

Poverty and Exclusion

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INTRODUCTION

Despite having some of the most developed social protection systems in the world, 68 million people remain at risk of poverty in the European Union. To address this challenge, EU leaders made a firm commitment to fight poverty as part of the Lisbon strategy and agreed on a coordinated approach, including common objectives, to combat exclusion. Much has already been achieved but many challenges still lie ahead. The fight against poverty and exclusion needs to be based on concrete and focused priorities and policies need to attack the sources of current poverty and exclusion as well as anticipating possible future shifts in poverty risk. This is especially important in the context of future demographic and social change. Eradicating child poverty addresses both of these issues, while making a hugely valuable contribution to ensuring the fullest possible future mobilisation of Europe's human resources.

It is in this context that the Directorate-General Employment of the European Commission commissioned a survey that examines public opinion about poverty and exclusion in the European Union.

Between the 14th of February and the 18th of March 2007, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium formed by TNS and EOS Gallup Europe interviewed 26,466 EU citizens aged 15 and over living in the 27 European Union Member States and 1,000 residents of Croatia. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Public Opinion and Media Monitoring" Unit). A technical note concerning the interviews, carried out by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network, is annexed to this report. This note specifies the interview method used, as well as the confidence intervals¹.

This report studies the following issues related to poverty and exclusion covered by the survey.

- ◆ First of all, we focus on the perceived existence of poverty in the European Union: to what extent are Europeans themselves affected by poverty and to what extent do they see poverty in the area in which they live? In this chapter we furthermore look at attitudes towards poverty: is it an inherited or acquired condition, what causes poverty and why do people live in need?
- ◆ The second part of the report focuses on one of the most extreme forms of exclusion, homelessness: why do people become homeless, what is the perceived risk of becoming homeless oneself and what do Europeans do to help homeless people?
- ◆ In the final part we examine what Europeans regard necessary in order to have a decent standard of living with regards to financial means, housing needs, ownership of durable goods, basic necessities and social integration. We also look specifically at people's views concerning the requirements and the needs of children to live and develop well. We end the report with an examination of how people's attitudes towards poverty relate to what they consider necessary for a decent standard of living.

¹ The results tables are included in the annex. The totals indicated may show a one point difference with the sum of the individual units. It should also be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility to give several answers to the same question.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

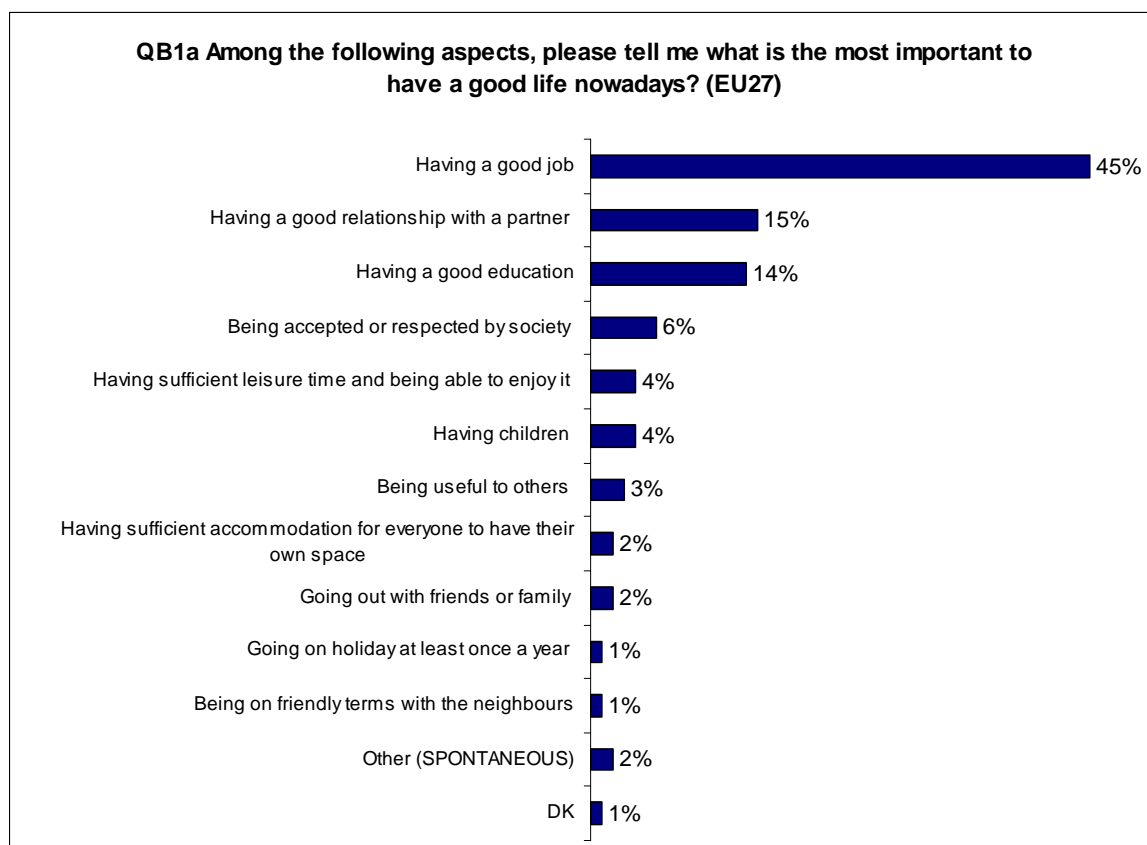
EU27	European Union - 27 Member States
EU15	European Union - 15 Member States prior to 1 st May 2004
NMS12	New Member States – 12 Member States which joined the EU after 1 st May 2004
DK	Don't know
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	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
HR	Croatia
TEA:	Terminal Education Age, meaning age at which the respondent left full-time education

1. Perceptions about the existence and the causes of poverty

In this chapter we examine the perceived existence of poverty in the European Union and Croatia and we look at the perceived causes of poverty. Differences in the results will be analysed based on (subjective) socio-economic and demographic information about the respondents and by their country of residence.

1.1 The prerequisites for a good life

We begin this report with an examination of the things Europeans consider most important in order to have a good life in today's world. Nearly half of Europeans (45%) consider having a good job as the most important ingredient² of a good life nowadays, making this by far the most important out of the twelve aspects included in the survey³.

