%	+6	40%	47%	-7	2%	1%	+1
 EE	74%	69%	+5	22%	28%	-6	4%	3%	+1
 LV	66%	61%	+5	30%	37%	-7	4%	2%	+2
 IT	80%	76%	+4	17%	19%	-2	3%	5%	-2
 DE	88%	85%	+3	9%	11%	-2	3%	4%	-1
 MT	91%	88%	+3	7%	10%	-3	2%	2%	=
 PL	78%	75%	+3	18%	18%	=	4%	7%	-3
 CZ	86%	84%	+2	10%	13%	-3	4%	3%	+1
 HU	65%	63%	+2	33%	35%	-2	2%	2%	=
 RO	67%	65%	+2	26%	23%	+3	7%	12%	-5
 SK	61%	59%	+2	36%	39%	-3	3%	2%	+1
 BE	87%	86%	+1	11%	12%	-1	2%	2%	=
 FR	81%	80%	+1	16%	17%	-1	3%	3%	=
 AT	85%	84%	+1	13%	13%	=	2%	3%	-1
 PT	77%	76%	+1	19%	19%	=	4%	5%	-1
 FI	84%	83%	+1	13%	14%	-1	3%	3%	=
 DK	90%	90%	=	9%	10%	-1	1%	0%	+1
 LU	92%	92%	=	6%	6%	=	2%	2%	=
 NL	84%	84%	=	15%	15%	=	1%	1%	=
 IE	75%	76%	-1	17%	13%	+4	8%	11%	-3
 SE	91%	92%	-1	7%	7%	=	2%	1%	+1
 UK	85%	87%	-2	12%	12%	=	3%	1%	+2
 CY	72%	75%	-3	25%	20%	+5	3%	5%	-2
 SI	79%	82%	-3	17%	16%	+1	4%	2%	+2
 EL	54%	60%	-6	43%	37%	+6	3%	3%	=
 ES	69%	75%	-6	26%	19%	+7	5%	6%	-1

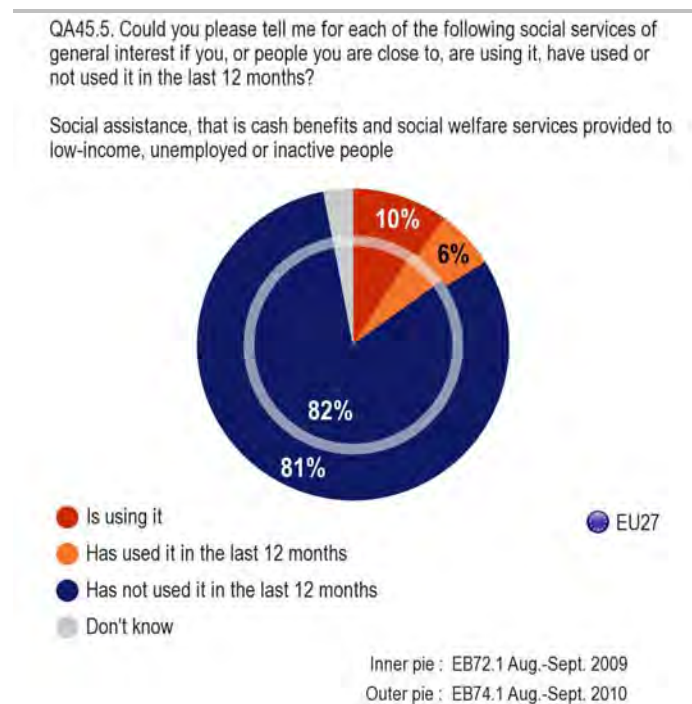
<sup>38</sup> The Autumn 2010 Standard Eurobarometer will present a more thorough analysis of shifts over the past year.

Very large divergences in confidence levels also emerge for the three overlapping classifiers of financial security:

- ◆ **Ability to pay bills on time:** working respondents with difficulties paying their bills most of the time (39%) lack confidence nearly four times as often as those without such difficulties (10%)
- ◆ **Ability to make ends meet:** equally, working respondents with difficulties making ends meet (38%) lack confidence in their ability to keep their job more than four times as often as those without such difficulties (8%)
- ◆ **"Poor to rich scale":** working respondents living in a 'poor' household (33%) lack confidence more than four times as often as those living in a 'rich' household (7%).

### 5.7 Reported use of social assistance

The survey also estimates what proportion of Europeans receive financial assistance<sup>39</sup>.

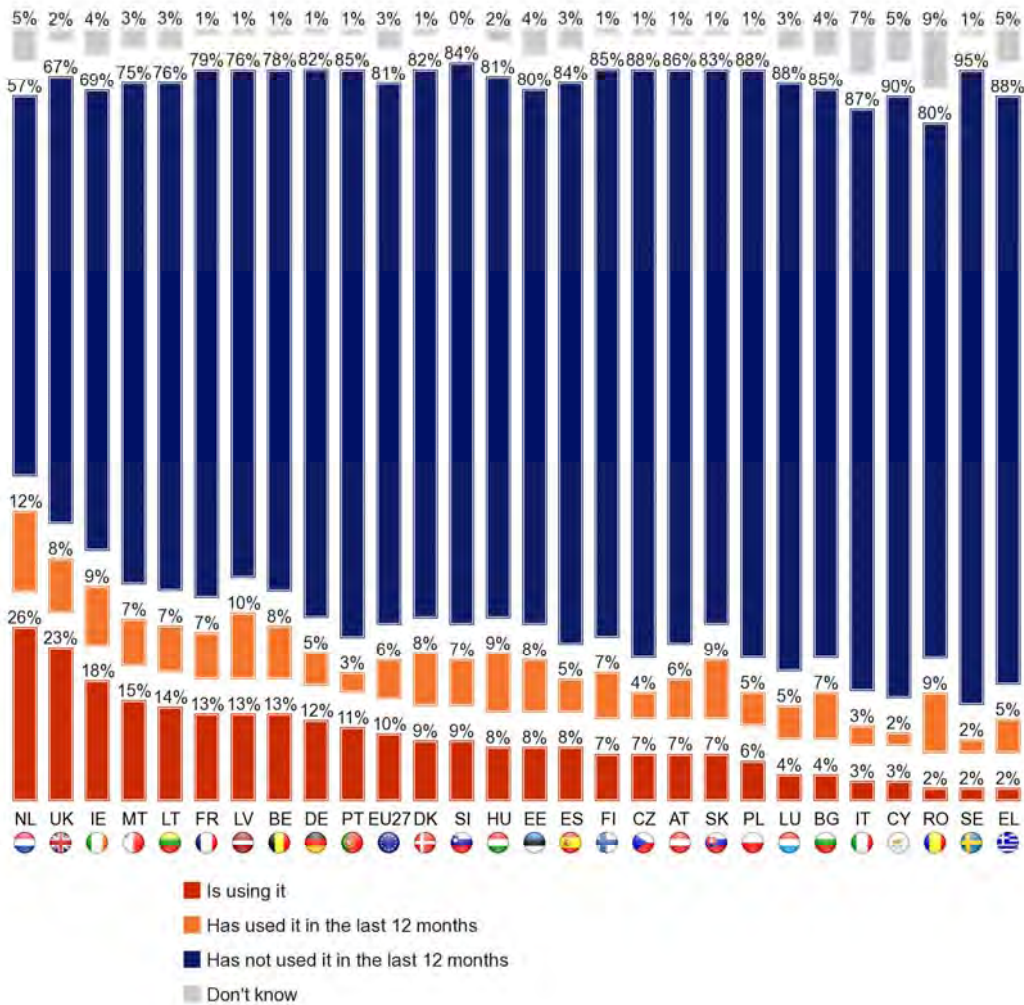


<sup>39</sup> QA45.5 Could you please tell me for each of the following social services of general interest if you, or people you are close to, are using it, have used or not used it in the last 12 months? Social assistance, that is cash benefits and social welfare services provided to low-income, unemployed or inactive people

As in 2009, a small minority of those surveyed report being on social assistance currently (10%) or in the last 12 months (6%). This varies from country to country and differs greatly from the pattern noted throughout the report. In fact, respondents in the Netherlands most often report being recent or current recipients of social assistance (38%), followed by respondents in the UK (31%) and Ireland (27%). Current or past use of social assistance is reported least in Sweden (4%), Cyprus (5%), Italy (6%), Greece (7%) and Luxembourg (9%).

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 it 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



As in 2009, there is a strong correlation with the economic and financial situation of respondents and their households:

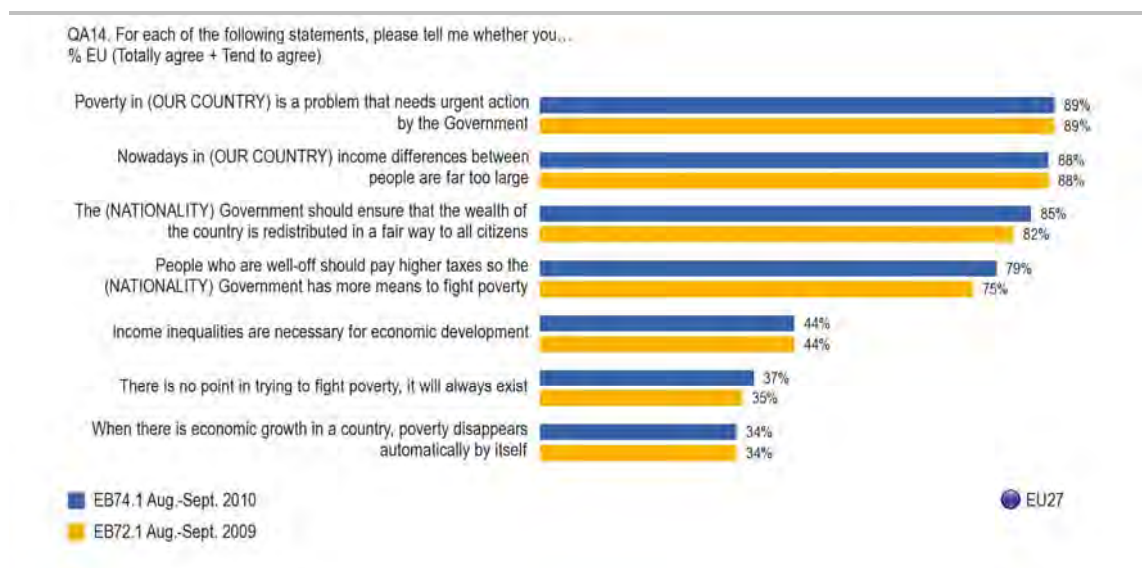
- ◆ A third of **unemployed respondents** currently receive social assistance (33%)
- ◆ Over a quarter of those with **difficulties paying their bills on time** currently receive social assistance (26%)
- ◆ Over one fifth of respondents with **difficulties making ends meet** currently receive social assistance (22%)
- ◆ One fifth of those **living in a poor household** currently receive social assistance (20%)

## 6. GENERAL VIEWS AND OPINIONS ABOUT POVERTY AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

We stated at the beginning of this report that around 84 million Europeans live in poverty and have shown that Europeans are very aware of the extent of the problem. This chapter analyses both their views of and attitudes to poverty and social exclusion and what they think possible solutions could be.

### 6.1 Poverty and income inequalities

The 2010 results confirm the broad consensus among Europeans (89%) that poverty is a national problem that needs urgent action from their government. It also confirms the broad agreement that nowadays income differences between people are far too large (88%) and consequently around four out of five express the desire for governments to make sure that the wealth of the country is more fairly distributed (85%), and for people who are well-off to pay higher taxes so that their government has more means to fight poverty (79%)<sup>40</sup>.



Equally, as in 2009, there is widespread disagreement with the contention that poverty disappears automatically when there is economic growth in a country (62%) and that it will always exist (61%). However, Europeans are slightly more divided as to whether income inequalities are necessary for economic development: 44% agree, while 49% who disagree.

<sup>40</sup> QA14 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you ...

The 2010 survey further supports the existence of a difference of opinion on two issues between respondents from the 12 Member States (NMS12) that have joined the EU since 2004 and those from the 15 Member States (EU15) that joined earlier, namely that:

- ◆ Those in the NMS12 are more likely to believe that poverty will disappear automatically when there is economic growth than those in the EU15 (43% vs. 32%, respectively).
- ◆ NMS12 respondents are also more likely than those from the EU15 to believe that nowadays the income differences between people in their country are too great (93% vs. 87%).

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

	Poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is a problem that needs 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	There is no point in trying to fight poverty, it will always exist	When there is economic growth in a country, poverty disappears automatically by itself
EU27	89%	88%	85%	79%	44%	37%	34%
EU15	88%	87%	86%	79%	45%	38%	32%
NMS12	90%	93%	83%	77%	42%	35%	43%
BE	<b>91%</b>	86%	86%	74%	51%	41%	39%
BG	<b>97%</b>	96%	84%	89%	32%	30%	62%
CZ	75%	<b>93%</b>	67%	76%	45%	47%	31%
DK	64%	65%	<b>74%</b>	67%	<b>70%</b>	56%	18%
DE	<b>94%</b>	92%	87%	83%	54%	29%	26%
EE	90%	<b>92%</b>	71%	73%	57%	42%	21%
EL	<b>98%</b>	94%	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	24%	21%	55%
ES	<b>92%</b>	<b>92%</b>	91%	86%	39%	43%	26%
FR	<b>91%</b>	90%	84%	75%	36%	36%	31%
IE	<b>90%</b>	87%	87%	83%	42%	40%	30%
IT	<b>88%</b>	85%	87%	78%	34%	46%	49%
CY	92%	93%	90%	<b>95%</b>	32%	30%	40%
LT	<b>94%</b>	93%	84%	76%	47%	35%	<b>64%</b>
LV	96%	<b>97%</b>	86%	84%	50%	32%	47%
LU	75%	<b>85%</b>	74%	73%	52%	36%	18%
HU	94%	<b>95%</b>	94%	91%	44%	30%	38%
MT	81%	75%	<b>95%</b>	73%	40%	<b>62%</b>	49%
NL	<b>75%</b>	68%	70%	71%	59%	31%	34%
AT	87%	82%	<b>91%</b>	77%	42%	34%	39%
PL	90%	<b>92%</b>	80%	67%	46%	31%	36%
PT	92%	<b>94%</b>	92%	89%	34%	31%	46%
RO	<b>94%</b>	91%	88%	82%	32%	38%	62%
SI	92%	<b>97%</b>	89%	83%	53%	30%	36%
SK	92%	<b>94%</b>	84%	71%	36%	36%	34%
FI	84%	82%	<b>91%</b>	80%	36%	23%	20%
SE	61%	75%	<b>86%</b>	78%	60%	19%	14%
UK	<b>85%</b>	82%	79%	72%	56%	46%	24%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>		<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>					
<b>Highest percentage per item</b>				<b>Lowest percentage per item</b>			

We also find further evidence that 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:

- ◆ Respondents who feel that poverty is widespread or that there is too little national spending to help people out of poverty are far likelier to hold the view that poverty is a problem that requires immediate action (each 94%) than citizens who believe poverty is not widespread or who feel national spending on poverty is too high (74% and 76%, respectively).
- ◆ Holders of these two opinions are also more likely to believe the rich should pay more taxes than the poor (81% and 83%, respectively) than respondents who believe that poverty is not widespread or that national spending on poverty is too high (71% and 69%, respectively).
- ◆ Close to six in ten of those who feel that national spending to help people out of poverty is too high (58%) 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 low.

## 6.2 Views about public policies and programmes that help the poor

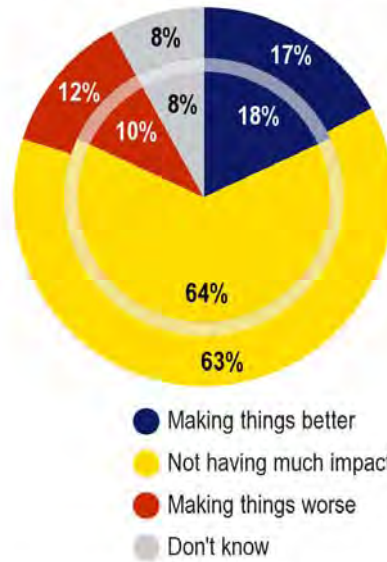
As in 2009, only a small minority of Europeans (17%) are of the view that national public policies and programmes aimed at improving conditions for poor people make things better while 63% believe they have no impact. Around one in ten believe that they actually make things worse<sup>41</sup>.

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<sup>41</sup> QA23 Would you say public policies and programmes aim at improving the condition of poor people in (OUR COUNTRY) are generally ...?



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



Inner pie : EB72.1 Aug.-Sept. 2009

Outer pie : EB74.1 Aug.-Sept. 2010

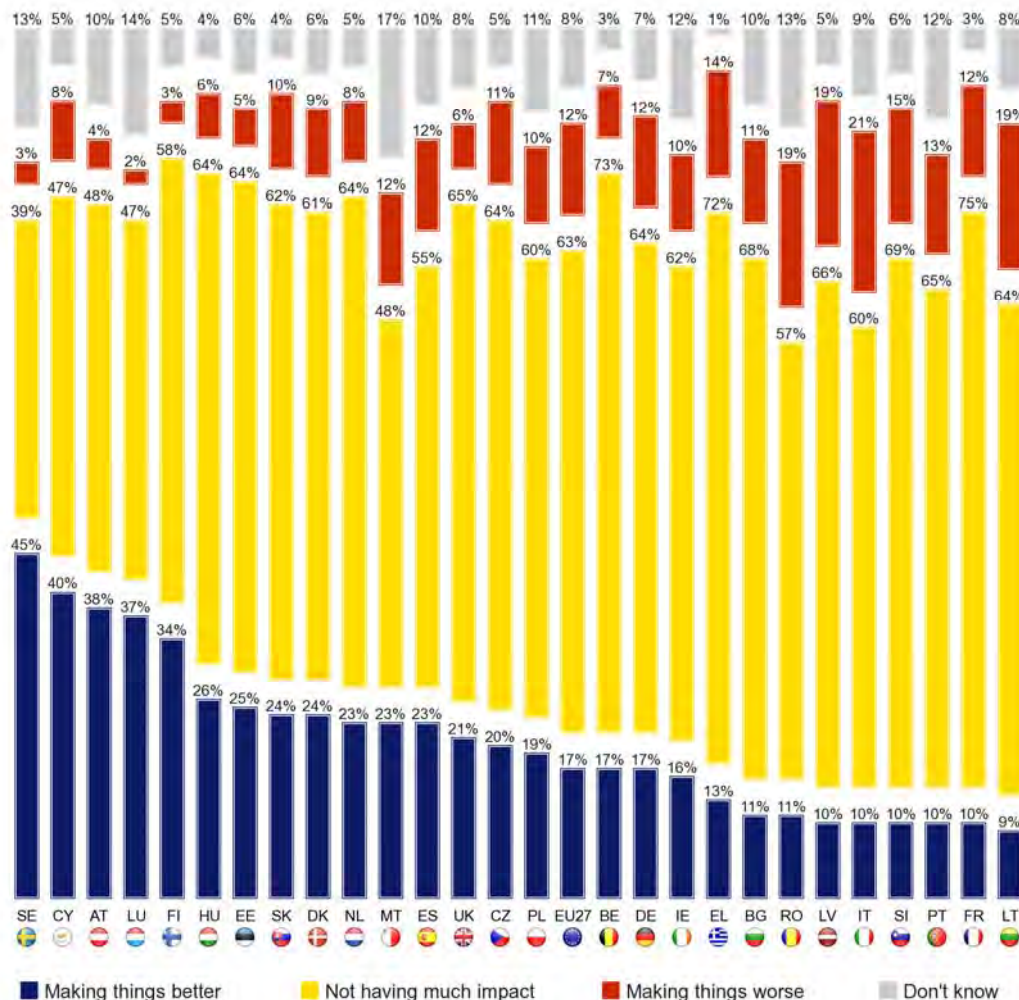
EU27

These EU results suggest a somewhat cynical belief among Europeans that public policies and programmes lack impact, a view which is expressed by a majority in all but five Member States and which is particularly widespread in France (75%), Belgium (73%) and Greece (72%).

Italian respondents are the most negative, with 21% feeling that public policies and programmes actually make things worse. Close to one in five are equally negative in Romania, Latvia and Lithuania (each 19%).

However not everywhere does the survey point to a cynical point of view. Public policies and programmes are most highly regarded in Sweden, where 45% consider that they make things better, followed by Cyprus (40%).

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



A brief examination of the differences between the 2009 and 2010 results shows the following notable shifts:

- ◆ In Latvia, the mood is now considerably less negative as the proportion of respondents who believe the policies are making things worse fell by 13 points. However, it has been replaced by more cynical responses (+8).
- ◆ Opinions of public policies have improved in Finland (+9) and Hungary (+8).
- ◆ Cynicism about the effectiveness of these policies is now more widespread in Ireland (+11) and Luxembourg (+7).
- ◆ Opinions are decidedly more negative, in that the view that these policies are making this worse increased, in Romania and Slovenia (each +7).

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

	Making things better			Not having much impact			Making things worse			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	17%	18%	-1	63%	64%	-1	12%	10%	+2	8%	8%	=
FI	34%	25%	+9	58%	66%	-8	3%	3%	=	5%	6%	-1
HU	26%	18%	+8	64%	67%	-3	6%	12%	-6	4%	3%	+1
EE	25%	20%	+5	64%	64%	=	5%	9%	-4	6%	7%	-1
LV	10%	5%	+5	66%	58%	+8	19%	32%	-13	5%	5%	=
AT	38%	33%	+5	48%	55%	-7	4%	6%	-2	10%	6%	+4
SK	24%	19%	+5	62%	64%	-2	10%	12%	-2	4%	5%	-1
MT	23%	20%	+3	48%	56%	-8	12%	12%	=	17%	12%	+5
UK	21%	18%	+3	65%	69%	-4	6%	6%	=	8%	7%	+1
DE	17%	15%	+2	64%	65%	-1	12%	10%	+2	7%	10%	-3
CZ	20%	19%	+1	64%	65%	-1	11%	11%	=	5%	5%	=
LT	9%	8%	+1	64%	62%	+2	19%	18%	+1	8%	12%	-4
BG	11%	11%	=	68%	69%	-1	11%	7%	+4	10%	13%	-3
IT	10%	10%	=	60%	59%	+1	21%	21%	=	9%	10%	-1
SE	45%	45%	=	39%	42%	-3	3%	3%	=	13%	10%	+3
DK	24%	25%	-1	61%	62%	-1	9%	7%	+2	6%	6%	=
FR	10%	11%	-1	75%	78%	-3	12%	7%	+5	3%	4%	-1
EL	13%	16%	-3	72%	69%	+3	14%	14%	=	1%	1%	=
NL	23%	26%	-3	64%	63%	+1	8%	5%	+3	5%	6%	-1
PL	19%	23%	-4	60%	58%	+2	10%	9%	+1	11%	10%	+1
PT	10%	14%	-4	65%	60%	+5	13%	12%	+1	12%	14%	-2
RO	11%	15%	-4	57%	62%	-5	19%	12%	+7	13%	11%	+2
BE	17%	22%	-5	73%	71%	+2	7%	5%	+2	3%	2%	+1
ES	23%	28%	-5	55%	53%	+2	12%	11%	+1	10%	8%	+2
CY	40%	45%	-5	47%	42%	+5	8%	6%	+2	5%	7%	-2
IE	16%	23%	-7	62%	51%	+11	10%	8%	+2	12%	18%	-6
SI	10%	17%	-7	69%	70%	-1	15%	8%	+7	6%	5%	+1
LU	37%	50%	-13	47%	40%	+7	2%	2%	=	14%	8%	+6

Meanwhile, there are also wide differences in opinion in terms of people's trust in their government's actions to fight poverty and their general perceptions of and attitudes towards poverty.

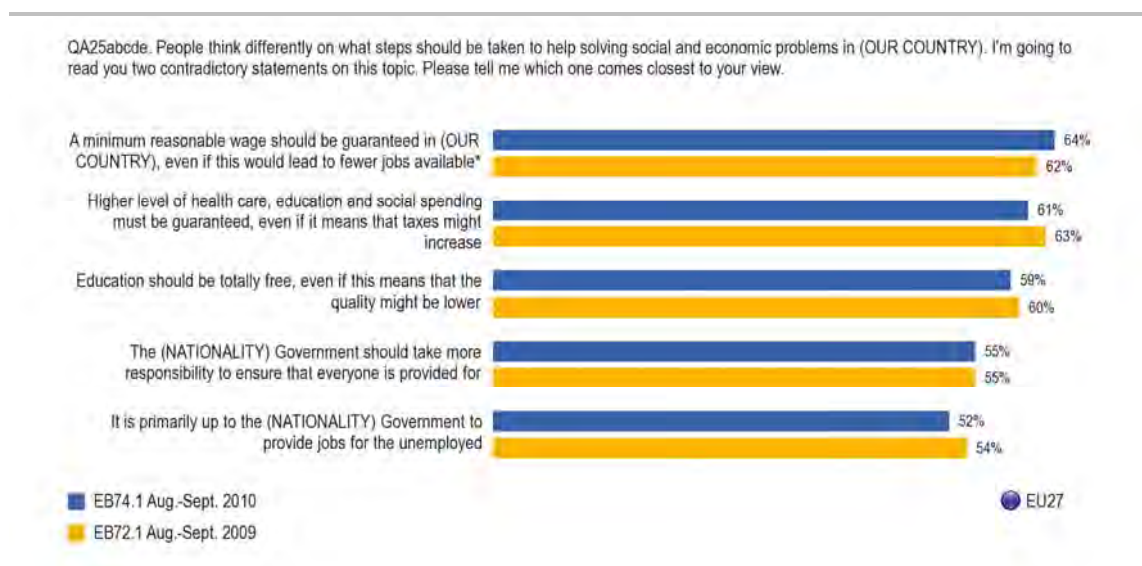
- ◆ **Trust:** 31% of respondents who trust their government's actions to fight poverty give a positive assessment, compared to 11% who do not trust these actions. It should be noted that people who in general tend to trust their national political system are most positive (36% for those who trust their government and 35% for those who trust their Parliament).
- ◆ **Views on government spending:** 32% of respondents who feel that their government spends about the right amount to help people out of poverty

believe these policies make things better, compared to 13% who feel that too little is spent.

- ◆ **Perception of the extent of poverty:** 26% of those who do not believe that poverty is widespread in their country give a positive assessment, compared to 15% of those who say it is widespread.

### 6.3 How should social and economic problems be solved?

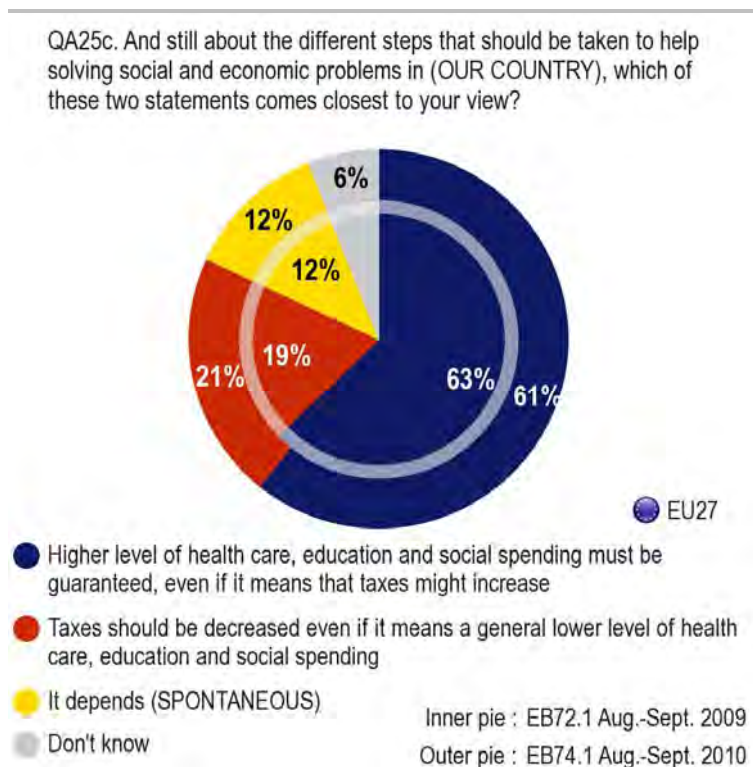
The 2009 survey pointed to a tendency among Europeans to prefer the 'social' rather than the 'liberal' approach to solving social and economic problems and the 2010 results further support this hypothesis<sup>42</sup>.



We see that 64% now support the view that a minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed in their country even if this would lead to fewer available jobs, 61% that a higher level of health care, education and social spending must be guaranteed even if it means that taxes might increase and 59% that education should be totally free, even if this means that the quality might be lower. Furthermore, over half believe that their government should take more responsibility for ensuring that everyone is provided for (55%) and that it is primarily up to their government to provide jobs for the unemployed (52%).





























<sup>42</sup> 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.

As in 2009, the preference for the social approach is most apparent when it comes to taxation. 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. Overall, 61% of Europeans say that a higher level of health care, education and social spending must be guaranteed, even if it means tax increases, while 21% think that taxes should be decreased even if it means a general lower level of health care, education and social spending. Arguably, the gap between supporters and opponents of this approach is less wide in 2010 than it was in 2009 (40 vs. 44 percentage points).



However, this opinion remains widespread in all Member States except Lithuania, where a larger proportion prefer a decrease in taxes (45% vs. 40%), and is most positively received in the three Scandinavian Member States.

**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 (SPONT.)	Don't know
	EU27	61%	21%	12%	6%
	SE	84%	8%	5%	3%
	FI	83%	11%	5%	1%
	DK	80%	14%	5%	1%
	NL	79%	10%	9%	2%
	UK	74%	16%	7%	3%
	LU	72%	11%	13%	4%
	BG	70%	14%	12%	4%
	CY	67%	15%	16%	2%
	FR	65%	16%	10%	9%
	HU	65%	23%	7%	5%
	ES	62%	21%	11%	6%
	SK	62%	29%	6%	3%
	EE	59%	20%	16%	5%
	IE	59%	15%	19%	7%
	CZ	58%	27%	10%	5%
	PL	58%	23%	11%	8%
	BE	56%	27%	13%	4%
	RO	55%	27%	9%	9%
	DE	54%	28%	13%	5%
	EL	54%	21%	21%	4%
	MT	54%	15%	18%	13%
	IT	53%	18%	22%	7%
	PT	53%	18%	24%	5%
	AT	51%	22%	24%	3%
	LV	47%	35%	12%	6%
	SI	47%	33%	16%	4%
	LT	39%	45%	10%	6%

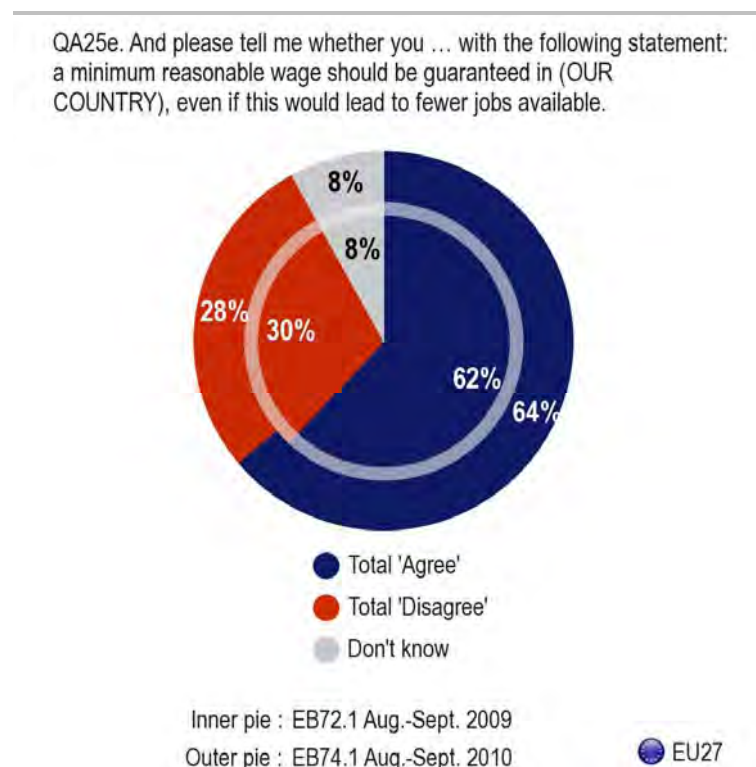
The overall results mask the fact that in a number of countries there have been notable shifts in opinion since the previous survey. The 'social' approach to social spending and taxation is now more popular in Hungary (+9) and Austria (+8), while the 'liberal' approach has gained ground in Greece (+9) and Spain (+6). A more neutral stance can now be found in Cyprus (+8), Luxembourg and Portugal (each +6).

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)			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	61%	63%	-2	21%	19%	+2	12%	12%	=	6%	6%	=
HU	65%	56%	+9	23%	28%	-5	7%	8%	-1	5%	8%	-3
AT	51%	43%	+8	22%	27%	-5	24%	25%	-1	3%	5%	-2
RO	55%	51%	+4	27%	26%	+1	9%	12%	-3	9%	11%	-2
SI	47%	43%	+4	33%	37%	-4	16%	17%	-1	4%	3%	+1
LV	47%	44%	+3	35%	35%	=	12%	15%	-3	6%	6%	=
SK	62%	60%	+2	29%	35%	-6	6%	3%	+3	3%	2%	+1
ES	62%	61%	+1	21%	15%	+6	11%	17%	-6	6%	7%	-1
NL	79%	78%	+1	10%	11%	-1	9%	8%	+1	2%	3%	-1
PL	58%	57%	+1	23%	22%	+1	11%	10%	+1	8%	11%	-3
DK	80%	80%	=	14%	13%	+1	5%	6%	-1	1%	1%	=
SE	84%	84%	=	8%	10%	-2	5%	4%	+1	3%	2%	+1
IT	53%	54%	-1	18%	17%	+1	22%	22%	=	7%	7%	=
FI	83%	84%	-1	11%	13%	-2	5%	3%	+2	1%	0%	+1
MT	54%	56%	-2	15%	17%	-2	18%	17%	+1	13%	10%	+3
LU	72%	75%	-3	11%	12%	-1	13%	7%	+6	4%	6%	-2
UK	74%	77%	-3	16%	14%	+2	7%	6%	+1	3%	3%	=
BE	56%	60%	-4	27%	26%	+1	13%	11%	+2	4%	3%	+1
BG	70%	74%	-4	14%	12%	+2	12%	10%	+2	4%	4%	=
CZ	58%	62%	-4	27%	29%	-2	10%	5%	+5	5%	4%	+1
FR	65%	69%	-4	16%	16%	=	10%	7%	+3	9%	8%	+1
LT	39%	43%	-4	45%	40%	+5	10%	11%	-1	6%	6%	=
EE	59%	64%	-5	20%	18%	+2	16%	14%	+2	5%	4%	+1
EL	54%	59%	-5	21%	12%	+9	21%	22%	-1	4%	7%	-3
IE	59%	65%	-6	15%	11%	+4	19%	15%	+4	7%	9%	-2
DE	54%	61%	-7	28%	23%	+5	13%	11%	+2	5%	5%	=
PT	53%	61%	-8	18%	14%	+4	24%	18%	+6	5%	7%	-2
CY	67%	78%	-11	15%	13%	+2	16%	8%	+8	2%	1%	+1

The preference for the social approach is also evident when it comes to guaranteeing a minimum wage. On average, around two out of three Europeans (64%) support this idea, even if it would lead to fewer jobs and, except in the category of people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (59%), support is in the 60%-to-70% range for all the social categories examined.





























This view has polarised in 2010 and the gap between supporters and opponents of this approach has increased to 36 percentage points, up from 32 in 2009.































Furthermore, in all Member States an outright majority now want the guarantee of a minimum reasonable wage even if this would lead to fewer jobs, with figures ranging from 50% in France to 81% in Germany. In 2009, a majority of Slovenians (50%) disagreed and in Greece public opinion was evenly divided (48% agreed and 48% disagreed). In fact, Greece has seen a particular large shift in opinion since 2009, with 65% now agreeing that a minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed. This finding must be interpreted in light of the debt crisis that hit Greece between fieldwork for the 2009 and 2010 surveys. The volatility of public opinion on this issue is apparent from other large shifts in several countries in the course of the year.



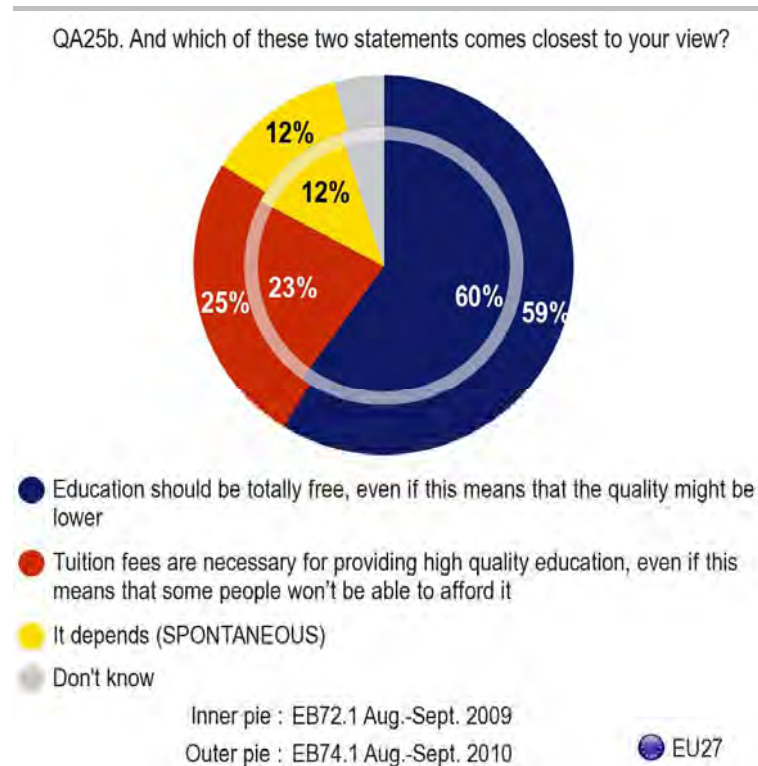
**QA25e And please tell me whether you ... with the following statement: a minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed in (OUR COUNTRY), even if this would lead to fewer jobs available.**

		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
	EU27	64%	28%	8%
	DE	81%	16%	3%
	DK	78%	20%	2%
	UK	76%	19%	5%
	SK	71%	24%	5%
	NL	70%	26%	4%
	AT	70%	24%	6%
	FI	69%	27%	4%
	BE	68%	30%	2%
	CZ	68%	28%	4%
	IE	66%	24%	10%
	EL	65%	30%	5%
	LT	65%	29%	6%
	HU	64%	31%	5%
	MT	63%	22%	15%
	EE	62%	33%	5%
	SE	62%	34%	4%
	LV	61%	32%	7%
	PT	61%	30%	9%
	BG	60%	28%	12%
	CY	60%	33%	7%
	RO	59%	28%	13%
	IT	55%	32%	13%
	PL	55%	31%	14%
	LU	54%	31%	15%
	ES	53%	37%	10%
	SI	53%	40%	7%
	FR	50%	40%	10%

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.





























	Total 'Agree'			Total 'Disagree'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	64%	62%	<b>+2</b>	28%	30%	<b>-2</b>	8%	8%	<b>=</b>
 EL	65%	48%	<b>+17</b>	30%	48%	<b>-18</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>
 SI	53%	41%	<b>+12</b>	40%	50%	<b>-10</b>	7%	9%	<b>-2</b>
 SK	71%	60%	<b>+11</b>	24%	36%	<b>-12</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>
 CY	60%	50%	<b>+10</b>	33%	35%	<b>-2</b>	7%	15%	<b>-8</b>
 MT	63%	56%	<b>+7</b>	22%	28%	<b>-6</b>	15%	16%	<b>-1</b>
 AT	70%	63%	<b>+7</b>	24%	33%	<b>-9</b>	6%	4%	<b>+2</b>
 DE	81%	76%	<b>+5</b>	16%	21%	<b>-5</b>	3%	3%	<b>=</b>
 CZ	68%	64%	<b>+4</b>	28%	31%	<b>-3</b>	4%	5%	<b>-1</b>
 LT	65%	61%	<b>+4</b>	29%	31%	<b>-2</b>	6%	8%	<b>-2</b>
 UK	76%	72%	<b>+4</b>	19%	23%	<b>-4</b>	5%	5%	<b>=</b>
 IT	55%	52%	<b>+3</b>	32%	38%	<b>-6</b>	13%	10%	<b>+3</b>
 LV	61%	58%	<b>+3</b>	32%	35%	<b>-3</b>	7%	7%	<b>=</b>
 BE	68%	66%	<b>+2</b>	30%	32%	<b>-2</b>	2%	2%	<b>=</b>
 BG	60%	58%	<b>+2</b>	28%	29%	<b>-1</b>	12%	13%	<b>-1</b>
 HU	64%	62%	<b>+2</b>	31%	32%	<b>-1</b>	5%	6%	<b>-1</b>
 IE	66%	65%	<b>+1</b>	24%	23%	<b>+1</b>	10%	12%	<b>-2</b>
 SE	62%	61%	<b>+1</b>	34%	36%	<b>-2</b>	4%	3%	<b>+1</b>
 NL	70%	70%	<b>=</b>	26%	26%	<b>=</b>	4%	4%	<b>=</b>
 FR	50%	51%	<b>-1</b>	40%	40%	<b>=</b>	10%	9%	<b>+1</b>
 EE	62%	64%	<b>-2</b>	33%	32%	<b>+1</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>
 ES	53%	55%	<b>-2</b>	37%	34%	<b>+3</b>	10%	11%	<b>-1</b>
 FI	69%	71%	<b>-2</b>	27%	27%	<b>=</b>	4%	2%	<b>+2</b>
 PL	55%	58%	<b>-3</b>	31%	29%	<b>+2</b>	14%	13%	<b>+1</b>
 DK	78%	82%	<b>-4</b>	20%	16%	<b>+4</b>	2%	2%	<b>=</b>
 RO	59%	64%	<b>-5</b>	28%	26%	<b>+2</b>	13%	10%	<b>+3</b>
 PT	61%	67%	<b>-6</b>	30%	17%	<b>+13</b>	9%	16%	<b>-7</b>
 LU	54%	62%	<b>-8</b>	31%	33%	<b>-2</b>	15%	5%	<b>+10</b>

As in 2009, around six out of ten Europeans believe education should be free even if this means that the quality might be lower, while a quarter believe that tuition fees are necessary for providing high quality education, even if this means that some people will not be able to afford it.

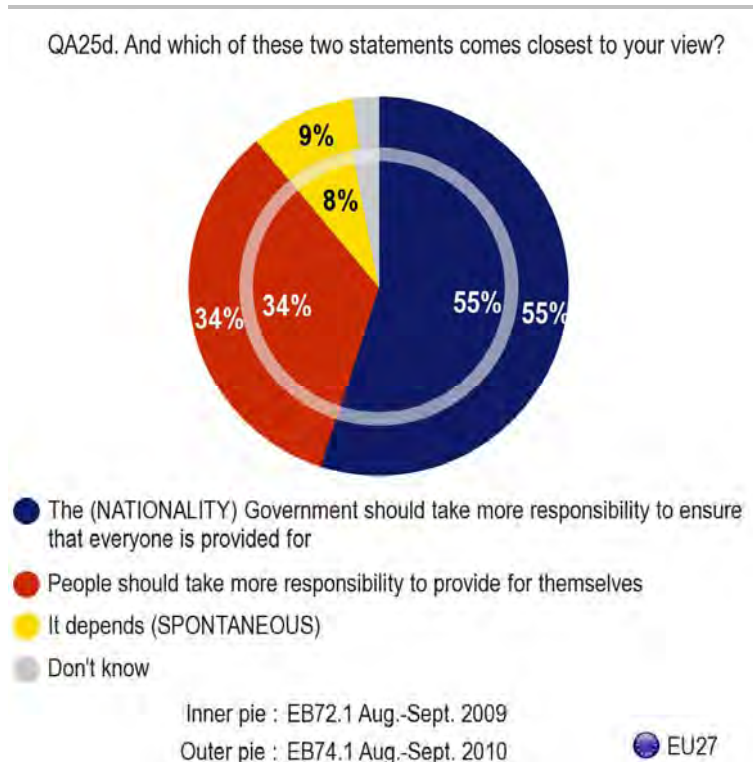


In all but two Member States – Austria and the Netherlands - the 'social' approach to education is preferred even if the European average masks significant differences in opinion between countries. Support for free education ranges from 36% in Austria to 71% in Cyprus.

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





























		Education should be totally free, even if this means that the quality might be lower	Tuition fees are necessary for providing high quality education, even if this means that some people won't be able to afford it	It depends (SPONT.)	Don't know
	EU27	59%	25%	12%	4%
	CY	71%	14%	14%	1%
	SE	69%	23%	6%	2%
	SI	68%	20%	10%	2%
	UK	68%	22%	8%	2%
	PL	67%	20%	9%	4%
	DK	65%	30%	4%	1%
	DE	65%	25%	8%	2%
	EL	64%	11%	22%	3%
	LV	64%	21%	11%	4%
	LT	63%	24%	9%	4%
	MT	62%	13%	13%	12%
	FI	62%	30%	7%	1%
	SK	61%	30%	7%	2%
	ES	60%	19%	15%	6%
	FR	60%	22%	10%	8%
	HU	56%	34%	7%	3%
	IE	55%	21%	19%	5%
	LU	55%	22%	18%	5%
	RO	55%	25%	12%	8%
	EE	54%	27%	17%	2%
	BG	52%	29%	15%	4%
	CZ	51%	35%	11%	3%
	BE	48%	32%	16%	4%
	PT	46%	28%	22%	4%
	IT	45%	27%	22%	6%
	NL	37%	46%	14%	3%
	AT	36%	41%	20%	3%

Furthermore, the survey reveals a preference among Europeans for the view that their government should take more responsibility for ensuring that everyone is provided for, with 55% holding this view (compared with the 34% who say that people should take more responsibility for providing for themselves).

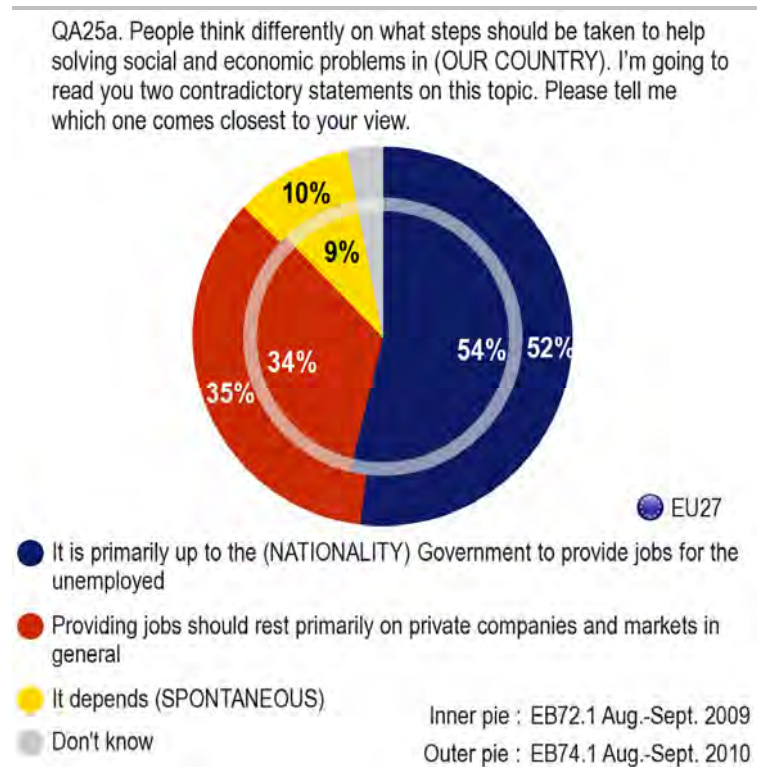


However, as in 2009, opinions differ greatly between the Member States. For example, just over a quarter of respondents in the Netherlands (27%) feel that the government should take more responsibility for ensuring that everyone is provided for, compared to over three-quarters in Greece (76%).

## 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 (SPONT.)	Don't know
	EU27	55%	34%	9%	2%
	EL	76%	15%	9%	0%
	ES	70%	21%	6%	3%
	CY	70%	24%	6%	0%
	HU	67%	27%	4%	2%
	SK	66%	30%	4%	0%
	IT	64%	20%	12%	4%
	RO	63%	28%	6%	3%
	BG	62%	24%	12%	2%
	LV	60%	31%	8%	1%
	IE	59%	26%	13%	2%
	PL	59%	32%	7%	2%
	DE	57%	34%	8%	1%
	CZ	54%	35%	10%	1%
	FR	51%	36%	10%	3%
	MT	51%	32%	12%	5%
	AT	50%	31%	18%	1%
	PT	50%	32%	15%	3%
	FI	49%	43%	7%	1%
	BE	47%	44%	9%	0%
	EE	47%	36%	16%	1%
	DK	42%	50%	7%	1%
	UK	42%	48%	9%	1%
	SI	41%	41%	17%	1%
	SE	40%	51%	7%	2%
	LT	37%	54%	7%	2%
	LU	32%	49%	17%	2%
	NL	27%	65%	7%	1%





























Finally, the survey shows that over half of Europeans (52%) think that it is primarily up to governments to provide jobs for the unemployed, while 35% believe that providing jobs should rest primarily on private companies and markets in general.



As in 2009, we see that even if the majority of Europeans voice a preference for government responsibility, people's employment situation does influence their position. Not surprisingly, the unemployed (63%) are most inclined to believe that it is primarily up to governments to provide jobs for them, whereas managers (40%) are least likely to hold this view. They represent the only occupational category more likely to believe that providing jobs should rest primarily on private companies and markets in general (47%).

Government responsibility is also the majority opinion in most countries; results range from 29% in France to over 75% in Latvia. However, in 2009, there were countries where more than eight in ten people took this stance. It is now far less widespread in Greece (-18), Cyprus (-15), Luxembourg (-9), Malta (-8) and Portugal (-7).

**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.**

		<b>It is primarily up to the (NATIONALITY) Government to provide jobs for the unemployed</b>	<b>Providing jobs should rest primarily on private companies and markets in general</b>	<b>It depends (SPONT.)</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
	EU27	52%	35%	10%	3%
	LV	75%	15%	8%	2%
	SK	71%	25%	3%	1%
	CY	70%	14%	15%	1%
	HU	70%	25%	3%	2%
	EL	69%	16%	14%	1%
	PL	68%	23%	6%	3%
	BG	64%	21%	12%	3%
	ES	61%	27%	9%	3%
	CZ	59%	30%	9%	2%
	IE	58%	20%	17%	5%
	MT	57%	19%	17%	7%
	RO	56%	31%	7%	6%
	DK	55%	37%	7%	1%
	IT	55%	26%	14%	5%
	UK	54%	32%	11%	3%
	LT	53%	33%	10%	4%
	NL	51%	43%	5%	1%
	AT	51%	29%	18%	2%
	SE	50%	40%	8%	2%
	FI	49%	42%	9%	0%
	DE	48%	44%	7%	1%
	PT	48%	31%	16%	5%
	EE	47%	31%	20%	2%
	BE	42%	42%	15%	1%
	SI	40%	41%	17%	2%
	LU	36%	43%	19%	2%
	FR	29%	58%	9%	4%

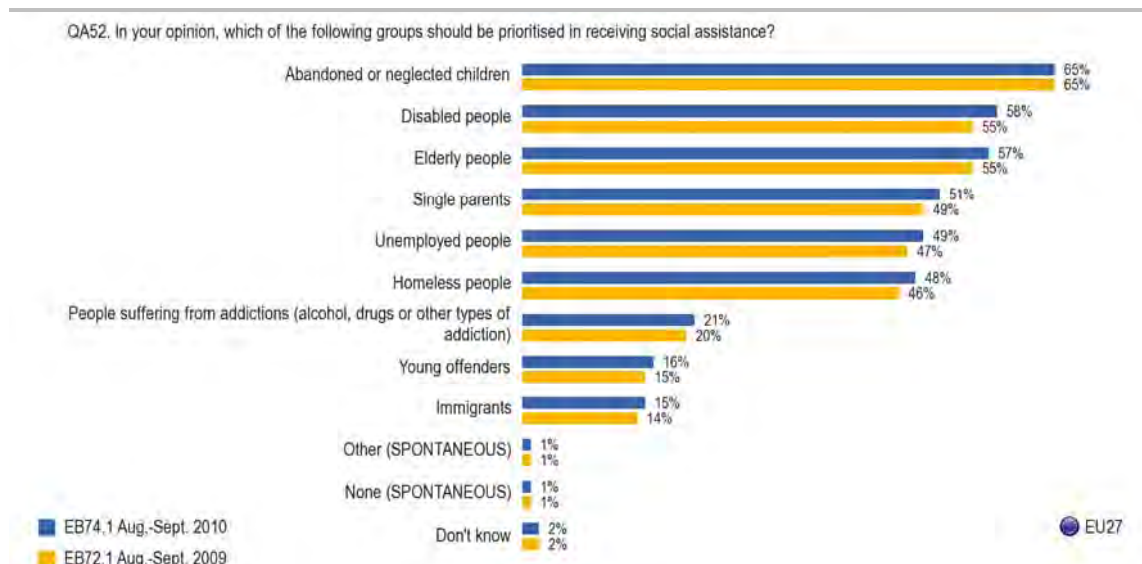


QA25a People think differently on what steps should be taken to help solving social and economic problems in (OUR COUNTRY). I'm going to read you two contradictory statements on this topic. Please tell me which one comes closest to your view.

	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)			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	52%	54%	-2	35%	34%	+1	10%	9%	+1	3%	3%	=
DE	48%	43%	+5	44%	47%	-3	7%	8%	-1	1%	2%	-1
IE	58%	55%	+3	20%	19%	+1	17%	17%	=	5%	9%	-4
NL	51%	48%	+3	43%	44%	-1	5%	7%	-2	1%	1%	=
SK	71%	68%	+3	25%	30%	-5	3%	1%	+2	1%	1%	=
LV	75%	73%	+2	15%	19%	-4	8%	6%	+2	2%	2%	=
ES	61%	60%	+1	27%	21%	+6	9%	17%	-8	3%	2%	+1
LT	53%	52%	+1	33%	35%	-2	10%	9%	+1	4%	4%	=
HU	70%	69%	+1	25%	25%	=	3%	4%	-1	2%	2%	=
SI	40%	39%	+1	41%	46%	-5	17%	13%	+4	2%	2%	=
SE	50%	49%	+1	40%	41%	-1	8%	8%	=	2%	2%	=
RO	56%	56%	=	31%	26%	+5	7%	9%	-2	6%	9%	-3
CZ	59%	60%	-1	30%	37%	-7	9%	2%	+7	2%	1%	+1
FR	29%	30%	-1	58%	61%	-3	9%	5%	+4	4%	4%	=
AT	51%	52%	-1	29%	29%	=	18%	17%	+1	2%	2%	=
DK	55%	57%	-2	37%	37%	=	7%	5%	+2	1%	1%	=
IT	55%	57%	-2	26%	24%	+2	14%	16%	-2	5%	3%	+2
PL	68%	70%	-2	23%	20%	+3	6%	5%	+1	3%	5%	-2
FI	49%	51%	-2	42%	43%	-1	9%	5%	+4	0%	1%	-1
EE	47%	50%	-3	31%	28%	+3	20%	19%	+1	2%	3%	-1
UK	54%	57%	-3	32%	32%	=	11%	8%	+3	3%	3%	=
BG	64%	68%	-4	21%	20%	+1	12%	9%	+3	3%	3%	=
BE	42%	47%	-5	42%	41%	+1	15%	11%	+4	1%	1%	=
PT	48%	55%	-7	31%	23%	+8	16%	16%	=	5%	6%	-1
MT	57%	65%	-8	19%	20%	-1	17%	12%	+5	7%	3%	+4
LU	36%	45%	-9	43%	42%	+1	19%	10%	+9	2%	3%	-1
CY	70%	85%	-15	14%	10%	+4	15%	5%	+10	1%	0%	+1
EL	69%	87%	-18	16%	7%	+9	14%	6%	+8	1%	0%	+1

#### 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 while 58% say that disabled people should be prioritised, which is more than in 2009 (+3). Over half of Europeans also believe that the elderly (57%) and single parents (51%) should be priority recipients of social assistance<sup>43</sup>. Furthermore, many people believe that the unemployed (49%) and the homeless (48%) should receive assistance, but fewer regard people who suffer from addictions (21%), young delinquents (16%) or immigrants (14%) as priority groups.



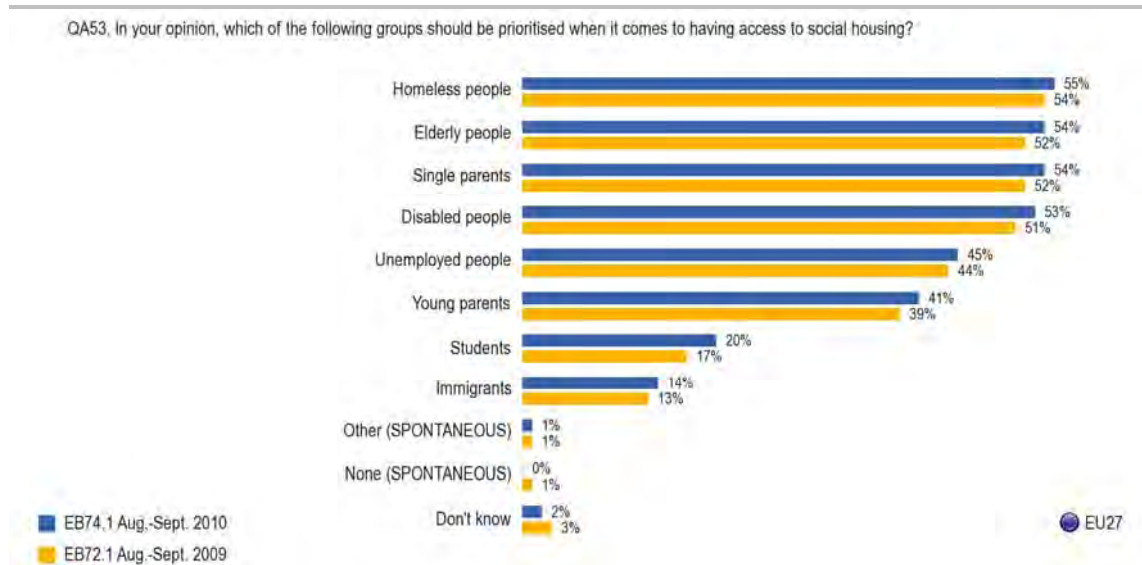
At national level support for the unemployed ranges from 25% among respondents in the Netherlands to 74% in Greece; it has increased significantly since 2009 in Cyprus (+11), Bulgaria (+10), Ireland, Lithuania (each +8), Greece and Spain (each +7) and Portugal (+6). Luxembourg is the only country where significantly fewer respondents now consider unemployed people a priority group for social assistance (-15).

<sup>43</sup> 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?**

		Unemployed people		
		EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
	EU27	49%	47%	+2
	CY	53%	42%	+11
	BG	69%	59%	+10
	IE	62%	54%	+8
	LT	54%	46%	+8
	EL	74%	67%	+7
	ES	58%	51%	+7
	PT	56%	50%	+6
	RO	37%	32%	+5
	FI	51%	46%	+5
	PL	42%	38%	+4
	IT	53%	50%	+3
	BE	37%	35%	+2
	HU	63%	61%	+2
	SE	45%	43%	+2
	CZ	55%	54%	+1
	DK	49%	48%	+1
	NL	25%	24%	+1
	DE	48%	48%	=
	EE	57%	57%	=
	SK	57%	57%	=
	UK	34%	34%	=
	FR	59%	60%	-1
	SI	55%	56%	-1
	MT	50%	52%	-2
	AT	53%	55%	-2
	LV	44%	47%	-3
	LU	37%	52%	-15





























When it comes to access to social housing, the homeless, the elderly and single parents are the three priority groups (each 54%), while over half of Europeans also believe that disabled people should receive priority access (53%)<sup>44</sup>. They slightly less often believe the unemployed (45%) and young parents (41%) should be prioritised, while immigrants (14%) and students (20%) are least seen as a priority group.



The national trends since 2009 noted above concerning support for the unemployed extend to views about whether they should be a priority group to receive access to social housing: significant increases in this view are noted in Cyprus (+11), Lithuania (+8) and Romania (+6) while in Luxembourg (-10) and Malta (-7) significantly fewer respondents now see unemployed people a priority group.

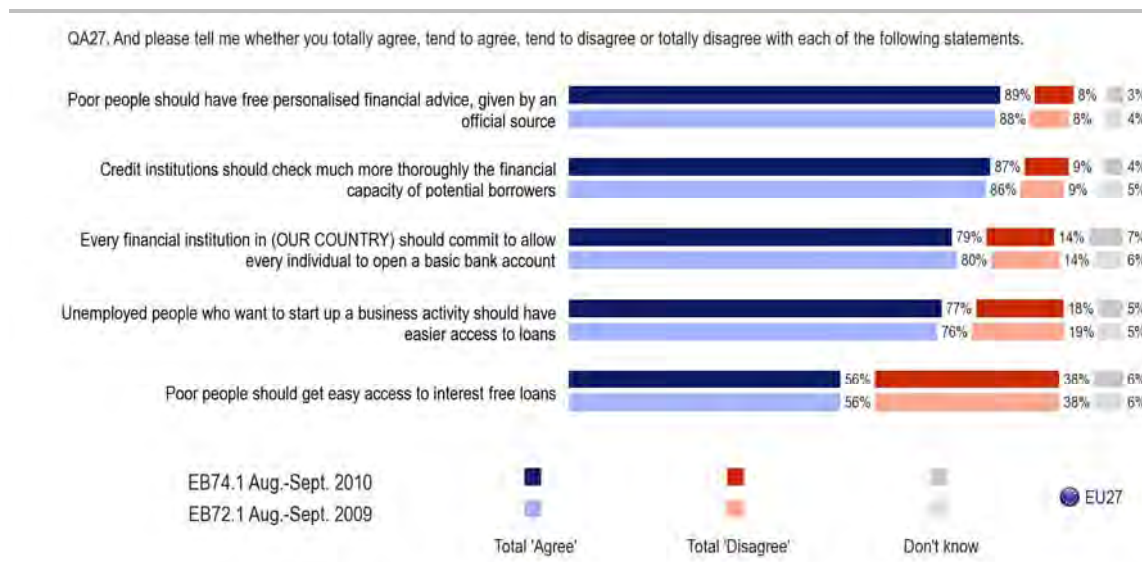
<sup>44</sup> QA53 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised when it comes to having access to social housing? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

**QA53 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised when it comes to having access to social housing?**

		Unemployed people		
		EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
	EU27	45%	44%	+1
	CY	47%	36%	+11
	LT	32%	24%	+8
	RO	32%	26%	+6
	BG	36%	31%	+5
	EL	71%	66%	+5
	FI	48%	43%	+5
	DE	53%	49%	+4
	SK	45%	41%	+4
	BE	42%	39%	+3
	NL	22%	19%	+3
	PT	55%	52%	+3
	SE	37%	34%	+3
	LV	32%	30%	+2
	HU	39%	37%	+2
	DK	35%	34%	+1
	ES	57%	56%	+1
	IE	54%	53%	+1
	UK	26%	25%	+1
	CZ	37%	37%	=
	SI	36%	36%	=
	FR	54%	55%	-1
	PL	30%	31%	-1
	IT	61%	63%	-2
	AT	51%	53%	-2
	EE	40%	43%	-3
	MT	38%	45%	-7
	LU	46%	56%	-10

## 6.5 Access to financial services

The 2010 survey, like the 2009 survey, shows that Europeans believe in fair but strictly regulated access to financial services for poor people. Close to nine in ten Europeans hold the view that poor people should have free personalised advice, given by an official source (89%). Furthermore, close to eight in ten feel that every financial institution should allow anyone to open a basic bank account (79%) and that unemployed people who want to start up a business activity should have easier access to loans (77%). At the same time, 87% 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')<sup>45</sup>.



As in 2009, the idea of offering poor people free personalised advice is well received throughout the EU, with agreement ranging from 83% in Romania to 98% in Cyprus. Respondents also broadly support the idea that everyone should be allowed to open a basic bank account, (60% in the Czech Republic compared to 88% in Germany and France.) However, agreement with the idea that potential borrowers must be checked thoroughly ranges from 76% in Italy to 98% in Cyprus.

<sup>45</sup> QA27 And please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

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 54% in Estonia to 91% in Greece, while the view that poor people should get easy access to interest free loans is most widely embraced in Greece (86%), compared to fewer than a third of respondents in the Netherlands (29%).

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	Every financial institution in (OUR COUNTRY) should commit to allow every individual to open a basic bank account	Unemployed people who want to start up a business activity should have easier access to loans	Poor people should get easy access to interest free loans
EU27	89%	87%	79%	77%	56%
BE	<b>96%</b>	94%	86%	71%	52%
BG	<b>91%</b>	85%	74%	81%	69%
CZ	87%	<b>89%</b>	60%	59%	56%
DK	<b>92%</b>	82%	79%	67%	34%
DE	<b>92%</b>	87%	88%	69%	38%
EE	90%	<b>92%</b>	86%	54%	38%
EL	<b>93%</b>	89%	79%	<b>91%</b>	<b>86%</b>
ES	<b>88%</b>	82%	73%	83%	65%
FR	91%	<b>94%</b>	88%	83%	61%
IE	85%	<b>89%</b>	83%	72%	50%
IT	<b>84%</b>	76%	69%	<b>84%</b>	75%
CY	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	76%	87%	80%
LT	<b>87%</b>	<b>87%</b>	75%	73%	58%
LV	92%	<b>93%</b>	84%	66%	51%
LU	<b>95%</b>	92%	83%	68%	47%
HU	87%	<b>89%</b>	72%	72%	66%
MT	<b>89%</b>	<b>89%</b>	76%	70%	53%
NL	<b>94%</b>	93%	79%	67%	29%
AT	<b>91%</b>	85%	87%	65%	67%
PL	<b>88%</b>	83%	67%	80%	58%
PT	88%	<b>90%</b>	78%	87%	71%
RO	83%	80%	69%	76%	63%
SI	86%	<b>88%</b>	79%	80%	54%
SK	89%	<b>91%</b>	71%	82%	72%
FI	86%	86%	<b>87%</b>	75%	34%
SE	90%	<b>91%</b>	77%	75%	41%
UK	87%	<b>93%</b>	86%	71%	48%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>			<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>		
Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item		

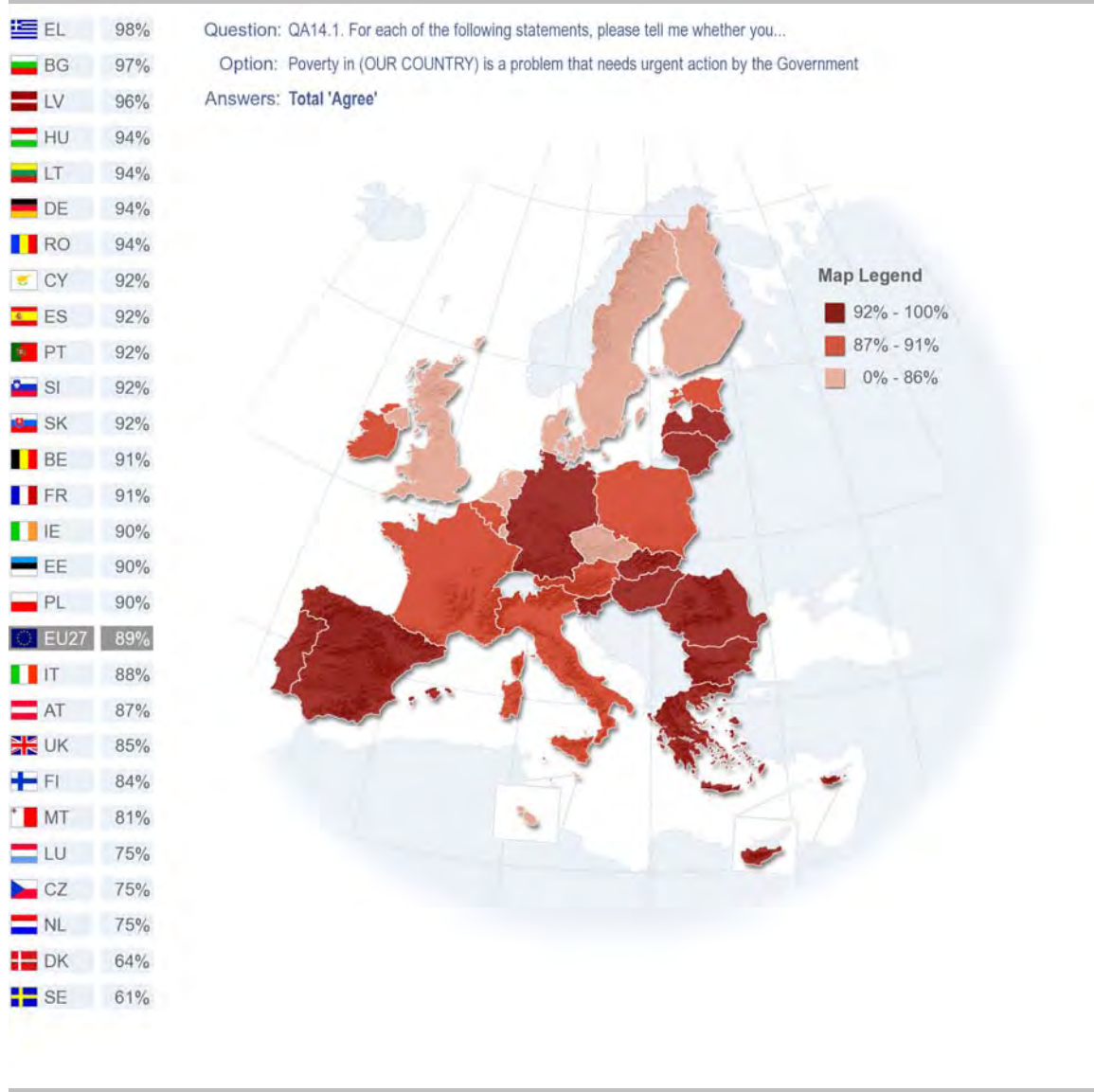
## **7. COMBATING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

We next examine who Europeans see as primarily responsible in the fight against poverty and what they expect from the different actors involved.

### **7.1 The government's role in combating poverty**





























As noted in the previous chapter, poverty is widely viewed 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, 86% of whom feel this way. This is the majority perception in all Member States, ranging from 61% in Sweden to 98% in Greece.





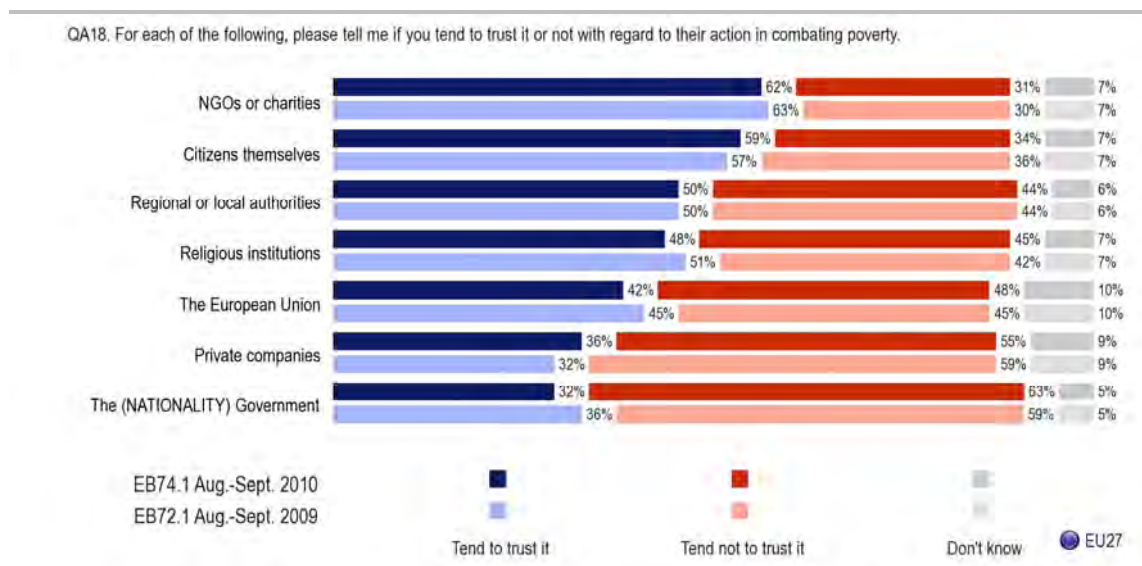
These results are similar to those obtained in the 2009 survey, except in the Czech Republic, where even more respondents now hold this view (+13) and Luxembourg and Finland, where the opposite trend is noted (-11 and -6, respectively).

**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 'Agree'			Total 'Disagree'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	89%	89%	=	9%	9%	=	2%	2%	=
 CZ	75%	62%	<b>+13</b>	23%	36%	<b>-13</b>	2%	2%	=
 SK	92%	88%	<b>+4</b>	7%	11%	<b>-4</b>	1%	1%	=
 NL	75%	72%	<b>+3</b>	23%	27%	<b>-4</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 EL	98%	96%	<b>+2</b>	2%	4%	<b>-2</b>	0%	0%	=
 IE	90%	88%	<b>+2</b>	8%	6%	<b>+2</b>	2%	6%	<b>-4</b>
 RO	94%	92%	<b>+2</b>	4%	5%	<b>-1</b>	2%	3%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	92%	90%	<b>+2</b>	7%	9%	<b>-2</b>	1%	1%	=
 BG	97%	96%	<b>+1</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>	1%	3%	<b>-2</b>
 DE	94%	93%	<b>+1</b>	5%	6%	<b>-1</b>	1%	1%	=
 ES	92%	91%	<b>+1</b>	7%	7%	=	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 LT	94%	93%	<b>+1</b>	4%	5%	<b>-1</b>	2%	2%	=
 LV	96%	95%	<b>+1</b>	4%	4%	=	0%	1%	<b>-1</b>
 PL	90%	89%	<b>+1</b>	8%	6%	<b>+2</b>	2%	5%	<b>-3</b>
 PT	92%	91%	<b>+1</b>	7%	7%	=	1%	2%	<b>-1</b>
 DK	64%	64%	=	34%	33%	<b>+1</b>	2%	3%	<b>-1</b>
 CY	92%	92%	=	8%	8%	=	0%	0%	=
 UK	85%	85%	=	13%	13%	=	2%	2%	=
 BE	91%	92%	<b>-1</b>	9%	8%	<b>+1</b>	0%	0%	=
 EE	90%	91%	<b>-1</b>	9%	8%	<b>+1</b>	1%	1%	=
 FR	91%	92%	<b>-1</b>	7%	6%	<b>+1</b>	2%	2%	=
 IT	88%	89%	<b>-1</b>	9%	9%	=	3%	2%	<b>+1</b>
 HU	94%	95%	<b>-1</b>	5%	4%	<b>+1</b>	1%	1%	=
 SE	61%	62%	<b>-1</b>	36%	37%	<b>-1</b>	3%	1%	<b>+2</b>
 AT	87%	90%	<b>-3</b>	12%	9%	<b>+3</b>	1%	1%	=
 MT	81%	86%	<b>-5</b>	15%	13%	<b>+2</b>	4%	1%	<b>+3</b>
 FI	84%	90%	<b>-6</b>	15%	9%	<b>+6</b>	1%	1%	=
 LU	75%	86%	<b>-11</b>	22%	12%	<b>+10</b>	3%	2%	<b>+1</b>

## 7.2 Who is most widely trusted in the fight against poverty?

Both the 2009 and 2010 surveys show that NGOs and charities are the most widely trusted actor in the fight against poverty: over six in ten Europeans (62% in 2010) trust their actions. The actions of citizens themselves are also widely trusted (59%), as are those of regional or local authorities (50%) and religious institutions (48%). Despite calling for urgent involvement from governments, only 32% of Europeans trust their actions in combating poverty, which is the same as the proportion that trusts the actions of private companies (32%). While the European Union (42%) scores better than the national governments in this regard, both are now less widely trusted than in 2009 (-3 and -4, respectively). The results for religious institutions (-3) are also less positive than in 2009<sup>46</sup>.



Trust in the actions of the European Union is much more widespread in the NMS12 countries (54%) than it is in the EU15 countries (39%), with highest mentions in Slovakia (67%) and Bulgaria (60%). Conversely, in the EU15 countries there is more widespread trust in the actions of NGOs or charities (64% vs. 55% in NMS12), citizens themselves (61% vs. 52%) and regional or local authorities (52% vs. 43%).

<sup>46</sup> 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.

The following national results deserve mention 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 just 22% in Bulgaria to 81% in Austria.
- ◆ The actions of citizens themselves are widely trusted throughout the EU, with levels ranging from 43% in Romania and 44% in Bulgaria to 69% in Ireland.
- ◆ Of all key actors, Romanians most widely trust the actions of religious institutions (64%) but trust is even more widespread in Malta (66%).
- ◆ Austria is the only country where an outright majority (52%) trust the actions of private companies, though Denmark and Finland (each 48%) follow closely.
- ◆ Trust in the actions of national governments differs widely and ranges from just 11% in Romania to 66% in Luxembourg.

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.  
Answer: Tend to trust it

	NGOs or charities	Citizens themselves	Regional or local authorities	Religious institutions	The European Union	Private companies	The (NATIONALITY) Government
EU27	62%	59%	50%	48%	42%	36%	32%
BE	65%	<b>66%</b>	61%	35%	50%	41%	36%
BG	22%	44%	35%	21%	<b>60%</b>	20%	42%
CZ	<b>62%</b>	51%	52%	32%	48%	32%	27%
DK	<b>71%</b>	67%	60%	63%	49%	48%	53%
DE	<b>67%</b>	66%	54%	47%	30%	39%	28%
EE	<b>66%</b>	60%	59%	44%	55%	39%	46%
EL	40%	<b>47%</b>	30%	30%	36%	22%	22%
ES	64%	<b>68%</b>	50%	44%	51%	36%	33%
FR	<b>68%</b>	61%	60%	45%	35%	40%	23%
IE	58%	<b>69%</b>	41%	34%	49%	39%	28%
IT	<b>49%</b>	46%	35%	45%	46%	34%	28%
CY	53%	<b>55%</b>	48%	53%	52%	26%	54%
LT	52%	57%	36%	46%	<b>58%</b>	33%	24%
LV	<b>62%</b>	56%	46%	44%	44%	36%	18%
LU	<b>74%</b>	60%	<b>70%</b>	36%	47%	34%	<b>66%</b>
HU	<b>64%</b>	60%	<b>64%</b>	54%	57%	44%	54%
MT	<b>74%</b>	52%	46%	<b>66%</b>	55%	40%	47%
NL	<b>69%</b>	64%	64%	63%	42%	46%	48%
AT	<b>81%</b>	68%	69%	49%	40%	<b>52%</b>	60%
PL	<b>64%</b>	56%	43%	53%	49%	31%	27%
PT	<b>60%</b>	51%	52%	59%	48%	35%	26%
RO	41%	43%	29%	<b>64%</b>	63%	30%	11%
SI	55%	<b>61%</b>	42%	32%	41%	26%	21%
SK	59%	59%	50%	57%	<b>67%</b>	35%	45%
FI	<b>71%</b>	67%	65%	61%	48%	48%	54%
SE	<b>73%</b>	54%	64%	55%	41%	33%	54%
UK	<b>72%</b>	61%	52%	48%	30%	29%	41%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>				<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>			
Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item			

While the comparison with the 2009 results shows small shifts in the overall results, these are masked by large differences at national level. When it comes to the actions of national governments, the following shifts are most striking:

- ◆ Hungary has seen a huge surge in the proportion of citizens who trust the actions of their government in the fight against poverty, from 22% in 2009 to 54% in 2010.
- ◆ Conversely, trust levels are 16 percentage points lower in Portugal. They have also fallen by more than 10 points in Romania (-13), France, Germany (each -12) and Slovenia (-11).

When it comes to the European Union, the shifts are less extreme and the only countries where these are statistically significant are:

- ◆ Latvia and Slovakia, where trust in the actions of the EU is now more widespread (each +7).
- ◆ Greece, Portugal, Ireland, Germany and the Netherlands, where it is now less widespread (from -8 in Greece to -6 in the Netherlands).

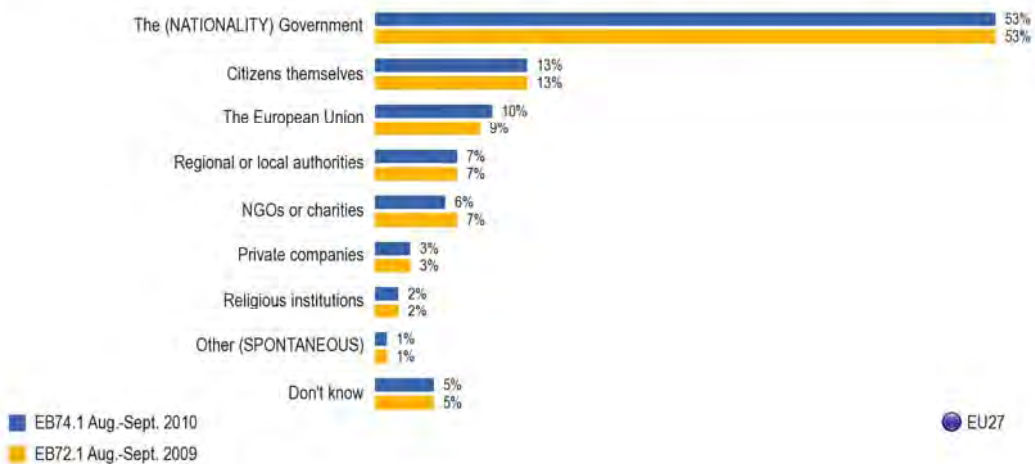
QA18 For each of the following, please tell me if you tend to trust it or not with regard to their action in combating poverty.

The European Union										The (NATIONALITY) Government									
Tend to trust it			Tend not to trust it			Don't know			Tend to trust it			Tend not to trust it			Don't know				
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1		EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1
EU27	42%	45%	-3	48%	45%	+3	10%	10%	=	EU27	32%	36%	-4	63%	59%	+4	5%	5%	=
LV	44%	37%	+7	49%	53%	-4	7%	10%	-3	HU	54%	22%	+32	42%	75%	-33	4%	3%	+1
SK	67%	60%	+7	28%	35%	-7	5%	5%	=	SK	45%	35%	+10	53%	62%	-9	2%	3%	-1
HU	57%	54%	+3	38%	41%	-3	5%	5%	=	EE	46%	37%	+9	49%	60%	-11	5%	3%	+2
AT	40%	37%	+3	52%	57%	-5	8%	6%	+2	UK	41%	36%	+5	55%	61%	-6	4%	3%	+1
RO	63%	60%	+3	33%	32%	+1	4%	8%	-4	LV	18%	14%	+4	79%	83%	-4	3%	3%	=
FI	48%	45%	+3	48%	49%	-1	4%	6%	-2	AT	60%	56%	+4	34%	38%	-4	6%	6%	=
LU	47%	46%	+1	44%	47%	-3	9%	7%	+2	CZ	27%	24%	+3	70%	74%	-4	3%	2%	+1
DK	49%	50%	-1	45%	44%	+1	6%	6%	=	PL	27%	25%	+2	66%	68%	-2	7%	7%	=
IT	46%	47%	-1	38%	39%	-1	16%	14%	+2	FI	54%	52%	+2	43%	45%	-2	3%	3%	=
CY	52%	53%	-1	44%	41%	+3	4%	6%	-2	IT	28%	27%	+1	61%	63%	-2	11%	10%	+1
LT	58%	59%	-1	31%	28%	+3	11%	13%	-2	SE	54%	53%	+1	44%	43%	+1	2%	4%	-2
BE	50%	52%	-2	45%	46%	-1	5%	2%	+3	EL	22%	23%	-1	76%	77%	-1	2%	0%	+2
SE	41%	43%	-2	54%	52%	+2	5%	5%	=	IE	28%	31%	-3	65%	60%	+5	7%	9%	-2
CZ	48%	51%	-3	47%	43%	+4	5%	6%	-1	LT	24%	27%	-3	72%	67%	+5	4%	6%	-2
ES	51%	54%	-3	40%	36%	+4	9%	10%	-1	MT	47%	50%	-3	41%	38%	+3	12%	12%	=
PL	49%	52%	-3	38%	35%	+3	13%	13%	=	CY	54%	58%	-4	44%	37%	+7	2%	5%	-3
SI	41%	44%	-3	55%	52%	+3	4%	4%	=	DK	53%	59%	-6	45%	38%	+7	2%	3%	-1
UK	30%	33%	-3	57%	53%	+4	13%	14%	-1	BG	42%	49%	-7	51%	40%	+11	7%	11%	-4
BG	60%	64%	-4	28%	24%	+4	12%	12%	=	ES	33%	40%	-7	63%	54%	+9	4%	6%	-2
EE	55%	59%	-4	33%	31%	+2	12%	10%	+2	LU	66%	74%	-8	28%	22%	+6	6%	4%	+2
MT	55%	59%	-4	35%	29%	+6	10%	12%	-2	BE	36%	45%	-9	61%	53%	+8	3%	2%	+1
FR	35%	40%	-5	55%	50%	+5	10%	10%	=	NL	48%	57%	-9	49%	39%	+10	3%	4%	-1
NL	42%	48%	-6	48%	44%	+4	10%	8%	+2	SI	21%	32%	-11	76%	65%	+11	3%	3%	=
DE	30%	37%	-7	63%	57%	+6	7%	6%	+1	DE	28%	40%	-12	69%	57%	+12	3%	3%	=
IE	49%	56%	-7	36%	27%	+9	15%	17%	-2	FR	23%	35%	-12	72%	61%	+11	5%	4%	+1
PT	48%	55%	-7	39%	29%	+10	13%	16%	-3	RO	11%	24%	-13	86%	72%	+14	3%	4%	-1
EL	36%	44%	-8	62%	56%	+6	2%	0%	+2	PT	26%	42%	-16	67%	49%	+18	7%	9%	-2

### 7.3 Who should take the lead in the fight against poverty?

As in 2009, the survey shows that Europeans expect their governments to take responsibility for reducing or preventing poverty. In fact, far more Europeans believe the responsibility lies with government (53%) than with citizens themselves (13%), the EU (10%), regional or local authorities (7%), NGO or charities (6%), private companies (3%) and religious institutions (2%)<sup>47</sup>.

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



As already argued in the 2009 report, this points to unmet expectations concerning the outcome of actions undertaken by national governments. Both the 2009 and 2010 surveys show that while Europeans consider that governments are primarily responsible for fighting a problem that requires its urgent action (as poverty is believed to be widespread) they tend not to trust these actions. As we will see later on, Europeans want their governments to create jobs in order to fight poverty, but as a result of the economic crisis, this expectation has not been met, since most Member States have seen their unemployment rate increase in recent years.

At national level, the majority of citizens in all Member States consider their government's role as pivotal. However, respondents in France are somewhat less convinced, with just over a quarter sharing this view (26%). Belgium (40%), Austria (41%) and Italy (42%) are the three other countries where the national government is not seen as the key actor by an outright majority. Since this view is most widespread

<sup>47</sup> QA20 In your opinion, from the following list, who is primarily responsible for reducing or preventing poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE).

in Bulgaria (80%), Latvia, Hungary and Romania (each 73%), we can see a geographical divide in this regard between EU15 (51%) and NMS12 (62%) countries.

In several countries, other actors are also held responsible:

- ◆ Over a quarter of respondents in the Netherlands feel that fighting poverty is primarily the responsibility of citizens themselves (27% vs. an EU average of 13%). Denmark is the only other Member State where over one-fifth feel the same (22%).
- ◆ At least a fifth of respondents in France (21%) and Luxembourg (20%) believe that fighting poverty is primarily the responsibility of NGOs or charities (vs. an EU average of 6%).