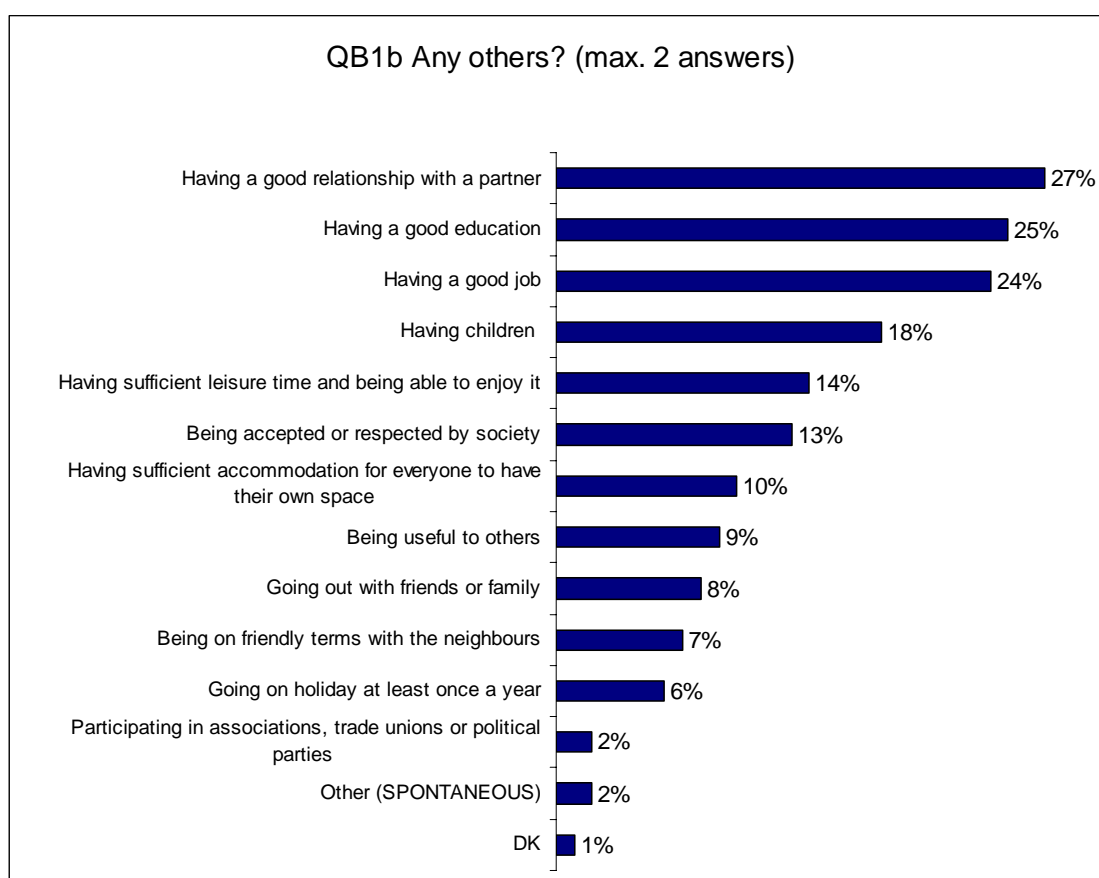


² In line with this result, it is relevant to note that the recent European Commission Social Reality study shows that unemployment is the main concern of Europeans, and this not only applies to themselves but also to the next generation. See http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_273_en.pdf.

³ QB1a. Among the following aspects, please tell me what is the most important to have a good life nowadays?

Other aspects of life were chosen far less frequently. Around one respondent in seven regards having a good relationship with a partner (15%) or having a good education (14%) as the most important aspects contributing to a good life, while other aspects were selected by less than 10% of respondents.

The three most important ingredients of a good life also appear on top of the "any others" list but the rank order is slightly different⁴. Responses to this question show that having children (18%), sufficient leisure time and being able to enjoy it (14%) and being accepted or respected by society (13%) are also considered important by a significant minority of Europeans.

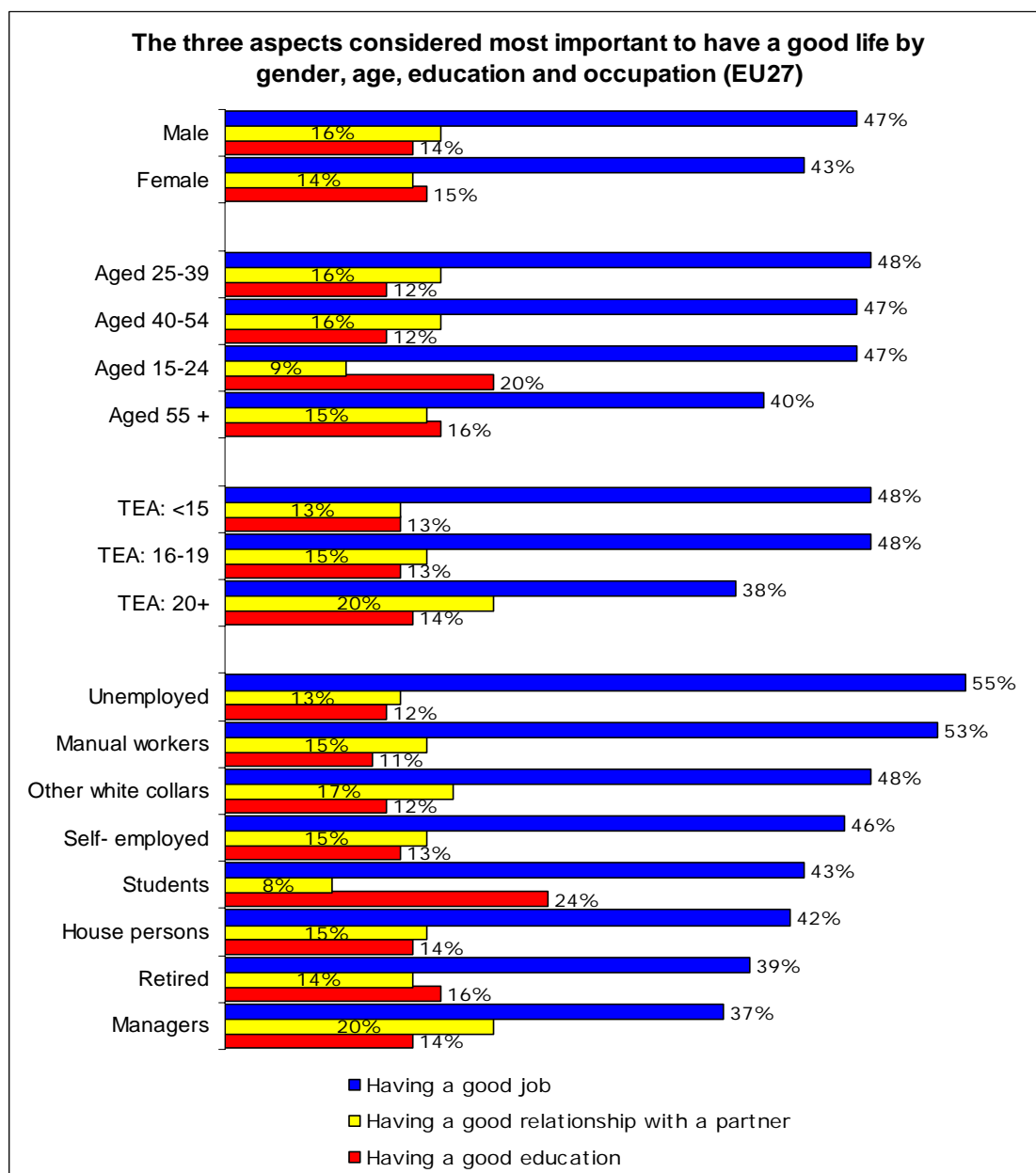


We next examine to what extent people prioritise these twelve aspects differently depending on their background. This analysis shows that for the main socio-demographic groups identified in the survey, the same three items top the rank-order. This is true in terms of the rank-ordering of the most important aspect and for the "any others" rank-ordering with one (albeit not surprising) exception: in the list of "any other" aspects, having children makes the top three among people with children in lieu of having a good education⁵.

⁴ QB1b. Any others? (max. 2 answers)

⁵ Readers can find the breakdown by socio-demographic variables in the annex of this report.

Despite this general consensus, the intensity of the top-three answers varies considerably between socio-economic groupings. The variation is the most significant when we look at respondents' occupation, with unemployed people (55%) and manual workers (53%) far more likely than managers (37%)⁶ to consider having a good job to be the most important aspect. People who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or older (38%) and people aged 55 or older (40%) are also less inclined to consider having a good job to be the most important aspect.



⁶ The analysis focuses on variances of the 'most important' (QB1a) replies.

The European Union average also conceals large variations among the Member States in the intensity of the replies, although in most countries having a good job, having a good relationship with a partner and having a good education are indeed the top three most frequently named aspects⁷.

The six countries where the rank order of the three most frequently named aspects is different are:

- **The Netherlands:** after having a good relationship with a partner (35%), respondents consider being accepted or respected by society (22%) most important. Having a good job comes in a shared third place in the rank order together with having sufficient leisure time and being able to enjoy it (both 9%);
- **Sweden:** being accepted or respected by society (11%) comes in third place above having a good education (9%);
- **Croatia:** having children and having a good relationship with a partner tie for second place (11%) and are more popular than having a good education (9%);
- **Finland:** having children (11%) comes in third place above having a good education (7%).
- **France:** having children (8%) also comes in third place just above having a good education (5%).
- **Hungary:** having sufficient accommodation for everyone to have their own space (6%) comes just ahead of having a good education which ties with having children and being accepted or respected by society (all 5%).