In comparison with the 2009 results, significant shifts in the perceived importance of the national government are noted in the following countries:

- ◆ In Romania (73%) and the Czech Republic (58%), more respondents (each +9) now view the national government as the key actor.
- ◆ The opposite trend is noted in Luxembourg (-17), Portugal (-10), Hungary (-7) and Spain (-6).





























When it comes to the European Union, the only significant change is noted in Luxembourg, where it is now less often regarded as the key actor in the fight against poverty (-8).



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

	The (NATIONALITY) Government	Citizens themselves	The European Union	Regional or local authorities	NGOs or charities	Private companies	Religious institutions	Other (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	53%	13%	10%	7%	6%	3%	2%	1%	5%
BE	40%	16%	13%	10%	10%	4%	3%	1%	3%
BG	80%	4%	8%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%
CZ	58%	17%	9%	5%	5%	3%	1%	0%	2%
DK	65%	22%	5%	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
DE	54%	15%	6%	6%	7%	4%	2%	1%	5%
EE	64%	16%	5%	8%	1%	1%	0%	1%	4%
EL	66%	8%	18%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%
ES	61%	8%	15%	3%	1%	4%	1%	2%	5%
FR	26%	19%	8%	12%	21%	2%	2%	1%	9%
IE	66%	6%	14%	3%	3%	1%	0%	1%	6%
IT	42%	7%	18%	11%	6%	2%	4%	1%	9%
CY	68%	9%	17%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
LT	70%	15%	6%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%
LV	73%	13%	6%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
LU	37%	15%	12%	3%	20%	2%	3%	1%	7%
HU	73%	5%	10%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%
MT	69%	8%	13%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	5%
NL	54%	27%	5%	7%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
AT	41%	10%	16%	11%	9%	3%	3%	2%	5%
PL	50%	13%	10%	12%	7%	2%	1%	0%	5%
PT	53%	7%	18%	4%	5%	3%	2%	1%	7%
RO	73%	3%	13%	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%	4%
SI	64%	12%	9%	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%
SK	58%	15%	12%	4%	3%	4%	2%	0%	2%
FI	63%	18%	6%	6%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
SE	71%	17%	2%	6%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%
UK	66%	17%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	5%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>					<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>				
Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item				

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

	The (NATIONALITY) Government			The European Union		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	53%	53%	=	10%	9%	+1
 BE	40%	36%	+4	13%	12%	+1
 BG	80%	85%	-5	8%	3%	+5
 CZ	58%	49%	+9	9%	10%	-1
 DK	65%	64%	+1	5%	5%	0
 DE	54%	51%	+3	6%	6%	0
 EE	64%	64%	0	5%	2%	+3
 EL	66%	65%	+1	18%	23%	-5
 ES	61%	67%	-6	15%	14%	+1
 FR	26%	24%	+2	8%	7%	+1
 IE	66%	63%	+3	14%	13%	+1
 IT	42%	46%	-4	18%	14%	+4
 CY	68%	70%	-2	17%	17%	0
 LT	70%	73%	-3	6%	6%	0
 LV	73%	77%	-4	6%	6%	0
 LU	37%	54%	-17	12%	20%	-8
 HU	73%	80%	-7	10%	6%	+4
 MT	69%	70%	-1	13%	9%	+4
 NL	54%	52%	+2	5%	5%	0
 AT	41%	38%	+3	16%	16%	0
 PL	50%	51%	-1	10%	8%	+2
 PT	53%	63%	-10	18%	14%	+4
 RO	73%	64%	+9	13%	13%	0
 SI	64%	68%	-4	9%	7%	+2
 SK	58%	56%	+2	12%	12%	0
 FI	63%	61%	+2	6%	5%	+1
 SE	71%	69%	+2	2%	5%	-3
 UK	66%	64%	+2	3%	3%	0

**Highest difference per country**

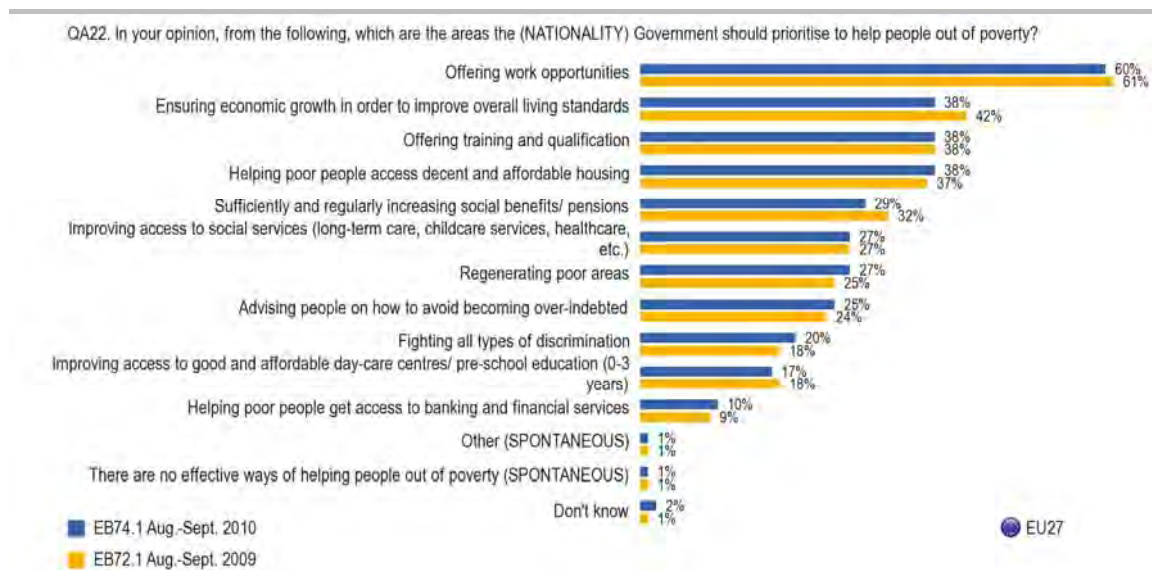
*Lowest difference per country*

Highest difference per item

Lowest difference per item

## 7.4 Expectations of government to fight poverty

The survey shows that offering opportunities for employment is seen as an absolute government priority for helping people out of poverty (60%)<sup>48</sup>. As in 2009, this is by far the preferred government action, although ensuring economic growth, offering training and qualifications and helping poor people access decent and affordable housing also receive fairly broad support (each 38%).



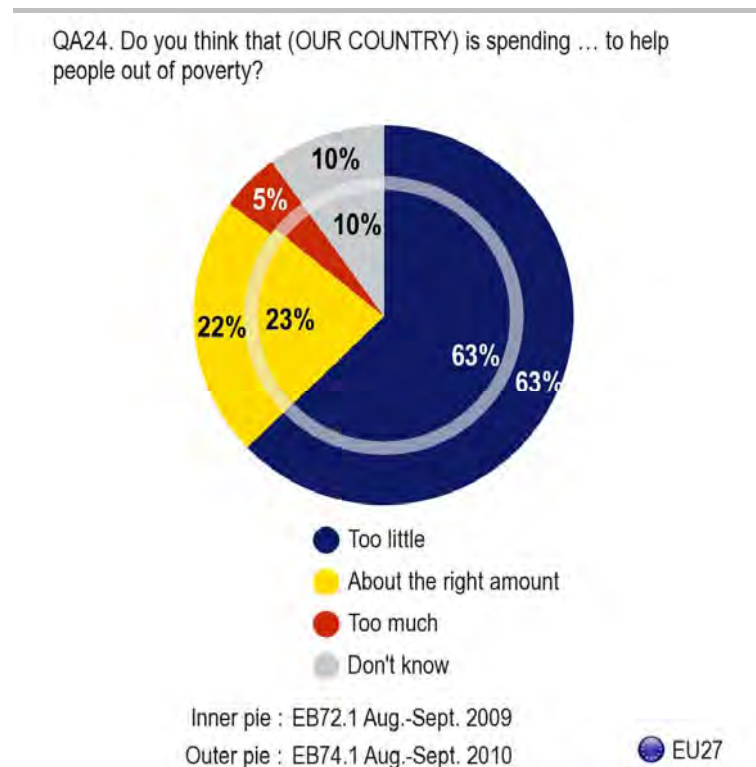
The focus on job creation is strong throughout the EU, with the only countries where other solutions are mentioned more frequently being Romania (economic growth – 66%), Denmark (training and education – 56%) and France (affordable and decent housing – 54%).

<sup>48</sup> 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 In your opinion, from the following, which are the areas the (NATIONALITY) Government should prioritise to help people out of poverty?

	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	Regenerating poor areas	Improving access to social services (long-term care, childcare services, healthcare, etc.)	Advising people on how to avoid becoming over-indebted	Fighting all types of discrimination	Improving access to good and affordable day-care centres/ pre-school education (0-3 years)	Helping poor people get access to banking and financial services	Other (SPONT.)	There are no effective ways of helping people out of poverty (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	60%	38%	38%	38%	29%	27%	27%	25%	20%	17%	10%	1%	1%	2%
BE	<b>58%</b>	33%	35%	47%	36%	25%	27%	46%	21%	11%	9%	0%	1%	0%
BG	<b>71%</b>	<b>68%</b>	25%	20%	45%	33%	35%	<b>8%</b>	11%	15%	11%	0%	1%	1%
CZ	<b>72%</b>	51%	29%	39%	30%	29%	24%	32%	16%	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%
DK	<b>43%</b>	46%	<b>56%</b>	39%	27%	26%	28%	37%	18%	21%	8%	0%	1%	1%
DE	<b>58%</b>	33%	48%	35%	34%	24%	<b>37%</b>	27%	22%	<b>29%</b>	9%	1%	1%	0%
EE	<b>70%</b>	41%	54%	26%	33%	19%	25%	32%	11%	12%	<b>3%</b>	1%	1%	1%
EL	<b>73%</b>	45%	<b>21%</b>	36%	44%	34%	29%	22%	23%	11%	<b>18%</b>	1%	0%	0%
ES	<b>73%</b>	32%	28%	41%	19%	29%	<b>17%</b>	18%	20%	11%	9%	1%	0%	1%
FR	52%	38%	43%	<b>54%</b>	23%	26%	28%	43%	23%	10%	11%	1%	0%	1%
IE	<b>60%</b>	52%	57%	29%	27%	31%	26%	35%	16%	16%	8%	1%	0%	1%
IT	<b>57%</b>	36%	28%	38%	36%	18%	21%	14%	21%	19%	10%	1%	1%	2%
CY	<b>77%</b>	56%	23%	45%	<b>46%</b>	28%	29%	19%	28%	13%	12%	0%	0%	0%
LT	<b>75%</b>	65%	36%	21%	35%	13%	26%	17%	12%	<b>7%</b>	7%	2%	0%	0%
LV	<b>77%</b>	57%	31%	<b>16%</b>	30%	27%	34%	11%	<b>10%</b>	10%	6%	1%	0%	0%
LU	<b>54%</b>	<b>23%</b>	49%	49%	17%	<b>11%</b>	19%	40%	25%	16%	7%	1%	0%	1%
HU	<b>81%</b>	56%	35%	33%	38%	16%	31%	21%	15%	12%	8%	1%	0%	1%
MT	<b>56%</b>	45%	33%	26%	43%	<b>11%</b>	30%	20%	24%	12%	5%	1%	0%	3%
NL	<b>65%</b>	31%	42%	34%	24%	23%	36%	<b>62%</b>	16%	13%	9%	1%	0%	0%
AT	<b>60%</b>	32%	39%	42%	42%	18%	30%	33%	24%	23%	17%	1%	2%	1%
PL	<b>59%</b>	42%	29%	26%	37%	19%	29%	18%	16%	17%	9%	0%	0%	3%
PT	<b>60%</b>	28%	32%	30%	30%	30%	20%	16%	21%	17%	8%	1%	1%	1%
RO	58%	<b>66%</b>	36%	28%	42%	35%	21%	<b>8%</b>	18%	17%	10%	1%	0%	3%
SI	<b>73%</b>	61%	27%	21%	37%	14%	28%	24%	16%	16%	10%	2%	0%	0%
SK	<b>71%</b>	47%	33%	38%	29%	<b>46%</b>	28%	24%	20%	14%	6%	1%	1%	0%
FI	<b>70%</b>	39%	37%	30%	35%	36%	31%	25%	28%	9%	8%	1%	0%	0%
SE	<b>69%</b>	48%	<b>59%</b>	33%	21%	24%	34%	24%	<b>31%</b>	9%	5%	1%	0%	1%
UK	<b>52%</b>	28%	47%	42%	<b>12%</b>	44%	21%	22%	16%	17%	9%	1%	1%	4%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>						<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>								
Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per item								

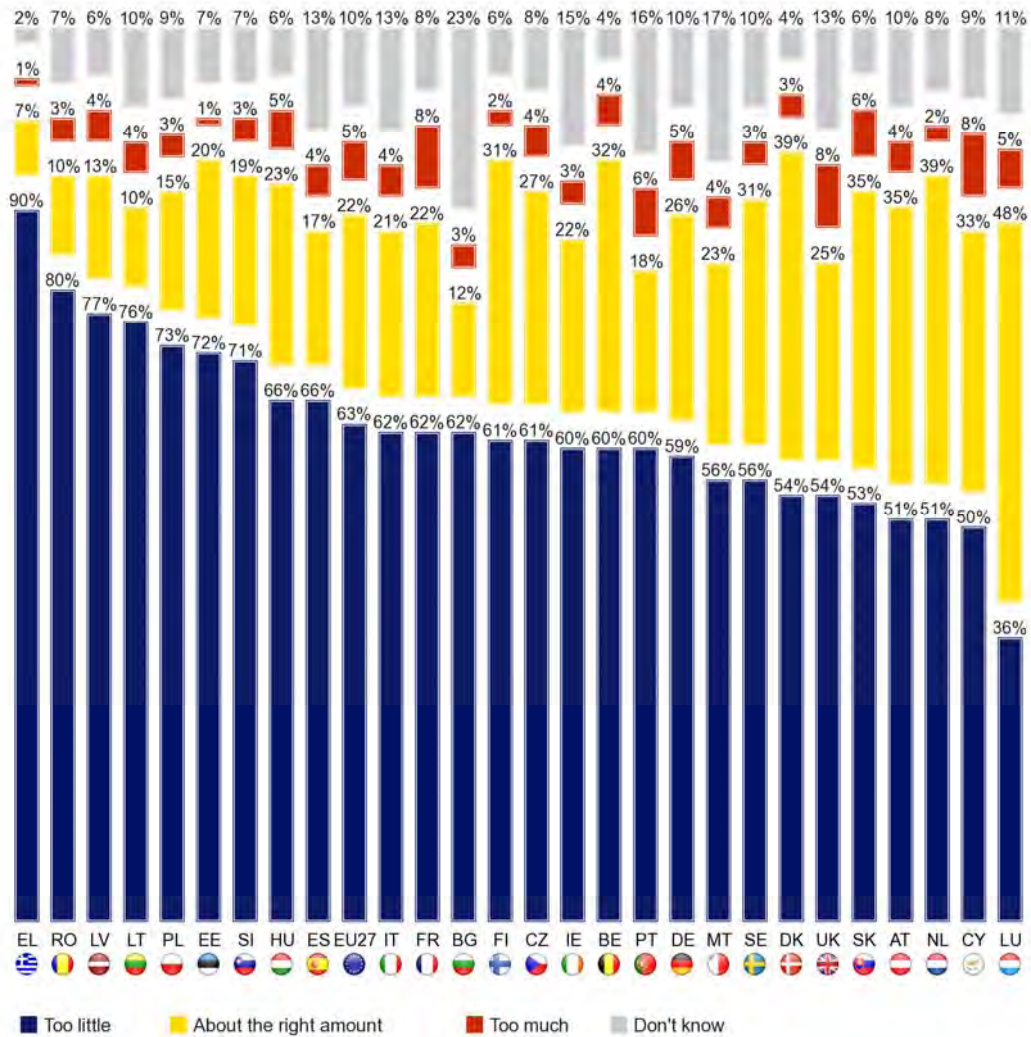
Further evidence that Europeans expect more action from their governments in the fight against poverty comes from the finding that most (63%) think that their government is not spending enough to help people out of poverty<sup>49</sup>. This is the majority view among all Europeans, including those who are classified as well-off in terms of their household income, 57% of whom feel this way.



As in 2009, the opinion that government is spending too little to help people out of poverty is particularly pronounced in Greece (90%). Luxembourg is the only country where those who feel that spending is about right amount outnumber those who think that their government does not spend enough (48% vs. 36%).

<sup>49</sup> 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?

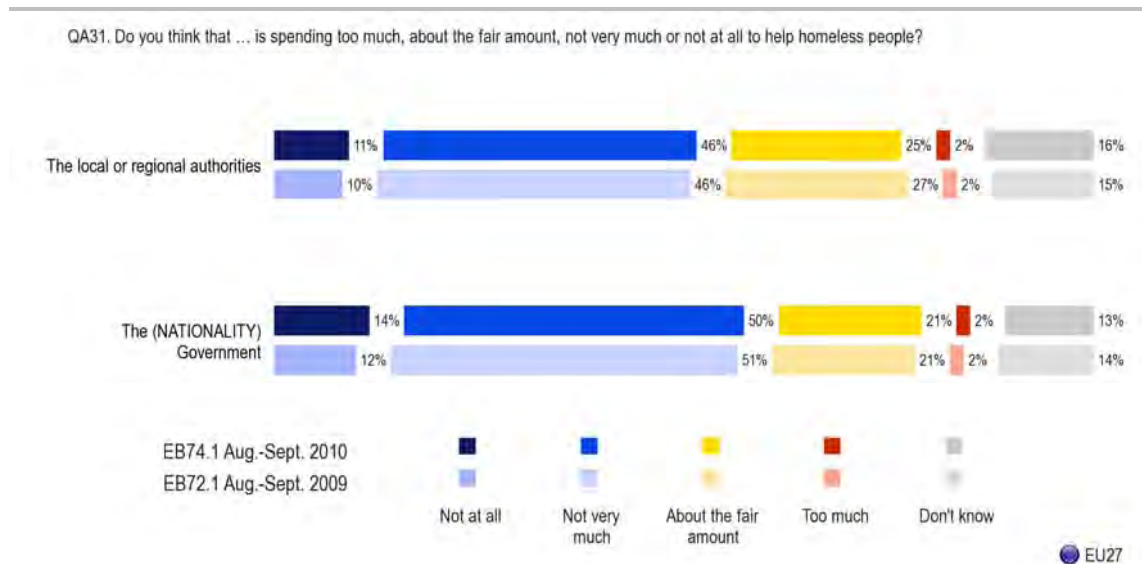


However, at national level there are four countries where fewer people than in 2009 now voice the opinion that government is spending too little: Bulgaria (-9), Hungary (-8), Belgium (-7) and Finland (-6).

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

	Too little			About the right amount			Too much			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 EB72.1
EU27	63%	63%	=	22%	23%	-1	5%	4%	+1	10%	10%	=
SK	53%	48%	+5	35%	38%	-3	6%	7%	-1	6%	7%	-1
MT	56%	52%	+4	23%	26%	-3	4%	7%	-3	17%	15%	+2
EL	90%	87%	+3	7%	10%	-3	1%	1%	=	2%	2%	=
ES	66%	63%	+3	17%	23%	-6	4%	4%	=	13%	10%	+3
IE	60%	57%	+3	22%	21%	+1	3%	4%	-1	15%	18%	-3
LT	76%	73%	+3	10%	11%	-1	4%	5%	-1	10%	11%	-1
NL	51%	48%	+3	39%	41%	-2	2%	3%	-1	8%	8%	=
SI	71%	68%	+3	19%	22%	-3	3%	4%	-1	7%	6%	+1
FR	62%	60%	+2	22%	25%	-3	8%	7%	+1	8%	8%	=
PL	73%	71%	+2	15%	17%	-2	3%	2%	+1	9%	10%	-1
RO	80%	78%	+2	10%	10%	=	3%	1%	+2	7%	11%	-4
DE	59%	59%	=	26%	29%	-3	5%	3%	+2	10%	9%	+1
EE	72%	72%	=	20%	18%	+2	1%	3%	-2	7%	7%	=
CY	50%	50%	=	33%	32%	+1	8%	10%	-2	9%	8%	+1
PT	60%	60%	=	18%	15%	+3	6%	6%	=	16%	19%	-3
SE	56%	56%	=	31%	34%	-3	3%	2%	+1	10%	8%	+2
UK	54%	54%	=	25%	26%	-1	8%	7%	+1	13%	13%	=
CZ	61%	62%	-1	27%	30%	-3	4%	4%	=	8%	4%	+4
DK	54%	55%	-1	39%	40%	-1	3%	1%	+2	4%	4%	=
LV	77%	78%	-1	13%	7%	+6	4%	6%	-2	6%	9%	-3
IT	62%	66%	-4	21%	18%	+3	4%	3%	+1	13%	13%	=
LU	36%	41%	-5	48%	48%	=	5%	3%	+2	11%	8%	+3
AT	51%	56%	-5	35%	31%	+4	4%	3%	+1	10%	10%	=
FI	61%	67%	-6	31%	28%	+3	2%	2%	=	6%	3%	+3
BE	60%	67%	-7	32%	28%	+4	4%	2%	+2	4%	3%	+1
HU	66%	74%	-8	23%	17%	+6	5%	5%	=	6%	4%	+2
BG	62%	71%	-9	12%	9%	+3	3%	3%	=	23%	17%	+6

Equally, the majority view among Europeans (64%) is that governments are not spending very much or nothing at all to help the homeless. Furthermore, 57% hold the same view regarding the amount of money spent by local or regional authorities to help homeless people<sup>50</sup>.



However, as in 2009, views differ widely at national level. Discontent with the present level of government spending for homeless people is most widespread in Greece (88%), whereas just over a quarter of respondents from Luxembourg (26%) are dissatisfied. Compared to 2009, public opinion is now more positive in Hungary (-11), Cyprus (-7), Austria and Luxembourg (each -6), where significantly fewer people believe that their government is not spending enough to help the homeless. The opposite trend is noted in the Czech Republic and Germany (each +6).

Respondents from Greece are also the least satisfied with local or regional authority spending levels: 87% believe that they do not spend enough to help the homeless. Just as with government spending, public opinion is least negative in Luxembourg, where 29% of respondents voice dissatisfaction. However, compared to 2009, positive developments are recorded in Cyprus (-12), Hungary (-7), Latvia and Austria (each -6), where significantly fewer respondents now think that regional or local authorities are not spending enough.

<sup>50</sup> QA31 Do you think that ... is spending too much, about the fair amount, not very much or not at all to help homeless people?

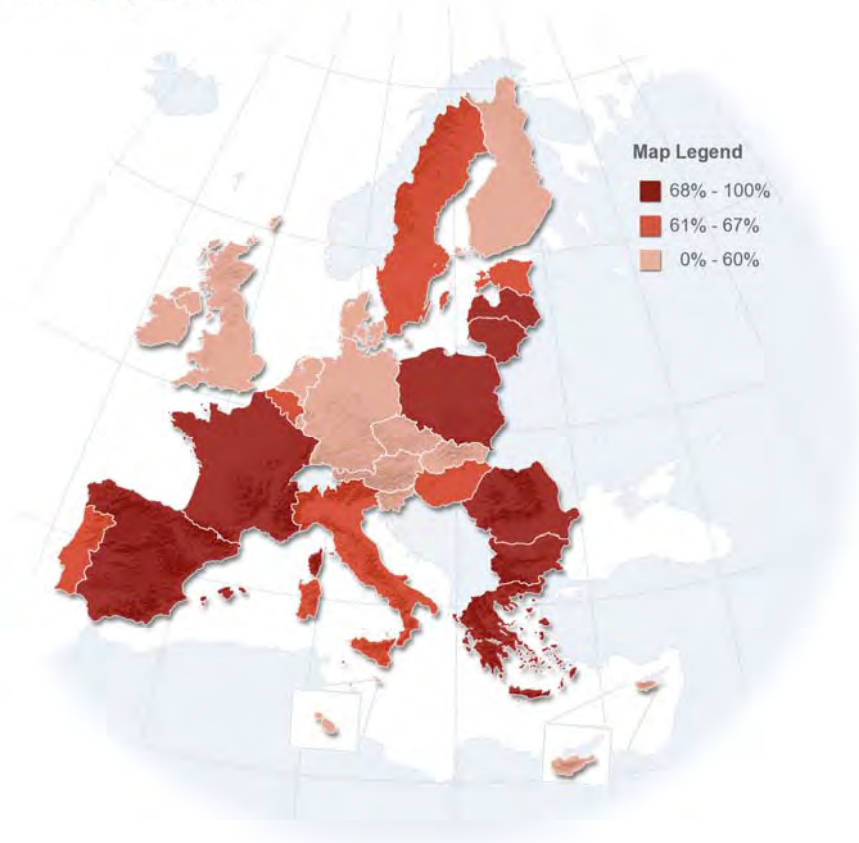


	EL	88%
	RO	76%
	FR	72%
	LT	71%
	LV	70%
	ES	69%
	BG	68%
	PL	68%
	SE	66%
	BE	64%
	EU27	64%
	IT	64%
	EE	63%
	HU	63%
	PT	61%
	DE	60%
	SK	59%
	CZ	58%
	IE	57%
	FI	54%
	SI	52%
	UK	51%
	AT	51%
	DK	50%
	MT	50%
	NL	43%
	CY	35%
	LU	26%

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**

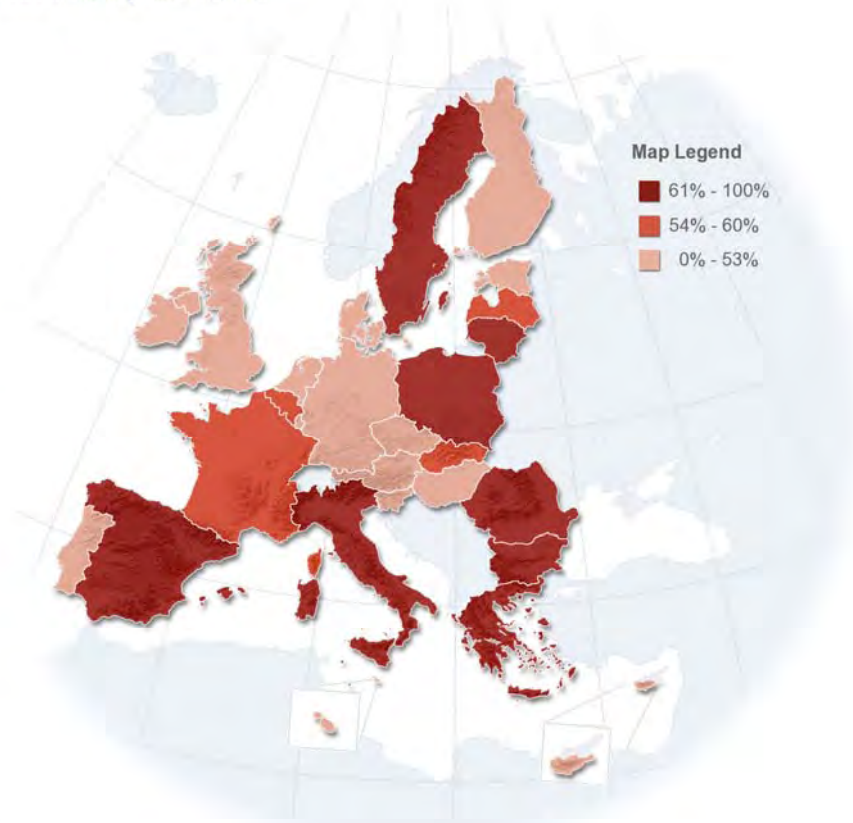


	EL	87%
	RO	73%
	LT	68%
	BG	68%
	ES	67%
	IT	63%
	PL	62%
	SE	61%
	FR	59%
	LV	58%
	EU27	57%
	BE	56%
	SK	55%
	HU	53%
	PT	53%
	IE	52%
	CZ	51%
	MT	51%
	EE	51%
	SI	49%
	DE	49%
	FI	47%
	AT	46%
	CY	43%
	DK	43%
	UK	43%
	NL	37%
	LU	29%





























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**

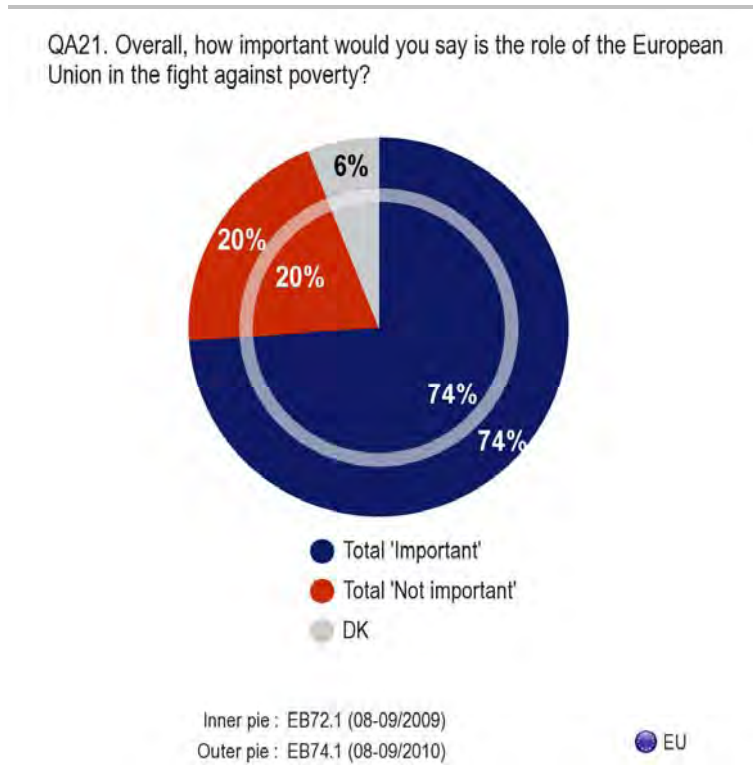


**QA31 Do you think that ... is spending too much, about the fair amount, not very much or not at all to help homeless people?**  
**Answers: Not very much + Not at all**

	The (NATIONALITY) Government			The local or regional authorities		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	64%	63%	<b>+1</b>	57%	56%	<b>+1</b>
 BE	64%	64%	<b>0</b>	56%	59%	-3
 BG	68%	73%	-5	68%	72%	-4
 CZ	58%	52%	<b>+6</b>	51%	46%	<b>+5</b>
 DK	50%	50%	<b>0</b>	43%	44%	-1
 DE	60%	54%	<b>+6</b>	49%	45%	+4
 EE	63%	67%	-4	51%	53%	-2
 EL	88%	88%	<b>0</b>	87%	86%	<b>+1</b>
 ES	69%	67%	+2	67%	64%	<b>+3</b>
 FR	72%	72%	<b>0</b>	59%	59%	<b>0</b>
 IE	57%	56%	<b>+1</b>	52%	53%	-1
 IT	64%	67%	-3	63%	63%	<b>0</b>
 CY	35%	42%	-7	43%	55%	<b>-12</b>
 LT	71%	68%	<b>+3</b>	68%	66%	+2
 LV	70%	74%	-4	58%	64%	-6
 LU	26%	32%	-6	29%	34%	-5
 HU	63%	74%	<b>-11</b>	53%	60%	<b>-7</b>
 MT	50%	47%	<b>+3</b>	51%	53%	-2
 NL	43%	39%	<b>+4</b>	37%	35%	+2
 AT	51%	57%	<b>-6</b>	46%	52%	<b>-6</b>
 PL	68%	69%	-1	62%	60%	<b>+2</b>
 PT	61%	57%	<b>+4</b>	53%	53%	<b>0</b>
 RO	76%	77%	-1	73%	73%	<b>0</b>
 SI	52%	50%	<b>+2</b>	49%	47%	<b>+2</b>
 SK	59%	55%	<b>+4</b>	55%	55%	<b>0</b>
 FI	54%	57%	-3	47%	51%	-4
 SE	66%	66%	<b>0</b>	61%	60%	<b>+1</b>
 UK	51%	54%	-3	43%	46%	-3
<b>Highest difference per country</b>			<i>Lowest difference per country</i>			
Highest difference per item			Lowest difference per item			



























## 7.5 The role of the European Union

As in 2009, the survey reveals that although Europeans do not regard the EU as primarily responsible for combating poverty, its role is nonetheless seen as important by many (29% see it as 'very important', and 45% 'somewhat important')<sup>51</sup>.



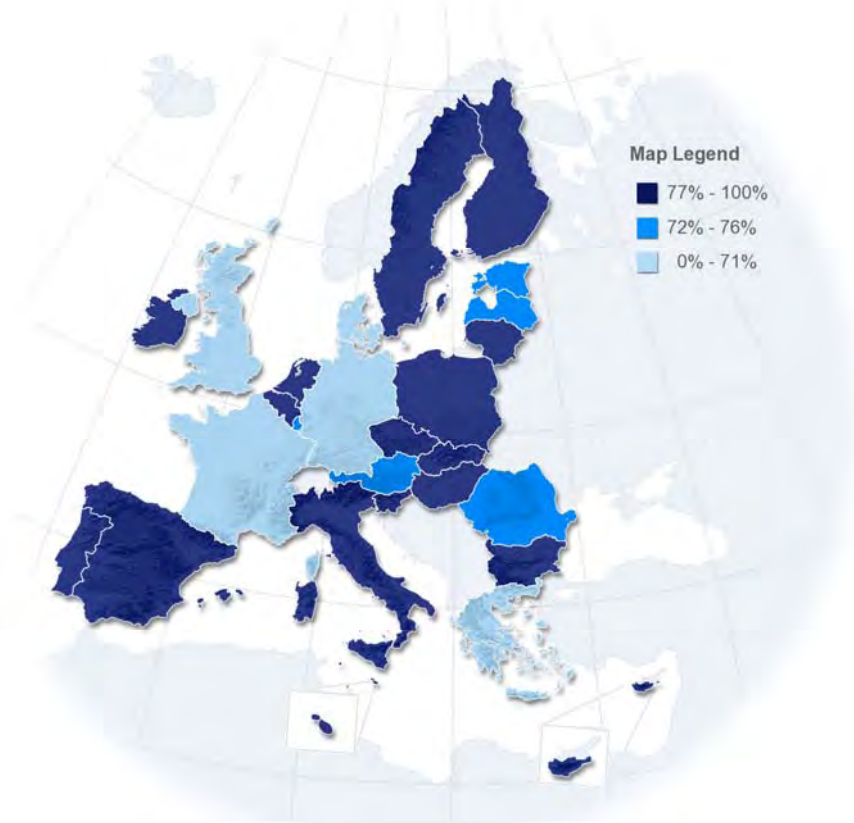
The view that the EU plays an important role in fighting poverty is widespread throughout Europe, with highest consensus levels recorded in Malta and Slovakia (each 91%).

<sup>51</sup> QA21 Overall, how important would you say is the role of the European Union in the fight against poverty?

 SK	91%
 MT	91%
 HU	89%
 IE	87%
 BG	86%
 SE	84%
 PT	84%
 LT	83%
 IT	83%
 PL	83%
 BE	82%
 FI	82%
 CY	81%
 ES	78%
 NL	78%
 SI	77%
 CZ	77%
 RO	76%
 EE	74%
 AT	74%
 LV	74%
 EU27	74%
 LU	72%
 DE	69%
 UK	67%
 DK	64%
 EL	63%
 FR	60%

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





























Answers: Total 'Important'



In comparison with the 2009 results, significant shifts in the perceived importance of the European Union are only noted in:






- ◆ Finland, where more respondents now consider its role important (+7).
- ◆ Luxembourg, where fewer respondents now hold this view (-8).

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

	Total 'Important'			Total 'Not important'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	74%	74%	=	20%	20%	=	6%	6%	=
 FI	82%	75%	<b>+7</b>	16%	21%	<b>-5</b>	2%	4%	<b>-2</b>
 IT	83%	78%	<b>+5</b>	11%	17%	<b>-6</b>	6%	5%	<b>+1</b>
 CY	81%	76%	<b>+5</b>	16%	19%	<b>-3</b>	3%	5%	<b>-2</b>
 LT	83%	78%	<b>+5</b>	12%	17%	<b>-5</b>	5%	5%	=
 BG	86%	82%	<b>+4</b>	9%	9%	=	5%	9%	<b>-4</b>
 LV	74%	70%	<b>+4</b>	22%	26%	<b>-4</b>	4%	4%	=
 PL	83%	80%	<b>+3</b>	9%	11%	<b>-2</b>	8%	9%	<b>-1</b>
 IE	87%	85%	<b>+2</b>	8%	6%	<b>+2</b>	5%	9%	<b>-4</b>
 HU	89%	87%	<b>+2</b>	9%	12%	<b>-3</b>	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 NL	78%	76%	<b>+2</b>	18%	20%	<b>-2</b>	4%	4%	=
 AT	74%	72%	<b>+2</b>	22%	24%	<b>-2</b>	4%	4%	=
 DE	69%	68%	<b>+1</b>	25%	26%	<b>-1</b>	6%	6%	=
 PT	84%	83%	<b>+1</b>	10%	9%	<b>+1</b>	6%	8%	<b>-2</b>
 SI	77%	76%	<b>+1</b>	19%	20%	<b>-1</b>	4%	4%	=
 BE	82%	82%	=	16%	16%	=	2%	2%	=
 DK	64%	64%	=	31%	28%	<b>+3</b>	5%	8%	<b>-3</b>
 RO	76%	76%	=	17%	15%	<b>+2</b>	7%	9%	<b>-2</b>
 SK	91%	91%	=	8%	9%	<b>-1</b>	1%	0%	<b>+1</b>
 FR	60%	61%	<b>-1</b>	33%	30%	<b>+3</b>	7%	9%	<b>-2</b>
 SE	84%	85%	<b>-1</b>	14%	14%	=	2%	1%	<b>+1</b>
 EE	74%	76%	<b>-2</b>	20%	18%	<b>+2</b>	6%	6%	=
 ES	78%	80%	<b>-2</b>	13%	13%	=	9%	7%	<b>+2</b>
 MT	91%	93%	<b>-2</b>	6%	5%	<b>+1</b>	3%	2%	<b>+1</b>
 CZ	77%	80%	<b>-3</b>	20%	18%	<b>+2</b>	3%	2%	<b>+1</b>
 UK	67%	71%	<b>-4</b>	24%	20%	<b>+4</b>	9%	9%	=
 EL	63%	68%	<b>-5</b>	35%	30%	<b>+5</b>	2%	2%	=
 LU	72%	80%	<b>-8</b>	23%	18%	<b>+5</b>	5%	2%	<b>+3</b>

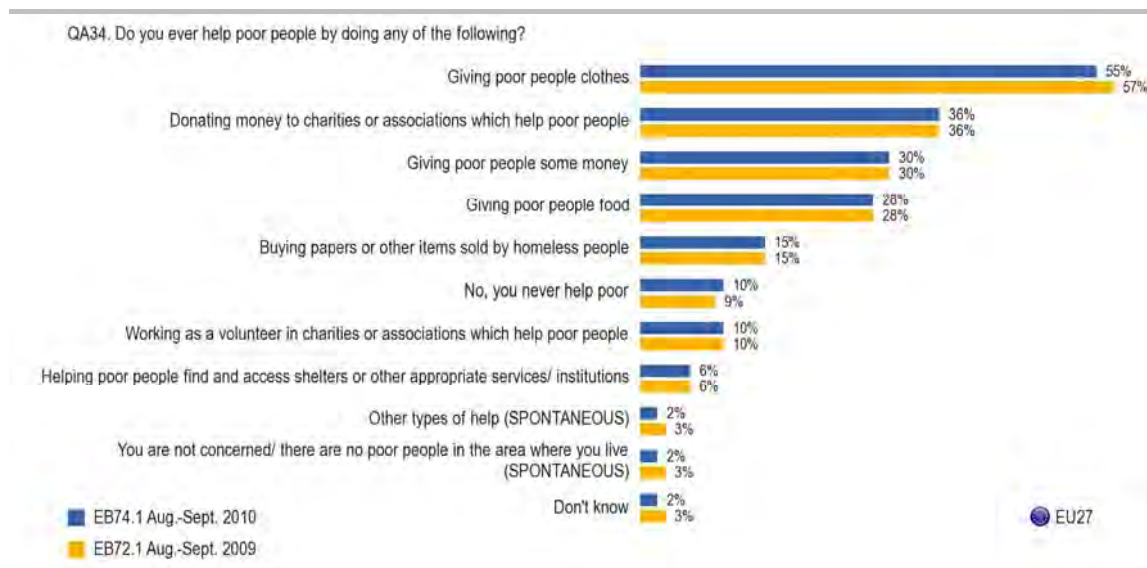
As in 2009, the perceived importance of the European Union is remarkably uniform among the different socio-demographic groups. Neither do people's personal economic situations appear to have much influence on perceptions of the EU's role in the fight against poverty.

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

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	DK
EU27	74%	20%	6%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	73%	22%	5%
 Female	75%	17%	8%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	79%	15%	6%
25-39	79%	17%	4%
40-54	74%	21%	5%
55 +	69%	22%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	72%	19%	9%
16-19	75%	19%	6%
20+	74%	23%	3%
Still studying	80%	14%	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	72%	23%	5%
Managers	72%	24%	4%
Other white collars	76%	20%	4%
Manual workers	77%	18%	5%
House persons	73%	17%	10%
Unemployed	79%	16%	5%
Retired	69%	22%	9%
Students	80%	14%	6%

## 7.6 What do people do to help the poor?

Over half of the respondents (55%) indicate that they have given clothes to poor people in an effort to help them. As in 2009, it is the most common 'good deed' that Europeans say they do to help the poor<sup>52</sup>. They also often donate money to charities or associations which help poor people (36%) and give them either money (30%) or food (28%). One European in ten never help poor people.



Giving away clothes to poor people is common practice in nearly all Member States, but most common in Luxembourg (76%) and Germany (71%). It is least common in the Czech Republic (27%). As already noted in 2009, respondents in the Czech Republic appear somewhat reluctant to provide help to poor people with around a third (32%) indicating that they never do so. Around a fifth of respondents in Lithuania (20%) and Slovakia (19%) also indicate that they have never helped poor people.

Donating money to charities is particularly widespread in Malta (71%), Ireland (70%), Sweden (69%) and Denmark (68%), whereas this is hardly the case in Bulgaria (9%) and Greece (10%).

<sup>52</sup> QA34 Do you ever help poor people by doing any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



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

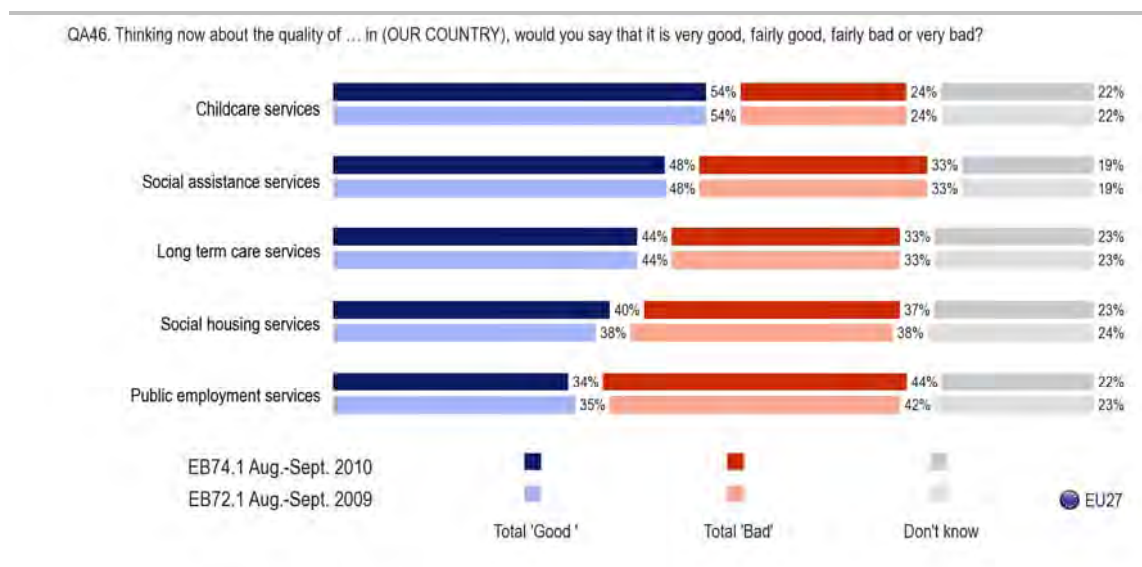
	Giving poor people clothes	Donating money to charities or associations which help poor people	Giving poor people some money	Giving poor people food	Buying papers or other items sold by homeless people	No, you never help poor	Working as a volunteer in charities or associations which help poor people	Helping poor people find and access shelters or other appropriate services/institutions	Other types of help (SPONT.)	You are not concerned/ there are no poor people in the area where you live (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	55%	36%	30%	28%	15%	10%	10%	6%	2%	2%	2%
BE	<b>60%</b>	30%	25%	28%	12%	11%	12%	8%	3%	2%	1%
BG	<b>45%</b>	9%	24%	32%	4%	19%	2%	3%	7%	2%	4%
CZ	27%	29%	8%	5%	14%	<b>32%</b>	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%
DK	<b>68%</b>	<b>68%</b>	26%	9%	37%	8%	14%	3%	1%	1%	0%
DE	<b>71%</b>	44%	31%	22%	21%	9%	12%	8%	2%	1%	1%
EE	<b>47%</b>	19%	29%	26%	3%	14%	4%	3%	2%	6%	5%
EL	44%	10%	<b>45%</b>	26%	12%	9%	2%	3%	1%	3%	4%
ES	<b>60%</b>	23%	44%	47%	12%	11%	8%	7%	1%	0%	1%
FR	<b>62%</b>	31%	28%	41%	10%	9%	11%	5%	2%	3%	2%
IE	47%	<b>70%</b>	35%	11%	12%	5%	12%	4%	4%	1%	2%
IT	<b>50%</b>	30%	32%	28%	10%	6%	13%	<b>9%</b>	5%	5%	4%
CY	<b>61%</b>	53%	38%	19%	14%	3%	7%	6%	1%	2%	1%
LT	36%	19%	<b>40%</b>	37%	2%	20%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%
LV	<b>42%</b>	35%	34%	28%	3%	12%	4%	2%	1%	0%	2%
LU	<b>76%</b>	49%	31%	36%	15%	3%	15%	<b>9%</b>	3%	0%	1%
HU	<b>47%</b>	22%	32%	21%	18%	14%	7%	5%	2%	3%	1%
MT	38%	<b>71%</b>	25%	10%	9%	8%	11%	2%	1%	3%	0%
NL	<b>61%</b>	56%	25%	14%	37%	8%	<b>17%</b>	6%	1%	1%	1%
AT	<b>58%</b>	37%	34%	17%	29%	4%	14%	6%	4%	2%	1%
PL	<b>46%</b>	28%	29%	36%	4%	12%	5%	4%	2%	1%	7%
PT	<b>44%</b>	18%	38%	42%	7%	7%	6%	7%	0%	4%	3%
RO	49%	14%	38%	<b>50%</b>	11%	5%	5%	6%	3%	6%	4%
SI	<b>44%</b>	35%	32%	19%	12%	9%	6%	3%	8%	4%	1%
SK	<b>42%</b>	26%	22%	17%	28%	19%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%
FI	52%	<b>63%</b>	16%	7%	4%	8%	11%	4%	5%	2%	1%
SE	65%	<b>69%</b>	21%	5%	<b>40%</b>	6%	10%	2%	3%	0%	0%
UK	48%	<b>57%</b>	23%	12%	21%	11%	11%	4%	2%	1%	2%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>						<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>					
Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per 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

Both the 2009 and the 2010 surveys reveal mixed opinions among Europeans about the quality of social services. As in 2009, respondents are most 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 a third are not happy. An even larger number (37%) rate the quality of social housing services as bad, but respondents are most critical of the quality of employment services, which 44% rate as bad compared to the 34% who say they are good<sup>53</sup>.

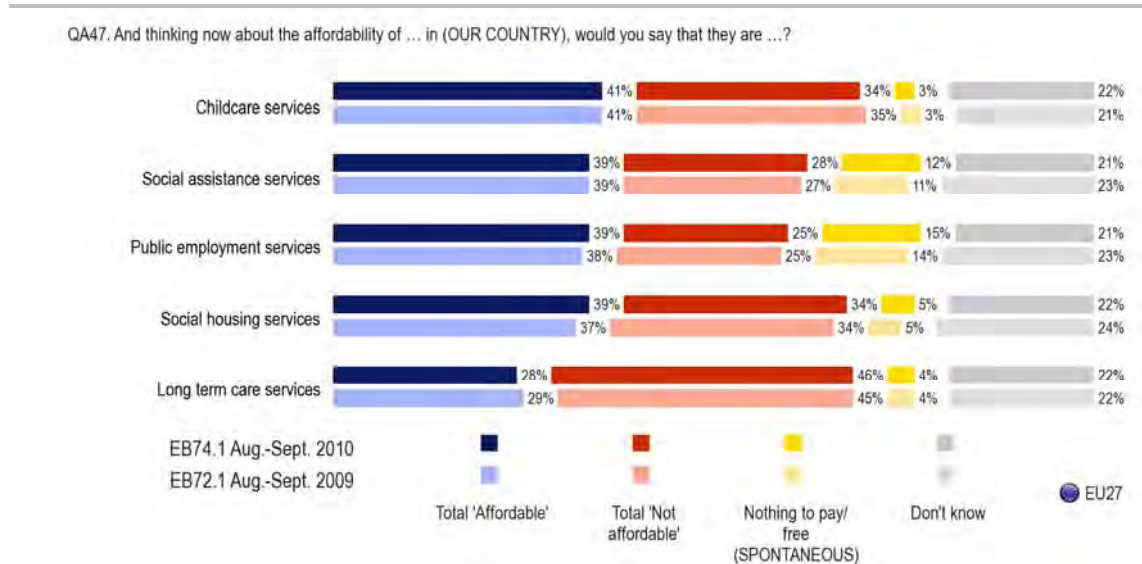


Furthermore, both surveys show that many respondents think that social services are expensive<sup>54</sup>, perhaps explaining why (as discussed in chapter 4) poverty is seen to limit access to these services.

<sup>53</sup>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?

<sup>54</sup>QA47 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

Long-term care services remain a particular source of concern for Europeans, with close to half (46%) considering them unaffordable. Around a third also feel that childcare and social housing services (each 34%) are too expensive.



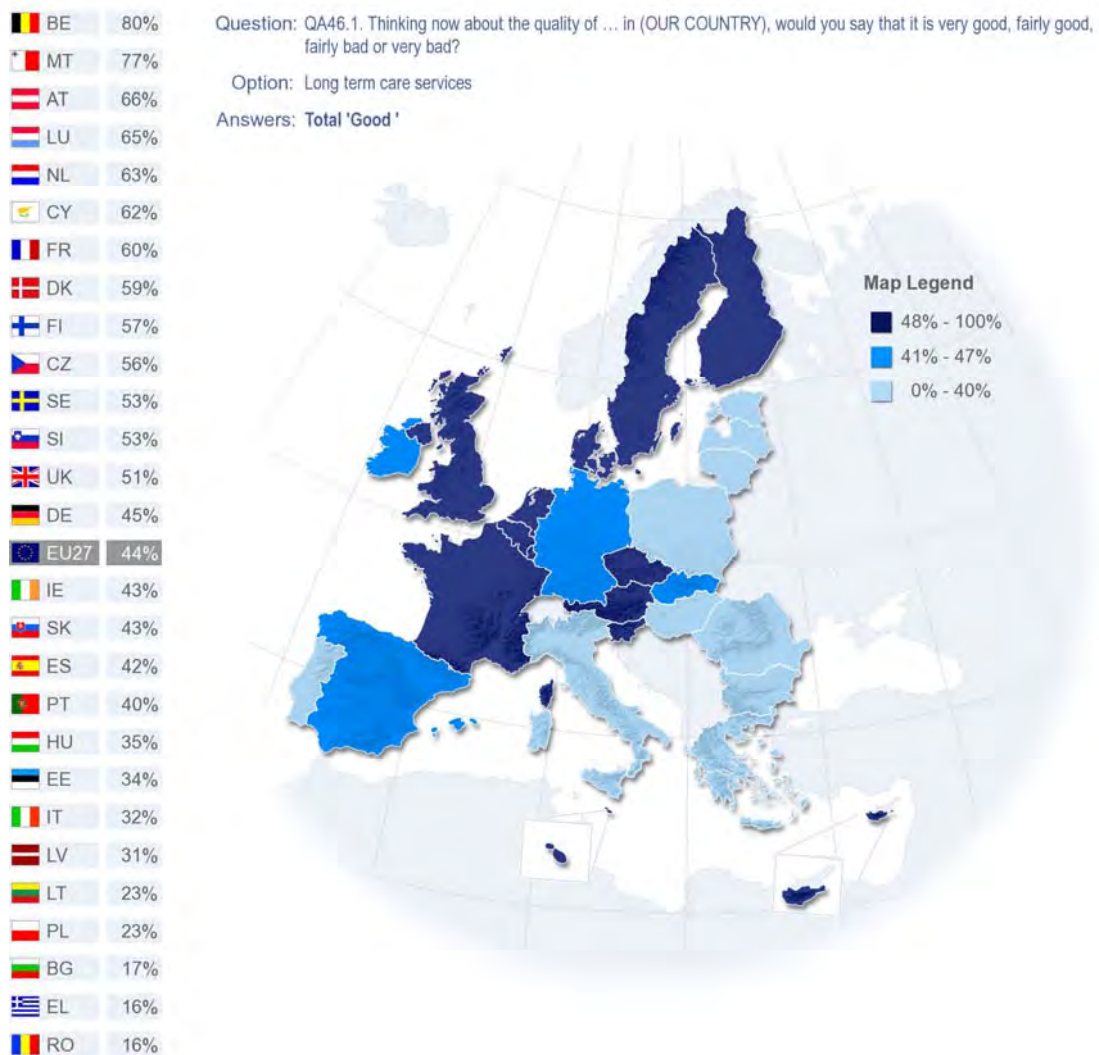
## 8.2 Long-term care

### 8.2.1: Perceived quality of long-term care

Again wide national differences are recorded in the perceived quality of long-term care services<sup>55</sup>. Positive assessments range from as low as 16% in Romania and Greece to 80% in Belgium. In 2009, Bulgarians were least positive (10%; now 17%), while Belgium again topped the list (82%).





























As noted in 2009, these differences are partially due to high levels of "don't know" responses in certain countries, which range from 5% in Denmark to 39% in Latvia. However, the view that the quality of long-term services is bad dominates public opinion in eight Member States and particularly in Greece (76%).

<sup>55</sup>QA46.1 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?



In addition to Bulgaria, there are seven other countries where public opinion has changed since the 2009 survey. Significant increases in positive assessments are noted in Latvia (+10), Austria, Portugal (each +8), Estonia, Cyprus and Finland (each +6). Conversely, in Luxembourg there are now more questions about the quality of long-term care (the percentage of "don't know" replies is 12 points higher in 2010), while fewer respondents now consider their quality to be good (-10).





**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**

	Total 'Good'			Total 'Bad'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	44%	44%	=	33%	33%	=	23%	23%	=
 LV	31%	21%	+10	30%	34%	-4	39%	45%	-6
 AT	66%	58%	+8	24%	29%	-5	10%	13%	-3
 PT	40%	32%	+8	47%	52%	-5	13%	16%	-3
 BG	17%	10%	+7	51%	52%	-1	32%	38%	-6
 EE	34%	28%	+6	28%	31%	-3	38%	41%	-3
 CY	62%	56%	+6	19%	23%	-4	19%	21%	-2
 FI	57%	51%	+6	31%	40%	-9	12%	9%	+3
 IE	43%	39%	+4	28%	26%	+2	29%	35%	-6
 DK	59%	56%	+3	36%	37%	-1	5%	7%	-2
 DE	45%	42%	+3	37%	39%	-2	18%	19%	-1
 IT	32%	29%	+3	43%	45%	-2	25%	26%	-1
 HU	35%	32%	+3	39%	41%	-2	26%	27%	-1
 NL	63%	60%	+3	29%	31%	-2	8%	9%	-1
 SK	43%	42%	+1	45%	48%	-3	12%	10%	+2
 UK	51%	50%	+1	23%	24%	-1	26%	26%	=
 LT	23%	23%	=	40%	35%	+5	37%	42%	-5
 SE	53%	53%	=	31%	33%	-2	16%	14%	+2
 SI	53%	54%	-1	21%	25%	-4	26%	21%	+5
 BE	80%	82%	-2	13%	12%	+1	7%	6%	+1
 CZ	56%	58%	-2	29%	32%	-3	15%	10%	+5
 PL	23%	25%	-2	45%	43%	+2	32%	32%	=
 ES	42%	45%	-3	21%	19%	+2	37%	36%	+1
 MT	77%	80%	-3	13%	10%	+3	10%	10%	=
 EL	16%	20%	-4	76%	73%	+3	8%	7%	+1
 RO	16%	20%	-4	50%	45%	+5	34%	35%	-1
 FR	60%	65%	-5	18%	16%	+2	22%	19%	+3
 LU	65%	75%	-10	6%	8%	-2	29%	17%	+12

As in 2009, there is less variation among the socio-demographic groups in quality assessments.

**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?**

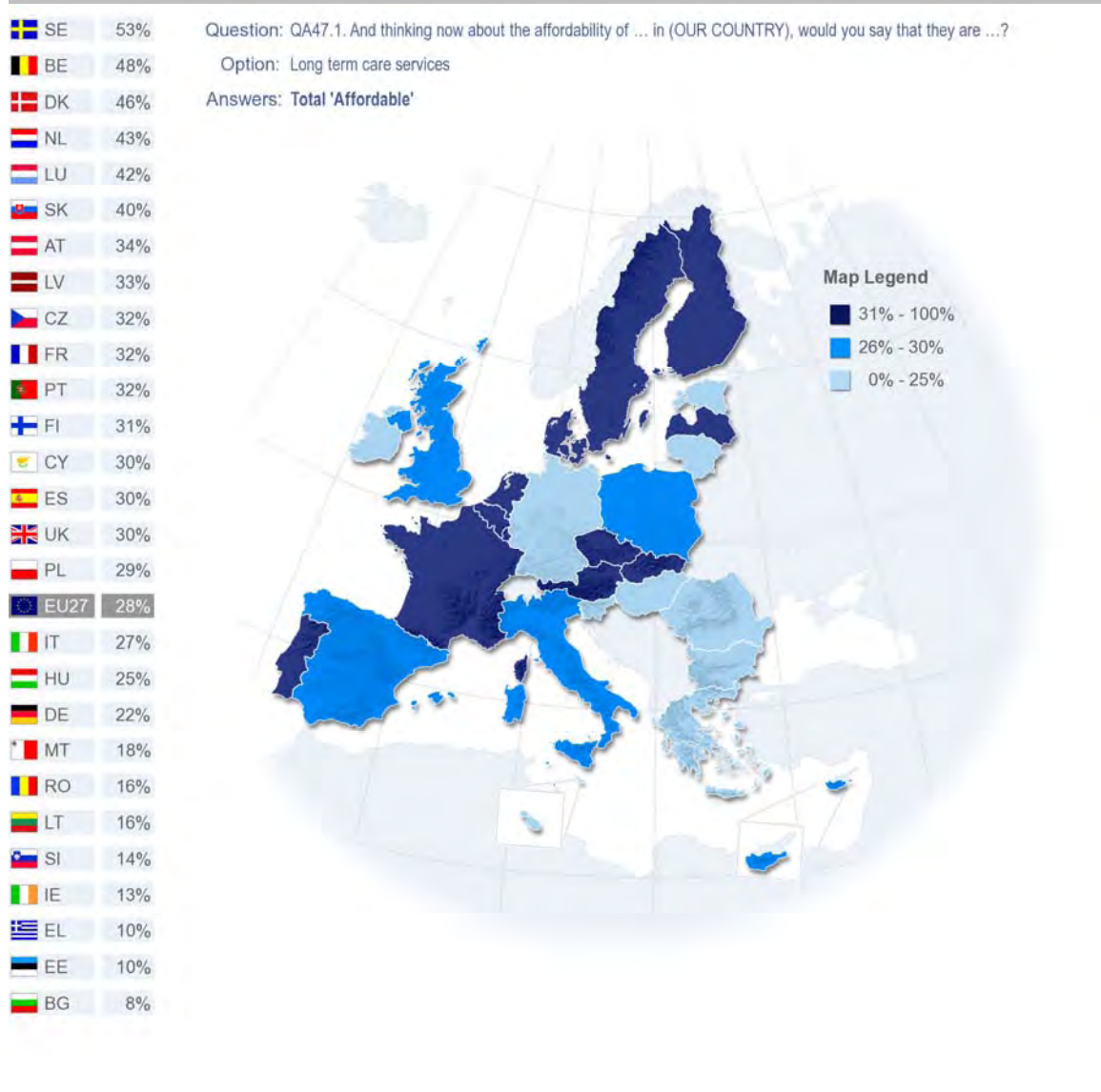
**Long term care services**

	Total 'Good '	Total 'Bad'	DK
EU27	44%	33%	23%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	44%	32%	24%
Female	43%	34%	23%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	42%	28%	30%
25-39	41%	33%	26%
40-54	43%	36%	21%
55 +	46%	33%	21%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	44%	32%	24%
16-19	42%	35%	23%
20+	46%	34%	20%
Still studying	42%	27%	31%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	41%	36%	23%
Managers	49%	34%	17%
Other white collars	41%	37%	22%
Manual workers	44%	33%	23%
House persons	39%	32%	29%
Unemployed	38%	31%	31%
Retired	46%	34%	20%
Students	42%	27%	31%

**8.2.2: Perceived affordability of long-term care**

With regards to the perceived affordability of long-term care, the 2010 survey shows that as in 2009 the most prevalent opinion in the majority of countries is that such care is too expensive<sup>56</sup>. In thirteen countries an outright majority considers long-term care unaffordable (at 72% this view is most common in Greece) and in eight further countries a relative majority agree. Sweden is the only country where an outright majority (53%) consider these services affordable, while a relative majority in Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark share this opinion. "Don't know" responses range from 7% in Belgium to 37% in Bulgaria, where fewest people believe that these services are affordable (8%).

<sup>56</sup>QA47.1 And thinking now about the affordability of long-term care services in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?



In 2009, respondents in Luxembourg were most positive (53%) but as already noted in the case of their assessment of the quality of long-term care services, fewer now also give a positive assessment of the costs (-11). This is also the case in the Czech Republic (-6). Meanwhile, the positive development noted in Latvia concerning the quality of long-term care also extends to the costs (+14).

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






	Total 'Affordable'			Total 'Not affordable'			Nothing to pay/ free (SPONTANEOUS)			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	28%	29%	-1	46%	45%	+1	4%	4%	=	22%	22%	=
LV	33%	19%	+14	39%	44%	-5	3%	3%	=	25%	34%	-9
SE	53%	48%	+5	18%	21%	-3	2%	1%	+1	27%	30%	-3
CY	30%	26%	+4	38%	42%	-4	7%	6%	+1	25%	26%	-1
PT	32%	28%	+4	51%	53%	-2	2%	3%	-1	15%	16%	-1
HU	25%	22%	+3	41%	43%	-2	7%	9%	-2	27%	26%	+1
FI	31%	28%	+3	50%	56%	-6	1%	0%	+1	18%	16%	+2
UK	30%	27%	+3	39%	40%	-1	5%	5%	=	26%	28%	-2
IT	27%	25%	+2	47%	47%	=	3%	3%	=	23%	25%	-2
DE	22%	21%	+1	62%	62%	=	3%	4%	-1	13%	13%	=
BG	8%	8%	=	53%	47%	+6	2%	3%	-1	37%	42%	-5
DK	46%	46%	=	19%	17%	+2	20%	22%	-2	15%	15%	=
EE	10%	10%	=	59%	54%	+5	1%	1%	=	30%	35%	-5
ES	30%	30%	=	32%	33%	-1	5%	5%	=	33%	32%	+1
IE	13%	13%	=	58%	56%	+2	2%	3%	-1	27%	28%	-1
RO	16%	16%	=	52%	51%	+1	1%	2%	-1	31%	31%	=
LT	16%	17%	-1	46%	39%	+7	6%	8%	-2	32%	36%	-4
BE	48%	50%	-2	44%	44%	=	1%	0%	+1	7%	6%	+1
EL	10%	12%	-2	72%	71%	+1	10%	11%	-1	8%	6%	+2
MT	18%	20%	-2	53%	53%	=	9%	12%	-3	20%	15%	+5
NL	43%	45%	-2	43%	40%	+3	2%	2%	=	12%	13%	-1
PL	29%	31%	-2	40%	41%	-1	3%	3%	=	28%	25%	+3
SI	14%	16%	-2	61%	63%	-2	2%	2%	=	23%	19%	+4
FR	32%	35%	-3	37%	37%	=	6%	5%	+1	25%	23%	+2
SK	40%	43%	-3	52%	52%	=	0%	0%	=	8%	5%	+3
AT	34%	38%	-4	54%	51%	+3	2%	1%	+1	10%	10%	=
CZ	32%	38%	-6	51%	50%	+1	1%	0%	+1	16%	12%	+4
LU	42%	53%	-11	25%	26%	-1	4%	1%	+3	29%	20%	+9

At socio-demographic level, there is little variation and the only exception - young people, and particularly students, more often feel unable to rate the affordability of long-term care services – is to be expected.



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

#### Long term care services

	Total 'Affordable'	Total 'Not affordable'	Nothing to pay/ free (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	28%	46%	4%	22%
<b>Sex</b>				
 Male	30%	44%	4%	22%
 Female	27%	47%	4%	22%
<b>Age</b>				
 15-24	29%	36%	4%	31%
25-39	29%	44%	4%	23%
40-54	27%	50%	3%	20%
55 +	29%	47%	4%	20%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
 15-	26%	46%	5%	23%
16-19	26%	50%	3%	21%
20+	33%	43%	4%	20%
Still studying	30%	34%	4%	32%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
 Self-employed	29%	48%	2%	21%
Managers	33%	47%	4%	16%
Other white collars	31%	46%	3%	20%
Manual workers	27%	48%	4%	21%
House persons	24%	46%	5%	25%
Unemployed	23%	43%	5%	29%
Retired	29%	47%	4%	20%
Students	30%	34%	4%	32%

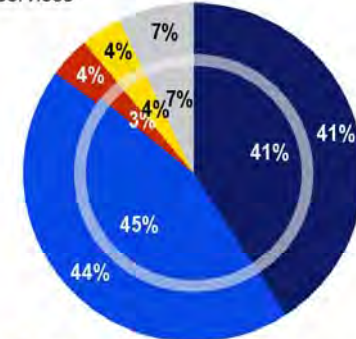
### 8.2.3: Who should provide long-term care?

Another 2009 finding that the 2010 survey further confirms is that outside of the family circle, Europeans feel that the responsibility for providing long-term care lies with the public sector, either at national (44%) or regional or local level (41%)<sup>57</sup>. The private sector or NGOs and charities are each mentioned by just 4% of Europeans.

<sup>57</sup> 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



- The public sector at national level
- The public sector at regional or local level
- The private sector (private firms)
- NGOs, charities
- Don't know

Inner pie : EB72.1 Aug.-Sept. 2009

Outer pie : EB74.1 Aug.-Sept. 2010

EU27

Again respondents from all Member States are of the view that the primary responsibility should lie with the public sector, although opinion remains divided as to whether this should be at a regional/local or national level. There are now twelve countries – versus eleven in 2009 - where a majority say that responsibility should lie at the regional/local level, and as in 2009 respondents from Denmark (71%), Sweden and Finland (each 70%) are most enthusiastic. Meanwhile, as in 2009, a majority in thirteen countries feel that responsibility should lie at national level, led by Malta (83%) and Cyprus (76%).

Public opinion is divided in Belgium and Ireland and, as in 2009, a sizeable minority of Austrians (15%) feel that NGOs or charities should be responsible. There is no country where more than one respondent in ten believe the private sector should be primarily responsible for providing long-term care.

**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**

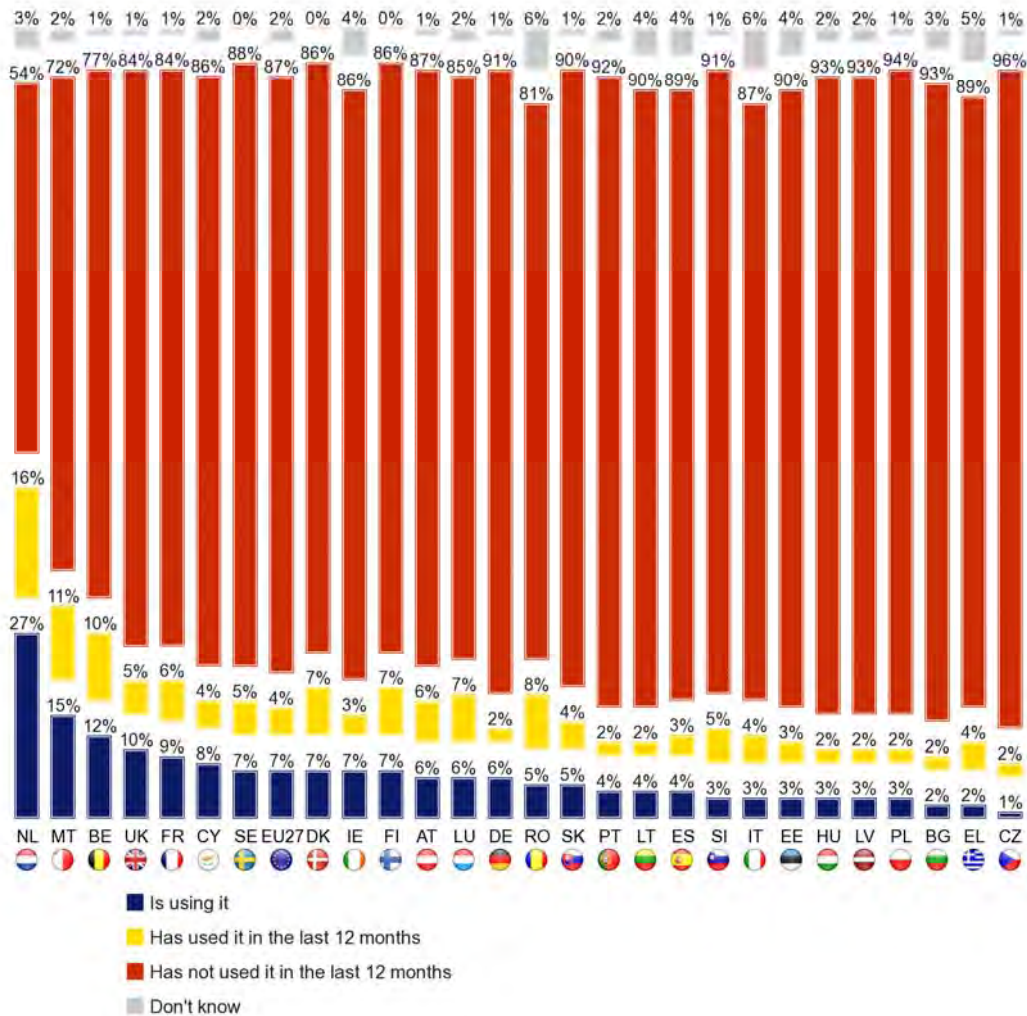
	The public sector at regional or local level	The public sector at national level	The private sector (private firms)	NGOs, charities	Don't know
EU27	44%	41%	4%	4%	7%
BE	46%	<b>47%</b>	4%	1%	2%
BG	26%	<b>65%</b>	1%	3%	5%
CZ	<b>48%</b>	40%	3%	6%	3%
DK	<b>71%</b>	25%	3%	0%	1%
DE	<b>40%</b>	34%	<b>9%</b>	11%	6%
EE	<b>55%</b>	36%	1%	1%	7%
EL	29%	<b>69%</b>	1%	0%	1%
ES	40%	<b>50%</b>	1%	1%	8%
FR	35%	<b>55%</b>	2%	2%	6%
IE	38%	<b>39%</b>	4%	0%	19%
IT	<b>53%</b>	34%	3%	1%	9%
CY	19%	<b>76%</b>	1%	3%	1%
LT	39%	<b>47%</b>	3%	1%	10%
LV	<b>47%</b>	43%	2%	2%	6%
LU	23%	<b>61%</b>	3%	2%	11%
HU	<b>45%</b>	42%	3%	6%	4%
MT	10%	<b>83%</b>	2%	2%	3%
NL	37%	<b>54%</b>	5%	1%	3%
AT	37%	<b>43%</b>	3%	<b>15%</b>	2%
PL	<b>56%</b>	27%	3%	6%	8%
PT	31%	<b>64%</b>	3%	0%	2%
RO	37%	<b>43%</b>	3%	3%	14%
SI	<b>50%</b>	40%	5%	2%	3%
SK	41%	<b>45%</b>	5%	5%	4%
FI	<b>70%</b>	24%	4%	1%	1%
SE	<b>70%</b>	25%	2%	0%	3%
UK	<b>50%</b>	36%	3%	1%	10%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>			
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item			

**8.2.4: Use of long-term care services**

The Netherlands stands out, just as it did in 2009, as the country where the reported use of long-term care services is significantly higher than in other Member States. In most countries, use is low, even among the elderly. Around one in ten Europeans currently use long-term care services or know someone close to them who does so (7%) or have used them in the last 12 months (4%)<sup>58</sup>.

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



<sup>58</sup> 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.

In the Netherlands, 27% are currently using (or have someone close to them who is using) long-term care services and 16% have used them (or know someone close to them who has used them) in the last 12 months. As was noted in the 2009 report, the survey does not reveal any link between this above-average use in the Netherlands and the assessment of quality and costs. Nor, once again, are Dutch respondents more willing to pay for the care of their parents<sup>59</sup>: on average they are willing to spend 9% of their income, compared to the EU average of 19%<sup>60</sup>.

### ***8.2.5: Best options for the care of elderly parents***

As previous surveys have already shown, Europeans tend to believe that the best care solution for an elderly parent living alone and in need of regular help would be for (one of) their children to pay regular visits to the parent's house (57% in 2010). However, the view that public or private service providers should visit the home (52%) is nearly as widespread<sup>61</sup>. Over two in five believe the parent could move in with a child (43%) while around a third think that moving to a nursing home would be an option (32%).

This has very much been the view over the course of the past few years, with the exception that in 2007 Europeans were less likely to consider moving to a nursing home to be a viable option (-6).

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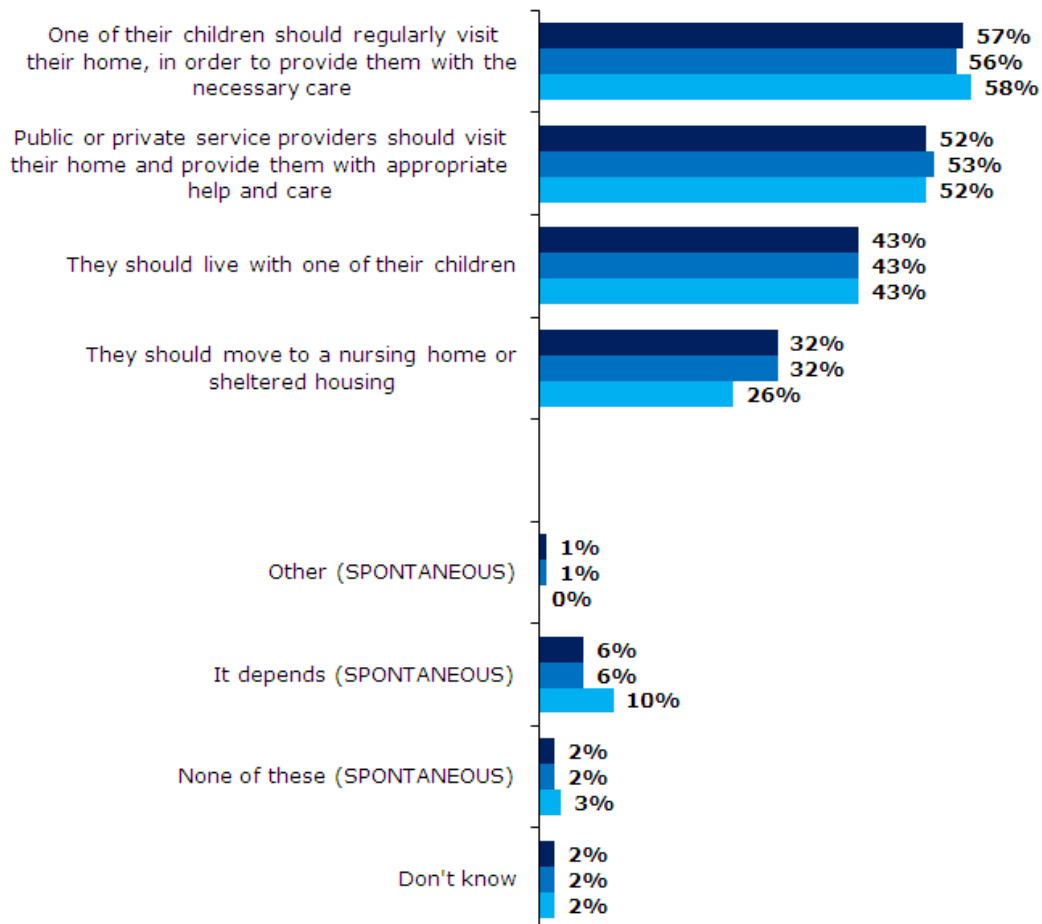
<sup>59</sup> QA54 In your opinion, approximately what percentage of the total income of one's household is reasonable to pay for the care of one's parents?

<sup>60</sup> 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 11% in Greece to 49% in Ireland and Malta (with an EU average of 33%).

<sup>61</sup>QA48 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?**

■ EB74.1 Aug. - Sept. 2010 ■ EB72.1 Aug. - Sept. 2009 ■ EB 67.3 May - June 2007



Furthermore, the latest survey confirms that public opinion reflects cultural differences in traditional kinship relationships in Europe. The idea that parents that need care should live with their children is far more widespread in several Southern and Eastern European countries than in many of the Northern European countries, where the idea that public or private service providers should be hired is particularly common.

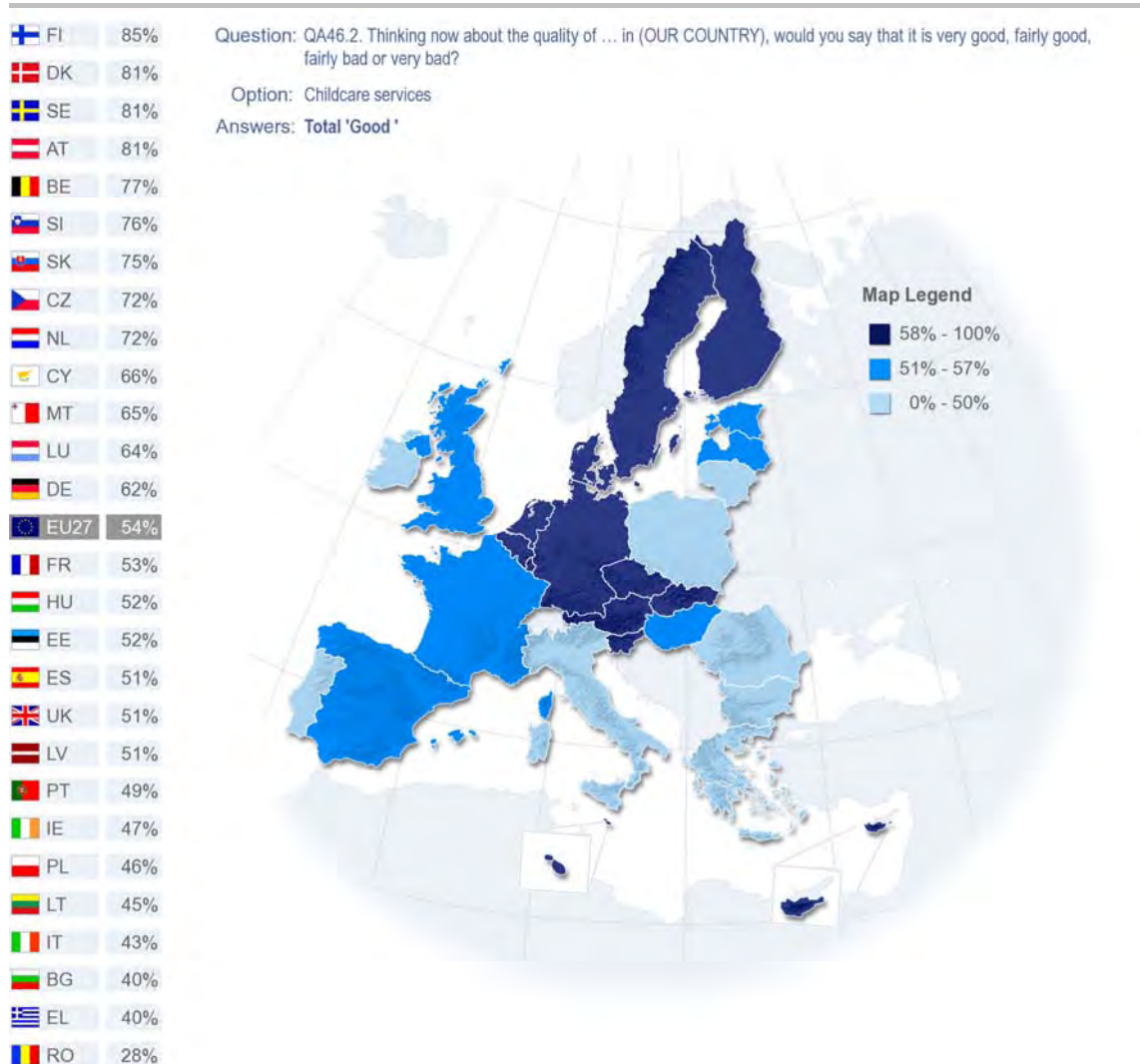
QA48T Imagine an elderly father or mother who lives alone and can no longer manage to live without regular help because of her or his physical or mental health condition. In your opinion, what would be the best option for people in this situation? Firstly? And secondly?

	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 of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	57%	52%	43%	32%	1%	6%	2%	2%
BE	52%	<b>67%</b>	24%	48%	1%	6%	1%	0%
BG	<b>74%</b>	39%	61%	22%	1%	1%	0%	1%
CZ	<b>65%</b>	34%	54%	35%	0%	9%	0%	0%
DK	31%	<b>79%</b>	8%	<b>74%</b>	1%	2%	2%	1%
DE	55%	<b>58%</b>	38%	37%	0%	6%	1%	1%
EE	<b>63%</b>	39%	50%	23%	1%	10%	0%	3%
EL	<b>73%</b>	47%	54%	<b>11%</b>	0%	6%	2%	1%
ES	52%	36%	<b>66%</b>	31%	1%	4%	2%	3%
FR	47%	<b>69%</b>	26%	42%	1%	5%	3%	2%
IE	<b>59%</b>	49%	44%	22%	0%	10%	3%	3%
IT	<b>56%</b>	50%	47%	24%	2%	9%	4%	2%
CY	<b>75%</b>	65%	36%	19%	0%	1%	0%	0%
LT	<b>70%</b>	<b>28%</b>	68%	22%	1%	3%	1%	2%
LV	<b>64%</b>	32%	60%	22%	0%	11%	1%	1%
LU	45%	<b>72%</b>	21%	53%	1%	4%	2%	0%
HU	<b>71%</b>	34%	52%	31%	1%	4%	1%	1%
MT	47%	40%	36%	<b>60%</b>	0%	6%	0%	1%
NL	54%	<b>80%</b>	8%	44%	1%	8%	1%	0%
AT	52%	<b>58%</b>	29%	35%	2%	15%	1%	0%
PL	<b>77%</b>	29%	68%	14%	0%	5%	2%	1%
PT	47%	47%	<b>61%</b>	34%	0%	5%	0%	1%
RO	62%	34%	<b>71%</b>	24%	1%	1%	0%	2%
SI	37%	41%	40%	<b>57%</b>	3%	6%	6%	2%
SK	<b>67%</b>	36%	52%	32%	0%	8%	0%	1%
FI	47%	<b>76%</b>	14%	52%	1%	4%	1%	0%
SE	<b>22%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>74%</b>	1%	5%	1%	1%
UK	<b>60%</b>	56%	33%	27%	0%	10%	1%	3%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>			<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					
<b>Highest percentage per item</b>			<b>Lowest percentage per item</b>					

## 8.3 Childcare

### 8.3.1: Perceived quality of childcare

Both surveys have revealed wide national differences in quality ratings not only for long-term care services but also for childcare services<sup>62</sup>. In 2010, positive assessments of the latter range from 28% in Bulgaria to over 80% in Scandinavia.































<sup>62</sup>QA46.2 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?



As in 2009, the majority of people in most Member States believe that the quality of childcare services is good, with an outright majority in nineteen countries and a relative majority in all further countries except Romania, Bulgaria and Greece holding that opinion. Negative assessments are most widespread in Greece (50%) and Romania (41%).

In comparison to 2009, there are now more positive assessments in Latvia (+13), Bulgaria (+10), Estonia and Slovenia (each +7), while Greece is the only country where the mood is now more pessimistic (+8 points for "total bad").






**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**

	Total 'Good'			Total 'Bad'			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
 EU27	54%	54%	=	24%	24%	=	22%	22%	=
 LV	51%	38%	<b>+13</b>	24%	30%	<b>-6</b>	25%	32%	<b>-7</b>
 BG	40%	30%	<b>+10</b>	30%	30%	=	30%	40%	<b>-10</b>
 EE	52%	45%	<b>+7</b>	15%	19%	<b>-4</b>	33%	36%	<b>-3</b>
 SI	76%	69%	<b>+7</b>	9%	16%	<b>-7</b>	15%	15%	=
 IE	47%	42%	<b>+5</b>	19%	20%	<b>-1</b>	34%	38%	<b>-4</b>
 CY	66%	61%	<b>+5</b>	9%	9%	=	25%	30%	<b>-5</b>
 PT	49%	44%	<b>+5</b>	28%	33%	<b>-5</b>	23%	23%	=
 HU	52%	48%	<b>+4</b>	29%	33%	<b>-4</b>	19%	19%	=
 AT	81%	77%	<b>+4</b>	11%	16%	<b>-5</b>	8%	7%	<b>+1</b>
 LT	45%	42%	<b>+3</b>	27%	23%	<b>+4</b>	28%	35%	<b>-7</b>
 FI	85%	83%	<b>+2</b>	4%	5%	<b>-1</b>	11%	12%	<b>-1</b>
 BE	77%	76%	<b>+1</b>	15%	14%	<b>+1</b>	8%	10%	<b>-2</b>
 NL	72%	71%	<b>+1</b>	11%	11%	=	17%	18%	<b>-1</b>
 CZ	72%	72%	=	18%	18%	=	10%	10%	=
 DK	81%	81%	=	11%	11%	=	8%	8%	=
 DE	62%	62%	=	27%	28%	<b>-1</b>	11%	10%	<b>+1</b>
 SK	75%	75%	=	17%	21%	<b>-4</b>	8%	4%	<b>+4</b>
 UK	51%	51%	=	13%	13%	=	36%	36%	=
 ES	51%	52%	<b>-1</b>	16%	16%	=	33%	32%	<b>+1</b>
 FR	53%	55%	<b>-2</b>	18%	20%	<b>-2</b>	29%	25%	<b>+4</b>
 IT	43%	45%	<b>-2</b>	37%	38%	<b>-1</b>	20%	17%	<b>+3</b>
 LU	64%	66%	<b>-2</b>	5%	8%	<b>-3</b>	31%	26%	<b>+5</b>
 RO	28%	30%	<b>-2</b>	41%	38%	<b>+3</b>	31%	32%	<b>-1</b>
 PL	46%	49%	<b>-3</b>	30%	26%	<b>+4</b>	24%	25%	<b>-1</b>
 SE	81%	84%	<b>-3</b>	7%	5%	<b>+2</b>	12%	11%	<b>+1</b>
 MT	65%	69%	<b>-4</b>	6%	6%	=	29%	25%	<b>+4</b>
 EL	40%	47%	<b>-7</b>	50%	42%	<b>+8</b>	10%	11%	<b>-1</b>

In terms of socio-demographic groupings, positive assessments vary only minimally and range from 48% of unemployed Europeans to 59% 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?**

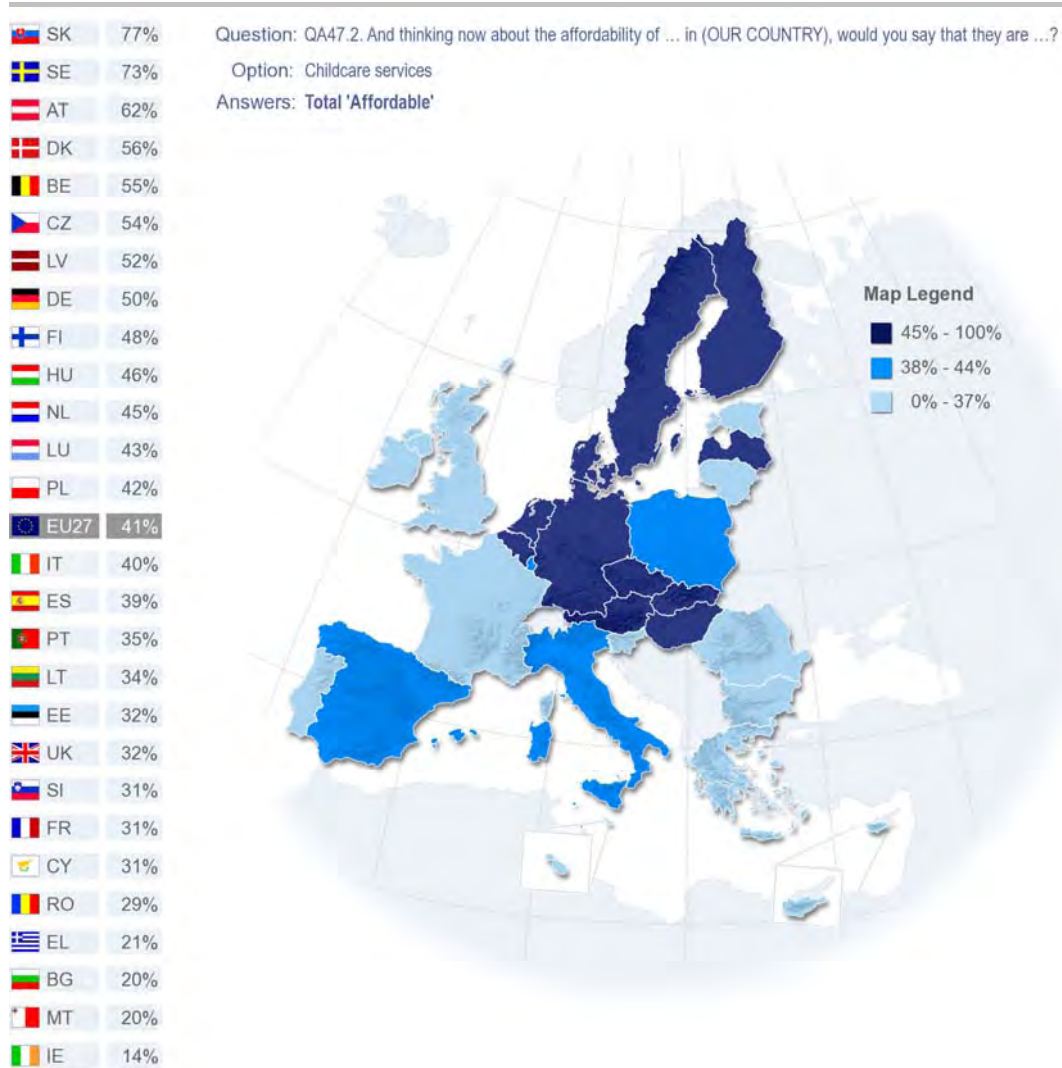
**Childcare services**

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	DK
EU27	54%	24%	22%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	54%	22%	24%
 Female	55%	24%	21%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	57%	18%	25%
25-39	57%	25%	18%
40-54	55%	26%	19%
55 +	51%	22%	27%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	50%	23%	27%
16-19	54%	25%	21%
20+	58%	24%	18%
Still studying	57%	18%	25%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	56%	24%	20%
Managers	59%	26%	15%
Other white collars	58%	26%	16%
Manual workers	55%	24%	21%
House persons	50%	26%	24%
Unemployed	48%	25%	27%
Retired	51%	21%	28%
Students	57%	18%	25%

**8.3.2: Perceived affordability of childcare**

In 2010, the opinion that childcare services are affordable ranges from only 14% in Ireland to 77% in Slovakia<sup>63</sup>. This is the majority opinion in eight countries, with a relative majority considering childcare services affordable in six further countries. Conversely, a majority finds childcare expensive in Greece (60%), Ireland (55%) and Slovenia (50%). "Don't know" responses range from 5% in Slovakia to 40% in Bulgaria.

<sup>63</sup>QA47.2 And thinking now about the affordability of childcare services in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?



Again, Latvia stands out as the country where public opinion has improved most since 2009. In fact, the proportion of "total good" responses is 23 points higher in 2010. Hungary is the only other country where positive assessments increased significantly (+8). Conversely, Polish respondents now give a less favorable rating (-10) as do those in Luxembourg (-9).

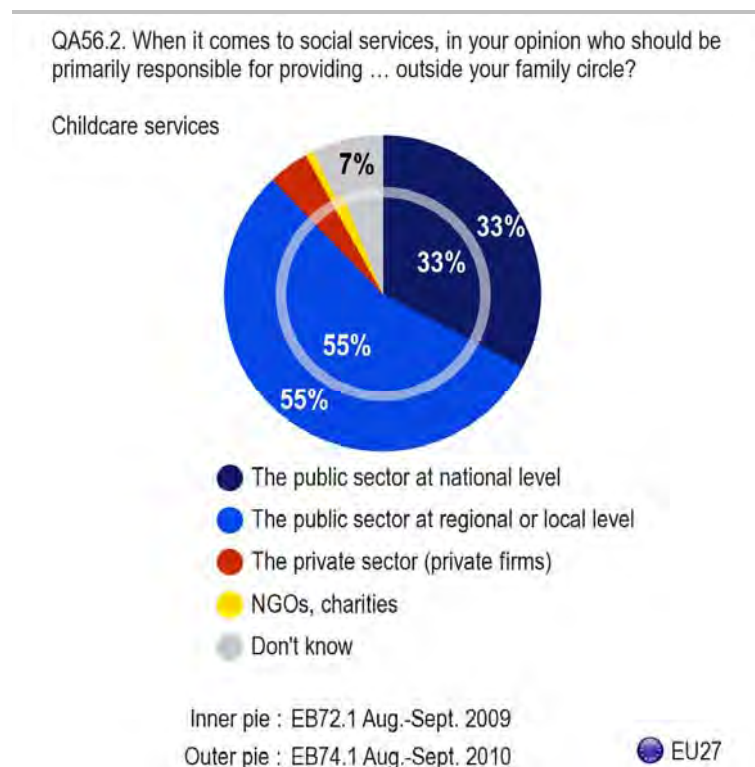
QA47.2 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?  
Childcare services

	Total 'Affordable'			Total 'Not affordable'			Nothing to pay/ free (SPONTANEOUS)			Don't know		
	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1	EB74.1	EB72.1	Diff. EB74.1 - EB72.1
EU27	41%	41%	=	34%	35%	-1	3%	3%	=	22%	21%	+1
LV	52%	29%	+23	26%	46%	-20	3%	3%	=	19%	22%	-3
HU	46%	38%	+8	23%	31%	-8	9%	11%	-2	22%	20%	+2
NL	45%	40%	+5	37%	40%	-3	0%	1%	-1	18%	19%	-1
EE	32%	29%	+3	35%	37%	-2	1%	1%	=	32%	33%	-1
CY	31%	28%	+3	35%	36%	-1	2%	1%	+1	32%	35%	-3
SE	73%	70%	+3	7%	9%	-2	2%	0%	+2	18%	21%	-3
BG	20%	18%	+2	37%	30%	+7	3%	3%	=	40%	49%	-9
ES	39%	37%	+2	28%	31%	-3	4%	4%	=	29%	28%	+1
UK	32%	30%	+2	31%	33%	-2	5%	4%	+1	32%	33%	-1
PT	35%	34%	+1	41%	43%	-2	2%	2%	=	22%	21%	+1
RO	29%	28%	+1	41%	43%	-2	2%	2%	=	28%	27%	+1
BE	55%	55%	=	35%	34%	+1	0%	1%	-1	10%	10%	=
DE	50%	50%	=	37%	36%	+1	2%	4%	-2	11%	10%	+1
IT	40%	40%	=	41%	39%	+2	3%	4%	-1	16%	17%	-1
IE	14%	15%	-1	55%	50%	+5	3%	2%	+1	28%	33%	-5
LT	34%	35%	-1	36%	27%	+9	3%	6%	-3	27%	32%	-5
AT	62%	63%	-1	26%	28%	-2	2%	1%	+1	10%	8%	+2
SK	77%	78%	-1	18%	20%	-2	0%	0%	=	5%	2%	+3
FI	48%	49%	-1	35%	34%	+1	0%	1%	-1	17%	16%	+1
EL	21%	23%	-2	60%	58%	+2	9%	10%	-1	10%	9%	+1
FR	31%	33%	-2	34%	36%	-2	3%	2%	+1	32%	29%	+3
SI	31%	33%	-2	50%	50%	=	1%	1%	=	18%	16%	+2
DK	56%	59%	-3	31%	29%	+2	1%	1%	=	12%	11%	+1
CZ	54%	59%	-5	28%	27%	+1	3%	2%	+1	15%	12%	+3
MT	20%	25%	-5	35%	30%	+5	10%	16%	-6	35%	29%	+6
LU	43%	52%	-9	24%	20%	+4	1%	1%	=	32%	27%	+5
PL	42%	52%	-10	35%	25%	+10	3%	4%	-1	20%	19%	+1

In terms of socio-demographic groupings, positive assessments range from 36% of unemployed respondents and those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger to 46% of managers. As might be expected, wider differences are noted between the various socio-economic groups: only 30% of those living in a poor household consider childcare affordable, compared to 51% of those living in a rich household.

### 8.3.3: Who should provide childcare?

As in 2009, over half of Europeans (55%) are of the view that the responsibility for providing childcare should – outside the family – lie with the public sector at regional or local level. A third feel that it is the responsibility of the national public sector<sup>64</sup>. Only one in twenty feel it should be the responsibility of the private sector (4%) or NGOs and charities (1%).



In 2009, a preference for regional/local level responsibility for providing childcare was noted in nineteen Member States, while this is now the case in as many as twenty-two countries. This view remains strongest in the Scandinavian countries and least common in Malta, where 77% feel childcare should be the responsibility of the national public sector.

Furthermore, the Netherlands stands out again in that here one in five say that the private sector should be responsible for providing childcare.

<sup>64</sup>QA56.2 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

	The public sector at regional or local level	The public sector at national level	The private sector (private firms)	NGOs, charities	Don't know
EU27	55%	33%	4%	1%	7%
BE	<b>60%</b>	27%	9%	1%	3%
BG	38%	<b>55%</b>	2%	1%	4%
CZ	<b>54%</b>	38%	3%	2%	3%
DK	<b>82%</b>	13%	3%	0%	2%
DE	<b>58%</b>	29%	5%	3%	5%
EE	<b>62%</b>	28%	1%	1%	8%
EL	<b>52%</b>	46%	1%	0%	1%
ES	45%	<b>47%</b>	2%	0%	6%
FR	<b>61%</b>	26%	4%	1%	8%
IE	<b>41%</b>	31%	8%	0%	20%
IT	<b>58%</b>	31%	3%	1%	7%
CY	31%	<b>66%</b>	2%	0%	1%
LT	<b>45%</b>	43%	3%	0%	9%
LV	<b>53%</b>	38%	3%	1%	5%
LU	<b>51%</b>	32%	4%	1%	12%
HU	<b>50%</b>	43%	2%	1%	4%
MT	13%	<b>77%</b>	4%	0%	6%
NL	<b>44%</b>	29%	20%	1%	6%
AT	<b>54%</b>	37%	2%	4%	3%
PL	<b>62%</b>	25%	3%	3%	7%
PT	42%	<b>51%</b>	3%	0%	4%
RO	<b>42%</b>	38%	5%	2%	13%
SI	<b>56%</b>	38%	3%	1%	2%
SK	<b>50%</b>	42%	4%	1%	3%
FI	<b>77%</b>	17%	4%	1%	1%
SE	<b>76%</b>	19%	2%	1%	2%
UK	<b>53%</b>	31%	3%	1%	12%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>			
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item			

### 8.3.4: Use of childcare

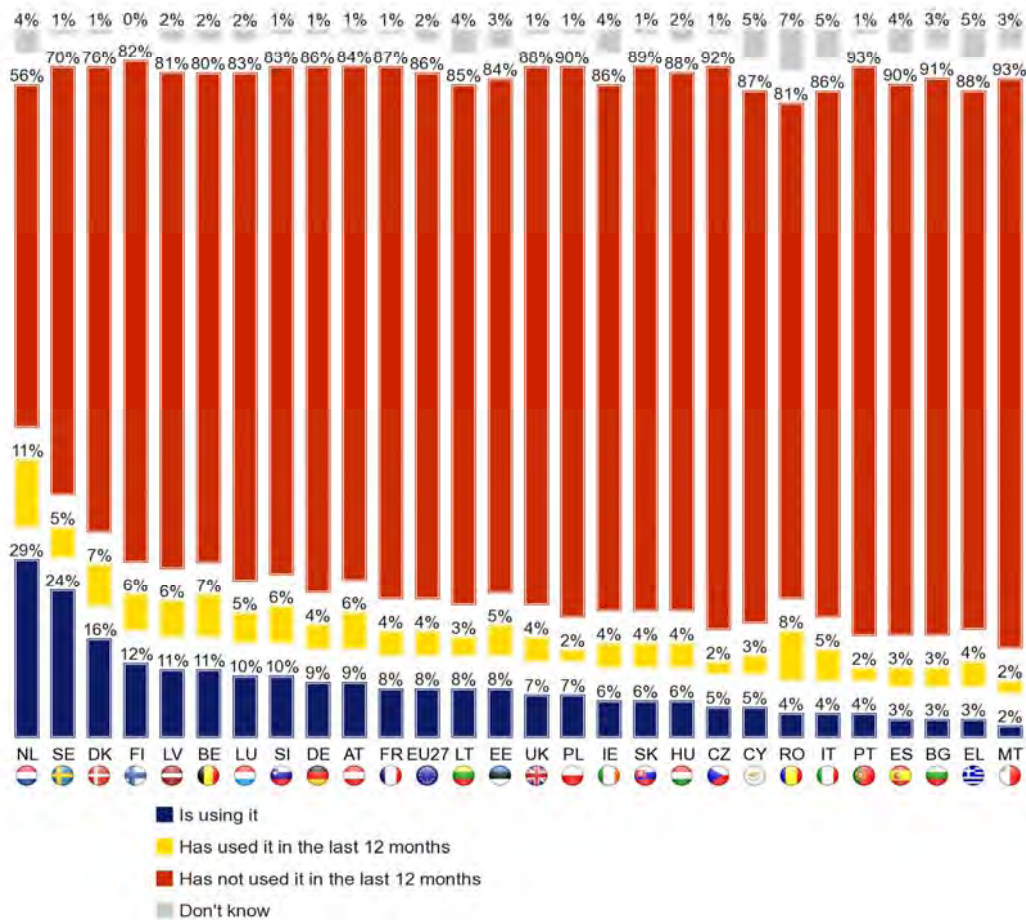
As with long-term care, the reported use of childcare is very low, with 86% of Europeans saying that they have not used it in the last 12 months, nor do they have anyone close to them to whom this would apply<sup>65</sup>.

<sup>65</sup> 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.

Here again, the Netherlands stands out, with far higher reported use than in any other country: 29% are (or have someone close to them who is) using childcare services and 11% have (or know someone close to them who has) used them 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 children<sup>66</sup>.

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



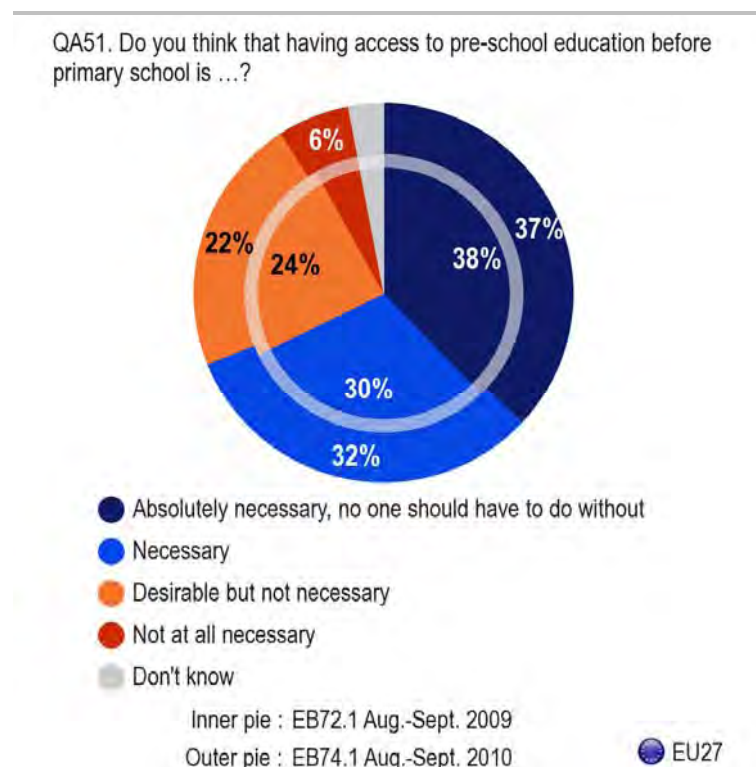
<sup>66</sup>QA55 And approximately what percentage of the total income of one's household do you think is reasonable to pay for the care of one's children? The average for the Netherlands is 19% vs. an EU average of 30%. Full results can be found in the Annexes but the results are not analysed further as 30% of respondents answered "don't know".



The only socio-demographic groups where more than 10% report current use of childcare services are those aged 25 to 39 (15%), managers (13%), those who left full-time education aged 20 or over (12%) and employees (11%).

### 8.3.5: Attitudes to childcare

Both the 2009 and 2010 surveys highlight the fact that Europeans place great importance on the right to pre-school education, with 37% now believing that having access to pre-school education is absolutely necessary and a further 32% saying that it is necessary. For 22% it is desirable though not necessary and only 6% consider it not at all necessary<sup>67</sup>.

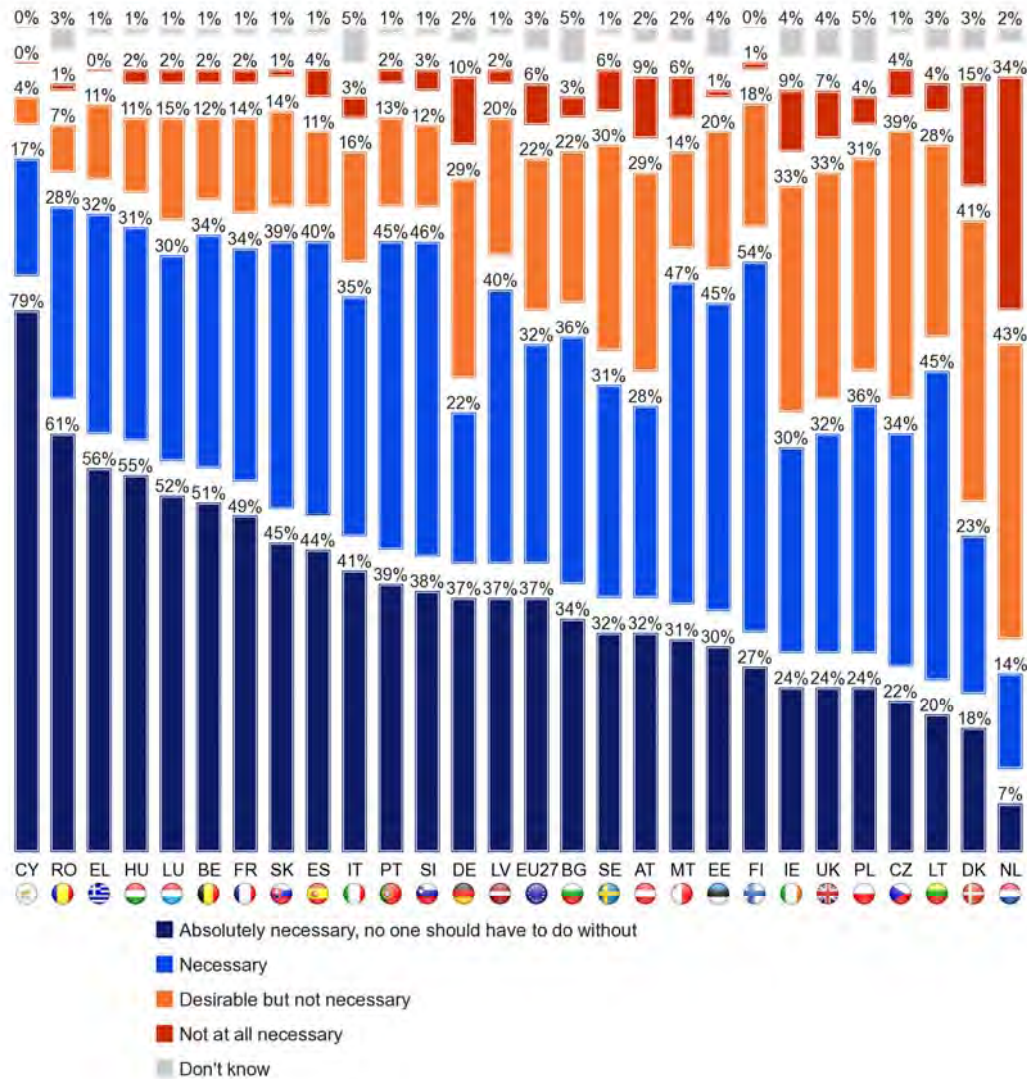


However, public opinion at national level differs greatly. As in 2009, respondents in Cyprus continue to place most importance on access even if this view is now somewhat less pronounced (79%; -9). Meanwhile, respondents in the Netherlands remain the least convinced: only 7% consider it absolutely necessary and 14% consider it necessary while over a third (34%) think it not at all necessary. This finding may help

<sup>67</sup> QA51 Do you think that having access to pre-school education before primary school is ...?

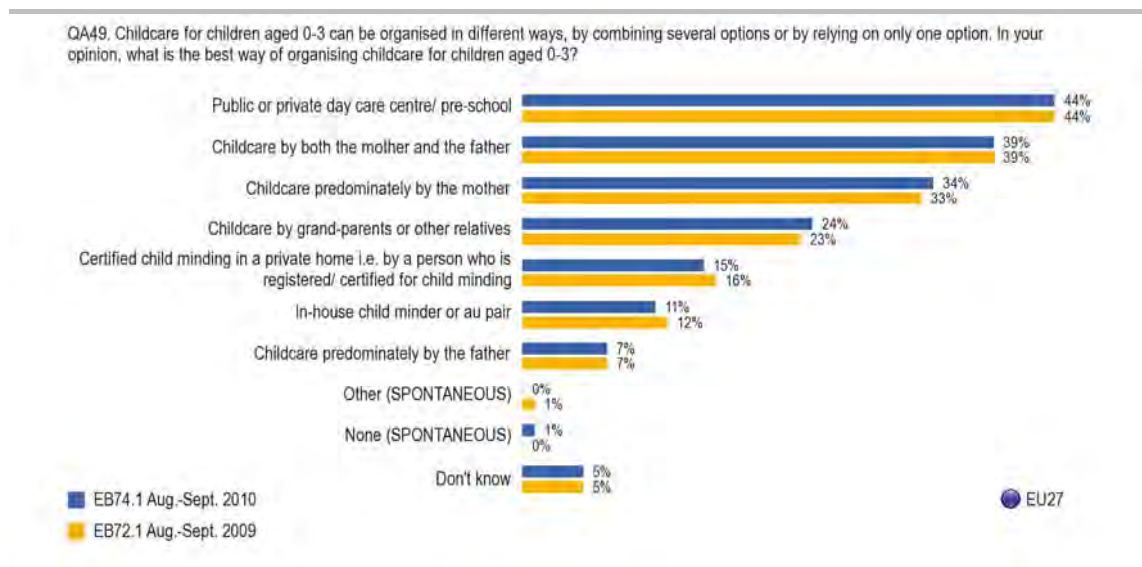
explain why the Dutch are more likely to consider childcare as the responsibility of the private sector.

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



Again, a significant observation among the different socio-demographic groups examined concerns those aged 25 to 39 – the age group most likely to have young children – who are most likely to see access to pre-school education as absolutely necessary (41%). In terms of socio-economic indicators, respondents who have difficulty making ends meet or paying bills on time are equally likely to consider pre-school absolutely necessary (each 40%).

While 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 34% say care should be given predominantly by the mother (only 7% feel it should be given predominantly by the father). Furthermore, around a quarter (24%) 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 (11%) or in private homes (15%)<sup>68</sup> is less popular.



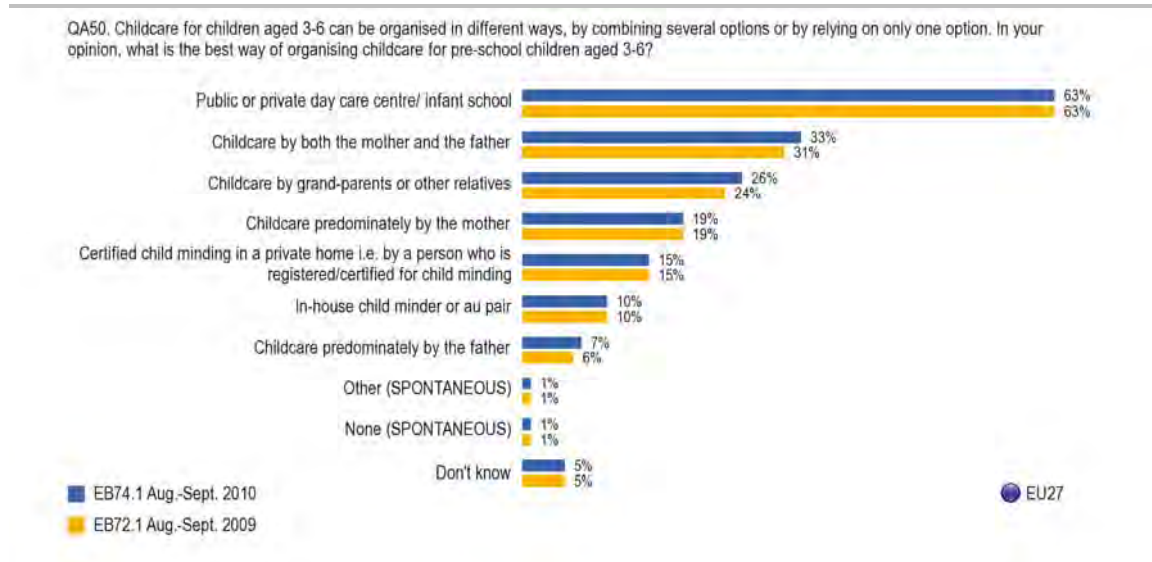
As in 2009, day-care centres or pre-school are most popular in Sweden (74%) and Denmark (72%), yet are hardly recognised as a way of organising childcare in Estonia (13%) and Lithuania (18%). The preference for having both parents involved ranges from 21% in France to 65% in Malta, while the view that only the mother should do this remains particularly widespread in a number of Eastern European countries – the Czech Republic (69%), Cyprus (63%), Slovakia (61%), Lithuania and Hungary (each 57%) – and least common in Sweden (13%) and Denmark (14%). Meanwhile, childminding in a private home is again a particularly popular option in Denmark (58% vs. next highest level of 35% for France).

<sup>68</sup> 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 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?

	Public or private day care centre/ pre-school	Childcare by both the mother and the father	Childcare predominately by the mother	Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered/ certified for child minding	In-house child minder or au pair	Childcare predominately by the father	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	44%	39%	34%	24%	15%	11%	7%	0%	1%	5%
BE	<b>55%</b>	29%	24%	42%	31%	16%	8%	0%	0%	2%
BG	<b>56%</b>	43%	53%	36%	8%	14%	5%	0%	0%	1%
CZ	20%	40%	<b>69%</b>	18%	6%	5%	8%	0%	0%	1%
DK	<b>72%</b>	25%	14%	12%	<b>58%</b>	14%	4%	0%	0%	3%
DE	38%	<b>51%</b>	42%	27%	15%	10%	10%	0%	0%	2%
EE	13%	<b>55%</b>	48%	20%	4%	5%	11%	0%	0%	6%
EL	<b>50%</b>	31%	49%	27%	12%	16%	7%	0%	0%	1%
ES	<b>58%</b>	51%	22%	20%	2%	2%	7%	1%	0%	4%
FR	<b>59%</b>	21%	18%	25%	35%	18%	5%	0%	1%	7%
IE	37%	37%	<b>42%</b>	27%	24%	12%	16%	1%	0%	11%
IT	<b>43%</b>	23%	34%	21%	12%	12%	6%	1%	1%	5%
CY	54%	47%	<b>63%</b>	47%	23%	12%	25%	0%	0%	0%
LT	18%	40%	<b>57%</b>	13%	4%	12%	16%	0%	0%	2%
LV	21%	<b>47%</b>	45%	18%	4%	7%	9%	0%	0%	2%
LU	<b>44%</b>	32%	26%	31%	10%	9%	8%	1%	1%	7%
HU	27%	45%	<b>57%</b>	23%	6%	5%	4%	0%	0%	2%
MT	39%	<b>65%</b>	36%	21%	12%	5%	15%	1%	0%	4%
NL	45%	<b>55%</b>	20%	41%	22%	18%	7%	1%	0%	5%
AT	31%	<b>53%</b>	50%	41%	15%	15%	15%	0%	1%	1%
PL	<b>46%</b>	41%	33%	27%	8%	16%	4%	0%	0%	5%
PT	33%	<b>35%</b>	30%	15%	9%	10%	6%	0%	0%	1%
RO	<b>55%</b>	53%	33%	35%	19%	19%	8%	2%	0%	3%
SI	<b>48%</b>	36%	27%	39%	9%	9%	6%	1%	0%	1%
SK	30%	46%	<b>61%</b>	28%	10%	15%	11%	0%	0%	1%
FI	28%	<b>52%</b>	46%	12%	28%	5%	9%	0%	0%	1%
SE	<b>74%</b>	61%	13%	17%	16%	15%	7%	0%	0%	3%
UK	28%	32%	<b>34%</b>	17%	11%	6%	8%	1%	1%	15%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>			<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>							
<b>Highest percentage per item</b>				<b>Lowest percentage per item</b>						

However, as already noted in the 2009 survey, for slightly older children (aged three to six), private day-care centres or schools are a far more popular option (63%)<sup>69</sup>.



As in 2009, there is a preference for day-care centres or schools for these older children in all countries except Malta, where slightly more respondents give preference to childcare by both parents (58% vs. 55%).

Finally, this latest survey brings to the fore the same interesting observations for the different educational groups:

- ◆ Those who stayed in full-time education the longest more often prefer day-care for children aged 0-3 (50% vs. an EU average of 44%).

However, the differences noted in 2009 on the basis of gender and household financial position are not present in the 2010 survey.

<sup>69</sup> 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?

	Public or private day care centre/ infant school	Childcare by both the mother and the father	Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	Childcare predominately by the mother	Certified child minding in a private home i.e. by a person who is registered/certified for child minding	In-house child minder or au pair	Childcare predominately by the father	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	63%	33%	26%	19%	15%	10%	7%	1%	1%	5%
BE	57%	27%	42%	16%	22%	13%	8%	2%	1%	2%
BG	87%	37%	34%	22%	10%	12%	4%	0%	0%	1%
CZ	76%	34%	24%	28%	11%	9%	7%	0%	0%	1%
DK	91%	13%	9%	5%	34%	9%	2%	0%	0%	3%
DE	72%	40%	26%	24%	16%	8%	7%	0%	0%	2%
EE	74%	34%	21%	13%	6%	6%	5%	0%	0%	6%
EL	79%	31%	29%	30%	12%	14%	5%	0%	0%	1%
ES	72%	40%	20%	13%	3%	3%	6%	1%	0%	3%
FR	40%	21%	30%	13%	29%	17%	4%	7%	2%	8%
IE	47%	36%	28%	37%	28%	12%	17%	1%	0%	11%
IT	61%	20%	24%	17%	13%	13%	9%	1%	1%	5%
CY	89%	37%	35%	42%	18%	11%	17%	0%	0%	0%
LT	74%	29%	15%	20%	8%	13%	9%	0%	0%	2%
LV	81%	25%	16%	13%	5%	6%	5%	0%	0%	2%
LU	57%	25%	29%	18%	11%	7%	6%	1%	1%	7%
HU	73%	33%	23%	21%	8%	5%	3%	0%	0%	2%
MT	55%	58%	24%	26%	11%	3%	14%	1%	0%	3%
NL	54%	52%	40%	17%	23%	17%	8%	1%	0%	4%
AT	74%	48%	47%	36%	26%	19%	14%	0%	1%	1%
PL	73%	37%	27%	18%	6%	12%	3%	0%	0%	4%
PT	71%	17%	20%	13%	10%	10%	5%	0%	0%	1%
RO	78%	49%	37%	18%	21%	16%	8%	2%	0%	3%
SI	90%	17%	22%	5%	8%	4%	3%	1%	0%	1%
SK	81%	34%	35%	28%	17%	16%	7%	0%	0%	1%
FI	71%	24%	10%	18%	36%	4%	4%	0%	0%	1%
SE	89%	31%	12%	5%	16%	13%	4%	0%	0%	3%
UK	38%	31%	18%	26%	9%	5%	9%	1%	1%	15%
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>				<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>						
Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item						

## CONCLUSION

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. This picture, which had already clearly emerged from the 2009 survey, has been validated by the latest results. The two surveys – carried out just before and towards the end of the **European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion** – have contributed to a better understanding of the vulnerability of the poor and socially excluded and have demonstrated some of the consequences.

### Public perceptions of poverty and social exclusion

In both surveys, people most frequently perceive poverty as having resources that are so limited that people cannot participate fully in society. More people than in 2009 now define poverty as having to depend on charity or public subsidies, while fewer now believe it means not being able to afford the basic goods needed to live.

Over three in four Europeans - slightly more than in 2009 - feel that poverty is widespread in their country. Significant increases are noted in several countries, even if opinions continue to vary considerably between Member States. Over four in five Europeans report that poverty has increased in their country in the last three years and three in four believe it has increased in the European Union. This latter opinion is now more widely voiced than in 2009, as is the view that poverty has increased in the respondent's neighbourhood. These findings need to be understood in the context of the economic and financial crisis, which has had a strong impact on public opinion.

Europeans now estimate that poverty affects an even larger proportion of the population than in 2009: just over half believe that at least one person out of five is poor, just over a fifth continue to believe that one person in ten is poor, and just over a fifth still estimate that one person out of twenty or less is poor.

As in 2009, 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, few Europeans witness much homelessness: around 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 both surveys show that 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. This divide between perceptions of national developments and those in the respondents' immediate locality is evident in both surveys and also applies to perceptions of the development of poverty.

Both surveys show that 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 and 'inherited' poverty, although 'faulty behaviour' such as addiction and living beyond one's means are also common explanations. More generally, around a third identify the implementation of wrong or ill-suited policies, insufficient economic growth and the pursuit of profit as the main factors.

As in 2009, 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 around three quarters believe that it damages their chances of finding a job. The majority also believe that access to a decent basic school education is affected, as is the ability to maintain a network of friends and acquaintances. It is clear that Europeans understand the implications for those who grow up and live in poverty.

### **The risk of poverty and social exclusion**

The surveys confirm how vulnerable the unemployed are perceived: 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 in a precarious job, people with disabilities, those suffering from some form of long-term illness or Europeans with a low level of education, training or skills as most at risk.

According to a number of questions which measure respondents' own risk of poverty – such as feeling at risk of being over-indebted, of losing one's job, of falling behind on payments and of becoming homeless – the latest survey confirms that most Europeans are confident about their own personal situation. Furthermore, according to both surveys, 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**

Yet, once people become poor, it can be very difficult for them to escape poverty and exclusion. The 2010 survey identifies even more Europeans who face financial hardship than the numbers uncovered in the 2009 survey. In 2010, nearly a quarter of Europeans describe their household as poor, while among the unemployed this level is twice as high. Fourteen percent of households have difficulties making ends meet (36% when the respondent is unemployed). As in 2009, one household in twenty has serious financial difficulties, yet among the unemployed this has increased from 15% to 18%. The latest survey confirms that within the European Union, reported poverty continues to differ widely between EU15 and NMS12 Member States. However, among the EU15 States the latest survey in particular also identifies vulnerable countries, led by Greece, which further highlights the impact of the difficult economic times on poverty.

Both surveys further show that a third of Europeans 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. Among Europeans who have a hard time making ends meet, the figures are shocking: in 2010, 85% cannot afford a one-week holiday away from home, 68% find it difficult to get a mortgage, 62% feel at risk of falling behind on their utility bills, 38% (of those in work) are not confident about keeping their job, 29% cannot afford to keep their home adequately warm, and 20% feel at risk of becoming homeless.

The surveys highlight the far-reaching consequences of poverty. 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, that is only the case for around two out of five respondents with financial difficulties, and the financially vulnerable are twice as likely as the overall EU average to feel left out of society.

### **The need for action to fight poverty and social exclusion**

There is near-unanimity among Europeans that poverty is a national problem requiring urgent government action, and they far more often believe primary responsibility for reducing or preventing poverty lies with government than with any other actor.

The surveys have identified NGOs and charities as the most widely trusted actors in the fight against poverty, followed by citizens themselves, regional or local authorities, and religious institutions. Despite wanting urgent involvement from governments, even fewer Europeans than in 2009 – just under a third - trust their actions in combating poverty. Trust in the actions of the European Union is also lower than in 2009, but it still scores better than national governments in this regard and nearly three-quarters continue to believe that the European Union has an important role in combating poverty.

Europeans widely continue to expect their governments to create job opportunities to help people out of poverty, while in 2010 economic growth is somewhat less widely perceived as a priority than in 2009. Furthermore, there is continued preference for the 'social' rather than 'liberal' approach to solving social and economic problems: around 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 an increase in taxation, that a minimum reasonable wage should be guaranteed in their country even if this leads to fewer available jobs and that education should be totally free, even if this means that the quality might be lower. Finally, as in 2009, 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, both surveys have revealed 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; an equal proportion think their government is not spending enough to help people out of poverty.

The two surveys show that 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 that they have donated money to charities or associations which help poor people and given poor people some money or food.

### Access to services

A mixed picture emerges from the ratings given by Europeans to various (social) services and access to these services. The majority rate the quality of childcare services positively, while over two-fifths are satisfied with the quality of social assistance services and long-term care services. Europeans are most critical of the quality of employment services, which more often are rated as bad than good.

Both surveys also reveal that many Europeans 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 those considering them to be unaffordable far outnumbering those who believe these services are affordable. As in 2009, around a third also feel that childcare and social housing services are too expensive.

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



# **ANNEXES**



# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**





## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 355**

### Poverty and Social Exclusion

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 26<sup>th</sup> of August and the 16<sup>th</sup> of September 2010, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 74.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°355 is part of wave 74.1 and 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	1.013	26/08/2010	16/09/2010	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	27/08/2010	07/09/2010	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.001	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.012	27/08/2010	13/09/2010	4.533.420
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.577	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	916.000
IE	Ireland	MRBI	1.011	27/08/2010	10/09/2010	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	27/08/2010	10/09/2010	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.005	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.043	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.029	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.009	27/08/2010	13/09/2010	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.017	27/08/2010	08/09/2010	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	476	27/08/2010	22/09/2010	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.022	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	26/08/2010	13/09/2010	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.011	27/08/2010	14/09/2010	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.013	26/08/2010	12/09/2010	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	28/08/2010	13/09/2010	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.011	28/08/2010	12/09/2010	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.034	27/08/2010	09/09/2010	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.008	27/08/2010	12/09/2010	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.016	28/08/2010	12/09/2010	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.002	27/08/2010	14/09/2010	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.012	27/08/2010	13/09/2010	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.309	27/08/2010	13/09/2010	51.081.866
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>26.635</b>	<b>26/08/2010</b>	<b>16/09/2010</b>	<b>406.834.359</b>

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:

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



# **QUESTIONNAIRE**



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)

(170-171)

1 Very dissatis- fied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very satis- fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK 11

EB72.1 QA1

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)

(170-171)

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

EB72.1 QA1

ASK QA2 ITEM 3 IF RESPONDENT HAS PAID WORK CODES 5-18 IN D15A - OTHERS GO TO QA3

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"?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	1 Very dissatis- fied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very satis- fied	DK
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(172-173)	1	Your family life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(174-175)	2	Your health	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(176-177)	3	Your job	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(178-179)	4	Your present standard of living	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB72.1 QA2

POSER QA2 ITEM 3 SI LE REpondant TRAVAILLE ACTUELLEMENT CODES 5-18 EN D15A - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QA3

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) ».

(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
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(172-173)	1	Votre vie de famille	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(174-175)	2	Votre santé	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(176-177)	3	Votre travail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(178-179)	4	Votre niveau de vie actuel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB72.1 QA2



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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 correspond to your definition of being poor? People are poor when...

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 ...

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

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

	(180)
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

	(180)
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

EB72.1 QA3

EB72.1 QA3

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

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

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(181)
Very widespread	1
Fairly widespread	2
Not very widespread	3
Not at all widespread	4
DK	5

	(181)
Très répandue	1
Plutôt répandue	2
Pas très répandue	3
Pas du tout répandue	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA4

EB72.1 QA4

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

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

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(182)
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

	(182)
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

EB72.1 QA5

EB72.1 QA5

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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?

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 ?

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(183)
Many people	1
Some people	2
A few people	3
None	4
DK	5

	(183)
Beaucoup de personnes	1
Quelques personnes	2
Peu de personnes	3
Personne	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA6

EB72.1 QA6

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

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

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

(LIRE – ROTATION)	Fortement augmenté	Plutôt augmenté	Plutôt diminué	Fortement diminué	Est resté à peu près la même (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP

(184)	1	The area where you live	1	2	3	4	5	6
(185)	2	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(186)	3	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5	6
(187)	4	The world	1	2	3	4	5	6

(184)	1	Là où vous vivez	1	2	3	4	5	6
(185)	2	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(186)	3	Dans l'Union européenne	1	2	3	4	5	6
(187)	4	Dans le monde	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB72.1 QA7
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EB72.1 QA7
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QA8 Why in your opinion are there people who live in poverty? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?

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 ?

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

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

Because they have been unlucky	(188)	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	

Car elles ont été malchanceuses	(188)	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 (SPONTANEOUS)	5	
NSP	6	

EB72.1 QA8
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EB72.1 QA8
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QA9a In your opinion, which two of the following things in society might best explain why people are poor?

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

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

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

	(189-197)
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,

	(189-197)
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,

EB72.1 QA9a

EB72.1 QA9a

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

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

	<b>(198-211)</b>
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,

	<b>(198-211)</b>
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 n'ont pas le niveau requis 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,

EB72.1 QA9b

EB72.1 QA9b

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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)

	(212-227)
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,

EB72.1 QA10

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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)

	(212-227)
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,

EB72.1 QA10

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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)

	(228-243)
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,

EB72.1 QA11

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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 REPOSES)

	(228-243)
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,

EB72.1 QA11

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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 ...?

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 ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very much	Somewhat	Not very much	Not at all	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Beaucoup	Plutôt	Pas beaucoup	Pas du tout	NSP
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(244)	1	Having access to decent housing	1	2	3	4	5
(245)	2	Getting good basic school education	1	2	3	4	5
(246)	3	Getting higher education or adult learning	1	2	3	4	5
(247)	4	Finding a job	1	2	3	4	5
(248)	5	Maintaining a network of friends and acquaintances	1	2	3	4	5
(249)	6	Having medical care when needed	1	2	3	4	5
(250)	7	Eating at least one hot meal a day	1	2	3	4	5
(251)	8	Having access to a basic bank account	1	2	3	4	5
(252)	9	Having access to means of communication, such as a telephone or the Internet	1	2	3	4	5
(253)	10	Starting up a business of their own	1	2	3	4	5

(244)	1	D'avoir accès à un logement décent	1	2	3	4	5
(245)	2	D'avoir une bonne éducation scolaire de base	1	2	3	4	5
(246)	3	De faire des études supérieures ou des formations	1	2	3	4	5
(247)	4	De trouver un emploi	1	2	3	4	5
(248)	5	D'entretenir un réseau d'amis et de connaissances	1	2	3	4	5
(249)	6	De bénéficier de soins médicaux quand nécessaire	1	2	3	4	5
(250)	7	De manger au moins un repas chaud par jour	1	2	3	4	5
(251)	8	D'avoir accès à un compte bancaire de base	1	2	3	4	5
(252)	9	D'avoir accès à des moyens de communication tels que le téléphone ou Internet	1	2	3	4	5
(253)	10	De démarrer sa propre affaire	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.1 QA12

EB72.1 QA12



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

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

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	More secure	Less secure	Neither more nor less secure	DK
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	(LIRE)	Plus sûre	Moins sûre	Ni plus ni moins sûre	NSP
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(254)	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
(255)	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	1	2	3	4
(256)	3	The life of your parents has been more, less or neither more nor less secure than the life of your grand-parents	1	2	3	4

(254)	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
(255)	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	1	2	3	4
(256)	3	La vie de vos parents était plus, moins ou ni plus ni moins sûre que la vie de vos grands-parents	1	2	3	4

EB72.1 QA13

EB72.1 QA13

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

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

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(257)	1	Poverty in (OUR COUNTRY) is a problem that needs urgent action by the Government	1	2	3	4	5
(258)	2	Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) income differences between people are far too large	1	2	3	4	5
(259)	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
(260)	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
(261)	5	When there is economic growth in a country, poverty disappears automatically by itself	1	2	3	4	5
(262)	6	There is no point in trying to fight poverty, it will always exist	1	2	3	4	5
(263)	7	Income inequalities are necessary for economic development	1	2	3	4	5

(257)	1	La pauvreté en (NOTRE PAYS) est un problème qui requiert une action urgente du Gouvernement	1	2	3	4	5
(258)	2	De nos jours, les différences de revenus entre les personnes sont beaucoup trop importantes en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(259)	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
(260)	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
(261)	5	Quand un pays connaît une croissance économique, la pauvreté disparaît d'elle-même	1	2	3	4	5
(262)	6	Cela ne sert à rien de lutter contre la pauvreté car elle existera toujours	1	2	3	4	5
(263)	7	Les inégalités de revenus sont nécessaires au développement économique	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.1 QA14

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)?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	A lot of tension	Some tension	No tension	DK
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(264)	1	Poor and rich people	1	2	3	4
(265)	2	Management and workers	1	2	3	4
(266)	3	Old people and young people	1	2	3	4
(267)	4	Different racial and ethnic groups	1	2	3	4

EB72.1 QA15

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)

(268-269)

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		

DK 11

EB72.1 QA16

EB72.1 QA14

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) ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(LIRE)	Beaucoup de tension	Un peu de tension	Pas de tension	NSP
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(264)	1	Les pauvres et les riches	1	2	3	4
(265)	2	Les dirigeants d'entreprise et les salariés	1	2	3	4
(266)	3	Les personnes âgées et les jeunes	1	2	3	4
(267)	4	Les différents groupes raciaux et ethniques	1	2	3	4

EB72.1 QA15

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)

(268-269)

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		

NSP 11

EB72.1 QA16

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
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(270-271)	1	The (NATIONALITY) parliament	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(272-273)	5	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB72.1 QA17

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
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(274)	1	The European Union	1	2	3
(275)	2	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(276)	3	Regional or local authorities	1	2	3
(277)	4	NGOs or charities	1	2	3
(278)	5	Religious institutions	1	2	3
(279)	6	Private companies	1	2	3
(280)	7	Citizens themselves	1	2	3

EB72.1 QA18

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 REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(LIRE)	1 Aucune confiance	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Total ement confiance	NSP
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(270-271)	1	Le parlement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(272-273)	5	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB72.1 QA17

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 REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(LIRE - ROTATION)	Plutôt confiance	Plutôt pas confiance	NSP
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(274)	1	L'Union européenne	1	2	3
(275)	2	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3
(276)	3	Les autorités régionales ou locales	1	2	3
(277)	4	Les ONG ou les organisations caritatives	1	2	3
(278)	5	Les institutions religieuses	1	2	3
(279)	6	Les entreprises privées	1	2	3
(280)	7	Les citoyens eux-mêmes	1	2	3

EB72.1 QA18

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QA19 From the following list, which are, in your opinion, the two main factors generating poverty in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

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

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

	(281-290)
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,

	(281-290)
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,

EB72.1 QA19

EB72.1 QA19

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

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

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

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

	(291)
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

	(291)
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

EB72.1 QA20

EB72.1 QA20

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

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(292)
Very important	1
Somewhat important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB72.1 QA21

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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)

	(293-306)
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,

EB72.1 QA22

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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)

	(292)
Très important	1
Plutôt important	2
Pas très important	3
Pas du tout important	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA21

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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)

	(293-306)
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 terme, 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,

EB72.1 QA22

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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) ... ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(307)
Making things better	1
Not having much impact	2
Making things worse	3
DK	4

	(307)
Améliorent les choses	1
N'ont pas beaucoup d'effet	2
Agravent les choses	3
NSP	4

EB72.1 QA23

EB72.1 QA23

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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 ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(308)
Too much	1
About the right amount	2
Too little	3
DK	4

	(308)
Trop	1
Un montant à peu près suffisant	2
Trop peu	3
NSP	4

EB72.1 QA24

EB72.1 QA24

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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?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(309)
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

	(309)
C'est principalement au Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) de proposer des emplois aux chômeurs	1
Proposer des emplois devrait rester surtout un rôle des entreprises privées et des marchés en général	2
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

EB72.1 QA25a

EB72.1 QA25a

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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 ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(310)</b>
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

	<b>(310)</b>
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

EB72.1 QA25b

EB72.1 QA25b

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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 différentes 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 ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(311)</b>
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

	<b>(311)</b>
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

EB72.1 QA25c

EB72.1 QA25c



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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 ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

<b>(312)</b>	
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

<b>(312)</b>	
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

EB72.1 QA25d

EB72.1 QA25d

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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.

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

<b>(313)</b>	
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

<b>(313)</b>	
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA25e

EB72.1 QA25e

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

QA25f Pouvez-vous 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 affirmations suivantes.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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<b>(314)</b>	1	You are optimistic about the future	1	2	3	4	5
	<b>(315)</b>	2	You feel left out of society	1	2	3	4

<b>(314)</b>	1	Vous êtes optimiste quant au futur	1	2	3	4	5
	<b>(315)</b>	2	Vous vous sentez en marge de la société	1	2	3	4

EB72.1 QA25f

EB72.1 QA25f

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

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

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Not very difficult	Not at all difficult	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Très difficile	Plutôt difficile	Plutôt pas difficile	Pas du tout difficile	NSP
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(316)	1	A basic bank account	1	2	3	4	5
(317)	2	A bank card/ payment card	1	2	3	4	5
(318)	3	A credit card	1	2	3	4	5
(319)	4	Consumer loans	1	2	3	4	5
(320)	5	A mortgage	1	2	3	4	5

(316)	1	Un compte en banque de base	1	2	3	4	5
(317)	2	Une carte de banque/ de paiement	1	2	3	4	5
(318)	3	Une carte de crédit	1	2	3	4	5
(319)	4	Des crédits à la consommation	1	2	3	4	5
(320)	5	Un crédit hypothécaire	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.1 QA26a

EB72.1 QA26a

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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).

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(321)
Very at risk	1
Fairly at risk	2
Not very at risk	3
Not at all at risk	4
DK	5

	(321)
Un grand risque	1
Un certain risque	2
Pas beaucoup de risque	3
Pas du tout de risque	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA26b

EB72.1 QA26b

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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 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.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(322)	1	Poor people should get easy access to interest free loans	1	2	3	4	5
(323)	2	Credit institutions should check much more thoroughly the financial capacity of potential borrowers	1	2	3	4	5
(324)	3	Unemployed people who want to start up a business activity should have easier access to loans	1	2	3	4	5
(325)	4	Poor people should have free personalised financial advice, given by an official source	1	2	3	4	5
(326)	5	Every financial institution in (OUR COUNTRY) should commit to allow every individual to open a basic bank account	1	2	3	4	5

(322)	1	Les personnes pauvres devraient avoir facilement accès facile à des crédits sans intérêts	1	2	3	4	5
(323)	2	Les institutions de crédit devraient mieux vérifier la capacité financière des emprunteurs potentiels	1	2	3	4	5
(324)	3	Les personnes sans emplois qui désirent commencer une affaire devraient avoir un accès plus facile au crédit	1	2	3	4	5
(325)	4	Les personnes pauvres devraient recevoir des conseils personnalisés et gratuits d'une source officielle	1	2	3	4	5
(326)	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

EB72.1 QA27

EB72.1 QA27

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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 ... ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(327)
Very easy	1
Fairly easy	2
Fairly difficult	3
Very difficult	4
DK	5

	(327)
Très facile	1
Plutôt facile	2
Plutôt difficile	3
Très difficile	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA28

EB72.1 QA28

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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 ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(328)
Many people	1
Some people	2
A few people	3
None	4
DK	5

	(328)
Beaucoup de personnes	1
Quelques personnes	2
Peu de personnes	3
Aucune personne	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA29

EB72.1 QA29

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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 ...?

QA30 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que le nombre de personnes sans abri a fortement augmenté, plutôt augmenté, plutôt diminué, fortement diminué ces 3 dernières années ... ? (M)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Strongly increased	Somewhat increased	Somewhat decreased	Strongly decreased	Stayed the same (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
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(LIRE – ROTATION)	Fortement augmenté	Plutôt augmenté	Plutôt diminué	Fortement diminué	Est resté le même (SPONTANÉ)	NSP
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(329)	1	The area where you live	1	2	3	4	5	6
(330)	2	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6

(329)	1	Là où vous vivez	1	2	3	4	5	6
(330)	2	En (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB72.1 QA30

EB72.1 QA30

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

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

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Too much	About the fair amount	Not very much	Not at all	DK
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(LIRE – ROTATION)	Trop	A peu près assez	Pas beaucoup	Rien du tout	NSP
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(331)	1	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4	5
(332)	2	The local or regional authorities	1	2	3	4	5

(331)	1	Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1	2	3	4	5
(332)	2	Les autorités locales ou régionales	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.1 QA31

EB72.1 QA31

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

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

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

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

	(333-346)
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,

	(333-346)
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 à 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,

EB72.1 QA32
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EB72.1 QA32
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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 ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(347)
Very likely	1
Fairly likely	2
Not very likely	3
Not at all likely	4
DK	5

	(347)
Très probable	1
Assez probable	2
Pas très probable	3
Pas du tout probable	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA33
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EB72.1 QA33
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QA34	Do you ever help poor people by doing any of the following?
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QA34	Vous arrive-t-il d'aider des personnes pauvres en faisant une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
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(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
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(348-358)	
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, you never help poor	8,
Other types of help (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
You are not concerned/ there are no poor people in the area where you live (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

(348-358)	
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 sans abri	6,
Donner de la nourriture à des personnes pauvres	7,
Non, vous n'aidez 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,

EB72.1 QA34
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EB72.1 QA34
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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...?
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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 ... ?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)
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(359)	
Very easily	1
Easily	2
Fairly easily	3
With some difficulty	4
With difficulty	5
With great difficulty	6
DK	7

(359)	
Très aisément	1
Aisément	2
Relativement aisément	3
Avec quelques difficultés	4
Avec difficulté	5
Avec beaucoup de difficultés	6
NSP	7

EB72.1 QA35
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EB72.1 QA35
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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
(360)	1 Keeping your home adequately warm	1	2	3
(361)	2 Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives)	1	2	3
(362)	4 A meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day if you wanted it	1	2	3

EB72.1 QA36

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

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Oui, peut se l'offrir	Non, ne peut pas se l'offrir	NSP
(360)	1 Garder une bonne température dans votre logement	1	2	3
(361)	2 Vous payer une semaine de vacances par an en dehors de chez vous (pas chez des amis ou des parents)	1	2	3
(362)	4 Faire un repas avec de la viande, du poulet ou du poisson tous les deux jours si vous le souhaitez	1	2	3

EB72.1 QA36

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)

	(363)
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

EB72.1 QA37

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 REPOSE)

	(363)
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

EB72.1 QA37



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 ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(364)
Better	1
Worse	2
The same	3
DK	4

	(364)
Meilleurs	1
Pires	2
Sans changement	3
NSP	4

EB72.1 QA38

EB72.1 QA38

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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 ... ?

QA39 En pensant aux 12 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 ... ? (M)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	High risk	Some risk	Not much of a risk	No risk at all	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Un grand risque	Quelques risques	Pas beaucoup de risques	Pas du tout de risque	NSP
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(365)	1	Paying your rent on time	1	2	3	4	5
(366)	2	Paying your mortgage on time	1	2	3	4	5
(367)	3	Being able to cope with an unexpected expense of (60% OF THE NATIONAL AT RISK OF POVERTY THRESHOLD) €	1	2	3	4	5
(368)	4	Repaying consumer loans (to buy electrical appliances, furniture, etc.) on time	1	2	3	4	5
(369)	5	Paying utility bills (electricity, water, gas, etc.) on time	1	2	3	4	5
(370)	6	Paying for food or other daily consumer items	1	2	3	4	5

(365)	1	Payer votre loyer à temps	1	2	3	4	5
(366)	2	Payer votre prêt hypothécaire à temps	1	2	3	4	5
(367)	3	Faire face à une dépense inattendue d'un montant de (60% DU MONTANT DU SEUIL DE PAUVRETE NATIONAL) €	1	2	3	4	5
(368)	4	Rembourser vos crédits à la consommation (pour acheter des appareils électriques, des meubles, etc.) à temps	1	2	3	4	5
(369)	5	Payer vos factures liées à votre logement (électricité, eau, gaz, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
(370)	6	Payer la nourriture ou d'autres biens de consommation courante	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.1 QA39

EB72.1 QA39

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)

	(371)
Very confident	1
Fairly confident	2
Not very confident	3
Not at all confident	4
DK	5

	(371)
Très confiant(e)	1
Plutôt confiant(e)	2
Plutôt pas confiant(e)	3
Pas du tout confiant(e)	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA40

EB72.1 QA40

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

(372)	2	It has been difficult for you to fulfil your family responsibilities because of the amount of time you spend on the job	1	2	3	4	5	6
(373)	3	You have found it difficult to concentrate at work because of your family responsibilities	1	2	3	4	5	6

(372)	2	Il vous a été difficile de remplir vos responsabilités familiales parce que vous passez trop de temps à votre travail	1	2	3	4	5	6
(373)	3	Vous avez eu du mal à vous concentrer sur votre travail en raison de vos responsabilités familiales	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB72.1 QA41

EB72.1 QA41

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.

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.

(CODE SPONTANEOUS ANSWER – IF "REFUSAL", CODE '9999999998' – IF "DK", CODE '9999999999')

(NOTER EN CLAIR – SI "REFUS", CODER '9999999998' – SI "NSP", CODER '9999999999')

(374-383)

(374-383)

Euros

euros

EB72.1 QA42

EB72.1 QA42

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 ?

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

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

	(384)
Much higher	1
Somewhat higher	2
More or less the same	3
Somewhat lower	4
Much lower	5
DK	6

	(384)
Vraiment supérieur	1
Un peu supérieur	2
A peu près équivalent	3
Un peu inférieur	4
Vraiment inférieur	5
NSP	6

EB72.1 QA43

EB72.1 QA43

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

QA44 Sur cette carte, veuillez sélectionner la lettre qui décrit le mieux la situation de votre ménage.

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(385-386)

(385-386)

(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

(Très pauv re) E	B	V	Z	R	P	A	G	O	(Très riche ) T	Refu s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

DK  12

NSP  12

EB72.1 QA44

EB72.1 QA44

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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?

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.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Is using it	Has used it in the last 12 months	Has not used it in the last 12 months	DK
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(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
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(387)	1	Long-term care services, that is services for dependent people because of age, chronic illness or disability	1	2	3	4
(388)	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
(389)	3	Public employment services, that is services to fight against unemployment by proposing jobs, trainings, etc.	1	2	3	4
(390)	4	Social housing services, that is accommodation for people with low to moderate incomes	1	2	3	4
(391)	5	Social assistance, that is cash benefits and social welfare services provided to low-income, unemployed or inactive people	1	2	3	4

(387)	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
(388)	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
(389)	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
(390)	4	Les services de logement social, qui sont destinés à fournir un logement aux personnes à revenu faible à modéré	1	2	3	4
(391)	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

EB72.1 QA45

EB72.1 QA45

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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
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(392)	1	Long term care services	1	2	3	4	5
(393)	2	Childcare services	1	2	3	4	5
(394)	3	Public employment services	1	2	3	4	5
(395)	4	Social housing services	1	2	3	4	5
(396)	5	Social assistance services	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.1 QA46

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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
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(392)	1	Services de soins à long terme	1	2	3	4	5
(393)	2	Services de garde d'enfants	1	2	3	4	5
(394)	3	Services publics pour l'emploi	1	2	3	4	5
(395)	4	Services de logements sociaux	1	2	3	4	5
(396)	5	Services d'assistance sociale	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.1 QA46

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

QA47 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very affordable	Fairly affordable	Not very affordable	Not at all affordable	Nothing to pay/free (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
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(LIRE – ROTATION)	Très abordables	Plutôt abordables	Pas très abordables	Pas du tout abordables	Rien à payer/ Gratuits (SPONTANÉ)	NSP
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(397)	1	Long term care services	1	2	3	4	5	6
(398)	2	Childcare services	1	2	3	4	5	6
(399)	3	Public employment services	1	2	3	4	5	6
(400)	4	Social housing services	1	2	3	4	5	6
(401)	5	Social assistance services	1	2	3	4	5	6

(397)	1	Services de soins à long terme	1	2	3	4	5	6
(398)	2	Services de garde d'enfants	1	2	3	4	5	6
(399)	3	Services publics pour l'emploi	1	2	3	4	5	6
(400)	4	Services de logements sociaux	1	2	3	4	5	6
(401)	5	Services d'assistance sociale	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB72.1 QA47

EB72.1 QA47



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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?

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 ?

QA48b And secondly?

QA48b Et en deuxième ?

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT)	(402)	(403)
	QA48a FIRSTLY	QA48b 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)	5	5
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	7	7
DK	8	8

EB72.1 QA48a QA48b

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE REPOSE PAR COLONNE)

(LIRE)	(402)	(403)
	QA48a EN PREMIER	QA48b 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)	5	5
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	6	6
Aucune de celle-ci (SPONTANE)	7	7
NSP	8	8

EB72.1 QA48a QA48b

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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)

	(404-413)
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,

EB72.1 QA49

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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)

	(414-423)
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,

EB72.1 QA50

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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)

	(404-413)
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 ou des proches (M)	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB72.1 QA49

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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)

	(414-423)
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 ou des proches (M)	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB72.1 QA50

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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 ... ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(424)
Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	1
Necessary	2
Desirable but not necessary	3
Not at all necessary	4
DK	5

	(424)
Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	1
Nécessaire	2
Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	3
Pas du tout nécessaire	4
NSP	5

EB72.1 QA51

EB72.1 QA51

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QA52 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised in receiving social assistance?

QA52 Selon vous, parmi les suivants, quels groupes devraient obtenir une assistance sociale en priorité ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(425-436)
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,

	(425-436)
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,

EB72.1 QA52

EB72.1 QA52

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QA53 In your opinion, which of the following groups should be prioritised when it comes to having access to social housing?

QA53 Selon vous, quels groupes parmi les suivants devraient obtenir des logements sociaux en priorité ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(437-447)
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,

	(437-447)
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,

EB72.1 QA53

EB72.1 QA53

INTERVIEWER: The following questions are about the financing, organisation and provision of social services of general interest.

ENQUETEUR : Les questions suivantes parlent de financement, d'organisation et de fourniture de services sociaux d'intérêt public.

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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?

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 ?

(WRITE DOWN – IF "NONE" CODE '000' – IF "REFUSAL" CODE '998' – IF "DK" CODE '999')

(NOTER EN CLAIR – SI "AUCUN" CODER '000' – SI "REFUS" CODER '998' – SI "NSP" CODER '999')

(448-450)  
| | | %

(448-450)  
| | | %

EB72.1 QA54

EB72.1 QA54

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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?

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 ?

(WRITE DOWN – IF "NONE" CODE '000' – IF "REFUSAL" CODE '998' – IF "DK" CODE '999')

(NOTER EN CLAIR – SI "AUCUN" CODER '000' – SI "REFUS" CODER '998' – SI "NSP" CODER '999')

(451-453)

(451-453)

				%
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				%
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EB72.1 QA55

EB72.1 QA55

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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?

QA56 En termes de services sociaux, selon vous, qui devrait être principalement responsable de la fourniture de ... en dehors du cercle familial ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(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
--	---------------------	-------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-----------------	----

	(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
--	-------------------	--------------------------------------	---	--	---	-----

(454)

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

(454)

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

(455)

(456)

(457)

(458)

EB72.1 QA56

EB72.1 QA56

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Very good	DK
--	------------	------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------	----

(459-460)	1	Health services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(461-462)	2	State pension system	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB72.1 QA57

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 Quali té très faibl e	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Quali té très bonn e	NSP
--	--------	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	-----

(459-460)	1	Les services de santé	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(461-462)	2	Le système des retraites	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB72.1 QA57

# **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 du tout satisfait(e)" 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".































QA1.1 Alles in allem, wie zufrieden sind Sie heute mit Ihrem Leben? Bitte verwenden Sie für Ihre Antwort eine Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet "sehr unzufrieden" und '10' bedeutet "sehr zufrieden".

1/2		1 Pas du tout satisfait		2	3	4	5	6					
1 Very dissatisfied		2	3	4	5	6							
1 Sehr unzufrieden		2	3	4	5	6							
%		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1
	EU 27	2	-1	2	0	4	1	5	0	13	0	12	0
	BE	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	7	-1	10	3
	BG	8	-3	10	0	15	2	16	2	21	2	10	-2
	CZ	3	0	2	0	6	1	5	1	16	0	12	-1
	DK	1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	0	5	1	4	-1
	D-W	2	0	2	0	5	1	4	1	9	0	8	1
	DE	2	-1	2	1	5	1	5	1	10	0	8	0
	D-E	3	-2	2	1	5	2	8	0	15	1	10	1
	EE	3	0	2	0	4	-1	7	2	20	-2	13	0
	IE	1	0	1	0	1	-2	4	0	8	1	11	1
	EL	3	-1	3	0	8	5	10	4	14	1	13	2
	ES	2	1	1	0	3	1	4	0	13	2	12	-3
	FR	2	0	2	1	3	1	4	-1	14	-1	13	0
	IT	2	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	11	-3	22	2
	CY	3	-2	0	-1	2	1	3	0	10	-7	9	0
	LV	7	-4	3	-1	9	0	8	0	25	4	12	-1
	LT	7	1	4	1	6	1	7	2	22	0	11	0
	LU	1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	3	0	11	3	8	1
	HU	7	-2	4	-2	10	-1	13	2	22	4	14	0
	MT	2	-2	2	2	3	1	6	2	12	1	11	2
	NL	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	-2	5	-1
	AT	1	-1	2	-2	5	0	4	-1	8	-1	11	1
	PL	3	-1	2	1	5	1	5	0	18	2	11	-1
	PT	2	-1	4	0	13	4	13	2	20	-2	16	2
	RO	9	0	6	1	8	2	11	3	18	4	14	1
	SI	1	-1	2	0	3	0	5	0	15	0	11	1
	SK	3	0	2	0	6	1	8	0	13	-2	12	0
	FI	0	-1	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	1	6	2
	SE	1	0	0	0	1	-1	3	0	4	-3	8	4
	UK	2	0	2	1	3	2	3	-1	12	-1	9	-1

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 du tout satisfait(e)" 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".































QA1.1 Alles in allem, wie zufrieden sind Sie heute mit Ihrem Leben? Bitte verwenden Sie für Ihre Antwort eine Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet "sehr unzufrieden" und '10' bedeutet "sehr zufrieden".

2/2		7		8		9		10 Totalement satisfait		NSP	
		7		8		9		10 Very satisfied		DK	
		7		8		9		10 Sehr zufrieden		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	20	0	23	0	10	0	9	0	0	0
	BE	26	3	31	-4	11	-4	9	1	0	0
	BG	11	1	6	-1	1	-1	2	1	0	-1
	CZ	20	1	21	1	9	-2	6	-1	0	0
	DK	15	0	27	-1	18	0	28	2	0	0
	D-W	18	1	25	-2	14	1	13	-3	0	0
	DE	18	1	25	-1	13	0	12	-2	0	0
	D-E	17	-2	26	4	8	-3	6	-2	0	0
	EE	19	1	18	0	8	0	6	0	0	0
	IE	20	1	26	2	14	-2	13	-1	1	0
	EL	21	-2	18	-5	8	-2	2	-2	0	0
	ES	21	-6	24	0	10	2	10	3	0	0
	FR	22	2	24	-2	9	0	7	0	0	0
	IT	24	-4	22	2	6	2	4	1	0	0
	CY	21	4	28	4	12	1	12	0	0	0
	LV	16	1	13	3	4	0	3	-2	0	0
	LT	15	0	16	-2	7	0	5	-2	0	-1
	LU	20	-1	29	1	13	2	15	-3	0	0
	HU	16	2	10	-2	2	-1	2	0	0	0
	MT	17	0	26	-5	12	1	9	-2	0	0
	NL	19	-4	48	3	19	4	6	-1	0	0
	AT	21	3	21	-3	15	5	12	-1	0	0
	PL	17	-1	20	-1	7	-2	11	1	1	1
	PT	14	-3	12	-1	4	0	2	-1	0	0
	RO	14	-2	12	-4	5	-2	3	-2	0	-1
	SI	23	7	23	-1	8	-3	9	-3	0	0
	SK	20	1	21	1	9	1	6	-2	0	0
	FI	22	7	30	-11	25	-1	10	2	0	0
	SE	17	-4	32	5	16	0	18	-1	0	0
	UK	20	0	22	1	12	-1	15	0	0	0

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 du tout satisfait(e)" 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".

QA1.2 Alles in allem, wie zufrieden sind Sie heute mit Ihrem Leben? Bitte verwenden Sie für Ihre Antwort eine Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet "sehr unzufrieden" und '10' bedeutet "sehr zufrieden".

		Pas satisfait		Ni satisfait ni insatisfait		Satisfait		NSP	
		Dissatisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Satisfied		DK	
		Unzufrieden		Weder zufrieden noch unzufrieden		Zufrieden		WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
%									
	EU 27	<b>14</b>	2	<b>25</b>	0	<b>61</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	BE	<b>6</b>	1	<b>18</b>	3	<b>76</b>	-4	<b>0</b>	0
	BG	<b>48</b>	0	<b>31</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	2	<b>0</b>	-1
	CZ	<b>17</b>	3	<b>28</b>	-1	<b>55</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	DK	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>88</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0
	D-W	<b>13</b>	3	<b>17</b>	0	<b>70</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	0
	DE	<b>14</b>	2	<b>18</b>	0	<b>68</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	D-E	<b>18</b>	1	<b>25</b>	2	<b>57</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	0
	EE	<b>16</b>	0	<b>33</b>	-2	<b>51</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0
	IE	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	3	<b>72</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
	EL	<b>24</b>	8	<b>27</b>	3	<b>49</b>	-11	<b>0</b>	0
	ES	<b>10</b>	2	<b>25</b>	-1	<b>65</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	FR	<b>11</b>	2	<b>27</b>	-2	<b>62</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	IT	<b>11</b>	0	<b>33</b>	-1	<b>56</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	CY	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>19</b>	-7	<b>72</b>	8	<b>0</b>	0
	LV	<b>27</b>	-4	<b>37</b>	3	<b>36</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	LT	<b>25</b>	6	<b>33</b>	0	<b>42</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	-1
	LU	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	3	<b>77</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	HU	<b>34</b>	-3	<b>36</b>	4	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	MT	<b>13</b>	3	<b>23</b>	3	<b>64</b>	-6	<b>0</b>	0
	NL	<b>2</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>92</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0
	AT	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>19</b>	0	<b>69</b>	3	<b>0</b>	0
	PL	<b>15</b>	1	<b>29</b>	2	<b>56</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	0
	PT	<b>32</b>	5	<b>36</b>	0	<b>32</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	0
	RO	<b>34</b>	6	<b>32</b>	5	<b>34</b>	-10	<b>0</b>	-1
	SI	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	1	<b>63</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	SK	<b>19</b>	0	<b>25</b>	-1	<b>56</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	FI	<b>3</b>	0	<b>10</b>	3	<b>87</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	0
	SE	<b>5</b>	0	<b>11</b>	0	<b>84</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	UK	<b>11</b>	3	<b>21</b>	-2	<b>68</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0

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

QA2.1 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrem Familienleben

1/2		1 Pas du tout satisfait		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Very dissatisfied		2		3		4		5		6	
%		1 Sehr unzufrieden		2		3		4		5		6	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	7	0	8	0
	BE	1	0	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	4	0	8	3
	BG	4	-2	4	0	5	-2	5	-1	9	-2	7	0
	CZ	2	0	1	0	4	2	3	-1	9	-1	8	0
	DK	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	5	1	3	-1
	D-W	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	0	6	1	5	0
	DE	3	1	3	1	2	0	3	0	6	1	6	1
	D-E	2	0	2	0	3	1	5	2	8	1	8	2
	EE	1	-1	1	0	3	0	4	1	13	2	7	0
	IE	1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	0	3	-1	5	0
	EL	2	1	1	0	2	0	6	3	9	1	8	1
	ES	0	-1	1	1	1	0	2	-1	5	-1	5	-6
	FR	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	7	1	6	0
	IT	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	9	-1	16	0
	CY	1	1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	7	0	5	1
	LV	2	-2	3	1	4	0	4	0	13	0	9	3
	LT	4	0	2	0	4	1	4	2	12	1	6	1
	LU	1	-1	0	-1	1	-2	2	0	6	2	4	0
	HU	3	0	2	0	5	0	6	1	11	-1	10	2
	MT	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	8	4	3	-2
	NL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	4	1	7	1
	AT	2	-2	3	-1	4	-1	4	0	7	-1	10	1
	PL	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	10	2	7	1
	PT	1	0	1	-1	5	0	5	0	14	-1	9	-3
	RO	3	0	3	1	5	2	4	0	10	1	8	1
	SI	1	-1	1	0	3	1	3	-1	8	0	6	0
	SK	1	-1	1	-1	4	1	4	1	9	-2	11	3
	FI	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-1	3	2	6	3
	SE	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	4	1	5	-1	6	0
	UK	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	-1	7	0	5	0

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

QA2.1 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrem Familienleben

2/2		7		8		9		10 Tout à fait satisfait 10 Very satisfied 10 Sehr zufrieden		NSP	
		7		8		9				DK	
		7		8		9				WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	15	1	23	0	15	-1	23	0	1	0
	BE	18	6	32	0	20	-3	14	-4	0	0
	BG	12	-2	16	4	14	5	18	2	6	-2
	CZ	16	1	21	1	15	-2	21	1	0	-1
	DK	9	0	19	0	22	2	38	1	0	-5
	D-W	12	1	24	-1	16	-2	26	-2	0	0
	DE	12	0	23	-1	16	-1	26	-1	0	-1
	D-E	10	-7	21	0	17	3	24	-1	0	-1
	EE	12	1	19	0	16	-2	22	-2	2	1
	IE	11	-1	19	-3	19	0	32	-1	8	7
	EL	17	1	21	-4	21	0	13	-3	0	0
	ES	20	1	24	-2	17	2	25	7	0	0
	FR	13	0	23	0	20	2	23	-5	1	1
	IT	22	1	25	-1	9	-2	11	2	0	0
	CY	13	1	26	3	23	6	23	-12	0	0
	LV	15	2	18	-1	13	0	18	-3	1	0
	LT	10	-2	20	3	12	-3	22	-4	4	1
	LU	14	1	21	3	21	4	30	-6	0	0
	HU	13	2	20	0	9	-5	21	1	0	0
	MT	12	1	24	-4	20	4	26	-6	1	1
	NL	20	1	36	0	20	-2	11	0	0	0
	AT	15	1	19	0	14	2	22	1	0	0
	PL	12	-1	19	-2	14	0	28	-1	1	1
	PT	16	2	25	2	15	2	9	-1	0	0
	RO	14	2	16	-2	13	-4	20	-2	4	1
	SI	16	4	27	4	13	-3	22	-3	0	-1
	SK	17	3	18	-2	14	-2	21	0	0	0
	FI	17	5	28	-6	26	-4	17	1	1	0
	SE	13	2	21	0	17	-1	33	1	0	0
	UK	14	3	20	-1	14	-3	33	1	1	0

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

QA2.1 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrem Familienleben

		Pas satisfait		Ni satisfait ni insatisfait		Satisfait		NSP	
		Dissatisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Satisfied		DK	
		Unzufrieden		Weder zufrieden noch unzufrieden		Zufrieden		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>76</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	BG	<b>18</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-3</i>
	CZ	<b>10</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	DK	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-5</i>
	D-W	<b>11</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>11</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>77</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>12</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-2</i>
	EE	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>
	IE	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>7</i>
	EL	<b>11</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	FR	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	IT	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	CY	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	LV	<b>13</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>64</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	LT	<b>14</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>64</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	LU	<b>4</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	HU	<b>16</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	MT	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>81</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	NL	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	AT	<b>12</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>71</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	PL	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	PT	<b>12</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	RO	<b>16</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	SI	<b>7</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	SK	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>70</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	FI	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	UK	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>81</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>

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

QA2.2 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrer Gesundheit

1/2		1 Pas du tout satisfait		2	3	4	5	6					
		1 Very dissatisfied		2	3	4	5	6					
		1 Sehr unzufrieden		2	3	4	5	6					
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	2	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	9	0	9	-1
	BE	1	0	1	0	1	-1	3	0	7	1	9	0
	BG	4	-2	5	-1	8	0	7	0	12	-1	9	-2
	CZ	1	-1	3	1	4	0	5	0	9	-1	9	0
	DK	1	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	7	1	7	0
	D-W	2	0	3	1	5	2	4	-2	10	1	9	-1
	DE	2	0	3	1	5	1	4	-2	11	2	8	-2
	D-E	2	-1	3	0	6	0	4	-2	15	5	8	-4
	EE	2	-1	3	0	7	0	7	1	11	0	8	0
	IE	1	0	1	0	1	-1	2	-1	4	-2	5	-2
	EL	1	0	1	0	2	-1	3	-2	8	2	6	-1
	ES	1	1	1	0	3	1	3	0	9	-1	8	-5
	FR	2	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	9	1	8	0
	IT	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	-1	7	-3	15	1
	CY	2	0	2	0	2	-1	3	1	7	-3	6	2
	LV	3	0	3	0	5	0	4	0	14	-1	9	2
	LT	3	-1	4	0	5	0	5	0	14	2	9	1
	LU	1	-1	1	0	3	-1	5	3	8	2	6	0
	HU	4	0	4	-1	8	1	8	1	12	3	8	-1
	MT	1	-1	1	0	2	0	3	2	9	2	9	4
	NL	1	1	0	-1	1	0	2	0	5	1	11	2
	AT	2	1	3	-1	6	0	5	0	10	0	10	0
	PL	3	-1	3	-1	5	-2	7	1	12	1	10	2
	PT	2	0	4	-1	9	0	8	0	15	-2	12	0
	RO	3	0	5	2	7	2	7	2	10	-1	9	-1
	SI	1	0	2	0	5	1	3	-1	11	-1	9	4
	SK	2	-1	2	0	5	1	5	1	7	-2	10	-1
	FI	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	5	1	8	0
	SE	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	1	8	0	8	-2
	UK	2	1	2	0	3	0	2	-2	9	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

QA2.2 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrer Gesundheit

2/2		7		8		9		10 Tout à fait satisfait		NSP	
		7		8		9		10 Very satisfied		DK	
		7		8		9		10 Sehr zufrieden		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	16	0	22	0	16	2	16	-1	0	0
	BE	20	3	30	1	17	-1	11	-3	0	0
	BG	14	2	14	4	12	2	15	2	0	-4
	CZ	15	0	21	1	16	0	17	0	0	0
	DK	15	2	20	-4	18	2	24	3	0	-5
	D-W	14	0	20	-2	16	3	17	-2	0	0
	DE	14	0	21	-1	15	2	17	-1	0	0
	D-E	13	1	23	2	12	-1	14	0	0	0
	EE	13	2	19	0	15	-1	15	-1	0	0
	IE	9	-2	20	2	19	-1	30	-1	8	8
	EL	14	2	19	-2	25	4	21	-1	0	-1
	ES	17	-4	24	-1	16	4	18	5	0	0
	FR	14	0	22	0	19	2	18	-4	0	0
	IT	21	0	28	0	13	2	9	0	0	0
	CY	12	4	16	0	21	5	29	-8	0	0
	LV	16	3	20	1	13	-2	13	-3	0	0
	LT	11	-1	17	-3	15	1	17	1	0	0
	LU	15	-3	23	3	18	3	20	-5	0	-1
	HU	12	1	16	-1	11	-3	17	0	0	0
	MT	13	-1	20	-6	21	2	20	-3	1	1
	NL	23	2	31	-2	19	0	7	-3	0	0
	AT	15	0	18	-2	15	2	16	0	0	0
	PL	11	-1	17	1	13	1	19	-1	0	0
	PT	14	-2	17	2	12	2	7	1	0	0
	RO	13	1	14	-1	14	-2	14	-3	4	1
	SI	14	1	22	4	14	-6	19	-2	0	0
	SK	19	5	18	-1	14	-1	18	-1	0	0
	FI	19	0	29	0	22	-3	11	2	0	0
	SE	20	2	24	4	16	-2	15	-3	0	0
	UK	14	0	23	0	16	-1	21	0	0	0



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

QA2.2 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrer Gesundheit

	%	Pas satisfait		Ni satisfait ni insatisfait		Satisfait		NSP	
		Dissatisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Satisfied		DK	
		Unzufrieden		Weder zufrieden noch unzufrieden		Zufrieden		WN	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		12	0	19	0	69	0	0	0
 BE		6	-1	16	1	78	0	0	0
 BG		24	-3	21	-3	54	9	1	-3
 CZ		13	0	18	-1	69	1	0	0
 DK		9	1	14	2	77	2	0	-5
 D-W		15	1	18	0	67	-1	0	0
 DE		15	0	19	0	66	0	0	0
 D-E		15	-4	22	1	63	3	0	0
 EE		18	-1	20	1	62	0	0	0
 IE		4	-2	10	-2	78	-3	8	7
 EL		7	-3	14	1	79	2	0	0
 ES		8	1	16	-7	76	6	0	0
 FR		10	1	17	1	73	-2	0	0
 IT		7	0	22	-2	71	2	0	0
 CY		10	1	13	-1	77	0	0	0
 LV		16	1	22	0	62	-1	0	0
 LT		17	0	23	3	60	-3	0	0
 LU		9	1	15	2	76	-2	0	-1
 HU		23	0	21	3	56	-3	0	0
 MT		6	0	19	7	74	-8	1	1
 NL		4	0	16	2	80	-2	0	0
 AT		17	0	20	0	63	0	0	0
 PL		17	-3	23	3	60	0	0	0
 PT		23	-1	27	-2	50	3	0	0
 RO		22	6	19	-2	55	-5	4	1
 SI		11	0	19	2	70	-2	0	0
 SK		14	1	18	-2	68	1	0	0
 FI		5	-1	14	2	81	-1	0	0
 SE		9	1	16	-2	75	1	0	0
 UK		9	-2	17	2	74	0	0	0

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

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

QA2.3 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrer Arbeit

1/2		1 Pas du tout satisfait	2	3	4	5	6						
		1 Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	5	6						
		1 Sehr unzufrieden	2	3	4	5	6						
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1		
	EU 27	1	-1	2	1	3	1	4	0	9	0	12	0
	BE	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	2	8	-1
	BG	1	-1	2	-2	7	1	9	0	15	-2	12	0
	CZ	1	0	1	-1	2	-2	5	2	8	0	12	2
	DK	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	4	0	4	-2
	D-W	1	-1	2	0	3	1	3	0	7	-1	10	1
	DE	1	-1	2	1	3	1	3	0	8	0	9	-1
	D-E	2	0	2	0	3	1	4	2	13	4	8	-4
	EE	1	-1	1	0	3	-1	3	-2	9	-2	11	2
	IE	1	-1	1	0	2	0	3	-1	8	0	9	0
	EL	2	-2	3	-1	4	1	8	4	13	4	14	1
	ES	1	1	2	2	2	0	5	2	7	-2	15	1
	FR	1	-1	2	1	2	-1	4	0	10	-2	10	0
	IT	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	4	0	7	-3	20	0
	CY	2	-1	1	1	3	2	1	-2	10	0	8	2
	LV	2	-1	2	0	4	-1	4	-1	12	1	8	0
	LT	2	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	8	-1	7	-1
	LU	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	-1	6	0	10	2
	HU	1	-2	1	0	5	3	6	-2	17	8	13	-1
	MT	0	-4	1	-1	0	-1	4	0	10	4	6	-1
	NL	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2	1	3	0	6	-3
	AT	2	-1	3	0	4	1	3	0	7	-2	9	-1
	PL	2	0	1	-1	4	1	7	3	11	0	12	0
	PT	1	-1	1	-2	4	-1	7	0	17	-1	20	4
	RO	1	-1	5	2	6	4	6	0	14	2	12	3
	SI	2	-2	1	0	2	-2	6	3	8	-1	12	4
	SK	1	-1	2	1	4	2	4	0	7	-3	13	0
	FI	0	-1	0	0	2	1	1	-1	4	-1	10	5
	SE	0	-1	2	1	2	-1	3	-1	6	0	9	-1
	UK	2	0	1	-2	3	1	4	1	8	-2	12	1

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

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

QA2.3 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrer Arbeit

2/2		7		8		9		10 Tout à fait satisfait 10 Very satisfied 10 Sehr zufrieden		NSP DK WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		20	1	23	-1	13	0	12	-1	1	0
 BE		22	4	32	-3	20	2	8	-4	0	-1
 BG		18	1	16	1	10	3	9	0	1	-1
 CZ		20	1	23	0	16	-1	12	-1	0	0
 DK		15	-2	27	2	16	-2	27	7	0	-5
 D-W		20	4	23	-1	14	-1	16	-3	1	1
 DE		20	3	24	1	14	-1	15	-4	1	1
 D-E		17	-2	26	4	12	-1	13	-4	0	0
 EE		15	-1	22	3	20	5	14	-3	1	0
 IE		17	4	24	5	14	-1	18	-5	3	-1
 EL		24	3	19	-5	9	-3	3	-3	1	1
 ES		16	-9	21	-6	15	5	15	6	1	0
 FR		18	2	26	2	15	1	10	-2	2	0
 IT		24	0	26	1	10	2	6	2	0	0
 CY		17	4	17	-12	24	9	17	-1	0	-2
 LV		18	1	24	4	11	-3	15	0	0	0
 LT		13	-3	27	3	16	-2	20	3	1	0
 LU		15	-8	31	14	15	-2	18	-5	0	-1
 HU		19	-1	18	-1	8	-4	12	0	0	0
 MT		13	-2	27	1	19	3	20	2	0	-1
 NL		25	-2	38	-2	20	6	5	0	1	1
 AT		16	1	20	-3	16	3	20	2	0	0
 PL		18	-3	21	-1	9	0	14	0	1	1
 PT		19	-1	16	-5	10	5	3	1	2	1
 RO		18	3	15	-4	12	-2	8	-3	3	-4
 SI		22	8	19	-3	11	-6	16	-1	1	0
 SK		20	2	22	-2	13	-1	14	2	0	0
 FI		21	2	30	-6	21	-1	9	2	2	0
 SE		20	-1	29	4	17	6	11	-6	1	0
 UK		19	3	20	1	12	-1	18	-2	1	0

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

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

QA2.3 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrer Arbeit

	%	Pas satisfait		Ni satisfait ni insatisfait		Satisfait		NSP	
		Dissatisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Satisfied		DK	
		Unzufrieden		Weder zufrieden noch unzufrieden		Zufrieden		WN	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 BE		<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 BG		<b>20</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 CZ		<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>71</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 DK		<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-5</i>
 D-W		<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 DE		<b>10</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>73</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-E		<b>11</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 EE		<b>8</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 IE		<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>73</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>
 EL		<b>17</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 ES		<b>10</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 FR		<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 IT		<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 CY		<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>76</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-2</i>
 LV		<b>12</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 LT		<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>76</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 LU		<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 HU		<b>13</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 MT		<b>6</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 NL		<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 AT		<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>73</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 PL		<b>14</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 PT		<b>13</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 RO		<b>19</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-4</i>
 SI		<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 SK		<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>70</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 FI		<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>81</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 SE		<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>77</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 UK		<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>

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

QA2.4 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrem momentanen Lebensstandard

1/2		1 Pas du tout satisfait		2		3		4		5		6	
1 Very dissatisfied		2		3		4		5		6		6	
1 Sehr unzufrieden		2		3		4		5		6		6	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	2	-1	3	1	4	0	6	1	12	0	13	-1
	BE	1	0	1	0	1	-1	2	-1	8	1	11	2
	BG	8	-3	13	3	15	0	14	0	20	4	11	-1
	CZ	3	0	2	0	7	1	7	1	17	0	15	2
	DK	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	-1	6	0	7	2
	D-W	2	-1	4	2	5	1	5	0	8	-2	7	-3
	DE	2	-1	3	0	5	1	5	0	10	-1	9	-2
	D-E	3	-3	2	-1	6	-1	5	1	17	5	12	-1
	EE	2	0	2	0	6	0	9	1	17	0	14	0
	IE	2	1	1	0	2	-1	4	-1	7	-3	13	0
	EL	3	0	1	-2	7	4	7	1	16	3	17	3
	ES	2	1	2	1	3	0	6	1	15	2	15	-4
	FR	2	0	2	0	4	1	5	0	15	1	14	0
	IT	1	0	1	0	3	1	5	0	9	-2	23	-1
	CY	2	0	2	1	3	-1	3	0	14	-5	11	-2
	LV	7	-2	5	0	10	0	9	1	21	0	14	-1
	LT	6	0	4	1	8	1	9	1	19	2	11	-2
	LU	0	0	0	-2	2	1	2	-1	11	6	11	3
	HU	6	-1	6	-1	12	2	16	4	22	4	16	-2
	MT	3	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	18	9	12	2
	NL	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	2	1	3	0	6	-2
	AT	2	0	3	-1	4	-1	5	1	9	-2	12	0
	PL	3	-1	3	0	5	-1	10	3	18	-1	12	-2
	PT	2	-2	4	0	11	1	13	3	23	0	17	0
	RO	6	-1	7	2	9	3	11	4	17	2	13	0
	SI	1	-1	3	1	6	1	7	2	16	0	15	2
	SK	3	0	2	0	6	0	8	2	13	-1	14	0
	FI	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	4	-2	11	3
	SE	1	1	0	-1	2	0	3	1	6	1	5	-2
	UK	1	0	2	1	2	0	4	1	10	-1	11	0

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

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Your present standard of living

QA2.4 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".