⁷ Here as well, the analysis focuses on variances of 'most important' (QB1a) replies.

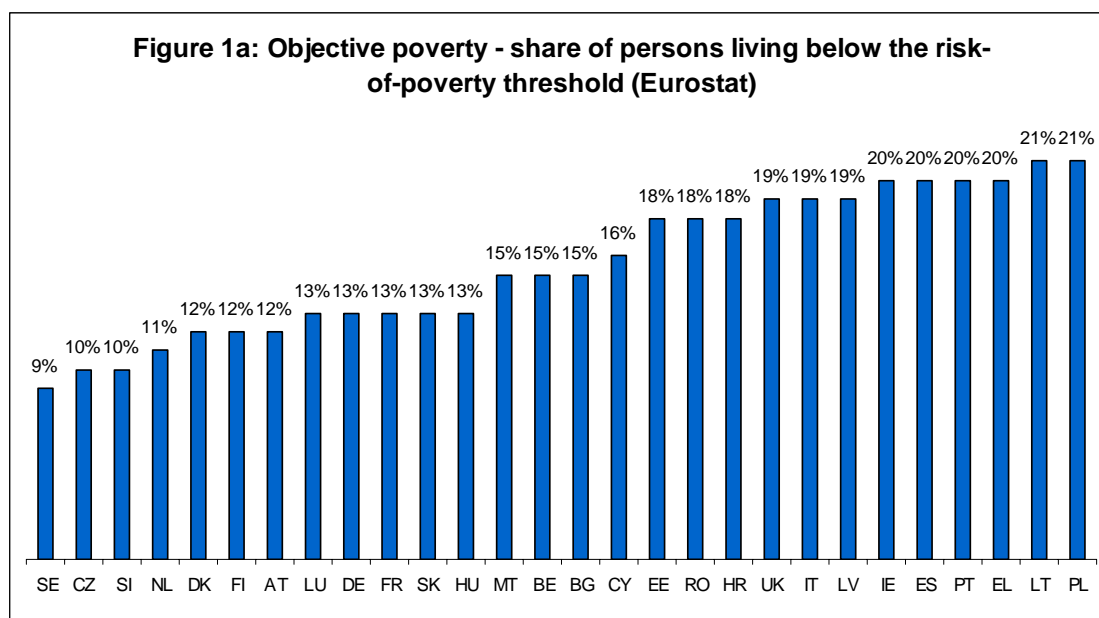
The following table highlights the variation among the countries in the intensity of replies for the top three aspects.

QB1 What is the most important to have a good life nowadays? Top three replies at EU level, country by country											
Having a good job			Having a good relationship with a partner			Having a good education					
EU27	45%		EU27	15%		EU27	14%				
EU15	42%		EU15	15%		EU15	15%				
NMS12	54%		NMS12	12%		NMS12	14%				
BG	62%		FI	48%		EE	31%				
RO	62%		NL	35%		MT	27%				
LT	60%		SE	33%		AT	25%				
IT	58%		DK	28%		IE	24%				
EL	56%		BE	22%		LV	23%				
PL	54%		SI	21%		LU	22%				
HU	52%		CY	19%		UK	22%				
CY	51%		MT	19%		DE	19%				
DE	49%		UK	19%		LT	16%				
FR	49%		CZ	18%		PL	16%				
ES	48%		AT	18%		SI	16%				
CZ	47%		SK	17%		ES	15%				
LV	47%		DE	15%		CZ	14%				
SK	45%		LU	15%		IT	14%				
EE	43%		PT	14%		CY	14%				
BE	39%		IE	13%		SK	14%				
LU	39%		FR	12%		DK	12%				
PT	39%		PL	12%		RO	12%				
AT	38%		BG	11%		BG	11%				
SI	35%		EL	11%		EL	10%				
IE	33%		LV	10%		PT	10%				
MT	32%		HU	10%		BE	9%				
UK	25%		EE	9%		NL	7%				
SE	17%		ES	9%		FI	7%				
FI	15%		IT	9%		FR	5%				
DK	14%		RO	7%		HU	5%				
NL	9%		LT	5%		SE	5%				
HR	50%		HR	11%		HR	9%				

Having a good job is most widely considered to be important in the two newest Member States (both 62%), followed by Lithuania, Italy, Greece, Poland, Hungary and Cyprus (all between 50% and 60%). Conversely, less than one person in five in the Netherlands (9%), Denmark (14%), Finland (15%) and Sweden (17%) considers having a good job to be the most important aspect of a good life. In these countries (especially in Finland), having a good relationship with a partner is seen as most important. The degree to which having a good education is seen as being important also varies significantly and ranges from only 5% in Sweden, Hungary and France to 31% in Estonia.

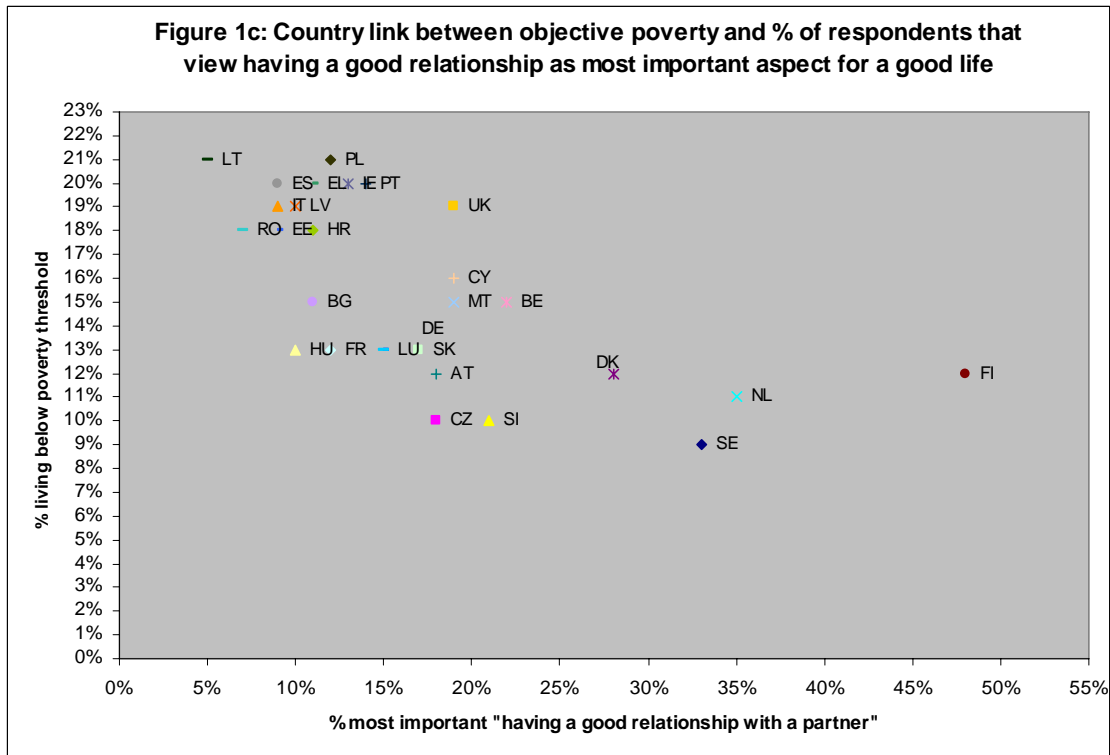
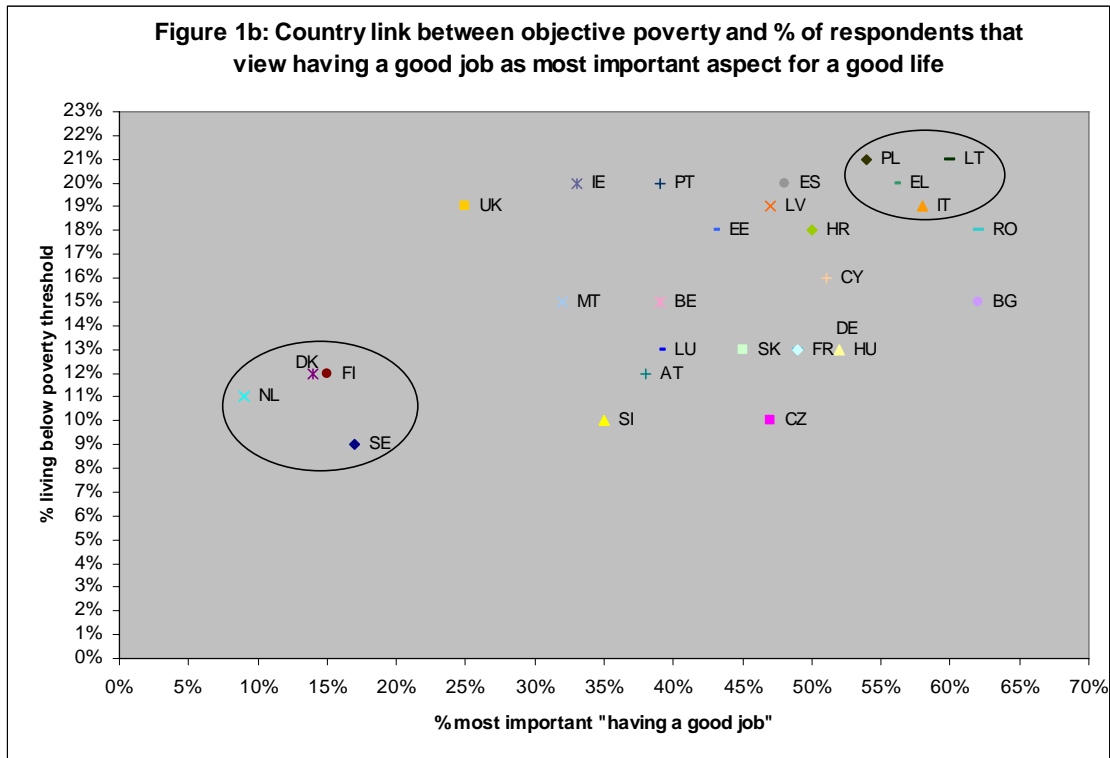
The findings of this initial general question allow us to shift the discussion to the main topic of this report and test the hypothesis that monetary aspects (assuming that the item having a good job is mainly linked to this monetary aspect) are considered more important among the poor while the importance of non-monetary aspects (like having a good relationship with a partner) increases as poverty levels decline. We first test whether this hypothesis holds at the meta-level by comparing results on what is considered most important in order to have a good life at the