Ihrem momentanen Lebensstandard

2/2		7		8		9		10 Tout à fait satisfait		NSP	
		7		8		9		10 Very satisfied		DK	
		7		8		9		10 Sehr zufrieden		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	20	0	21	0	9	0	9	0	1	0
	BE	25	4	32	-2	12	-3	7	0	0	0
	BG	9	2	4	-1	3	1	2	-1	1	-4
	CZ	21	2	18	-2	5	-2	5	-2	0	0
	DK	11	-3	26	-2	19	3	26	6	0	-7
	D-W	19	3	24	2	14	3	12	-5	0	0
	DE	19	3	23	2	13	2	11	-4	0	0
	D-E	18	-1	20	0	10	1	7	0	0	0
	EE	17	0	20	4	8	-2	5	-2	0	-1
	IE	17	0	20	0	13	1	13	-3	8	6
	EL	21	2	17	-6	9	-2	2	-3	0	0
	ES	20	-6	22	1	7	-1	8	5	0	0
	FR	21	-4	22	2	8	0	7	0	0	0
	IT	25	-2	24	3	7	2	2	-1	0	0
	CY	17	0	25	3	13	4	10	0	0	0
	LV	18	3	10	0	4	0	2	-1	0	0
	LT	16	0	16	-1	5	-2	6	0	0	0
	LU	18	2	31	8	13	-5	12	-11	0	-1
	HU	11	-2	7	-3	2	0	2	-1	0	0
	MT	15	-8	19	-5	12	3	10	-2	1	1
	NL	25	2	42	0	17	3	5	-2	0	0
	AT	19	2	19	-1	14	2	13	0	0	0
	PL	18	0	17	0	4	-2	10	4	0	0
	PT	14	-2	11	1	3	-1	2	1	0	-1
	RO	14	-1	10	-7	6	-2	3	-1	4	1
	SI	21	5	17	-5	8	-2	6	-3	0	0
	SK	22	2	19	0	7	-1	6	-2	0	0
	FI	27	5	27	-10	17	0	8	2	0	0
	SE	20	1	24	-3	19	1	20	1	0	0
	UK	20	0	22	-1	11	-1	17	1	0	0

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

QA2.4 Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit jedem der folgenden Aspekte Ihres Lebens? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr unzufrieden", und '10' bedeutet, Sie sind "sehr zufrieden".





























Ihrem momentanen Lebensstandard

		Pas satisfait		Ni satisfait ni insatisfait		Satisfait		NSP	
		Dissatisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Satisfied		DK	
		Unzufrieden		Weder zufrieden noch unzufrieden		Zufrieden		WN	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB
			72.1		72.1		72.1		72.1
%									
	EU 27	<b>15</b>	1	<b>26</b>	-1	<b>59</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	BE	<b>6</b>	0	<b>19</b>	3	<b>75</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	0
	BG	<b>50</b>	0	<b>31</b>	4	<b>18</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-5
	CZ	<b>19</b>	2	<b>32</b>	3	<b>49</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	0
	DK	<b>5</b>	1	<b>12</b>	1	<b>83</b>	5	<b>0</b>	-7
	D-W	<b>15</b>	1	<b>15</b>	-5	<b>70</b>	4	<b>0</b>	0
	DE	<b>15</b>	0	<b>18</b>	-3	<b>67</b>	3	<b>0</b>	0
	D-E	<b>16</b>	-4	<b>29</b>	4	<b>55</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	EE	<b>19</b>	0	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>51</b>	2	<b>0</b>	-1
	IE	<b>10</b>	0	<b>20</b>	-3	<b>62</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	6
	EL	<b>19</b>	3	<b>33</b>	7	<b>48</b>	-10	<b>0</b>	0
	ES	<b>13</b>	3	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>57</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	FR	<b>13</b>	1	<b>29</b>	1	<b>58</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	IT	<b>9</b>	0	<b>32</b>	-3	<b>59</b>	3	<b>0</b>	0
	CY	<b>10</b>	0	<b>25</b>	-8	<b>65</b>	8	<b>0</b>	0
	LV	<b>31</b>	-1	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0
	LT	<b>26</b>	2	<b>30</b>	0	<b>44</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	LU	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	8	<b>74</b>	-7	<b>0</b>	0
	HU	<b>40</b>	3	<b>37</b>	2	<b>23</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	0
	MT	<b>14</b>	1	<b>29</b>	10	<b>56</b>	-12	<b>1</b>	1
	NL	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>89</b>	3	<b>0</b>	0
	AT	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	-2	<b>65</b>	4	<b>0</b>	0
	PL	<b>21</b>	1	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>49</b>	2	<b>0</b>	-1
	PT	<b>30</b>	2	<b>40</b>	0	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	RO	<b>33</b>	8	<b>31</b>	3	<b>32</b>	-12	<b>4</b>	1
	SI	<b>17</b>	3	<b>31</b>	2	<b>52</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	0
	SK	<b>19</b>	2	<b>27</b>	-2	<b>54</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	FI	<b>6</b>	1	<b>15</b>	2	<b>79</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	0
	SE	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	0	<b>83</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	UK	<b>9</b>	1	<b>21</b>	0	<b>70</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0

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 correspond to your definition of being poor? People are poor when... (ROTATE)

QA3 Es gibt unterschiedliche Vorstellungen davon, ab wann Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) als arm bezeichnet werden. Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer persönlichen Definition von Armut am nächsten? Menschen sind arm, wenn ... (ROTIEREN)































		Ses ressources sont tellement limitées qu'elle ne peut pas participer pleinement à la vie de la société dans laquelle elle vit		Elle a moins de (SEUIL DE PAUVRETE NATIONAL) par mois pour vivre		Elle a un statut social très bas dans notre société, indépendamment de ses ressources		Elle dépend de la charité et des aides publiques	
		Their resources are so limited that they cannot participate fully in the life of the society they live in		They have less than (NATIONAL POVERTY THRESHOLD) per month to live on		They have a very low social status in our society, independently from their resources		They depend on charity or public subsidies	
		Ihre finanziellen Mittel so begrenzt sind, dass sie nicht uneingeschränkt am gesellschaftlichen Leben teilnehmen können		Ihnen pro Monat weniger als (DIE NATIONALE ARMUTSGRENZE) zum Leben zur Verfügung stehen		Sie einen sehr niedrigen sozialen Status in unserer Gesellschaft haben, unabhängig von ihren finanziellen Mitteln		Sie auf Angebote von Wohlfahrtsorganisationen oder staatliche Unterstützung angewiesen sind	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	26	2	18	0	9	1	24	3
	BE	20	-3	19	5	6	0	15	2
	BG	27	-2	25	5	5	0	13	1
	CZ	27	-4	28	2	9	1	28	-7
	DK	39	2	14	1	11	-2	23	-2
	D-W	29	2	18	-3	8	0	35	2
	DE	30	2	19	-2	9	1	33	0
	D-E	32	-1	21	-1	10	3	29	-2
	EE	25	2	28	4	11	0	15	-2
	IE	24	0	9	-3	7	0	13	4
	EL	21	-14	36	4	2	0	11	1
	ES	31	9	19	5	11	4	31	13
	FR	31	-5	21	-2	8	-2	22	-4
	IT	15	0	12	-6	10	2	12	-1
	CY	30	-8	32	1	4	-2	8	3
	LV	19	-2	19	-2	10	1	31	5
	LT	28	1	19	-11	12	1	31	7
	LU	24	-2	17	5	7	-1	27	5
	HU	23	2	24	3	7	0	16	1
	MT	18	-7	21	-2	8	-1	19	3
	NL	42	1	12	-1	8	1	28	1
	AT	13	0	19	2	7	-1	20	-11
	PL	19	6	29	8	9	2	28	10
	PT	18	4	12	-11	5	-2	21	4
	RO	25	2	21	1	11	2	9	2
	SI	15	-2	22	4	5	0	26	1
	SK	30	-1	25	-1	12	-7	23	0
	FI	37	-5	18	-1	6	1	33	4
	SE	48	5	5	-2	8	0	32	-1
	UK	25	11	8	2	9	3	27	10



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 correspond to your definition of being poor? People are poor when... (ROTATE)

QA3 Es gibt unterschiedliche Vorstellungen davon, ab wann Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) als arm bezeichnet werden. Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer persönlichen Definition von Armut am nächsten? Menschen sind arm, wenn ... (ROTIEREN)

		Elle ne peut se payer les biens de base dont elle a besoin pour vivre (nourriture, logement, vêtements, etc.) (SPONTANE)		Autre (SPONTANE)		Il est impossible de définir la pauvreté en une seule phrase (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		They cannot afford the basic goods they need to live (food, shelter, clothes, etc.) (SPONTANEOUS)		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		It is impossible to define poverty just by one statement (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Sie sich die grundlegenden Dinge des Lebens nicht leisten können (Lebensmittel, Unterkunft, Kleidung etc.) (SPONTAN)		Andere (SPONTAN)		Es ist unmöglich, Armut mittels einer einzigen Aussage zu definieren (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		17	-5	1	0	4	-1	1	0
 BE		35	-3	0	-1	5	0	0	0
 BG		24	-1	0	-1	5	-2	1	0
 CZ		5	5	0	0	2	2	1	1
 DK		6	0	1	0	5	1	1	0
 D-W		5	1	1	0	3	-2	1	0
 DE		5	1	1	0	3	-1	0	-1
 D-E		5	1	0	0	3	1	0	-1
 EE		9	1	4	-1	7	-3	1	-1
 IE		41	3	0	0	5	-3	1	-1
 EL		26	8	1	0	3	1	0	0
 ES		4	-30	2	1	1	-2	1	0
 FR		15	12	0	0	3	1	0	0
 IT		40	5	2	1	8	0	1	-1
 CY		24	6	0	0	1	-1	1	1
 LV		16	2	1	-1	3	-3	1	0
 LT		3	0	3	2	2	0	2	0
 LU		19	-7	2	1	3	-1	1	0
 HU		25	-6	1	0	4	0	0	0
 MT		28	6	2	1	3	0	1	0
 NL		7	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	0
 AT		31	8	1	0	8	2	1	0
 PL		9	-21	0	-1	4	-4	2	0
 PT		38	6	0	-1	5	1	1	-1
 RO		27	-4	0	-1	5	-1	2	-1
 SI		23	-2	2	0	7	0	0	-1
 SK		7	7	0	0	3	2	0	0
 FI		4	2	1	0	1	0	0	-1
 SE		4	-4	1	1	1	0	1	1
 UK		18	-22	1	0	9	-5	3	1

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

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































QA4 Wie verbreitet ist Armut in (UNSEREM LAND)?

%		Très répandue Very widespread Sehr verbreitet		Plutôt répandue Fairly widespread Ziemlich verbreitet		Pas très répandue Not very widespread Nicht sehr verbreitet		Pas du tout répandue Not at all widespread Überhaupt nicht verbreitet		NSP DK WN		Total 'Répandue' Total 'Widespread' Gesamt 'Verbreitet'		Total 'Pas répandue' Total 'Not widespread' Gesamt 'Nicht verbreitet'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1
	EU 27	21	1	55	2	20	-3	2	0	2	0	76	3	22	-3
	BE	23	2	57	3	18	-6	1	0	1	1	80	5	19	-6
	BG	51	3	42	-2	5	-1	0	0	2	0	93	1	5	-1
	CZ	11	3	54	3	32	-6	2	0	1	0	65	6	34	-6
	DK	4	0	34	7	54	-3	7	-4	1	0	38	7	61	-7
	D-W	18	2	55	1	23	-3	2	0	2	0	73	3	25	-3
	DE	19	2	55	0	22	-2	2	0	2	0	74	2	24	-2
	D-E	20	-3	57	0	18	2	2	1	3	0	77	-3	20	3
	EE	17	0	59	3	21	-4	1	0	2	1	76	3	22	-4
	IE	20	1	51	1	21	2	5	-1	3	-3	71	2	26	1
	EL	26	-5	58	5	15	0	1	0	0	0	84	0	16	0
	ES	19	6	56	3	21	-10	2	1	2	0	75	9	23	-9
	FR	27	1	58	-2	14	1	0	0	1	0	85	-1	14	1
	IT	16	1	63	3	17	-3	2	0	2	-1	79	4	19	-3
	CY	5	1	33	3	55	-5	7	2	0	-1	38	4	62	-3
	LV	39	-3	52	5	9	-1	0	0	0	-1	91	2	9	-1
	LT	33	9	52	-3	14	-5	0	0	1	-1	85	6	14	-5
	LU	8	-3	37	-7	47	8	4	1	4	1	45	-10	51	9
	HU	51	0	44	-1	4	0	1	1	0	0	95	-1	5	1
	MT	17	1	38	1	37	-3	5	1	3	0	55	2	42	-2
	NL	7	-1	52	2	36	0	4	0	1	-1	59	1	40	0
	AT	6	-1	43	-3	42	4	5	-1	4	1	49	-4	47	3
	PL	22	6	57	2	17	-6	1	0	3	-2	79	8	18	-6
	PT	24	-10	62	8	12	1	1	0	1	1	86	-2	13	1
	RO	56	12	40	-6	3	-2	0	0	1	-4	96	6	3	-2
	SI	20	5	62	-1	16	-3	1	-1	1	0	82	4	17	-4
	SK	27	4	57	1	13	-6	1	0	2	1	84	5	14	-6
	FI	3	-1	47	-3	45	3	4	1	1	0	50	-4	49	4
	SE	2	0	31	-4	56	4	7	-2	4	2	33	-4	63	2
	UK	16	-1	54	5	22	-4	3	-1	5	1	70	4	25	-5

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?































QA5 Wie groß ist Ihrer Ansicht nach in (UNSEREM LAND) der Anteil derer, die in Armut leben?

		1 personne sur 3 ou plus (environ 30% ou plus)		1 personne sur 5 (environ 20%)		1 personne sur 10 (environ 10%)		1 personne sur 20 (environ 5%)		Moins de 5%		NSP	
		1 person out of 3 or more (around 30% or more)		1 person out of 5 (around 20%)		1 person out of 10 (around 10%)		1 person out of 20 (around 5%)		Less than 5%		DK	
		Mindestens jeder Dritte (ca. 30% oder mehr)		Jeder Fünfte (ca. 20%)		Jeder Zehnte (ca. 10%)		Jeder Zwanzigste (ca. 5%)		Weniger als 5%		WN	
%		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
	EU 27	23	2	28	1	22	-1	14	0	7	-1	6	-1
	BE	18	2	36	5	26	-7	16	1	3	-1	1	0
	BG	51	-3	26	4	11	0	5	0	0	-1	7	0
	CZ	14	0	21	0	25	3	20	2	17	-5	3	0
	DK	3	1	11	-1	24	-1	33	2	27	-1	2	0
	D-W	18	3	27	-4	27	1	17	3	8	-2	3	-1
	DE	18	1	28	-3	27	1	16	3	8	-1	3	-1
	D-E	21	-1	33	-2	26	-4	9	3	7	3	4	1
	EE	25	1	31	1	23	-1	9	-1	5	1	7	-1
	IE	15	-3	29	4	21	1	15	0	10	-1	10	-1
	EL	31	-8	32	3	20	2	10	1	6	3	1	-1
	ES	19	5	24	4	21	-3	14	-2	10	-4	12	0
	FR	24	0	35	1	24	-1	11	-2	2	1	4	1
	IT	20	4	30	1	20	-2	13	-1	9	0	8	-2
	CY	8	-4	15	-3	23	1	26	2	20	3	8	1
	LV	43	-1	31	2	17	1	4	-2	2	1	3	-1
	LT	42	9	30	3	13	-8	7	-2	3	-1	5	-1
	LU	7	0	19	-2	27	-6	20	-1	17	5	10	4
	HU	55	1	29	-4	11	1	3	1	1	1	1	0
	MT	16	-1	20	1	21	-3	17	5	13	-1	13	-1
	NL	5	-2	20	2	29	-3	28	4	15	-1	3	0
	AT	5	0	20	1	30	-1	24	1	15	-2	6	1
	PL	38	7	29	1	16	-2	7	-4	5	0	5	-2
	PT	32	-4	27	-3	21	8	6	0	1	0	13	-1
	RO	61	9	24	-1	8	-1	3	-1	1	-2	3	-4
	SI	34	5	30	1	19	-3	8	-3	5	-1	4	1
	SK	25	3	26	-6	24	3	18	1	5	-1	2	0
	FI	6	1	22	-3	31	-3	24	0	14	4	3	1
	SE	4	-1	14	-2	27	-1	34	5	17	-3	4	2
	UK	15	1	27	1	24	-1	15	-1	8	0	11	0

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?

QA6 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob es in Ihrer Wohngegend Menschen gibt, die in Armut leben. Gibt es dort Ihrer Ansicht nach viele Menschen, einige Menschen, wenige Menschen oder niemanden, der in Armut lebt?

		Beaucoup de personnes		Quelques personnes		Peu de personnes		Personne		NSP	
		Many people		Some people		A few people		None		DK	
		Viele Menschen		Einige Menschen		Wenige Menschen		Niemand		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	14	2	34	0	33	0	15	-1	4	-1
	BE	10	4	26	2	46	2	16	-8	2	0
	BG	41	-1	38	-1	14	0	3	2	4	0
	CZ	6	2	30	-1	53	0	10	-1	1	0
	DK	5	2	20	3	42	0	31	-5	2	0
	D-W	11	5	29	-2	37	-1	19	-1	4	-1
	DE	11	3	31	-1	35	-1	19	0	4	-1
	D-E	15	3	38	0	25	-5	18	2	4	0
	EE	27	4	41	2	20	-4	7	-2	5	0
	IE	6	-2	22	-2	37	2	25	6	10	-4
	EL	14	-5	46	6	35	1	4	-1	1	-1
	ES	12	3	34	-3	34	-3	17	2	3	1
	FR	13	3	35	-2	31	0	15	-1	6	0
	IT	7	-2	43	2	28	0	14	1	8	-1
	CY	4	0	18	-3	46	2	28	3	4	-2
	LV	46	4	37	-1	14	-1	1	-1	2	-1
	LT	26	5	48	2	19	-5	5	0	2	-2
	LU	2	-1	21	-2	33	-3	39	4	5	2
	HU	49	-1	35	-2	13	3	2	1	1	-1
	MT	6	3	18	4	28	-9	36	8	12	-6
	NL	2	-1	13	1	52	2	30	-1	3	-1
	AT	7	1	35	-2	43	4	11	-2	4	-1
	PL	18	3	45	5	29	-1	5	-4	3	-3
	PT	15	-7	52	4	26	5	5	0	2	-2
	RO	45	11	38	-2	12	-6	2	-1	3	-2
	SI	11	2	41	5	31	-4	15	-3	2	0
	SK	13	0	43	2	38	-1	5	0	1	-1
	FI	4	-1	23	-2	44	3	25	1	4	-1
	SE	3	0	18	-6	46	5	30	0	3	1
	UK	11	2	28	2	37	0	19	-4	5	0

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

QA7.1 Würden Sie sagen, die Armut hat in den vergangenen drei Jahren alles in allem stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen? Wie ist das in ...?

Ihrer Wohngegend

1/2		Fortement augmenté		Plutôt augmenté		Plutôt diminué		Fortement diminué	
		Strongly increased		Somewhat increased		Somewhat decreased		Strongly decreased	
		Stark zugenommen		Etwas zugenommen		Etwas abgenommen		Stark abgenommen	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>13</b>	2	<b>44</b>	2	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1
	BE	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>42</b>	3	<b>9</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0
	BG	<b>30</b>	1	<b>49</b>	6	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	CZ	<b>11</b>	2	<b>50</b>	-7	<b>15</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	-1
	DK	<b>4</b>	2	<b>42</b>	8	<b>13</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
	D-W	<b>11</b>	4	<b>40</b>	6	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	DE	<b>12</b>	3	<b>40</b>	4	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	1
	D-E	<b>16</b>	2	<b>42</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>4</b>	2
	EE	<b>25</b>	1	<b>43</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
	IE	<b>13</b>	1	<b>44</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2
	EL	<b>36</b>	5	<b>46</b>	4	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1
	ES	<b>15</b>	4	<b>51</b>	5	<b>4</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-2
	FR	<b>12</b>	1	<b>47</b>	1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1
	IT	<b>8</b>	0	<b>47</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	2	<b>1</b>	-1
	CY	<b>9</b>	5	<b>40</b>	8	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1
	LV	<b>35</b>	1	<b>50</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	LT	<b>23</b>	5	<b>58</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1
	LU	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>31</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	1
	HU	<b>35</b>	1	<b>50</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	MT	<b>11</b>	4	<b>24</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	5
	NL	<b>6</b>	1	<b>42</b>	7	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	1
	AT	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>41</b>	0	<b>7</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1
	PL	<b>10</b>	1	<b>39</b>	6	<b>14</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	0
	PT	<b>12</b>	-9	<b>53</b>	9	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	RO	<b>33</b>	10	<b>42</b>	3	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0
	SI	<b>16</b>	3	<b>53</b>	2	<b>5</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0
	SK	<b>21</b>	-2	<b>55</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	FI	<b>3</b>	1	<b>36</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1
	SE	<b>3</b>	0	<b>25</b>	-14	<b>20</b>	6	<b>2</b>	0
	UK	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>41</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0

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

QA7.1 Würden Sie sagen, die Armut hat in den vergangenen drei Jahren alles in allem stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen? Wie ist das in ...?

Ihrer Wohngegend

2/2		Est restée à peu près la même (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Augmenté'		Total 'Diminué'	
		Stayed about the same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Increased'		Total 'Decreased'	
		Ist in etwa gleich geblieben (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Zugenommen'		Gesamt 'Abgenommen'	
	%	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>27</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>57</b>	4	<b>9</b>	-2
	BE	<b>34</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>51</b>	2	<b>11</b>	1
	BG	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>79</b>	7	<b>4</b>	-2
	CZ	<b>18</b>	12	<b>4</b>	1	<b>61</b>	-5	<b>17</b>	-8
	DK	<b>35</b>	-10	<b>5</b>	0	<b>46</b>	10	<b>14</b>	0
	D-W	<b>33</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>51</b>	10	<b>7</b>	-2
	DE	<b>31</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>52</b>	7	<b>8</b>	-1
	D-E	<b>23</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>58</b>	1	<b>12</b>	2
	EE	<b>19</b>	0	<b>8</b>	2	<b>68</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	0
	IE	<b>28</b>	5	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>57</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-2
	EL	<b>16</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>82</b>	9	<b>1</b>	-2
	ES	<b>26</b>	-9	<b>4</b>	1	<b>66</b>	9	<b>4</b>	-1
	FR	<b>25</b>	0	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>59</b>	2	<b>6</b>	0
	IT	<b>29</b>	1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>55</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	1
	CY	<b>40</b>	-9	<b>8</b>	0	<b>49</b>	13	<b>3</b>	-4
	LV	<b>9</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>85</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1
	LT	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	1	<b>81</b>	6	<b>4</b>	-1
	LU	<b>41</b>	3	<b>19</b>	5	<b>33</b>	-5	<b>7</b>	-3
	HU	<b>12</b>	2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>85</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1
	MT	<b>32</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>18</b>	4
	NL	<b>35</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>48</b>	8	<b>11</b>	-2
	AT	<b>36</b>	5	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>50</b>	-5	<b>10</b>	2
	PL	<b>28</b>	1	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>49</b>	7	<b>16</b>	-6
	PT	<b>25</b>	6	<b>3</b>	-4	<b>65</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-2
	RO	<b>13</b>	-10	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>75</b>	13	<b>7</b>	-1
	SI	<b>22</b>	-8	<b>3</b>	0	<b>69</b>	5	<b>6</b>	3
	SK	<b>13</b>	10	<b>2</b>	0	<b>76</b>	-8	<b>9</b>	-2
	FI	<b>38</b>	0	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>39</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	2
	SE	<b>42</b>	8	<b>8</b>	0	<b>28</b>	-14	<b>22</b>	6
	UK	<b>27</b>	2	<b>10</b>	0	<b>48</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	1

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)

QA7.2 Würden Sie sagen, die Armut hat in den vergangenen drei Jahren alles in allem stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen? Wie ist das in ...?

(UNSEREM LAND)

1/2		Fortement augmenté		Plutôt augmenté		Plutôt diminué		Fortement diminué	
		Strongly increased		Somewhat increased		Somewhat decreased		Strongly decreased	
		Stark zugenommen		Etwas zugenommen		Etwas abgenommen		Stark abgenommen	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>30</b>	2	<b>54</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
	BE	<b>24</b>	1	<b>64</b>	1	<b>6</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0
	BG	<b>41</b>	2	<b>48</b>	4	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	CZ	<b>21</b>	4	<b>64</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	-1
	DK	<b>9</b>	4	<b>67</b>	7	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1
	D-W	<b>36</b>	3	<b>55</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1
	DE	<b>37</b>	4	<b>54</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1
	D-E	<b>39</b>	3	<b>52</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0
	EE	<b>43</b>	2	<b>43</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
	IE	<b>41</b>	5	<b>45</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-2
	EL	<b>55</b>	1	<b>40</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	ES	<b>48</b>	16	<b>47</b>	-12	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1
	FR	<b>34</b>	-2	<b>59</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1
	IT	<b>19</b>	1	<b>64</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0
	CY	<b>21</b>	10	<b>58</b>	4	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-2
	LV	<b>58</b>	-4	<b>38</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	LT	<b>45</b>	9	<b>49</b>	-5	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	LU	<b>10</b>	-9	<b>65</b>	3	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1
	HU	<b>62</b>	-2	<b>35</b>	2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	MT	<b>20</b>	4	<b>47</b>	-5	<b>11</b>	2	<b>6</b>	1
	NL	<b>21</b>	2	<b>65</b>	4	<b>6</b>	-5	<b>1</b>	0
	AT	<b>20</b>	-4	<b>48</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	1	<b>3</b>	2
	PL	<b>17</b>	5	<b>48</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	1
	PT	<b>35</b>	-6	<b>56</b>	13	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-2
	RO	<b>57</b>	17	<b>32</b>	-10	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0
	SI	<b>35</b>	5	<b>56</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	SK	<b>35</b>	-3	<b>53</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	FI	<b>9</b>	-4	<b>70</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1
	SE	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>60</b>	-10	<b>19</b>	8	<b>2</b>	2
	UK	<b>17</b>	-2	<b>54</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1

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)

QA7.2 Würden Sie sagen, die Armut hat in den vergangenen drei Jahren alles in allem stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen? Wie ist das in ...?

(UNSEREM LAND)

2/2		Est restée à peu près la même (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Augmenté'		Total 'Diminué'	
		Stayed about the same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Increased'		Total 'Decreased'	
		Ist in etwa gleich geblieben (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Zugenommen'		Gesamt 'Abgenommen'	
	%	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>
	BG	<b>4</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CZ	<b>6</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-8</i>
	DK	<b>11</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>76</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-4</i>
	D-W	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-3</i>
	DE	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>
	D-E	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>
	EE	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-4</i>
	EL	<b>4</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>95</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>95</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>
	FR	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>93</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	IT	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>
	CY	<b>15</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>14</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-4</i>
	LV	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>96</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	LT	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>94</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LU	<b>12</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>
	HU	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>97</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	MT	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>3</i>
	NL	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-5</i>
	AT	<b>17</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>3</i>
	PL	<b>12</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-2</i>
	PT	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-5</i>
	RO	<b>3</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>
	SI	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	SK	<b>4</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	FI	<b>9</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>3</i>
	SE	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>-13</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>10</i>
	UK	<b>10</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>71</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-2</i>



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 the last three years in...

The European Union

QA7.3 Würden Sie sagen, die Armut hat in den vergangenen drei Jahren alles in allem stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen? Wie ist das in ...?

Der Europäischen Union

1/2		Fortement augmenté		Plutôt augmenté		Plutôt diminué		Fortement diminué	
		Strongly increased		Somewhat increased		Somewhat decreased		Strongly decreased	
		Stark zugenommen		Etwas zugenommen		Etwas abgenommen		Stark abgenommen	
		%	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1
	EU 27	<b>24</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>30</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	BG	<b>9</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CZ	<b>18</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	DK	<b>15</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>34</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	DE	<b>34</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>36</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	EE	<b>22</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>25</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	EL	<b>45</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>39</b>	<i>16</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	FR	<b>33</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	IT	<b>16</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>64</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CY	<b>41</b>	<i>13</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	LV	<b>19</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>53</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LT	<b>20</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	LU	<b>32</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	HU	<b>32</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	MT	<b>17</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	NL	<b>27</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	AT	<b>32</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	PL	<b>9</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PT	<b>25</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>14</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	RO	<b>15</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	SI	<b>28</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	SK	<b>27</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	FI	<b>13</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>66</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>15</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	UK	<b>14</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>

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 the last three years in...

The European Union

QA7.3 Würden Sie sagen, die Armut hat in den vergangenen drei Jahren alles in allem stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen? Wie ist das in ...?

Der Europäischen Union

2/2		Est restée à peu près la même (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Augmenté'		Total 'Diminué'	
		Stayed about the same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Increased'		Total 'Decreased'	
		Ist in etwa gleich geblieben (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Zugenommen'		Gesamt 'Abgenommen'	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>
	BE	<b>3</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>
	BG	<b>12</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-5</i>
	CZ	<b>7</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>77</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-10</i>
	DK	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>77</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-3</i>
	D-W	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-5</i>
	DE	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-3</i>
	D-E	<b>6</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>
	EE	<b>7</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>71</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-5</i>
	EL	<b>4</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>93</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	ES	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>
	FR	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>
	IT	<b>7</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CY	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LV	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>
	LT	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LU	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	HU	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	MT	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>1</i>
	NL	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-8</i>
	AT	<b>10</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>73</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>2</i>
	PL	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-8</i>
	PT	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>
	RO	<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>0</i>
	SI	<b>4</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	SK	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>
	FI	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>73</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-1</i>
	UK	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>61</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-4</i>

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

QA7.4 Würden Sie sagen, die Armut hat in den vergangenen drei Jahren alles in allem stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen? Wie ist das in ...?

Der Welt

1/2		Fortement augmenté		Plutôt augmenté		Plutôt diminué		Fortement diminué	
		Strongly increased		Somewhat increased		Somewhat decreased		Strongly decreased	
		Stark zugenommen		Etwas zugenommen		Etwas abgenommen		Stark abgenommen	
		%	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1
	EU 27	<b>40</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>48</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	BG	<b>15</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	CZ	<b>34</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	DK	<b>28</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>60</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>60</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>58</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	EE	<b>34</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>41</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	EL	<b>58</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>59</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	FR	<b>48</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	IT	<b>28</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CY	<b>51</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	LV	<b>23</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	LT	<b>28</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	LU	<b>50</b>	<i>-11</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>15</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	HU	<b>49</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	MT	<b>39</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	NL	<b>41</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	AT	<b>46</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	PL	<b>14</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PT	<b>33</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>12</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	RO	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	SI	<b>42</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	SK	<b>38</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	FI	<b>23</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>61</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>25</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	UK	<b>34</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>

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

QA7.4 Würden Sie sagen, die Armut hat in den vergangenen drei Jahren alles in allem stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen? Wie ist das in ...?































Der Welt

2/2		Est restée à peu près la même (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Augmenté'		Total 'Diminué'	
		Stayed about the same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Increased'		Total 'Decreased'	
		Ist in etwa gleich geblieben (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Zugenommen'		Gesamt 'Abgenommen'	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	BE	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	BG	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>
	CZ	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-6</i>
	DK	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>2</i>
	D-W	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>92</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>
	DE	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>92</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>
	D-E	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	EE	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-3</i>
	EL	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>93</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>93</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>
	FR	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	IT	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CY	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>90</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	LV	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	LT	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	LU	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>95</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>
	HU	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>90</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	MT	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	NL	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-3</i>
	AT	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>
	PL	<b>12</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-5</i>
	PT	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>
	RO	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>
	SI	<b>4</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>90</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	SK	<b>4</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>
	FI	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>
	SE	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>1</i>
	UK	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-3</i>

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)































QA8 Warum gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach Menschen, die in Armut leben? Welche dieser vier Meinungen kommt Ihrer eigenen am nächsten? (ROTIEREN)

		Car elles ont été malchanceuses		Car elles sont paresseuses et manquent de volonté		Car il y a beaucoup d'injustice dans notre société		Car c'est une partie inévitable du progrès		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Because they have been unlucky		Because of laziness and lack willpower		Because there is much injustice in our society		Because it's an inevitable part of progress		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Weil sie kein Glück hatten		Aufgrund ihrer Faulheit und mangelnden Willenskraft		Aufgrund der vielen Ungerechtigkeiten in unserer Gesellschaft		Weil es ein unvermeidlicher Teil des Fortschritts ist		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		14	1	15	-1	48	1	16	0	5	0	2	-1
 BE		17	1	16	2	41	-2	19	-1	6	0	1	0
 BG		10	1	12	1	57	-6	12	3	4	0	5	1
 CZ		19	0	24	-3	32	-1	18	0	6	4	1	0
 DK		30	-2	12	-1	27	0	25	3	5	1	1	-1
 D-W		10	1	15	0	55	3	14	0	4	-3	2	-1
 DE		9	1	15	0	58	4	13	-1	4	-2	1	-2
 D-E		5	1	13	-1	69	5	10	-4	2	0	1	-1
 EE		14	1	19	0	37	-1	24	0	4	-1	2	1
 IE		22	2	9	-3	43	0	16	2	7	2	3	-3
 EL		9	0	10	-3	53	0	18	-1	9	3	1	1
 ES		18	5	9	-2	50	-3	15	2	6	0	2	-2
 FR		9	-1	10	-1	58	3	19	-1	3	1	1	-1
 IT		21	4	9	-1	45	1	15	-1	8	-1	2	-2
 CY		12	2	22	-3	41	5	19	-7	5	3	1	0
 LV		8	-2	20	4	53	-3	13	2	5	-1	1	0
 LT		10	0	18	-5	56	5	11	-1	4	1	1	0
 LU		13	2	20	5	38	-8	20	0	7	1	2	0
 HU		14	3	13	3	59	-7	9	2	4	-1	1	0
 MT		12	-3	27	-2	32	1	21	0	5	3	3	1
 NL		15	-2	11	-2	39	7	24	-2	10	-1	1	0
 AT		16	-1	13	0	43	-3	17	2	9	1	2	1
 PL		13	1	25	-2	43	3	13	3	3	-1	3	-4
 PT		15	-2	24	4	39	-5	13	0	6	2	3	1
 RO		8	-1	17	-2	61	10	8	-4	3	0	3	-3
 SI		7	0	14	-2	60	6	12	-3	6	0	1	-1
 SK		17	-1	19	-3	44	-1	12	0	8	6	0	-1
 FI		10	-3	12	0	58	5	17	-4	2	1	1	1
 SE		10	0	5	1	51	2	29	-1	4	-1	1	-1
 UK		13	-1	24	-2	33	0	19	3	5	-1	6	1

QA9a A votre avis, quelles sont les deux choses parmi les suivantes qui pourraient le mieux expliquer pourquoi des personnes sont pauvres ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

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































QA9a Welche zwei der folgenden Aspekte unserer Gesellschaft sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die Hauptgründe dafür, dass Menschen in Armut leben? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Le montant des prestations sociales/ retraites n'est pas assez élevé en (NOTRE PAYS) pour s'en sortir		Les salaires ne sont pas suffisamment élevés en (NOTRE PAYS) pour s'en sortir		Il y a trop de chômage en (NOTRE PAYS)		Les logements décentes sont trop chers en (NOTRE PAYS)		Les services de santé, en particulier les services de prévention, sont trop chers en (NOTRE PAYS)	
		Social benefits/ pension allowances are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope		Wages and salaries are not high enough in (OUR COUNTRY) for people to cope		There is too much unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)		Decent housing is too expensive in (OUR COUNTRY)		Health services, in particular prevention services, are too expensive in (OUR COUNTRY)	
		Die Sozialleistungen / Renten in (UNSEREM LAND) sind zu niedrig, um davon leben zu können		Die Löhne und Gehälter in (UNSEREM LAND) sind zu niedrig, um davon leben zu können		Die Arbeitslosigkeit in (UNSEREM LAND) ist zu hoch		Angemessener Wohnraum ist in (UNSEREM LAND) zu teuer		Das Gesundheitswesen, insbesondere Vorsorgeuntersuchungen, sind in (UNSEREM LAND) zu teuer	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	28	-1	48	-1	54	2	25	-1	10	2
	BE	30	-1	32	2	43	-1	41	-4	17	5
	BG	46	-2	64	-6	58	10	3	-1	7	-3
	CZ	24	-2	59	5	53	3	24	0	5	-2
	DK	41	-2	9	-4	47	14	40	-8	16	0
	D-W	38	3	51	6	50	-8	13	-6	16	5
	DE	37	5	54	6	52	-8	12	-6	15	5
	D-E	30	5	65	3	59	-6	10	-1	8	0
	EE	30	0	56	3	60	4	16	1	9	-3
	IE	27	-1	20	-5	70	20	32	1	22	-2
	EL	42	-8	65	-5	57	3	6	0	6	0
	ES	22	-5	38	-5	69	6	30	3	3	-1
	FR	21	-3	55	1	52	-3	45	-2	9	2
	IT	24	-3	53	-2	52	4	21	-1	9	2
	CY	44	-6	65	-7	47	21	24	-3	4	-1
	LV	28	-4	62	6	60	2	13	2	13	0
	LT	31	3	60	0	66	6	10	-4	8	-1
	LU	5	-5	17	-2	29	-5	79	0	6	-1
	HU	17	0	76	0	67	2	8	0	6	-1
	MT	41	3	68	1	15	-6	21	-5	11	1
	NL	33	4	13	-2	36	4	33	-4	25	-2
	AT	30	-1	41	2	44	-11	32	2	11	2
	PL	40	0	57	-4	43	8	12	2	9	0
	PT	26	-1	49	0	68	7	13	-2	7	0
	RO	47	5	67	3	37	3	13	-3	12	1
	SI	25	-8	65	3	58	7	15	0	7	0
	SK	29	4	58	-3	60	5	18	-1	6	0
	FI	21	-1	33	0	65	3	43	-1	9	-1
	SE	38	1	14	-2	69	1	28	-1	11	2
	UK	15	-4	35	-2	58	4	36	1	5	0

QA9a A votre avis, quelles sont les deux choses parmi les suivantes qui pourraient le mieux expliquer pourquoi des personnes sont pauvres ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

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































QA9a Welche zwei der folgenden Aspekte unserer Gesellschaft sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die Hauptgründe dafür, dass Menschen in Armut leben? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Autre (SPONTANE)		La pauvreté est inévitable (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Poverty is inevitable (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Andere (SPONTAN)		Armut ist unvermeidbar (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	2	-1	2	-1	1	0	1	0
	BE	3	-3	4	1	2	0	1	1
	BG	0	-1	1	-2	0	0	1	0
	CZ	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	DK	5	1	2	-1	4	-1	1	-1
	D-W	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
	DE	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
	D-E	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	-1
	EE	3	-1	2	0	2	0	0	0
	IE	5	0	5	-2	0	-1	1	-2
	EL	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
	ES	2	-3	1	-2	1	0	0	-1
	FR	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	IT	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
	CY	3	1	3	-2	1	0	1	1
	LV	1	-2	0	-1	0	-1	0	0
	LT	2	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	1
	LU	5	1	4	2	3	0	0	-1
	HU	2	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	MT	4	2	5	3	1	1	3	1
	NL	8	0	4	1	4	-1	1	-1
	AT	6	1	8	4	2	0	1	0
	PL	1	-1	1	-3	1	1	2	0
	PT	3	1	3	1	0	0	1	0
	RO	1	0	3	0	0	-1	1	-2
	SI	5	1	2	-1	1	0	0	0
	SK	1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	FI	4	1	1	0	2	1	0	-1
	SE	4	0	0	-1	4	2	1	-1
	UK	5	-4	3	-4	3	1	3	1

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 – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

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)

QA9b Kommen wir nun zu den Menschen, die in Armut leben. Welche zwei der folgenden Gründe erklären Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten, dass diese Menschen arm sind? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)































		Elles n'ont pas reçu l'aide nécessaire de leur famille et de leurs proches		Elles ont grandi dans une famille pauvre		Elles sont l'objet de discrimination		Elles souffrent d'une mauvaise santé, d'une maladie de longue durée ou d'un handicap		Elles souffrent de problèmes de santé mentale	
		They haven't received enough support in times of need from their family and friends		They grew up in a poor family		They are being discriminated against		They suffer from poor health, long term illness or disability		They suffer from mental health problems	
		Sie haben in Zeiten der Not nicht genügend Unterstützung von ihrer Familie und ihren Freunden erhalten		Sie sind in einer armen Familie aufgewachsen		Sie werden benachteiligt		Sie leiden unter einem schlechten Gesundheits-zustand, einer chronischen Erkrankung oder Behinderung		Sie leiden unter psychischen Problemen	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	13	-1	25	0	12	0	18	0	6	1
	BE	11	2	30	0	9	-2	23	0	7	1
	BG	20	2	30	3	18	-3	26	-8	6	0
	CZ	8	-1	18	1	7	-1	40	-2	7	1
	DK	16	3	18	2	4	0	30	2	11	-4
	D-W	10	1	28	3	16	2	15	3	7	1
	DE	9	0	27	1	18	3	15	2	6	1
	D-E	9	1	21	-6	28	6	16	0	5	2
	EE	6	-1	9	0	4	0	18	0	4	0
	IE	19	1	28	0	11	-3	16	-3	6	0
	EL	18	-2	31	-8	23	7	13	-8	6	-1
	ES	14	-11	29	-8	10	-7	6	-3	5	0
	FR	18	2	21	0	13	0	16	0	2	0
	IT	14	-1	26	0	16	2	21	2	6	0
	CY	27	-3	39	-5	15	6	23	6	5	0
	LV	10	0	12	1	11	3	17	-2	2	-2
	LT	9	0	18	0	9	3	21	2	4	-1
	LU	9	-4	25	-5	9	1	13	0	4	-2
	HU	11	-4	29	-3	15	2	17	3	6	2
	MT	11	-2	23	3	9	-3	24	5	2	0
	NL	6	2	18	3	3	0	29	3	14	0
	AT	15	0	18	-4	17	3	21	0	11	0
	PL	12	1	28	8	7	2	22	0	4	0
	PT	25	-7	29	8	15	2	16	0	6	0
	RO	17	5	41	1	20	7	16	-4	3	-1
	SI	10	-2	16	-2	9	1	22	-4	7	-4
	SK	16	3	24	1	10	1	23	1	5	0
	FI	7	-3	9	0	6	-1	35	0	13	2
	SE	7	2	20	4	11	2	43	2	9	0
	UK	11	-1	22	-1	4	-1	16	0	5	-1



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 – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

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)































QA9b Kommen wir nun zu den Menschen, die in Armut leben. Welche zwei der folgenden Gründe erklären Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten, dass diese Menschen arm sind? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Elles souffrent d'une addiction (alcool, drogue ou d'autres types de dépendance)		Elles doivent subvenir aux besoins de beaucoup d'enfants		Elles n'ont pas le niveau requis d'instruction, de formation ou de compétences		Leurs responsabilités privées les empêchent de travailler		Ils vivent au-dessus de leurs moyens	
		They suffer from addiction (alcohol, drugs, or other types of addiction)		They have many children to provide for		They do not have the necessary level of education, training or skills		Their care responsibilities prevent them from working		They live beyond their means	
		Sie leiden unter einer Abhängigkeit (Alkohol, Drogen oder einer anderen Form der Abhängigkeit)		Sie haben viele Kinder zu versorgen		Sie haben einen zu geringen Bildungs- oder Ausbildungsstand		Ihre Betreuungsverantwortung hindert sie daran, einer Arbeit nachzugehen		Sie leben über ihre Verhältnisse	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	22	-1	12	-1	37	0	6	1	21	1
	BE	22	3	7	0	39	-2	4	-1	30	1
	BG	10	2	11	1	32	3	8	1	6	1
	CZ	32	-2	10	2	37	-4	8	0	10	3
	DK	44	0	4	0	43	-8	2	0	18	5
	D-W	22	-3	9	-5	51	-1	6	0	24	2
	DE	22	-3	9	-4	49	-2	6	0	22	1
	D-E	19	-5	10	1	44	-3	5	0	16	-1
	EE	43	-3	12	3	44	5	2	-1	34	-2
	IE	29	3	11	2	36	0	6	-1	19	4
	EL	8	-7	12	0	21	-2	9	2	27	13
	ES	20	0	12	1	27	4	4	3	31	17
	FR	15	0	12	-1	45	-1	4	0	29	-1
	IT	12	-1	13	1	27	3	9	1	11	-3
	CY	20	8	18	-6	19	-5	3	-1	24	1
	LV	40	3	13	2	36	1	3	1	15	-1
	LT	48	-7	13	3	29	-2	4	0	19	-1
	LU	29	9	8	3	45	-1	4	2	29	-10
	HU	21	2	17	2	40	2	4	0	22	-3
	MT	33	0	7	-2	28	1	5	-1	30	-5
	NL	27	0	3	-2	51	-2	6	1	30	-1
	AT	30	0	20	6	24	-6	9	2	23	-1
	PL	34	-4	24	-2	29	2	8	0	5	0
	PT	16	-3	11	-2	21	2	7	2	24	5
	RO	10	-5	19	-2	19	-2	4	0	17	1
	SI	20	-4	8	-1	27	-2	6	1	35	9
	SK	34	-3	17	3	35	-7	10	2	7	-1
	FI	47	1	6	1	33	1	3	1	25	-2
	SE	42	0	3	1	33	-3	1	-1	18	-3
	UK	24	0	12	3	44	-2	6	1	26	-1

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 – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

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)































QA9b Kommen wir nun zu den Menschen, die in Armut leben. Welche zwei der folgenden Gründe erklären Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten, dass diese Menschen arm sind? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Autre (SPONTANE)		La pauvreté est inévitable (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Poverty is inevitable (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Andere (SPONTAN)		Armut ist unvermeidbar (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	4	1	2	0	1	0	2	0
	BE	3	0	2	0	0	-1	0	0
	BG	4	0	7	4	3	1	2	-2
	CZ	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	DK	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	0
	D-W	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
	DE	3	2	0	-1	1	0	1	0
	D-E	5	2	0	-1	3	2	1	-1
	EE	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	-1
	IE	4	-1	2	0	0	0	2	0
	EL	7	2	5	3	1	-1	0	0
	ES	5	-1	2	0	1	1	2	-1
	FR	3	0	1	0	1	-1	2	0
	IT	8	2	5	-2	2	0	2	-3
	CY	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
	LV	8	-2	1	-1	2	1	2	0
	LT	7	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
	LU	1	-1	0	0	0	0	2	2
	HU	4	-1	1	0	0	-1	1	0
	MT	3	0	0	-1	0	0	3	2
	NL	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	AT	1	-1	2	1	1	0	1	0
	PL	2	-1	0	-3	0	0	3	-1
	PT	5	0	3	1	0	0	1	-1
	RO	4	1	5	1	1	0	3	0
	SI	10	3	2	-1	1	0	1	0
	SK	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
	FI	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SE	1	-1	0	0	1	0	1	-1
	UK	3	-1	1	-1	1	0	4	1

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)





























QA10 Welche der folgenden Bevölkerungsgruppen sind Ihrer Ansicht nach in (UNSEREM LAND) am stärksten von Armut bedroht? (MAX. 4 NENNUNGEN)

		Les enfants		Les jeunes adultes		Les personnes âgées		Les personnes sans emploi		Les personnes ayant un emploi précaire		Les femmes	
		Children		Young adults		Elderly people		People who are unemployed		People in precarious work		Women	
		Kinder		Heranwachsende		Älteren Menschen		Arbeitslosen		Personen in prekären Beschäftigungsverhältnissen (Personen, die sich in befristeten Arbeitsverhältnissen mit geringem Lohn befinden)		Frauen	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		20	0	23	2	42	1	56	0	30	1	7	1
 BE		6	0	18	1	28	-1	55	3	35	8	9	3
 BG		10	2	22	-1	54	-5	69	9	33	7	3	1
 CZ		9	3	16	3	44	3	69	0	30	-1	4	-1
 DK		8	3	7	-1	17	-10	51	0	13	-7	2	0
 D-W		48	0	17	3	47	5	53	-3	34	5	7	-2
 DE		47	-1	19	3	46	4	53	-3	34	4	7	-2
 D-E		44	-6	25	-1	42	2	55	-2	32	-2	9	0
 EE		9	0	25	4	21	-5	68	5	33	-7	3	-1
 IE		25	2	31	4	34	2	62	10	27	1	7	-3
 EL		11	-5	40	4	45	11	74	8	34	8	18	6
 ES		14	-3	20	4	39	-2	54	3	24	-5	9	3
 FR		10	0	34	1	42	5	61	-3	44	-6	12	4
 IT		8	1	26	2	47	2	70	1	35	-1	9	2
 CY		10	2	29	4	36	6	68	5	17	-5	9	2
 LV		16	1	20	2	48	-6	60	-3	21	4	5	0
 LT		10	3	24	10	42	3	66	-3	10	0	7	3
 LU		7	-3	26	4	11	-5	57	-9	26	-3	5	2
 HU		16	-2	26	-3	42	-5	69	1	25	0	4	2
 MT		21	-1	10	-2	34	3	50	-5	15	2	4	2
 NL		2	0	11	1	20	2	47	0	19	0	2	0
 AT		22	6	18	1	43	-2	50	-10	30	1	18	2
 PL		16	-2	10	2	43	1	58	5	32	5	4	1
 PT		11	2	16	3	59	1	67	0	28	-3	7	2
 RO		31	7	45	6	55	7	42	2	36	2	14	4
 SI		10	1	35	12	39	-1	51	-6	13	-4	4	0
 SK		14	2	18	-2	43	3	66	-1	31	-1	6	1
 FI		2	-1	32	8	33	2	68	1	28	2	2	0
 SE		3	1	18	-2	15	-3	59	0	11	2	3	0
 UK		31	-1	21	-2	43	-4	37	-1	15	0	2	-1

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)





























QA10 Welche der folgenden Bevölkerungsgruppen sind Ihrer Ansicht nach in (UNSEREM LAND) am stärksten von Armut bedroht? (MAX. 4 NENNUNGEN)

		Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap ou d'une maladie de longue durée		Les personnes souffrant de problèmes de santé mentale		Les parents célibataires		Les personnes ayant un faible niveau d'instruction, de formation ou de compétences		Les immigrants	
		Disabled and long-term ill people		People with mental health problems		Single parents		People with a low level of education, training or skills		Immigrants	
		Personen mit Behinderungen oder chronischen Erkrankungen		Personen mit psychischen Problemen		Alleinerziehenden Eltern		Personen mit geringem Bildungs- oder Ausbildungsstand		Einwanderern	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	30	1	14	1	22	-1	30	-1	15	0
	BE	36	1	15	4	31	2	38	-6	23	1
	BG	49	-6	17	-2	27	-1	26	4	1	1
	CZ	47	3	10	2	39	2	27	-5	5	-3
	DK	35	-10	30	-13	38	-9	47	10	24	2
	D-W	21	-1	9	2	36	-7	41	-1	10	-3
	DE	22	1	10	3	37	-6	39	-1	10	-2
	D-E	25	8	11	5	41	0	35	1	8	1
	EE	43	-1	13	0	34	-1	38	1	3	0
	IE	28	0	22	1	19	-1	46	3	6	-3
	EL	30	-12	18	-3	13	-2	23	-5	20	2
	ES	21	0	10	2	9	0	20	3	33	4
	FR	30	0	8	-2	17	-1	34	-1	22	-2
	IT	23	0	7	-2	12	1	19	-3	22	2
	CY	48	-7	28	3	22	1	30	-3	11	-4
	LV	41	-5	10	-3	23	1	24	3	3	1
	LT	39	-5	12	-4	16	1	23	-3	2	1
	LU	20	-6	12	1	22	-6	45	-9	23	5
	HU	33	0	12	6	28	2	35	5	1	0
	MT	38	6	13	1	21	-3	35	-3	10	-7
	NL	46	4	31	-3	26	0	54	-2	26	5
	AT	29	-2	18	-1	40	3	31	-3	20	2
	PL	44	3	13	4	20	3	22	-2	3	-1
	PT	35	3	15	3	5	2	12	-1	5	2
	RO	28	2	14	2	16	3	28	-2	2	0
	SI	41	2	16	-3	19	-1	25	-6	10	0
	SK	41	-1	10	1	28	5	33	3	3	-1
	FI	37	0	21	0	38	-2	26	1	20	-2
	SE	47	-4	28	5	29	-1	32	-4	35	-2
	UK	25	2	24	1	23	0	33	-4	10	-1

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)





























QA10 Welche der folgenden Bevölkerungsgruppen sind Ihrer Ansicht nach in (UNSEREM LAND) am stärksten von Armut bedroht? (MAX. 4 NENNUNGEN)

		Les Roms		Les personnes souffrant d'une addiction (alcool, drogue ou autres types de dépendance)		Autre (SPONTANE)		Pas de groupe en particulier, tout le monde (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Roma		People suffering from addictions (alcohol, drugs or other types of addiction)		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		No groups in particular, everybody (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Sinti und Roma		Personen, die unter einer Abhängigkeit leiden (Alkohol, Drogen oder einer anderen Form der Abhängigkeit)		Andere (SPONTAN)		Keine Gruppen im Besonderen, jeder ist bedroht (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	7	1	26	0	1	1	2	0	1	0
	BE	7	2	30	-2	0	-1	1	-1	0	0
	BG	17	1	11	2	0	-1	3	-1	0	-1
	CZ	10	-1	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DK	16	10	62	20	0	0	1	0	0	0
	D-W	4	1	27	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	DE	4	0	25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	D-E	3	-1	20	-3	1	1	1	0	0	-1
	EE	2	0	39	-1	2	1	1	0	1	0
	IE	4	-1	30	2	1	1	1	-2	1	0
	EL	6	1	19	-6	0	-1	1	-1	0	0
	ES	10	0	27	13	1	0	2	-4	0	-1
	FR	10	3	22	-4	1	1	1	0	0	-1
	IT	5	1	17	-1	1	1	4	-1	1	0
	CY	8	0	43	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	LV	3	-1	27	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
	LT	4	-4	47	-8	2	2	1	0	0	-1
	LU	8	2	37	-6	0	0	2	2	0	0
	HU	27	2	21	0	1	0	1	-1	0	0
	MT	0	0	34	-7	0	-1	2	1	1	0
	NL	6	1	50	-6	1	1	0	-1	0	0
	AT	10	3	26	-1	1	0	4	3	0	-1
	PL	3	1	30	2	0	-1	3	-2	1	0
	PT	3	1	17	-4	0	0	5	2	0	-1
	RO	10	-2	14	-3	0	0	0	0	2	-2
	SI	3	-2	21	-3	0	-1	7	2	0	0
	SK	25	-3	26	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	FI	8	1	33	-8	1	1	1	1	0	0
	SE	20	6	52	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UK	3	1	28	0	1	0	3	2	2	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)





























QA11 Welche der folgenden Dinge sollte sich eine Person oder Familie in (UNSEREM LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach auf jeden Fall leisten können, um einen akzeptablen Mindestlebensstandard zu haben? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 5 NENNUNGEN)

		Maintenir une chaleur suffisante chez elle quand il fait froid dehors		Un logement bien entretenu et dans un état fonctionnel correct		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.		Une alimentation diversifiée et de bonne qualité		Réparer ou remplacer les appareils électroménagers importants tels qu'un réfrigérateur ou un lave-linge	
		Keeping one's home adequately warm when it is cold outside		A place to live that is well maintained and kept in a decent state of repair		A place to live with enough space and privacy to read or write or listen to music, etc. for everyone in the household		Good quality and diversified food		Repairing or replacing major electrical appliances such as the refrigerator or washing machine	
		Beheizten Wohnraum, wenn es draußen kalt ist		Wohnraum, der gepflegt ist und sich in einem vernünftigen Bauzustand befindet		Wohnraum, der für jede der darin lebenden Personen ausreichend Platz und Privatsphäre bietet, um zu lesen, zu schreiben oder Musik zu hören etc.		Hochwertige and abwechslungsreiche Ernährung		Reparatur oder Austausch elementarer elektrischer Haushaltsgeräte, wie z. B. Kühlschrank oder Waschmaschine	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	61	0	48	-2	23	0	52	0	16	-1
	BE	66	1	40	-1	26	0	53	-4	13	0
	BG	75	5	44	-4	23	-2	76	-1	19	0
	CZ	66	-4	63	1	20	-1	45	0	24	-1
	DK	64	-1	43	-5	16	-5	60	-2	12	1
	D-W	75	0	40	2	33	1	25	0	26	3
	DE	75	0	40	1	32	0	26	1	26	2
	D-E	73	1	37	-4	29	-3	27	0	26	-3
	EE	61	-1	26	-3	25	-5	55	0	11	-1
	IE	83	2	60	2	20	0	61	-1	24	-2
	EL	61	-12	57	-6	29	6	71	0	16	-3
	ES	46	-2	56	-5	14	-4	64	-7	10	-1
	FR	60	2	48	-2	28	-2	63	-5	10	1
	IT	55	2	48	-5	19	5	54	2	17	-6
	CY	53	1	66	0	19	-2	79	11	20	7
	LV	53	7	32	2	20	-1	39	5	9	-1
	LT	57	-1	23	-4	12	-2	58	4	19	1
	LU	55	-12	50	-11	18	-1	58	16	18	-8
	HU	72	6	51	4	16	2	65	5	18	2
	MT	23	-3	58	2	21	-1	59	1	41	4
	NL	61	1	26	0	23	-6	65	1	22	-3
	AT	70	-1	41	2	28	2	37	7	27	-6
	PL	56	3	51	0	31	3	39	-1	13	2
	PT	33	3	58	-6	21	1	63	0	18	0
	RO	51	5	54	3	25	2	61	4	20	1
	SI	68	-1	53	3	10	-3	58	3	15	-7
	SK	66	3	57	-1	35	2	54	7	25	1
	FI	72	-1	24	1	12	-4	67	0	21	0
	SE	71	3	50	-1	9	-1	50	2	12	-1
	UK	64	-2	55	-6	18	-2	54	3	11	-3

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)





























QA11 Welche der folgenden Dinge sollte sich eine Person oder Familie in (UNSEREM LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach auf jeden Fall leisten können, um einen akzeptablen Mindestlebensstandard zu haben? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 5 NENNUNGEN)

		Partir en vacances en famille au moins une fois par an		Acheter des médicaments ou aller chez le médecin quand elle est malade ou ne se sent pas bien		Payer les soins dentaires		Prendre les transports publics quand c'est nécessaire		Avoir accès aux moyens de communication tels que le téléphone ou Internet	
		Going on family holidays at least once a year		Buying medication or going to see the doctor when ill or unwell		Paying for dental treatment		Taking the local public transport when needed		Having access to means of communication, such as a telephone or the Internet	
		Familienurlaub einmal pro Jahr		Medikamente oder Arztbesuche im Krankheitsfall		Zahlungen für Zahnbehandlungen		Die Benutzung öffentlicher Verkehrsmittel bei Bedarf		Zugang zu Kommunikationsmitteln wie Telefon oder Internet	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	8	-1	60	-1	19	0	15	0	11	1
	BE	6	1	72	-1	22	2	18	0	9	1
	BG	29	-6	72	-1	30	0	10	-2	16	2
	CZ	5	-1	73	0	25	3	19	2	8	0
	DK	4	-1	75	-4	26	-1	22	1	17	1
	D-W	7	1	74	-2	26	2	22	0	13	-5
	DE	7	0	74	-1	26	2	23	2	13	-4
	D-E	9	-1	72	2	25	3	25	4	14	3
	EE	10	0	70	0	32	1	25	1	21	-2
	IE	5	-1	56	4	14	4	14	2	12	2
	EL	13	-7	69	-4	16	0	9	-4	13	3
	ES	2	-2	42	-4	5	-3	12	1	4	1
	FR	7	1	63	-2	30	-1	14	-3	6	-1
	IT	8	-5	53	-5	13	-3	9	-2	7	1
	CY	13	-7	78	1	14	1	14	5	14	-4
	LV	10	-1	67	-4	22	4	22	-2	13	-3
	LT	15	-3	64	-1	15	3	15	0	17	3
	LU	8	2	60	-12	21	-4	14	-10	6	-1
	HU	17	-2	58	-1	16	-2	15	1	11	3
	MT	3	1	67	-8	10	-2	6	-2	17	-2
	NL	4	-2	76	2	26	0	13	-1	11	-1
	AT	5	-1	73	2	34	-1	23	0	19	5
	PL	13	-1	61	-1	13	-1	12	1	11	3
	PT	6	-1	53	-1	14	3	17	2	9	1
	RO	20	1	57	1	14	-2	13	5	23	4
	SI	10	-3	64	-3	16	-6	15	5	9	1
	SK	8	-2	59	5	28	4	17	3	15	-1
	FI	8	3	81	1	23	0	20	1	12	1
	SE	2	-2	84	-1	49	-1	16	2	15	1
	UK	5	1	43	2	10	-2	15	2	12	2

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)

QA11 Welche der folgenden Dinge sollte sich eine Person oder Familie in (UNSEREM LAND) Ihrer Meinung nach auf jeden Fall leisten können, um einen akzeptablen Mindestlebensstandard zu haben? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 5 NENNUNGEN)

		Avoir accès à un compte bancaire de base		Avoir accès à des activités culturelles et de loisir		Avoir accès au gaz, à l'électricité, à l'eau courante		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Having access to a basic bank account		Having access to leisure and cultural activities		Having access to gas, electricity, tap water		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Ein Konto bei einer Bank		Teilnahme an Freizeitaktivitäten oder kulturellen Veranstaltungen		Zugang zur Gas-, Strom und Wasserversorgung		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	14	1	8	1	68	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
	BE	13	-2	6	0	76	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BG	6	1	6	-1	45	10	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	CZ	4	-1	3	-2	70	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	DK	16	2	17	3	77	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	D-W	27	0	14	4	71	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DE	26	0	15	3	70	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	D-E	21	-2	19	0	70	-4	0	-1	0	0	0	-1
	EE	7	1	11	-1	60	-1	2	1	0	0	1	0
	IE	7	0	3	1	71	15	2	1	0	0	1	0
	EL	9	0	9	0	50	-4	1	1	2	2	1	1
	ES	10	3	4	1	64	15	1	-1	0	0	0	0
	FR	19	-1	5	0	80	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	IT	12	3	6	-2	59	3	2	0	1	0	1	0
	CY	11	-1	9	-2	65	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LV	6	0	10	0	64	-2	3	0	0	0	1	1
	LT	7	1	11	0	62	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
	LU	10	0	5	2	67	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
	HU	4	0	7	-4	67	-3	1	-1	1	0	0	-1
	MT	8	-2	4	2	74	2	1	1	0	0	0	-1
	NL	13	0	12	0	88	4	1	-1	0	0	0	0
	AT	26	6	11	4	68	-3	0	-1	1	1	0	-1
	PL	4	1	9	2	62	0	0	-1	0	0	2	-1
	PT	6	-1	6	1	57	-3	1	-1	0	0	2	0
	RO	8	0	6	1	60	5	2	-1	0	-1	1	0
	SI	6	-3	5	2	80	5	1	-1	0	0	0	0
	SK	8	-3	8	-1	34	-4	2	1	0	0	0	0
	FI	18	1	6	-1	73	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	SE	10	2	6	0	62	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	UK	12	1	7	1	72	-1	1	0	0	0	3	0



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 decent housing

QA12.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Zugang zu angemessenem Wohnraum haben

	%	Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		47	-1	39	0	10	1	3	0	1	0	86	-1	13	1
 BE		48	-1	45	3	6	-1	1	-1	0	0	93	2	7	-2
 BG		70	-2	24	3	4	2	1	-1	1	-2	94	1	5	1
 CZ		72	7	21	-4	5	-2	2	0	0	-1	93	3	7	-2
 DK		32	-4	51	2	13	2	4	1	0	-1	83	-2	17	3
 D-W		24	-4	52	1	17	3	5	-1	2	1	76	-3	22	2
 DE		22	-4	51	1	18	2	7	1	2	0	73	-3	25	3
 D-E		17	-2	48	-1	23	0	11	5	1	-2	65	-3	34	5
 EE		75	4	19	-1	4	-1	2	-1	0	-1	94	3	6	-2
 IE		43	1	37	-4	10	0	8	4	2	-1	80	-3	18	4
 EL		43	-9	47	6	9	2	1	1	0	0	90	-3	10	3
 ES		80	5	16	-3	2	-1	1	-1	1	0	96	2	3	-2
 FR		55	2	37	0	5	-1	2	-1	1	0	92	2	7	-2
 IT		41	0	47	0	9	1	2	-1	1	0	88	0	11	0
 CY		68	-1	22	0	8	1	2	0	0	0	90	-1	10	1
 LV		66	-4	21	-3	9	4	3	2	1	1	87	-7	12	6
 LT		69	3	23	0	4	-1	3	-1	1	-1	92	3	7	-2
 LU		46	-13	36	7	15	6	2	-1	1	1	82	-6	17	5
 HU		71	-3	22	2	6	3	1	-2	0	0	93	-1	7	1
 MT		50	12	40	-9	7	-4	2	1	1	0	90	3	9	-3
 NL		31	2	51	-2	13	1	5	0	0	-1	82	0	18	1
 AT		34	-4	45	1	17	3	3	1	1	-1	79	-3	20	4
 PL		51	-5	37	2	9	3	2	1	1	-1	88	-3	11	4
 PT		53	-7	42	10	4	-3	1	0	0	0	95	3	5	-3
 RO		62	-5	30	6	5	0	1	0	2	-1	92	1	6	0
 SI		45	-3	41	-1	12	5	2	0	0	-1	86	-4	14	5
 SK		66	1	26	-1	6	-1	2	1	0	0	92	0	8	0
 FI		41	5	49	-4	9	1	1	-2	0	0	90	1	10	-1
 SE		37	3	53	-2	9	0	1	0	0	-1	90	1	10	0
 UK		36	0	43	-1	13	-1	7	2	1	0	79	-1	20	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

QA12.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Eine gute Schulbildung erhalten

%		Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	23	0	37	0	23	-1	16	1	1	0	60	0	39	0
	BE	24	-2	41	3	23	-2	12	1	0	0	65	1	35	-1
	BG	24	-2	38	1	25	2	12	1	1	-2	62	-1	37	3
	CZ	14	3	24	-4	28	0	33	1	1	0	38	-1	61	1
	DK	13	-3	29	2	25	-2	33	4	0	-1	42	-1	58	2
	D-W	23	2	46	2	17	-2	14	-1	0	-1	69	4	31	-3
	DE	22	0	46	3	17	-2	14	-1	1	0	68	3	31	-3
	D-E	19	-5	45	7	18	-1	17	0	1	-1	64	2	35	-1
	EE	13	2	24	2	25	-4	37	0	1	0	37	4	62	-4
	IE	23	-8	41	5	22	0	13	5	1	-2	64	-3	35	5
	EL	24	-7	38	6	31	1	7	0	0	0	62	-1	38	1
	ES	17	-3	28	-5	25	0	29	9	1	-1	45	-8	54	9
	FR	26	-2	38	4	22	-1	13	-1	1	0	64	2	35	-2
	IT	30	1	48	4	17	-3	4	-2	1	0	78	5	21	-5
	CY	6	-4	13	-4	33	-2	48	10	0	0	19	-8	81	8
	LV	32	-9	32	0	22	4	14	5	0	0	64	-9	36	9
	LT	27	4	43	-1	17	-1	12	0	1	-2	70	3	29	-1
	LU	17	-1	26	-2	45	7	11	-4	1	0	43	-3	56	3
	HU	23	-3	39	-5	29	11	9	-3	0	0	62	-8	38	8
	MT	20	-2	38	9	22	-14	18	6	2	1	58	7	40	-8
	NL	11	2	18	-3	24	2	46	-1	1	0	29	-1	70	1
	AT	23	-1	39	-3	28	2	9	3	1	-1	62	-4	37	5
	PL	21	2	41	0	23	-1	14	0	1	-1	62	2	37	-1
	PT	25	-10	46	8	23	1	6	2	0	-1	71	-2	29	3
	RO	40	-3	40	0	15	3	2	0	3	0	80	-3	17	3
	SI	14	-1	27	1	32	2	26	-2	1	0	41	0	58	0
	SK	18	5	33	2	29	0	20	-7	0	0	51	7	49	-7
	FI	5	0	39	5	41	3	15	-8	0	0	44	5	56	-5
	SE	15	2	26	-1	33	1	25	-2	1	0	41	1	58	-1
	UK	22	3	28	-4	29	-1	20	3	1	-1	50	-1	49	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

QA12.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Zugang zu Hochschulausbildung oder Erwachsenenbildung erhalten

	%	Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		41	0	39	0	12	-1	6	1	2	0	80	0	18	0
 BE		42	1	42	0	12	0	4	-1	0	0	84	1	16	-1
 BG		49	2	36	0	10	0	3	0	2	-2	85	2	13	0
 CZ		43	5	40	1	14	-2	3	-3	0	-1	83	6	17	-5
 DK		20	-2	45	6	23	0	11	-4	1	0	65	4	34	-4
 D-W		38	-2	44	5	10	-2	7	-1	1	0	82	3	17	-3
 DE		37	-3	43	5	10	-3	8	0	2	1	80	2	18	-3
 D-E		34	-6	40	3	13	-2	10	4	3	1	74	-3	23	2
 EE		52	5	33	-1	10	-2	4	-2	1	0	85	4	14	-4
 IE		42	-3	38	2	12	1	6	3	2	-3	80	-1	18	4
 EL		56	3	33	-6	9	2	2	1	0	0	89	-3	11	3
 ES		47	6	31	-7	11	-2	9	3	2	0	78	-1	20	1
 FR		47	0	37	3	10	-4	5	1	1	0	84	3	15	-3
 IT		39	-1	48	3	8	-3	3	1	2	0	87	2	11	-2
 CY		47	4	34	6	11	-9	8	-1	0	0	81	10	19	-10
 LV		72	-4	17	0	6	1	4	3	1	0	89	-4	10	4
 LT		67	3	23	0	5	-1	3	-1	2	-1	90	3	8	-2
 LU		33	5	33	-1	28	-1	5	-3	1	0	66	4	33	-4
 HU		55	0	31	0	11	2	3	-1	0	-1	86	0	14	1
 MT		25	0	37	-2	23	-3	13	6	2	-1	62	-2	36	3
 NL		37	8	44	-1	11	-4	7	-3	1	0	81	7	18	-7
 AT		38	-1	36	-1	19	2	5	0	2	0	74	-2	24	2
 PL		45	0	38	-2	12	3	3	0	2	-1	83	-2	15	3
 PT		54	1	35	1	8	-3	2	1	1	0	89	2	10	-2
 RO		53	1	31	1	11	1	2	0	3	-3	84	2	13	1
 SI		39	0	39	-3	16	3	3	-2	3	2	78	-3	19	1
 SK		49	2	36	3	11	-4	4	-1	0	0	85	5	15	-5
 FI		11	-5	60	7	23	2	5	-4	1	0	71	2	28	-2
 SE		21	1	47	-2	24	3	7	-2	1	0	68	-1	31	1
 UK		33	4	38	-4	18	-1	10	1	1	0	71	0	28	0

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

QA12.4 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Einen Job finden

	%	Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		35	0	41	2	16	-1	7	0	1	-1	76	2	23	-1
 BE		32	-1	46	3	14	-2	7	-1	1	1	78	2	21	-3
 BG		34	0	37	5	18	-3	8	-2	3	0	71	5	26	-5
 CZ		36	7	36	-2	18	-3	9	-2	1	0	72	5	27	-5
 DK		16	-1	41	0	26	1	16	0	1	0	57	-1	42	1
 D-W		37	0	44	-1	12	0	7	2	0	-1	81	-1	19	2
 DE		39	-1	41	-1	12	0	7	2	1	0	80	-2	19	2
 D-E		46	-4	33	-2	13	3	8	4	0	-1	79	-6	21	7
 EE		24	2	34	1	24	2	17	-4	1	-1	58	3	41	-2
 IE		34	-6	42	4	16	2	7	2	1	-2	76	-2	23	4
 EL		35	3	38	4	20	-8	7	1	0	0	73	7	27	-7
 ES		56	3	28	0	9	-1	6	-1	1	-1	84	3	15	-2
 FR		29	-1	41	3	20	0	9	-2	1	0	70	2	29	-2
 IT		34	1	47	4	14	-3	3	-2	2	0	81	5	17	-5
 CY		15	1	28	-5	32	-3	25	8	0	-1	43	-4	57	5
 LV		43	-6	32	2	16	2	8	2	1	0	75	-4	24	4
 LT		47	3	35	-5	12	3	5	0	1	-1	82	-2	17	3
 LU		18	1	34	3	39	0	8	-3	1	-1	52	4	47	-3
 HU		53	2	29	-3	13	1	5	1	0	-1	82	-1	18	2
 MT		20	-5	38	8	30	1	10	-2	2	-2	58	3	40	-1
 NL		21	-1	48	5	18	-3	13	0	0	-1	69	4	31	-3
 AT		35	-5	41	2	18	2	5	1	1	0	76	-3	23	3
 PL		31	0	43	-2	17	2	7	1	2	-1	74	-2	24	3
 PT		35	-5	44	6	15	-2	5	1	1	0	79	1	20	-1
 RO		50	2	31	0	14	1	3	-1	2	-2	81	2	17	0
 SI		30	1	41	-3	19	1	8	-1	2	2	71	-2	27	0
 SK		49	3	34	-2	13	1	4	-2	0	0	83	1	17	-1
 FI		8	-4	57	2	28	4	6	-3	1	1	65	-2	34	1
 SE		22	0	47	-3	22	1	8	1	1	1	69	-3	30	2
 UK		27	2	41	-1	21	-1	10	0	1	0	68	1	31	-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

QA12.5 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Einen Freundes- und Bekanntenkreis pflegen

	%	Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		17	1	38	0	27	0	16	-1	2	0	55	1	43	-1
 BE		18	-3	47	2	25	1	9	-1	1	1	65	-1	34	0
 BG		19	-2	37	-1	29	4	13	1	2	-2	56	-3	42	5
 CZ		15	-1	39	2	28	0	17	-1	1	0	54	1	45	-1
 DK		16	-2	46	2	23	-3	14	3	1	0	62	0	37	0
 D-W		10	0	38	3	26	-2	24	-2	2	1	48	3	50	-4
 DE		10	0	38	3	26	-1	24	-2	2	0	48	3	50	-3
 D-E		9	-2	41	8	26	0	23	-5	1	-1	50	6	49	-5
 EE		16	5	39	4	24	-6	20	-2	1	-1	55	9	44	-8
 IE		13	-3	30	3	30	-2	24	5	3	-3	43	0	54	3
 EL		12	-7	29	1	44	3	14	3	1	0	41	-6	58	6
 ES		15	-1	34	-2	25	5	24	-1	2	-1	49	-3	49	4
 FR		21	3	35	-1	25	-3	17	1	2	0	56	2	42	-2
 IT		20	-1	48	4	21	-2	9	0	2	-1	68	3	30	-2
 CY		3	-3	14	-2	40	3	42	3	1	-1	17	-5	82	6
 LV		16	-5	34	-3	29	4	20	4	1	0	50	-8	49	8
 LT		25	3	44	1	17	-2	12	0	2	-2	69	4	29	-2
 LU		16	5	33	7	43	-1	8	-8	0	-3	49	12	51	-9
 HU		15	1	36	0	31	0	18	-1	0	0	51	1	49	-1
 MT		16	2	28	-2	37	4	14	-1	5	-3	44	0	51	3
 NL		18	1	47	1	21	-1	14	0	0	-1	65	2	35	-1
 AT		20	2	34	-2	33	2	10	-2	3	0	54	0	43	0
 PL		18	2	40	-2	26	0	13	0	3	0	58	0	39	0
 PT		17	-6	43	6	28	1	11	0	1	-1	60	0	39	1
 RO		26	0	31	-2	30	3	10	3	3	-4	57	-2	40	6
 SI		14	0	32	-4	32	1	20	2	2	1	46	-4	52	3
 SK		14	1	38	0	31	3	17	-4	0	0	52	1	48	-1
 FI		4	-2	49	3	37	8	10	-8	0	-1	53	1	47	0
 SE		13	1	52	-2	26	3	8	-2	1	0	65	-1	34	1
 UK		14	3	33	-1	35	2	16	-4	2	0	47	2	51	-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 needed

QA12.6 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Medizinische Versorgung im Krankheitsfall erhalten

%		Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	24	0	37	-1	23	1	15	0	1	0	61	-1	38	1
	BE	40	2	44	2	13	-2	2	-3	1	1	84	4	15	-5
	BG	49	-1	38	2	9	0	3	0	1	-1	87	1	12	0
	CZ	22	5	40	-3	25	1	13	-3	0	0	62	2	38	-2
	DK	14	-1	33	2	25	-3	28	3	0	-1	47	1	53	0
	D-W	14	-2	42	4	26	3	17	-5	1	0	56	2	43	-2
	DE	14	-1	42	3	25	1	18	-3	1	0	56	2	43	-2
	D-E	16	3	42	-2	22	-3	19	2	1	0	58	1	41	-1
	EE	34	4	37	-7	17	1	11	2	1	0	71	-3	28	3
	IE	27	-3	37	1	19	-2	15	6	2	-2	64	-2	34	4
	EL	39	-2	43	1	16	0	2	1	0	0	82	-1	18	1
	ES	11	-4	18	-10	26	3	44	11	1	0	29	-14	70	14
	FR	35	6	38	-2	17	-3	9	-1	1	0	73	4	26	-4
	IT	27	-5	46	1	21	5	4	-2	2	1	73	-4	25	3
	CY	20	-5	27	-7	37	7	16	6	0	-1	47	-12	53	13
	LV	60	-17	27	8	10	7	3	2	0	0	87	-9	13	9
	LT	35	0	47	4	13	-1	4	-2	1	-1	82	4	17	-3
	LU	17	4	29	-4	45	9	7	-9	2	0	46	0	52	0
	HU	30	4	40	-4	22	2	8	-2	0	0	70	0	30	0
	MT	29	4	34	-6	22	-3	13	4	2	1	63	-2	35	1
	NL	14	1	39	0	23	-1	23	-1	1	1	53	1	46	-2
	AT	10	-1	31	-5	42	2	17	5	0	-1	41	-6	59	7
	PL	28	1	46	-1	17	0	7	1	2	-1	74	0	24	1
	PT	33	-7	46	5	18	3	3	0	0	-1	79	-2	21	3
	RO	42	-2	42	4	12	-1	1	-1	3	0	84	2	13	-2
	SI	21	-4	45	1	24	4	8	-3	2	2	66	-3	32	1
	SK	19	0	46	7	24	-3	10	-4	1	0	65	7	34	-7
	FI	10	2	59	7	25	-1	6	-7	0	-1	69	9	31	-8
	SE	16	0	36	-2	31	3	16	-1	1	0	52	-2	47	2
	UK	17	2	25	0	33	0	25	0	0	-2	42	2	58	0

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

QA12.7 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Mindestens eine warme Mahlzeit pro Tag essen

%		Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	23	1	47	1	21	-2	8	0	1	0	70	2	29	-2
	BE	30	4	53	0	14	-3	3	-1	0	0	83	4	17	-4
	BG	34	4	46	0	15	-3	2	1	3	-2	80	4	17	-2
	CZ	18	3	48	5	26	-5	7	-3	1	0	66	8	33	-8
	DK	17	0	45	0	26	0	12	1	0	-1	62	0	38	1
	D-W	12	-1	43	3	29	3	16	-4	0	-1	55	2	45	-1
	DE	12	0	42	2	30	3	16	-4	0	-1	54	2	46	-1
	D-E	10	0	39	-1	32	2	18	-1	1	0	49	-1	50	1
	EE	27	5	45	-1	19	-1	8	-3	1	0	72	4	27	-4
	IE	21	-4	43	6	24	-2	10	2	2	-2	64	2	34	0
	EL	16	-12	43	5	39	7	2	0	0	0	59	-7	41	7
	ES	22	-6	46	4	21	-2	10	4	1	0	68	-2	31	2
	FR	36	4	47	-4	12	0	4	1	1	-1	83	0	16	1
	IT	21	0	56	8	18	-8	3	0	2	0	77	8	21	-8
	CY	6	-1	26	1	47	-1	21	2	0	-1	32	0	68	1
	LV	39	-7	39	5	15	0	6	3	1	-1	78	-2	21	3
	LT	26	3	48	0	16	0	8	-2	2	-1	74	3	24	-2
	LU	18	5	36	-8	40	12	5	-9	1	0	54	-3	45	3
	HU	34	5	50	-2	13	-1	3	-2	0	0	84	3	16	-3
	MT	23	-2	48	7	22	-5	5	-1	2	1	71	5	27	-6
	NL	19	3	53	0	19	-1	8	-2	1	0	72	3	27	-3
	AT	11	0	37	-5	42	3	9	2	1	0	48	-5	51	5
	PL	24	2	50	-3	19	0	5	2	2	-1	74	-1	24	2
	PT	30	-8	54	14	14	-6	2	0	0	0	84	6	16	-6
	RO	35	3	38	-5	21	3	3	0	3	-1	73	-2	24	3
	SI	17	-4	41	-3	27	4	14	3	1	0	58	-7	41	7
	SK	21	7	46	3	26	-5	6	-6	1	1	67	10	32	-11
	FI	9	-3	67	9	21	-1	3	-5	0	0	76	6	24	-6
	SE	22	5	46	-3	23	-2	8	0	1	0	68	2	31	-2
	UK	25	4	44	0	22	-4	8	0	1	0	69	4	30	-4

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

QA12.8 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Zugang zu einem Bankkonto haben

	%	Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB
			72.1		72.1		72.1		72.1		72.1		72.1		72.1
 EU 27		27	-1	37	0	21	1	11	0	4	0	64	-1	32	1
 BE		17	-4	47	5	23	-1	11	-1	2	1	64	1	34	-2
 BG		40	-6	32	5	10	0	7	1	11	0	72	-1	17	1
 CZ		23	1	34	4	26	-1	14	-4	3	0	57	5	40	-5
 DK		13	1	32	-7	24	2	26	3	5	1	45	-6	50	5
 D-W		17	0	38	-2	23	1	18	2	4	-1	55	-2	41	3
 DE		17	0	37	-2	24	1	18	1	4	0	54	-2	42	2
 D-E		15	-1	32	-2	28	2	19	0	6	1	47	-3	47	2
 EE		14	1	22	0	18	-6	42	5	4	0	36	1	60	-1
 IE		24	-5	38	5	22	2	9	1	7	-3	62	0	31	3
 EL		40	-10	32	4	21	5	6	1	1	0	72	-6	27	6
 ES		34	5	35	0	18	-1	10	-3	3	-1	69	5	28	-4
 FR		33	0	40	1	16	-1	7	-1	4	1	73	1	23	-2
 IT		36	-2	47	3	13	1	2	-2	2	0	83	1	15	-1
 CY		36	-7	35	2	20	3	6	2	3	0	71	-5	26	5
 LV		30	-4	24	-1	23	-1	18	5	5	1	54	-5	41	4
 LT		30	2	35	3	16	0	15	-4	4	-1	65	5	31	-4
 LU		15	-1	29	-10	41	13	10	-2	5	0	44	-11	51	11
 HU		20	-2	35	4	26	1	15	-3	4	0	55	2	41	-2
 MT		38	3	36	1	18	-1	3	-3	5	0	74	4	21	-4
 NL		12	1	32	-5	23	0	28	3	5	1	44	-4	51	3
 AT		18	-1	39	-3	31	3	8	1	4	0	57	-4	39	4
 PL		23	-7	32	-3	25	7	14	3	6	0	55	-10	39	10
 PT		31	-7	46	10	17	-3	4	0	2	0	77	3	21	-3
 RO		47	-5	29	6	12	-2	5	2	7	-1	76	1	17	0
 SI		13	-1	26	0	34	0	24	0	3	1	39	-1	58	0
 SK		25	6	38	2	24	-5	11	-3	2	0	63	8	35	-8
 FI		7	1	43	7	34	2	13	-10	3	0	50	8	47	-8
 SE		27	-3	35	2	23	3	11	-2	4	0	62	-1	34	1
 UK		21	0	37	0	26	0	12	-1	4	1	58	0	38	-1



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

QA12.9 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Zugang zu Kommunikationsmitteln wie Telefon oder Internet haben

	%	Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
 EU 27		29	-1	43	1	19	0	7	0	2	0	72	0	26	0
 BE		23	-4	44	0	25	3	7	0	1	1	67	-4	32	3
 BG		47	-3	35	7	9	-1	3	-1	6	-2	82	4	12	-2
 CZ		34	3	42	1	17	-2	7	0	0	-2	76	4	24	-2
 DK		19	-3	53	6	21	-1	6	-2	1	0	72	3	27	-3
 D-W		12	-1	39	-1	32	4	16	-2	1	0	51	-2	48	2
 DE		11	-3	39	1	32	3	16	-1	2	0	50	-2	48	2
 D-E		7	-10	40	6	31	0	19	4	3	0	47	-4	50	4
 EE		35	3	42	-2	16	1	6	-2	1	0	77	1	22	-1
 IE		21	-6	45	9	22	2	8	-2	4	-3	66	3	30	0
 EL		24	-13	45	6	28	9	3	-2	0	0	69	-7	31	7
 ES		49	7	33	-6	11	0	5	1	2	-2	82	1	16	1
 FR		35	-1	42	2	16	-1	6	0	1	0	77	1	22	-1
 IT		30	-2	52	5	13	-4	3	1	2	0	82	3	16	-3
 CY		10	-5	39	9	41	1	9	-5	1	0	49	4	50	-4
 LV		49	0	33	-4	13	3	4	1	1	0	82	-4	17	4
 LT		37	3	45	1	12	-1	5	-2	1	-1	82	4	17	-3
 LU		15	-3	40	-5	38	10	5	-2	2	0	55	-8	43	8
 HU		39	2	42	3	14	-2	4	-3	1	0	81	5	18	-5
 MT		36	2	40	4	18	-5	2	-2	4	1	76	6	20	-7
 NL		25	3	50	-2	18	1	6	-2	1	0	75	1	24	-1
 AT		19	3	39	-6	34	5	7	0	1	-2	58	-3	41	5
 PL		32	-5	42	-1	19	5	5	2	2	-1	74	-6	24	7
 PT		34	-3	47	7	15	-3	3	0	1	-1	81	4	18	-3
 RO		38	-5	39	5	15	0	3	0	5	0	77	0	18	0
 SI		24	1	38	-7	27	3	10	3	1	0	62	-6	37	6
 SK		33	1	40	-1	20	2	6	-3	1	1	73	0	26	-1
 FI		16	3	66	3	16	0	2	-5	0	-1	82	6	18	-5
 SE		26	-6	60	6	9	-2	4	1	1	1	86	0	13	-1
 UK		24	2	46	-1	19	-3	10	2	1	0	70	1	29	-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, somewhat, not very much or not at all people's chances of...?

Starting up a business of their own

QA12.10 Würden Sie sagen, dass armen Menschen in (UNSEREM LAND) die folgenden Dinge sehr stark, in gewissem Maße, nicht sehr stark, oder überhaupt nicht erschwert werden?

Sich im Beruf selbständig machen

	%	Beaucoup		Plutôt		Pas beaucoup		Pas du tout		NSP		Total 'Réduit'		Total 'Ne réduit pas'	
		Very much		Somewhat		Not very much		Not at all		DK		Total 'Hampers'		Total 'Does not hamper'	
		Sehr stark		In gewissem Maße		Nicht sehr stark		Überhaupt nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwert'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwert'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		57	-1	28	1	9	1	4	0	2	-1	85	0	13	1
 BE		50	-8	27	2	13	3	8	1	2	2	77	-6	21	4
 BG		76	2	15	0	2	-1	3	-1	4	0	91	2	5	-2
 CZ		66	6	19	-6	11	2	3	-2	1	0	85	0	14	0
 DK		61	-1	21	-1	11	2	6	0	1	0	82	-2	17	2
 D-W		42	-4	36	0	12	2	8	3	2	-1	78	-4	20	5
 DE		41	-6	35	0	13	3	8	3	3	0	76	-6	21	6
 D-E		37	-15	35	3	15	6	9	6	4	0	72	-12	24	12
 EE		66	0	21	2	7	-2	4	-1	2	1	87	2	11	-3
 IE		55	-2	25	-1	9	4	4	0	7	-1	80	-3	13	4
 EL		77	2	17	-2	3	-1	3	1	0	0	94	0	6	0
 ES		85	7	10	-6	2	-1	2	0	1	0	95	1	4	-1
 FR		56	-1	31	3	8	0	3	-2	2	0	87	2	11	-2
 IT		53	-7	37	7	5	-1	3	0	2	1	90	0	8	-1
 CY		80	3	14	-1	4	-1	1	-1	1	0	94	2	5	-2
 LV		77	-5	10	0	6	2	6	4	1	-1	87	-5	12	6
 LT		76	3	14	0	4	0	5	-1	1	-2	90	3	9	-1
 LU		50	-4	30	7	12	1	6	-4	2	0	80	3	18	-3
 HU		69	-2	19	0	9	3	2	-1	1	0	88	-2	11	2
 MT		61	8	26	-5	8	1	1	-7	4	3	87	3	9	-6
 NL		50	-1	28	1	11	-1	9	1	2	0	78	0	20	0
 AT		47	1	36	0	12	0	3	1	2	-2	83	1	15	1
 PL		51	-5	31	2	11	3	4	1	3	-1	82	-3	15	4
 PT		65	1	28	1	5	-2	1	0	1	0	93	2	6	-2
 RO		63	3	22	3	8	-2	2	-2	5	-2	85	6	10	-4
 SI		50	1	28	-5	12	1	6	1	4	2	78	-4	18	2
 SK		71	0	20	1	7	1	1	-2	1	0	91	1	8	-1
 FI		50	-3	39	5	8	1	2	-3	1	0	89	2	10	-2
 SE		46	-5	35	2	12	1	5	1	2	1	81	-3	17	2
 UK		55	6	27	-3	11	-2	5	0	2	-1	82	3	16	-2

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

QA13.1 Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Würden Sie in finanzieller Hinsicht sagen, ...?

Dass das Leben der heutigen Kinder sicherer, unsicherer oder weder sicherer noch unsicherer sein wird, als Ihr eigenes Leben?

		Plus sûre		Moins sûre		Ni plus ni moins sûre		NSP	
		More secure		Less secure		Neither more nor less secure		DK	
		Sicherer		Unsicherer		Weder sicherer noch unsicherer		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	17	0	57	1	21	-1	5	0
	BE	9	0	70	1	20	-1	1	0
	BG	19	-9	44	6	22	1	15	2
	CZ	10	-3	57	3	31	0	2	0
	DK	33	-4	29	5	36	-1	2	0
	D-W	11	-1	64	-6	22	6	3	1
	DE	11	1	66	-6	21	5	2	0
	D-E	10	5	72	-5	17	0	1	0
	EE	41	6	26	-3	27	-4	6	1
	IE	20	-1	49	5	21	-1	10	-3
	EL	5	-6	83	6	11	0	1	0
	ES	36	6	48	0	13	-4	3	-2
	FR	5	1	72	2	19	-4	4	1
	IT	9	1	58	-1	26	1	7	-1
	CY	16	-5	69	4	12	0	3	1
	LV	47	7	19	-5	28	2	6	-4
	LT	24	-2	46	4	21	-4	9	2
	LU	14	0	62	-3	20	2	4	1
	HU	14	2	69	0	15	-2	2	0
	MT	25	1	55	-2	12	-1	8	2
	NL	10	-2	56	11	31	-8	3	-1
	AT	20	4	42	-6	35	3	3	-1
	PL	31	-5	33	7	26	0	10	-2
	PT	12	-12	66	15	16	4	6	-7
	RO	9	-6	67	7	16	0	8	-1
	SI	12	-1	70	7	14	-6	4	0
	SK	8	0	69	-1	21	1	2	0
	FI	28	-1	48	2	23	1	1	-2
	SE	13	1	51	-5	33	2	3	2
	UK	27	-1	48	2	20	-3	5	2

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

QA13.2 Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Würden Sie in finanzieller Hinsicht sagen, ...?

Dass das Leben Ihrer eigenen Generation sicherer, unsicherer oder weder sicherer noch unsicherer ist, als das Leben der Generation Ihrer Eltern?

		Plus sûre		Moins sûre		Ni plus ni moins sûre		NSP	
		More secure		Less secure		Neither more nor less secure		DK	
		Sicherer		Unsicherer		Weder sicherer noch unsicherer		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>37</b>	0	<b>41</b>	0	<b>19</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0
	BE	<b>31</b>	-2	<b>48</b>	2	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1
	BG	<b>13</b>	-6	<b>58</b>	0	<b>22</b>	5	<b>7</b>	1
	CZ	<b>16</b>	-6	<b>58</b>	5	<b>25</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0
	DK	<b>71</b>	3	<b>11</b>	0	<b>17</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1
	D-W	<b>38</b>	2	<b>39</b>	-8	<b>21</b>	6	<b>2</b>	0
	DE	<b>36</b>	2	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>20</b>	4	<b>2</b>	0
	D-E	<b>28</b>	-3	<b>53</b>	1	<b>18</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0
	EE	<b>46</b>	3	<b>32</b>	1	<b>18</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	0
	IE	<b>47</b>	4	<b>26</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	0	<b>8</b>	-2
	EL	<b>31</b>	4	<b>56</b>	1	<b>13</b>	-4	<b>0</b>	-1
	ES	<b>60</b>	11	<b>26</b>	-7	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-2
	FR	<b>27</b>	-1	<b>50</b>	2	<b>20</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	1
	IT	<b>25</b>	2	<b>50</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1
	CY	<b>59</b>	3	<b>27</b>	-5	<b>11</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1
	LV	<b>48</b>	-4	<b>30</b>	5	<b>19</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0
	LT	<b>32</b>	-2	<b>53</b>	3	<b>13</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1
	LU	<b>49</b>	5	<b>33</b>	0	<b>16</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	1
	HU	<b>28</b>	3	<b>58</b>	1	<b>13</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	0
	MT	<b>53</b>	2	<b>29</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	2
	NL	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>35</b>	4	<b>21</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1
	AT	<b>33</b>	1	<b>29</b>	-5	<b>35</b>	3	<b>3</b>	1
	PL	<b>44</b>	-1	<b>28</b>	3	<b>21</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	0
	PT	<b>31</b>	-9	<b>49</b>	9	<b>16</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-2
	RO	<b>17</b>	2	<b>56</b>	3	<b>22</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-3
	SI	<b>30</b>	-4	<b>54</b>	11	<b>14</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	-1
	SK	<b>15</b>	2	<b>63</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
	FI	<b>61</b>	7	<b>23</b>	-4	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1
	SE	<b>47</b>	-3	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	3	<b>3</b>	2
	UK	<b>49</b>	-5	<b>35</b>	5	<b>14</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0

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

QA13.3 Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Würden Sie in finanzieller Hinsicht sagen, ...?

Dass das Leben Ihrer Eltern sicherer, unsicherer oder weder sicherer noch unsicherer war, als das Leben Ihrer Großeltern?

%		Plus sûre		Moins sûre		Ni plus ni moins sûre		NSP	
		More secure		Less secure		Neither more nor less secure		DK	
		Sicherer		Unsicherer		Weder sicherer noch unsicherer		WN	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>52</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>55</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	BG	<b>48</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>2</i>
	CZ	<b>42</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>
	DK	<b>70</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>43</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	DE	<b>44</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>45</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	EE	<b>48</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>1</i>
	IE	<b>51</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-5</i>
	EL	<b>47</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>61</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-3</i>
	FR	<b>55</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>
	IT	<b>47</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	CY	<b>55</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LV	<b>60</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-3</i>
	LT	<b>54</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LU	<b>60</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	HU	<b>39</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	MT	<b>55</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>5</i>
	NL	<b>65</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	AT	<b>33</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>
	PL	<b>48</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>
	PT	<b>42</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-3</i>
	RO	<b>48</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-2</i>
	SI	<b>51</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>
	SK	<b>39</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	FI	<b>60</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	SE	<b>68</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	UK	<b>60</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>

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

QA14.1 Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Die Armut in (UNSEREM LAND) ist ein Problem, dessen sich die Regierung dringend annehmen muss.

%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27	53	1	36	-1	7	-1	2	1	2	0	89	0	9	0
 BE	48	-1	43	0	8	2	1	-1	0	0	91	-1	9	1
 BG	76	-2	21	3	1	0	1	1	1	-2	97	1	2	1
 CZ	29	5	46	8	20	-9	3	-4	2	0	75	13	23	-13
 DK	27	-1	37	1	26	1	8	0	2	-1	64	0	34	1
 D-W	64	1	31	2	3	-3	1	0	1	0	95	3	4	-3
 DE	66	0	28	1	4	-1	1	0	1	0	94	1	5	-1
 D-E	72	-3	20	0	6	3	2	1	0	-1	92	-3	8	4
 EE	60	1	30	-2	8	1	1	0	1	0	90	-1	9	1
 IE	54	5	36	-3	6	0	2	2	2	-4	90	2	8	2
 EL	69	-9	29	11	2	-2	0	0	0	0	98	2	2	-2
 ES	60	6	32	-5	6	0	1	0	1	-1	92	1	7	0
 FR	50	0	41	-1	5	0	2	1	2	0	91	-1	7	1
 IT	43	-3	45	2	8	1	1	-1	3	1	88	-1	9	0
 CY	66	-5	26	5	5	-1	3	1	0	0	92	0	8	0
 LV	76	-4	20	5	3	0	1	0	0	-1	96	1	4	0
 LT	67	3	27	-2	3	-1	1	0	2	0	94	1	4	-1
 LU	35	-13	40	2	19	9	3	1	3	1	75	-11	22	10
 HU	68	-3	26	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	94	-1	5	1
 MT	41	-6	40	1	12	0	3	2	4	3	81	-5	15	2
 NL	32	3	43	0	18	-4	5	0	2	1	75	3	23	-4
 AT	41	-2	46	-1	10	2	2	1	1	0	87	-3	12	3
 PL	50	2	40	-1	7	2	1	0	2	-3	90	1	8	2
 PT	59	6	33	-5	6	0	1	0	1	-1	92	1	7	0
 RO	70	3	24	-1	3	-1	1	0	2	-1	94	2	4	-1
 SI	68	6	24	-4	5	-2	2	0	1	0	92	2	7	-2
 SK	51	5	41	-1	6	-4	1	0	1	0	92	4	7	-4
 FI	41	-7	43	1	13	5	2	1	1	0	84	-6	15	6
 SE	20	-2	41	1	30	-1	6	0	3	2	61	-1	36	-1
 UK	46	3	39	-3	11	0	2	0	2	0	85	0	13	0

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

QA14.2 Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

In der heutigen Zeit sind die Einkommensunterschiede in (UNSEREM LAND) viel zu groß.

%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27	52	0	36	0	8	0	2	0	2	0	88	0	10	0
 BE	46	0	40	0	12	2	1	-2	1	0	86	0	13	0
 BG	66	-6	30	7	2	0	0	0	2	-1	96	1	2	0
 CZ	61	6	32	-6	6	0	1	0	0	0	93	0	7	0
 DK	28	1	37	1	22	-4	11	2	2	0	65	2	33	-2
 D-W	60	1	32	0	6	-1	1	0	1	0	92	1	7	-1
 DE	63	1	29	-1	6	0	1	0	1	0	92	0	7	0
 D-E	73	1	21	-1	4	-1	1	1	1	0	94	0	5	0
 EE	72	-3	20	3	6	0	1	0	1	0	92	0	7	0
 IE	50	4	37	0	8	-1	1	0	4	-3	87	4	9	-1
 EL	58	-14	36	13	6	1	0	0	0	0	94	-1	6	1
 ES	51	4	41	1	5	-3	1	0	2	-2	92	5	6	-3
 FR	57	-1	33	-1	7	2	1	0	2	0	90	-2	8	2
 IT	35	-4	50	2	10	0	2	0	3	2	85	-2	12	0
 CY	67	-2	26	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	93	-1	6	1
 LV	79	-3	18	4	2	-1	0	-1	1	1	97	1	2	-2
 LT	70	0	23	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	93	0	5	0
 LU	45	-6	40	7	12	0	2	1	1	-2	85	1	14	1
 HU	74	-3	21	3	3	-1	1	0	1	1	95	0	4	-1
 MT	34	-1	41	5	13	-4	2	0	10	0	75	4	15	-4
 NL	33	-3	35	2	23	1	7	0	2	0	68	-1	30	1
 AT	40	2	42	-7	13	3	2	0	3	2	82	-5	15	3
 PL	56	3	36	0	5	-1	1	-1	2	-1	92	3	6	-2
 PT	58	6	36	-5	6	1	0	-1	0	-1	94	1	6	0
 RO	67	2	24	-2	5	1	1	0	3	-1	91	0	6	1
 SI	76	0	21	1	2	-2	1	1	0	0	97	1	3	-1
 SK	61	2	33	-3	4	0	1	0	1	1	94	-1	5	0
 FI	42	-11	40	5	14	4	3	1	1	1	82	-6	17	5
 SE	38	-3	37	2	18	-1	6	2	1	0	75	-1	24	1
 UK	43	4	39	-4	12	-1	3	1	3	0	82	0	15	0

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

QA14.3 Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Die (NATIONALE) Regierung sollte sicherstellen, dass der Wohlstand des Landes unter allen Bürgern gerecht verteilt wird.

%		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	47	2	38	1	9	-2	3	-1	3	0	85	3	12	-3
	BE	44	0	42	6	10	-4	3	-2	1	0	86	6	13	-6
	BG	50	-5	34	6	8	0	3	0	5	-1	84	1	11	0
	CZ	26	0	41	1	21	0	8	-2	4	1	67	1	29	-2
	DK	38	6	36	-4	17	-2	8	0	1	0	74	2	25	-2
	D-W	48	4	38	2	8	-5	4	-1	2	0	86	6	12	-6
	DE	51	5	36	1	8	-4	4	-1	1	-1	87	6	12	-5
	D-E	60	4	28	-4	8	1	2	-2	2	1	88	0	10	-1
	EE	43	-4	28	1	18	2	9	1	2	0	71	-3	27	3
	IE	48	-3	39	3	7	3	2	0	4	-3	87	0	9	3
	EL	69	-10	27	9	4	2	0	-1	0	0	96	-1	4	1
	ES	53	2	38	-1	5	-1	2	1	2	-1	91	1	7	0
	FR	51	2	33	-3	9	0	4	1	3	0	84	-1	13	1
	IT	38	-4	49	5	8	-2	2	0	3	1	87	1	10	-2
	CY	67	-1	23	1	6	0	3	1	1	-1	90	0	9	1
	LV	57	-5	29	6	10	1	3	0	1	-2	86	1	13	1
	LT	57	5	27	-2	7	-2	5	0	4	-1	84	3	12	-2
	LU	36	-9	38	2	17	4	7	3	2	0	74	-7	24	7
	HU	64	-9	30	9	3	-1	2	1	1	0	94	0	5	0
	MT	59	1	36	3	3	-3	0	-1	2	0	95	4	3	-4
	NL	34	0	36	1	21	1	8	-2	1	0	70	1	29	-1
	AT	45	1	46	1	7	-1	1	-1	1	0	91	2	8	-2
	PL	40	4	40	-2	12	0	4	0	4	-2	80	2	16	0
	PT	45	0	47	0	6	1	1	1	1	-2	92	0	7	2
	RO	57	2	31	0	7	1	1	0	4	-3	88	2	8	1
	SI	61	2	28	1	7	-3	2	-1	2	1	89	3	9	-4
	SK	37	3	47	4	10	-5	3	-2	3	0	84	7	13	-7
	FI	51	-3	40	5	7	-1	2	0	0	-1	91	2	9	-1
	SE	53	-1	33	3	10	-2	3	0	1	0	86	2	13	-2
	UK	41	6	38	-1	13	-4	5	-1	3	0	79	5	18	-5



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

QA14.4 Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Besserverdiener sollten höhere Steuern zahlen, damit die (NATIONALE) Regierung mehr Mittel zur Armutsbekämpfung hat.































%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27	45	5	34	-1	13	-2	5	-1	3	-1	79	4	18	-3
 BE	38	4	36	0	17	-1	8	-3	1	0	74	4	25	-4
 BG	64	-4	25	5	4	-1	2	0	5	0	89	1	6	-1
 CZ	40	6	36	-1	17	-2	6	-2	1	-1	76	5	23	-4
 DK	33	3	34	-1	22	2	10	-3	1	-1	67	2	32	-1
 D-W	52	12	31	-4	11	-6	5	-1	1	-1	83	8	16	-7
 DE	53	12	30	-4	11	-6	5	-1	1	-1	83	8	16	-7
 D-E	56	12	26	-6	12	-4	5	-2	1	0	82	6	17	-6
 EE	43	-5	30	3	17	2	8	0	2	0	73	-2	25	2
 IE	49	-4	34	4	9	0	3	1	5	-1	83	0	12	1
 EL	72	-6	24	8	3	-2	1	0	0	0	96	2	4	-2
 ES	58	9	28	-6	7	0	4	1	3	-4	86	3	11	1
 FR	40	1	35	0	14	-2	7	0	4	1	75	1	21	-2
 IT	35	-5	43	2	12	1	4	-1	6	3	78	-3	16	0
 CY	82	5	13	-2	3	-1	2	-1	0	-1	95	3	5	-2
 LV	64	7	20	-3	10	-2	5	-1	1	-1	84	4	15	-3
 LT	48	2	28	-2	14	1	6	-2	4	1	76	0	20	-1
 LU	37	-1	36	0	16	0	7	0	4	1	73	-1	23	0
 HU	62	0	29	3	6	-3	2	0	1	0	91	3	8	-3
 MT	39	-4	34	3	15	-1	5	0	7	2	73	-1	20	-1
 NL	34	1	37	4	18	-2	10	-3	1	0	71	5	28	-5
 AT	36	-3	41	4	16	2	4	-2	3	-1	77	1	20	0
 PL	33	2	34	-1	19	0	8	1	6	-2	67	1	27	1
 PT	48	10	41	-5	8	-1	2	0	1	-4	89	5	10	-1
 RO	50	7	32	1	11	-1	3	-3	4	-4	82	8	14	-4
 SI	57	-3	26	2	11	0	4	1	2	0	83	-1	15	1
 SK	35	7	36	-3	21	2	6	-6	2	0	71	4	27	-4
 FI	38	-5	42	3	17	4	3	-1	0	-1	80	-2	20	3
 SE	43	3	35	-1	14	-3	6	0	2	1	78	2	20	-3
 UK	37	9	35	-2	17	-5	7	-3	4	1	72	7	24	-8

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

QA14.5 Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Wenn es in einem Land Wirtschaftswachstum gibt, verschwindet die Armut automatisch von selbst.





























	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		8	-1	26	1	36	-1	26	2	4	-1	34	0	62	1
 BE		8	-1	31	3	40	2	20	-4	1	0	39	2	60	-2
 BG		28	1	34	3	21	0	8	-2	9	-2	62	4	29	-2
 CZ		6	1	25	-2	42	-3	26	5	1	-1	31	-1	68	2
 DK		3	0	15	-1	37	-3	44	5	1	-1	18	-1	81	2
 D-W		5	-1	22	3	37	-3	35	2	1	-1	27	2	72	-1
 DE		5	-1	21	2	37	-2	36	2	1	-1	26	1	73	0
 D-E		4	-2	19	0	37	2	39	2	1	-2	23	-2	76	4
 EE		6	-1	15	-2	37	0	41	4	1	-1	21	-3	78	4
 IE		11	1	19	-5	33	5	28	3	9	-4	30	-4	61	8
 EL		17	-13	38	6	28	6	16	1	1	0	55	-7	44	7
 ES		6	-1	20	-4	32	1	38	7	4	-3	26	-5	70	8
 FR		7	2	24	1	39	-2	25	-2	5	1	31	3	64	-4
 IT		10	-1	39	0	30	-3	14	1	7	3	49	-1	44	-2
 CY		19	5	21	-1	29	-6	28	3	3	-1	40	4	57	-3
 LV		13	-8	34	1	34	5	16	1	3	1	47	-7	50	6
 LT		20	-6	44	5	24	2	9	1	3	-2	64	-1	33	3
 LU		3	-7	15	-14	44	12	36	10	2	-1	18	-21	80	22
 HU		10	1	28	3	34	-2	25	-3	3	1	38	4	59	-5
 MT		18	-5	31	3	27	-1	8	-2	16	5	49	-2	35	-3
 NL		6	-1	28	1	42	1	23	-2	1	1	34	0	65	-1
 AT		7	-3	32	1	37	3	21	0	3	-1	39	-2	58	3
 PL		7	-1	29	1	40	1	17	1	7	-2	36	0	57	2
 PT		8	0	38	0	31	-2	17	7	6	-5	46	0	48	5
 RO		30	3	32	0	21	-1	9	1	8	-3	62	3	30	0
 SI		14	5	22	5	37	-4	22	-7	5	1	36	10	59	-11
 SK		7	2	27	-3	41	2	22	-1	3	0	34	-1	63	1
 FI		3	-2	17	0	45	5	34	-3	1	0	20	-2	79	2
 SE		2	1	12	2	42	0	43	-3	1	0	14	3	85	-3
 UK		5	1	19	0	40	-4	31	4	5	-1	24	1	71	0

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

QA14.6 Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es macht keinen Sinn, zu versuchen, die Armut zu bekämpfen, da es immer Armut geben wird.































%		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	11	1	26	1	33	0	28	-1	2	-1	37	2	61	-1
	BE	13	-3	28	1	34	4	24	-3	1	1	41	-2	58	1
	BG	10	1	20	5	38	0	27	-5	5	-1	30	6	65	-5
	CZ	11	0	36	-6	35	3	16	2	2	1	47	-6	51	5
	DK	21	2	35	3	22	-5	21	1	1	-1	56	5	43	-4
	D-W	9	2	21	8	31	-6	38	-4	1	0	30	10	69	-10
	DE	9	1	20	7	32	-4	38	-4	1	0	29	8	70	-8
	D-E	7	-2	17	4	35	4	40	-5	1	-1	24	2	75	-1
	EE	15	-1	27	-2	37	3	19	-1	2	1	42	-3	56	2
	IE	10	-1	30	4	29	-4	24	4	7	-3	40	3	53	0
	EL	5	-3	16	6	41	12	38	-13	0	-2	21	3	79	-1
	ES	17	5	26	0	30	-2	25	0	2	-3	43	5	55	-2
	FR	10	0	26	-2	29	1	33	0	2	1	36	-2	62	1
	IT	10	0	36	3	33	1	17	-4	4	0	46	3	50	-3
	CY	11	-9	19	1	34	0	34	8	2	0	30	-8	68	8
	LV	10	-1	22	-3	38	3	29	1	1	0	32	-4	67	4
	LT	11	2	24	-2	36	-3	26	5	3	-2	35	0	62	2
	LU	12	1	24	3	34	10	29	-13	1	-1	36	4	63	-3
	HU	11	1	19	-2	37	2	32	-1	1	0	30	-1	69	1
	MT	17	-6	45	0	22	2	9	1	7	3	62	-6	31	3
	NL	10	0	21	-2	35	1	33	1	1	0	31	-2	68	2
	AT	8	1	26	1	39	2	25	-4	2	0	34	2	64	-2
	PL	7	-1	24	5	36	-3	28	0	5	-1	31	4	64	-3
	PT	6	-2	25	-8	33	-3	35	15	1	-2	31	-10	68	12
	RO	15	1	23	-2	34	3	21	0	7	-2	38	-1	55	3
	SI	10	-2	20	4	36	-2	32	-1	2	1	30	2	68	-3
	SK	8	-2	28	-2	39	-1	23	4	2	1	36	-4	62	3
	FI	5	-4	18	0	42	3	34	1	1	0	23	-4	76	4
	SE	4	-1	15	0	31	2	49	-1	1	0	19	-1	80	1
	UK	14	2	32	1	30	-1	23	-1	1	-1	46	3	53	-2

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

QA14.7 Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.































Einkommensunterschiede sind eine Notwendigkeit für die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung.

%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27	12	0	32	0	30	0	19	0	7	0	44	0	49	0
 BE	14	-1	37	2	29	-2	17	0	3	1	51	1	46	-2
 BG	9	0	23	4	32	1	23	-3	13	-2	32	4	55	-2
 CZ	9	-1	36	1	37	-1	15	2	3	-1	45	0	52	1
 DK	26	2	44	0	18	0	9	-1	3	-1	70	2	27	-1
 D-W	18	-2	39	-2	25	0	15	4	3	0	57	-4	40	4
 DE	17	-2	37	-3	27	1	16	4	3	0	54	-5	43	5
 D-E	15	0	29	-7	32	2	22	6	2	-1	44	-7	54	8
 EE	21	0	36	2	25	0	11	-2	7	0	57	2	36	-2
 IE	11	1	31	-1	27	2	16	3	15	-5	42	0	43	5
 EL	7	0	17	5	39	5	35	-8	2	-2	24	5	74	-3
 ES	14	5	25	-1	30	-1	25	-2	6	-1	39	4	55	-3
 FR	6	0	30	-1	31	0	26	-1	7	2	36	-1	57	-1
 IT	7	-1	27	5	34	-2	25	-2	7	0	34	4	59	-4
 CY	10	0	22	8	35	-3	30	-1	3	-4	32	8	65	-4
 LV	18	-1	32	0	29	5	13	-2	8	-2	50	-1	42	3
 LT	16	-1	31	-3	26	-1	15	5	12	0	47	-4	41	4
 LU	16	2	36	-3	29	9	14	-6	5	-2	52	-1	43	3
 HU	13	3	31	3	33	-1	20	-5	3	0	44	6	53	-6
 MT	12	-5	28	-3	24	1	10	1	26	6	40	-8	34	2
 NL	19	-1	40	0	23	1	13	0	5	0	59	-1	36	1
 AT	11	1	31	5	37	-1	16	-7	5	2	42	6	53	-8
 PL	11	2	35	3	30	-2	12	0	12	-3	46	5	42	-2
 PT	9	-2	25	-8	32	1	30	13	4	-4	34	-10	62	14
 RO	12	-3	20	-4	30	2	24	3	14	2	32	-7	54	5
 SI	19	1	34	-4	26	0	17	3	4	0	53	-3	43	3
 SK	7	-2	29	-3	42	5	17	0	5	0	36	-5	59	5
 FI	9	1	27	-4	41	6	19	-2	4	-1	36	-3	60	4
 SE	21	2	39	-3	23	0	12	-1	5	2	60	-1	35	-1
 UK	14	1	42	-2	22	0	11	1	11	0	56	-1	33	1

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 en (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































QA15.1 In allen Ländern gibt es manchmal Spannungen zwischen sozialen Gruppen. Wie viel Spannung gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach in (UNSEREM LAND) zwischen den folgenden Gruppen?  
Arme und Reiche

		Beaucoup de tension		Un peu de tension		Pas de tension		NSP	
		A lot of tension		Some tension		No tension		DK	
		Große Spannungen		Einige Spannungen		Keine Spannungen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		32	0	52	0	13	0	3	0
 BE		26	-3	57	-1	15	2	2	2
 BG		20	-4	49	1	27	4	4	-1
 CZ		50	8	44	-6	5	-2	1	0
 DK		7	-1	50	3	41	-2	2	0
 D-W		36	3	54	-1	9	-2	1	0
 DE		38	2	52	0	9	-1	1	-1
 D-E		45	0	45	2	8	-1	2	-1
 EE		33	-7	56	4	8	2	3	1
 IE		21	-2	55	8	19	-5	5	-1
 EL		41	-1	46	6	13	-5	0	0
 ES		27	0	43	-4	27	4	3	0
 FR		44	0	46	0	8	0	2	0
 IT		25	-2	53	0	17	2	5	0
 CY		12	-3	46	-2	39	5	3	0
 LV		40	5	45	-1	13	1	2	-5
 LT		50	3	45	0	4	-2	1	-1
 LU		25	-4	57	1	14	3	4	0
 HU		71	0	24	1	3	-1	2	0
 MT		26	-4	47	1	23	1	4	2
 NL		16	2	65	-3	17	1	2	0
 AT		20	-5	58	-1	20	6	2	0
 PL		34	4	54	0	8	-2	4	-2
 PT		17	-3	54	0	26	5	3	-2
 RO		38	3	44	-3	13	1	5	-1
 SI		40	-6	49	4	9	1	2	1
 SK		39	-1	48	-1	12	2	1	0
 FI		16	-3	71	4	11	-2	2	1
 SE		18	-1	71	0	9	-1	2	2
 UK		27	3	60	-1	11	-2	2	0

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 en (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































QA15.2 In allen Ländern gibt es manchmal Spannungen zwischen sozialen Gruppen. Wie viel Spannung gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach in (UNSEREM LAND) zwischen den folgenden Gruppen?  
Management und Arbeiter

		Beaucoup de tension		Un peu de tension		Pas de tension		NSP	
		A lot of tension		Some tension		No tension		DK	
		Große Spannungen		Einige Spannungen		Keine Spannungen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>31</b>	-2	<b>56</b>	2	<b>10</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-1
 BE		<b>25</b>	-2	<b>62</b>	1	<b>11</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1
 BG		<b>12</b>	-4	<b>56</b>	0	<b>22</b>	3	<b>10</b>	1
 CZ		<b>37</b>	2	<b>54</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	0
 DK		<b>3</b>	-2	<b>64</b>	2	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	1
 D-W		<b>37</b>	-1	<b>55</b>	3	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0
 DE		<b>39</b>	0	<b>53</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0
 D-E		<b>45</b>	1	<b>45</b>	-4	<b>7</b>	3	<b>3</b>	0
 EE		<b>26</b>	-6	<b>62</b>	6	<b>6</b>	0	<b>6</b>	0
 IE		<b>18</b>	0	<b>57</b>	3	<b>18</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	0
 EL		<b>44</b>	-6	<b>49</b>	11	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	1
 ES		<b>34</b>	0	<b>44</b>	-1	<b>18</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-1
 FR		<b>43</b>	-12	<b>49</b>	9	<b>5</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1
 IT		<b>28</b>	-2	<b>58</b>	1	<b>10</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0
 CY		<b>13</b>	-2	<b>61</b>	-6	<b>25</b>	11	<b>1</b>	-3
 LV		<b>21</b>	0	<b>59</b>	5	<b>15</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-2
 LT		<b>34</b>	0	<b>56</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	0
 LU		<b>30</b>	-3	<b>55</b>	3	<b>11</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-2
 HU		<b>55</b>	0	<b>38</b>	2	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-1
 MT		<b>24</b>	-9	<b>49</b>	2	<b>16</b>	3	<b>11</b>	4
 NL		<b>18</b>	0	<b>69</b>	1	<b>10</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-1
 AT		<b>21</b>	-5	<b>57</b>	0	<b>19</b>	4	<b>3</b>	1
 PL		<b>32</b>	4	<b>58</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-1
 PT		<b>22</b>	-7	<b>59</b>	8	<b>16</b>	3	<b>3</b>	-4
 RO		<b>41</b>	5	<b>43</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-2
 SI		<b>54</b>	4	<b>40</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1
 SK		<b>32</b>	-4	<b>55</b>	3	<b>11</b>	2	<b>2</b>	-1
 FI		<b>12</b>	-4	<b>74</b>	1	<b>12</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1
 SE		<b>13</b>	1	<b>75</b>	1	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0
 UK		<b>19</b>	0	<b>67</b>	0	<b>10</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0

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 en (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































QA15.3 In allen Ländern gibt es manchmal Spannungen zwischen sozialen Gruppen. Wie viel Spannung gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach in (UNSEREM LAND) zwischen den folgenden Gruppen?  
Alte und Junge

		Beaucoup de tension		Un peu de tension		Pas de tension		NSP	
		A lot of tension		Some tension		No tension		DK	
		Große Spannungen		Einige Spannungen		Keine Spannungen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>16</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
 BE		<b>13</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 BG		<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
 CZ		<b>22</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 DK		<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 D-W		<b>17</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>64</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 DE		<b>17</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-E		<b>18</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 EE		<b>17</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>66</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 IE		<b>6</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>
 EL		<b>15</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>12</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 ES		<b>15</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>
 FR		<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 IT		<b>15</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
 CY		<b>7</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 LV		<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-4</i>
 LT		<b>17</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 LU		<b>13</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 HU		<b>24</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 MT		<b>15</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
 NL		<b>12</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 AT		<b>12</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 PL		<b>20</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
 PT		<b>6</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-3</i>
 RO		<b>21</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-3</i>
 SI		<b>22</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 SK		<b>13</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 FI		<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>61</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 SE		<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 UK		<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>

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 en (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

QA15.4 In allen Ländern gibt es manchmal Spannungen zwischen sozialen Gruppen. Wie viel Spannung gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach in (UNSEREM LAND) zwischen den folgenden Gruppen?  
Verschiedene Volks- oder ethnische Gruppen

		Beaucoup de tension		Un peu de tension		Pas de tension		NSP	
		A lot of tension		Some tension		No tension		DK	
		Große Spannungen		Einige Spannungen		Keine Spannungen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>41</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>
 BE		<b>48</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 BG		<b>13</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
 CZ		<b>59</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 DK		<b>48</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-W		<b>43</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 DE		<b>44</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-E		<b>45</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
 EE		<b>21</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>
 IE		<b>27</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>
 EL		<b>44</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 ES		<b>40</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-3</i>
 FR		<b>53</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
 IT		<b>42</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>
 CY		<b>30</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>
 LV		<b>14</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-4</i>
 LT		<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-3</i>
 LU		<b>28</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
 HU		<b>63</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 MT		<b>54</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
 NL		<b>54</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 AT		<b>38</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 PL		<b>23</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>
 PT		<b>19</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-3</i>
 RO		<b>22</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>
 SI		<b>29</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>
 SK		<b>39</b>	<i>-18</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>12</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 FI		<b>39</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 SE		<b>42</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 UK		<b>40</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>



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".































QA16.1 Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann, oder dass man im Umgang mit anderen Menschen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass man "nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann", und '10' bedeutet, dass man "den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann".

		1. Pas du tout confiance		2		3		4		5		6	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
1/2													
	1. You can't be too careful												
	1. Nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann												
%													
	EU 27	10	0	6	0	11	1	11	0	21	1	14	0
	BE	8	0	4	0	9	1	10	1	18	-2	17	-1
	BG	10	-4	12	0	16	-1	17	2	21	3	11	3
	CZ	22	-3	7	2	15	-1	12	2	17	0	8	0
	DK	5	0	2	0	5	0	4	-3	16	3	9	-2
	D-W	18	3	7	1	12	-2	13	0	20	1	10	0
	DE	18	2	7	0	13	0	13	1	19	0	10	0
	D-E	18	-3	6	-3	14	1	15	5	20	3	9	0
	EE	10	-3	7	1	12	-1	11	1	23	3	12	-2
	IE	6	-2	7	2	8	0	12	3	17	2	13	-3
	EL	8	-3	13	1	16	0	19	5	18	1	9	-2
	ES	9	2	5	0	10	0	8	-1	21	-3	15	-3
	FR	4	0	4	0	8	1	9	-1	26	2	16	0
	IT	5	-2	7	0	9	1	11	-4	21	0	20	-1
	CY	59	-1	12	-1	8	-5	5	2	10	4	2	0
	LV	29	2	8	-1	12	-1	12	2	18	-1	7	-1
	LT	11	-4	3	-2	9	1	10	2	30	1	12	1
	LU	4	-1	3	0	7	1	9	0	24	-6	18	0
	HU	17	2	7	0	15	0	16	-1	18	-1	10	1
	MT	10	-2	8	0	9	-1	13	5	23	0	16	1
	NL	3	-1	2	-1	6	1	5	-2	12	-1	15	-1
	AT	12	-1	6	0	11	-1	14	3	18	-1	13	0
	PL	13	-2	6	-1	15	1	9	-4	23	2	14	5
	PT	12	-3	14	-2	22	2	19	4	20	3	7	-1
	RO	6	-3	8	1	9	-3	16	3	21	3	14	1
	SI	10	-4	4	0	10	2	11	-1	25	4	13	3
	SK	14	-3	4	-3	13	0	11	0	18	0	12	1
	FI	2	1	1	-1	3	-1	6	1	10	2	13	-1
	SE	5	-1	2	0	6	-1	8	1	14	0	11	-1
	UK	10	0	5	0	10	3	9	-1	22	-2	14	1

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".































QA16.1 Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann, oder dass man im Umgang mit anderen Menschen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass man "nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann", und '10' bedeutet, dass man "den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann".

2/2		7	8	9	10. Tout à fait confiance	NSP			
		7	8	9	10. Most people can be trusted	DK			
		7	8	9	10. Den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann	WN			
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	14	-1	9	0	2	0	0	-1
	BE	20	0	11	0	2	1	0	0
	BG	8	1	3	-1	0	-2	1	0
	CZ	10	-1	6	1	1	0	0	0
	DK	19	0	22	1	7	0	11	1
	D-W	11	0	6	-2	1	-1	2	0
	DE	11	0	6	-2	1	-1	2	0
	D-E	9	-2	5	-3	2	1	2	0
	EE	14	1	8	0	2	0	1	0
	IE	20	3	10	-2	5	-1	1	-3
	EL	10	-2	6	0	1	0	0	0
	ES	14	-1	11	3	4	2	3	2
	FR	17	-3	12	1	2	0	1	-1
	IT	17	5	7	2	1	0	1	0
	CY	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	LV	8	2	4	0	1	0	1	-1
	LT	11	0	9	2	2	1	3	-1
	LU	20	7	9	-2	3	1	3	1
	HU	9	-1	5	0	1	0	2	0
	MT	9	-4	8	1	1	-1	2	1
	NL	30	1	20	3	4	1	3	0
	AT	13	0	6	-3	4	2	3	1
	PL	10	-2	6	1	1	0	3	1
	PT	4	-2	2	0	0	-1	0	0
	RO	14	2	8	-2	2	-1	1	0
	SI	15	1	7	-4	2	-1	3	0
	SK	13	3	8	0	3	1	4	1
	FI	28	-3	22	-5	9	3	6	4
	SE	20	0	17	-2	7	2	10	2
	UK	15	-1	9	-1	2	-1	3	1

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".

QA16.2 Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Glauben Sie, dass man den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann, oder dass man im Umgang mit anderen Menschen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass man "nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann", und '10' bedeutet, dass man "den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann".

		Plutôt pas confiance		Ni l'un ni l'autre		Plutôt confiance		NSP	
		Tend not to trust		Neither trust nor distrust		Tend to trust		DK	
		Eher kein Vertrauen		Weder ein noch das andere		Eher Vertrauen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>38</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 BE		<b>31</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 BG		<b>54</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 CZ		<b>56</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 DK		<b>16</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-W		<b>50</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 DE		<b>51</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-E		<b>54</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 EE		<b>40</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 IE		<b>33</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 EL		<b>56</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 ES		<b>32</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 FR		<b>25</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 IT		<b>32</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 CY		<b>84</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 LV		<b>60</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 LT		<b>33</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 LU		<b>24</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 HU		<b>55</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 MT		<b>40</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 NL		<b>16</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 AT		<b>43</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 PL		<b>43</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 PT		<b>66</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 RO		<b>39</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 SI		<b>35</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 SK		<b>42</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 FI		<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>66</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 SE		<b>20</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 UK		<b>34</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>

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

QA17.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in die folgenden Institutionen haben. Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution überhaupt nicht vertrauen", und '10' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution voll und ganz vertrauen".































Dem (NATIONALEN) PARLAMENT

		1 Aucune confiance		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Do not trust at all		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Vertraue überhaupt nicht		2		3		4		5		6	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		21	2	8	-1	12	0	13	1	18	-1	10	-1
 BE		15	6	8	3	13	2	11	0	22	-4	12	-5
 BG		29	7	15	3	14	3	11	1	12	-2	6	-3
 CZ		33	-2	9	1	14	-2	12	1	14	1	6	1
 DK		4	1	3	1	6	1	8	1	16	-2	14	0
D-W		16	4	7	0	15	5	15	4	20	-1	9	-2
 DE		18	2	7	0	15	5	14	4	20	0	9	-2
D-E		26	-1	11	5	12	-1	12	2	19	4	8	-4
 EE		16	-5	9	-1	12	-2	12	1	20	2	10	2
 IE		29	3	9	2	10	1	12	2	16	0	9	1
 EL		27	-4	14	0	16	5	13	2	14	-1	7	0
 ES		25	11	7	0	12	0	12	-2	17	-6	9	-4
 FR		16	4	8	0	11	-2	15	1	21	-2	12	0
 IT		14	0	6	-3	12	0	15	2	18	-3	17	-1
 CY		21	3	5	1	13	4	8	1	22	-1	9	1
 LV		48	-9	14	3	13	3	8	0	10	4	3	1
 LT		49	3	11	0	12	-1	7	0	12	-1	3	-1
 LU		2	-3	4	1	9	4	9	3	23	2	15	-2
 HU		14	-19	6	-8	15	0	17	5	17	3	8	3
 MT		21	4	5	-1	8	1	10	5	22	1	9	0
 NL		10	4	3	-1	9	3	11	1	19	3	22	-1
 AT		8	1	5	2	9	2	11	0	19	-1	15	1
 PL		37	0	12	-2	14	-3	10	1	15	1	3	0
 PT		20	5	13	3	17	2	15	7	17	-7	6	-4
 RO		50	18	10	-2	11	1	11	1	7	-7	3	-5
 SI		30	9	13	2	17	1	11	-1	15	-6	5	-1
 SK		16	-5	7	-2	10	-3	14	1	18	-2	12	2
 FI		6	2	5	1	9	3	9	1	14	0	17	-2
 SE		2	-1	3	0	5	-3	9	2	16	-2	12	-2
 UK		20	-2	8	-2	12	-2	13	2	20	1	9	0

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

QA17.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in die folgenden Institutionen haben. Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution überhaupt nicht vertrauen", und '10' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution voll und ganz vertrauen".  
Dem (NATIONALEN) PARLAMENT

		7		8		9		10 Totalement confiance		NSP	
		7		8		9		10 Trust completely		DK	
		7		8		9		10 Vertraue voll und ganz		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>9</b>	0	<b>5</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0
 BE		<b>13</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
 BG		<b>5</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-3
 CZ		<b>6</b>	0	<b>4</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
 DK		<b>21</b>	3	<b>18</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	1
 D-W		<b>8</b>	-7	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
 DE		<b>8</b>	-5	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
 D-E		<b>7</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
 EE		<b>10</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	1
 IE		<b>5</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-1
 EL		<b>5</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
 ES		<b>7</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1
 FR		<b>8</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>5</b>	1
 IT		<b>11</b>	4	<b>4</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0
 CY		<b>10</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-1
 LV		<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1
 LT		<b>3</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
 LU		<b>15</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	2
 HU		<b>9</b>	6	<b>9</b>	8	<b>2</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0
 MT		<b>8</b>	-6	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	1
 NL		<b>15</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1
 AT		<b>16</b>	0	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
 PL		<b>4</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0
 PT		<b>5</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-4
 RO		<b>4</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-3
 SI		<b>5</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
 SK		<b>10</b>	3	<b>7</b>	4	<b>4</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
 FI		<b>21</b>	-6	<b>14</b>	0	<b>3</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
 SE		<b>21</b>	0	<b>18</b>	2	<b>7</b>	3	<b>7</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
 UK		<b>8</b>	1	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	1

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

QA17.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in die folgenden Institutionen haben. Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution überhaupt nicht vertrauen", und '10' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution voll und ganz vertrauen".

Dem (NATIONALEN) PARLAMENT

		Plutôt pas confiance		Ni l'un ni l'autre		Plutôt confiance		NSP	
		Tend not to trust		Neither trust nor distrust		Tend to trust		DK	
		Eher kein Vertrauen		Weder ein noch das andere		Eher Vertrauen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>55</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>48</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	BG	<b>70</b>	<i>16</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-4</i>
	CZ	<b>67</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	DK	<b>21</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>52</b>	<i>12</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>54</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>61</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	EE	<b>49</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	IE	<b>61</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>
	EL	<b>70</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>56</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	FR	<b>50</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	IT	<b>48</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	CY	<b>47</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LV	<b>82</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	LT	<b>80</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LU	<b>23</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>
	HU	<b>52</b>	<i>-22</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>16</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	MT	<b>43</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-11</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>
	NL	<b>34</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	AT	<b>33</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	PL	<b>73</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	PT	<b>65</b>	<i>17</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-11</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-4</i>
	RO	<b>82</b>	<i>17</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-12</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	SI	<b>71</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	SK	<b>47</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	FI	<b>30</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	SE	<b>20</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	UK	<b>53</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>

QA17.2 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)

QA17.2 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

QA17.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in die folgenden Institutionen haben. Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution überhaupt nicht vertrauen", und '10' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution voll und ganz vertrauen".





























Die (NATIONALE) Regierung

		1 Aucune confiance		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Do not trust at all		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Vertraue überhaupt nicht		2		3		4		5		6	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>23</b>	3	<b>9</b>	0	<b>13</b>	1	<b>12</b>	1	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	-1
	BE	<b>17</b>	7	<b>11</b>	4	<b>12</b>	2	<b>12</b>	0	<b>21</b>	-4	<b>11</b>	-4
	BG	<b>23</b>	5	<b>11</b>	2	<b>14</b>	4	<b>11</b>	3	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-1
	CZ	<b>31</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	3	<b>7</b>	1
	DK	<b>7</b>	3	<b>5</b>	0	<b>10</b>	3	<b>10</b>	1	<b>16</b>	0	<b>13</b>	1
	D-W	<b>18</b>	5	<b>10</b>	2	<b>17</b>	6	<b>13</b>	3	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	-2
	DE	<b>21</b>	4	<b>10</b>	2	<b>16</b>	5	<b>12</b>	2	<b>19</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	-1
	D-E	<b>30</b>	1	<b>10</b>	2	<b>15</b>	2	<b>9</b>	1	<b>17</b>	0	<b>8</b>	-1
	EE	<b>14</b>	-7	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	-4	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	4	<b>11</b>	1
	IE	<b>33</b>	2	<b>10</b>	1	<b>10</b>	1	<b>12</b>	3	<b>14</b>	0	<b>8</b>	0
	EL	<b>29</b>	-7	<b>14</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	6	<b>12</b>	5	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	2
	ES	<b>28</b>	12	<b>8</b>	1	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	-5	<b>9</b>	-4
	FR	<b>21</b>	6	<b>10</b>	1	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	3	<b>18</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	-1
	IT	<b>18</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	3	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>18</b>	0	<b>15</b>	-2
	CY	<b>20</b>	3	<b>6</b>	3	<b>9</b>	1	<b>8</b>	1	<b>18</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	1
	LV	<b>45</b>	-10	<b>13</b>	1	<b>13</b>	3	<b>7</b>	0	<b>11</b>	2	<b>4</b>	2
	LT	<b>42</b>	4	<b>13</b>	2	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	1	<b>14</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-3
	LU	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>8</b>	4	<b>6</b>	1	<b>19</b>	3	<b>13</b>	-5
	HU	<b>14</b>	-25	<b>6</b>	-9	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>14</b>	5	<b>15</b>	4	<b>10</b>	6
	MT	<b>20</b>	2	<b>7</b>	1	<b>8</b>	2	<b>7</b>	1	<b>21</b>	1	<b>9</b>	1
	NL	<b>10</b>	4	<b>5</b>	1	<b>10</b>	3	<b>12</b>	4	<b>18</b>	2	<b>19</b>	-4
	AT	<b>8</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>10</b>	4	<b>10</b>	0	<b>19</b>	0	<b>14</b>	-2
	PL	<b>34</b>	0	<b>13</b>	1	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>17</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0
	PT	<b>24</b>	6	<b>14</b>	2	<b>18</b>	5	<b>15</b>	5	<b>14</b>	-8	<b>7</b>	-4
	RO	<b>54</b>	22	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-7	<b>3</b>	-6
	SI	<b>31</b>	10	<b>13</b>	3	<b>18</b>	3	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-4
	SK	<b>16</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	0	<b>13</b>	2
	FI	<b>6</b>	2	<b>6</b>	2	<b>9</b>	2	<b>9</b>	1	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>18</b>	-1
	SE	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>12</b>	3	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	-2
	UK	<b>19</b>	-6	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	1	<b>20</b>	3	<b>11</b>	3

QA17.2 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)

QA17.2 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

QA17.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in die folgenden Institutionen haben. Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution überhaupt nicht vertrauen", und '10' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution voll und ganz vertrauen".  
Die (NATIONALE) Regierung

		7		8		9		10 Totalement confiance		NSP	
		7		8		9		10 Trust completely		DK	
		7		8		9		10 Vertraue voll und ganz		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1
	BE	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
	BG	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-4
	CZ	<b>8</b>	2	<b>4</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1
	DK	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	0
	D-W	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1
	DE	<b>6</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1
	D-E	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	EE	<b>12</b>	4	<b>9</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1
	IE	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-2
	EL	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0
	ES	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0
	FR	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1
	IT	<b>11</b>	3	<b>4</b>	2	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1
	CY	<b>11</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-7	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	0
	LV	<b>3</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1
	LT	<b>4</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1
	LU	<b>19</b>	1	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	1
	HU	<b>9</b>	7	<b>10</b>	8	<b>4</b>	3	<b>4</b>	3	<b>2</b>	1
	MT	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>3</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	1
	NL	<b>17</b>	-7	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1
	AT	<b>16</b>	0	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	PL	<b>5</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0
	PT	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-3
	RO	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1
	SI	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
	SK	<b>11</b>	3	<b>8</b>	3	<b>4</b>	2	<b>3</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0
	FI	<b>20</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0
	SE	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	1	<b>6</b>	0	<b>7</b>	3	<b>1</b>	1
	UK	<b>7</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1



QA17.2 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)

QA17.2 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

QA17.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in die folgenden Institutionen haben. Bitte sagen Sie es mir wieder anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution überhaupt nicht vertrauen", und '10' bedeutet, dass Sie "der Institution voll und ganz vertrauen".

Die (NATIONALE) Regierung

		Plutôt pas confiance		Ni l'un ni l'autre		Plutôt confiance		NSP	
		Tend not to trust		Neither trust nor distrust		Tend to trust		DK	
		Eher kein Vertrauen		Weder ein noch das andere		Eher Vertrauen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>56</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 BE		<b>52</b>	<i>14</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 BG		<b>59</b>	<i>14</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-4</i>
 CZ		<b>62</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 DK		<b>32</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-W		<b>58</b>	<i>17</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-12</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 DE		<b>59</b>	<i>14</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 D-E		<b>64</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 EE		<b>41</b>	<i>-13</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>
 IE		<b>65</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>
 EL		<b>71</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 ES		<b>59</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
 FR		<b>59</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 IT		<b>50</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 CY		<b>43</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
 LV		<b>78</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 LT		<b>74</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 LU		<b>21</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
 HU		<b>46</b>	<i>-32</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>20</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 MT		<b>42</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
 NL		<b>36</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 AT		<b>32</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 PL		<b>68</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 PT		<b>70</b>	<i>17</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>-11</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-4</i>
 RO		<b>81</b>	<i>16</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-12</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
 SI		<b>71</b>	<i>13</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 SK		<b>43</b>	<i>-11</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 FI		<b>31</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 SE		<b>29</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 UK		<b>52</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>





























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

QA18.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Akteure, ob Sie dessen Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.

Der Europäischen Union

		Plutôt confiance		Plutôt pas confiance		NSP	
		Tend to trust it		Tend not to trust it		DK	
		Eher vertrauen		Eher nicht vertrauen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>42</b>	-3	<b>48</b>	3	<b>10</b>	0
	BE	<b>50</b>	-2	<b>45</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	3
	BG	<b>60</b>	-4	<b>28</b>	4	<b>12</b>	0
	CZ	<b>48</b>	-3	<b>47</b>	4	<b>5</b>	-1
	DK	<b>49</b>	-1	<b>45</b>	1	<b>6</b>	0
	D-W	<b>31</b>	-9	<b>61</b>	7	<b>8</b>	2
	DE	<b>30</b>	-7	<b>63</b>	6	<b>7</b>	1
	D-E	<b>26</b>	-2	<b>67</b>	2	<b>7</b>	0
	EE	<b>55</b>	-4	<b>33</b>	2	<b>12</b>	2
	IE	<b>49</b>	-7	<b>36</b>	9	<b>15</b>	-2
	EL	<b>36</b>	-8	<b>62</b>	6	<b>2</b>	2
	ES	<b>51</b>	-3	<b>40</b>	4	<b>9</b>	-1
	FR	<b>35</b>	-5	<b>55</b>	5	<b>10</b>	0
	IT	<b>46</b>	-1	<b>38</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	2
	CY	<b>52</b>	-1	<b>44</b>	3	<b>4</b>	-2
	LV	<b>44</b>	7	<b>49</b>	-4	<b>7</b>	-3
	LT	<b>58</b>	-1	<b>31</b>	3	<b>11</b>	-2
	LU	<b>47</b>	1	<b>44</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	2
	HU	<b>57</b>	3	<b>38</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	0
	MT	<b>55</b>	-4	<b>35</b>	6	<b>10</b>	-2
	NL	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>48</b>	4	<b>10</b>	2
	AT	<b>40</b>	3	<b>52</b>	-5	<b>8</b>	2
	PL	<b>49</b>	-3	<b>38</b>	3	<b>13</b>	0
	PT	<b>48</b>	-7	<b>39</b>	10	<b>13</b>	-3
	RO	<b>63</b>	3	<b>33</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-4
	SI	<b>41</b>	-3	<b>55</b>	3	<b>4</b>	0
	SK	<b>67</b>	7	<b>28</b>	-7	<b>5</b>	0
	FI	<b>48</b>	3	<b>48</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-2
	SE	<b>41</b>	-2	<b>54</b>	2	<b>5</b>	0
	UK	<b>30</b>	-3	<b>57</b>	4	<b>13</b>	-1





























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)

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 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Akteure, ob Sie dessen Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.

Die (NATIONALE) Regierung





























	%	Plutôt confiance		Plutôt pas confiance		NSP	
		Tend to trust it		Tend not to trust it		DK	
		Eher vertrauen		Eher nicht vertrauen		WN	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>32</b>	-4	<b>63</b>	4	<b>5</b>	0
 BE		<b>36</b>	-9	<b>61</b>	8	<b>3</b>	1
 BG		<b>42</b>	-7	<b>51</b>	11	<b>7</b>	-4
 CZ		<b>27</b>	3	<b>70</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	1
 DK		<b>53</b>	-6	<b>45</b>	7	<b>2</b>	-1
D-W		<b>30</b>	-13	<b>67</b>	13	<b>3</b>	0
 DE		<b>28</b>	-12	<b>69</b>	12	<b>3</b>	0
D-E		<b>22</b>	-7	<b>75</b>	6	<b>3</b>	1
 EE		<b>46</b>	9	<b>49</b>	-11	<b>5</b>	2
 IE		<b>28</b>	-3	<b>65</b>	5	<b>7</b>	-2
 EL		<b>22</b>	-1	<b>76</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	2
 ES		<b>33</b>	-7	<b>63</b>	9	<b>4</b>	-2
 FR		<b>23</b>	-12	<b>72</b>	11	<b>5</b>	1
 IT		<b>28</b>	1	<b>61</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	1
 CY		<b>54</b>	-4	<b>44</b>	7	<b>2</b>	-3
 LV		<b>18</b>	4	<b>79</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	0
 LT		<b>24</b>	-3	<b>72</b>	5	<b>4</b>	-2
 LU		<b>66</b>	-8	<b>28</b>	6	<b>6</b>	2
 HU		<b>54</b>	32	<b>42</b>	-33	<b>4</b>	1
 MT		<b>47</b>	-3	<b>41</b>	3	<b>12</b>	0
 NL		<b>48</b>	-9	<b>49</b>	10	<b>3</b>	-1
 AT		<b>60</b>	4	<b>34</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	0
 PL		<b>27</b>	2	<b>66</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	0
 PT		<b>26</b>	-16	<b>67</b>	18	<b>7</b>	-2
 RO		<b>11</b>	-13	<b>86</b>	14	<b>3</b>	-1
 SI		<b>21</b>	-11	<b>76</b>	11	<b>3</b>	0
 SK		<b>45</b>	10	<b>53</b>	-9	<b>2</b>	-1
 FI		<b>54</b>	2	<b>43</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	0
 SE		<b>54</b>	1	<b>44</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-2
 UK		<b>41</b>	5	<b>55</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	1

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 régionales ou locales

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 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Akteure, ob Sie dessen Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.  
Regionalen oder lokalen Behörden

		Plutôt confiance		Plutôt pas confiance		NSP	
		Tend to trust it		Tend not to trust it		DK	
		Eher vertrauen		Eher nicht vertrauen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>50</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>61</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>
	BG	<b>35</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>53</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>0</i>
	CZ	<b>52</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>
	DK	<b>60</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>57</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	DE	<b>54</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	D-E	<b>44</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>
	EE	<b>59</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>
	IE	<b>41</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-5</i>
	EL	<b>30</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	ES	<b>50</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-4</i>
	FR	<b>60</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>
	IT	<b>35</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>53</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>
	CY	<b>48</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LV	<b>46</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-4</i>
	LT	<b>36</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LU	<b>70</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	HU	<b>64</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	MT	<b>46</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>1</i>
	NL	<b>64</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>
	AT	<b>69</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	PL	<b>43</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PT	<b>52</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-3</i>
	RO	<b>29</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	SI	<b>42</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	SK	<b>50</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	FI	<b>65</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>
	SE	<b>64</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>
	UK	<b>52</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>





























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 ONGs ou les organisations caritatives

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 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Akteure, ob Sie dessen Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.

Nicht-Regierungs-Organisationen (NROs) oder Wohlfahrtsverbänden































		Plutôt confiance		Plutôt pas confiance		NSP	
		Tend to trust it		Tend not to trust it		DK	
		Eher vertrauen		Eher nicht vertrauen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>62</b>	-1	<b>31</b>	1	<b>7</b>	0
	BE	<b>65</b>	-6	<b>33</b>	5	<b>2</b>	1
	BG	<b>22</b>	3	<b>55</b>	-4	<b>23</b>	1
	CZ	<b>62</b>	1	<b>34</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	1
	DK	<b>71</b>	1	<b>25</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	0
	D-W	<b>70</b>	0	<b>24</b>	0	<b>6</b>	0
	DE	<b>67</b>	-1	<b>27</b>	1	<b>6</b>	0
	D-E	<b>55</b>	-3	<b>39</b>	3	<b>6</b>	0
	EE	<b>66</b>	2	<b>27</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-2
	IE	<b>58</b>	-1	<b>30</b>	5	<b>12</b>	-4
	EL	<b>40</b>	-6	<b>58</b>	5	<b>2</b>	1
	ES	<b>64</b>	-3	<b>30</b>	4	<b>6</b>	-1
	FR	<b>68</b>	-6	<b>26</b>	5	<b>6</b>	1
	IT	<b>49</b>	3	<b>37</b>	-6	<b>14</b>	3
	CY	<b>53</b>	0	<b>43</b>	3	<b>4</b>	-3
	LV	<b>62</b>	4	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	-2
	LT	<b>52</b>	-5	<b>36</b>	5	<b>12</b>	0
	LU	<b>74</b>	-5	<b>21</b>	3	<b>5</b>	2
	HU	<b>64</b>	5	<b>32</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	1
	MT	<b>74</b>	-5	<b>17</b>	5	<b>9</b>	0
	NL	<b>69</b>	-3	<b>27</b>	3	<b>4</b>	0
	AT	<b>81</b>	5	<b>14</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	1
	PL	<b>64</b>	4	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-2
	PT	<b>60</b>	-2	<b>30</b>	5	<b>10</b>	-3
	RO	<b>41</b>	1	<b>47</b>	0	<b>12</b>	-1
	SI	<b>55</b>	5	<b>41</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	1
	SK	<b>59</b>	9	<b>38</b>	-9	<b>3</b>	0
	FI	<b>71</b>	-4	<b>27</b>	4	<b>2</b>	0
	SE	<b>73</b>	-2	<b>25</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0
	UK	<b>72</b>	-3	<b>23</b>	2	<b>5</b>	1

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

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 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Akteure, ob Sie dessen Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.  
Den religiösen Organisationen

	%	Plutôt confiance		Plutôt pas confiance		NSP	
		Tend to trust it		Tend not to trust it		DK	
		Eher vertrauen		Eher nicht vertrauen		WN	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>48</b>	-3	<b>45</b>	3	<b>7</b>	0
 BE		<b>35</b>	-12	<b>61</b>	11	<b>4</b>	1
 BG		<b>21</b>	-1	<b>63</b>	3	<b>16</b>	-2
 CZ		<b>32</b>	-6	<b>62</b>	6	<b>6</b>	0
 DK		<b>63</b>	-2	<b>32</b>	2	<b>5</b>	0
 D-W		<b>52</b>	-7	<b>44</b>	7	<b>4</b>	0
 DE		<b>47</b>	-8	<b>48</b>	7	<b>5</b>	1
 D-E		<b>32</b>	-9	<b>61</b>	8	<b>7</b>	1
 EE		<b>44</b>	5	<b>44</b>	-4	<b>12</b>	-1
 IE		<b>34</b>	-8	<b>56</b>	13	<b>10</b>	-5
 EL		<b>30</b>	-11	<b>68</b>	9	<b>2</b>	2
 ES		<b>44</b>	-1	<b>51</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-1
 FR		<b>45</b>	-4	<b>46</b>	4	<b>9</b>	0
 IT		<b>45</b>	0	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	1
 CY		<b>53</b>	-2	<b>43</b>	5	<b>4</b>	-3
 LV		<b>44</b>	4	<b>43</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	-1
 LT		<b>46</b>	-2	<b>43</b>	0	<b>11</b>	2
 LU		<b>36</b>	-10	<b>54</b>	6	<b>10</b>	4
 HU		<b>54</b>	7	<b>42</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	-2
 MT		<b>66</b>	-7	<b>25</b>	5	<b>9</b>	2
 NL		<b>63</b>	3	<b>33</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-1
 AT		<b>49</b>	-3	<b>44</b>	1	<b>7</b>	2
 PL		<b>53</b>	0	<b>39</b>	0	<b>8</b>	0
 PT		<b>59</b>	-2	<b>35</b>	5	<b>6</b>	-3
 RO		<b>64</b>	7	<b>32</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-5
 SI		<b>32</b>	3	<b>62</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	2
 SK		<b>57</b>	8	<b>41</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	-1
 FI		<b>61</b>	-1	<b>35</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0
 SE		<b>55</b>	-1	<b>40</b>	0	<b>5</b>	1
 UK		<b>48</b>	-9	<b>44</b>	6	<b>8</b>	3





























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

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 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Akteure, ob Sie dessen Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.

Privatunternehmen

		Plutôt confiance		Plutôt pas confiance		NSP	
		Tend to trust it		Tend not to trust it		DK	
		Eher vertrauen		Eher nicht vertrauen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>36</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>41</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>
	BG	<b>20</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>61</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>
	CZ	<b>32</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	DK	<b>48</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>
	D-W	<b>39</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>39</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>
	D-E	<b>41</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	EE	<b>39</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>39</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-4</i>
	EL	<b>22</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>77</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>36</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>2</i>
	FR	<b>40</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>2</i>
	IT	<b>34</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CY	<b>26</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-5</i>
	LV	<b>36</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LT	<b>33</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LU	<b>34</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>0</i>
	HU	<b>44</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>
	MT	<b>40</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>2</i>
	NL	<b>46</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>
	AT	<b>52</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PL	<b>31</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PT	<b>35</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-4</i>
	RO	<b>30</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>2</i>
	SI	<b>26</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>70</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	SK	<b>35</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>61</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>
	FI	<b>48</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>33</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>
	UK	<b>29</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>





























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

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 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Akteure, ob Sie dessen Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Armut eher vertrauen oder eher nicht vertrauen.

Den Bürgern selbst































		Plutôt confiance		Plutôt pas confiance		NSP	
		Tend to trust it		Tend not to trust it		DK	
		Eher vertrauen		Eher nicht vertrauen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>59</b>	2	<b>34</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	0
	BE	<b>66</b>	5	<b>31</b>	-6	<b>3</b>	1
	BG	<b>44</b>	3	<b>37</b>	-6	<b>19</b>	3
	CZ	<b>51</b>	-4	<b>43</b>	3	<b>6</b>	1
	DK	<b>67</b>	3	<b>31</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1
	D-W	<b>66</b>	4	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-2
	DE	<b>66</b>	4	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-2
	D-E	<b>65</b>	3	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-1
	EE	<b>60</b>	-1	<b>33</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-1
	IE	<b>69</b>	0	<b>19</b>	3	<b>12</b>	-3
	EL	<b>47</b>	-7	<b>50</b>	4	<b>3</b>	3
	ES	<b>68</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	0	<b>6</b>	1
	FR	<b>61</b>	2	<b>34</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-1
	IT	<b>46</b>	3	<b>38</b>	-4	<b>16</b>	1
	CY	<b>55</b>	10	<b>41</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	-4
	LV	<b>56</b>	2	<b>37</b>	1	<b>7</b>	-3
	LT	<b>57</b>	4	<b>34</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	-2
	LU	<b>60</b>	2	<b>33</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	0
	HU	<b>60</b>	7	<b>35</b>	-8	<b>5</b>	1
	MT	<b>52</b>	1	<b>35</b>	4	<b>13</b>	-5
	NL	<b>64</b>	5	<b>32</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	-1
	AT	<b>68</b>	2	<b>23</b>	-5	<b>9</b>	3
	PL	<b>56</b>	2	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-1
	PT	<b>51</b>	-9	<b>40</b>	11	<b>9</b>	-2
	RO	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>47</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	3
	SI	<b>61</b>	1	<b>35</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1
	SK	<b>59</b>	4	<b>36</b>	-5	<b>5</b>	1
	FI	<b>67</b>	-1	<b>31</b>	2	<b>2</b>	-1
	SE	<b>54</b>	0	<b>42</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0
	UK	<b>61</b>	1	<b>31</b>	-4	<b>8</b>	3



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)

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































QA19 Welche zwei Faktoren der folgenden Liste sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die Hauptgründe für die Armut in (UNSEREM LAND)? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

1/2		La mondialisation		La croissance économique insuffisante		La course au profit		Le système financier mondial		Des politiques inadéquates ou mal appliquées	
		Globalisation		Insufficient economic growth		Pursuit of profit		The global financial system		The implementation of wrong or badly suited policies	
		Globalisierung		Mangelhaftes Wirtschaftswachstum		Streben nach Profit		Das weltweite Finanzsystem		Die Umsetzung falscher oder ungeeigneter politischer Maßnahmen	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		15	-1	31	-1	29	0	22	-1	37	2
 BE		22	-1	28	2	32	-5	23	-4	30	0
 BG		7	1	57	1	21	4	24	-3	45	-2
 CZ		11	1	46	-2	27	4	11	-2	41	0
 DK		16	-2	21	3	19	-3	17	-3	50	8
 D-W		20	-3	16	-10	36	4	25	-4	47	11
 DE		20	-3	16	-9	38	3	25	-3	47	10
 D-E		19	-1	15	-6	46	3	22	-2	47	5
 EE		5	-2	45	0	26	0	12	-3	42	2
 IE		9	-2	47	11	27	1	23	2	41	3
 EL		23	-4	41	7	29	0	18	-5	38	-2
 ES		13	-5	33	-7	23	3	24	5	36	6
 FR		25	-4	22	-1	46	-4	30	-3	34	4
 IT		17	3	44	2	17	-3	21	-1	26	-3
 CY		29	1	25	3	29	1	23	-5	37	11
 LV		3	-1	41	0	22	4	14	-1	62	-4
 LT		5	1	50	1	15	1	16	-4	49	0
 LU		23	-12	14	-5	43	-5	30	6	23	2
 HU		11	-1	60	5	30	5	21	0	36	-7
 MT		13	-3	43	2	15	2	17	-10	34	0
 NL		11	2	27	3	36	2	31	-5	35	0
 AT		27	2	24	-1	31	1	33	3	29	0
 PL		7	3	29	2	22	3	10	4	40	0
 PT		10	-4	39	0	27	10	18	1	38	6
 RO		8	-3	49	-1	31	2	10	-3	43	7
 SI		15	-5	29	2	63	7	14	-4	36	3
 SK		8	0	42	1	32	-2	15	-4	41	4
 FI		13	-2	24	1	50	3	13	-1	45	4
 SE		9	2	27	-3	29	-2	24	-2	40	-1
 UK		9	1	28	3	21	-1	24	-3	30	-4

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)

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































QA19 Welche zwei Faktoren der folgenden Liste sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die Hauptgründe für die Armut in (UNSEREM LAND)? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		L'immigration		L'inadéquation du système de protection sociale (NATIONALITE)		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Immigration		The inadequacy of the (NATIONALITY) social protection system		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Einwanderung		Die Unzulänglichkeit des (NATIONALEN) Sozialsystems		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	20	0	20	1	1	-1	1	0	3	-1
	BE	33	6	15	4	2	0	1	0	1	0
	BG	2	1	28	3	0	-1	0	0	2	-2
	CZ	19	-1	27	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
	DK	26	0	34	1	1	-1	2	0	2	0
	D-W	16	0	24	5	0	-2	1	0	2	0
	DE	16	0	24	5	0	-2	1	0	1	-1
	D-E	16	2	24	2	1	0	0	-1	1	-1
	EE	4	-1	37	7	1	-1	1	0	4	0
	IE	11	-5	20	2	3	0	0	0	5	-2
	EL	13	4	25	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0
	ES	27	3	7	-1	1	-4	0	0	5	0
	FR	21	2	9	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
	IT	25	2	17	-4	2	1	1	0	4	1
	CY	25	-5	20	-6	2	0	0	0	1	0
	LV	6	1	26	1	1	-1	0	0	1	1
	LT	9	4	30	-3	2	0	0	0	2	-1
	LU	21	4	4	-4	3	0	2	1	5	2
	HU	4	0	15	-1	2	0	1	1	1	-1
	MT	11	-7	17	-1	4	2	1	1	10	6
	NL	22	2	16	0	4	2	1	0	2	-1
	AT	27	-3	14	-3	3	2	1	0	1	0
	PL	7	-2	45	2	1	-1	0	-1	7	-2
	PT	6	0	21	2	3	-2	1	0	5	-2
	RO	3	0	28	5	2	0	0	-1	5	-1
	SI	6	-3	17	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
	SK	6	-1	39	3	2	1	0	0	1	1
	FI	16	0	22	-1	2	1	0	0	1	0
	SE	15	-4	36	7	1	0	1	0	3	2
	UK	37	-2	18	2	2	-1	1	0	5	0

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)

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































QA20 Welcher der auf der folgenden Liste genannten Akteure ist Ihrer Ansicht nach hauptsächlich für die Verringerung oder Verhinderung von Armut in (UNSEREM LAND) verantwortlich? (ROTIEREN)

1/2		L'Union européenne		Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)		Les autorités régionales ou locales		Les ONGs ou organisations caritatives		Les institutions religieuses	
		The European Union		The (NATIONALITY) Government		Regional or local authorities		NGOs or charities		Religious institutions	
		Die Europäische Union		Die (NATIONALE) Regierung		Regionale oder lokale Behörden		NROs oder Wohlfahrtsverbände		Religiöse Organisationen	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	10	1	53	0	7	0	6	-1	2	0
	BE	13	1	40	4	10	0	10	-3	3	1
	BG	8	5	80	-5	2	-1	0	0	0	0
	CZ	9	-1	58	9	5	-2	5	-2	1	1
	DK	5	0	65	1	5	0	1	0	0	-1
	D-W	6	0	51	3	7	0	7	1	2	0
	DE	6	0	54	3	6	0	7	1	2	0
	D-E	7	2	63	1	4	-1	4	-2	2	0
	EE	5	3	64	0	8	-1	1	0	0	0
	IE	14	1	66	3	3	-1	3	1	0	-1
	EL	18	-5	66	1	2	0	1	-1	2	2
	ES	15	1	61	-6	3	-3	1	0	1	0
	FR	8	1	26	2	12	2	21	-5	2	1
	IT	18	4	42	-4	11	1	6	-2	4	0
	CY	17	0	68	-2	1	1	0	0	1	0
	LV	6	0	73	-4	4	1	1	0	0	0
	LT	6	0	70	-3	4	1	1	0	0	0
	LU	12	-8	37	-17	3	0	20	14	3	3
	HU	10	4	73	-7	4	1	1	0	1	1
	MT	13	4	69	-1	1	0	2	-1	1	1
	NL	5	0	54	2	7	-1	2	0	1	0
	AT	16	0	41	3	11	0	9	0	3	-2
	PL	10	2	50	-1	12	2	7	1	1	-1
	PT	18	4	53	-10	4	0	5	2	2	1
	RO	13	0	73	9	4	-1	2	0	0	0
	SI	9	2	64	-4	4	-1	2	-1	1	0
	SK	12	0	58	2	4	0	3	0	2	1
	FI	6	1	63	2	6	0	2	-1	1	1
	SE	2	-3	71	2	6	0	2	2	0	0
	UK	3	0	66	2	3	0	2	-2	1	0

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)

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





























QA20 Welcher der auf der folgenden Liste genannten Akteure ist Ihrer Ansicht nach hauptsächlich für die Verringerung oder Verhinderung von Armut in (UNSEREM LAND) verantwortlich? (ROTIEREN)

2/2	Les entreprises privées		Les citoyens eux-mêmes		Autre (SPONTANE)		NSP	
	Private companies		Citizens themselves		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
	Privat-unternehmen		Die Bürger selbst		Andere (SPONTAN)		WN	
%	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27	3	0	13	0	1	0	5	0
 BE	4	0	16	-2	1	-1	3	0
 BG	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	1
 CZ	3	-2	17	-2	0	0	2	-1
 DK	1	1	22	0	0	0	1	-1
 D-W	5	-1	16	-2	1	0	5	-1
 DE	4	-2	15	-2	1	0	5	0
 D-E	3	-3	13	4	1	0	3	-1
 EE	1	0	16	-3	1	1	4	0
 IE	1	-1	6	-2	1	0	6	0
 EL	1	0	8	3	2	1	0	-1
 ES	4	2	8	4	2	0	5	2
 FR	2	-2	19	-1	1	0	9	2
 IT	2	-1	7	0	1	1	9	1
 CY	1	1	9	-1	1	1	2	0
 LV	1	0	13	3	0	0	2	0
 LT	1	0	15	2	1	1	2	-1
 LU	2	1	15	5	1	1	7	1
 HU	2	1	5	0	1	0	3	0
 MT	1	0	8	-4	0	0	5	1
 NL	1	-1	27	0	1	0	2	0
 AT	3	-1	10	0	2	0	5	0
 PL	2	1	13	-1	0	0	5	-3
 PT	3	0	7	2	1	1	7	0
 RO	1	-1	3	-3	0	-1	4	-3
 SI	2	1	12	1	4	2	2	0
 SK	4	-2	15	-1	0	-1	2	1
 FI	2	1	18	-4	1	1	1	-1
 SE	1	0	17	-1	0	0	1	0
 UK	2	1	17	-1	1	0	5	0

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

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





























QA21 Wie wichtig ist Ihrer Meinung nach alles in allem die Rolle der Europäischen Union bei der Armutsbekämpfung?

	%	Très important		Plutôt important		Pas très important		Pas du tout important		NSP		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Somewhat important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		ziemlich wichtig		Nicht so wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		WN		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
	EU 27	29	1	45	-1	15	0	5	0	6	0	74	0	20	0
	BE	34	-4	48	4	12	1	4	-1	2	0	82	0	16	0
	BG	44	2	42	2	8	0	1	0	5	-4	86	4	9	0
	CZ	32	0	45	-3	16	1	4	1	3	1	77	-3	20	2
	DK	19	0	45	0	25	2	6	1	5	-3	64	0	31	3
	D-W	27	0	43	2	18	-4	7	3	5	-1	70	2	25	-1
	DE	27	1	42	0	18	-2	7	1	6	0	69	1	25	-1
	D-E	25	0	42	-2	17	2	10	0	6	0	67	-2	27	2
	EE	22	-2	52	0	16	0	4	2	6	0	74	-2	20	2
	IE	45	2	42	0	6	2	2	0	5	-4	87	2	8	2
	EL	20	-10	43	5	26	5	9	0	2	0	63	-5	35	5
	ES	39	9	39	-11	10	-1	3	1	9	2	78	-2	13	0
	FR	18	1	42	-2	24	2	9	1	7	-2	60	-1	33	3
	IT	28	3	55	2	8	-6	3	0	6	1	83	5	11	-6
	CY	40	5	41	0	12	-1	4	-2	3	-2	81	5	16	-3
	LV	23	-4	51	8	18	-2	4	-2	4	0	74	4	22	-4
	LT	32	0	51	5	10	-4	2	-1	5	0	83	5	12	-5
	LU	29	-11	43	3	17	4	6	1	5	3	72	-8	23	5
	HU	44	2	45	0	7	-3	2	0	2	1	89	2	9	-3
	MT	61	0	30	-2	4	1	2	0	3	1	91	-2	6	1
	NL	34	0	44	2	13	-2	5	0	4	0	78	2	18	-2
	AT	24	-1	50	3	16	-2	6	0	4	0	74	2	22	-2
	PL	28	3	55	0	7	-2	2	0	8	-1	83	3	9	-2
	PT	28	-7	56	8	9	1	1	0	6	-2	84	1	10	1
	RO	29	-3	47	3	12	0	5	2	7	-2	76	0	17	2
	SI	32	3	45	-2	16	0	3	-1	4	0	77	1	19	-1
	SK	49	3	42	-3	7	0	1	-1	1	1	91	0	8	-1
	FI	21	4	61	3	13	-5	3	0	2	-2	82	7	16	-5
	SE	44	-3	40	2	11	0	3	0	2	1	84	-1	14	0
	UK	29	1	38	-5	17	3	7	1	9	0	67	-4	24	4

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)

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 Auf welche der folgenden Bereiche sollte sich die (NATIONALE) Regierung Ihrer Ansicht nach zuerst konzentrieren, um Menschen aus der Armut zu verhelfen? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 4 NENNUNGEN)

		Garantir la croissance économique afin d'améliorer les niveaux de vie en général		Améliorer l'accès aux crèches/ pré-gardiennats (0-3 ans) de bonne qualité à prix abordable		Augmenter suffisamment et régulièrement les prestations sociales/ les pensions		Proposer des formations et des qualifications		Proposer des opportunités de travail	
		Ensuring economic growth in order to improve overall living standards		Improving access to good and affordable day-care centres/ pre-school education (0-3 years)		Sufficiently and regularly increasing social benefits/ pensions		Offering training and qualification		Offering work opportunities	
		Sicherstellung von wirtschaftlichem Wachstum, um den allgemeinen Lebensstandard anzuheben		Bessere Verfügbarkeit guter und erschwinglicher Plätze in Kindertagesstätten / Vorschulen (für Kinder im Alter zwischen 0-3 Jahren)		Ausreichende und regelmäßige Erhöhung der Sozialleistungen / Renten		Schaffung von Aus- und Fortbildungsangeboten		Schaffung von Jobchancen	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>38</b>	-4	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>29</b>	-3	<b>38</b>	0	<b>60</b>	-1
	BE	<b>33</b>	1	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>36</b>	4	<b>35</b>	-6	<b>58</b>	5
	BG	<b>68</b>	-8	<b>15</b>	0	<b>45</b>	-6	<b>25</b>	-3	<b>71</b>	-5
	CZ	<b>51</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>30</b>	-4	<b>29</b>	-5	<b>72</b>	2
	DK	<b>46</b>	2	<b>21</b>	1	<b>27</b>	-4	<b>56</b>	4	<b>43</b>	-9
	D-W	<b>31</b>	-2	<b>30</b>	0	<b>33</b>	1	<b>49</b>	0	<b>56</b>	-2
	DE	<b>33</b>	-2	<b>29</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	0	<b>48</b>	0	<b>58</b>	-2
	D-E	<b>42</b>	-1	<b>28</b>	-2	<b>38</b>	-3	<b>45</b>	3	<b>67</b>	2
	EE	<b>41</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	-4	<b>33</b>	1	<b>54</b>	0	<b>70</b>	-2
	IE	<b>52</b>	0	<b>16</b>	-2	<b>27</b>	-3	<b>57</b>	6	<b>60</b>	8
	EL	<b>45</b>	-21	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>44</b>	-12	<b>21</b>	-2	<b>73</b>	-5
	ES	<b>32</b>	-16	<b>11</b>	-4	<b>19</b>	-9	<b>28</b>	1	<b>73</b>	0
	FR	<b>38</b>	0	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>23</b>	1	<b>43</b>	-3	<b>52</b>	-1
	IT	<b>36</b>	-6	<b>19</b>	1	<b>36</b>	-5	<b>28</b>	0	<b>57</b>	-3
	CY	<b>56</b>	5	<b>13</b>	-6	<b>46</b>	-7	<b>23</b>	-3	<b>77</b>	0
	LV	<b>57</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>30</b>	-10	<b>31</b>	4	<b>77</b>	3
	LT	<b>65</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>35</b>	4	<b>36</b>	-4	<b>75</b>	0
	LU	<b>23</b>	-12	<b>16</b>	-9	<b>17</b>	-18	<b>49</b>	-6	<b>54</b>	1
	HU	<b>56</b>	-4	<b>12</b>	1	<b>38</b>	3	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>81</b>	-2
	MT	<b>45</b>	-5	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>43</b>	-8	<b>33</b>	6	<b>56</b>	0
	NL	<b>31</b>	2	<b>13</b>	-4	<b>24</b>	0	<b>42</b>	0	<b>65</b>	3
	AT	<b>32</b>	-3	<b>23</b>	5	<b>42</b>	-4	<b>39</b>	9	<b>60</b>	-8
	PL	<b>42</b>	5	<b>17</b>	2	<b>37</b>	-3	<b>29</b>	-1	<b>59</b>	-2
	PT	<b>28</b>	-8	<b>17</b>	-2	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>32</b>	4	<b>60</b>	-4
	RO	<b>66</b>	0	<b>17</b>	3	<b>42</b>	-1	<b>36</b>	7	<b>58</b>	0
	SI	<b>61</b>	8	<b>16</b>	-1	<b>37</b>	2	<b>27</b>	-3	<b>73</b>	4
	SK	<b>47</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	2	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>33</b>	1	<b>71</b>	-1
	FI	<b>39</b>	2	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>35</b>	4	<b>37</b>	-1	<b>70</b>	1
	SE	<b>48</b>	1	<b>9</b>	2	<b>21</b>	0	<b>59</b>	0	<b>69</b>	4
	UK	<b>28</b>	-4	<b>17</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>47</b>	-2	<b>52</b>	3

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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 Auf welche der folgenden Bereiche sollte sich die (NATIONALE) Regierung Ihrer Ansicht nach zuerst konzentrieren, um Menschen aus der Armut zu verhelfen? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 4 NENNUNGEN)

		Combatte toute forme de discrimination		Aider les personnes pauvres à accéder à un logement décent à un prix abordable		Redynamiser les quartiers pauvres		Aider les personnes pauvres à avoir accès aux services bancaires et financiers		Améliorer l'accès aux services sociaux (les soins à long terme, les services de garde des enfants, les soins de santé, etc.)	
		Fighting all types of discrimination		Helping poor people access decent and affordable housing		Regenerating poor areas		Helping poor people get access to banking and financial services		Improving access to social services (long-term care, childcare services, healthcare, etc.)	
		Bekämpfung aller Formen von Diskriminierung		Bereitstellung vernünftigen und erschwinglichen Wohnraums für arme Menschen		Förderung sozial schwacher Wohngebiete		Unterstützung armer Menschen beim Zugang zu Bankkonten und Finanzdienstleistungen		Bessere Verfügbarkeit von Sozialeinrichtungen (Langzeitpflege, Kinderbetreuungs-einrichtungen, Gesundheitswesen etc.)	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		20	2	38	1	27	2	10	1	27	0
 BE		21	0	47	0	25	2	9	-2	27	0
 BG		11	2	20	-2	33	3	11	4	35	-2
 CZ		16	2	39	-2	29	-1	6	1	24	-7
 DK		18	2	39	-9	26	2	8	0	28	0
 D-W		22	3	36	-1	26	1	10	0	38	2
 DE		22	3	35	0	24	1	9	-1	37	0
 D-E		21	2	30	3	18	-2	6	-3	33	-6
 EE		11	0	26	-1	19	3	3	0	25	-1
 IE		16	0	29	-5	31	1	8	-2	26	4
 EL		23	6	36	4	34	5	18	9	29	-6
 ES		20	4	41	10	29	5	9	3	17	4
 FR		23	0	54	1	26	0	11	-3	28	2
 IT		21	2	38	1	18	1	10	0	21	-5
 CY		28	7	45	-4	28	0	12	4	29	-7
 LV		10	3	16	2	27	8	6	1	34	-1
 LT		12	1	21	1	13	-2	7	0	26	-2
 LU		25	8	49	3	11	2	7	-1	19	-4
 HU		15	1	33	4	16	-1	8	1	31	7
 MT		24	5	26	-6	11	-1	5	-7	30	1
 NL		16	3	34	-2	23	1	9	-2	36	-1
 AT		24	-1	42	-2	18	2	17	6	30	-5
 PL		16	4	26	1	19	6	9	3	29	-2
 PT		21	5	30	-2	30	5	8	2	20	-8
 RO		18	3	28	-4	35	2	10	-1	21	2
 SI		16	2	21	-6	14	-2	10	0	28	2
 SK		20	-2	38	2	46	13	6	1	28	3
 FI		28	5	30	3	36	-4	8	0	31	-4
 SE		31	-2	33	-1	24	-4	5	0	34	3
 UK		16	-3	42	-3	44	1	9	0	21	-3

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)

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 Auf welche der folgenden Bereiche sollte sich die (NATIONALE) Regierung Ihrer Ansicht nach zuerst konzentrieren, um Menschen aus der Armut zu verhelfen? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 4 NENNUNGEN)































		Conseiller les gens sur la façon d'éviter le surendettement		Autre (SPONTANE)		Il n'existe pas de moyen efficace d'aider les gens à sortir de la pauvreté (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Advising people on how to avoid becoming over-indebted		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		There are no effective ways of helping people out of poverty (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Information und Beratung zur Vermeidung von Überschuldung		Andere (SPONTAN)		Es gibt keine effektiven Mittel, um Menschen aus der Armut zu verhelfen (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		25	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
 BE		46	3	0	-1	1	0	0	0
 BG		8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
 CZ		32	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
 DK		37	5	0	0	1	0	1	0
 D-W		29	3	1	0	1	0	0	-1
 DE		27	3	1	0	1	0	0	-1
 D-E		19	-2	3	3	1	0	1	1
 EE		32	-4	1	0	1	0	1	0
 IE		35	13	1	0	0	0	1	-2
 EL		22	8	1	1	0	0	0	0
 ES		18	9	1	0	0	0	1	1
 FR		43	-3	1	1	0	0	1	0
 IT		14	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
 CY		19	7	0	-1	0	0	0	0
 LV		11	-3	1	-1	0	-1	0	-1
 LT		17	-2	2	1	0	0	0	-1
 LU		40	-3	1	0	0	0	1	1
 HU		21	-2	1	0	0	-1	1	1
 MT		20	-2	1	1	0	0	3	2
 NL		62	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1
 AT		33	-1	1	0	2	1	1	0
 PL		18	1	0	-1	0	-2	3	-2
 PT		16	3	1	0	1	1	1	-1
 RO		8	0	1	1	0	-1	3	0
 SI		24	-2	2	0	0	-1	0	0
 SK		24	5	1	0	1	1	0	0
 FI		25	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0
 SE		24	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
 UK		22	-4	1	-1	1	0	4	1



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

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































QA23 Würden Sie sagen, dass die politischen Maßnahmen und Programme zur Verbesserung der Situation der Armen in (UNSEREM LAND) generell ...?