country level with the official EU measure for objective poverty. The official measure uses a financial approach that sets an income threshold below which households are considered to be at risk of poverty. This threshold has been set at 60% of the median income. At the time of writing 2005 data is available for the share of persons in each country whose disposable income is below this threshold⁸.



As can be seen in the graph above, the proportion of individuals at risk of poverty is greatest in Poland, Lithuania, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Ireland (all 20%-21%). At the other end of the scale we find Sweden, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and the Netherlands where only around one person in ten is at risk of poverty according to official data. In the following two graphs this data is matched to the proportion of survey respondents in each country who consider having a good job to be the most important (figure 1b) aspect of a good life and the proportion who consider that having a good relationship with a partner is the most important (figure 1c).

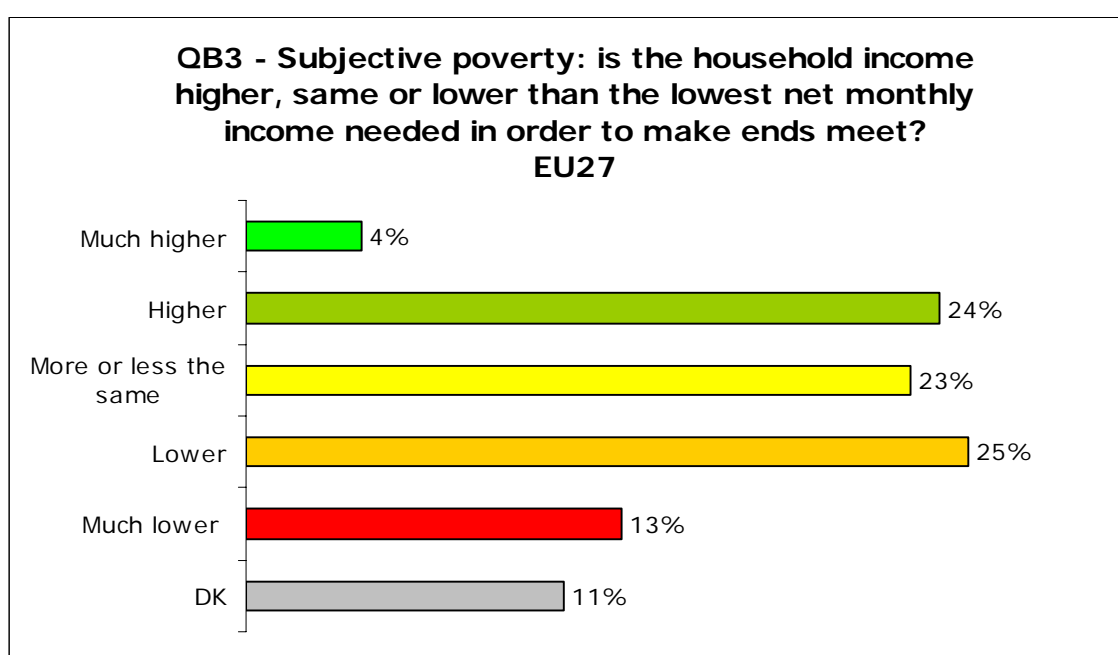
⁸ At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, Eurostat (2003 data for Slovenia and Croatia; 2004 data for Bulgaria).



In terms of the relationship between objective poverty and having a good job we can, at the most, recognise some groups of countries that fit our thesis. These have been circled in figure 1b. The relationship between objective poverty and having a

good relationship with a partner appears more solid as we find that in countries where a higher share of the population is at risk of poverty citizens are less inclined to consider having a good relationship with a partner to be the most important aspect of a good life nowadays.

We next examine how these replies relate to two subjective measures of poverty that are included in the survey. The first subjective measure defines respondents as being poor if they feel that their total net income is less than what they consider absolutely necessary for a proper standard of living⁹. 38% of respondents from the 27 current European Union Member States can be classified as being poor according to this subjective measure. This is considerably higher than the objective measure, a point to which we will return later.



The second subjective measure identifies the share of respondents with financial difficulties¹⁰. One EU household in twenty has real trouble (5%) and a further 19% struggle to keep up. These figures are somewhat more in line with the objective measure.

⁹ QB3 Is the total net monthly income of your household higher, lower or more or less that same as this figure? (this figure is obtained at QB2). Respondents are seen as poor if the answer is '(much) lower'.

¹⁰ QB4 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? Respondents are seen as having financial difficulties if they are struggling to keep up and are falling behind or are having real financial problems.