		Améliorent les choses		N'ont pas beaucoup d'effet		Agravent les choses		NSP	
		Making things better		Not having much impact		Making things worse		DK	
		Die Situation verbessern		Kaum Wirkung zeigen		Die Situation verschlechtern		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>17</b>	-1	<b>63</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	2	<b>8</b>	0
 BE		<b>17</b>	-5	<b>73</b>	2	<b>7</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1
 BG		<b>11</b>	0	<b>68</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	4	<b>10</b>	-3
 CZ		<b>20</b>	1	<b>64</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	0	<b>5</b>	0
 DK		<b>24</b>	-1	<b>61</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	2	<b>6</b>	0
 D-W		<b>19</b>	2	<b>62</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	3	<b>8</b>	-3
 DE		<b>17</b>	2	<b>64</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-3
 D-E		<b>8</b>	-3	<b>69</b>	3	<b>18</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-2
 EE		<b>25</b>	5	<b>64</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-1
 IE		<b>16</b>	-7	<b>62</b>	11	<b>10</b>	2	<b>12</b>	-6
 EL		<b>13</b>	-3	<b>72</b>	3	<b>14</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
 ES		<b>23</b>	-5	<b>55</b>	2	<b>12</b>	1	<b>10</b>	2
 FR		<b>10</b>	-1	<b>75</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	5	<b>3</b>	-1
 IT		<b>10</b>	0	<b>60</b>	1	<b>21</b>	0	<b>9</b>	-1
 CY		<b>40</b>	-5	<b>47</b>	5	<b>8</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-2
 LV		<b>10</b>	5	<b>66</b>	8	<b>19</b>	-13	<b>5</b>	0
 LT		<b>9</b>	1	<b>64</b>	2	<b>19</b>	1	<b>8</b>	-4
 LU		<b>37</b>	-13	<b>47</b>	7	<b>2</b>	0	<b>14</b>	6
 HU		<b>26</b>	8	<b>64</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	1
 MT		<b>23</b>	3	<b>48</b>	-8	<b>12</b>	0	<b>17</b>	5
 NL		<b>23</b>	-3	<b>64</b>	1	<b>8</b>	3	<b>5</b>	-1
 AT		<b>38</b>	5	<b>48</b>	-7	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	4
 PL		<b>19</b>	-4	<b>60</b>	2	<b>10</b>	1	<b>11</b>	1
 PT		<b>10</b>	-4	<b>65</b>	5	<b>13</b>	1	<b>12</b>	-2
 RO		<b>11</b>	-4	<b>57</b>	-5	<b>19</b>	7	<b>13</b>	2
 SI		<b>10</b>	-7	<b>69</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	7	<b>6</b>	1
 SK		<b>24</b>	5	<b>62</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-1
 FI		<b>34</b>	9	<b>58</b>	-8	<b>3</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-1
 SE		<b>45</b>	0	<b>39</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	0	<b>13</b>	3
 UK		<b>21</b>	3	<b>65</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	0	<b>8</b>	1

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

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































QA24 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass (UNSER LAND) zu viel, ausreichend oder zu wenig Geld ausgibt, um den in Armut lebenden Menschen zu helfen?

		Trop		Un montant à peu près suffisant		Trop peu		NSP	
		Too much		About the right amount		Too little		DK	
		Zu viel		Ausreichend		Zu wenig		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		5	1	22	-1	63	0	10	0
 BE		4	2	32	4	60	-7	4	1
 BG		3	0	12	3	62	-9	23	6
 CZ		4	0	27	-3	61	-1	8	4
 DK		3	2	39	-1	54	-1	4	0
 D-W		5	2	26	-4	59	2	10	0
 DE		5	2	26	-3	59	0	10	1
 D-E		7	2	25	1	61	-4	7	1
 EE		1	-2	20	2	72	0	7	0
 IE		3	-1	22	1	60	3	15	-3
 EL		1	0	7	-3	90	3	2	0
 ES		4	0	17	-6	66	3	13	3
 FR		8	1	22	-3	62	2	8	0
 IT		4	1	21	3	62	-4	13	0
 CY		8	-2	33	1	50	0	9	1
 LV		4	-2	13	6	77	-1	6	-3
 LT		4	-1	10	-1	76	3	10	-1
 LU		5	2	48	0	36	-5	11	3
 HU		5	0	23	6	66	-8	6	2
 MT		4	-3	23	-3	56	4	17	2
 NL		2	-1	39	-2	51	3	8	0
 AT		4	1	35	4	51	-5	10	0
 PL		3	1	15	-2	73	2	9	-1
 PT		6	0	18	3	60	0	16	-3
 RO		3	2	10	0	80	2	7	-4
 SI		3	-1	19	-3	71	3	7	1
 SK		6	-1	35	-3	53	5	6	-1
 FI		2	0	31	3	61	-6	6	3
 SE		3	1	31	-3	56	0	10	2
 UK		8	1	25	-1	54	0	13	0

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 ?

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 Es gibt unterschiedliche Ansichten darüber, welche Schritte unternommen werden sollten, um die sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND) zu lösen. Ich werde Ihnen jetzt zwei gegensätzliche Aussagen zu diesem Thema vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir, welche dieser Aussagen Ihrer persönlichen Meinung am nächsten kommt.

		C'est principalement au Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) de proposer des emplois aux chômeurs		Proposer des emplois devrait rester surtout un rôle des entreprises privées et des marchés en général		Cela dépend (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		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	
		Es ist hauptsächliche Aufgabe der (NATIONALEN) Regierung, Arbeitsplätze zu schaffen.		Die Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen sollte hauptsächlich Aufgabe von Privatunternehmen und Märkten sein.		Kommt darauf an (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		52	-2	35	1	10	1	3	0
 BE		42	-5	42	1	15	4	1	0
 BG		64	-4	21	1	12	3	3	0
 CZ		59	-1	30	-7	9	7	2	1
 DK		55	-2	37	0	7	2	1	0
 D-W		46	5	46	-3	7	-1	1	-1
 DE		48	5	44	-3	7	-1	1	-1
 D-E		54	3	37	-4	8	2	1	-1
 EE		47	-3	31	3	20	1	2	-1
 IE		58	3	20	1	17	0	5	-4
 EL		69	-18	16	9	14	8	1	1
 ES		61	1	27	6	9	-8	3	1
 FR		29	-1	58	-3	9	4	4	0
 IT		55	-2	26	2	14	-2	5	2
 CY		70	-15	14	4	15	10	1	1
 LV		75	2	15	-4	8	2	2	0
 LT		53	1	33	-2	10	1	4	0
 LU		36	-9	43	1	19	9	2	-1
 HU		70	1	25	0	3	-1	2	0
 MT		57	-8	19	-1	17	5	7	4
 NL		51	3	43	-1	5	-2	1	0
 AT		51	-1	29	0	18	1	2	0
 PL		68	-2	23	3	6	1	3	-2
 PT		48	-7	31	8	16	0	5	-1
 RO		56	0	31	5	7	-2	6	-3
 SI		40	1	41	-5	17	4	2	0
 SK		71	3	25	-5	3	2	1	0
 FI		49	-2	42	-1	9	4	0	-1
 SE		50	1	40	-1	8	0	2	0
 UK		54	-3	32	0	11	3	3	0

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

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































QA25b Und welche der folgenden zwei Aussagen kommt Ihrer persönlichen Meinung am nächsten?

		L'enseignement devrait être entièrement gratuit, même si cela signifie qu'il pourrait être de moins bonne qualité		Les droits d'inscription sont nécessaires à un enseignement de haute qualité, même si cela implique que certaines personnes ne peuvent se le payer		Cela dépend (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Education should be totally free, even if this means that the quality might be lower		Tuition fees are necessary for providing high quality education, even if this means that some people won't be able to afford it		It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Der Besuch einer Universität sollte für jeden kostenlos sein, auch wenn dies bedeutet, dass die Bildungsqualität etwas schlechter wäre.		Studiengebühren sind notwendig, um eine hohe Bildungsqualität zu gewährleisten, selbst wenn dies bedeutet, dass sich einige Leute das nicht leisten können.		Kommt darauf an (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>59</b>	-1	<b>25</b>	2	<b>12</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1
 BE		<b>48</b>	0	<b>32</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	2	<b>4</b>	1
 BG		<b>52</b>	-7	<b>29</b>	5	<b>15</b>	3	<b>4</b>	-1
 CZ		<b>51</b>	-8	<b>35</b>	0	<b>11</b>	6	<b>3</b>	2
 DK		<b>65</b>	0	<b>30</b>	4	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1
 D-W		<b>65</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	1	<b>7</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1
 DE		<b>65</b>	-1	<b>25</b>	1	<b>8</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1
 D-E		<b>69</b>	0	<b>22</b>	1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1
 EE		<b>54</b>	1	<b>27</b>	0	<b>17</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1
 IE		<b>55</b>	-3	<b>21</b>	7	<b>19</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-3
 EL		<b>64</b>	2	<b>11</b>	1	<b>22</b>	2	<b>3</b>	-5
 ES		<b>60</b>	3	<b>19</b>	3	<b>15</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-2
 FR		<b>60</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	0	<b>10</b>	1	<b>8</b>	0
 IT		<b>45</b>	-5	<b>27</b>	8	<b>22</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	-1
 CY		<b>71</b>	1	<b>14</b>	-6	<b>14</b>	5	<b>1</b>	0
 LV		<b>64</b>	3	<b>21</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0
 LT		<b>63</b>	4	<b>24</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	0
 LU		<b>55</b>	-6	<b>22</b>	3	<b>18</b>	5	<b>5</b>	-2
 HU		<b>56</b>	-5	<b>34</b>	9	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-2
 MT		<b>62</b>	1	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	9
 NL		<b>37</b>	1	<b>46</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-1
 AT		<b>36</b>	-2	<b>41</b>	0	<b>20</b>	2	<b>3</b>	0
 PL		<b>67</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	3	<b>9</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-2
 PT		<b>46</b>	-8	<b>28</b>	6	<b>22</b>	5	<b>4</b>	-3
 RO		<b>55</b>	-1	<b>25</b>	6	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	-2
 SI		<b>68</b>	0	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0
 SK		<b>61</b>	-8	<b>30</b>	2	<b>7</b>	5	<b>2</b>	1
 FI		<b>62</b>	-3	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	4	<b>1</b>	0
 SE		<b>69</b>	9	<b>23</b>	-7	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1
 UK		<b>68</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	1	<b>8</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1

QA25c Et toujours à propos des différentes 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 ?

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 Widmen wir uns weiter den unterschiedlichen Ansichten darüber, welche Schritte unternommen werden sollten, um die sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND) zu lösen. Welche der folgenden zwei Aussagen kommt Ihrer persönlichen Meinung am nächsten?

		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		Les impôts devraient baisser, même si cela entraîne un niveau plus bas de soins de santé, de l'enseignement et des prestations sociales		Cela dépend (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		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	
		Die Ausgaben für das Gesundheitswesen, das Bildungswesen und für Sozialleistungen müssen erhöht werden, selbst wenn dafür eine Steuererhöhung erforderlich wäre.		Die Steuern sollten gesenkt werden, selbst wenn dies bedeuten würde, dass insgesamt weniger für das Gesundheitswesen, das Bildungswesen und für Sozialleistungen ausgegeben wird.		Kommt darauf an (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
 EU 27		<b>61</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	2	<b>12</b>	0	<b>6</b>	0
 BE		<b>56</b>	-4	<b>27</b>	1	<b>13</b>	2	<b>4</b>	1
 BG		<b>70</b>	-4	<b>14</b>	2	<b>12</b>	2	<b>4</b>	0
 CZ		<b>58</b>	-4	<b>27</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	5	<b>5</b>	1
 DK		<b>80</b>	0	<b>14</b>	1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
 D-W		<b>57</b>	-5	<b>27</b>	5	<b>11</b>	0	<b>5</b>	0
 DE		<b>54</b>	-7	<b>28</b>	5	<b>13</b>	2	<b>5</b>	0
 D-E		<b>46</b>	-14	<b>31</b>	7	<b>18</b>	6	<b>5</b>	1
 EE		<b>59</b>	-5	<b>20</b>	2	<b>16</b>	2	<b>5</b>	1
 IE		<b>59</b>	-6	<b>15</b>	4	<b>19</b>	4	<b>7</b>	-2
 EL		<b>54</b>	-5	<b>21</b>	9	<b>21</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-3
 ES		<b>62</b>	1	<b>21</b>	6	<b>11</b>	-6	<b>6</b>	-1
 FR		<b>65</b>	-4	<b>16</b>	0	<b>10</b>	3	<b>9</b>	1
 IT		<b>53</b>	-1	<b>18</b>	1	<b>22</b>	0	<b>7</b>	0
 CY		<b>67</b>	-11	<b>15</b>	2	<b>16</b>	8	<b>2</b>	1
 LV		<b>47</b>	3	<b>35</b>	0	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	0
 LT		<b>39</b>	-4	<b>45</b>	5	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	0
 LU		<b>72</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	6	<b>4</b>	-2
 HU		<b>65</b>	9	<b>23</b>	-5	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-3
 MT		<b>54</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>18</b>	1	<b>13</b>	3
 NL		<b>79</b>	1	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1
 AT		<b>51</b>	8	<b>22</b>	-5	<b>24</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-2
 PL		<b>58</b>	1	<b>23</b>	1	<b>11</b>	1	<b>8</b>	-3
 PT		<b>53</b>	-8	<b>18</b>	4	<b>24</b>	6	<b>5</b>	-2
 RO		<b>55</b>	4	<b>27</b>	1	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	-2
 SI		<b>47</b>	4	<b>33</b>	-4	<b>16</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1
 SK		<b>62</b>	2	<b>29</b>	-6	<b>6</b>	3	<b>3</b>	1
 FI		<b>83</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1
 SE		<b>84</b>	0	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1
 UK		<b>74</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	2	<b>7</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0

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

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































QA25d Und welche der folgenden zwei Aussagen kommt Ihrer persönlichen Meinung am nächsten?

		Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait prendre plus de responsabilités pour que tout le monde ait de quoi s'en sortir		Les gens devraient mieux se prendre en charge pour s'en sortir seuls		Cela dépend (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		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	
		Die (NATIONALE) Regierung sollte mehr Verantwortung übernehmen, um zu gewährleisten dass jeder versorgt ist.		Die Menschen selbst sollten mehr Eigenverantwortung für Ihre Versorgung übernehmen.		Kommt darauf an (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		55	0	34	0	9	1	2	-1
 BE		47	4	44	-3	9	0	0	-1
 BG		62	-4	24	-1	12	5	2	0
 CZ		54	-2	35	-5	10	7	1	0
 DK		42	-2	50	0	7	2	1	0
 D-W		54	4	37	-6	8	2	1	0
 DE		57	4	34	-6	8	2	1	0
 D-E		69	5	26	-2	5	-3	0	0
 EE		47	-3	36	3	16	1	1	-1
 IE		59	-1	26	4	13	1	2	-4
 EL		76	-6	15	5	9	2	0	-1
 ES		70	3	21	4	6	-7	3	0
 FR		51	-3	36	1	10	3	3	-1
 IT		64	-5	20	4	12	0	4	1
 CY		70	-3	24	2	6	2	0	-1
 LV		60	-3	31	4	8	-1	1	0
 LT		37	7	54	-4	7	-2	2	-1
 LU		32	-12	49	1	17	10	2	1
 HU		67	-4	27	4	4	0	2	0
 MT		51	-4	32	1	12	1	5	2
 NL		27	2	65	-1	7	0	1	-1
 AT		50	-4	31	-1	18	5	1	0
 PL		59	1	32	1	7	0	2	-2
 PT		50	-9	32	9	15	2	3	-2
 RO		63	6	28	-1	6	-2	3	-3
 SI		41	2	41	-6	17	4	1	0
 SK		66	1	30	-3	4	3	0	-1
 FI		49	-2	43	0	7	2	1	0
 SE		40	3	51	-2	7	-1	2	0
 UK		42	2	48	-3	9	2	1	-1

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.

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie der folgenden Aussage zustimmen bzw. nicht zustimmen. Es sollte in (UNSEREM LAND) einen garantierten Mindestlohn geben, selbst wenn dies bedeuten würde, dass es weniger Arbeitsplätze gibt.

%		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Lehne eher ab		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	27	2	37	0	20	-2	8	0	8	0	64	2	28	-2
	BE	23	-3	45	5	24	-1	6	-1	2	0	68	2	30	-2
	BG	21	0	39	2	20	-1	8	0	12	-1	60	2	28	-1
	CZ	22	3	46	1	24	-3	4	0	4	-1	68	4	28	-3
	DK	37	-3	41	-1	14	2	6	2	2	0	78	-4	20	4
	D-W	48	3	33	2	12	-2	4	-3	3	0	81	5	16	-5
	DE	49	3	32	2	12	-2	4	-3	3	0	81	5	16	-5
	D-E	52	3	29	0	10	-3	6	0	3	0	81	3	16	-3
	EE	28	-3	34	1	25	1	8	0	5	1	62	-2	33	1
	IE	23	-1	43	2	18	4	6	-3	10	-2	66	1	24	1
	EL	23	3	42	14	20	-8	10	-10	5	1	65	17	30	-18
	ES	21	-2	32	0	22	1	15	2	10	-1	53	-2	37	3
	FR	19	2	31	-3	27	-2	13	2	10	1	50	-1	40	0
	IT	16	1	39	2	23	-6	9	0	13	3	55	3	32	-6
	CY	32	7	28	3	23	-2	10	0	7	-8	60	10	33	-2
	LV	29	1	32	2	23	-1	9	-2	7	0	61	3	32	-3
	LT	28	1	37	3	21	-2	8	0	6	-2	65	4	29	-2
	LU	23	-6	31	-2	24	1	7	-3	15	10	54	-8	31	-2
	HU	23	-6	41	8	22	-1	9	0	5	-1	64	2	31	-1
	MT	24	-4	39	11	17	-2	5	-4	15	-1	63	7	22	-6
	NL	26	0	44	0	21	-1	5	1	4	0	70	0	26	0
	AT	29	5	41	2	18	-7	6	-2	6	2	70	7	24	-9
	PL	20	0	35	-3	24	2	7	0	14	1	55	-3	31	2
	PT	15	-3	46	-3	24	9	6	4	9	-7	61	-6	30	13
	RO	23	-4	36	-1	20	3	8	-1	13	3	59	-5	28	2
	SI	15	4	38	8	25	-7	15	-3	7	-2	53	12	40	-10
	SK	26	8	45	3	20	-9	4	-3	5	1	71	11	24	-12
	FI	28	1	41	-3	22	-1	5	1	4	2	69	-2	27	0
	SE	24	5	38	-4	24	-4	10	2	4	1	62	1	34	-2
	UK	35	9	41	-5	15	-4	4	0	5	0	76	4	19	-4

QA25f.1 Pouvez-vous 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 affirmations suivantes.































Vous êtes optimiste quant au futur

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Sie blicken optimistisch in die Zukunft

%		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	17	0	44	0	27	-1	10	1	2	0	61	0	37	0
	BE	12	-3	45	-3	33	5	10	1	0	0	57	-6	43	6
	BG	15	-7	42	2	26	6	15	-1	2	0	57	-5	41	5
	CZ	4	-4	38	-4	40	3	16	5	2	0	42	-8	56	8
	DK	45	-3	41	1	10	1	3	1	1	0	86	-2	13	2
	D-W	23	-5	48	2	23	2	5	1	1	0	71	-3	28	3
	DE	22	-4	47	2	25	2	6	1	0	-1	69	-2	31	3
	D-E	17	-1	42	-1	32	2	9	0	0	0	59	-2	41	2
	EE	36	-3	45	0	14	3	4	0	1	0	81	-3	18	3
	IE	22	-2	49	-2	19	3	7	1	3	0	71	-4	26	4
	EL	6	-4	30	-6	42	8	21	1	1	1	36	-10	63	9
	ES	26	8	42	-3	20	-5	10	2	2	-2	68	5	30	-3
	FR	7	-1	33	1	39	-3	20	4	1	-1	40	0	59	1
	IT	6	1	44	3	36	-5	9	0	5	1	50	4	45	-5
	CY	21	-1	44	4	22	-5	10	1	3	1	65	3	32	-4
	LV	27	-1	47	5	19	-2	6	-1	1	-1	74	4	25	-3
	LT	27	-3	42	-4	22	4	8	4	1	-1	69	-7	30	8
	LU	20	-3	45	2	26	0	6	0	3	1	65	-1	32	0
	HU	16	5	47	12	26	-11	10	-7	1	1	63	17	36	-18
	MT	23	3	42	-5	21	3	6	-1	8	0	65	-2	27	2
	NL	18	-6	53	0	24	6	4	0	1	0	71	-6	28	6
	AT	20	1	58	4	17	-4	3	-1	2	0	78	5	20	-5
	PL	19	1	50	-2	21	0	5	1	5	0	69	-1	26	1
	PT	5	-1	36	-10	42	8	14	5	3	-2	41	-11	56	13
	RO	15	-5	32	-1	29	2	22	5	2	-1	47	-6	51	7
	SI	21	-4	46	0	22	1	10	3	1	0	67	-4	32	4
	SK	18	1	47	-1	27	0	7	0	1	0	65	0	34	0
	FI	34	-5	53	2	11	2	1	0	1	1	87	-3	12	2
	SE	44	9	46	-7	8	-1	1	-1	1	0	90	2	9	-2
	UK	23	3	48	-3	21	-1	5	0	3	1	71	0	26	-1



QA25f.2 Pouvez-vous 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 affirmations suivantes.































Vous vous sentez en marge de la société

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Sie fühlen sich von der Gesellschaft ausgeschlossen

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	4	1	12	0	27	-1	55	0	2	0	16	1	82	-1
	BE	4	1	17	4	26	0	52	-6	1	1	21	5	78	-6
	BG	9	-2	20	1	32	2	33	-1	6	0	29	-1	65	1
	CZ	6	-1	28	-1	37	-3	25	3	4	2	34	-2	62	0
	DK	2	0	5	-1	11	-1	82	2	0	0	7	-1	93	1
	D-W	2	-1	6	0	22	2	70	-1	0	0	8	-1	92	1
	DE	3	0	7	0	24	2	66	-2	0	0	10	0	90	0
	D-E	6	0	12	2	30	4	52	-6	0	0	18	2	82	-2
	EE	2	-1	9	2	25	2	63	-3	1	0	11	1	88	-1
	IE	3	0	9	-3	30	8	56	-4	2	-1	12	-3	86	4
	EL	3	-1	15	4	33	7	49	-10	0	0	18	3	82	-3
	ES	2	-1	8	-2	16	-8	73	11	1	0	10	-3	89	3
	FR	4	1	17	1	29	4	49	-5	1	-1	21	2	78	-1
	IT	3	1	17	2	28	-9	50	6	2	0	20	3	78	-3
	CY	2	-3	8	3	15	4	74	-4	1	0	10	0	89	0
	LV	3	-1	8	-1	28	0	60	2	1	0	11	-2	88	2
	LT	4	1	14	6	31	4	50	-11	1	0	18	7	81	-7
	LU	6	3	16	7	20	4	56	-11	2	-3	22	10	76	-7
	HU	4	1	11	-3	26	-5	58	7	1	0	15	-2	84	2
	MT	5	3	9	5	26	2	60	-8	0	-2	14	8	86	-6
	NL	5	0	9	1	23	4	63	-4	0	-1	14	1	86	0
	AT	9	5	20	-2	28	-2	39	0	4	-1	29	3	67	-2
	PL	2	0	12	1	39	-1	44	0	3	0	14	1	83	-1
	PT	2	-2	17	-1	34	2	46	3	1	-2	19	-3	80	5
	RO	4	0	9	1	32	8	52	-8	3	-1	13	1	84	0
	SI	2	0	8	2	21	1	69	-3	0	0	10	2	90	-2
	SK	2	-1	11	3	36	4	50	-7	1	1	13	2	86	-3
	FI	3	1	8	3	19	2	70	-6	0	0	11	4	89	-4
	SE	2	1	6	-1	9	-3	83	3	0	0	8	0	92	0
	UK	4	1	12	-1	32	-3	51	3	1	0	16	0	83	0

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

QA26a.1 Please tell me to what extent you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.  
A basic bank account































QA26a.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie es für schwierig oder nicht schwierig halten, auf folgende Finanzdienstleistungen zuzugreifen.  
Ein einfaches Bankkonto

%		Très difficile		Plutôt difficile		Plutôt pas difficile		Pas du tout difficile		NSP		Total 'Difficile'		Total 'Pas difficile'	
		Very difficult		Fairly difficult		Not very difficult		Not at all difficult		DK		Total 'Difficult'		Total 'Not difficult'	
		Sehr schwierig		Ziemlich schwierig		Nicht sehr schwierig		Überhaupt nicht schwierig		WN		Gesamt 'Schwierig'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwierig'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	4	-1	11	0	30	0	51	1	4	0	15	-1	81	1
	BE	3	0	10	2	33	1	52	-5	2	2	13	2	85	-4
	BG	9	-1	9	-1	28	3	45	0	9	-1	18	-2	73	3
	CZ	2	0	6	-1	33	7	57	-5	2	-1	8	-1	90	2
	DK	1	-1	5	-6	38	4	55	3	1	0	6	-7	93	7
	D-W	2	1	4	1	22	3	71	-5	1	0	6	2	93	-2
	DE	2	0	5	1	23	3	70	-3	0	-1	7	1	93	0
	D-E	2	-1	7	0	26	0	65	3	0	-2	9	-1	91	3
	EE	2	-1	3	-2	11	1	81	1	3	1	5	-3	92	2
	IE	4	0	8	0	34	7	51	-6	3	-1	12	0	85	1
	EL	10	-2	15	-2	35	5	39	-2	1	1	25	-4	74	3
	ES	6	-1	13	-6	30	-13	49	21	2	-1	19	-7	79	8
	FR	3	1	17	1	43	-1	32	-2	5	1	20	2	75	-3
	IT	7	-1	16	-2	35	0	38	4	4	-1	23	-3	73	4
	CY	11	-1	15	-1	26	0	48	4	0	-2	26	-2	74	4
	LV	3	-1	5	-2	33	4	54	3	5	-4	8	-3	87	7
	LT	9	6	12	3	18	0	56	-8	5	-1	21	9	74	-8
	LU	1	-5	8	-2	39	15	50	-8	2	0	9	-7	89	7
	HU	3	-5	18	3	33	5	39	-4	7	1	21	-2	72	1
	MT	4	-4	11	4	24	-6	60	8	1	-2	15	0	84	2
	NL	1	1	2	0	18	1	78	-2	1	0	3	1	96	-1
	AT	6	4	17	7	34	0	41	-12	2	1	23	11	75	-12
	PL	5	-1	9	1	30	2	50	-2	6	0	14	0	80	0
	PT	7	0	19	0	46	5	26	-1	2	-4	26	0	72	4
	RO	15	2	24	4	26	0	18	-3	17	-3	39	6	44	-3
	SI	4	0	6	3	32	13	52	-19	6	3	10	3	84	-6
	SK	3	1	10	0	50	5	35	-6	2	0	13	1	85	-1
	FI	1	1	3	0	18	1	77	-2	1	0	4	1	95	-1
	SE	1	0	5	0	23	2	69	-2	2	0	6	0	92	0
	UK	3	0	4	-1	22	0	68	0	3	1	7	-1	90	0

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

QA26a.2 Please tell me to what extent you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.  
A bank card/ payment card

QA26a.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie es für schwierig oder nicht schwierig halten, auf folgende Finanzdienstleistungen zuzugreifen.  
Eine Bankkarte/ Zahlungskarte

%		Très difficile		Plutôt difficile		Plutôt pas difficile		Pas du tout difficile		NSP		Total 'Difficile'		Total 'Pas difficile'	
		Very difficult		Fairly difficult		Not very difficult		Not at all difficult		DK		Total 'Difficult'		Total 'Not difficult'	
		Sehr schwierig		Ziemlich schwierig		Nicht sehr schwierig		Überhaupt nicht schwierig		WN		Gesamt 'Schwierig'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwierig'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	 EU 27	6	0	12	0	31	0	47	1	4	-1	18	0	78	1
	 BE	2	-1	11	2	36	3	50	-4	1	0	13	1	86	-1
	 BG	7	-2	9	1	26	2	47	0	11	-1	16	-1	73	2
	 CZ	3	-1	8	0	34	4	53	-2	2	-1	11	-1	87	2
	 DK	1	-2	9	-5	42	3	45	3	3	1	10	-7	87	6
	 D-W	3	0	5	1	25	4	66	-4	1	-1	8	1	91	0
	 DE	3	0	5	0	27	3	64	-2	1	-1	8	0	91	1
	 D-E	2	-2	6	-3	34	1	57	5	1	-1	8	-5	91	6
	 EE	3	0	3	-1	10	1	82	0	2	0	6	-1	92	1
	 IE	5	0	9	1	30	4	47	-8	9	3	14	1	77	-4
	 EL	14	2	16	-1	35	6	31	-10	4	3	30	1	66	-4
	 ES	11	-6	17	-7	27	-13	41	27	4	-1	28	-13	68	14
	 FR	5	3	20	0	43	-2	28	-1	4	0	25	3	71	-3
	 IT	8	1	16	-2	33	-1	39	4	4	-2	24	-1	72	3
	 CY	14	1	14	-1	23	0	44	0	5	0	28	0	67	0
	 LV	3	-1	4	-1	32	4	55	1	6	-3	7	-2	87	5
	 LT	8	4	12	4	18	-1	57	-4	5	-3	20	8	75	-5
	 LU	2	-4	14	0	41	14	40	-11	3	1	16	-4	81	3
	 HU	3	-5	17	2	37	3	36	-1	7	1	20	-3	73	2
	 MT	4	-3	10	4	22	-9	60	10	4	-2	14	1	82	1
	 NL	1	1	0	-2	16	1	82	0	1	0	1	-1	98	1
	 AT	6	3	17	6	37	1	38	-11	2	1	23	9	75	-10
	 PL	6	0	10	1	32	2	44	-3	8	0	16	1	76	-1
	 PT	7	2	16	0	43	1	31	0	3	-3	23	2	74	1
	 RO	14	3	21	5	28	1	19	-6	18	-3	35	8	47	-5
	 SI	5	0	10	6	33	12	46	-21	6	3	15	6	79	-9
	 SK	3	0	14	2	50	5	31	-6	2	-1	17	2	81	-1
	 FI	1	0	4	1	21	-2	73	1	1	0	5	1	94	-1
	 SE	1	0	4	1	28	1	65	-2	2	0	5	1	93	-1
	 UK	4	1	6	0	24	-1	63	0	3	0	10	1	87	-1

QA26a.3 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous trouvez qu'il est difficile ou pas d'avoir accès aux services financiers suivants.  
Une carte de crédit

QA26a.3 Please tell me to what extent you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.  
A credit card

QA26a.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie es für schwierig oder nicht schwierig halten, auf folgende Finanzdienstleistungen zuzugreifen.  
Eine Kreditkarte

%		Très difficile		Plutôt difficile		Plutôt pas difficile		Pas du tout difficile		NSP		Total 'Difficile'		Total 'Pas difficile'	
		Very difficult		Fairly difficult		Not very difficult		Not at all difficult		DK		Total 'Difficult'		Total 'Not difficult'	
		Sehr schwierig		Ziemlich schwierig		Nicht sehr schwierig		Überhaupt nicht schwierig		WN		Gesamt 'Schwierig'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwierig'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	9	0	18	0	29	1	37	0	7	-1	27	0	66	1
	BE	7	0	22	5	30	-1	37	-5	4	1	29	5	67	-6
	BG	14	-3	18	0	21	2	27	0	20	1	32	-3	48	2
	CZ	5	-2	12	-2	37	4	41	0	5	0	17	-4	78	4
	DK	4	-1	18	-4	38	4	36	1	4	0	22	-5	74	5
	D-W	8	1	12	0	25	3	50	-3	5	-1	20	1	75	0
	DE	8	0	13	0	26	3	47	-2	6	-1	21	0	73	1
	D-E	11	-3	16	1	27	0	37	1	9	1	27	-2	64	1
	EE	13	2	10	0	19	3	47	-3	11	-2	23	2	66	0
	IE	7	0	12	1	27	5	37	-10	17	4	19	1	64	-5
	EL	18	1	22	3	33	5	24	-11	3	2	40	4	57	-6
	ES	16	-6	21	-12	25	-5	33	22	5	1	37	-18	58	17
	FR	6	3	20	2	38	-3	30	-2	6	0	26	5	68	-5
	IT	9	0	21	-1	31	-1	33	3	6	-1	30	-1	64	2
	CY	19	6	17	0	22	-1	37	-4	5	-1	36	6	59	-5
	LV	12	3	17	4	30	2	31	-5	10	-4	29	7	61	-3
	LT	14	3	22	5	20	2	32	-7	12	-3	36	8	52	-5
	LU	5	-2	20	-4	38	16	34	-9	3	-1	25	-6	72	7
	HU	10	-4	30	7	32	2	17	-6	11	1	40	3	49	-4
	MT	9	3	11	3	20	-9	49	3	11	0	20	6	69	-6
	NL	4	-1	7	0	24	4	58	-4	7	1	11	-1	82	0
	AT	11	3	26	4	33	-3	25	-4	5	0	37	7	58	-7
	PL	9	0	15	1	28	1	37	-3	11	1	24	1	65	-2
	PT	12	0	30	-4	38	8	15	0	5	-4	42	-4	53	8
	RO	16	2	28	7	24	0	13	-5	19	-4	44	9	37	-5
	SI	10	0	20	9	32	8	27	-22	11	5	30	9	59	-14
	SK	6	-1	21	-1	45	4	24	-1	4	-1	27	-2	69	3
	FI	3	0	10	0	22	-6	62	7	3	-1	13	0	84	1
	SE	3	0	8	-1	29	3	55	-1	5	-1	11	-1	84	2
	UK	10	3	10	0	23	1	50	-4	7	0	20	3	73	-3

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

QA26a.4 Please tell me to what extent you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.  
Consumer loans

QA26a.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie es für schwierig oder nicht schwierig halten, auf folgende Finanzdienstleistungen zuzugreifen.  
Kleinkredite

%		Très difficile		Plutôt difficile		Plutôt pas difficile		Pas du tout difficile		NSP		Total 'Difficile'		Total 'Pas difficile'	
		Very difficult		Fairly difficult		Not very difficult		Not at all difficult		DK		Total 'Difficult'		Total 'Not difficult'	
		Sehr schwierig		Ziemlich schwierig		Nicht sehr schwierig		Überhaupt nicht schwierig		WN		Gesamt 'Schwierig'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwierig'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	13	0	21	0	26	1	32	0	8	-1	34	0	58	1
	BE	6	-1	23	4	30	-1	36	-2	5	0	29	3	66	-3
	BG	24	-3	24	-2	18	1	15	0	19	4	48	-5	33	1
	CZ	10	-1	18	-2	39	3	28	0	5	0	28	-3	67	3
	DK	6	-7	22	-1	34	5	34	3	4	0	28	-8	68	8
	D-W	10	1	14	1	27	2	44	-2	5	-2	24	2	71	0
	DE	10	-1	15	1	27	1	42	-1	6	0	25	0	69	0
	D-E	13	-4	17	-1	25	-4	34	4	11	5	30	-5	59	0
	EE	16	3	12	-1	21	1	37	2	14	-5	28	2	58	3
	IE	13	4	18	4	21	2	26	-15	22	5	31	8	47	-13
	EL	23	0	28	6	27	-1	18	-8	4	3	51	6	45	-9
	ES	28	-12	27	-11	20	7	19	15	6	1	55	-23	39	22
	FR	6	0	17	-3	29	2	42	0	6	1	23	-3	71	2
	IT	11	1	26	1	27	-3	28	3	8	-2	37	2	55	0
	CY	27	4	25	-2	19	1	26	0	3	-3	52	2	45	1
	LV	24	4	23	0	27	7	11	-3	15	-8	47	4	38	4
	LT	18	2	27	5	17	-2	23	-2	15	-3	45	7	40	-4
	LU	4	-7	21	-6	40	17	27	-6	8	2	25	-13	67	11
	HU	14	-2	34	6	30	-1	14	-4	8	1	48	4	44	-5
	MT	11	5	13	-3	16	-5	37	5	23	-2	24	2	53	0
	NL	5	-1	11	2	26	6	47	-5	11	-2	16	1	73	1
	AT	10	1	31	3	32	-5	21	0	6	1	41	4	53	-5
	PL	11	1	22	2	30	0	30	-1	7	-2	33	3	60	-1
	PT	12	1	33	2	37	4	12	-4	6	-3	45	3	49	0
	RO	22	4	31	5	19	-1	8	-5	20	-3	53	9	27	-6
	SI	17	0	28	10	26	3	17	-17	12	4	45	10	43	-14
	SK	11	-3	34	2	38	1	13	0	4	0	45	-1	51	1
	FI	4	2	10	0	24	-1	57	1	5	-2	14	2	81	0
	SE	2	-2	10	-1	30	3	48	-1	10	1	12	-3	78	2
	UK	12	4	15	1	20	-1	43	-3	10	-1	27	5	63	-4

QA26a.5 Dites-moi dans quelle mesure vous trouvez qu'il est difficile ou pas d'avoir accès aux services financiers suivants.  
Un crédit hypothécaire

QA26a.5 Please tell me to what extent you find it difficult or not to get access to the following financial services.  
A mortgage































QA26a.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir, inwieweit Sie es für schwierig oder nicht schwierig halten, auf folgende Finanzdienstleistungen zuzugreifen.  
Eine Hypothek

%		Très difficile		Plutôt difficile		Plutôt pas difficile		Pas du tout difficile		NSP		Total 'Difficile'		Total 'Pas difficile'	
		Very difficult		Fairly difficult		Not very difficult		Not at all difficult		DK		Total 'Difficult'		Total 'Not difficult'	
		Sehr schwierig		Ziemlich schwierig		Nicht sehr schwierig		Überhaupt nicht schwierig		WN		Gesamt 'Schwierig'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwierig'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	22	-2	25	0	19	2	20	-1	14	1	47	-2	39	1
	BE	19	1	35	2	21	0	20	-3	5	0	54	3	41	-3
	BG	27	-3	21	1	13	1	10	-1	29	2	48	-2	23	0
	CZ	34	2	30	-1	17	1	10	-1	9	-1	64	1	27	0
	DK	9	-6	34	-3	32	6	15	1	10	2	43	-9	47	7
	D-W	17	-2	19	-1	21	4	32	0	11	-1	36	-3	53	4
	DE	18	-3	20	-2	20	4	29	0	13	1	38	-5	49	4
	D-E	20	-9	23	-2	16	0	20	2	21	9	43	-11	36	2
	EE	21	3	15	3	17	-1	27	0	20	-5	36	6	44	-1
	IE	27	14	11	0	14	-1	18	-19	30	6	38	14	32	-20
	EL	28	4	26	1	23	-2	16	-9	7	6	54	5	39	-11
	ES	50	-16	19	-5	10	5	13	12	8	4	69	-21	23	17
	FR	11	1	31	-4	19	-1	11	1	28	3	42	-3	30	0
	IT	16	-2	30	4	22	-4	24	3	8	-1	46	2	46	-1
	CY	36	8	23	0	14	-4	22	-2	5	-2	59	8	36	-6
	LV	36	5	25	3	16	3	7	0	16	-11	61	8	23	3
	LT	28	4	28	6	14	1	17	-5	13	-6	56	10	31	-4
	LU	25	-3	41	13	20	5	9	-12	5	-3	66	10	29	-7
	HU	24	-2	39	6	18	-3	9	-1	10	0	63	4	27	-4
	MT	16	6	17	2	16	-1	30	-1	21	-6	33	8	46	-2
	NL	13	2	23	5	24	5	31	-11	9	-1	36	7	55	-6
	AT	18	1	30	-2	25	-1	16	1	11	1	48	-1	41	0
	PL	24	1	25	0	20	0	18	0	13	-1	49	1	38	0
	PT	35	-4	37	1	18	5	4	0	6	-2	72	-3	22	5
	RO	31	0	27	6	13	3	6	-3	23	-6	58	6	19	0
	SI	16	-5	23	6	21	5	16	-13	24	7	39	1	37	-8
	SK	27	-1	38	-2	21	2	8	1	6	0	65	-3	29	3
	FI	7	3	12	-4	26	-4	50	6	5	-1	19	-1	76	2
	SE	6	0	22	-1	32	6	32	-5	8	0	28	-1	64	1
	UK	22	4	20	4	14	0	31	-6	13	-2	42	8	45	-6

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

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

QA26b Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, wie hoch Sie die Gefahr einschätzen, dass Sie sich überschulden? Sehen Sie sich selbst da als...?

	%	Un grand risque		Un certain risque		Pas beaucoup de risques		Pas du tout de risque		NSP		Total 'Un risque'		Total 'Pas de risque'	
		Very at risk		Fairly at risk		Not very at risk		Not at all at risk		DK		Total 'At risk'		Total 'Not at risk'	
		Sehr gefährdet		Ziemlich gefährdet		Nicht sehr gefährdet		Überhaupt nicht gefährdet		WN		Gesamt 'Gefährdet'		Gesamt 'Nicht gefährdet'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	6	-1	19	-1	31	1	41	1	3	0	25	-2	72	2
	BE	5	-3	24	5	39	3	31	-6	1	1	29	2	70	-3
	BG	7	0	19	1	43	4	22	-5	9	0	26	1	65	-1
	CZ	4	1	22	3	33	-1	38	-5	3	2	26	4	71	-6
	DK	3	0	7	1	33	-2	57	2	0	-1	10	1	90	0
	D-W	3	1	7	-1	28	1	60	-1	2	0	10	0	88	0
	DE	3	0	9	0	29	1	57	-1	2	0	12	0	86	0
	D-E	3	-2	16	1	31	1	47	-1	3	1	19	-1	78	0
	EE	9	-1	23	3	27	0	40	-2	1	0	32	2	67	-2
	IE	7	0	23	2	36	4	30	2	4	-8	30	2	66	6
	EL	7	0	24	8	41	7	25	-17	3	2	31	8	66	-10
	ES	8	-6	19	-16	29	5	42	20	2	-3	27	-22	71	25
	FR	6	0	21	-2	28	-1	43	3	2	0	27	-2	71	2
	IT	5	1	20	0	34	-1	36	0	5	0	25	1	70	-1
	CY	12	3	13	-3	21	-1	50	3	4	-2	25	0	71	2
	LV	23	-2	29	3	26	1	21	-1	1	-1	52	1	47	0
	LT	8	4	21	2	23	0	46	-5	2	-1	29	6	69	-5
	LU	5	-3	17	-2	25	1	48	2	5	2	22	-5	73	3
	HU	21	1	28	-5	29	0	21	4	1	0	49	-4	50	4
	MT	6	-2	16	3	22	-3	50	1	6	1	22	1	72	-2
	NL	3	0	10	0	42	0	44	-1	1	1	13	0	86	-1
	AT	4	-1	24	2	38	4	33	-3	1	-2	28	1	71	1
	PL	4	0	19	2	36	-1	36	-1	5	0	23	2	72	-2
	PT	4	0	21	-2	33	1	40	3	2	-2	25	-2	73	4
	RO	12	1	35	6	27	-2	21	1	5	-6	47	7	48	-1
	SI	3	0	12	4	37	5	47	-9	1	0	15	4	84	-4
	SK	3	-1	18	2	52	2	23	-4	4	1	21	1	75	-2
	FI	2	0	9	-3	28	6	61	-3	0	0	11	-3	89	3
	SE	2	-1	5	-2	28	0	64	2	1	1	7	-3	92	2
	UK	9	0	26	0	25	1	39	0	1	-1	35	0	64	1

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 facilement accès facile à des crédits sans intérêts

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Menschen, die in Armut leben sollten leicht Zugang zu zinslosen Krediten bekommen.

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		19	-1	37	1	24	-1	14	1	6	0	56	0	38	0
 BE		15	-3	37	3	31	1	16	0	1	-1	52	0	47	1
 BG		30	-2	39	-2	11	0	9	4	11	0	69	-4	20	4
 CZ		14	1	42	1	26	-1	14	-2	4	1	56	2	40	-3
 DK		7	-4	27	3	37	-1	26	2	3	0	34	-1	63	1
 D-W		13	3	26	2	31	-4	26	-1	4	0	39	5	57	-5
 DE		12	2	26	2	32	-3	26	-1	4	0	38	4	58	-4
 D-E		9	1	24	-3	40	6	25	-1	2	-3	33	-2	65	5
 EE		12	-4	26	1	33	2	24	1	5	0	38	-3	57	3
 IE		15	-7	35	-1	25	6	11	1	14	1	50	-8	36	7
 EL		36	-13	50	14	10	0	2	-3	2	2	86	1	12	-3
 ES		28	1	37	-6	16	1	9	4	10	0	65	-5	25	5
 FR		23	-2	38	-1	22	-1	11	2	6	2	61	-3	33	1
 IT		21	-4	54	5	13	-2	4	0	8	1	75	1	17	-2
 CY		50	-15	30	10	13	4	4	0	3	1	80	-5	17	4
 LV		21	-1	30	3	26	-3	19	2	4	-1	51	2	45	-1
 LT		24	2	34	2	22	-1	12	-4	8	1	58	4	34	-5
 LU		16	-11	31	-3	37	11	12	2	4	1	47	-14	49	13
 HU		26	-4	40	2	23	2	8	0	3	0	66	-2	31	2
 MT		18	-10	35	5	26	0	9	0	12	5	53	-5	35	0
 NL		6	-3	23	0	42	6	27	-4	2	1	29	-3	69	2
 AT		22	2	45	2	22	-4	6	0	5	0	67	4	28	-4
 PL		19	-2	39	-2	25	5	7	1	10	-2	58	-4	32	6
 PT		19	-1	52	-2	19	6	5	2	5	-5	71	-3	24	8
 RO		26	-4	37	8	17	-1	10	-2	10	-1	63	4	27	-3
 SI		26	-7	28	0	24	-1	17	6	5	2	54	-7	41	5
 SK		19	-1	53	2	18	-3	5	-1	5	3	72	1	23	-4
 FI		6	-5	28	-2	36	-2	27	9	3	0	34	-7	63	7
 SE		9	0	32	1	38	-3	18	2	3	0	41	1	56	-1
 UK		16	3	32	1	31	-4	16	0	5	0	48	4	47	-4



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

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Die Zahlungsfähigkeit potenzieller Kreditnehmer sollte von den Kreditanstalten viel gründlicher überprüft werden.

%		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	48	0	39	1	7	0	2	0	4	-1	87	1	9	0
	BE	59	-2	35	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	94	0	5	0
	BG	45	-1	40	0	3	0	1	0	11	1	85	-1	4	0
	CZ	50	3	39	-2	7	-1	1	0	3	0	89	1	8	-1
	DK	45	-5	37	2	13	2	2	0	3	1	82	-3	15	2
	D-W	51	2	36	1	9	-1	2	-1	2	-1	87	3	11	-2
	DE	51	2	36	0	9	0	2	-1	2	-1	87	2	11	-1
	D-E	51	3	35	-3	10	2	2	0	2	-2	86	0	12	2
	EE	71	1	21	0	3	0	1	-1	4	0	92	1	4	-1
	IE	51	0	38	2	3	0	0	-1	8	-1	89	2	3	-1
	EL	44	-10	45	9	7	1	1	-1	3	1	89	-1	8	0
	ES	40	4	42	1	6	-3	3	0	9	-2	82	5	9	-3
	FR	66	-1	28	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	94	0	4	0
	IT	21	-3	55	3	13	2	3	-1	8	-1	76	0	16	1
	CY	73	-4	25	8	1	-1	0	-1	1	-2	98	4	1	-2
	LV	63	2	30	-1	3	0	1	0	3	-1	93	1	4	0
	LT	51	1	36	5	4	-1	2	-1	7	-4	87	6	6	-2
	LU	54	-4	38	3	4	-1	1	0	3	2	92	-1	5	-1
	HU	53	8	36	-6	7	-1	2	0	2	-1	89	2	9	-1
	MT	42	-8	47	6	2	-1	0	0	9	3	89	-2	2	-1
	NL	72	-4	21	1	4	2	1	0	2	1	93	-3	5	2
	AT	39	2	46	2	11	-1	1	-1	3	-2	85	4	12	-2
	PL	40	1	43	0	7	0	3	1	7	-2	83	1	10	1
	PT	34	0	56	5	7	1	1	0	2	-6	90	5	8	1
	RO	38	-1	42	6	8	-3	1	-3	11	1	80	5	9	-6
	SI	55	-2	33	3	7	-1	2	-1	3	1	88	1	9	-2
	SK	43	-1	48	0	6	0	0	-1	3	2	91	-1	6	-1
	FI	47	2	39	-1	9	-1	2	-1	3	1	86	1	11	-2
	SE	57	-3	34	3	7	1	0	-1	2	0	91	0	7	0
	UK	61	5	32	-4	4	-1	1	0	2	0	93	1	5	-1

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

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Arbeitslosen, die sich selbstständig machen wollen, sollten Darlehen leichter gewährt werden

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		29	0	48	1	14	0	4	-1	5	0	77	1	18	-1
 BE		22	-5	49	3	22	2	6	0	1	0	71	-2	28	2
 BG		38	3	43	1	8	-1	2	-1	9	-2	81	4	10	-2
 CZ		14	0	45	-2	25	-1	10	0	6	3	59	-2	35	-1
 DK		18	-2	49	2	23	1	7	-1	3	0	67	0	30	0
 D-W		25	2	43	-2	20	1	7	0	5	-1	68	0	27	1
 DE		25	2	44	-2	20	1	7	0	4	-1	69	0	27	1
 D-E		23	0	47	-1	19	1	7	0	4	0	70	-1	26	1
 EE		19	0	35	-2	28	3	13	-2	5	1	54	-2	41	1
 IE		25	-6	47	3	11	0	2	1	15	2	72	-3	13	1
 EL		41	-13	50	10	5	0	2	1	2	2	91	-3	7	1
 ES		42	2	41	-5	8	3	4	3	5	-3	83	-3	12	6
 FR		33	-3	50	-2	10	2	3	1	4	2	83	-5	13	3
 IT		30	-1	54	4	9	-1	2	-2	5	0	84	3	11	-3
 CY		52	-12	35	9	9	3	2	1	2	-1	87	-3	11	4
 LV		29	-1	37	2	22	-1	8	0	4	0	66	1	30	-1
 LT		32	0	41	3	15	1	6	-2	6	-2	73	3	21	-1
 LU		18	-11	50	6	21	5	7	-1	4	1	68	-5	28	4
 HU		29	-4	43	-3	17	3	6	3	5	1	72	-7	23	6
 MT		22	-13	48	10	14	-4	4	2	12	5	70	-3	18	-2
 NL		19	-4	48	5	22	-2	8	1	3	0	67	1	30	-1
 AT		22	4	43	-3	21	-3	7	0	7	2	65	1	28	-3
 PL		30	-3	50	2	9	0	3	1	8	0	80	-1	12	1
 PT		26	-2	61	3	8	1	1	0	4	-2	87	1	9	1
 RO		34	-2	42	6	11	-1	3	-2	10	-1	76	4	14	-3
 SI		39	-7	41	4	12	3	4	-1	4	1	80	-3	16	2
 SK		24	-1	58	3	12	-1	2	-2	4	1	82	2	14	-3
 FI		19	1	56	2	17	-4	5	0	3	1	75	3	22	-4
 SE		20	1	55	1	18	-3	3	-1	4	2	75	2	21	-4
 UK		24	6	47	-2	18	-4	6	0	5	0	71	4	24	-4

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

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Menschen, die in Armut leben, sollten Anspruch auf eine kostenlose, persönliche Finanzberatung von offizieller Stelle haben.

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		46	-1	43	2	6	0	2	0	3	-1	89	1	8	0
 BE		61	-3	35	4	3	-1	1	0	0	0	96	1	4	-1
 BG		51	-1	40	3	2	0	1	0	6	-2	91	2	3	0
 CZ		41	8	46	-4	8	-4	3	0	2	0	87	4	11	-4
 DK		52	-1	40	2	6	0	1	-1	1	0	92	1	7	-1
 D-W		56	-8	37	8	4	0	2	0	1	0	93	0	6	0
 DE		56	-7	36	7	5	2	2	-1	1	-1	92	0	7	1
 D-E		56	-1	33	3	7	3	3	-2	1	-3	89	2	10	1
 EE		59	1	31	0	5	0	2	-1	3	0	90	1	7	-1
 IE		44	0	41	-2	4	1	2	1	9	0	85	-2	6	2
 EL		49	-14	44	14	5	0	1	0	1	0	93	0	6	0
 ES		45	3	43	-1	4	-2	2	0	6	0	88	2	6	-2
 FR		49	-3	42	0	4	1	2	1	3	1	91	-3	6	2
 IT		26	-3	58	5	9	0	2	-2	5	0	84	2	11	-2
 CY		79	-8	19	9	1	0	1	1	0	-2	98	1	2	1
 LV		57	-5	35	4	4	1	1	0	3	0	92	-1	5	1
 LT		52	1	35	1	6	0	2	0	5	-2	87	2	8	0
 LU		60	-4	35	3	2	0	1	0	2	1	95	-1	3	0
 HU		49	3	38	0	8	-1	3	-1	2	-1	87	3	11	-2
 MT		46	-7	43	3	5	1	1	0	5	3	89	-4	6	1
 NL		63	-3	31	4	3	-2	1	0	2	1	94	1	4	-2
 AT		53	2	38	-2	6	0	2	1	1	-1	91	0	8	1
 PL		45	-1	43	1	6	1	2	0	4	-1	88	0	8	1
 PT		30	1	58	1	7	1	2	1	3	-4	88	2	9	2
 RO		42	-2	41	4	7	0	1	-1	9	-1	83	2	8	-1
 SI		54	-4	32	4	7	-2	4	1	3	1	86	0	11	-1
 SK		35	2	54	1	7	-3	1	-1	3	1	89	3	8	-4
 FI		40	-6	46	6	10	1	3	0	1	-1	86	0	13	1
 SE		48	-5	42	4	7	1	2	0	1	0	90	-1	9	1
 UK		42	4	45	-4	7	-1	3	1	3	0	87	0	10	0

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 base

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.































Alle Finanzinstitute in (UNSEREM LAND) sollten sich verpflichten, jeder Person die Eröffnung eines einfachen Bankkontos zu ermöglichen.

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		38	-1	41	0	11	0	3	0	7	1	79	-1	14	0
 BE		41	-7	45	8	11	0	2	-1	1	0	86	1	13	-1
 BG		32	-6	42	7	7	1	4	1	15	-3	74	1	11	2
 CZ		18	-1	42	-3	25	1	9	1	6	2	60	-4	34	2
 DK		50	-3	29	0	12	0	7	2	2	1	79	-3	19	2
 D-W		58	-3	29	0	8	1	2	1	3	1	87	-3	10	2
 DE		59	-2	29	0	8	2	2	0	2	0	88	-2	10	2
 D-E		61	-1	31	3	5	0	2	0	1	-2	92	2	7	0
 EE		64	3	22	-3	6	1	3	-1	5	0	86	0	9	0
 IE		38	-4	45	6	5	-1	1	0	11	-1	83	2	6	-1
 EL		31	-13	48	10	13	2	4	0	4	1	79	-3	17	2
 ES		35	3	38	-3	12	1	6	2	9	-3	73	0	18	3
 FR		39	-6	49	3	6	0	2	1	4	2	88	-3	8	1
 IT		19	-4	50	-2	16	3	3	-1	12	4	69	-6	19	2
 CY		40	-8	36	12	11	-1	6	0	7	-3	76	4	17	-1
 LV		47	2	37	0	7	-1	4	1	5	-2	84	2	11	0
 LT		36	0	39	5	10	-4	5	-1	10	0	75	5	15	-5
 LU		42	-11	41	5	12	5	3	1	2	0	83	-6	15	6
 HU		33	-4	39	2	15	1	6	0	7	1	72	-2	21	1
 MT		29	-5	47	2	5	-4	5	3	14	4	76	-3	10	-1
 NL		47	-7	32	4	13	2	4	0	4	1	79	-3	17	2
 AT		40	6	47	1	9	-4	2	-2	2	-1	87	7	11	-6
 PL		22	-2	45	1	16	2	4	0	13	-1	67	-1	20	2
 PT		20	3	58	-1	13	2	3	2	6	-6	78	2	16	4
 RO		28	-4	41	0	11	-1	3	-2	17	7	69	-4	14	-3
 SI		47	-4	32	2	11	1	4	0	6	1	79	-2	15	1
 SK		24	2	47	1	18	-3	4	-3	7	3	71	3	22	-6
 FI		49	-7	38	6	8	1	3	-1	2	1	87	-1	11	0
 SE		41	0	36	4	14	-1	4	-4	5	1	77	4	18	-5
 UK		46	6	40	-5	7	-2	3	1	4	0	86	1	10	-1

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

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































QA28 Würden Sie sagen, dass es in Ihrer Wohngegend sehr einfach, ziemlich einfach, ziemlich schwierig oder sehr schwierig ist, vernünftigen Wohnraum zu einem angemessenen Preis zu erhalten?

%	Très facile		Plutôt facile		Plutôt difficile		Très difficile		NSP		Total 'Facile'		Total 'Difficile'	
	Very easy		Fairly easy		Fairly difficult		Very difficult		DK		Total 'Easy'		Total 'Difficult'	
	Sehr einfach		Ziemlich einfach		Ziemlich schwierig		Sehr schwierig		WN		Gesamt 'Einfach'		Gesamt 'Schwierig'	
	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27	5	0	25	3	40	-1	25	-1	5	-1	30	3	65	-2
 BE	3	0	20	2	51	0	24	-3	2	1	23	2	75	-3
 BG	3	0	18	3	39	0	27	-1	13	-2	21	3	66	-1
 CZ	1	0	10	1	48	-3	40	2	1	0	11	1	88	-1
 DK	12	2	41	2	29	-3	16	-1	2	0	53	4	45	-4
 D-W	10	-1	38	1	35	0	11	1	6	-1	48	0	46	1
 DE	10	-2	37	1	35	1	11	0	7	0	47	-1	46	1
 D-E	8	-8	38	6	32	2	11	-3	11	3	46	-2	43	-1
 EE	4	1	30	-1	42	0	18	-1	6	1	34	0	60	-1
 IE	2	-3	24	-1	37	8	30	-3	7	-1	26	-4	67	5
 EL	3	0	32	2	49	7	15	-9	1	0	35	2	64	-2
 ES	5	0	17	3	39	-3	34	-1	5	1	22	3	73	-4
 FR	3	1	21	2	45	-6	27	2	4	1	24	3	72	-4
 IT	4	0	30	10	40	-3	22	-8	4	1	34	10	62	-11
 CY	2	1	6	-2	25	-3	66	5	1	-1	8	-1	91	2
 LV	5	-1	25	-4	46	6	18	0	6	-1	30	-5	64	6
 LT	2	-1	19	-3	46	5	24	1	9	-2	21	-4	70	6
 LU	4	2	8	-1	48	5	38	-5	2	-1	12	1	86	0
 HU	7	0	28	0	40	0	22	0	3	0	35	0	62	0
 MT	1	-1	13	4	43	2	39	-6	4	1	14	3	82	-4
 NL	6	-2	33	4	38	1	17	-1	6	-2	39	2	55	0
 AT	2	0	28	1	53	4	11	-5	6	0	30	1	64	-1
 PL	2	0	15	3	41	-2	35	2	7	-3	17	3	76	0
 PT	6	2	25	0	46	6	19	-5	4	-3	31	2	65	1
 RO	2	1	17	5	36	-2	34	-3	11	-1	19	6	70	-5
 SI	1	0	19	5	41	2	34	-5	5	-2	20	5	75	-3
 SK	1	0	15	1	50	0	32	-2	2	1	16	1	82	-2
 FI	4	0	33	-8	45	5	16	5	2	-2	37	-8	61	10
 SE	7	0	31	-1	40	0	19	1	3	0	38	-1	59	1
 UK	3	0	19	-5	39	0	32	4	7	1	22	-5	71	4

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 ?

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 Gibt es in Ihrer Wohngegend Menschen, die obdachlos sind? Würden Sie sagen, dass es dort viele, einige, wenige oder keine Obdachlosen gibt?

	%	Beaucoup de personnes		Quelques personnes		Peu de personnes		Aucune personne		NSP	
		Many people		Some people		A few people		None		DK	
		Viele Obdachlose		Einige Obdachlose		Wenige Obdachlose		Keine Obdachlosen		WN	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		3	0	18	-1	26	0	43	1	10	0
 BE		5	2	12	1	26	2	54	-5	3	0
 BG		3	-1	24	5	34	-5	29	2	10	-1
 CZ		6	3	19	3	52	-4	20	-4	3	2
 DK		1	0	9	0	33	3	52	-4	5	1
 D-W		0	-2	14	3	21	2	54	-2	11	-1
 DE		1	0	13	1	20	1	54	-2	12	0
 D-E		3	2	9	-3	18	-1	53	-2	17	4
 EE		8	-2	28	0	24	2	34	0	6	0
 IE		3	0	16	0	28	-1	42	6	11	-5
 EL		2	0	13	0	33	-4	44	4	8	0
 ES		3	-4	16	-8	27	1	48	11	6	0
 FR		5	1	17	-1	20	0	51	1	7	-1
 IT		2	-1	25	0	24	1	32	3	17	-3
 CY		0	0	1	0	6	-4	85	5	8	-1
 LV		10	0	20	0	35	1	32	0	3	-1
 LT		10	1	38	6	17	-2	29	-4	6	-1
 LU		3	2	8	0	12	-3	72	1	5	0
 HU		11	2	28	-4	23	-2	35	4	3	0
 MT		1	0	6	5	9	-4	65	3	19	-4
 NL		1	0	5	0	26	4	64	-2	4	-2
 AT		2	-1	27	7	28	0	36	-7	7	1
 PL		4	1	27	6	26	-2	35	-2	8	-3
 PT		1	-3	22	-3	27	3	46	8	4	-5
 RO		11	6	27	-1	22	-8	26	-1	14	4
 SI		2	0	17	3	26	-6	51	3	4	0
 SK		4	1	24	2	48	-2	21	-1	3	0
 FI		1	0	8	1	18	1	66	-3	7	1
 SE		1	-1	6	1	27	-1	59	0	7	1
 UK		4	1	18	-1	31	0	34	-2	13	2

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 3 dernières années ... ?  
Là où vous vivez

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 Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Würden Sie sagen, dass die Anzahl der Obdachlosen in den vergangenen drei Jahren stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen hat? Wie ist das in ...?  
Ihrer Wohngegend

	%	Fortement augmenté		Plutôt augmenté		Plutôt diminué		Fortement diminué		Est resté le même (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Augmenté'		Total 'Diminué'	
		Strongly increased		Somewhat increased		Somewhat decreased		Strongly decreased		Stayed the same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Increased'		Total 'Decreased'	
		Stark zugenommen		Etwas zugenommen		Etwas abgenommen		Stark abgenommen		Ist in etwa gleich geblieben (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Zugenommen'		Gesamt 'Abgenommen'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		5	0	26	1	7	-1	3	0	42	0	17	0	31	1	10	-1
 BE		4	0	28	7	8	1	4	2	49	-11	7	1	32	7	12	3
 BG		4	0	26	5	3	-2	3	-1	37	-2	27	0	30	5	6	-3
 CZ		8	2	45	-2	10	-10	2	-4	28	13	7	1	53	0	12	-14
 DK		2	1	26	6	11	0	2	-2	47	-7	12	2	28	7	13	-2
 D-W		2	-1	18	2	9	1	3	1	47	-2	21	-1	20	1	12	2
 DE		3	1	18	0	8	0	4	1	45	-1	22	-1	21	1	12	1
 D-E		3	1	19	-6	6	-2	9	4	37	0	26	3	22	-5	15	2
 EE		7	0	26	-3	7	2	2	0	39	1	19	0	33	-3	9	2
 IE		5	-1	27	4	5	1	2	-2	43	2	18	-4	32	3	7	-1
 EL		9	0	29	3	1	-1	2	-4	53	5	6	-3	38	3	3	-5
 ES		6	-1	30	0	5	2	2	1	48	-4	9	2	36	-1	7	3
 FR		6	1	23	0	4	-2	2	0	44	1	21	0	29	1	6	-2
 IT		5	0	26	1	7	0	2	0	41	1	19	-2	31	1	9	0
 CY		1	0	5	-3	1	0	2	0	67	-2	24	5	6	-3	3	0
 LV		11	-2	36	1	7	3	2	-1	35	4	9	-5	47	-1	9	2
 LT		9	1	46	9	4	-1	3	2	23	-13	15	2	55	10	7	1
 LU		1	-1	17	3	5	1	2	0	48	-7	27	4	18	2	7	1
 HU		10	2	34	-1	6	2	2	0	43	-1	5	-2	44	1	8	2
 MT		3	1	12	-1	4	-1	11	2	38	-10	32	9	15	0	15	1
 NL		2	0	16	2	9	1	4	1	54	-4	15	0	18	2	13	2
 AT		5	-1	25	-4	7	1	3	0	48	4	12	0	30	-5	10	1
 PL		4	1	25	4	11	-2	5	0	36	-4	19	1	29	5	16	-2
 PT		2	-3	28	-4	7	-2	2	0	54	15	7	-6	30	-7	9	-2
 RO		9	2	30	6	5	-4	4	-5	34	-6	18	7	39	8	9	-9
 SI		3	0	23	-1	6	3	3	1	50	-5	15	2	26	-1	9	4
 SK		8	-1	50	-6	8	-6	4	1	24	11	6	1	58	-7	12	-5
 FI		0	0	15	3	10	-1	5	2	48	-10	22	6	15	3	15	1
 SE		1	-1	18	-5	10	3	2	-1	55	4	14	0	19	-6	12	2
 UK		3	-1	29	-2	10	-1	3	0	32	4	23	0	32	-3	13	-1

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 3 dernières années ... ?  
En (NOTRE PAYS)

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 Ganz allgemein gesprochen: Würden Sie sagen, dass die Anzahl der Obdachlosen in den vergangenen drei Jahren stark zugenommen, etwas zugenommen, etwas abgenommen oder stark abgenommen hat? Wie ist das in ...?  
(UNSEREM LAND)

	%	Fortement augmenté		Plutôt augmenté		Plutôt diminué		Fortement diminué		Est resté le même (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Augmenté'		Total 'Diminué'	
		Strongly increased		Somewhat increased		Somewhat decreased		Strongly decreased		Stayed the same (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Increased'		Total 'Decreased'	
		Stark zugenommen		Etwas zugenommen		Etwas abgenommen		Stark abgenommen		Ist in etwa gleich geblieben (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Zugenommen'		Gesamt 'Abgenommen'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		21	1	52	-1	6	0	1	0	9	0	11	0	73	0	7	0
 BE		19	3	64	2	7	1	1	0	7	-5	2	-1	83	5	8	1
 BG		12	-2	46	4	3	0	1	0	8	-3	30	1	58	2	4	0
 CZ		18	3	62	0	6	-7	1	0	8	2	5	2	80	3	7	-7
 DK		11	5	63	4	10	0	1	0	11	-7	4	-2	74	9	11	0
 D-W		19	1	52	-2	7	1	1	1	10	1	11	-2	71	-1	8	2
 DE		19	2	51	-5	7	1	1	1	10	1	12	0	70	-3	8	2
 D-E		21	5	45	-17	7	2	2	1	9	2	16	7	66	-12	9	3
 EE		20	-4	49	-3	6	2	1	0	11	1	13	4	69	-7	7	2
 IE		32	5	46	4	2	-3	1	0	7	-4	12	-2	78	9	3	-3
 EL		26	-6	54	11	2	0	0	0	13	-5	5	0	80	5	2	0
 ES		36	11	54	-6	1	-1	0	0	4	-1	5	-3	90	5	1	-1
 FR		35	0	54	-1	3	0	0	0	3	0	5	1	89	-1	3	0
 IT		10	-3	57	3	7	1	2	0	11	-1	13	0	67	0	9	1
 CY		3	0	23	1	1	-1	3	1	47	-4	23	3	26	1	4	0
 LV		37	-7	46	6	3	1	1	1	6	2	7	-3	83	-1	4	2
 LT		24	5	59	-2	3	0	0	0	5	-1	9	-2	83	3	3	0
 LU		8	-16	66	10	6	2	0	0	8	1	12	3	74	-6	6	2
 HU		42	-2	47	2	4	2	0	0	5	0	2	-2	89	0	4	2
 MT		11	4	38	0	9	-1	5	-2	14	-4	23	3	49	4	14	-3
 NL		14	4	60	4	10	-4	1	-1	8	-2	7	-1	74	8	11	-5
 AT		13	2	43	-10	10	3	2	1	18	2	14	2	56	-8	12	4
 PL		10	0	44	1	12	-1	2	1	15	0	17	-1	54	1	14	0
 PT		23	0	46	1	7	-1	1	0	10	1	13	-1	69	1	8	-1
 RO		37	8	37	-2	3	-2	2	-1	7	-3	14	0	74	6	5	-3
 SI		13	2	55	-5	4	2	1	0	9	-2	18	3	68	-3	5	2
 SK		26	-1	57	-2	6	-2	0	0	7	4	4	1	83	-3	6	-2
 FI		3	0	56	-5	15	3	1	0	15	4	10	-2	59	-5	16	3
 SE		12	-2	63	-4	10	4	0	-1	8	3	7	0	75	-6	10	3
 UK		14	-2	53	-3	7	0	1	1	8	3	17	1	67	-5	8	1



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)

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass ... zu viel, genügend, nicht sehr viel oder überhaupt nichts ausgibt bzw. ausgeben, um Obdachlosen zu helfen?

Die (NATIONALE) Regierung

		Trop		A peu près assez		Pas beaucoup		Rien du tout		NSP	
		Too much		About the fair amount		Not very much		Not at all		DK	
		Zu viel		Genügend		Nicht sehr viel		Überhaupt nichts		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		2	0	21	0	50	-1	14	2	13	-1
 BE		3	1	27	-2	56	0	8	0	6	1
 BG		1	-1	10	4	56	0	12	-5	21	2
 CZ		3	-1	29	-5	41	5	17	1	10	0
 DK		1	0	42	1	47	1	3	-1	7	-1
 D-W		1	0	27	-2	50	3	10	5	12	-6
 DE		1	0	26	-2	49	1	11	5	13	-4
 D-E		2	1	24	-1	48	-3	12	0	14	3
 EE		1	-1	22	0	50	-4	13	0	14	5
 IE		2	0	25	3	42	3	15	-2	16	-4
 EL		1	1	7	-1	54	7	34	-7	4	0
 ES		4	1	15	-4	55	0	14	2	12	1
 FR		3	1	16	-1	58	-3	14	3	9	0
 IT		3	0	19	3	44	-2	20	-1	14	0
 CY		9	-1	36	3	27	-9	8	2	20	5
 LV		2	1	15	7	52	2	18	-6	13	-4
 LT		1	0	13	2	43	-4	28	7	15	-5
 LU		5	1	55	0	24	-7	2	1	14	5
 HU		3	2	23	5	52	-2	11	-9	11	4
 MT		5	3	28	-7	36	-1	14	4	17	1
 NL		2	-1	38	-4	40	4	3	0	17	1
 AT		2	1	35	3	44	-4	7	-2	12	2
 PL		2	1	15	1	56	-5	12	4	15	-1
 PT		2	-3	15	1	49	3	12	1	22	-2
 RO		3	1	7	-2	44	-4	32	3	14	2
 SI		2	0	23	-4	45	6	7	-4	23	2
 SK		2	-1	34	-2	49	4	10	0	5	-1
 FI		2	0	36	1	52	-2	2	-1	8	2
 SE		1	1	23	1	59	2	7	-2	10	-2
 UK		3	0	25	0	45	-2	6	-1	21	3

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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass ... zu viel, genügend, nicht sehr viel oder überhaupt nichts ausgibt bzw. ausgeben, um Obdachlosen zu helfen?































Die lokalen oder regionalen Behörden

		Trop		A peu près assez		Pas beaucoup		Rien du tout		NSP	
		Too much		About the fair amount		Not very much		Not at all		DK	
		Zu viel		Genügend		Nicht sehr viel		Überhaupt nichts		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		2	0	25	-2	46	0	11	1	16	1
 BE		3	1	34	0	49	-2	7	-1	7	2
 BG		1	-1	8	2	51	0	17	-4	23	3
 CZ		3	0	34	-7	37	4	14	1	12	2
 DK		1	1	45	0	39	-1	4	0	11	0
 D-W		1	0	34	-4	46	6	3	1	16	-3
 DE		1	0	34	-3	45	3	4	1	16	-1
 D-E		2	0	34	1	41	-4	7	0	16	3
 EE		1	0	32	-3	44	-1	7	-1	16	5
 IE		2	1	27	4	38	2	14	-3	19	-4
 EL		1	1	7	-2	49	3	38	-2	5	0
 ES		3	1	17	-6	54	3	13	0	13	2
 FR		2	1	26	-1	51	-1	8	1	13	0
 IT		2	-1	21	2	45	-2	18	2	14	-1
 CY		5	3	26	5	27	-14	16	2	26	4
 LV		2	2	25	10	45	-1	13	-5	15	-6
 LT		1	0	12	0	40	-3	28	5	19	-2
 LU		3	2	50	1	28	-2	1	-3	18	2
 HU		3	1	29	3	42	-3	11	-4	15	3
 MT		0	-1	15	-8	25	-5	26	3	34	11
 NL		1	-2	44	0	34	2	3	0	18	0
 AT		1	-1	40	4	40	-4	6	-2	13	3
 PL		1	0	18	-2	52	-1	10	3	19	0
 PT		3	-1	17	-1	43	0	10	0	27	2
 RO		2	0	8	-2	41	-1	32	1	17	2
 SI		1	-1	26	-2	42	8	7	-6	24	1
 SK		2	-2	37	2	43	-1	12	1	6	0
 FI		2	1	41	2	44	-4	3	0	10	1
 SE		1	0	26	0	57	2	4	-1	12	-1
 UK		3	0	30	1	38	-4	5	1	24	2

QA32 Selon vous, quelles sont parmi les suivantes les trois raisons qui expliquent le mieux pourquoi certaines personnes deviennent sans abri ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPOSES)

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































QA32 Welche drei der folgenden Gründe sind Ihrer Ansicht nach hauptsächlich dafür verantwortlich, dass Menschen obdachlos werden? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Elles ont perdu leur emploi et ne parviennent pas à en trouver un autre		Elles ne peuvent pas se payer un loyer		Leur logement a été détruit par une catastrophe (incendie, inondation, etc.)		Elles sont surendettées		Elles sont tombées malades ou souffrent d'un handicap	
		They have lost their job and cannot find another one		They cannot afford to pay a rent		Their home was destroyed by a catastrophe (fire, floods, etc.)		They are over-indebted		They have become ill or disabled	
		Sie verlieren ihren Job und finden keine neue Anstellung		Sie können ihre Miete nicht bezahlen		Ihr Haus/ ihre Wohnung wurde durch eine Katastrophe zerstört (Feuer, Hochwasser etc.)		Sie sind überschuldet		Sie sind krank geworden oder behindert	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
%											
	EU 27	48	-3	41	-1	12	2	39	-1	12	-1
	BE	35	-4	41	5	10	2	61	2	15	2
	BG	51	1	42	-1	22	-3	51	10	19	-6
	CZ	46	0	34	0	17	0	45	2	15	1
	DK	24	0	25	-3	5	3	24	1	9	0
	D-W	52	0	41	1	9	2	43	1	14	-3
	DE	51	-1	40	0	9	2	44	1	14	-2
	D-E	50	-1	38	-1	9	3	45	-1	12	0
	EE	55	-1	34	-1	22	-3	49	2	11	-4
	IE	52	1	42	4	9	3	44	6	15	-3
	EL	48	-12	47	-7	18	-7	48	1	17	-3
	ES	57	-12	38	-2	7	0	37	-2	9	-1
	FR	63	-5	53	-1	5	2	43	-6	11	1
	IT	51	-3	51	-1	15	0	28	-2	8	-1
	CY	52	-1	51	4	17	-1	63	-5	18	2
	LV	56	-1	36	0	11	2	47	2	13	1
	LT	53	8	26	3	15	1	45	5	17	0
	LU	56	-18	36	-17	5	0	43	-1	9	-5
	HU	60	-1	24	-1	19	9	54	-10	20	2
	MT	57	4	42	2	6	-4	43	-7	22	3
	NL	15	-1	18	1	3	0	57	5	3	-1
	AT	44	-5	44	-1	14	1	45	0	22	2
	PL	41	-1	34	-3	22	9	32	-1	14	1
	PT	43	-8	39	-2	8	0	23	-1	23	5
	RO	56	1	45	3	39	12	44	4	16	0
	SI	35	2	20	2	17	-3	34	7	13	1
	SK	49	2	31	-3	22	6	41	0	15	1
	FI	28	-1	34	0	6	2	37	-2	14	3
	SE	32	0	36	0	3	-1	36	2	12	2
	UK	42	0	39	-2	6	2	33	-1	11	0

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)

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































QA32 Welche drei der folgenden Gründe sind Ihrer Ansicht nach hauptsächlich dafür verantwortlich, dass Menschen obdachlos werden? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Elles souffrent d'une addiction (alcool, drogue ou d'autres types de dépendance)		Elles ont subi une séparation ou ont perdu un parent proche		Elles souffrent de problèmes de santé mentale		Elles n'ont pas accès à des prestations sociales ou à des services d'aide adaptés		Elles ont récemment immigré et elles n'ont pas de papier d'identité ni de documents officiels	
		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 suffer from mental health problems		They cannot access adequate social benefits or support services		They have recently migrated, and do not have identification papers or official papers	
		Sie leiden unter einer Abhängigkeit (Alkohol, Drogen oder einer anderen Form der Abhängigkeit)		Sie haben eine Trennung durchlebt oder einen nahen Verwandten verloren		Sie leiden unter psychischen Problemen		Sie haben keinen Zugang zu angemessenen Sozialleistungen oder Unterstützungsangeboten		Sie sind kürzlich eingewandert und besitzen keine Ausweispapiere oder offiziellen Dokumente	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
%		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
	EU 27	<b>38</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	0	<b>14</b>	1	<b>16</b>	1	<b>13</b>	0
	BE	<b>36</b>	-3	<b>19</b>	2	<b>12</b>	2	<b>19</b>	-3	<b>23</b>	-2
	BG	<b>24</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	1	<b>22</b>	4	<b>1</b>	0
	CZ	<b>44</b>	-4	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1
	DK	<b>71</b>	-2	<b>28</b>	-1	<b>36</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	0	<b>18</b>	5
	D-W	<b>48</b>	-8	<b>20</b>	2	<b>14</b>	2	<b>20</b>	4	<b>11</b>	2
	DE	<b>48</b>	-6	<b>19</b>	1	<b>14</b>	3	<b>20</b>	2	<b>10</b>	1
	D-E	<b>49</b>	2	<b>16</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	5	<b>21</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-3
	EE	<b>59</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	1	<b>7</b>	0	<b>8</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0
	IE	<b>51</b>	3	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	1	<b>22</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-1
	EL	<b>22</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>15</b>	3	<b>19</b>	5	<b>25</b>	10
	ES	<b>33</b>	8	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	0	<b>18</b>	4	<b>21</b>	5
	FR	<b>23</b>	1	<b>26</b>	2	<b>6</b>	3	<b>14</b>	2	<b>25</b>	-3
	IT	<b>17</b>	1	<b>14</b>	1	<b>7</b>	0	<b>17</b>	-5	<b>18</b>	-2
	CY	<b>30</b>	6	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	1	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	-2
	LV	<b>51</b>	0	<b>5</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1
	LT	<b>54</b>	-10	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1
	LU	<b>47</b>	16	<b>21</b>	1	<b>8</b>	4	<b>8</b>	1	<b>18</b>	0
	HU	<b>39</b>	2	<b>27</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	1	<b>12</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0
	MT	<b>39</b>	1	<b>12</b>	-4	<b>9</b>	1	<b>11</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-1
	NL	<b>71</b>	-4	<b>17</b>	1	<b>53</b>	5	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	2
	AT	<b>38</b>	0	<b>20</b>	1	<b>16</b>	2	<b>20</b>	3	<b>14</b>	0
	PL	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	2	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	1
	PT	<b>36</b>	4	<b>12</b>	1	<b>15</b>	5	<b>18</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	3
	RO	<b>21</b>	-6	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1
	SI	<b>53</b>	-1	<b>19</b>	-3	<b>20</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	1	<b>6</b>	1
	SK	<b>45</b>	-10	<b>23</b>	3	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>18</b>	6	<b>2</b>	0
	FI	<b>66</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	0	<b>25</b>	2	<b>22</b>	0	<b>17</b>	1
	SE	<b>78</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>39</b>	0	<b>12</b>	0	<b>17</b>	1
	UK	<b>45</b>	-8	<b>20</b>	1	<b>24</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	2	<b>11</b>	0

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)

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





























QA32 Welche drei der folgenden Gründe sind Ihrer Ansicht nach hauptsächlich dafür verantwortlich, dass Menschen obdachlos werden? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Elles ont choisi de vivre ainsi		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
		They choose to live this way		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Sie haben sich bewusst für dieses Leben entschieden		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
	EU 27	16	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
	BE	14	3	0	-2	0	0	0	0
	BG	10	2	0	-1	1	1	1	-3
	CZ	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DK	34	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	D-W	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	DE	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	D-E	18	2	1	1	0	-1	1	-1
	EE	15	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
	IE	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	-2
	EL	10	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ES	13	6	1	-2	0	0	1	0
	FR	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	IT	15	0	2	1	1	0	2	0
	CY	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	-1
	LV	26	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	LT	29	-7	1	0	0	0	1	0
	LU	13	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
	HU	10	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
	MT	5	-1	1	0	0	0	2	0
	NL	24	-3	1	1	0	0	0	-1
	AT	8	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-1
	PL	27	4	0	-1	0	0	2	-2
	PT	16	7	1	0	0	0	1	-2
	RO	10	-2	1	0	1	1	4	0
	SI	32	-4	3	0	0	0	1	0
	SK	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FI	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1
	SE	7	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	UK	14	-2	2	0	0	0	4	2

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

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































QA33 Für wie wahrscheinlich halten Sie es, dass Sie selbst irgendwann einmal obdachlos werden?