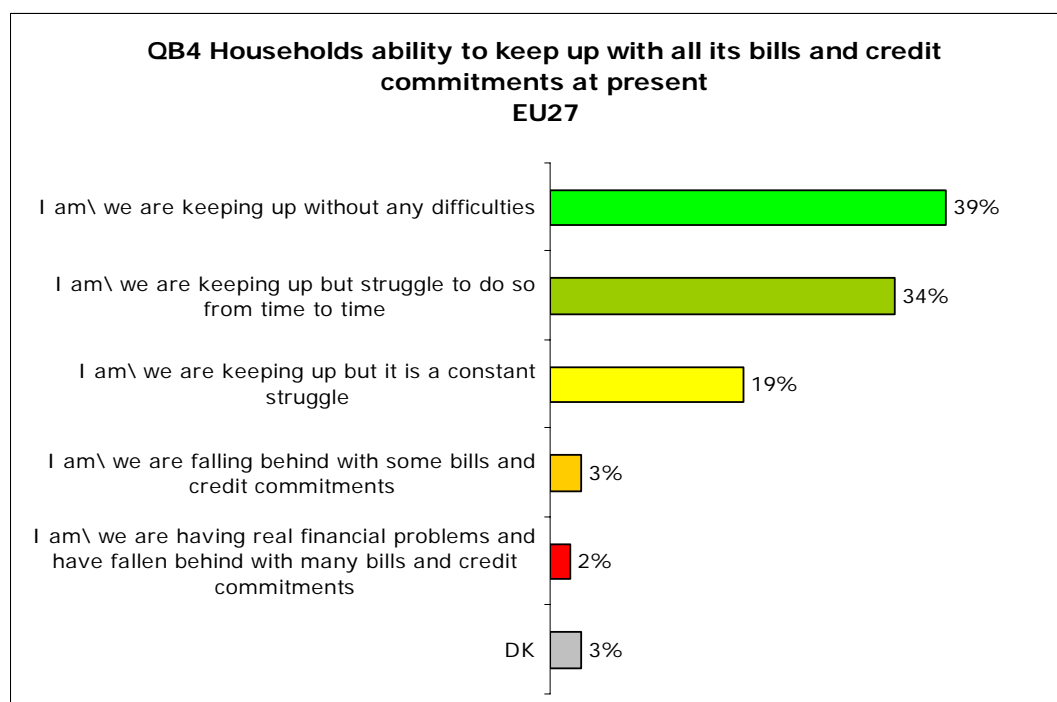


Table 1 on the next page shows the results by country, rank-ordered by the objective poverty results. On the whole, the proportion of people who are poor or who face financial difficulties according to the two subjective measures is substantially larger than that of people who are at risk of poverty according to the objective measure. The real exceptions are Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg. To this list we can add Finland, Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Ireland where the differences are either small or non-existent or apply to only one of the two subjective measures.

In Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania the difference between objective poverty and subjective poverty is as much as fourfold as in these three countries more than 8 out of 10 respondents are classified as poor according to the subjective measure¹¹. The proportion of people with financial difficulties is also 'high' in these countries and particularly so in Bulgaria (70%). It is next highest in Greece (51%), where the perception of poverty is highest among the former EU15 countries (55% vs. EU15 average of 30%).

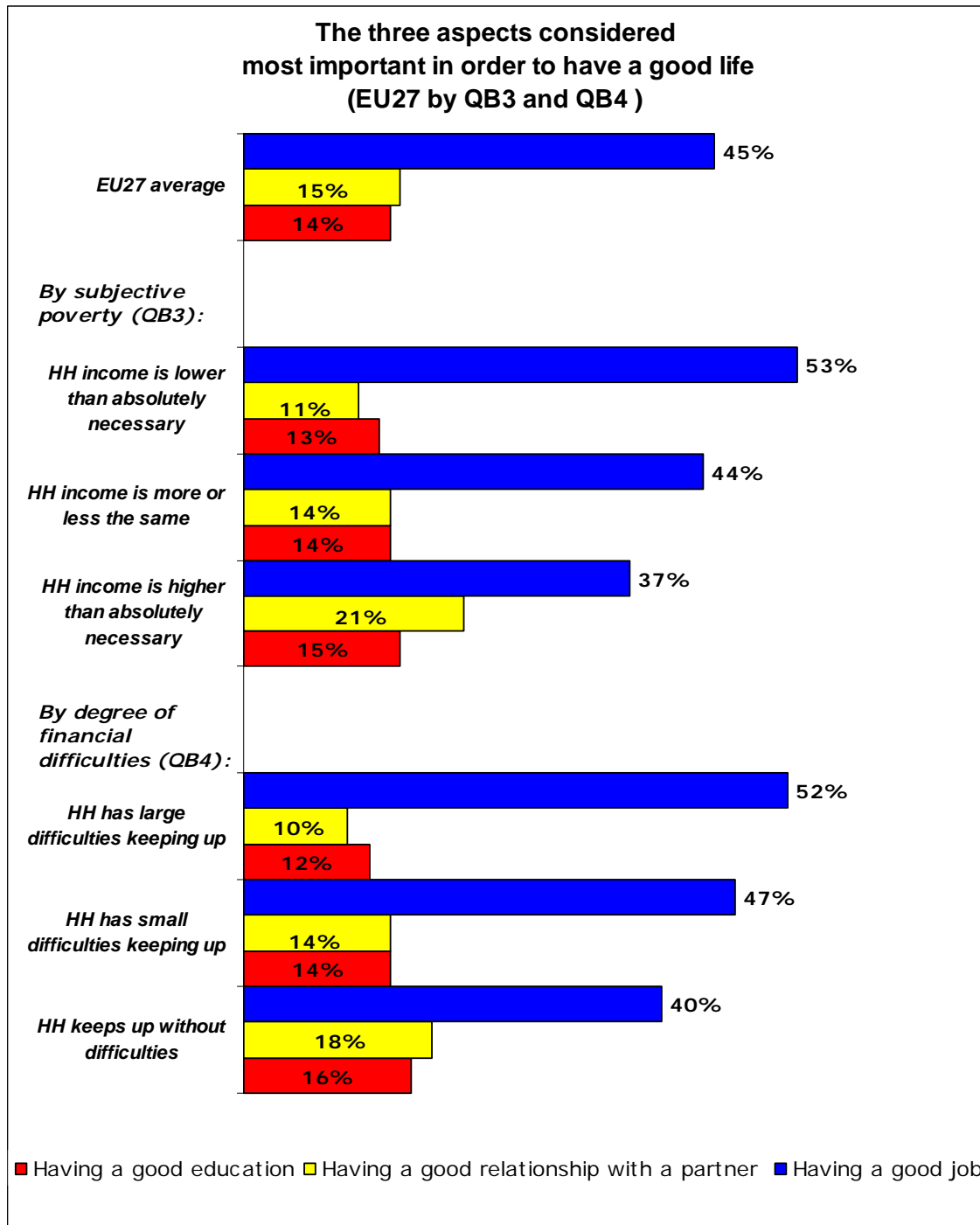
Despite the considerable differences between the objective measure and the two subjective measures, the ranking-order of the countries is, in a way, relatively comparable.

¹¹ As was pointed out by Duncan Gallie's analysis of the Eurobarometer 56.1 study "Social Precarity and Social Integration (October 2002), objective poverty is relative as it is calculated with reference to the national median income whereas subjective poverty depends on a personal perception of what is necessary for a decent life. This explains the large differences in some countries between objective and subjective poverty. See Report 162 on http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm.

Table 1: Objective poverty measure compared to the two subjective measures			
	Objective poverty (EUROSTAT)	% subjective poor (QB3: lower+much lower)	% with financial difficulties (QB4: struggling+ falling+ have fallen behind)
EU27	na	38%	24%
NMS12	na	67%	33%
EU15	16%	30%	21%
SE	9%	10%	7%
CZ	10%	36%	30%
SI	10%	48%	13%
NL	11%	12%	4%
DK	12%	8%	3%
FI	12%	18%	9%
AT	12%	21%	13%
LU	13%	7%	7%
DE	13%	20%	15%
FR	13%	34%	27%
SK	13%	62%	38%
HU	13%	84%	35%
MT	15%	21%	30%
BE	15%	27%	14%
BG	15%	80%	70%
CY	16%	47%	43%
EE	18%	51%	31%
RO	18%	82%	46%
UK	19%	20%	16%
IT	19%	51%	26%
LV	19%	79%	45%
IE	20%	19%	17%
ES	20%	37%	27%
PT	20%	47%	39%
EL	20%	55%	51%
LT	21%	57%	29%
PL	21%	63%	21%
HR	18%	75%	26%

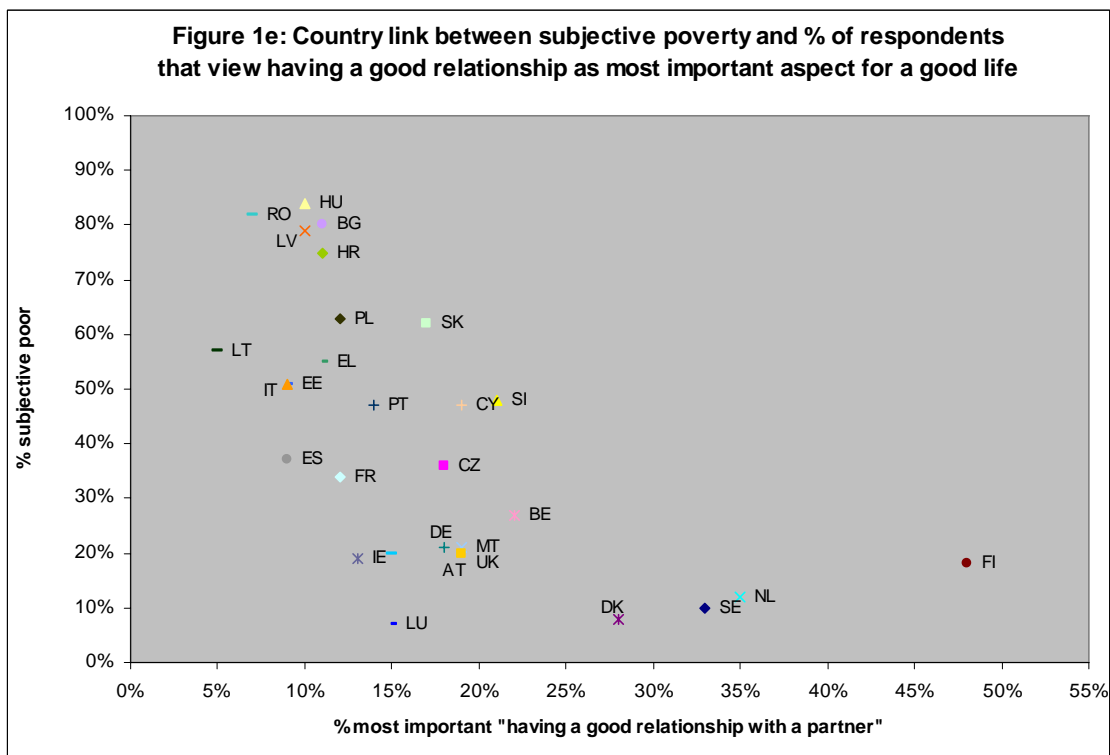
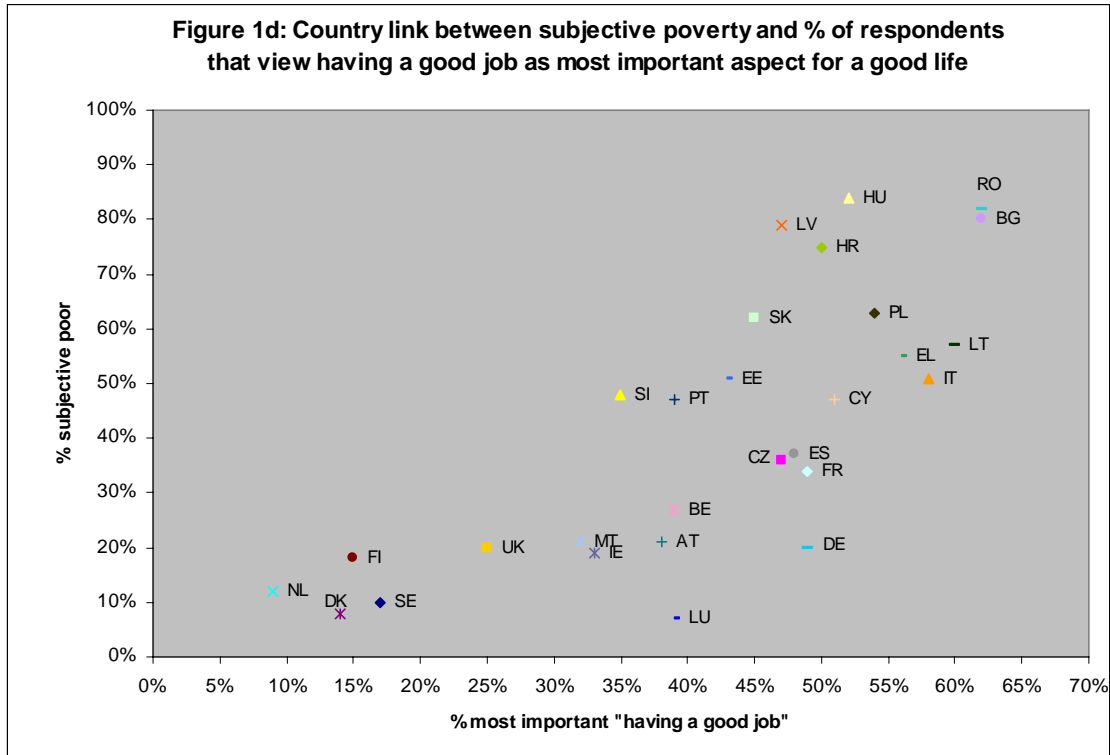
We can now further check the hypothesis that monetary aspects (having a good job) are considered more important among the poor while the importance of non-monetary aspects (like having a good relationship with a partner) goes up as poverty levels decline. How does it fare with the two subjective measures of poverty?

As can be seen in the next graph, the importance of having a good job increases as the perception of poverty and the degree of financial difficulties goes up. Over half of the subjective poor (53%) and those living in households with large difficulties in keeping up (52%) consider having a good job to be the most important aspect of a good life, compared to 37% of respondents with a higher than necessary income and 40% of respondents living in households without financial difficulties. At the same time, the importance of having a good relationship with a partner goes up as the perception of poverty and the degree of financial difficulties decreases.



Finally, in the following two graphs subjective poverty is matched to the proportion of survey respondents in each country who consider having a good job to be most important (figure 1d) and who consider that having a good relationship with a partner is most important (figure 1e). The figures confirm that the higher the level of subjective poverty is in a country, the more importance is placed on having a good

job and the less importance is placed on having a good relationship with a partner and vice-versa.



1.2 Economic strain

In this section we will examine the extent to which Europeans feel affected by economic strain. To carry out this investigation, we have constructed a scale on the basis of the two subjective measures discussed in the previous section, namely subjective poverty and the degree of financial difficulty¹². We will subsequently use the "Economic Strain Scale" as the basis for a more in-depth examination of differences in attitudes towards poverty.

The Economic Strain Scale consists of 10 points. A score of 1 on the scale reflects the lowest possible level of economic strain and the extent of economic strain increases until point 10 on the scale which reflects the highest possible level. The table below shows how we obtained these 10 scores on the basis of questions QB3 and QB4. As can be seen, people who find their net monthly household income to be much higher than what they would need in order to make ends meet and who are keeping up without any difficulties have the lowest level of economic strain and are hence coded as 1 on the scale (see the green cell with the figure 1 in the top-left hand cell in the matrix). By following the codes in the scale, readers can work their way through the scale to reach score 10 that consists of the subjective poor who are falling behind or are having real financial difficulties (the 4 red cells in the lower right-hand side of the matrix). Some cells are coded as missing. Cases falling into these cells are not included in the scale¹³.