%		Très probable		Assez probable		Pas très probable		Pas du tout probable		NSP		Total 'Probable'		Total 'Pas probable'	
		Very likely		Fairly likely		Not very likely		Not at all likely		DK		Total 'Likely'		Total 'Not likely'	
		Sehr wahrscheinlich		Ziemlich wahrscheinlich		Nicht sehr wahrscheinlich		Überhaupt nicht wahrscheinlich		WN		Gesamt 'Wahrscheinlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht wahrscheinlich'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
	EU 27	1	-1	7	2	30	-1	58	0	4	0	8	1	88	-1
	BE	1	0	11	5	30	1	57	-6	1	0	12	5	87	-5
	BG	1	0	4	0	30	3	53	-4	12	1	5	0	83	-1
	CZ	2	0	10	5	38	-2	45	-5	5	2	12	5	83	-7
	DK	0	-1	3	1	14	-4	83	5	0	-1	3	0	97	1
	D-W	0	-1	1	0	22	0	74	0	3	1	1	-1	96	0
	DE	1	0	1	0	22	-1	73	1	3	0	2	0	95	0
	D-E	1	0	2	0	23	-3	69	2	5	1	3	0	92	-1
	EE	4	2	8	-1	40	-1	47	1	1	-1	12	1	87	0
	IE	1	-1	5	-1	31	4	57	-1	6	-1	6	-2	88	3
	EL	1	-1	6	1	25	3	65	-4	3	1	7	0	90	-1
	ES	1	0	8	2	32	-7	56	7	3	-2	9	2	88	0
	FR	1	0	8	2	38	-1	51	0	2	-1	9	2	89	-1
	IT	2	0	10	2	20	-3	62	1	6	0	12	2	82	-2
	CY	2	0	4	0	15	0	75	0	4	0	6	0	90	0
	LV	5	0	12	0	35	0	44	1	4	-1	17	0	79	1
	LT	3	0	14	0	39	5	39	-4	5	-1	17	0	78	1
	LU	0	0	5	0	29	0	61	1	5	-1	5	0	90	1
	HU	0	-1	7	1	33	-4	58	5	2	-1	7	0	91	1
	MT	1	1	6	-2	27	-8	53	11	13	-2	7	-1	80	3
	NL	0	0	1	0	18	0	81	0	0	0	1	0	99	0
	AT	2	1	6	1	36	4	51	-6	5	0	8	2	87	-2
	PL	3	1	9	3	40	3	42	-5	6	-2	12	4	82	-2
	PT	0	-1	9	-1	28	1	55	0	8	1	9	-2	83	1
	RO	1	-1	9	2	19	-2	58	3	13	-2	10	1	77	1
	SI	0	-1	3	1	27	5	68	-7	2	2	3	0	95	-2
	SK	1	0	8	4	42	1	45	-6	4	1	9	4	87	-5
	FI	1	1	1	0	23	-3	75	2	0	0	2	1	98	-1
	SE	0	0	1	1	19	-2	79	1	1	0	1	1	98	-1
	UK	2	0	6	-1	41	1	49	0	2	0	8	-1	90	1

QA34 Vous arrive-t-il d'aider des personnes pauvres en faisant une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

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































QA34 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie jemals eines oder mehrere der folgenden Dinge tun, um Menschen in Armut zu helfen. (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Donner de l'argent à des organisations caritatives ou à des associations qui aident les personnes pauvres		Faire du bénévolat auprès d'organisations caritatives ou d'associations qui aident les personnes pauvres		Donner des vêtements aux personnes pauvres		Aider les personnes pauvres à trouver et accéder à un abri ou à un autre service/ une autre organisation		Donner de l'argent à des personnes pauvres	
		Donating money to charities or associations which help poor people		Working as a volunteer in charities or associations which help poor people		Giving poor people clothes		Helping poor people find and access shelters or other appropriate services/ institutions		Giving poor people some money	
		Geld an Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen oder Verbände spenden, die Armen helfen		Als Freiwilliger bei Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen oder Verbänden mitarbeiten, die Armen helfen		Kleider für Arme spenden		Arme bei der Suche nach einer Unterkunft oder der in Anspruchnahme anderer entsprechender Leistungen / Angebote unterstützen		Armen Menschen etwas Geld geben	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		36	0	10	0	55	-2	6	0	30	0
 BE		30	-7	12	0	60	-8	8	0	25	-3
 BG		9	-4	2	1	45	-1	3	1	24	-3
 CZ		29	-1	3	1	27	-4	2	1	8	0
 DK		68	6	14	4	68	2	3	0	26	0
 D-W		48	2	12	0	71	0	8	0	34	-2
 DE		44	1	12	-1	71	-2	8	0	31	-1
 D-E		31	-2	10	-3	70	-8	8	-3	20	-1
 EE		19	-3	4	-3	47	-1	3	-1	29	-4
 IE		70	4	12	1	47	6	4	0	35	6
 EL		10	-2	2	0	44	-2	3	1	45	-7
 ES		23	-5	8	-2	60	3	7	1	44	2
 FR		31	-2	11	-4	62	-9	5	0	28	-4
 IT		30	-1	13	-2	50	-1	9	0	32	4
 CY		53	-8	7	-3	61	4	6	-1	38	1
 LV		35	12	4	2	42	-1	2	-1	34	-7
 LT		19	4	2	0	36	0	1	-1	40	-1
 LU		49	-15	15	-5	76	0	9	1	31	-5
 HU		22	-1	7	-1	47	-3	5	1	32	0
 MT		71	-7	11	-3	38	-5	2	-2	25	-25
 NL		56	3	17	5	61	-1	6	0	25	1
 AT		37	-7	14	2	58	-1	6	-2	34	1
 PL		28	3	5	0	46	3	4	2	29	6
 PT		18	0	6	-1	44	0	7	2	38	7
 RO		14	3	5	0	49	8	6	0	38	6
 SI		35	10	6	0	44	1	3	-2	32	-7
 SK		26	-1	4	-2	42	-3	4	0	22	0
 FI		63	0	11	-2	52	-12	4	1	16	-6
 SE		69	1	10	3	65	-3	2	-1	21	-5
 UK		57	-1	11	0	48	-6	4	1	23	1

QA34 Vous arrive-t-il d'aider des personnes pauvres en faisant une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

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

QA34 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie jemals eines oder mehrere der folgenden Dinge tun, um Menschen in Armut zu helfen. (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)





























		Acheter des journaux ou d'autres biens vendus par des personnes sans abri		Donner de la nourriture à des personnes pauvres		Non, vous n'aidez jamais les personnes pauvres		Autres types d'aide (SPONTANE)		Vous n'êtes pas concerné(e)/ il n'y a pas de personnes pauvres là où vous vivez (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Buying papers or other items sold by homeless people		Giving poor people food		No, you never help poor		Other types of help (SPONTANEOUS)		You are not concerned/ there are no poor people in the area where you live (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Zeitungen oder andere Dinge kaufen, die von Obdachlosen verkauft werden		Armen Menschen Nahrungsmittel schenken		Nein, Sie helfen armen Menschen nie		Andere Formen der Hilfe (SPONTAN)		Betrifft mich nicht/ in der Gegend, in der ich lebe, gibt es keine Menschen, die in Armut leben (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	15	0	28	0	10	1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1
	BE	12	-2	28	-3	11	5	3	0	2	-2	1	0
	BG	4	-1	32	-3	19	0	7	3	2	1	4	1
	CZ	14	-2	5	1	32	-2	2	1	4	3	3	1
	DK	37	4	9	4	8	-1	1	0	1	-1	0	0
	D-W	22	2	23	-6	8	3	1	-1	1	0	1	-2
	DE	21	1	22	-5	9	4	2	0	1	0	1	-2
	D-E	14	-6	20	-1	12	7	3	2	2	1	1	-2
	EE	3	-1	26	-4	14	0	2	0	6	1	5	0
	IE	12	-3	11	-1	5	0	4	2	1	-2	2	-3
	EL	12	-2	26	9	9	-3	1	-3	3	2	4	4
	ES	12	2	47	6	11	4	1	-2	0	-2	1	-2
	FR	10	0	41	2	9	0	2	1	3	2	2	1
	IT	10	-1	28	-1	6	0	5	0	5	0	4	0
	CY	14	0	19	-2	3	-2	1	-2	2	-1	1	-1
	LV	3	-1	28	-3	12	-1	1	-1	0	-3	2	0
	LT	2	-1	37	0	20	-1	0	-2	0	-1	2	0
	LU	15	-3	36	7	3	1	3	3	0	0	1	0
	HU	18	-1	21	-1	14	1	2	0	3	-1	1	0
	MT	9	-7	10	-7	8	3	1	0	3	2	0	-1
	NL	37	1	14	3	8	-2	1	-1	1	0	1	0
	AT	29	-2	17	-4	4	-5	4	0	2	1	1	0
	PL	4	-1	36	2	12	-1	2	-2	1	-4	7	2
	PT	7	2	42	1	7	-1	0	-1	4	2	3	-4
	RO	11	3	50	3	5	-4	3	-1	6	-3	4	-1
	SI	12	-1	19	-3	9	-1	8	-1	4	-3	1	0
	SK	28	-2	17	0	19	0	2	1	2	2	2	2
	FI	4	-4	7	0	8	3	5	2	2	0	1	1
	SE	40	2	5	-1	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
	UK	21	-1	12	1	11	3	2	-2	1	-1	2	0



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 ... ?

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 Jeder Haushalt hat eine andere Einkommenssituation und unterschiedlich viele Personen, die zum Haushaltseinkommen beitragen. Bitte denken Sie jetzt an Ihr gesamtes monatliches Haushaltseinkommen. Kommen Sie mit Ihrem Einkommen .... ?

1/2		Très aisément		Aisément		Relativement aisément		Avec quelques difficultés		Avec difficulté		Avec beaucoup de difficultés		NSP	
		Very easily		Easily		Fairly easily		With some difficulty		With difficulty		With great difficulty		DK	
		Sehr gut aus		Gut aus		Ziemlich problemlos aus		Mit einigen Schwierigkeiten aus		Mit Schwierigkeiten aus		Mit großen Schwierigkeiten aus		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	9	0	20	-1	29	0	26	-1	9	1	5	1	2	0
	BE	7	-6	27	2	27	-3	25	5	9	2	4	0	1	0
	BG	1	1	3	-2	13	-1	41	3	23	1	18	0	1	-2
	CZ	5	0	10	-2	34	-2	32	-1	12	3	6	2	1	0
	DK	33	4	26	-2	22	-4	13	2	3	0	2	0	1	0
	D-W	15	0	29	-3	29	3	20	2	3	-1	3	0	1	-1
	DE	13	-1	29	-2	28	2	22	3	4	-2	3	0	1	0
	D-E	7	-1	26	-1	27	-2	29	5	6	-3	4	1	1	1
	EE	5	1	16	0	27	-2	37	1	10	0	4	1	1	-1
	IE	7	-3	20	0	34	2	27	5	6	1	4	-1	2	-4
	EL	1	-1	5	-4	15	-1	38	0	27	3	14	3	0	0
	ES	4	-2	22	0	23	-2	34	-1	8	2	7	3	2	0
	FR	6	0	19	0	30	-5	29	2	10	2	5	1	1	0
	IT	7	2	18	-1	34	3	27	-3	8	-1	3	-1	3	1
	CY	3	-2	14	-4	33	8	23	-6	16	2	11	2	0	0
	LV	2	0	8	-2	23	1	35	1	19	-1	12	2	1	-1
	LT	2	-1	15	-2	24	-1	33	-2	19	6	6	1	1	-1
	LU	15	-8	35	11	28	-3	13	-2	2	-2	3	2	4	2
	HU	1	1	6	1	16	0	44	-1	20	2	12	-4	1	1
	MT	4	2	23	1	30	-6	27	-2	10	5	5	1	1	-1
	NL	20	-2	27	-1	25	2	16	-1	8	3	2	-1	2	0
	AT	13	-3	33	6	28	-2	18	-2	5	1	2	0	1	0
	PL	6	2	14	-3	30	-1	27	-1	13	2	6	0	4	1
	PT	2	1	13	-7	47	5	25	5	8	0	5	-2	0	-2
	RO	1	0	8	0	16	-5	42	0	20	6	11	1	2	-2
	SI	4	-5	27	3	31	3	25	-1	9	0	4	0	0	0
	SK	5	0	16	-3	37	3	28	-1	10	1	4	0	0	0
	FI	14	2	30	-1	35	-2	15	-1	4	2	1	0	1	0
	SE	30	1	25	1	31	3	10	-3	2	0	1	-1	1	-1
	UK	15	1	20	-1	36	3	19	-2	5	-1	2	0	3	0

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 ... ?

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 Jeder Haushalt hat eine andere Einkommenssituation und unterschiedlich viele Personen, die zum Haushaltseinkommen beitragen. Bitte denken Sie jetzt an Ihr gesamtes monatliches Haushaltseinkommen. Kommen Sie mit Ihrem Einkommen .... ?

2/2		Total 'Facile'		Total 'Moyen'		Total 'Difficile'	
		Total 'Easy'		Total 'Middle'		Total 'Difficult'	
		Gesamt 'Einfach'		Gesamt 'Durchschnittlich'		Gesamt 'Schwierig'	
		%	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		29	-1	55	-1	14	2
 BE		34	-4	52	2	13	2
 BG		4	-1	54	2	41	1
 CZ		15	-2	66	-3	18	5
 DK		59	2	35	-2	5	0
 D-W		44	-3	49	5	6	-1
 DE		42	-3	50	5	7	-2
 D-E		33	-2	56	3	10	-2
 EE		21	1	64	-1	14	1
 IE		27	-3	61	7	10	0
 EL		6	-5	53	-1	41	6
 ES		26	-2	57	-3	15	5
 FR		25	0	59	-3	15	3
 IT		25	1	61	0	11	-2
 CY		17	-6	56	2	27	4
 LV		10	-2	58	2	31	1
 LT		17	-3	57	-3	25	7
 LU		50	3	41	-5	5	0
 HU		7	2	60	-1	32	-2
 MT		27	3	57	-8	15	6
 NL		47	-3	41	1	10	2
 AT		46	3	46	-4	7	1
 PL		20	-1	57	-2	19	2
 PT		15	-6	72	10	13	-2
 RO		9	0	58	-5	31	7
 SI		31	-2	56	2	13	0
 SK		21	-3	65	2	14	1
 FI		44	1	50	-3	5	2
 SE		55	2	41	0	3	-1
 UK		35	0	55	1	7	-1

QA36.1 Il y a des choses que beaucoup de gens ne peuvent pas se payer, même si elles en ont envie. Pour chacune des choses sur la carte suivante, puis-je vérifier si votre ménage peut se l'offrir ou non ?































Garder une bonne température dans votre logement

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 Es gibt einige Dinge, die man sich nicht leisten kann, auch wenn man sie gerne hätte. Würden Sie mir bitte für alle Dinge, die ich Ihnen gleich vorlese, sagen, ob sie für Ihren Haushalt erschwinglich sind oder nicht, vorausgesetzt natürlich dass Sie sich diese leisten möchten?

Das Haus bzw. die Wohnung angemessen warm halten bzw. heizen

		Oui, peut se l'offrir		Non, ne peut pas se l'offrir		NSP	
		Yes, can afford if want		No, cannot afford it		DK	
		Ja, können wir uns leisten, wenn gewünscht		Nein, können wir uns nicht leisten		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>90</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0
	BE	<b>92</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1
	BG	<b>75</b>	-1	<b>24</b>	2	<b>1</b>	-1
	CZ	<b>96</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1
	DK	<b>99</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	D-W	<b>98</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	DE	<b>96</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	D-E	<b>91</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0
	EE	<b>91</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0
	IE	<b>94</b>	1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1
	EL	<b>90</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	3	<b>0</b>	0
	ES	<b>91</b>	2	<b>8</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2
	FR	<b>93</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0
	IT	<b>86</b>	1	<b>9</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-1
	CY	<b>87</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	LV	<b>88</b>	1	<b>11</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-2
	LT	<b>87</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	4	<b>1</b>	-1
	LU	<b>98</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1
	HU	<b>88</b>	1	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
	MT	<b>75</b>	-7	<b>22</b>	8	<b>3</b>	-1
	NL	<b>97</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1
	AT	<b>95</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0
	PL	<b>80</b>	-2	<b>18</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0
	PT	<b>78</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1
	RO	<b>82</b>	0	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	1
	SI	<b>98</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	SK	<b>94</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1
	FI	<b>99</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	SE	<b>99</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1
	UK	<b>92</b>	0	<b>7</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0

QA36.2 Il y a des choses que beaucoup de gens ne peuvent pas se payer, même si elles en ont envie. Pour chacune des choses sur la carte suivante, 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)

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 Es gibt einige Dinge, die man sich nicht leisten kann, auch wenn man sie gerne hätte. Würden Sie mir bitte für alle Dinge, die ich Ihnen gleich vorlese, sagen, ob sie für Ihren Haushalt erschwinglich sind oder nicht, vorausgesetzt natürlich dass Sie sich diese leisten möchten?

Einen einwöchigen Urlaub fern von zu Hause einmal im Jahr (nicht bei Verwandten)

		Oui, peut se l'offrir		Non, ne peut pas se l'offrir		NSP	
		Yes, can afford if want		No, cannot afford it		DK	
		Ja, können wir uns leisten, wenn gewünscht		Nein, können wir uns nicht leisten		WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
%							
	EU 27	<b>64</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0
	BE	<b>73</b>	-3	<b>26</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1
	BG	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>67</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0
	CZ	<b>62</b>	-5	<b>37</b>	5	<b>1</b>	0
	DK	<b>87</b>	1	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
	D-W	<b>77</b>	2	<b>23</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1
	DE	<b>74</b>	1	<b>26</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1
	D-E	<b>64</b>	-1	<b>36</b>	2	<b>0</b>	-1
	EE	<b>47</b>	-4	<b>50</b>	3	<b>3</b>	1
	IE	<b>61</b>	-5	<b>35</b>	6	<b>4</b>	-1
	EL	<b>49</b>	-5	<b>51</b>	5	<b>0</b>	0
	ES	<b>55</b>	-3	<b>43</b>	5	<b>2</b>	-2
	FR	<b>71</b>	-4	<b>28</b>	4	<b>1</b>	0
	IT	<b>68</b>	2	<b>26</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	1
	CY	<b>59</b>	-1	<b>40</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0
	LV	<b>34</b>	-1	<b>64</b>	2	<b>2</b>	-1
	LT	<b>41</b>	-6	<b>56</b>	7	<b>3</b>	-1
	LU	<b>90</b>	7	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>0</b>	-1
	HU	<b>29</b>	3	<b>70</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	0
	MT	<b>48</b>	2	<b>49</b>	2	<b>3</b>	-4
	NL	<b>87</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0
	AT	<b>80</b>	2	<b>19</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	PL	<b>50</b>	0	<b>48</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0
	PT	<b>48</b>	-3	<b>49</b>	3	<b>3</b>	0
	RO	<b>30</b>	-7	<b>65</b>	7	<b>5</b>	0
	SI	<b>75</b>	2	<b>24</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	SK	<b>45</b>	-3	<b>54</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0
	FI	<b>83</b>	0	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1
	SE	<b>87</b>	2	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	UK	<b>67</b>	-2	<b>31</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0

QA36.4 Il y a des choses que beaucoup de gens ne peuvent pas se payer, même si elles en ont envie. Pour chacune des choses sur la carte suivante, 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

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 Es gibt einige Dinge, die man sich nicht leisten kann, auch wenn man sie gerne hätte. Würden Sie mir bitte für alle Dinge, die ich Ihnen gleich vorlese, sagen, ob sie für Ihren Haushalt erschwinglich sind oder nicht, vorausgesetzt natürlich dass Sie sich diese leisten möchten?































Jeden zweiten Tag eine Mahlzeit mit Fleisch, Huhn oder Fisch, wenn Sie das wünschen

		Oui, peut se l'offrir		Non, ne peut pas se l'offrir		NSP	
		Yes, can afford if want		No, cannot afford it		DK	
		Ja, können wir uns leisten, wenn gewünscht		Nein, können wir uns nicht leisten		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>90</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>94</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	BG	<b>52</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CZ	<b>82</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	DK	<b>99</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>95</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>94</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>89</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	EE	<b>83</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>97</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	EL	<b>81</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>93</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	FR	<b>93</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	IT	<b>91</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	CY	<b>93</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	LV	<b>77</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LT	<b>78</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	LU	<b>98</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	HU	<b>60</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	MT	<b>90</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	NL	<b>99</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	AT	<b>91</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	PL	<b>82</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	PT	<b>91</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	RO	<b>77</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	SI	<b>93</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	SK	<b>71</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	FI	<b>98</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>99</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	UK	<b>94</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>

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

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 Welche der folgenden Aussagen auf dieser Liste beschreibt am besten, wie Ihr Haushalt momentan mit all seinen Rechnungen und Kreditraten zurechtkommt?

		Je fais/ nous faisons face sans problème		Je fais/ nous faisons face, mais je rencontre/ nous rencontrons des difficultés passagères		Je fais/ nous faisons face, mais c'est une lutte permanente		Je n'arrive pas/ nous n'arrivons pas à payer certaines factures ou crédits		J'ai/ nous avons de réelles difficultés financières et je n'arrive pas/ nous n'arrivons pas à payer de nombreuses factures ou crédits		NSP	
		I am/ we are keeping up without any difficulties		I am/ we are keeping up but struggle to do so from time to time		I am/ we are keeping up but it is a constant struggle		I am/ we are falling behind with some bills and credit commitments		I am/ we are having real financial problems and have fallen behind with many bills and credit commitments		DK	
		Ich/wir komme(n) ohne irgendwelche Schwierigkeiten zurecht.		Ich/wir komme(n) zurecht, auch wenn es ab und zu mühsam ist		Ich/wir komme(n) zurecht, aber es ist ein dauernder Kampf		Ich/wir liege(n) mit einigen Rechnungen und Kreditraten zurück		Ich/wir habe(n) ernste finanzielle Probleme und haben viele offene Rechnungen und Kreditraten		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		43	-1	34	1	16	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
 BE		47	-9	36	8	11	0	4	1	1	0	1	0
 BG		6	0	36	-4	35	1	16	2	6	1	1	0
 CZ		30	-5	35	-2	26	7	6	1	2	1	1	-2
 DK		78	4	16	-3	3	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0
 D-W		52	-2	35	6	10	-3	1	-1	1	0	1	0
 DE		49	-2	35	3	12	-1	2	0	1	0	1	0
 D-E		41	3	36	-4	19	4	2	-2	1	-1	1	0
 EE		38	-3	32	-1	21	3	5	1	2	1	2	-1
 IE		35	-1	41	-2	17	6	3	0	2	0	2	-3
 EL		9	-4	27	-2	42	-1	16	5	6	2	0	0
 ES		38	-2	31	-5	22	4	5	2	3	1	1	0
 FR		43	-4	35	1	16	1	2	1	2	1	2	0
 IT		44	4	34	-1	16	-2	2	-1	1	0	3	0
 CY		16	1	28	-13	45	9	7	2	4	1	0	0
 LV		20	-4	38	3	25	1	9	0	5	1	3	-1
 LT		37	-9	32	3	21	2	6	2	2	1	2	1
 LU		63	10	27	-6	7	-2	0	-2	0	0	3	0
 HU		23	3	37	-3	25	2	10	0	4	-2	1	0
 MT		24	0	37	-3	31	6	5	-1	1	-1	2	-1
 NL		74	2	20	-1	3	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	0
 AT		50	1	35	2	10	-3	3	-1	1	0	1	1
 PL		50	2	31	-1	11	0	5	0	2	1	1	-2
 PT		11	-3	44	2	39	3	4	1	1	-1	1	-2
 RO		12	-5	51	1	27	4	5	1	2	-1	3	0
 SI		45	2	37	0	13	1	3	-1	1	-1	1	-1
 SK		36	-3	38	3	17	-1	6	1	1	-1	2	1
 FI		66	3	25	-3	7	1	1	-1	1	1	0	-1
 SE		73	3	23	-2	3	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0
 UK		52	-1	32	2	9	-1	2	0	2	1	3	-1

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 ?

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 Wie sind Ihre Erwartungen für die kommenden zwölf Monate: Werden die kommenden zwölf Monate besser, schlechter oder gleich sein, wenn es um die finanzielle Situation in Ihrem Haushalt geht?































		Meilleurs		Pires		Sans changement		NSP	
		Better		Worse		The same		DK	
		Besser		Schlechter		Gleich		WN	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB	74.1	EB
			72.1		72.1		72.1		72.1
%									
	EU 27	19	-1	18	1	59	0	4	0
	BE	19	-3	13	0	67	3	1	0
	BG	12	2	23	-5	55	5	10	-2
	CZ	10	-5	30	10	58	-5	2	0
	DK	27	3	7	-1	65	-2	1	0
	D-W	13	0	13	1	71	-1	3	0
	DE	13	0	14	0	70	0	3	0
	D-E	11	-2	19	-2	67	3	3	1
	EE	32	2	15	-3	49	0	4	1
	IE	13	-1	18	-6	63	10	6	-3
	EL	9	-8	54	16	36	-7	1	-1
	ES	24	1	15	3	57	-4	4	0
	FR	24	0	13	0	60	0	3	0
	IT	13	-4	15	-2	63	3	9	3
	CY	21	4	16	-3	57	1	6	-2
	LV	20	5	18	-17	58	13	4	-1
	LT	21	2	23	-9	51	7	5	0
	LU	18	-4	8	-1	72	7	2	-2
	HU	14	5	25	-16	58	10	3	1
	MT	12	-1	18	-1	62	9	8	-7
	NL	16	-4	16	3	66	1	2	0
	AT	16	1	10	-4	70	3	4	0
	PL	21	0	21	3	52	-3	6	0
	PT	9	-9	30	10	57	5	4	-6
	RO	19	-2	41	13	33	-6	7	-5
	SI	15	-2	15	0	67	1	3	1
	SK	20	5	21	-3	54	-5	5	3
	FI	21	0	8	1	70	-2	1	1
	SE	26	2	11	-3	60	1	3	0
	UK	28	0	16	3	53	-3	3	0

QA39.1 En pensant aux 12 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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr gefährdet, etwas gefährdet, kaum gefährdet oder überhaupt nicht gefährdet sind, mit folgenden Zahlungen in Rückstand zu geraten? Wie ist es mit ...?  
Der rechtzeitigen Zahlung Ihrer Miete

	%	Un grand risque		Quelques risques		Pas beaucoup de risques		Pas du tout de risque		NSP		Total 'Un risque'		Total 'Pas de risque'	
		High risk		Some risk		Not much of a risk		No risk at all		DK		Total 'A risk'		Total 'Not a risk'	
		Sehr gefährdet		Etwas gefährdet		Kaum gefährdet		Überhaupt nicht gefährdet		WN		Gesamt 'Ein gefähr'		Gesamt 'Kein gefähr'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		3	0	11	1	19	0	55	-1	12	0	14	1	74	-1
 BE		2	0	11	2	23	5	49	-11	15	4	13	2	72	-6
 BG		1	-2	3	1	5	0	77	4	14	-3	4	-1	82	4
 CZ		4	2	19	5	31	-2	41	-5	5	0	23	7	72	-7
 DK		1	0	3	0	11	0	82	-2	3	2	4	0	93	-2
 D-W		1	0	3	-1	17	3	73	0	6	-2	4	-1	90	3
 DE		1	0	4	-1	18	3	71	-1	6	-1	5	-1	89	2
 D-E		3	0	6	0	21	1	67	0	3	-1	9	0	88	1
 EE		4	1	19	2	22	1	45	4	10	-8	23	3	67	5
 IE		2	-2	12	1	21	1	29	-9	36	9	14	-1	50	-8
 EL		5	2	11	6	11	0	35	-12	38	4	16	8	46	-12
 ES		5	0	13	-3	17	-2	37	-5	28	10	18	-3	54	-7
 FR		3	1	10	4	22	-2	54	-4	11	1	13	5	76	-6
 IT		3	-2	17	0	19	-2	51	5	10	-1	20	-2	70	3
 CY		2	0	4	-1	2	-3	77	9	15	-5	6	-1	79	6
 LV		8	0	14	1	32	-2	39	0	7	1	22	1	71	-2
 LT		5	2	16	1	11	-5	53	6	15	-4	21	3	64	1
 LU		1	0	7	2	17	0	67	2	8	-4	8	2	84	2
 HU		6	0	14	3	10	1	41	-5	29	1	20	3	51	-4
 MT		2	0	4	-3	14	5	65	-7	15	5	6	-3	79	-2
 NL		1	1	2	-1	13	-1	73	5	11	-4	3	0	86	4
 AT		2	1	11	-2	29	3	57	-1	1	-1	13	-1	86	2
 PL		5	1	19	4	22	-3	49	2	5	-4	24	5	71	-1
 PT		3	-1	20	3	27	0	40	12	10	-14	23	2	67	12
 RO		4	0	17	5	16	-2	47	0	16	-3	21	5	63	-2
 SI		1	-1	6	1	23	11	62	-7	8	-4	7	0	85	4
 SK		2	0	21	-1	42	4	32	-4	3	1	23	-1	74	0
 FI		1	1	4	1	20	6	73	-6	2	-2	5	2	93	0
 SE		1	1	1	0	16	1	79	-3	3	1	2	1	95	-2
 UK		1	0	9	1	21	1	61	-1	8	-1	10	1	82	0

































QA39.2 En pensant aux 12 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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr gefährdet, etwas gefährdet, kaum gefährdet oder überhaupt nicht gefährdet sind, mit folgenden Zahlungen in Rückstand zu geraten? Wie ist es mit ...?  
Der rechtzeitigen Abzahlung Ihrer Hypothek

%		Un grand risque		Quelques risques		Pas beaucoup de risques		Pas du tout de risque		NSP		Total 'Un risque'		Total 'Pas de risque'	
		High risk		Some risk		Not much of a risk		No risk at all		DK		Total 'A risk'		Total 'Not a risk'	
		Sehr gefährdet		Etwas gefährdet		Kaum gefährdet		Überhaupt nicht gefährdet		WN		Gesamt 'Ein gefähr'		Gesamt 'Kein gefähr'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	4	1	9	-1	15	0	50	-1	22	1	13	0	65	-1
	BE	1	0	8	1	20	2	46	-9	25	6	9	1	66	-7
	BG	1	-1	2	0	3	0	77	7	17	-6	3	-1	80	7
	CZ	9	2	18	3	13	-4	33	-2	27	1	27	5	46	-6
	DK	1	1	2	-1	8	-2	77	-1	12	3	3	0	85	-3
	D-W	1	-1	4	1	13	4	59	-5	23	1	5	0	72	-1
	DE	1	-1	5	0	12	2	58	-3	24	2	6	-1	70	-1
	D-E	2	-1	5	-5	12	-3	54	1	27	8	7	-6	66	-2
	EE	5	1	10	0	9	-2	36	10	40	-9	15	1	45	8
	IE	2	0	9	0	20	5	26	-11	43	6	11	0	46	-6
	EL	4	2	8	2	9	3	33	-9	46	2	12	4	42	-6
	ES	8	1	12	-6	16	-1	36	-5	28	11	20	-5	52	-6
	FR	1	0	4	1	15	0	48	-4	32	3	5	1	63	-4
	IT	5	-1	17	-1	19	-2	46	5	13	-1	22	-2	65	3
	CY	5	0	10	-2	10	1	61	11	14	-10	15	-2	71	12
	LV	6	-3	9	1	15	-1	35	3	35	0	15	-2	50	2
	LT	5	2	11	0	8	-4	56	7	20	-5	16	2	64	3
	LU	1	0	8	4	18	6	63	-5	10	-5	9	4	81	1
	HU	9	-2	20	0	15	4	35	1	21	-3	29	-2	50	5
	MT	2	0	6	-1	18	1	57	-6	17	6	8	-1	75	-5
	NL	1	1	2	-1	13	0	68	4	16	-4	3	0	81	4
	AT	4	2	11	-3	20	-1	53	0	12	2	15	-1	73	-1
	PL	6	0	13	2	11	-4	48	4	22	-2	19	2	59	0
	PT	3	0	16	-1	28	4	38	9	15	-12	19	-1	66	13
	RO	6	0	16	5	13	1	43	0	22	-6	22	5	56	1
	SI	2	0	5	2	18	10	63	-9	12	-3	7	2	81	1
	SK	7	1	22	1	27	1	28	-6	16	3	29	2	55	-5
	FI	1	1	6	3	20	3	69	-8	4	1	7	4	89	-5
	SE	1	0	1	0	13	3	78	2	7	-5	2	0	91	5
	UK	2	1	7	0	17	-2	60	1	14	0	9	1	77	-1

QA39.3 En pensant aux 12 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) €

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr gefährdet, etwas gefährdet, kaum gefährdet oder überhaupt nicht gefährdet sind, mit folgenden Zahlungen in Rückstand zu geraten? Wie ist es mit ...?

Der Zahlung unerwarteter Ausgaben in Höhe von (60 % DER NATIONALEN ARMUTSRISIKOGRENZE)

	%	Un grand risque		Quelques risques		Pas beaucoup de risques		Pas du tout de risque		NSP		Total 'Un risque'		Total 'Pas de risque'	
		High risk		Some risk		Not much of a risk		No risk at all		DK		Total 'A risk'		Total 'Not a risk'	
		Sehr gefährdet		Etwas gefährdet		Kaum gefährdet		Überhaupt nicht gefährdet		WN		Gesamt 'Ein gefähr'		Gesamt 'Kein gefähr'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		15	1	23	0	24	1	35	-2	3	0	38	1	59	-1
 BE		13	2	22	3	26	4	38	-9	1	0	35	5	64	-5
 BG		25	2	22	0	23	-1	24	-1	6	0	47	2	47	-2
 CZ		18	5	33	0	26	-4	21	-2	2	1	51	5	47	-6
 DK		9	2	12	0	14	-2	64	0	1	0	21	2	78	-2
 D-W		10	-1	18	2	21	4	49	-6	2	1	28	1	70	-2
 DE		12	-1	19	2	21	3	46	-5	2	1	31	1	67	-2
 D-E		20	1	23	2	19	-1	36	-3	2	1	43	3	55	-4
 EE		19	4	30	-2	21	-1	27	-1	3	0	49	2	48	-2
 IE		19	1	27	3	25	6	23	-7	6	-3	46	4	48	-1
 EL		13	-1	34	6	34	12	17	-18	2	1	47	5	51	-6
 ES		20	6	28	-2	24	-1	25	1	3	-4	48	4	49	0
 FR		14	2	23	3	24	-1	37	-4	2	0	37	5	61	-5
 IT		10	0	23	-3	25	-3	37	5	5	1	33	-3	62	2
 CY		17	-1	28	0	23	-2	31	5	1	-2	45	-1	54	3
 LV		26	5	24	0	31	-3	17	-2	2	0	50	5	48	-5
 LT		18	6	28	2	19	-7	32	-1	3	0	46	8	51	-8
 LU		7	-2	20	7	23	6	47	-10	3	-1	27	5	70	-4
 HU		34	-1	33	-3	19	4	12	-1	2	1	67	-4	31	3
 MT		10	-1	23	4	23	-1	37	2	7	-4	33	3	60	1
 NL		9	1	12	-1	19	0	59	1	1	-1	21	0	78	1
 AT		11	0	24	1	30	3	34	-4	1	0	35	1	64	-1
 PL		16	-1	24	-1	24	-1	32	3	4	0	40	-2	56	2
 PT		16	-4	30	0	32	4	19	0	3	0	46	-4	51	4
 RO		16	2	33	3	22	-2	21	-1	8	-2	49	5	43	-3
 SI		14	3	25	2	29	9	31	-13	1	-1	39	5	60	-4
 SK		17	6	34	-1	31	2	17	-7	1	0	51	5	48	-5
 FI		8	2	15	-2	26	3	51	-2	0	-1	23	0	77	1
 SE		5	-1	10	2	22	2	61	-4	2	1	15	1	83	-2
 UK		19	4	23	-1	23	0	33	-2	2	-1	42	3	56	-2

QA39.4 En pensant aux 12 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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr gefährdet, etwas gefährdet, kaum gefährdet oder überhaupt nicht gefährdet sind, mit folgenden Zahlungen in Rückstand zu geraten? Wie ist es mit ...?

Der rechtzeitigen Rückzahlung Ihrer Kleinkreditraten (für elektrische Haushaltsgeräte, Möbel etc.)

	%	Un grand risque		Quelques risques		Pas beaucoup de risques		Pas du tout de risque		NSP		Total 'Un risque'		Total 'Pas de risque'	
		High risk		Some risk		Not much of a risk		No risk at all		DK		Total 'A risk'		Total 'Not a risk'	
		Sehr gefährdet		Etwas gefährdet		Kaum gefährdet		Überhaupt nicht gefährdet		WN		Gesamt 'Ein gefähr'		Gesamt 'Kein gefähr'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		5	1	14	0	21	0	49	-1	11	0	19	1	70	-1
 BE		2	0	12	2	23	4	50	-8	13	2	14	2	73	-4
 BG		7	0	12	3	11	-4	56	4	14	-3	19	3	67	0
 CZ		6	1	25	0	26	-3	31	-1	12	3	31	1	57	-4
 DK		2	-1	4	-1	13	-1	78	2	3	1	6	-2	91	1
 D-W		2	1	6	0	18	6	63	-6	11	-1	8	1	81	0
 DE		2	0	7	0	18	4	62	-4	11	0	9	0	80	0
 D-E		3	-1	9	0	21	0	56	-1	11	2	12	-1	77	-1
 EE		5	2	15	2	14	-1	38	7	28	-10	20	4	52	6
 IE		7	0	21	6	29	3	29	-9	14	0	28	6	58	-6
 EL		6	-1	21	1	20	3	24	-11	29	8	27	0	44	-8
 ES		10	2	21	-2	23	-4	35	3	11	1	31	0	58	-1
 FR		3	0	8	-1	23	0	50	-3	16	4	11	-1	73	-3
 IT		5	-1	18	-3	24	-1	43	4	10	1	23	-4	67	3
 CY		16	1	26	-3	23	-2	31	6	4	-2	42	-2	54	4
 LV		7	-1	12	1	20	-1	36	3	25	-2	19	0	56	2
 LT		6	3	11	0	8	-2	57	5	18	-6	17	3	65	3
 LU		1	0	8	2	22	7	63	-2	6	-7	9	2	85	5
 HU		9	-3	30	2	19	1	30	3	12	-3	39	-1	49	4
 MT		5	0	11	0	21	1	49	-4	14	3	16	0	70	-3
 NL		1	0	3	0	10	-1	72	3	14	-2	4	0	82	2
 AT		4	1	13	-3	26	1	53	1	4	0	17	-2	79	2
 PL		6	1	19	3	21	0	44	0	10	-4	25	4	65	0
 PT		4	0	18	1	29	5	36	7	13	-13	22	1	65	12
 RO		8	0	24	6	21	-1	32	-2	15	-3	32	6	53	-3
 SI		2	-1	10	1	33	15	50	-13	5	-2	12	0	83	2
 SK		6	1	26	0	33	2	26	-5	9	2	32	1	59	-3
 FI		1	1	7	2	23	4	67	-8	2	1	8	3	90	-4
 SE		1	0	2	1	15	1	78	1	4	-3	3	1	93	2
 UK		2	0	12	1	21	0	58	0	7	-1	14	1	79	0





























QA39.5 En pensant aux 12 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.)

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...?

Paying utility bills (electricity, water, gas, etc.) on time

QA39.5 Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr gefährdet, etwas gefährdet, kaum gefährdet oder überhaupt nicht gefährdet sind, mit folgenden Zahlungen in Rückstand zu geraten? Wie ist es mit ...?

Der rechtzeitigen Zahlung Ihrer Gas- Wasser- oder Stromrechnung

%		Un grand risque		Quelques risques		Pas beaucoup de risques		Pas du tout de risque		NSP		Total 'Un risque'		Total 'Pas de risque'	
		High risk		Some risk		Not much of a risk		No risk at all		DK		Total 'A risk'		Total 'Not a risk'	
		Sehr gefährdet		Etwas gefährdet		Kaum gefährdet		Überhaupt nicht gefährdet		WN		Gesamt 'Ein gefähr'		Gesamt 'Kein gefähr'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	4	0	16	1	28	0	50	-1	2	0	20	1	78	-1
	BE	3	1	15	4	31	6	50	-11	1	0	18	5	81	-5
	BG	14	2	26	3	27	-4	30	0	3	-1	40	5	57	-4
	CZ	4	2	25	4	38	-1	32	-4	1	-1	29	6	70	-5
	DK	1	0	3	1	10	-1	85	-1	1	1	4	1	95	-2
	D-W	1	0	5	0	20	3	73	-3	1	0	6	0	93	0
	DE	1	0	6	0	22	3	70	-3	1	0	7	0	92	0
	D-E	3	0	10	1	27	2	59	-3	1	0	13	1	86	-1
	EE	5	2	23	0	27	-1	43	-2	2	1	28	2	70	-3
	IE	4	-2	21	7	33	2	38	-4	4	-3	25	5	71	-2
	EL	5	-2	32	11	37	8	25	-18	1	1	37	9	62	-10
	ES	6	1	15	-4	32	-3	45	7	2	-1	21	-3	77	4
	FR	4	2	12	1	31	0	51	-3	2	0	16	3	82	-3
	IT	3	-2	21	0	25	-5	47	6	4	1	24	-2	72	1
	CY	5	1	14	-3	28	-2	53	7	0	-3	19	-2	81	5
	LV	9	0	18	2	37	-2	34	0	2	0	27	2	71	-2
	LT	8	3	27	2	23	-3	40	-2	2	0	35	5	63	-5
	LU	0	-1	10	4	20	3	67	-5	3	-1	10	3	87	-2
	HU	10	-1	39	-2	29	1	21	3	1	-1	49	-3	50	4
	MT	8	0	27	6	25	1	34	-8	6	1	35	6	59	-7
	NL	1	1	3	-1	19	0	75	0	2	0	4	0	94	0
	AT	3	1	13	0	29	0	55	0	0	-1	16	1	84	0
	PL	5	1	21	1	26	-4	45	3	3	-1	26	2	71	-1
	PT	4	0	21	1	38	2	35	-2	2	-1	25	1	73	0
	RO	7	-1	33	6	31	1	25	-4	4	-2	40	5	56	-3
	SI	1	-2	14	2	41	13	43	-12	1	-1	15	0	84	1
	SK	2	-1	24	0	43	3	30	-2	1	0	26	-1	73	1
	FI	1	1	5	1	26	6	68	-7	0	-1	6	2	94	-1
	SE	1	1	1	-1	19	4	78	-3	1	-1	2	0	97	1
	UK	3	1	15	0	28	0	52	-1	2	0	18	1	80	-1































QA39.6 En pensant aux 12 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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie sehr gefährdet, etwas gefährdet, kaum gefährdet oder überhaupt nicht gefährdet sind, mit folgenden Zahlungen in Rückstand zu geraten? Wie ist es mit ...?

Der Bezahlung für Lebensmittel und andere Gegenstände des täglichen Bedarfs

	%	Un grand risque		Quelques risques		Pas beaucoup de risques		Pas du tout de risque		NSP		Total 'Un risque'		Total 'Pas de risque'	
		High risk		Some risk		Not much of a risk		No risk at all		DK		Total 'A risk'		Total 'Not a risk'	
		Sehr gefährdet		Etwas gefährdet		Kaum gefährdet		Überhaupt nicht gefährdet		WN		Gesamt 'Ein gefähr'		Gesamt 'Kein gefähr'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		2	0	12	1	28	0	56	-1	2	0	14	1	84	-1
 BE		1	0	12	3	29	6	57	-9	1	0	13	3	86	-3
 BG		9	0	19	3	27	-3	42	1	3	-1	28	3	69	-2
 CZ		3	2	17	2	40	1	39	-5	1	0	20	4	79	-4
 DK		1	0	3	0	11	0	84	0	1	0	4	0	95	0
 D-W		1	0	4	-2	19	5	75	-3	1	0	5	-2	94	2
 DE		1	0	5	-2	21	4	72	-3	1	1	6	-2	93	1
 D-E		4	1	7	-1	27	2	62	-1	0	-1	11	0	89	1
 EE		3	1	18	-1	28	-3	48	2	3	1	21	0	76	-1
 IE		3	0	10	2	37	5	46	-5	4	-2	13	2	83	0
 EL		2	-1	16	6	44	11	37	-17	1	1	18	5	81	-6
 ES		2	-1	11	-1	32	-4	53	8	2	-2	13	-2	85	4
 FR		3	2	9	2	31	-1	55	-3	2	0	12	4	86	-4
 IT		2	-1	14	0	22	-5	58	4	4	2	16	-1	80	-1
 CY		1	0	5	-1	16	-1	78	4	0	-2	6	-1	94	3
 LV		5	-1	14	3	35	-6	44	4	2	0	19	2	79	-2
 LT		5	2	23	2	23	-4	47	0	2	0	28	4	70	-4
 LU		1	0	5	2	21	7	71	-8	2	-1	6	2	92	-1
 HU		5	-1	25	-3	39	3	30	2	1	-1	30	-4	69	5
 MT		2	0	8	-3	31	6	55	-4	4	1	10	-3	86	2
 NL		1	1	3	-1	16	-1	79	1	1	0	4	0	95	0
 AT		3	2	8	-3	29	2	60	-1	0	0	11	-1	89	1
 PL		3	0	15	1	27	-3	53	3	2	-1	18	1	80	0
 PT		3	-1	18	-1	41	6	35	-4	3	0	21	-2	76	2
 RO		5	0	25	6	36	2	30	-6	4	-2	30	6	66	-4
 SI		1	-2	10	2	42	15	47	-14	0	-1	11	0	89	1
 SK		2	0	20	2	44	3	33	-6	1	1	22	2	77	-3
 FI		1	1	5	2	23	4	71	-6	0	-1	6	3	94	-2
 SE		0	0	1	0	18	1	80	0	1	-1	1	0	98	1
 UK		2	1	11	2	30	2	56	-4	1	-1	13	3	86	-2

QA40 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous confiant(e) ou pas de pouvoir garder votre emploi dans les mois à venir ? Etes-vous ... ?

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

QA40 Wie zuversichtlich sind Sie, dass Sie Ihren Job in den nächsten Monaten behalten werden? Würden Sie sagen ...?

%		Très confiant(e)		Plutôt confiant(e)		Plutôt pas confiant(e)		Pas du tout confiant(e)		NSP		Total 'Confiant(e)'		Total 'Pas confiant(e)'	
		Very confident		Fairly confident		Not very confident		Not at all confident		DK		Total 'Confident'		Total 'Not confident'	
		Sehr zuversichtlich		Eher zuversichtlich		Eher nicht zuversichtlich oder		Überhaupt nicht zuversichtlich		WN		Gesamt 'Vertraulich'		Gesamt 'Nicht vertraulich'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	37	0	43	2	12	-1	5	0	3	-1	80	2	17	-1
	BE	46	-4	41	5	7	-1	4	0	2	0	87	1	11	-1
	BG	17	4	49	4	17	-5	9	-1	8	-2	66	8	26	-6
	CZ	25	-4	61	6	9	-1	1	-2	4	1	86	2	10	-3
	DK	63	4	27	-4	5	-3	4	2	1	1	90	0	9	-1
	D-W	61	3	29	1	5	-2	2	-2	3	0	90	4	7	-4
	DE	58	3	30	0	5	-2	4	0	3	-1	88	3	9	-2
	D-E	49	3	33	-4	7	-1	8	4	3	-2	82	-1	15	3
	EE	31	6	43	-1	16	-4	6	-2	4	1	74	5	22	-6
	IE	27	-5	48	4	13	3	4	1	8	-3	75	-1	17	4
	EL	17	-5	37	-1	29	7	14	-1	3	0	54	-6	43	6
	ES	25	0	44	-6	21	5	5	2	5	-1	69	-6	26	7
	FR	39	1	42	0	10	0	6	-1	3	0	81	1	16	-1
	IT	22	-3	58	7	13	-3	4	1	3	-2	80	4	17	-2
	CY	49	7	23	-10	20	6	5	-1	3	-2	72	-3	25	5
	LV	29	8	37	-3	23	-6	7	-1	4	2	66	5	30	-7
	LT	20	1	38	5	29	-6	11	-1	2	1	58	6	40	-7
	LU	59	2	33	-2	5	0	1	0	2	0	92	0	6	0
	HU	17	2	48	0	25	-3	8	1	2	0	65	2	33	-2
	MT	51	-2	40	5	5	0	2	-3	2	0	91	3	7	-3
	NL	61	4	23	-4	10	-1	5	1	1	0	84	0	15	0
	AT	34	-4	51	5	9	-1	4	1	2	-1	85	1	13	0
	PL	35	5	43	-2	13	-2	5	2	4	-3	78	3	18	0
	PT	14	-1	63	2	16	0	3	0	4	-1	77	1	19	0
	RO	18	-6	49	8	22	6	4	-3	7	-5	67	2	26	3
	SI	33	-9	46	6	12	1	5	0	4	2	79	-3	17	1
	SK	13	0	48	2	29	-3	7	0	3	1	61	2	36	-3
	FI	50	-1	34	2	9	-1	4	0	3	0	84	1	13	-1
	SE	71	5	20	-6	4	0	3	0	2	1	91	-1	7	0
	UK	37	-10	48	8	10	1	2	-1	3	2	85	-2	12	0

QA41.1 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 votre travail

QA41.1 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

QA41.1 Wie oft waren Sie innerhalb des letzten Jahres mit einer der folgenden Situationen konfrontiert?

Weil Sie viel Zeit für Ihre Arbeit aufwenden, war es für Sie schwierig, Ihren familiären Verpflichtungen nachzukommen.

		Plusieurs fois par semaine		Plusieurs fois par mois		Plusieurs fois dans l'année		Moins souvent/rarement		Jamais		NSP	
		Several times a week		Several times a month		Several times a year		Less often/ rarely		Never		DK	
		Mehrals in der Woche		Mehrals im Monat		Mehrals im Jahr		Weniger häufig/seltener		Niemals		WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
%													
	EU 27	8	1	16	0	15	0	27	-1	32	0	2	0
	BE	9	-1	20	3	16	2	28	-5	26	1	1	0
	BG	8	2	16	-2	13	3	28	-7	32	4	3	0
	CZ	10	0	26	3	18	3	23	-5	22	0	1	-1
	DK	6	-1	17	3	17	3	26	-4	34	-1	0	0
	D-W	11	1	18	4	11	2	32	4	27	-10	1	-1
	DE	11	1	20	3	12	2	30	2	26	-7	1	-1
	D-E	11	-1	27	0	15	3	24	-4	22	2	1	0
	EE	7	-1	11	-2	10	1	25	-4	46	6	1	0
	IE	5	2	7	-2	14	1	29	1	39	-3	6	1
	EL	8	-4	31	7	27	4	20	-3	13	-5	1	1
	ES	4	-2	13	-2	16	2	29	-6	37	8	1	0
	FR	9	2	7	-5	14	3	17	-6	51	6	2	0
	IT	7	2	12	1	19	-3	35	-1	25	1	2	0
	CY	6	-3	11	2	16	2	30	10	35	-11	2	0
	LV	15	0	19	3	11	-2	16	2	37	-4	2	1
	LT	11	0	13	-5	9	0	17	1	48	4	2	0
	LU	11	2	10	-5	13	-5	23	1	38	5	5	2
	HU	7	1	20	2	19	2	27	-3	26	-2	1	0
	MT	10	-3	11	3	15	5	29	-3	34	-1	1	-1
	NL	8	1	15	0	14	2	30	-1	32	-2	1	0
	AT	5	-1	18	-4	16	-2	37	5	24	3	0	-1
	PL	8	0	21	-2	16	0	25	2	26	-1	4	1
	PT	1	-1	18	5	15	-5	42	11	24	-8	0	-2
	RO	7	-2	20	2	17	2	26	1	24	0	6	-3
	SI	8	-1	17	4	11	-1	27	-1	34	-4	3	3
	SK	9	2	22	2	21	-2	29	2	19	-3	0	-1
	FI	4	0	11	-5	12	0	36	0	36	5	1	0
	SE	5	-1	16	2	16	1	34	-3	28	1	1	0
	UK	7	1	15	2	15	-3	23	2	38	-1	2	-1

QA41.2 Combien de fois les choses suivantes vous sont-elles arrivées au cours de l'année passée ?































Vous avez eu du mal à vous concentrer sur votre travail en raison de vos responsabilités familiales

QA41.2 How often has each of the following happened to you during the last year?

You have found it difficult to concentrate at work because of your family responsibilities

QA41.2 Wie oft waren Sie innerhalb des letzten Jahres mit einer der folgenden Situationen konfrontiert?

Aufgrund Ihrer familiären Verpflichtungen fanden Sie es schwierig, sich auf Ihre Arbeit zu konzentrieren.































		Plusieurs fois par semaine		Plusieurs fois par mois		Plusieurs fois dans l'année		Moins souvent/rarement		Jamais		NSP	
		Several times a week		Several times a month		Several times a year		Less often/ rarely		Never		DK	
		Mehrals in der Woche		Mehrals im Monat		Mehrals im Jahr		Weniger häufig/seltener		Niemals		WN	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
%													
	EU 27	3	0	9	1	14	-1	32	0	40	0	2	0
	BE	3	1	12	4	15	2	32	-7	38	1	0	-1
	BG	5	3	11	0	9	-5	29	-4	44	7	2	-1
	CZ	3	0	12	3	16	2	32	-8	36	3	1	0
	DK	2	0	5	-2	11	1	27	-4	55	5	0	0
	D-W	3	0	7	1	8	-1	39	9	42	-9	1	0
	DE	2	-1	7	1	9	-1	41	10	40	-9	1	0
	D-E	2	-1	8	1	9	-3	45	10	35	-7	1	0
	EE	2	-1	8	2	7	-2	32	3	51	-1	0	-1
	IE	3	0	7	0	10	2	28	1	45	-4	7	1
	EL	4	-3	25	8	27	1	26	-6	17	-1	1	1
	ES	3	-2	9	-1	13	2	29	-7	45	8	1	0
	FR	4	-1	7	2	14	2	20	-5	53	2	2	0
	IT	3	1	7	-1	21	-3	40	0	27	2	2	1
	CY	3	-3	7	2	15	5	29	1	44	-5	2	0
	LV	3	-5	11	-1	10	1	23	5	51	-2	2	2
	LT	4	1	8	-3	7	-2	20	1	59	2	2	1
	LU	3	0	6	2	14	1	24	-3	50	-1	3	1
	HU	2	0	13	4	15	-1	33	-2	36	-1	1	0
	MT	3	-4	5	2	11	3	35	0	45	0	1	-1
	NL	3	2	7	2	12	1	31	-3	47	-2	0	0
	AT	3	1	12	0	12	-2	40	0	33	1	0	0
	PL	4	0	12	4	14	-4	29	2	38	-1	3	-1
	PT	2	0	11	1	17	-7	43	14	27	-7	0	-1
	RO	4	-1	11	3	17	2	32	2	29	-3	7	-3
	SI	2	-1	9	6	5	-2	31	-1	51	-4	2	2
	SK	2	0	13	1	18	-1	42	4	24	-4	1	0
	FI	3	1	8	-3	11	-1	37	-1	41	5	0	-1
	SE	3	1	8	0	12	1	37	4	40	-6	0	0
	UK	3	0	10	1	11	-2	24	-2	50	3	2	0



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. (NOTER EN CLAIR)

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. (WRITE DOWN)































QA42 Was wäre Ihrer Meinung nach die unterste Grenze an monatlichem Nettoeinkommen, das Ihr Haushalt bräuchte, damit alle die darin lebenden Personen unter den gegebenen Umständen und in der jetzigen Zusammensetzung einen akzeptablen Mindestlebensstandard hätten. Das Nettoeinkommen versteht sich nach Abzug von Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträgen und einschließlich aller Sozialleistungen auf die Sie Anspruch haben. (ANTWORT BITTE NOTIEREN)

1/2		Moins de 500 euros		De 500 à 999 euros		De 1.000 à 1.499 euros		De 1.500 à 1.999 euros		De 2.000 à 2.499 euros	
		Less than 500 euros		From 500 to 999 euros		From 1.000 to 1.499 euros		From 1.500 to 1.999 euros		From 2.000 to 2.499 euros	
		Unter 500 Euro		Von 500 bis 999 Euro		Von 1.000 bis 1.499 Euro		Von 1.500 bis 1.999 Euro		Von 2.000 bis 2.499 Euro	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	5	-2	16	1	19	2	16	1	13	1
	BE	0	0	5	0	27	3	21	-3	17	-1
	BG	5	0	22	-2	24	0	17	0	14	2
	CZ	8	-4	31	-13	30	11	9	-2	5	4
	DK	1	0	11	-8	18	0	11	2	14	2
	D-W	0	0	6	0	21	-1	22	0	18	3
	DE	0	0	7	0	22	0	22	-1	18	2
	D-E	1	1	12	1	24	1	20	-5	19	0
	EE	29	3	47	-3	12	1	7	1	0	-1
	IE	1	0	7	3	11	0	11	0	15	-1
	EL	0	0	9	4	18	1	23	3	24	0
	ES	1	0	18	5	28	4	20	2	14	2
	FR	1	0	8	1	18	2	21	0	16	0
	IT	0	0	2	1	9	1	17	2	19	3
	CY	0	0	5	-6	14	3	18	5	23	0
	LV	24	-20	46	10	17	8	1	-1	3	2
	LT	42	4	40	3	9	-3	1	-2	1	0
	LU	0	0	1	1	3	1	5	-4	13	0
	HU	18	-6	48	4	25	2	4	0	1	1
	MT	7	0	24	1	24	0	8	0	7	3
	NL	0	-1	8	3	20	1	21	0	17	2
	AT	1	1	11	-3	30	1	15	-2	10	-1
	PL	13	-22	51	13	20	9	3	2	1	0
	PT	3	0	24	-2	26	1	19	8	9	1
	RO	40	-3	36	9	6	3	1	1	0	0
	SI	2	0	22	0	23	0	19	1	13	1
	SK	11	-3	42	4	20	2	7	1	4	2
	FI	1	0	12	-1	22	2	18	4	15	-2
	SE	1	0	8	-9	16	-8	27	4	15	6
	UK	4	-1	13	-3	21	1	11	-1	9	1

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. (NOTER EN CLAIR)

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. (WRITE DOWN)





























QA42 Was wäre Ihrer Meinung nach die unterste Grenze an monatlichem Nettoeinkommen, das Ihr Haushalt bräuchte, damit alle die darin lebenden Personen unter den gegebenen Umständen und in der jetzigen Zusammensetzung einen akzeptablen Mindestlebensstandard hätten. Das Nettoeinkommen versteht sich nach Abzug von Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträgen und einschließlich aller Sozialleistungen auf die Sie Anspruch haben. (ANTWORT BITTE NOTIEREN)

2/2		De 2.500 à 2.999 euros		3.000 euros et plus		Refus		NSP	
		From 2.500 to 2.999 euros		3.000 euros and more		Refusal		DK	
		Von 2.500 bis 2.999 Euro		3.000 Euro und mehr		Ablehnung		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	6	0	9	0	3	0	13	-3
	BE	9	-1	9	0	0	-1	12	3
	BG	4	0	5	-2	2	0	7	2
	CZ	0	-1	0	0	5	1	12	4
	DK	10	2	11	-3	6	2	18	3
	D-W	10	2	10	0	2	1	11	-5
	DE	9	1	10	1	2	1	10	-4
	D-E	8	-1	9	3	1	0	6	0
	EE	0	-1	1	1	0	0	4	-1
	IE	7	0	15	1	8	3	25	-6
	EL	10	-2	15	-3	0	-1	1	-2
	ES	4	-1	4	-5	2	-1	9	-6
	FR	9	-2	17	3	1	1	9	-5
	IT	11	-1	22	0	4	-1	16	-5
	CY	10	-1	24	2	1	0	5	-3
	LV	2	2	1	0	2	0	4	-1
	LT	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	-3
	LU	10	-1	42	2	7	3	19	-2
	HU	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	-1
	MT	2	1	0	0	4	0	24	-5
	NL	7	0	9	-1	0	-3	18	-1
	AT	5	0	4	1	15	6	9	-3
	PL	1	1	0	-1	2	0	9	-2
	PT	3	1	2	0	1	-1	13	-8
	RO	0	0	0	-1	2	2	15	-11
	SI	4	2	6	-1	4	-1	7	-2
	SK	0	0	1	0	3	-1	12	-5
	FI	8	0	12	-3	1	0	11	0
	SE	8	1	11	7	1	1	13	-2
	UK	0	-4	7	2	9	1	26	4

QA43 Le revenu total net mensuel de votre foyer est-il ... à celui-ci ?

QA43 Is the total net monthly income of your household ... as this figure?































QA43 Ist das gesamte monatliche Nettoeinkommen Ihres Haushalts höher, niedriger oder ungefähr genauso hoch wie dieser Betrag?

1/2		Vraiment supérieur		Un peu supérieur		A peu près équivalent		Un peu inférieur	
		Much higher		Somewhat higher		More or less the same		Somewhat lower	
		Viel höher		Etwas höher		Ungefähr genauso hoch		Etwas niedriger	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>2</i>
	BE	<b>16</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>
	BG	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>2</i>
	CZ	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>1</i>
	DK	<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>
	D-W	<b>20</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>1</i>
	DE	<b>17</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>2</i>
	D-E	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>3</i>
	EE	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-2</i>
	IE	<b>5</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>5</i>
	EL	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-9</i>
	ES	<b>5</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-1</i>
	FR	<b>15</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>2</i>
	IT	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-4</i>
	CY	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-7</i>
	LV	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-12</i>
	LT	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>0</i>
	LU	<b>26</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-3</i>
	HU	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-1</i>
	MT	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>5</i>
	NL	<b>33</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>
	AT	<b>16</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PL	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-2</i>
	PT	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>6</i>
	RO	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>
	SI	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>
	SK	<b>11</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-1</i>
	FI	<b>20</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>
	SE	<b>39</b>	<i>17</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	UK	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-22</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>18</i>

QA43 Le revenu total net mensuel de votre foyer est-il ... à celui-ci ?

QA43 Is the total net monthly income of your household ... as this figure?































QA43 Ist das gesamte monatliche Nettoeinkommen Ihres Haushalts höher, niedriger oder ungefähr genauso hoch wie dieser Betrag?

2/2		Vraiment inférieur		NSP		Total 'Supérieur'		Total 'Inférieur'	
		Much lower		DK		Total 'Higher'		Total 'Lower'	
		Viel niedriger		WN		Gesamt 'Höher'		Gesamt 'Niedriger'	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>3</i>
	BE	<b>11</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>4</i>
	BG	<b>55</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CZ	<b>18</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>6</i>
	DK	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-1</i>
	DE	<b>11</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>2</i>
	D-E	<b>21</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>6</i>
	EE	<b>21</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>3</i>
	IE	<b>13</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>12</i>
	EL	<b>33</b>	<i>14</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>64</b>	<i>5</i>
	ES	<b>16</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>1</i>
	FR	<b>14</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>1</i>
	IT	<b>21</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>-8</i>
	CY	<b>15</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-4</i>
	LV	<b>44</b>	<i>18</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>70</b>	<i>6</i>
	LT	<b>22</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>6</i>
	LU	<b>4</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-10</i>
	HU	<b>53</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-3</i>
	MT	<b>11</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>6</i>
	NL	<b>4</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>71</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>
	AT	<b>5</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>2</i>
	PL	<b>33</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>0</i>
	PT	<b>23</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>5</i>
	RO	<b>49</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>7</i>
	SI	<b>18</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>-3</i>
	SK	<b>21</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>3</i>
	FI	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-3</i>
	UK	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-23</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>20</i>

QA44.1 Sur cette carte, veuillez sélectionner la lettre qui décrit le mieux la situation de votre ménage.

QA44.1 On this card, please select the letter that would best describe the situation of your household.































QA44.1 Bitte wählen Sie aus dieser Liste den Buchstaben aus, der Ihre Haushaltssituation am besten beschreibt.

		1. E Très pauvre		2. B		3. V		4. Z		5. R		6. P	
		1. E Very poor		2. B		3. V		4. Z		5. R		6. P	
		1. E Sehr arm		2. B		3. V		4. Z		5. R		6. P	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	1	0	2	0	7	1	13	2	26	0	23	-2
	BE	0	0	1	0	4	1	7	0	22	1	24	-8
	BG	5	-1	12	0	21	1	23	1	23	3	9	-2
	CZ	1	0	2	-1	10	2	16	2	27	-1	22	1
	DK	0	0	1	0	3	0	7	-1	23	0	24	-6
	D-W	1	0	2	1	3	-2	12	1	27	-1	23	1
	DE	1	0	2	0	5	-1	13	2	28	0	22	0
	D-E	2	1	3	0	9	-1	14	0	32	3	19	-2
	EE	2	1	3	0	8	0	13	1	26	2	24	-5
	IE	1	0	2	1	5	-2	13	0	22	4	23	1
	EL	1	-1	2	-1	9	0	15	1	26	5	20	-1
	ES	2	1	4	3	10	5	15	4	26	-1	29	-1
	FR	1	0	2	0	5	0	13	1	35	4	26	-3
	IT	0	0	1	-1	5	2	9	2	14	-6	31	-4
	CY	1	-1	4	1	10	4	15	5	26	-8	16	-2
	LV	4	0	4	0	9	1	10	1	26	1	15	-3
	LT	2	1	4	0	10	1	12	0	32	3	13	-3
	LU	0	0	1	0	3	1	6	0	29	1	22	-6
	HU	2	-1	6	-3	17	1	25	5	26	-3	13	0
	MT	1	1	3	2	4	-1	8	-1	29	4	20	-7
	NL	0	0	0	-1	2	0	3	-2	9	-6	20	-4
	AT	2	1	2	0	5	-1	10	1	16	-5	21	-3
	PL	2	-1	4	2	9	-2	15	-1	31	5	16	-1
	PT	1	0	5	-1	12	-1	22	1	30	0	13	-1
	RO	2	0	4	1	11	2	19	6	24	1	16	-1
	SI	1	0	2	-1	7	2	11	0	26	0	28	-2
	SK	0	-1	2	-1	8	1	15	4	24	-3	21	-1
	FI	1	1	1	0	4	1	8	-1	21	-2	26	3
	SE	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	7	0	22	0	29	3
	UK	1	0	2	1	5	2	10	0	28	-3	24	-4

QA44.1 Sur cette carte, veuillez sélectionner la lettre qui décrit le mieux la situation de votre ménage.

QA44.1 On this card, please select the letter that would best describe the situation of your household.































QA44.1 Bitte wählen Sie aus dieser Liste den Buchstaben aus, der Ihre Haushaltssituation am besten beschreibt.

2/2		7. A		8. G		9. O		10. T Très riche		Refus		NSP	
		7. A		8. G		9. O		10. T Very wealthy		Refusal		DK	
		7. A		8. G		9. O		10. T Sehr reich		Ablehnung		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	17	0	5	-1	1	0	0	-1	2	0	3	1
	BE	30	5	10	2	1	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0
	BG	4	-2	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	CZ	13	-2	5	0	0	-1	0	0	3	0	1	0
	DK	24	2	12	3	3	2	1	-1	1	0	1	1
	D-W	21	1	8	0	1	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	DE	19	0	7	0	1	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	D-E	14	0	5	0	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	-1
	EE	14	0	6	-1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
	IE	17	-1	5	-4	2	-1	0	-1	4	-3	6	6
	EL	18	0	7	-3	1	-1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	ES	12	-5	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2
	FR	13	-2	3	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	IT	25	5	5	-1	1	0	0	0	7	2	2	1
	CY	16	-1	10	3	2	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0
	LV	16	-1	9	1	2	-1	2	0	1	0	2	1
	LT	16	0	8	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	LU	22	-2	10	3	3	2	0	-1	3	2	1	0
	HU	6	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
	MT	19	0	10	2	2	-1	1	0	0	-1	3	2
	NL	35	4	23	6	3	1	1	-1	1	1	3	2
	AT	19	-1	9	1	2	1	1	1	9	3	4	2
	PL	12	-1	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	-2	4	0
	PT	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	-1	6	3
	RO	14	-3	7	-3	1	-2	0	0	1	0	1	-1
	SI	16	3	5	-3	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
	SK	18	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
	FI	26	0	9	-3	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	SE	26	1	10	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	1	1	-1
	UK	11	-4	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	9	7

QA44.2 Sur cette carte, veuillez sélectionner la lettre qui décrit le mieux la situation de votre ménage.

QA44.2 On this card, please select the letter that would best describe the situation of your household.

QA44.2 Bitte wählen Sie aus dieser Liste den Buchstaben aus, der Ihre Haushaltssituation am besten beschreibt.

		Pauvre		Ni pauvre ni riche		Riche		Refus		NSP	
		Poor		Neither poor nor rich		Rich		Refusal		DK	
		Arm		Weder arm noch reich		Reich		Ablehnung		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>23</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	BE	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	BG	<b>61</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	CZ	<b>29</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	DK	<b>12</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>20</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>28</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	EE	<b>26</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	IE	<b>21</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>6</i>
	EL	<b>27</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>30</b>	<i>13</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-2</i>
	FR	<b>21</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	IT	<b>15</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	CY	<b>30</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LV	<b>27</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	LT	<b>28</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	LU	<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	HU	<b>50</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	MT	<b>17</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	NL	<b>5</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>
	AT	<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>
	PL	<b>30</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	PT	<b>39</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>3</i>
	RO	<b>36</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	SI	<b>20</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	SK	<b>25</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	FI	<b>15</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>10</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	UK	<b>18</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>7</i>

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

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Sozialleistungen, ob Sie oder Personen aus Ihrem direkten Umfeld diese Leistung in Anspruch nehmen oder in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen haben oder nicht.

Langzeitpflege, d. h. Leistungen für pflegebedürftige Menschen aufgrund des Alters, einer chronischen Erkrankung oder einer Behinderung

		Les utilisez		Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		NSP	
		Is using it		Has used it in the last 12 months		Has not used it in the last 12 months		DK	
		Wird in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten nicht in Anspruch genommen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	7	1	4	0	87	0	2	-1
	BE	12	-2	10	4	77	-1	1	-1
	BG	2	1	2	1	93	-1	3	-1
	CZ	1	-1	2	-1	96	1	1	1
	DK	7	1	7	1	86	-1	0	-1
	D-W	6	1	2	0	91	-1	1	0
	DE	6	1	2	-1	91	0	1	0
	D-E	5	0	3	-1	91	2	1	-1
	EE	3	0	3	0	90	-2	4	2
	IE	7	0	3	-2	86	7	4	-5
	EL	2	-2	4	-3	89	1	5	4
	ES	4	1	3	0	89	-3	4	2
	FR	9	0	6	1	84	-1	1	0
	IT	3	0	4	0	87	3	6	-3
	CY	8	-5	4	0	86	6	2	-1
	LV	3	0	2	-1	93	2	2	-1
	LT	4	1	2	0	90	-1	4	0
	LU	6	-3	7	-7	85	10	2	0
	HU	3	1	2	1	93	-1	2	-1
	MT	15	3	11	0	72	-3	2	0
	NL	27	-1	16	1	54	1	3	-1
	AT	6	3	6	-2	87	-1	1	0
	PL	3	0	2	-1	94	2	1	-1
	PT	4	-2	2	-2	92	6	2	-2
	RO	5	0	8	1	81	0	6	-1
	SI	3	-1	5	3	91	-2	1	0
	SK	5	3	4	1	90	-5	1	1
	FI	7	1	7	0	86	-1	0	0
	SE	7	0	5	0	88	0	0	0
	UK	10	2	5	1	84	-1	1	-2

































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

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?

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

QA45.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Sozialleistungen, ob Sie oder Personen aus Ihrem direkten Umfeld diese Leistung in Anspruch nehmen oder in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen haben oder nicht.  
Kinderbetreuung, d. h. Einrichtungen, in denen Kinder im Vorschulalter während der Arbeitszeit der Eltern von ausgebildetem Personal betreut werden

		Les utilisez		Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		NSP	
		Is using it		Has used it in the last 12 months		Has not used it in the last 12 months		DK	
		Wird in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten nicht in Anspruch genommen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>8</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>86</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1
	BE	<b>11</b>	0	<b>7</b>	3	<b>80</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	0
	BG	<b>3</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>91</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	0
	CZ	<b>5</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>92</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1
	DK	<b>16</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>76</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
	D-W	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	2	<b>86</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	1
	DE	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>86</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
	D-E	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	0	<b>84</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1
	EE	<b>8</b>	0	<b>5</b>	0	<b>84</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0
	IE	<b>6</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>86</b>	6	<b>4</b>	-6
	EL	<b>3</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>88</b>	-7	<b>5</b>	5
	ES	<b>3</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1	<b>90</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	2
	FR	<b>8</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>87</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0
	IT	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	1	<b>86</b>	4	<b>5</b>	-3
	CY	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	1	<b>87</b>	4	<b>5</b>	0
	LV	<b>11</b>	1	<b>6</b>	2	<b>81</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1
	LT	<b>8</b>	2	<b>3</b>	2	<b>85</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	0
	LU	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>83</b>	3	<b>2</b>	0
	HU	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>88</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0
	MT	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>93</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0
	NL	<b>29</b>	1	<b>11</b>	0	<b>56</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	0
	AT	<b>9</b>	5	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>84</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
	PL	<b>7</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>90</b>	2	<b>1</b>	-1
	PT	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>93</b>	9	<b>1</b>	-3
	RO	<b>4</b>	1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>81</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-1
	SI	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	2	<b>83</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
	SK	<b>6</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>89</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	1
	FI	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	1	<b>82</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	SE	<b>24</b>	6	<b>5</b>	0	<b>70</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	1
	UK	<b>7</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>88</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2

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 des emplois, des formations, etc.

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Sozialleistungen, ob Sie oder Personen aus Ihrem direkten Umfeld diese Leistung in Anspruch nehmen oder in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen haben oder nicht.

Öffentliche Arbeitsvermittlung, d. h. Leistungen zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit, Jobangebote, Fortbildungsmaßnahmen etc.

		Les utilisez		Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		NSP	
		Is using it		Has used it in the last 12 months		Has not used it in the last 12 months		DK	
		Wird in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten nicht in Anspruch genommen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	BE	<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>77</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	BG	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CZ	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	DK	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>10</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>81</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>15</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	EE	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-5</i>
	EL	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>5</i>
	ES	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	FR	<b>11</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	IT	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-6</i>
	CY	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	LV	<b>12</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>70</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	LT	<b>10</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>
	LU	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	HU	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	MT	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>92</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-4</i>
	NL	<b>14</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	AT	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	PL	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PT	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>90</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>
	RO	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>
	SI	<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	SK	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>2</i>
	FI	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	SE	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	UK	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>81</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>

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 revenu faible à modéré

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Sozialleistungen, ob Sie oder Personen aus Ihrem direkten Umfeld diese Leistung in Anspruch nehmen oder in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen haben oder nicht.

Sozialwohnung, d.h. Wohnraum für Menschen mit geringem Einkommen

		Les utilisez		Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		NSP	
		Is using it		Has used it in the last 12 months		Has not used it in the last 12 months		DK	
		Wird in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten nicht in Anspruch genommen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>12</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	BG	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>95</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CZ	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>98</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
	DK	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>94</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>7</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>90</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>11</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	EE	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>93</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	IE	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-6</i>
	EL	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>92</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>6</i>
	ES	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>92</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>3</i>
	FR	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	IT	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-4</i>
	CY	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>93</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LV	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>94</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LT	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>93</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	LU	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>94</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	HU	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>92</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	MT	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>94</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>
	NL	<b>19</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>70</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	AT	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	PL	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>94</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	PT	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>
	RO	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-4</i>
	SI	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>94</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	SK	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>96</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	FI	<b>8</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	SE	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>96</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
	UK	<b>16</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>

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

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 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Sozialleistungen, ob Sie oder Personen aus Ihrem direkten Umfeld diese Leistung in Anspruch nehmen oder in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen haben oder nicht.

Sozialunterstützung, d. h. Geld und andere soziale Leistungen, die einkommensschwachen, erwerbslosen oder nicht berufstätigen Menschen gewährt werden

		Les utilisez		Les avez utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		Ne les avez pas utilisés au cours des 12 derniers mois		NSP	
		Is using it		Has used it in the last 12 months		Has not used it in the last 12 months		DK	
		Wird in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten in Anspruch genommen		Wurde in den vergangenen 12 Monaten nicht in Anspruch genommen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>81</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	BG	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	CZ	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	DK	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-W	<b>10</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>12</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	D-E	<b>16</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	EE	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>
	IE	<b>18</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-5</i>
	EL	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>4</i>
	ES	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	FR	<b>13</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	IT	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-5</i>
	CY	<b>3</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>90</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	LV	<b>13</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>76</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LT	<b>14</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>76</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-1</i>
	LU	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	HU	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>81</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	MT	<b>15</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
	NL	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	AT	<b>7</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	PL	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	PT	<b>11</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>
	RO	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-2</i>
	SI	<b>9</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>84</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	SK	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>83</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	FI	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
	SE	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>95</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
	UK	<b>23</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>

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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Qualität der ... in (UNSEREM LAND) sehr gut, ziemlich gut, ziemlich schlecht oder sehr schlecht ist?

Langzeitpflege

		Très bonne		Plutôt bonne		Plutôt mauvaise		Très mauvaise		NSP		Total 'Bonne'		Total 'Mauvaise'	
		Very good		Fairly good		Fairly bad		Very bad		DK		Total 'Good '		Total 'Bad'	
		Sehr gut		Ziemlich gut		Ziemlich schlecht		Sehr schlecht		WN		Gesamt 'Gut'		Gesamt 'Schlecht'	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	4	0	40	0	26	-1	7	1	23	0	44	0	33	0
	BE	12	0	68	-2	12	1	1	0	7	1	80	-2	13	1
	BG	1	0	16	7	39	1	12	-2	32	-6	17	7	51	-1
	CZ	6	0	50	-2	23	-4	6	1	15	5	56	-2	29	-3
	DK	8	-1	51	4	30	-1	6	0	5	-2	59	3	36	-1
	D-W	3	0	43	3	29	-4	8	3	17	-2	46	3	37	-1
	DE	3	0	42	3	29	-5	8	3	18	-1	45	3	37	-2
	D-E	4	2	37	4	28	-10	8	0	23	4	41	6	36	-10
	EE	1	0	33	6	25	-1	3	-2	38	-3	34	6	28	-3
	IE	6	0	37	4	23	3	5	-1	29	-6	43	4	28	2
	EL	1	0	15	-4	52	5	24	-2	8	1	16	-4	76	3
	ES	3	0	39	-3	16	1	5	1	37	1	42	-3	21	2
	FR	4	0	56	-5	16	2	2	0	22	3	60	-5	18	2
	IT	2	0	30	3	35	-2	8	0	25	-1	32	3	43	-2
	CY	10	3	52	3	16	-4	3	0	19	-2	62	6	19	-4
	LV	1	0	30	10	26	-2	4	-2	39	-6	31	10	30	-4
	LT	1	0	22	0	34	4	6	1	37	-5	23	0	40	5
	LU	11	-7	54	-3	5	-2	1	0	29	12	65	-10	6	-2
	HU	4	1	31	2	30	-3	9	1	26	-1	35	3	39	-2
	MT	16	-4	61	1	11	2	2	1	10	0	77	-3	13	3
	NL	7	-2	56	5	25	-3	4	1	8	-1	63	3	29	-2
	AT	11	3	55	5	21	-1	3	-4	10	-3	66	8	24	-5
	PL	1	0	22	-2	36	0	9	2	32	0	23	-2	45	2
	PT	1	0	39	8	36	-1	11	-4	13	-3	40	8	47	-5
	RO	0	-1	16	-3	39	7	11	-2	34	-1	16	-4	50	5
	SI	3	-2	50	1	17	-2	4	-2	26	5	53	-1	21	-4
	SK	3	1	40	0	38	-1	7	-2	12	2	43	1	45	-3
	FI	5	3	52	3	27	-8	4	-1	12	3	57	6	31	-9
	SE	6	1	47	-1	27	0	4	-2	16	2	53	0	31	-2
	UK	6	1	45	0	18	-1	5	0	26	0	51	1	23	-1

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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Qualität der ... in (UNSEREM LAND) sehr gut, ziemlich gut, ziemlich schlecht oder sehr schlecht ist?

Kinderbetreuung

		Très bonne		Plutôt bonne		Plutôt mauvaise		Très mauvaise		NSP		Total 'Bonne'		Total 'Mauvaise'	
		Very good		Fairly good		Fairly bad		Very bad		DK		Total 'Good '		Total 'Bad'	
		Sehr gut		Ziemlich gut		Ziemlich schlecht		Sehr schlecht		WN		Gesamt 'Gut'		Gesamt 'Schlecht'	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	7	1	47	-1	20	0	4	0	22	0	54	0	24	0
	BE	13	0	64	1	13	0	2	1	8	-2	77	1	15	1
	BG	4	2	36	8	23	-1	7	1	30	-10	40	10	30	0
	CZ	16	4	56	-4	14	-2	4	2	10	0	72	0	18	0
	DK	15	-1	66	1	10	0	1	0	8	0	81	0	11	0
	D-W	5	-1	56	1	24	-2	3	0	12	2	61	0	27	-2
	DE	6	-1	56	1	24	-1	3	0	11	1	62	0	27	-1
	D-E	9	0	56	1	22	-2	2	-1	11	2	65	1	24	-3
	EE	5	1	47	6	14	-2	1	-2	33	-3	52	7	15	-4
	IE	6	0	41	5	15	-1	4	0	34	-4	47	5	19	-1
	EL	3	-1	37	-6	39	11	11	-3	10	-1	40	-7	50	8
	ES	6	3	45	-4	13	-1	3	1	33	1	51	-1	16	0
	FR	3	-1	50	-1	16	-2	2	0	29	4	53	-2	18	-2
	IT	4	2	39	-4	32	0	5	-1	20	3	43	-2	37	-1
	CY	7	-1	59	6	8	0	1	0	25	-5	66	5	9	0
	LV	4	2	47	11	20	-4	4	-2	25	-7	51	13	24	-6
	LT	2	-1	43	4	24	3	3	1	28	-7	45	3	27	4
	LU	13	-3	51	1	4	-3	1	0	31	5	64	-2	5	-3
	HU	6	1	46	3	23	-3	6	-1	19	0	52	4	29	-4
	MT	16	-3	49	-1	5	0	1	0	29	4	65	-4	6	0
	NL	16	4	56	-3	10	1	1	-1	17	-1	72	1	11	0
	AT	25	5	56	-1	10	-3	1	-2	8	1	81	4	11	-5
	PL	3	1	43	-4	26	4	4	0	24	-1	46	-3	30	4
	PT	2	0	47	5	25	-2	3	-3	23	0	49	5	28	-5
	RO	1	0	27	-2	31	4	10	-1	31	-1	28	-2	41	3
	SI	12	-4	64	11	8	-5	1	-2	15	0	76	7	9	-7
	SK	12	3	63	-3	15	-3	2	-1	8	4	75	0	17	-4
	FI	16	2	69	0	3	-2	1	1	11	-1	85	2	4	-1
	SE	25	-3	56	0	6	1	1	1	12	1	81	-3	7	2
	UK	7	1	44	-1	10	-1	3	1	36	0	51	0	13	0

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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Qualität der ... in (UNSEREM LAND) sehr gut, ziemlich gut, ziemlich schlecht oder sehr schlecht ist?

Öffentlichen Arbeitsvermittlung

	%	Très bonne		Plutôt bonne		Plutôt mauvaise		Très mauvaise		NSP		Total 'Bonne'		Total 'Mauvaise'	
		Very good		Fairly good		Fairly bad		Very bad		DK		Total 'Good'		Total 'Bad'	
		Sehr gut		Ziemlich gut		Ziemlich schlecht		Sehr schlecht		WN		Gesamt 'Gut'		Gesamt 'Schlecht'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		2	0	32	-1	33	1	11	1	22	-1	34	-1	44	2
 BE		9	2	63	-2	19	0	3	1	6	-1	72	0	22	1
 BG		1	1	15	2	40	1	12	1	32	-5	16	3	52	2
 CZ		3	0	33	-4	35	-1	12	3	17	2	36	-4	47	2
 DK		5	-1	44	1	28	4	8	3	15	-7	49	0	36	7
 D-W		1	-1	28	-2	38	0	18	2	15	1	29	-3	56	2
 DE		1	-1	25	-1	41	2	18	0	15	0	26	-2	59	2
 D-E		4	3	14	0	49	9	17	-11	16	-1	18	3	66	-2
 EE		1	0	32	4	30	-1	5	-2	32	-1	33	4	35	-3
 IE		3	-2	34	1	25	7	6	1	32	-7	37	-1	31	8
 EL		1	0	13	-8	51	6	29	4	6	-2	14	-8	80	10
 ES		3	0	39	-3	25	3	10	4	23	-4	42	-3	35	7
 FR		1	0	30	-2	38	0	9	0	22	2	31	-2	47	0
 IT		2	1	30	3	37	-2	9	-2	22	0	32	4	46	-4
 CY		2	-4	47	5	18	4	3	1	30	-6	49	1	21	5
 LV		1	0	38	14	29	-6	9	-3	23	-5	39	14	38	-9
 LT		1	0	21	-3	36	4	8	-2	34	1	22	-3	44	2
 LU		2	-9	41	3	23	4	4	1	30	1	43	-6	27	5
 HU		3	0	28	2	30	-2	11	3	28	-3	31	2	41	1
 MT		7	0	33	-9	20	2	4	-1	36	8	40	-9	24	1
 NL		5	0	55	2	17	-1	3	0	20	-1	60	2	20	-1
 AT		8	0	53	8	26	-4	5	-2	8	-2	61	8	31	-6
 PL		1	0	22	-5	41	6	12	2	24	-3	23	-5	53	8
 PT		1	0	27	-1	40	2	11	0	21	-1	28	-1	51	2
 RO		1	0	13	1	37	4	16	-2	33	-3	14	1	53	2
 SI		4	-1	39	-4	28	3	7	-1	22	3	43	-5	35	2
 SK		2	1	32	-2	45	-2	10	2	11	1	34	-1	55	0
 FI		6	2	64	2	15	-4	2	0	13	0	70	4	17	-4
 SE		3	0	35	3	33	-2	10	-1	19	0	38	3	43	-3
 UK		4	1	44	-1	18	-1	5	1	29	0	48	0	23	0

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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Qualität der ... in (UNSEREM LAND) sehr gut, ziemlich gut, ziemlich schlecht oder sehr schlecht ist?

Sozialwohnungen

	%	Très bonne		Plutôt bonne		Plutôt mauvaise		Très mauvaise		NSP		Total 'Bonne'		Total 'Mauvaise'	
		Very good		Fairly good		Fairly bad		Very bad		DK		Total 'Good '		Total 'Bad'	
		Sehr gut		Ziemlich gut		Ziemlich schlecht		Sehr schlecht		WN		Gesamt 'Gut'		Gesamt 'Schlecht'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		3	1	37	1	29	-1	8	0	23	-1	40	2	37	-1
 BE		7	-1	55	0	29	3	3	-1	6	-1	62	-1	32	2
 BG		1	1	9	4	34	0	14	-1	42	-4	10	5	48	-1
 CZ		3	0	29	-5	36	-1	12	3	20	3	32	-5	48	2
 DK		6	1	48	3	14	-4	3	-1	29	1	54	4	17	-5
 D-W		2	-1	54	3	24	-1	3	0	17	-1	56	2	27	-1
 DE		3	0	52	2	23	-1	3	0	19	-1	55	2	26	-1
 D-E		6	1	47	0	19	-2	4	-1	24	2	53	1	23	-3
 EE		1	0	28	5	26	2	3	-2	42	-5	29	5	29	0
 IE		7	1	39	5	21	3	5	0	28	-9	46	6	26	3
 EL		1	0	13	1	48	4	25	-2	13	-3	14	1	73	2
 ES		3	1	35	-3	23	-1	8	1	31	2	38	-2	31	0
 FR		2	1	37	1	32	-4	5	0	24	2	39	2	37	-4
 IT		2	1	27	4	42	-1	10	-2	19	-2	29	5	52	-3
 CY		2	-1	39	4	14	-2	1	0	44	-1	41	3	15	-2
 LV		2	1	31	10	26	0	5	0	36	-11	33	11	31	0
 LT		1	1	17	5	36	1	10	0	36	-7	18	6	46	1
 LU		3	-3	39	6	14	-3	3	-1	41	1	42	3	17	-4
 HU		3	0	25	1	35	-4	12	3	25	0	28	1	47	-1
 MT		6	0	35	-5	17	-2	5	0	37	7	41	-5	22	-2
 NL		5	-1	61	1	19	2	2	0	13	-2	66	0	21	2
 AT		10	2	56	6	20	-3	2	-2	12	-3	66	8	22	-5
 PL		1	0	18	2	41	-2	13	-1	27	1	19	2	54	-3
 PT		1	-1	34	3	37	3	4	-6	24	1	35	2	41	-3
 RO		1	0	10	2	35	2	20	-2	34	-2	11	2	55	0
 SI		3	-2	43	10	23	-3	4	-5	27	0	46	8	27	-8
 SK		2	0	29	-1	49	2	11	-1	9	0	31	-1	60	1
 FI		4	2	58	0	18	-1	1	0	19	-1	62	2	19	-1
 SE		3	-1	41	0	17	-1	3	1	36	1	44	-1	20	0
 UK		6	2	47	0	18	-1	5	2	24	-3	53	2	23	1



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

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 Würden Sie sagen, dass die Qualität der ... in (UNSEREM LAND) sehr gut, ziemlich gut, ziemlich schlecht oder sehr schlecht ist?