Economic Strain Scale: scale points on QB3-B4 matrix						
QB3 Subjective poverty	QB4 Degree of financial difficulty					
	1= I am\ we are keeping up without any difficulties	2= I am\ we are keeping up but struggle to do	3= I am\ we are keeping up but it is a constant struggle	4= I am\ we are falling behind	5= I am\ we are having real financial problems	6= DK
1 = income is much higher	1	2	3	missing	missing	missing
2= income is higher	2	3	3	missing	missing	missing
3 = income is more or less the same	4	5	8	9	9	missing
4= income is lower	5	6	8	10	10	missing
5 = income is much lower	7	7	9	10	10	missing
6 = DK	7	7	missing	missing	missing	missing

¹² Subjective poverty = QB3: Is the total net monthly income of your household higher, lower or more or less than this figure? (this figure is obtained at QB2). Respondents are seen as poor if the answer is 'lower'. Degree of financial difficulty is QB4: QB4 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?

¹³ In total 1135 of the 26755 cases (weighted EU27 figures) have been excluded from the scale (i.e. the total of the 13 missing cells).

The next table shows the number of respondents falling into each of the 10 scale scores, the percentage this represents of the total sample and the percentage this represents of the valid sample (i.e. without the missing cases). It also provides a reference to the matrix presented on the previous page.

Economic strain scale (constructed from QB3 and QB4)				
Score	N	%	Valid %	Cell number(s) in matrix
1	954	3.6	3.7	1
2	4,129	15.4	16.1	2,3
3	2,303	8.6	9.0	4,5,6
4	2,648	9.9	10.3	7
5	3,803	14.2	14.8	8,9
6	3,043	11.4	11.9	10
7	3,230	12.1	12.6	11,12,13,14
8	2,782	10.4	10.9	15,16
9	1,598	6.0	6.2	17,18,19
10	1,130	4.2	4.4	20,21,22,23
Total	25,621	95.8	100.0	
Missing	1,135	4.2		0
Total sample	26,755	100.0		

Having described how the scale has been constructed and what the distribution of the scale is, we can now look at the extent to which economic strain varies among

European Union citizens. The average score on the Economic Strain Scale for the European Union as a whole is 5.25.

Unemployed people are most affected by economic strain. Their scale average is 6.8. Economic strain is lowest among managers (scale score average = 4) and people who left full-time education aged 20 or older (4.4). Women tend to suffer slightly more economic strain than men while there are no significant differences between various age groups. The slightly higher score among the youngest age group is largely explained by the overrepresentation of students in this category. Their 'financial strain' tends to be temporary.

There are no significant differences found on the basis of the size of people's place of residence or the number of children aged 15 or younger living at home.

Conversely there are differences in the degree to which people experience economic strain depending on their marital status and the size of their household. People living with a partner tend to experience less economic strain than divorced, widowed or separated people and people that live in large households or in single person households experience slightly more economic strain than those living in households containing two or three people.

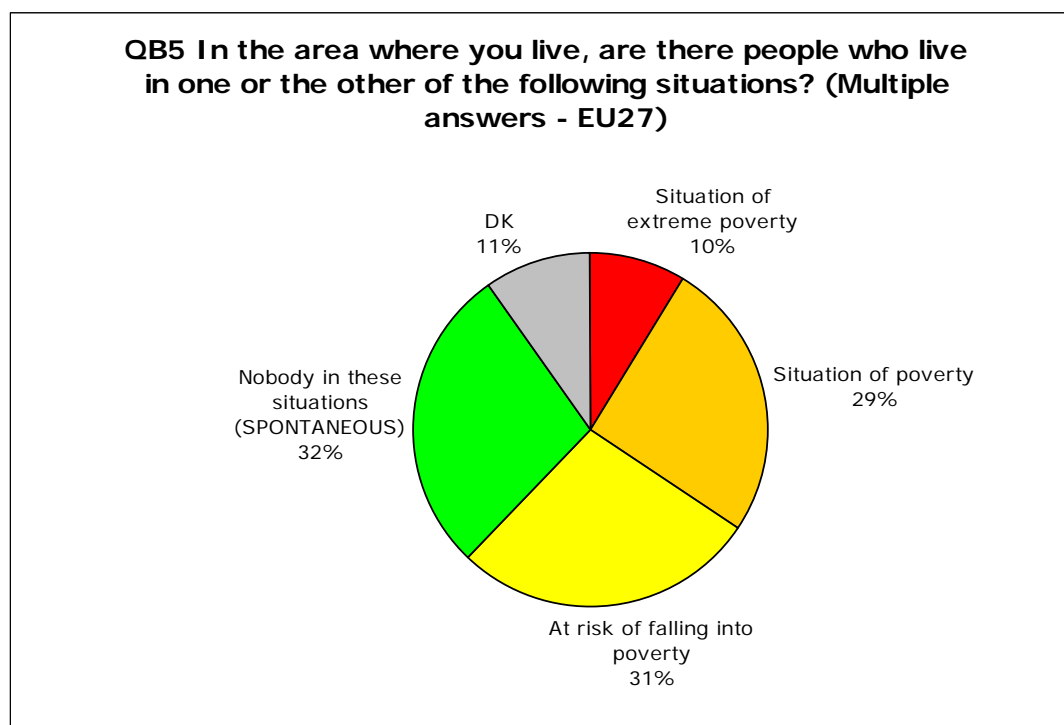
The degree to which Europeans experience economic strain differs greatly from country to country. The table below shows the mean score for each Member State and for Croatia.

Economic strain scale	Mean
EU27	5.3
EU15	4.9
NMS12	6.4
SE	3.4
DK	3.6
LU	3.8
NL	3.8
FI	4.0
DE	4.3
BE	4.4
UK	4.6
AT	4.8
IE	5.1
FR	5.1
MT	5.1
SL	5.1
CZ	5.4
ES	5.5
EE	5.6
LT	5.7
IT	5.8
PL	5.9
PT	6.3
CY	6.3
SK	6.4
EL	6.6
LV	6.9
HU	7.0
RO	7.4
BG	7.9
HR	6.2

Overall, economic strain tends to be lower in the former EU15 countries (average score is 4.9) than in the twelve new Member States (average 6.4). The degree of economic strain experienced is lowest in North-Western European countries, led by Sweden (3.4) and highest in the two newest Member States and particularly in Bulgaria where the average score on the scale is close to 8.

1.3 The perceived existence of poverty in the local area

On average, European Union citizens feel that in the area where they live one person in ten lives in situations of extreme poverty and close to three people out of ten live in poverty (29%). In addition, a similar proportion of people are perceived to be at risk of falling into poverty (31%). In other words, poverty is seen as a widespread problem in Europe that affects the majority of people to some extent¹⁴.