Sozialunterstützung

	%	Très bonne		Plutôt bonne		Plutôt mauvaise		Très mauvaise		NSP		Total 'Bonne'		Total 'Mauvaise'	
		Very good		Fairly good		Fairly bad		Very bad		DK		Total 'Good '		Total 'Bad'	
		Sehr gut		Ziemlich gut		Ziemlich schlecht		Sehr schlecht		WN		Gesamt 'Gut'		Gesamt 'Schlecht'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		4	0	44	0	27	0	6	0	19	0	48	0	33	0
 BE		11	1	70	-2	12	1	1	-1	6	1	81	-1	13	0
 BG		1	1	15	2	41	-1	14	1	29	-3	16	3	55	0
 CZ		4	1	44	-4	30	-3	8	2	14	4	48	-3	38	-1
 DK		9	0	54	3	20	-2	4	0	13	-1	63	3	24	-2
 D-W		5	1	51	-1	29	0	5	1	10	-1	56	0	34	1
 DE		5	1	49	-1	30	0	5	0	11	0	54	0	35	0
 D-E		8	4	39	-4	32	-2	6	-1	15	3	47	0	38	-3
 EE		1	1	38	5	26	-6	4	-2	31	2	39	6	30	-8
 IE		7	0	41	6	21	3	5	0	26	-9	48	6	26	3
 EL		1	0	17	-1	50	3	22	-2	10	0	18	-1	72	1
 ES		6	3	52	0	16	-2	3	0	23	-1	58	3	19	-2
 FR		3	0	53	-2	21	1	2	-1	21	2	56	-2	23	0
 IT		2	1	36	1	36	-1	6	-1	20	0	38	2	42	-2
 CY		4	0	45	2	16	-3	2	1	33	0	49	2	18	-2
 LV		2	2	36	11	32	-2	5	-4	25	-7	38	13	37	-6
 LT		1	0	24	-1	42	4	7	2	26	-5	25	-1	49	6
 LU		6	-4	50	5	7	0	1	-1	36	0	56	1	8	-1
 HU		2	-1	30	0	40	-1	11	2	17	0	32	-1	51	1
 MT		9	-2	43	-5	21	-1	6	1	21	7	52	-7	27	0
 NL		5	-2	68	1	14	-1	1	0	12	2	73	-1	15	-1
 AT		13	3	60	5	17	-3	2	-3	8	-2	73	8	19	-6
 PL		1	0	23	-2	45	5	9	-1	22	-2	24	-2	54	4
 PT		1	0	37	1	40	2	5	-4	17	1	38	1	45	-2
 RO		1	1	16	2	35	0	16	-1	32	-2	17	3	51	-1
 SI		4	-2	46	2	26	-1	4	-3	20	4	50	0	30	-4
 SK		2	1	32	-1	49	2	8	-2	9	0	34	0	57	0
 FI		5	1	58	-3	16	-4	3	1	18	5	63	-2	19	-3
 SE		6	1	50	2	19	-2	2	-1	23	0	56	3	21	-3
 UK		7	2	55	3	14	-2	3	0	21	-3	62	5	17	-2

QA47.1 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?































Services de soins à long terme

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

Long term care services

QA47.1 Wenn Sie jetzt über die Bezahlbarkeit jeder der folgenden Leistungen in (UNSEREM LAND) nachdenken, würden Sie sagen, diese ist ... ?

Langzeitpflege

	%	Très abordables		Plutôt abordables		Pas très abordables		Pas du tout abordables		Rien à payer/ Gratuits (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Abordable'		Total 'Pas abordable'	
		Very affordable		Fairly affordable		Not very affordable		Not at all affordable		Nothing to pay/ free (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Affordable'		Total 'Not affordable'	
		Sehr erschwinglich		Ziemlich erschwinglich		Nicht sehr erschwinglich		Überhaupt nicht erschwinglich		Wird nicht bezahlt/ kostenlos (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwinglich'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwinglich'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		2	0	26	-1	34	1	12	0	4	0	22	0	28	-1	46	1
 BE		3	0	45	-2	38	0	6	0	1	1	7	1	48	-2	44	0
 BG		1	0	7	0	22	2	31	4	2	-1	37	-5	8	0	53	6
 CZ		2	0	30	-6	36	-3	15	4	1	1	16	4	32	-6	51	1
 DK		8	0	38	0	15	1	4	1	20	-2	15	0	46	0	19	2
 D-W		2	1	21	0	44	-1	18	2	3	-1	12	-1	23	1	62	1
 DE		2	1	20	0	44	-1	18	1	3	-1	13	0	22	1	62	0
 D-E		3	1	17	-2	44	1	19	1	2	-3	15	2	20	-1	63	2
 EE		1	1	9	-1	31	0	28	5	1	0	30	-5	10	0	59	5
 IE		1	0	12	0	32	4	26	-2	2	-1	27	-1	13	0	58	2
 EL		1	0	9	-2	38	3	34	-2	10	-1	8	2	10	-2	72	1
 ES		3	1	27	-1	24	2	8	-3	5	0	33	1	30	0	32	-1
 FR		3	0	29	-3	28	0	9	0	6	1	25	2	32	-3	37	0
 IT		2	0	25	2	37	3	10	-3	3	0	23	-2	27	2	47	0
 CY		3	-2	27	6	25	-1	13	-3	7	1	25	-1	30	4	38	-4
 LV		3	2	30	12	31	-9	8	4	3	0	25	-9	33	14	39	-5
 LT		1	0	15	-1	38	6	8	1	6	-2	32	-4	16	-1	46	7
 LU		6	-2	36	-9	21	0	4	-1	4	3	29	9	42	-11	25	-1
 HU		3	2	22	1	31	-1	10	-1	7	-2	27	1	25	3	41	-2
 MT		2	-1	16	-1	29	-3	24	3	9	-3	20	5	18	-2	53	0
 NL		4	-1	39	-1	38	3	5	0	2	0	12	-1	43	-2	43	3
 AT		5	1	29	-5	38	5	16	-2	2	1	10	0	34	-4	54	3
 PL		2	0	27	-2	32	-2	8	1	3	0	28	3	29	-2	40	-1
 PT		1	0	31	4	34	2	17	-4	2	-1	15	-1	32	4	51	-2
 RO		1	0	15	0	39	3	13	-2	1	-1	31	0	16	0	52	1
 SI		1	-1	13	-1	35	-1	26	-1	2	0	23	4	14	-2	61	-2
 SK		4	1	36	-4	45	0	7	0	0	0	8	3	40	-3	52	0
 FI		3	1	28	2	39	-3	11	-3	1	1	18	2	31	3	50	-6
 SE		7	0	46	5	14	-3	4	0	2	1	27	-3	53	5	18	-3
 UK		2	0	28	3	31	-1	8	0	5	0	26	-2	30	3	39	-1

QA47.2 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?































Services de garde d'enfants

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

Childcare services

QA47.2 Wenn Sie jetzt über die Bezahlbarkeit jeder der folgenden Leistungen in (UNSEREM LAND) nachdenken, würden Sie sagen, diese ist ... ?

Kinderbetreuung

	%	Très abordables		Plutôt abordables		Pas très abordables		Pas du tout abordables		Rien à payer/ Gratuits (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Abordable'		Total 'Pas abordable'	
		Very affordable		Fairly affordable		Not very affordable		Not at all affordable		Nothing to pay/ free (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Affordable'		Total 'Not affordable'	
		Sehr erschwinglich		Ziemlich erschwinglich		Nicht sehr erschwinglich		Überhaupt nicht erschwinglich		Wird nicht bezahlt/ kostenlos (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwinglich'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwinglich'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		4	1	37	-1	28	0	6	-1	3	0	22	1	41	0	34	-1
 BE		4	1	51	-1	31	2	4	-1	0	-1	10	0	55	0	35	1
 BG		3	1	17	1	16	3	21	4	3	0	40	-9	20	2	37	7
 CZ		4	-1	50	-4	24	0	4	1	3	1	15	3	54	-5	28	1
 DK		4	0	52	-3	26	1	5	1	1	0	12	1	56	-3	31	2
 D-W		5	2	47	0	31	0	4	0	2	-2	11	0	52	2	35	0
 DE		5	1	45	-1	33	1	4	0	2	-2	11	1	50	0	37	1
 D-E		4	-1	37	-6	40	5	5	1	2	-2	12	3	41	-7	45	6
 EE		1	-1	31	4	28	-1	7	-1	1	0	32	-1	32	3	35	-2
 IE		1	0	13	-1	38	7	17	-2	3	1	28	-5	14	-1	55	5
 EL		2	0	19	-2	39	5	21	-3	9	-1	10	1	21	-2	60	2
 ES		4	2	35	0	22	0	6	-3	4	0	29	1	39	2	28	-3
 FR		1	0	30	-2	28	-3	6	1	3	1	32	3	31	-2	34	-2
 IT		4	1	36	-1	34	2	7	0	3	-1	16	-1	40	0	41	2
 CY		1	-1	30	4	29	-1	6	0	2	1	32	-3	31	3	35	-1
 LV		7	4	45	19	23	-19	3	-1	3	0	19	-3	52	23	26	-20
 LT		2	-1	32	0	33	8	3	1	3	-3	27	-5	34	-1	36	9
 LU		9	0	34	-9	19	2	5	2	1	0	32	5	43	-9	24	4
 HU		4	1	42	7	18	-6	5	-2	9	-2	22	2	46	8	23	-8
 MT		2	-1	18	-4	21	1	14	4	10	-6	35	6	20	-5	35	5
 NL		6	1	39	4	33	-1	4	-2	0	-1	18	-1	45	5	37	-3
 AT		8	-1	54	0	22	-2	4	0	2	1	10	2	62	-1	26	-2
 PL		2	-2	40	-8	30	8	5	2	3	-1	20	1	42	-10	35	10
 PT		1	0	34	1	32	2	9	-4	2	0	22	1	35	1	41	-2
 RO		1	-1	28	2	31	0	10	-2	2	0	28	1	29	1	41	-2
 SI		2	-2	29	0	39	3	11	-3	1	0	18	2	31	-2	50	0
 SK		13	4	64	-5	17	-1	1	-1	0	0	5	3	77	-1	18	-2
 FI		5	1	43	-2	30	0	5	1	0	-1	17	1	48	-1	35	1
 SE		21	2	52	1	6	-2	1	0	2	2	18	-3	73	3	7	-2
 UK		2	0	30	2	25	-4	6	2	5	1	32	-1	32	2	31	-2

QA47.3 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?































Services publics pour l'emploi

QA47.3 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

Public employment services

QA47.3 Wenn Sie jetzt über die Bezahlbarkeit jeder der folgenden Leistungen in (UNSEREM LAND) nachdenken, würden Sie sagen, diese ist ... ?

Öffentlichen Arbeitsvermittlung

		Très abordables		Plutôt abordables		Pas très abordables		Pas du tout abordables		Rien à payer/ Gratuits (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Abordable'		Total 'Pas abordable'	
		Very affordable		Fairly affordable		Not very affordable		Not at all affordable		Nothing to pay/ free (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Affordable'		Total 'Not affordable'	
		Sehr erschwinglich		Ziemlich erschwinglich		Nicht sehr erschwinglich		Überhaupt nicht erschwinglich		Wird nicht bezahlt/ kostenlos (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwinglich'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwinglich'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
%																	
 EU 27		6	0	33	1	19	0	6	0	15	1	21	-2	39	1	25	0
 BE		10	-1	55	-5	9	-2	2	1	17	8	7	-1	65	-6	11	-1
 BG		1	0	8	-2	13	-2	14	3	18	8	46	-7	9	-2	27	1
 CZ		5	-1	30	-12	17	-10	5	1	20	14	23	8	35	-13	22	-9
 DK		12	5	29	2	5	-2	2	1	33	-8	19	2	41	7	7	-1
 D-W		8	-6	35	-2	23	7	4	0	16	1	14	0	43	-8	27	7
 DE		9	-5	34	-1	22	6	4	0	17	0	14	0	43	-6	26	6
 D-E		13	1	30	2	19	0	3	0	22	0	13	-3	43	3	22	0
 EE		4	1	22	3	15	-5	4	-3	22	7	33	-3	26	4	19	-8
 IE		1	-2	21	2	20	3	7	0	9	0	42	-3	22	0	27	3
 EL		2	0	16	2	25	0	16	-2	32	1	9	-1	18	2	41	-2
 ES		5	0	35	1	23	5	11	2	10	-4	16	-4	40	1	34	7
 FR		6	1	28	0	9	-4	3	2	26	2	28	-1	34	1	12	-2
 IT		3	0	34	3	31	-1	8	-2	7	1	17	-1	37	3	39	-3
 CY		3	0	10	-12	9	-3	3	-2	36	25	39	-8	13	-12	12	-5
 LV		19	15	41	11	13	-26	3	-2	8	5	16	-3	60	26	16	-28
 LT		2	-1	17	0	27	5	4	1	12	-1	38	-4	19	-1	31	6
 LU		3	-6	23	-17	8	1	1	0	30	22	35	0	26	-23	9	1
 HU		3	1	19	0	17	-2	4	-2	27	4	30	-1	22	1	21	-4
 MT		1	-1	12	-2	16	-1	13	4	16	-6	42	6	13	-3	29	3
 NL		8	2	37	-3	13	1	1	0	13	0	28	0	45	-1	14	1
 AT		11	-1	50	0	11	-5	2	-1	16	6	10	1	61	-1	13	-6
 PL		6	-4	40	0	17	0	4	2	16	0	17	2	46	-4	21	2
 PT		2	0	25	-3	31	7	9	1	12	-4	21	-1	27	-3	40	8
 RO		1	0	15	3	35	2	16	-3	1	0	32	-2	16	3	51	-1
 SI		5	-3	16	1	7	1	1	-1	52	0	19	2	21	-2	8	0
 SK		4	1	39	-7	42	1	6	1	1	1	8	3	43	-6	48	2
 FI		21	-1	37	3	10	1	1	-1	14	-3	17	1	58	2	11	0
 SE		6	2	36	3	15	-2	6	-2	10	4	27	-5	42	5	21	-4
 UK		4	0	38	3	12	-1	2	1	14	1	30	-4	42	3	14	0

QA47.4 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?































Services de logements sociaux

QA47.4 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

Social housing services

QA47.4 Wenn Sie jetzt über die Bezahlbarkeit jeder der folgenden Leistungen in (UNSEREM LAND) nachdenken, würden Sie sagen, diese ist ... ?

Sozialwohnungen

		Très abordables		Plutôt abordables		Pas très abordables		Pas du tout abordables		Rien à payer/ Gratuits (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Abordable'		Total 'Pas abordable'	
		Very affordable		Fairly affordable		Not very affordable		Not at all affordable		Nothing to pay/ free (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Affordable'		Total 'Not affordable'	
		Sehr erschwinglich		Ziemlich erschwinglich		Nicht sehr erschwinglich		Überhaupt nicht erschwinglich		Wird nicht bezahlt/ kostenlos (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwinglich'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwinglich'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1	74.1	72.1
%																	
	EU 27	4	1	35	1	26	0	8	0	5	0	22	-2	39	2	34	0
	BE	6	0	62	2	20	-3	2	0	2	0	8	1	68	2	22	-3
	BG	0	-1	7	1	13	0	20	2	6	3	54	-5	7	0	33	2
	CZ	2	0	35	-5	27	-5	6	-1	3	2	27	9	37	-5	33	-6
	DK	14	8	29	-1	5	-3	1	0	29	-8	22	4	43	7	6	-3
	D-W	5	1	56	1	22	2	1	0	4	-2	12	-2	61	2	23	2
	DE	6	2	56	1	20	0	2	0	4	-2	12	-1	62	3	22	0
	D-E	9	4	53	-3	16	-2	3	0	5	-1	14	2	62	1	19	-2
	EE	1	0	28	6	22	2	7	-1	1	0	41	-7	29	6	29	1
	IE	3	0	32	2	19	3	8	0	5	1	33	-6	35	2	27	3
	EL	1	0	12	0	35	8	21	-2	17	-4	14	-2	13	0	56	6
	ES	2	0	25	-1	29	1	13	-1	3	-1	28	2	27	-1	42	0
	FR	3	0	35	2	17	-4	3	0	14	4	28	-2	38	2	20	-4
	IT	2	1	22	2	40	1	16	-2	3	0	17	-2	24	3	56	-1
	CY	1	0	13	-8	16	2	5	-1	14	6	51	1	14	-8	21	1
	LV	5	4	35	20	25	-17	5	-2	4	1	26	-6	40	24	30	-19
	LT	1	0	16	0	33	6	8	0	7	-2	35	-4	17	0	41	6
	LU	4	-1	22	-11	10	-3	1	-2	16	9	47	8	26	-12	11	-5
	HU	3	1	37	3	21	-1	7	0	5	-2	27	-1	40	4	28	-1
	MT	1	-1	13	1	19	0	14	2	11	-9	42	7	14	0	33	2
	NL	6	-1	51	2	25	2	2	-1	1	-1	15	-1	57	1	27	1
	AT	7	0	58	1	19	-1	3	0	3	1	10	-1	65	1	22	-1
	PL	1	-1	21	-1	42	5	10	-3	3	0	23	0	22	-2	52	2
	PT	1	-1	29	0	35	4	9	-2	3	1	23	-2	30	-1	44	2
	RO	1	0	11	2	34	2	21	-3	1	0	32	-1	12	2	55	-1
	SI	4	1	27	0	24	-1	12	-2	5	1	28	1	31	1	36	-3
	SK	3	2	22	-8	59	6	11	-1	0	0	5	1	25	-6	70	5
	FI	7	3	44	2	21	-4	3	1	4	2	21	-4	51	5	24	-3
	SE	4	1	37	0	12	2	2	-2	4	3	41	-4	41	1	14	0
	UK	4	1	45	5	17	-1	3	1	6	0	25	-6	49	6	20	0

QA47.5 Et en pensant au prix des ... en (NOTRE PAYS), diriez-vous qu'ils sont ... ?































Services d'assistance sociale

QA47.5 And thinking now about the affordability of ... in (OUR COUNTRY), would you say that they are ...?

Social assistance services

QA47.5 Wenn Sie jetzt über die Bezahlbarkeit jeder der folgenden Leistungen in (UNSEREM LAND) nachdenken, würden Sie sagen, diese ist ... ?





























Sozialunterstützung

	%	Très abordables		Plutôt abordables		Pas très abordables		Pas du tout abordables		Rien à payer/ Gratuits (SPONTANE)		NSP		Total 'Abordable'		Total 'Pas abordable'	
		Very affordable		Fairly affordable		Not very affordable		Not at all affordable		Nothing to pay/ free (SPONTANEOUS)		DK		Total 'Affordable'		Total 'Not affordable'	
		Sehr erschwinglich		Ziemlich erschwinglich		Nicht sehr erschwinglich		Überhaupt nicht erschwinglich		Wird nicht bezahlt/ kostenlos (SPONTAN)		WN		Gesamt 'Erschwinglich'		Gesamt 'Nicht erschwinglich'	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		4	1	35	-1	23	1	5	0	12	1	21	-2	39	0	28	1
 BE		7	-1	65	-3	10	-1	1	0	9	3	8	2	72	-4	11	-1
 BG		0	-1	7	0	14	-1	18	3	17	5	44	-6	7	-1	32	2
 CZ		3	0	36	-7	24	-7	5	-1	12	9	20	6	39	-7	29	-8
 DK		13	6	29	1	7	-1	2	0	31	-8	18	2	42	7	9	-1
 D-W		3	0	39	-3	31	6	3	0	9	-2	15	-1	42	-3	34	6
 DE		4	0	38	-2	29	3	3	0	11	0	15	-1	42	-2	32	3
 D-E		9	3	33	0	24	-5	3	1	16	2	15	-1	42	3	27	-4
 EE		2	1	25	5	24	-3	5	-3	13	6	31	-6	27	6	29	-6
 IE		2	-1	27	2	19	3	6	-2	10	2	36	-4	29	1	25	1
 EL		2	0	16	4	28	1	17	-1	30	-2	7	-2	18	4	45	0
 ES		5	2	40	2	21	2	5	-3	7	-2	22	-1	45	4	26	-1
 FR		3	-1	35	-1	11	-2	2	0	21	4	28	0	38	-2	13	-2
 IT		2	-1	33	1	35	3	7	-2	6	1	17	-2	35	0	42	1
 CY		1	-1	11	-13	12	-4	4	0	32	19	40	-1	12	-14	16	-4
 LV		9	7	43	19	19	-25	3	-1	7	5	19	-5	52	26	22	-26
 LT		2	1	19	0	34	8	5	0	9	-3	31	-6	21	1	39	8
 LU		5	-2	28	-8	4	-3	1	-1	23	14	39	0	33	-10	5	-4
 HU		2	1	21	0	18	-2	6	-1	28	3	25	-1	23	1	24	-3
 MT		2	0	14	-2	18	-1	14	-3	14	-4	38	10	16	-2	32	-4
 NL		5	0	49	-2	16	0	1	0	7	-1	22	3	54	-2	17	0
 AT		8	2	45	-5	20	-1	3	0	12	4	12	0	53	-3	23	-1
 PL		3	-1	37	-1	25	1	4	-1	13	1	18	1	40	-2	29	0
 PT		1	0	31	-1	35	8	7	-2	8	-4	18	-1	32	-1	42	6
 RO		1	0	18	4	37	3	12	-4	1	-1	31	-2	19	4	49	-1
 SI		4	-2	21	1	16	2	4	-2	33	-4	22	5	25	-1	20	0
 SK		3	1	37	-4	46	0	5	-2	1	1	8	4	40	-3	51	-2
 FI		9	1	42	-1	18	-3	2	0	7	1	22	2	51	0	20	-3
 SE		6	2	44	-2	14	0	2	-3	6	4	28	-1	50	0	16	-3
 UK		3	0	39	2	17	0	2	1	11	1	28	-4	42	2	19	1

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 ?

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 Stellen Sie sich vor, ein älterer Vater oder eine ältere Mutter lebt allein und kann wegen körperlicher oder seelischer gesundheitlicher Probleme den Alltag nicht mehr ohne regelmäßige Hilfe meistern. Was wäre Ihrer Meinung nach das Beste für Menschen in dieser Situation?

		Ils devraient vivre avec un de leurs enfants		L'un de leurs enfants devrait régulièrement leur rendre visite pour fournir les soins nécessaires		Des services d'aide, publics ou privés, devraient se rendre chez eux pour leur fournir l'aide et les soins appropriés		Ils devraient aller vivre dans une maison de repos ou un foyer pour personnes âgées	
		They should live with one of their children		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 move to a nursing home or sheltered housing	
		Sie sollten bei einem ihrer Kinder leben		Eines ihrer Kinder sollte sie regelmäßig zuhause besuchen, um die notwendige Pflege zu verrichten.		Öffentliche oder private Dienstleister sollten sie zuhause besuchen und ihnen die geeignete Hilfe und Pflege zukommen lassen.		Sie sollten in ein Pflegeheim oder eine betreute Wohnstätte ziehen.	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	30	0	25	1	26	-1	13	0
	BE	16	0	25	0	38	3	17	-2
	BG	45	-2	38	3	9	0	6	-1
	CZ	39	1	30	0	12	-1	14	-5
	DK	5	1	14	2	46	-2	33	-2
	D-W	26	-2	25	-4	28	4	15	3
	DE	25	-1	25	-3	28	3	15	1
	D-E	21	1	23	-1	29	3	20	-2
	EE	30	-1	34	-2	14	1	12	3
	IE	32	9	26	3	24	-2	7	-3
	EL	36	3	38	-10	19	4	2	-1
	ES	49	-2	18	2	12	-1	15	3
	FR	18	0	20	3	41	-3	16	-1
	IT	32	2	24	5	27	-7	8	-1
	CY	26	0	40	0	27	-1	7	3
	LV	42	1	32	4	11	-2	9	-1
	LT	47	0	26	-2	11	1	11	0
	LU	17	-11	18	-5	39	9	22	7
	HU	34	0	37	0	11	-3	12	2
	MT	29	3	21	-3	14	-10	32	10
	NL	4	0	21	1	52	-1	17	-2
	AT	22	0	28	1	28	-3	13	1
	PL	49	-1	29	2	12	3	5	-2
	PT	45	3	19	-2	21	-1	12	2
	RO	50	-4	28	5	13	2	7	0
	SI	29	-2	16	3	16	0	31	-3
	SK	36	-3	31	1	14	-3	13	0
	FI	9	1	26	0	45	0	16	-2
	SE	3	-2	7	-4	63	8	23	-4
	UK	21	2	27	-3	30	-2	12	2

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 ?

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 Stellen Sie sich vor, ein älterer Vater oder eine ältere Mutter lebt allein und kann wegen körperlicher oder seelischer gesundheitlicher Probleme den Alltag nicht mehr ohne regelmäßige Hilfe meistern. Was wäre Ihrer Meinung nach das Beste für Menschen in dieser Situation?































		Autre (SPONTANE)		Cela dépend (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Andere (SPONTAN)		Kommt darauf an (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0
	BE	0	0	3	-2	0	0	1	1
	BG	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	CZ	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
	DK	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	D-W	0	0	5	-1	0	0	1	0
	DE	0	0	5	-1	1	1	1	0
	D-E	0	0	5	-2	1	1	1	0
	EE	0	0	7	-2	0	0	3	1
	IE	0	0	8	-2	0	-2	3	-3
	EL	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	1
	ES	0	-1	3	-1	0	0	3	0
	FR	0	0	3	1	0	-1	2	1
	IT	0	0	6	0	1	0	2	1
	CY	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	LV	0	0	5	-2	0	0	1	0
	LT	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
	LU	1	1	2	-1	1	1	0	-1
	HU	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0
	MT	0	-1	3	0	0	0	1	1
	NL	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	-1
	AT	0	0	9	3	0	-1	0	-1
	PL	0	0	3	-1	1	0	1	-1
	PT	0	0	2	0	0	-1	1	-1
	RO	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	2	-1
	SI	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	2
	SK	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0
	FI	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
	SE	0	-1	3	2	0	0	1	1
	UK	0	0	7	1	0	-1	3	1



QA48b Et en deuxième ?

QA48b And secondly?





























QA48b Und was wäre das Zweitbeste?

		Ils devraient vivre avec un de leurs enfants		L'un de leurs enfants devrait régulièrement leur rendre visite pour fournir les soins nécessaires		Des services d'aide, publics ou privés, devraient se rendre chez eux pour leur fournir l'aide et les soins appropriés		Ils devraient aller vivre dans une maison de repos ou un foyer pour personnes âgées	
		They should live with one of their children		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 move to a nursing home or sheltered housing	
		Sie sollten bei einem ihrer Kinder leben		Eines ihrer Kinder sollte sie regelmäßig zuhause besuchen, um die notwendige Pflege zu verrichten.		Öffentliche oder private Dienstleister sollten sie zuhause besuchen und ihnen die geeignete Hilfe und Pflege zukommen lassen.		Sie sollten in ein Pflegeheim oder eine betreute Wohnstätte ziehen.	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		14	0	33	0	26	0	20	0
 BE		7	-3	27	-2	29	1	31	6
 BG		16	1	36	2	29	0	16	-3
 CZ		16	-3	35	-2	22	-3	21	2
 DK		3	-1	17	1	34	-3	41	2
 D-W		14	-2	32	-2	29	2	20	2
 DE		13	-2	30	-1	30	1	22	4
 D-E		13	-1	25	4	31	-3	25	4
 EE		20	0	29	-3	25	3	12	1
 IE		13	0	34	2	26	1	17	3
 EL		18	4	36	2	28	-12	9	0
 ES		18	5	36	4	25	3	16	-8
 FR		8	-2	27	-3	29	3	27	1
 IT		16	1	33	-1	24	0	17	1
 CY		10	1	35	3	38	-2	12	-5
 LV		18	-1	33	-3	22	1	13	3
 LT		21	0	44	2	17	0	12	-2
 LU		4	-4	27	4	34	6	31	-2
 HU		18	-5	34	-1	23	4	19	2
 MT		7	-5	26	9	27	0	29	-3
 NL		4	-2	33	2	28	-1	27	-1
 AT		7	-5	25	-4	31	2	23	1
 PL		19	1	48	0	17	0	9	1
 PT		17	4	28	-1	27	-6	23	3
 RO		21	7	35	-1	22	-4	17	0
 SI		11	0	22	-1	26	-5	27	1
 SK		16	-4	36	-1	23	-2	19	2
 FI		4	-1	22	-1	31	-2	36	3
 SE		3	0	15	-1	25	-8	52	8
 UK		13	1	34	3	26	-3	15	-3

QA48b Et en deuxième ?

QA48b And secondly?































QA48b Und was wäre das Zweitbeste?

		Autre (SPONTANE)		Cela dépend (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Andere (SPONTAN)		Kommt darauf an (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0
	BE	0	-1	4	-1	1	0	1	0
	BG	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	-1
	CZ	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
	DK	1	1	1	-1	2	1	1	0
	D-W	0	0	4	-1	0	0	1	1
	DE	0	-1	4	-1	0	-1	1	1
	D-E	0	-1	4	-4	1	0	1	1
	EE	0	0	10	7	0	0	4	-8
	IE	0	-1	2	-1	3	2	5	-6
	EL	0	0	6	5	2	1	1	0
	ES	1	0	3	-2	1	0	0	-2
	FR	0	0	2	0	3	0	4	1
	IT	1	0	4	0	4	0	1	-1
	CY	0	-1	0	0	0	0	5	4
	LV	0	0	9	3	1	0	4	-3
	LT	1	0	1	-1	1	0	3	1
	LU	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	-4
	HU	0	0	2	-1	1	-1	3	2
	MT	0	0	3	-2	0	-1	8	2
	NL	1	0	6	3	1	0	0	-1
	AT	1	0	12	6	1	0	0	0
	PL	0	0	5	-1	1	-1	1	0
	PT	0	0	2	-1	1	1	2	0
	RO	1	1	1	-1	0	0	3	-2
	SI	3	1	2	1	5	2	4	1
	SK	0	-1	5	5	0	0	1	1
	FI	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	0
	SE	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	-1
	UK	0	0	9	1	1	0	2	1

QA48T Meilleure option pour un parent habitant seul et ayant besoin d'une aide régulière ? - TOTAL

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

		Ils devraient vivre avec un de leurs enfants		L'un de leurs enfants devrait régulièrement leur rendre visite pour fournir les soins nécessaires		Des services d'aide, publics ou privés, devraient se rendre chez eux pour leur fournir l'aide et les soins appropriés		Ils devraient aller vivre dans une maison de repos ou un foyer pour personnes âgées	
		They should live with one of their children		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 move to a nursing home or sheltered housing	
		Sie sollten bei einem ihrer Kinder leben		Eines ihrer Kinder sollte sie regelmäßig zuhause besuchen, um die notwendige Pflege zu verrichten.		Öffentliche oder private Dienstleister sollten sie zuhause besuchen und ihnen die geeignete Hilfe und Pflege zukommen lassen.		Sie sollten in ein Pflegeheim oder eine betreute Wohnstätte ziehen.	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>43</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>0</i>
	BE	<b>24</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>4</i>
	BG	<b>61</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-4</i>
	CZ	<b>54</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-2</i>
	DK	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>1</i>
	D-W	<b>39</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>6</i>
	DE	<b>38</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>5</i>
	D-E	<b>33</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>1</i>
	EE	<b>50</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>4</i>
	IE	<b>44</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>
	EL	<b>54</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>73</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>66</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-3</i>
	FR	<b>26</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>-1</i>
	IT	<b>47</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CY	<b>36</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LV	<b>60</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>64</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>2</i>
	LT	<b>68</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>70</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LU	<b>21</b>	<i>-15</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>15</i>	<b>53</b>	<i>6</i>
	HU	<b>52</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>71</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>4</i>
	MT	<b>36</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>6</i>
	NL	<b>8</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>80</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>-3</i>
	AT	<b>29</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>1</i>
	PL	<b>68</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>77</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PT	<b>61</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>5</i>
	RO	<b>71</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>1</i>
	SI	<b>40</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>-3</i>
	SK	<b>52</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>67</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>1</i>
	FI	<b>14</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>76</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>2</i>
	SE	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>88</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>3</i>
	UK	<b>33</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>0</i>

QA48T Meilleure option pour un parent habitant seul et ayant besoin d'une aide régulière ? - TOTAL

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

2/2		Autre (SPONTANE)		Cela dépend (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Andere (SPONTAN)		Kommt darauf an (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		1	0	6	0	2	0	2	0
 BE		1	0	6	-1	1	-1	0	0
 BG		1	1	1	-1	0	0	1	0
 CZ		0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0
 DK		1	1	2	-1	2	1	1	1
 D-W		0	-1	6	-1	1	0	1	0
 DE		0	-1	6	-2	1	0	1	0
 D-E		1	0	7	-4	2	1	1	0
 EE		1	0	10	-2	0	0	3	1
 IE		0	-1	10	-3	3	1	3	-3
 EL		0	0	6	4	2	0	1	1
 ES		1	0	4	-3	2	0	3	0
 FR		1	1	5	2	3	0	2	1
 IT		2	1	9	0	4	0	2	0
 CY		0	-2	1	1	0	0	0	-1
 LV		0	-1	11	-2	1	0	1	0
 LT		1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0
 LU		1	0	4	1	2	2	0	-1
 HU		1	1	4	0	1	-2	1	1
 MT		0	-1	6	-1	0	-1	1	1
 NL		1	0	8	3	1	0	0	-1
 AT		2	1	15	6	1	0	0	-1
 PL		0	0	5	-1	2	-1	1	-1
 PT		0	0	5	1	0	0	1	-1
 RO		1	0	1	-2	0	0	2	-1
 SI		3	0	6	1	6	3	2	1
 SK		0	0	8	7	0	0	1	1
 FI		1	0	4	-1	1	1	0	0
 SE		1	0	5	2	1	0	1	1
 UK		0	0	10	1	1	0	3	1

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)

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 Für die Organisation der Betreuung von Kindern im Alter zwischen 0 und 3 Jahren gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten. Es lassen sich beispielsweise verschiedene Betreuungsmöglichkeiten kombinieren oder man setzt nur auf eine Form der Betreuung. Welche Form der Organisation von Betreuung für Kinder im Alter zwischen 0 und 3 Jahren ist Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/3		Les crèches ou pré-gardiennats publics ou privés	Une gardienne à domicile	Une garde agréée à domicile, par ex. par une personne reconnue/ agréée pour la garde d'enfants	La prise en charge principalement par la mère				
		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				
		Staatliche oder private Kindertagesstätte/ Vorschule	Tagesmutter oder Au-pair im eigenen Haus	Betreuung im Haus einer zugelassenen Tagesmutter, d. h. durch eine eingetragene/ zugelassene Tagespflegeperson	Kinderbetreuung hauptsächlich durch die Mutter				
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1		
	EU 27	<b>44</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>1</i>
	BE	<b>55</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-1</i>
	BG	<b>56</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>53</b>	<i>4</i>
	CZ	<b>20</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>1</i>
	DK	<b>72</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-2</i>
	D-W	<b>30</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>3</i>
	DE	<b>38</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>4</i>
	D-E	<b>68</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>7</i>
	EE	<b>13</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>6</i>
	IE	<b>37</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>-4</i>
	EL	<b>50</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>5</i>
	ES	<b>58</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>
	FR	<b>59</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-3</i>
	IT	<b>43</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-1</i>
	CY	<b>54</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>5</i>
	LV	<b>21</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>8</i>
	LT	<b>18</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>0</i>
	LU	<b>44</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-21</i>
	HU	<b>27</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>2</i>
	MT	<b>39</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>2</i>
	NL	<b>45</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>2</i>
	AT	<b>31</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>50</b>	<i>-3</i>
	PL	<b>46</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-4</i>
	PT	<b>33</b>	<i>-19</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>4</i>
	RO	<b>55</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-2</i>
	SI	<b>48</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-3</i>
	SK	<b>30</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>61</b>	<i>2</i>
	FI	<b>28</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>9</i>
	SE	<b>74</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>
	UK	<b>28</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>7</i>

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)

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 Für die Organisation der Betreuung von Kindern im Alter zwischen 0 und 3 Jahren gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten. Es lassen sich beispielsweise verschiedene Betreuungsmöglichkeiten kombinieren oder man setzt nur auf eine Form der Betreuung. Welche Form der Organisation von Betreuung für Kinder im Alter zwischen 0 und 3 Jahren ist Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La prise en charge principalement par le père		La prise en charge par le père et par la mère		La prise en charge par les grands-parents ou des proches	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
		Childcare predominately by the father		Childcare by both the mother and the father		Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	
		Kinderbetreuung hauptsächlich durch den Vater		Kinderbetreuung durch Mutter und Vater		Kinderbetreuung durch die Großeltern oder andere Verwandte	
2/3							
%							
	EU 27	7	0	39	0	24	1
	BE	8	-1	29	-3	42	7
	BG	5	1	43	1	36	9
	CZ	8	0	40	3	18	-2
	DK	4	1	25	-3	12	2
	D-W	10	2	53	1	29	8
	DE	10	3	51	2	27	7
	D-E	9	4	43	6	19	4
	EE	11	3	55	-5	20	-3
	IE	16	-4	37	10	27	1
	EL	7	2	31	-9	27	-7
	ES	7	-4	51	-2	20	-6
	FR	5	0	21	-1	25	7
	IT	6	1	23	-2	21	-3
	CY	25	9	47	-1	47	-5
	LV	9	6	47	-2	18	2
	LT	16	2	40	1	13	0
	LU	8	-12	32	-14	31	-15
	HU	4	1	45	3	23	3
	MT	15	5	65	-9	21	-8
	NL	7	0	55	3	41	7
	AT	15	3	53	5	41	9
	PL	4	-3	41	4	27	5
	PT	6	3	35	11	15	-2
	RO	8	3	53	9	35	9
	SI	6	-6	36	-2	39	4
	SK	11	2	46	6	28	5
	FI	9	0	52	-3	12	-1
	SE	7	3	61	5	17	2
	UK	8	0	32	-8	17	-3

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)

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 Für die Organisation der Betreuung von Kindern im Alter zwischen 0 und 3 Jahren gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten. Es lassen sich beispielsweise verschiedene Betreuungsmöglichkeiten kombinieren oder man setzt nur auf eine Form der Betreuung. Welche Form der Organisation von Betreuung für Kinder im Alter zwischen 0 und 3 Jahren ist Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	0	-1	1	1	5	0
	BE	0	-1	0	-1	2	-1
	BG	0	0	0	0	1	-2
	CZ	0	0	0	0	1	0
	DK	0	0	0	0	3	0
	D-W	0	0	0	0	2	-1
	DE	0	0	0	0	2	-1
	D-E	0	0	0	0	2	0
	EE	0	0	0	0	6	1
	IE	1	0	0	0	11	-4
	EL	0	0	0	0	1	0
	ES	1	0	0	0	4	0
	FR	0	-1	1	0	7	2
	IT	1	0	1	0	5	1
	CY	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
	LV	0	0	0	0	2	-2
	LT	0	0	0	0	2	-5
	LU	1	1	1	1	7	5
	HU	0	0	0	-1	2	0
	MT	1	1	0	0	4	0
	NL	1	0	0	0	5	1
	AT	0	0	1	1	1	-1
	PL	0	-1	0	0	5	0
	PT	0	0	0	0	1	-1
	RO	2	1	0	0	3	-2
	SI	1	1	0	0	1	0
	SK	0	0	0	0	1	1
	FI	0	-1	0	0	1	0
	SE	0	0	0	0	3	0
	UK	1	0	1	0	15	2

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)

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 Für die Organisation der Betreuung von Kindern im Alter zwischen 3 und 6 Jahren gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten. Es lassen sich beispielsweise verschiedene Betreuungsmöglichkeiten kombinieren oder man setzt nur auf eine Form der Betreuung. Welche Form der Organisation von Betreuung für Kinder im Alter zwischen 3 und 6 Jahren ist Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)





























1/3		Les crèches ou pré-gardiennats publics ou privés	Une gardienne à domicile	Une garde agréée à domicile, par ex. par une personne reconnue/ agréée pour la garde d'enfants	La prise en charge principalement par la mère				
		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				
		Staatliche oder private Kindertagesstätte/ Spielschule	Tagesmutter oder Au-pair im eigenen Haus	Betreuung im Haus einer zugelassenen Tagesmutter, d. h. durch eine eingetragene/ zugelassene Tagespflegeperson	Kinderbetreuung hauptsächlich durch die Mutter				
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1		
 EU 27		<b>63</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>0</i>
 BE		<b>57</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-4</i>
 BG		<b>87</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-1</i>
 CZ		<b>76</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>0</i>
 DK		<b>91</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-4</i>
 D-W		<b>67</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>
 DE		<b>72</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>2</i>
 D-E		<b>87</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>5</i>
 EE		<b>74</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>
 IE		<b>47</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>-2</i>
 EL		<b>79</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>-3</i>
 ES		<b>72</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>0</i>
 FR		<b>40</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-1</i>
 IT		<b>61</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-3</i>
 CY		<b>89</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>4</i>
 LV		<b>81</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>1</i>
 LT		<b>74</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>1</i>
 LU		<b>57</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-19</i>
 HU		<b>73</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>2</i>
 MT		<b>55</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-1</i>
 NL		<b>54</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>3</i>
 AT		<b>74</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>-1</i>
 PL		<b>73</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>
 PT		<b>71</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>2</i>
 RO		<b>78</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-2</i>
 SI		<b>90</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-3</i>
 SK		<b>81</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>1</i>
 FI		<b>71</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>4</i>
 SE		<b>89</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
 UK		<b>38</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>6</i>



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)

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 Für die Organisation der Betreuung von Kindern im Alter zwischen 3 und 6 Jahren gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten. Es lassen sich beispielsweise verschiedene Betreuungsmöglichkeiten kombinieren oder man setzt nur auf eine Form der Betreuung. Welche Form der Organisation von Betreuung für Kinder im Alter zwischen 3 und 6 Jahren ist Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La prise en charge principalement par le père		La prise en charge par le père et par la mère		La prise en charge par les grands-parents ou des proches	
		Childcare predominately by the father		Childcare by both the mother and the father		Childcare by grand-parents or other relatives	
		Kinderbetreuung hauptsächlich durch den Vater		Kinderbetreuung durch Mutter und Vater		Kinderbetreuung durch die Großeltern oder andere Verwandte	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	7	1	33	2	26	2
	BE	8	-1	27	-4	42	3
	BG	4	2	37	1	34	2
	CZ	7	2	34	-1	24	2
	DK	2	0	13	-2	9	1
	D-W	7	0	42	5	27	7
	DE	7	1	40	6	26	7
	D-E	8	5	33	9	22	7
	EE	5	1	34	-3	21	-1
	IE	17	-3	36	9	28	3
	EL	5	1	31	-10	29	-12
	ES	6	-4	40	-3	20	-8
	FR	4	-1	21	1	30	5
	IT	9	4	20	2	24	0
	CY	17	2	37	4	35	-1
	LV	5	3	25	-4	16	1
	LT	9	2	29	3	15	-2
	LU	6	-12	25	-19	29	-17
	HU	3	0	33	2	23	7
	MT	14	5	58	-12	24	-5
	NL	8	1	52	2	40	5
	AT	14	1	48	7	47	4
	PL	3	-1	37	7	27	4
	PT	5	2	17	5	20	4
	RO	8	3	49	8	37	7
	SI	3	-4	17	-2	22	-8
	SK	7	-1	34	3	35	7
	FI	4	0	24	-1	10	2
	SE	4	2	31	-1	12	-2
	UK	9	2	31	-2	18	-1

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)

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 Für die Organisation der Betreuung von Kindern im Alter zwischen 3 und 6 Jahren gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten. Es lassen sich beispielsweise verschiedene Betreuungsmöglichkeiten kombinieren oder man setzt nur auf eine Form der Betreuung. Welche Form der Organisation von Betreuung für Kinder im Alter zwischen 3 und 6 Jahren ist Ihrer Ansicht nach am besten? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	1	0	1	0	5	0
	BE	2	0	1	0	2	-1
	BG	0	0	0	0	1	-2
	CZ	0	0	0	0	1	0
	DK	0	0	0	0	3	0
	D-W	0	0	0	0	2	0
	DE	0	0	0	0	2	0
	D-E	0	0	0	0	2	0
	EE	0	0	0	0	6	1
	IE	1	-1	0	0	11	-4
	EL	0	0	0	0	1	0
	ES	1	1	0	0	3	-2
	FR	7	2	2	0	8	0
	IT	1	1	1	-1	5	1
	CY	0	-1	0	0	0	-1
	LV	0	0	0	-1	2	-1
	LT	0	0	0	0	2	-5
	LU	1	0	1	1	7	5
	HU	0	0	0	0	2	-1
	MT	1	0	0	0	3	0
	NL	1	0	0	-1	4	-1
	AT	0	0	1	1	1	-1
	PL	0	0	0	-1	4	-2
	PT	0	0	0	-1	1	-1
	RO	2	0	0	0	3	-1
	SI	1	1	0	0	1	0
	SK	0	0	0	0	1	1
	FI	0	-1	0	0	1	0
	SE	0	0	0	0	3	0
	UK	1	0	1	0	15	2

QA51 Pensez-vous que pouvoir aller à l'école maternelle, avant l'école primaire est ... ?

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































QA51 Ist der Besuch einer Vorschule vor der Grundschule Ihrer Ansicht nach ...?

		Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé		Nécessaire		Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire		Pas du tout nécessaire		NSP		Total 'Nécessaire'		Total 'Pas nécessaire'	
		Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without		Necessary		Desirable but not necessary		Not at all necessary		DK		Total 'Necessary'		Total 'Not necessary'	
		Unbedingt notwendig, niemand sollte darauf verzichten müssen		Notwendig		Wünschenswert, aber nicht notwendig		Überhaupt nicht notwendig		WN		Gesamt 'Notwendig'		Gesamt 'Nicht notwendig'	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		37	-1	32	2	22	-2	6	1	3	0	69	1	28	-1
 BE		51	-1	34	5	12	-3	2	-2	1	1	85	4	14	-5
 BG		34	-14	36	2	22	10	3	2	5	0	70	-12	25	12
 CZ		22	-2	34	2	39	0	4	-1	1	1	56	0	43	-1
 DK		18	4	23	3	41	1	15	-8	3	0	41	7	56	-7
 D-W		35	6	22	-4	30	-5	11	2	2	1	57	2	41	-3
 DE		37	3	22	-3	29	-3	10	2	2	1	59	0	39	-1
 D-E		47	-3	21	-1	25	5	6	0	1	-1	68	-4	31	5
 EE		30	-5	45	4	20	1	1	-1	4	1	75	-1	21	0
 IE		24	-2	30	7	33	0	9	1	4	-6	54	5	42	1
 EL		56	-6	32	6	11	3	0	-1	1	-2	88	0	11	2
 ES		44	0	40	2	11	0	4	0	1	-2	84	2	15	0
 FR		49	-1	34	1	14	-1	2	1	1	0	83	0	16	0
 IT		41	0	35	6	16	-5	3	-3	5	2	76	6	19	-8
 CY		79	-9	17	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	96	-2	4	2
 LV		37	1	40	0	20	-1	2	0	1	0	77	1	22	-1
 LT		20	2	45	-1	28	-1	4	0	3	0	65	1	32	-1
 LU		52	1	30	4	15	-3	2	-2	1	0	82	5	17	-5
 HU		55	1	31	-2	11	1	2	0	1	0	86	-1	13	1
 MT		31	9	47	-6	14	0	6	-1	2	-2	78	3	20	-1
 NL		7	-4	14	-2	43	2	34	5	2	-1	21	-6	77	7
 AT		32	5	28	2	29	-6	9	-1	2	0	60	7	38	-7
 PL		24	-1	36	1	31	-2	4	1	5	1	60	0	35	-1
 PT		39	-1	45	-4	13	5	2	1	1	-1	84	-5	15	6
 RO		61	-1	28	3	7	2	1	-1	3	-3	89	2	8	1
 SI		38	-6	46	12	12	-6	3	1	1	-1	84	6	15	-5
 SK		45	-4	39	3	14	1	1	-1	1	1	84	-1	15	0
 FI		27	-8	54	11	18	-1	1	-1	0	-1	81	3	19	-2
 SE		32	4	31	1	30	-5	6	1	1	-1	63	5	36	-4
 UK		24	-3	32	1	33	0	7	2	4	0	56	-2	40	2

QA52 Selon vous, parmi les suivants, quels groupes devraient obtenir une assistance sociale en priorité ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

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































QA52 Welchen der folgenden Gruppen sollte Ihrer Ansicht nach Vorrang beim Erhalt von Sozialunterstützung eingeräumt werden? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les parents célibataires		Les immigrants		Les personnes souffrant d'addictions (alcool, drogue ou autres types de dépendance)		Les personnes sans abri		Les enfants abandonnés ou victimes de mauvais traitements		Les jeunes délinquants	
		Single parents		Immigrants		People suffering from addictions (alcohol, drugs or other types of addiction)		Homeless people		Abandoned or neglected children		Young offenders	
		Alleinerziehenden Eltern		Einwanderern		Menschen, die unter einer Abhängigkeit leiden (Alkohol, Drogen oder einer anderen Form der Abhängigkeit)		Obdachlosen		Verlassenen oder vernachlässigten Kindern		Jugendlichen Straftätern	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	51	2	15	1	21	1	48	2	65	0	16	1
	BE	47	1	20	0	23	-2	51	1	65	-3	18	-2
	BG	62	-1	5	2	4	-3	60	3	64	-3	5	1
	CZ	70	-2	2	-1	4	1	22	4	74	2	2	-1
	DK	60	-9	23	-3	40	-5	48	-10	73	-2	25	-1
	D-W	76	-3	10	-1	18	2	41	2	70	4	12	1
	DE	76	-2	10	0	17	2	40	2	70	4	11	1
	D-E	79	4	10	2	15	5	37	2	71	5	8	1
	EE	67	0	3	-1	6	-1	44	2	71	-2	6	-3
	IE	42	3	7	-3	29	2	53	5	63	8	12	-2
	EL	35	-2	17	2	37	5	77	8	71	9	22	1
	ES	37	6	29	-2	32	1	58	-3	66	2	21	2
	FR	38	1	13	-4	13	-1	58	-4	62	-5	13	0
	IT	34	3	23	4	30	-4	44	4	61	-3	35	0
	CY	42	0	6	1	31	-1	60	5	79	1	11	-1
	LV	51	4	3	-1	5	-3	32	0	62	0	5	0
	LT	50	7	3	1	4	1	31	4	60	-3	3	1
	LU	35	-16	23	2	33	6	43	0	66	-5	23	6
	HU	70	4	4	0	6	-1	36	-1	62	2	4	-2
	MT	32	-5	9	-3	20	-3	44	-6	63	-4	17	-2
	NL	42	-2	18	2	33	2	33	6	80	-2	17	2
	AT	71	-3	18	6	26	6	48	0	70	3	18	5
	PL	71	2	6	3	7	1	42	3	60	5	4	2
	PT	14	-1	6	-5	26	-1	55	0	58	3	18	3
	RO	43	9	14	5	26	0	55	8	66	5	17	4
	SI	45	-8	8	2	9	2	23	2	72	3	10	1
	SK	62	3	8	2	9	2	30	5	70	1	5	1
	FI	51	-4	11	-4	15	-2	48	-2	69	-2	10	-1
	SE	55	-1	33	3	52	7	64	0	78	-1	32	5
	UK	45	3	11	0	18	1	45	3	58	-4	11	0

QA52 Selon vous, parmi les suivants, quels groupes devraient obtenir une assistance sociale en priorité ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

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































QA52 Welchen der folgenden Gruppen sollte Ihrer Ansicht nach Vorrang beim Erhalt von Sozialunterstützung eingeräumt werden? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	2/2	Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap		Les personnes sans emploi		Les personnes âgées		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Disabled people		Unemployed people		Elderly people		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
		Menschen mit Behinderungen		Arbeitslosen		Älteren Menschen		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
	%	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		58	3	49	2	57	2	1	0	1	0	2	0
 BE		55	-1	37	2	53	1	0	-1	0	0	1	1
 BG		70	-3	69	10	64	3	0	0	0	0	1	-1
 CZ		65	5	55	1	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
 DK		61	-3	49	1	50	-4	0	-1	3	2	1	0
 D-W		64	6	47	0	60	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
 DE		66	6	48	0	61	1	0	0	1	0	1	-1
 D-E		71	5	52	-2	64	1	0	0	2	2	0	-2
 EE		67	-7	57	0	45	-6	1	1	0	0	2	0
 IE		52	5	62	8	58	4	1	-2	2	-1	2	-2
 EL		71	4	74	7	59	11	0	-1	0	0	0	0
 ES		56	10	58	7	60	5	1	0	1	1	1	-2
 FR		58	-2	59	-1	57	-2	1	1	0	0	1	0
 IT		47	-2	53	3	53	0	1	0	1	0	3	1
 CY		70	-7	53	11	54	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1
 LV		57	-1	44	-3	64	1	0	-1	0	0	1	0
 LT		58	-5	54	8	45	6	1	1	1	1	1	0
 LU		46	-13	37	-15	40	-3	1	-1	0	0	2	1
 HU		51	2	63	2	59	5	1	0	1	0	1	0
 MT		63	1	50	-2	62	8	3	1	0	0	1	0
 NL		62	5	25	1	46	6	1	1	1	-1	1	-1
 AT		72	5	53	-2	63	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
 PL		56	4	42	4	49	4	0	-1	0	0	3	-1
 PT		50	2	56	6	61	6	2	-1	0	0	2	-1
 RO		48	4	37	5	56	6	1	-2	0	0	4	-2
 SI		60	1	55	-1	52	2	2	-1	0	0	1	0
 SK		70	2	57	0	54	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1
 FI		52	-1	51	5	55	-2	2	2	0	0	0	0
 SE		59	6	45	2	42	5	1	0	1	0	2	1
 UK		56	0	34	0	61	0	1	0	1	0	4	1

QA53 Selon vous, quels groupes parmi les suivants devraient obtenir des logements sociaux en priorité ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

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 Welchen der folgenden Gruppen sollte Ihrer Meinung nach Vorrang bei der Vermittlung von Sozialwohnungen eingeräumt werden? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/2	%	Les parents célibataires		Les immigrants		Les jeunes parents		Les personnes sans abri		Les étudiants		Les personnes souffrant d'un handicap	
		Single parents		Immigrants		Young parents		Homeless people		Students		Disabled people	
		Alleinerziehenden Eltern		Einwanderern		Jungen Eltern		Obdachlosen		Studenten		Menschen mit Behinderungen	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		54	2	14	1	41	2	55	1	20	3	53	2
 BE		58	3	16	-2	32	0	57	0	11	0	52	-3
 BG		60	3	5	2	49	-8	61	2	14	-2	58	-3
 CZ		74	1	3	-1	60	0	27	2	17	-1	56	3
 DK		71	-7	25	0	55	-2	55	-6	36	4	59	-4
 D-W		77	-2	13	3	49	4	52	7	20	5	62	7
 DE		78	-1	12	2	49	4	50	4	22	5	63	7
 D-E		79	0	9	-1	49	3	45	-3	29	5	65	4
 EE		65	2	4	0	49	-6	52	4	24	-3	58	-5
 IE		47	3	8	-1	49	2	67	9	12	-1	53	3
 EL		37	-7	13	-1	38	-3	80	2	21	-4	64	-4
 ES		45	9	26	-2	38	7	65	0	21	4	49	6
 FR		43	3	14	-1	33	1	66	-4	36	5	49	-3
 IT		37	2	20	5	37	2	51	1	14	-1	49	1
 CY		46	3	6	1	53	-1	78	6	31	6	59	-4
 LV		50	9	3	-2	37	-1	38	0	15	0	51	-1
 LT		48	7	3	0	61	2	33	5	20	0	48	-1
 LU		46	-8	18	-2	34	-2	57	3	21	1	49	-7
 HU		67	4	2	-1	65	0	33	0	10	-1	34	0
 MT		31	-9	9	-5	28	4	60	-14	14	3	60	3
 NL		55	-2	14	-2	33	-1	39	5	16	3	54	-1
 AT		73	-4	21	6	65	-1	54	-2	32	4	71	5
 PL		74	4	7	4	37	4	42	-3	14	5	49	7
 PT		16	1	7	-4	20	-1	63	-1	14	2	53	3
 RO		40	8	17	8	55	5	63	3	30	4	41	5
 SI		47	-8	6	1	81	-2	20	-1	20	-2	46	-3
 SK		63	4	10	1	64	0	36	2	25	3	62	-3
 FI		58	-3	13	-6	46	1	61	-1	32	4	38	2
 SE		59	-3	35	4	39	1	75	1	27	4	53	1
 UK		45	2	8	1	30	-4	55	1	9	0	54	1

QA53 Selon vous, quels groupes parmi les suivants devraient obtenir des logements sociaux en priorité ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

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 Welchen der folgenden Gruppen sollte Ihrer Meinung nach Vorrang bei der Vermittlung von Sozialwohnungen eingeräumt werden? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/2	Les personnes sans emploi		Les personnes âgées		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
	Unemployed people		Elderly people		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		DK	
	Arbeitslosen		Älteren Menschen		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		WN	
%	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27	<b>45</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
 BE	<b>42</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 BG	<b>36</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
 CZ	<b>37</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 DK	<b>35</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>49</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-W	<b>52</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 DE	<b>53</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-E	<b>54</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>
 EE	<b>40</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>
 IE	<b>54</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-3</i>
 EL	<b>71</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 ES	<b>57</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>
 FR	<b>54</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>58</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 IT	<b>61</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>59</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
 CY	<b>47</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 LV	<b>32</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>60</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 LT	<b>32</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>
 LU	<b>46</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 HU	<b>39</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 MT	<b>38</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
 NL	<b>22</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
 AT	<b>51</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 PL	<b>30</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>
 PT	<b>55</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>
 RO	<b>32</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-2</i>
 SI	<b>36</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 SK	<b>45</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 FI	<b>48</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>47</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
 SE	<b>37</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 UK	<b>26</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>

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)

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)

QA54 Welcher Prozentsatz des gesamten Haushaltseinkommens wäre Ihrer Ansicht nach ungefähr angemessen, um für die Pflege der eigenen Eltern aufzukommen? (ANTWORT BITTE NOTIEREN)































		0%	De 1 à 19 %	De 20 à 29 %	De 30 à 49 %	50 % et plus	Refus			NSP					
		0%	From 1 to 19 %	From 20 to 29 %	From 30 to 49 %	50 % and more	Refusal			DK					
		0%	Von 1 bis 19 %	Von 20 bis 29 %	Von 30 bis 49 %	50 % und mehr	Ablehnung			WN					
%		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.		
		74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1	74.1	EB 72.1		
	EU 27	8	-1	26	0	15	0	11	2	5	1	2	-1	33	-1
	BE	17	4	44	4	14	-3	8	0	2	-3	1	-1	14	-1
	BG	2	1	14	-5	20	0	16	-2	3	-2	1	0	44	8
	CZ	6	-2	40	1	13	1	6	2	0	-1	7	4	28	-5
	DK	34	-7	32	4	5	1	2	0	1	0	3	-1	23	3
	D-W	6	-2	30	3	16	1	11	0	4	-1	3	-2	30	1
	DE	8	-2	30	4	15	0	10	0	4	-2	3	-1	30	1
	D-E	15	-1	32	8	11	-2	7	1	5	-4	1	-3	29	1
	EE	7	-1	33	5	19	0	9	-1	4	1	2	-1	26	-3
	IE	8	-1	25	-4	11	3	3	1	1	0	3	0	49	1
	EL	9	2	39	0	26	2	11	2	2	-1	2	1	11	-6
	ES	4	-3	23	-11	17	-2	12	4	7	4	1	0	36	8
	FR	5	0	32	3	16	-1	8	0	3	-1	1	0	35	-1
	IT	2	-1	17	-4	19	3	19	6	11	7	3	-1	29	-10
	CY	7	0	48	6	10	-4	3	-2	1	-1	1	-1	30	2
	LV	8	1	24	5	16	-2	12	-1	4	-2	6	3	30	-4
	LT	10	3	28	3	16	0	11	-1	5	0	3	2	27	-7
	LU	5	3	27	2	17	1	7	-2	5	1	2	1	37	-6
	HU	3	1	35	3	24	3	13	-1	2	-3	1	-2	22	-1
	MT	21	0	12	-3	7	-1	3	0	7	0	1	0	49	4
	NL	15	-5	44	1	6	-1	3	1	2	1	1	-1	29	4
	AT	9	0	36	5	18	1	8	-3	3	-1	9	2	17	-4
	PL	12	-4	8	-5	12	-1	15	4	5	0	2	0	46	6
	PT	8	6	16	-2	15	4	11	2	7	3	0	-2	43	-11
	RO	0	-2	16	-3	24	10	16	1	8	1	0	0	36	-7
	SI	12	3	33	0	15	-1	7	-4	1	-1	2	-3	30	6
	SK	6	-1	32	4	14	1	12	2	7	1	7	5	22	-12
	FI	24	2	40	-1	10	-1	3	-1	1	-2	0	0	22	3
	SE	28	5	34	-5	6	-3	2	1	3	1	1	0	26	1
	UK	11	-1	23	0	13	0	5	1	3	0	2	-2	43	2



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)

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)

QA55 Und welcher Prozentsatz des gesamten Haushaltseinkommens wäre Ihrer Ansicht nach ungefähr angemessen, um für die Betreuung der eigenen Kinder aufzukommen? (ANTWORT BITTE NOTIEREN)

		0%	De 1 à 19 %	De 20 à 29 %	De 30 à 49 %	50 % et plus	Refus			NSP					
		0%	From 1 to 19 %	From 20 to 29 %	From 30 to 49 %	50 % and more	Refusal			DK					
		0%	Von 1 bis 19 %	Von 20 bis 29 %	Von 30 bis 49 %	50 % und mehr	Ablehnung			WN					
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1		
 EU 27		4	-1	16	-2	13	0	20	3	15	1	2	0	30	-1
 BE		8	3	30	3	20	1	19	1	9	-7	0	-1	14	0
 BG		1	0	3	1	7	-1	27	-4	30	-3	1	0	31	7
 CZ		4	-1	35	0	16	3	10	1	3	0	7	3	25	-6
 DK		8	-3	57	1	5	1	1	0	0	-1	3	0	26	2
 D-W		5	-1	23	0	16	1	17	3	8	-3	4	0	27	0
 DE		6	0	24	0	16	1	16	2	8	-3	3	-1	27	1
 D-E		8	1	28	1	16	2	13	0	8	-4	1	-2	26	2
 EE		3	-1	28	-1	19	5	14	2	8	-2	2	0	26	-3
 IE		5	-1	17	-7	14	4	8	1	5	2	3	1	48	0
 EL		6	0	9	-7	13	-1	38	8	26	7	1	0	7	-7
 ES		3	-3	17	-9	14	-4	19	2	11	7	1	-1	35	8
 FR		2	1	11	1	15	-3	25	1	16	0	1	0	30	0
 IT		1	0	3	-1	8	3	26	0	34	6	3	0	25	-8
 CY		1	-2	15	-3	6	-2	20	2	34	8	0	-1	24	-2
 LV		4	0	23	5	16	0	16	0	10	0	5	3	26	-8
 LT		7	3	30	4	14	0	12	-1	6	0	2	0	29	-6
 LU		3	2	16	0	18	2	19	2	9	-5	1	0	34	-1
 HU		1	1	8	-1	20	4	36	4	17	-7	1	-1	17	0
 MT		17	0	6	-6	4	0	5	-1	24	6	2	1	42	0
 NL		8	-1	30	1	15	-2	11	0	6	2	1	0	29	0
 AT		6	0	25	0	21	3	17	-2	6	-1	9	3	16	-3
 PL		7	-4	3	-6	6	-4	22	5	19	5	2	0	41	4
 PT		5	4	9	-4	16	1	21	10	9	5	0	-2	40	-14
 RO		0	-2	6	-1	12	1	27	7	25	2	0	0	30	-7
 SI		8	4	44	-1	16	1	6	0	1	-1	2	-2	23	-1
 SK		2	0	32	3	12	0	17	3	11	1	6	4	20	-11
 FI		7	3	47	-2	14	0	7	-1	2	-2	0	0	23	2
 SE		13	4	39	-6	9	-2	4	-1	3	-1	1	0	31	6
 UK		5	-1	16	0	13	-1	11	1	12	1	2	-2	41	2































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

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 Reden wir über soziale Dienste: Wer sollte Ihrer Meinung nach neben der Familie hauptsächlich für die Bereitstellung von ... verantwortlich sein?

Langzeitpflege































		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	
		The public sector at national level		The public sector at regional or local level		The private sector (private firms)		NGOs, charities		DK	
		Der öffentliche Sektor auf nationaler Ebene		Der öffentliche Sektor auf regionaler oder lokaler Ebene		Der private Sektor (Privatwirtschaft)		NROs, Wohlfahrtsorganisationen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		41	0	44	-1	4	1	4	0	7	0
 BE		47	-4	46	5	4	0	1	0	2	-1
 BG		65	3	26	-3	1	1	3	1	5	-2
 CZ		40	5	48	-2	3	-1	6	-2	3	0
 DK		25	5	71	-3	3	0	0	0	1	-2
 D-W		31	-2	42	-2	9	1	11	0	7	3
 DE		34	-1	40	-4	9	2	11	1	6	2
 D-E		42	3	36	-9	7	3	11	3	4	0
 EE		36	6	55	-5	1	0	1	-1	7	0
 IE		39	1	38	4	4	0	0	0	19	-5
 EL		69	-6	29	5	1	1	0	0	1	0
 ES		50	-2	40	2	1	-1	1	0	8	1
 FR		55	4	35	-4	2	0	2	0	6	0
 IT		34	-2	53	1	3	0	1	-1	9	2
 CY		76	0	19	1	1	-1	3	1	1	-1
 LV		43	0	47	4	2	-1	2	0	6	-3
 LT		47	11	39	-4	3	1	1	-3	10	-5
 LU		61	-4	23	3	3	0	2	-2	11	3
 HU		42	-2	45	1	3	1	6	0	4	0
 MT		83	-4	10	3	2	-1	2	1	3	1
 NL		54	2	37	-1	5	0	1	0	3	-1
 AT		43	4	37	-1	3	1	15	-3	2	-1
 PL		27	-1	56	1	3	1	6	0	8	-1
 PT		64	1	31	2	3	1	0	0	2	-4
 RO		43	0	37	6	3	-1	3	0	14	-5
 SI		40	1	50	-2	5	2	2	0	3	-1
 SK		45	0	41	-2	5	0	5	0	4	2
 FI		24	-6	70	6	4	1	1	0	1	-1
 SE		25	-2	70	1	2	0	0	0	3	1
 UK		36	1	50	-2	3	1	1	0	10	0

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

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

Childcare services































QA56.2 Reden wir über soziale Dienste: Wer sollte Ihrer Meinung nach neben der Familie hauptsächlich für die Bereitstellung von ... verantwortlich sein?  
Kinderbetreuung

		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	
		The public sector at national level		The public sector at regional or local level		The private sector (private firms)		NGOs, charities		DK	
		Der öffentliche Sektor auf nationaler Ebene		Der öffentliche Sektor auf regionaler oder lokaler Ebene		Der private Sektor (Privatwirtschaft)		NROs, Wohlfahrtsorganisationen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		33	0	55	0	4	0	1	-1	7	1
 BE		27	-3	60	6	9	-3	1	0	3	0
 BG		55	7	38	-6	2	1	1	1	4	-3
 CZ		38	4	54	-5	3	0	2	1	3	0
 DK		13	0	82	1	3	0	0	0	2	-1
 D-W		26	-1	61	-2	4	0	3	0	6	3
 DE		29	2	58	-5	5	1	3	0	5	2
 D-E		41	11	49	-13	4	2	3	1	3	-1
 EE		28	1	62	-1	1	0	1	0	8	0
 IE		31	2	41	3	8	0	0	-1	20	-4
 EL		46	-10	52	11	1	-1	0	0	1	0
 ES		47	-2	45	2	2	0	0	-1	6	1
 FR		26	0	61	-1	4	-1	1	0	8	2
 IT		31	0	58	0	3	0	1	-1	7	1
 CY		66	-4	31	5	2	1	0	0	1	-2
 LV		38	-3	53	4	3	1	1	-1	5	-1
 LT		43	11	45	-4	3	-1	0	-3	9	-3
 LU		32	-14	51	10	4	0	1	-1	12	5
 HU		43	-7	50	6	2	1	1	-1	4	1
 MT		77	-1	13	-1	4	2	0	-3	6	3
 NL		29	-2	44	-2	20	3	1	1	6	0
 AT		37	2	54	-2	2	0	4	0	3	0
 PL		25	0	62	-1	3	1	3	1	7	-1
 PT		51	-4	42	6	3	1	0	0	4	-3
 RO		38	1	42	4	5	-1	2	-1	13	-3
 SI		38	1	56	0	3	0	1	0	2	-1
 SK		42	-2	50	2	4	-1	1	-1	3	2
 FI		17	-2	77	1	4	1	1	1	1	-1
 SE		19	0	76	0	2	0	1	1	2	-1
 UK		31	0	53	0	3	-1	1	0	12	1

QA56.3 En termes de services sociaux, selon vous, qui devrait être principalement responsable de la fourniture de ... en dehors du cercle familial ?  
Services publics pour l'emploi

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 Reden wir über soziale Dienste: Wer sollte Ihrer Meinung nach neben der Familie hauptsächlich für die Bereitstellung von ... verantwortlich sein?  
Öffentlicher Arbeitsvermittlung

		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	
		The public sector at national level		The public sector at regional or local level		The private sector (private firms)		NGOs, charities		DK	
		Der öffentliche Sektor auf nationaler Ebene		Der öffentliche Sektor auf regionaler oder lokaler Ebene		Der private Sektor (Privatwirtschaft)		NROs, Wohlfahrtsorganisationen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	46	1	42	-1	4	0	1	0	7	0
	BE	50	-1	43	2	5	0	0	-1	2	0
	BG	60	13	31	-7	3	-3	1	1	5	-4
	CZ	52	7	40	-4	3	-1	2	0	3	-2
	DK	29	-1	61	1	7	2	0	0	3	-2
	D-W	43	-4	45	2	6	1	0	-1	6	2
	DE	47	0	42	-1	6	1	0	-1	5	1
	D-E	59	9	33	-8	4	1	1	1	3	-3
	EE	59	6	31	-7	1	0	1	0	8	1
	IE	44	7	32	-4	2	0	0	-1	22	-2
	EL	68	-3	31	4	0	-1	0	0	1	0
	ES	60	0	33	2	1	-2	0	-1	6	1
	FR	49	3	37	-3	6	0	1	0	7	0
	IT	35	0	54	1	3	-1	1	-1	7	1
	CY	84	0	13	1	2	1	0	0	1	-2
	LV	56	2	37	0	2	1	1	0	4	-3
	LT	43	-1	40	1	4	2	1	0	12	-2
	LU	63	0	19	-3	5	0	1	0	12	3
	HU	61	-1	29	1	2	1	1	0	7	-1
	MT	75	-2	9	-2	6	3	0	0	10	1
	NL	42	-4	44	1	5	0	1	1	8	2
	AT	52	0	38	-1	4	0	3	1	3	0
	PL	34	5	57	-2	2	0	2	0	5	-3
	PT	64	1	29	1	4	2	0	0	3	-4
	RO	37	0	38	3	8	1	1	0	16	-4
	SI	56	-8	40	8	1	0	1	1	2	-1
	SK	56	1	37	-1	3	-1	1	0	3	1
	FI	41	-10	56	12	2	0	0	-1	1	-1
	SE	53	0	38	-1	5	0	0	0	4	1
	UK	44	3	42	-3	2	0	0	-1	12	1































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 logements sociaux

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 Reden wir über soziale Dienste: Wer sollte Ihrer Meinung nach neben der Familie hauptsächlich für die Bereitstellung von ... verantwortlich sein?

Sozialwohnungen

		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	
		The public sector at national level		The public sector at regional or local level		The private sector (private firms)		NGOs, charities		DK	
		Der öffentliche Sektor auf nationaler Ebene		Der öffentliche Sektor auf regionaler oder lokaler Ebene		Der private Sektor (Privatwirtschaft)		NROs, Wohlfahrtsorganisationen		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	35	0	55	0	2	0	2	0	6	0
	BE	34	-4	60	5	3	-1	1	0	2	0
	BG	46	11	47	-7	1	0	1	0	5	-4
	CZ	39	5	51	-6	2	0	5	1	3	0
	DK	10	-2	84	1	3	2	0	0	3	-1
	D-W	30	1	60	-3	2	0	2	0	6	2
	DE	32	2	59	-3	2	0	2	0	5	1
	D-E	39	2	56	-1	2	1	2	0	1	-2
	EE	29	4	62	-4	1	0	1	0	7	0
	IE	37	5	43	0	1	-1	0	0	19	-4
	EL	64	-6	34	6	1	1	0	-1	1	0
	ES	51	-3	42	4	1	-1	0	-1	6	1
	FR	33	-1	58	1	2	0	1	0	6	0
	IT	29	-3	60	2	2	-1	1	0	8	2
	CY	77	-3	21	5	0	-1	1	1	1	-2
	LV	38	2	54	-1	2	1	2	1	4	-3
	LT	43	6	45	-2	1	-1	1	-1	10	-2
	LU	49	-14	36	11	1	0	3	1	11	2
	HU	34	-10	57	7	2	1	2	1	5	1
	MT	78	-4	12	-1	2	-1	1	1	7	5
	NL	33	-1	59	1	4	1	1	0	3	-1
	AT	38	2	47	1	1	0	12	-2	2	-1
	PL	26	-1	63	0	3	2	2	1	6	-2
	PT	54	-2	40	4	3	1	0	0	3	-3
	RO	34	-1	45	6	4	0	3	0	14	-5
	SI	44	-4	50	3	1	0	2	1	3	0
	SK	41	-2	51	3	3	-1	2	-1	3	1
	FI	18	-8	78	8	2	1	1	0	1	-1
	SE	22	0	72	-2	2	1	1	1	3	0
	UK	33	3	56	-1	1	-1	1	0	9	-1































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

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 Reden wir über soziale Dienste: Wer sollte Ihrer Meinung nach neben der Familie hauptsächlich für die Bereitstellung von ... verantwortlich sein?

Sozialunterstützung

	%	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	
		The public sector at national level		The public sector at regional or local level		The private sector (private firms)		NGOs, charities		DK	
		Der öffentliche Sektor auf nationaler Ebene		Der öffentliche Sektor auf regionaler oder lokaler Ebene		Der private Sektor (Privatwirtschaft)		NROs, Wohlfahrtsorganisationen		WN	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		40	-1	50	1	2	0	2	0	6	0
 BE		37	-4	57	5	2	-1	1	-1	3	1
 BG		55	8	38	-6	1	1	2	0	4	-3
 CZ		44	4	43	-5	3	0	7	1	3	0
 DK		28	1	70	1	1	0	0	0	1	-2
 D-W		43	-2	49	1	1	0	2	-1	5	2
 DE		46	-1	46	-1	2	1	2	0	4	1
 D-E		59	5	35	-6	2	2	2	0	2	-1
 EE		32	1	60	-1	1	1	1	-1	6	0
 IE		43	6	37	-1	1	-1	0	0	19	-4
 EL		62	-7	36	8	0	-1	1	0	1	0
 ES		51	-1	42	2	1	-1	1	0	5	0
 FR		38	1	53	0	1	-1	2	-1	6	1
 IT		32	-3	56	1	3	1	1	-1	8	2
 CY		85	-2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1
 LV		41	1	50	0	2	0	2	0	5	-1
 LT		47	9	40	-6	2	1	2	-1	9	-3
 LU		44	-18	39	14	1	0	5	2	11	2
 HU		41	-7	52	6	2	1	1	0	4	0
 MT		83	-4	8	0	2	1	2	0	5	3
 NL		38	-2	54	2	3	0	2	1	3	-1
 AT		48	0	35	1	1	0	14	-1	2	0
 PL		28	0	59	-2	2	1	5	2	6	-1
 PT		58	-1	36	4	3	2	0	-1	3	-4
 RO		32	-2	46	8	2	-2	6	0	14	-4
 SI		49	-2	44	0	2	2	3	1	2	-1
 SK		47	-4	43	2	3	0	4	1	3	1
 FI		24	-7	71	6	2	1	1	0	2	0
 SE		32	1	64	-2	0	0	1	0	3	1
 UK		38	0	50	0	2	1	1	0	9	-1

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

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 Wie würden Sie - alles in allem - die Qualität der folgenden öffentlichen Dienste und Einrichtungen in (UNSEREM LAND) bewerten? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass die Qualität "sehr schlecht" ist, und '10' bedeutet, dass die Qualität "sehr gut" ist.

Das Gesundheitssystem

		1 Qualité très faible		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Very bad quality		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Sehr schlechte Qualität		2		3		4		5		6	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		5	0	4	0	7	0	9	0	15	-2	13	-2
 BE		0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	8	-2	11	-1
 BG		19	5	17	0	18	-3	15	-2	13	-1	7	0
 CZ		2	-2	1	0	6	0	7	-4	18	-1	13	2
 DK		1	0	1	0	3	-1	4	-2	12	0	14	0
 D-W		4	1	3	-1	9	1	12	1	17	-1	12	-3
 DE		4	1	3	0	10	1	12	1	17	-2	13	-1
 D-E		4	-2	4	1	10	0	11	-3	19	-2	13	3
 EE		2	-1	3	-1	8	-1	11	-3	19	-3	14	-1
 IE		12	0	8	1	12	4	14	5	17	0	12	-4
 EL		12	-4	12	-2	18	3	18	4	17	-2	10	-1
 ES		2	1	0	-2	2	-1	4	-1	12	0	14	-4
 FR		0	0	1	1	2	-1	4	1	13	-4	13	-2
 IT		8	2	5	0	7	-1	13	1	18	-3	21	-3
 CY		4	-3	3	0	6	2	7	-1	23	-2	14	2
 LV		11	-3	7	-4	16	3	13	1	26	6	13	0
 LT		3	-3	4	0	8	-2	9	-2	26	0	15	0
 LU		0	-1	2	2	1	-1	2	0	10	-3	9	-1
 HU		9	1	8	-1	15	-1	18	2	19	-3	12	2
 MT		1	-1	2	2	3	1	5	0	15	0	12	0
 NL		0	-1	1	1	1	0	4	1	7	-1	15	0
 AT		1	1	1	0	1	-1	2	-2	8	-2	8	-1
 PL		13	0	11	2	16	-2	15	1	22	0	8	-2
 PT		3	-5	6	-1	12	0	15	0	31	3	12	-2
 RO		24	9	12	3	17	5	14	-1	14	-2	7	-5
 SI		3	1	3	0	5	-2	6	-3	19	-1	15	1
 SK		4	-4	3	-1	8	-2	12	0	18	-2	16	0
 FI		1	1	1	0	4	1	4	0	9	2	14	2
 SE		1	0	1	-1	3	1	4	-1	10	1	12	0
 UK		1	0	1	0	3	1	4	-2	13	-1	14	-2

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

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 Wie würden Sie - alles in allem - die Qualität der folgenden öffentlichen Dienste und Einrichtungen in (UNSEREM LAND) bewerten? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass die Qualität "sehr schlecht" ist, und '10' bedeutet, dass die Qualität "sehr gut" ist.

Das Gesundheitssystem

		7		8		9		10 Qualité très bonne		NSP	
		7		8		9		10 Very good quality		DK	
		7		8		9		10 Sehr gute Qualität		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	20	0	17	2	5	1	4	1	1	0
	BE	29	0	32	-1	11	2	3	-2	1	1
	BG	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	-3
	CZ	23	3	20	2	5	0	5	0	0	0
	DK	24	-2	28	6	8	-1	4	0	1	0
	D-W	21	2	15	-2	3	0	2	0	2	2
	DE	21	3	14	-2	3	-1	2	0	1	0
	D-E	21	6	12	-2	3	-1	2	0	1	0
	EE	19	6	15	3	5	1	2	0	2	0
	IE	11	-3	6	0	2	0	2	-1	4	-2
	EL	11	5	2	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	0
	ES	25	-5	22	3	11	4	7	4	1	1
	FR	28	-2	29	6	6	1	3	0	1	0
	IT	15	0	9	3	1	0	0	0	3	1
	CY	18	0	16	4	5	2	3	-1	1	-3
	LV	8	-1	4	1	0	-1	0	-1	2	-1
	LT	16	2	12	3	2	0	2	1	3	1
	LU	23	-2	33	6	11	3	8	-1	1	-2
	HU	11	2	6	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0
	MT	20	-2	22	-1	10	0	9	2	1	-1
	NL	34	-6	30	5	6	1	1	-1	1	1
	AT	19	-1	30	3	16	4	13	-1	1	0
	PL	7	-1	4	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
	PT	12	2	7	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
	RO	6	-2	3	-5	1	-1	0	-1	2	0
	SI	22	6	18	1	4	-1	4	-2	1	0
	SK	19	3	13	3	4	2	3	1	0	0
	FI	28	0	26	-7	10	1	3	1	0	-1
	SE	23	-3	27	0	10	-1	8	3	1	1
	UK	24	0	22	2	8	0	8	3	2	-1



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

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 Wie würden Sie - alles in allem - die Qualität der folgenden öffentlichen Dienste und Einrichtungen in (UNSEREM LAND) bewerten? Bitte antworten Sie mir anhand einer Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei '1' bedeutet, dass die Qualität "sehr schlecht" ist, und '10' bedeutet, dass die Qualität "sehr gut" ist.

Das Gesundheitssystem

	%	Faible		Ni bonne ni faible		Bonne		NSP	
		Bad		Neither good nor bad		Good		DK	
		Schlecht		Weder gut noch schlecht		Gut		WN	
		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		<b>25</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 BE		<b>6</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 BG		<b>69</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>
 CZ		<b>16</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>53</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 DK		<b>10</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-W		<b>28</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 DE		<b>28</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 D-E		<b>30</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 EE		<b>24</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
 IE		<b>47</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-3</i>
 EL		<b>59</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 ES		<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>65</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 FR		<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>66</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 IT		<b>33</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
 CY		<b>20</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-3</i>
 LV		<b>46</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
 LT		<b>25</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
 LU		<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>75</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 HU		<b>50</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 MT		<b>11</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>61</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
 NL		<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>71</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 AT		<b>5</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 PL		<b>55</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>
 PT		<b>36</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 RO		<b>66</b>	<i>14</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
 SI		<b>17</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>0</i>
 SK		<b>26</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>0</i>
 FI		<b>10</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>66</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 SE		<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>1</i>
 UK		<b>9</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>63</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>

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

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

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Das staatliche Rentensystem

1/2		1 Qualité très faible		2		3		4		5		6	
1 Very bad quality		2		3		4		5		6		6	
1 Sehr schlechte Qualität		2		3		4		5		6		6	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
 EU 27		9	2	7	1	11	0	13	0	18	-2	14	-1
 BE		3	2	4	2	6	-1	8	-1	21	2	19	-1
 BG		26	6	22	2	18	-3	12	-2	8	-1	4	1
 CZ		15	3	8	1	12	0	14	1	17	0	11	-3
 DK		2	-1	2	-1	6	-2	10	1	18	-3	17	0
D-W		7	1	7	1	12	0	15	0	20	0	13	0
 DE		7	0	7	1	13	1	15	1	19	-1	13	0
D-E		9	-2	8	5	14	-1	12	2	20	-1	12	0
 EE		4	-1	6	1	13	0	15	0	19	-4	15	2
 IE		6	1	3	-1	8	0	11	1	15	0	11	-4
 EL		28	-2	20	2	20	1	16	5	10	-1	4	-2
 ES		6	3	4	0	9	-1	14	0	22	-1	18	0
 FR		2	1	5	2	7	0	13	0	24	0	18	-2
 IT		7	3	6	1	8	0	12	-3	21	-3	22	-2
 CY		9	4	5	-1	8	-1	13	3	21	-2	11	0
 LV		19	-8	10	-6	20	3	14	1	18	4	8	2
 LT		8	1	6	0	15	4	12	-1	23	2	12	0
 LU		0	-2	1	0	1	-1	3	0	8	-5	9	-4
 HU		12	-3	9	-3	21	4	20	5	17	-3	10	-1
 MT		3	-1	6	2	9	2	9	-2	18	-1	17	-2
 NL		0	-1	0	0	2	0	4	0	11	3	21	1
 AT		1	-3	1	-1	5	0	8	-1	15	-3	13	-1
 PL		21	3	15	2	16	-2	14	0	16	-2	6	-1
 PT		14	-2	22	4	24	3	16	0	12	-8	5	1
 RO		26	9	15	4	15	4	12	-1	12	-5	5	-6
 SI		10	2	8	1	14	4	14	-1	18	-4	13	2
 SK		8	-2	6	-1	13	-1	16	2	17	-5	17	4
 FI		2	1	1	0	4	1	5	-1	12	0	17	-3
 SE		3	-1	3	-1	7	-2	11	-1	19	-2	17	0
 UK		5	-1	4	0	9	0	11	-1	18	-1	13	-2

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Das staatliche Rentensystem

		7		8		9		10 Qualité très bonne		NSP	
		7		8		9		10 Very good quality		DK	
		7		8		9		10 Sehr gute Qualität		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	12	0	7	0	2	1	1	0	6	-1
	BE	23	-1	11	-2	2	1	1	-1	2	0
	BG	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	9	-2
	CZ	11	-2	7	1	2	1	1	0	2	-2
	DK	19	1	16	5	3	0	2	1	5	-1
	D-W	13	0	8	-2	2	1	1	0	2	-1
	DE	13	0	8	-1	2	0	1	0	2	-1
	D-E	12	0	6	-3	3	0	1	1	3	-1
	EE	13	4	6	0	2	0	1	0	6	-2
	IE	13	2	8	-1	3	0	4	2	18	0
	EL	2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	ES	11	-2	7	2	2	1	1	1	6	-3
	FR	15	0	9	0	1	-1	1	0	5	0
	IT	11	1	6	2	1	1	0	0	6	0
	CY	14	1	10	0	1	0	1	-1	7	-3
	LV	5	3	1	0	0	-1	0	0	5	2
	LT	8	-3	6	-1	1	0	1	-1	8	-1
	LU	24	1	26	7	8	3	5	-1	15	2
	HU	5	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	-2
	MT	12	-3	8	0	3	1	2	0	13	4
	NL	32	0	19	0	3	0	2	0	6	-3
	AT	19	-1	21	5	8	4	5	0	4	1
	PL	4	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	6	2
	PT	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
	RO	4	-3	2	-2	1	-1	0	0	8	1
	SI	10	0	5	-1	1	-2	1	-1	6	0
	SK	11	1	6	0	1	0	1	0	4	2
	FI	28	0	20	1	5	0	1	1	5	0
	SE	18	1	8	3	3	2	1	-1	10	2
	UK	13	3	6	0	2	1	1	0	18	1

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Le système des retraites

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Das staatliche Rentensystem

		Faible		Ni bonne ni faible		Bonne		NSP	
		Bad		Neither good nor bad		Good		DK	
		Schlecht		Weder gut noch schlecht		Gut		WN	
%		EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1	EB 74.1	Diff. EB 72.1
	EU 27	<b>39</b>	2	<b>33</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	0	<b>7</b>	0
	BE	<b>21</b>	2	<b>40</b>	1	<b>37</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	0
	BG	<b>77</b>	2	<b>12</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>9</b>	-2
	CZ	<b>50</b>	6	<b>28</b>	-4	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1
	DK	<b>20</b>	-3	<b>35</b>	-3	<b>40</b>	7	<b>5</b>	-1
	D-W	<b>41</b>	2	<b>33</b>	0	<b>24</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1
	DE	<b>42</b>	3	<b>33</b>	0	<b>23</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1
	D-E	<b>44</b>	5	<b>32</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	-1
	EE	<b>38</b>	0	<b>34</b>	-2	<b>22</b>	5	<b>6</b>	-3
	IE	<b>28</b>	1	<b>26</b>	-4	<b>28</b>	3	<b>18</b>	0
	EL	<b>83</b>	5	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1
	ES	<b>33</b>	2	<b>39</b>	-2	<b>22</b>	3	<b>6</b>	-3
	FR	<b>27</b>	2	<b>42</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	0
	IT	<b>33</b>	1	<b>43</b>	-5	<b>18</b>	4	<b>6</b>	0
	CY	<b>35</b>	5	<b>32</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-3
	LV	<b>63</b>	-10	<b>26</b>	6	<b>6</b>	2	<b>5</b>	2
	LT	<b>42</b>	5	<b>35</b>	2	<b>15</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	-1
	LU	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>17</b>	-9	<b>63</b>	9	<b>15</b>	3
	HU	<b>62</b>	3	<b>26</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	3	<b>2</b>	-2
	MT	<b>27</b>	1	<b>35</b>	-3	<b>25</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	4
	NL	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>32</b>	3	<b>56</b>	1	<b>6</b>	-3
	AT	<b>16</b>	-4	<b>27</b>	-6	<b>53</b>	8	<b>4</b>	2
	PL	<b>66</b>	3	<b>22</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	2
	PT	<b>75</b>	5	<b>17</b>	-7	<b>4</b>	2	<b>4</b>	0
	RO	<b>68</b>	16	<b>17</b>	-11	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	1
	SI	<b>46</b>	6	<b>31</b>	-2	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	0
	SK	<b>42</b>	-3	<b>34</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	2	<b>4</b>	2
	FI	<b>12</b>	0	<b>29</b>	-3	<b>54</b>	3	<b>5</b>	0
	SE	<b>24</b>	-5	<b>36</b>	-2	<b>30</b>	5	<b>10</b>	2
	UK	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>31</b>	-3	<b>22</b>	4	<b>18</b>	1