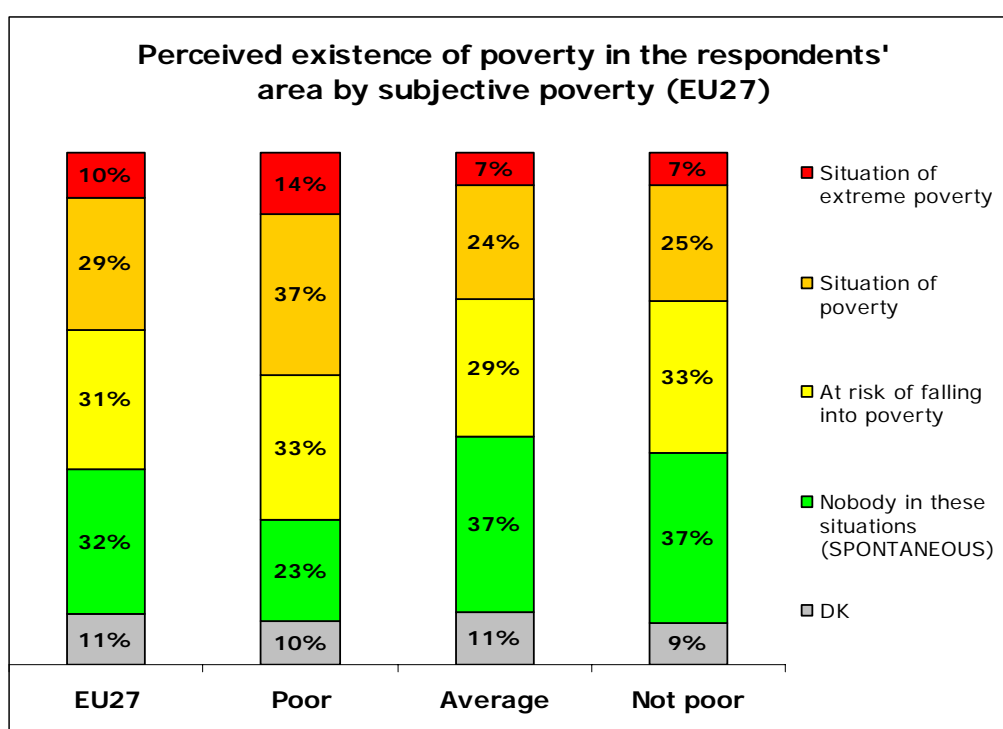
The degree to which people find that poverty exists in their local area is related to their assessment of their personal economic situation. Taking the economic strain scale as an indicator shows for instance that over a quarter of respondents who are most affected by economic strain find that people in their area live in situations of extreme poverty (26%).

QB5 In the area where you live, are there people who live in one or the other of the following situations? (multiple answers possible)	QB5 by the Economic Strain Scale (EU27)										Total QB5
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Situation of extreme poverty	9%	6%	10%	7%	7%	10%	10%	11%	19%	26%	10%
Situation of poverty	23%	24%	28%	21%	28%	33%	28%	35%	45%	41%	29%
At risk of falling into poverty	37%	31%	35%	23%	32%	31%	26%	34%	37%	38%	31%
Nobody in these situations (SPONTANEOUS)	37%	40%	31%	46%	33%	28%	34%	24%	13%	11%	32%
DK	8%	9%	8%	12%	11%	11%	14%	10%	8%	10%	11%

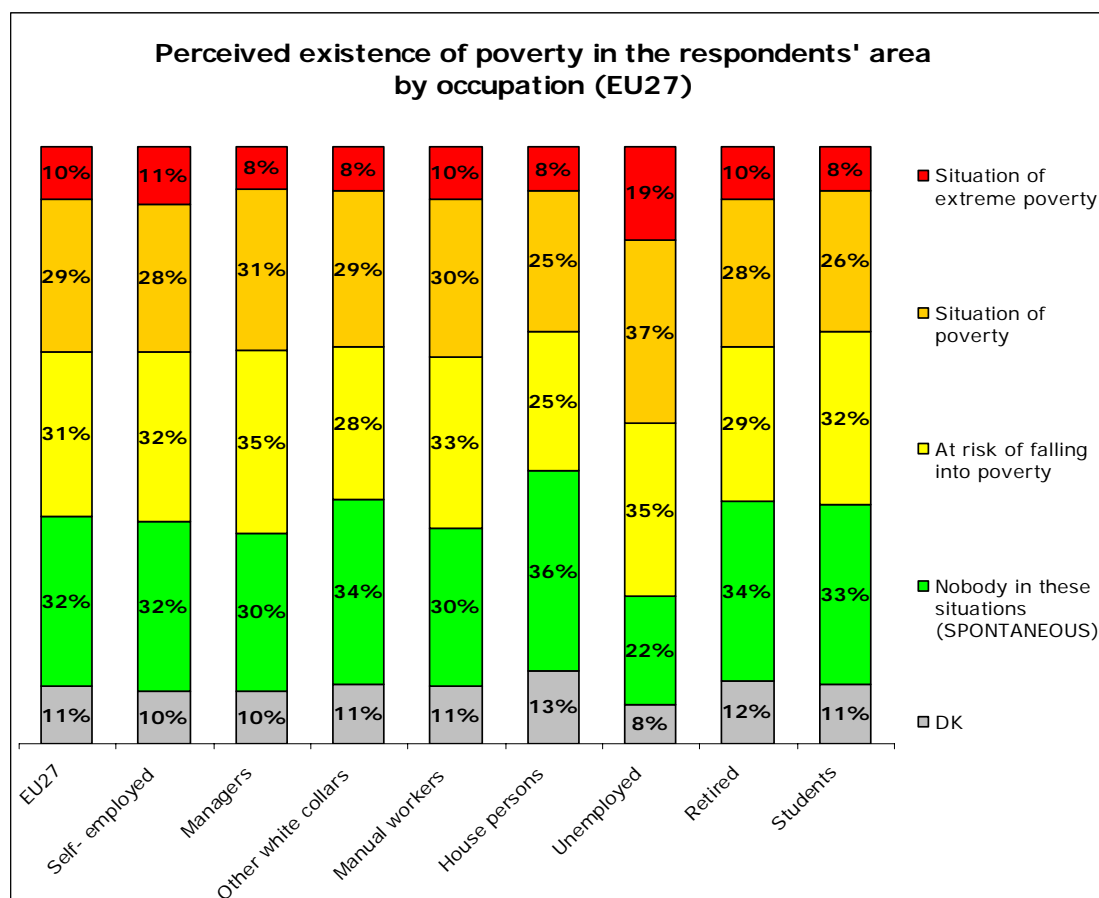
¹⁴ QB5 In the area where you live, are there people who live in one or the other of the following situations? As respondents could give multiple answers, the total sum of the answers is more than 100%.

It is interesting to note however, that respondents who score 4 on the scale are most inclined to find that nobody in their area is confronted with poverty (46%). This group of respondents say they can keep up without any difficulties with just enough money to get by.

Despite this slight 'anomaly' in the scale, further analysis confirms the relationship between experiencing poverty and seeing it. As the graph below demonstrates, the subjective poverty measure shows that people who consider themselves poor are far more likely to perceive poverty as existing in their area than those who do not consider themselves to be poor.



Considerable cleavages in opinion are also noted depending on people's occupational status. At 19%, unemployed people are the group which most tends to see situations of extreme poverty in the area where they live. Furthermore, this group of respondents is also most inclined to feel that there is poverty in their area (37%). The view that there are no poor people or people at risk of falling into poverty is most widespread among people who look after the home (36%), retired people and employees (both 34%).



For the largest cleavages in opinion, however, we need to look at the country results. In Denmark, Malta and Sweden over half of the respondents indicate that neither the risk of poverty, nor situations of (extreme) poverty exist in their local area (64%, 61% and 52%, respectively). Conversely, in Lithuania (83%), Romania (75%) and Bulgaria (72%) the large majority of people find that people in their area live in situations of (extreme) poverty. Hungary and Poland are the only other countries where at least one-fifth of the public finds that people live in situations of extreme poverty in their local area.

The above analysis already reveals that poverty is seen to affect more people living in the new Member States than is the case in the former EU15 countries. In fact, in the new Member States roughly twice as many people, compared to the EU15 countries, feel that people in their area live in situations of poverty (63% vs. 32%).

The perceived existence of poverty (by country)						
	Situation of extreme poverty	Situation of poverty	Total situations of poverty	At risk of falling into poverty	Nobody in these situations (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	10%	29%	39%	31%	32%	11%
NMS12	19%	44%	63%	33%	17%	10%
EU15-2007	7%	25%	32%	30%	36%	11%
EU15-2002	4%	16%	20%	20%	45%	19%
MT	2%	10%	12%	12%	61%	18%
AT	1%	13%	14%	32%	43%	14%
DK	2%	15%	17%	18%	64%	5%
IE	3%	15%	18%	25%	40%	21%
SI	2%	17%	19%	34%	46%	7%
CY	2%	18%	20%	19%	47%	14%
LU	6%	15%	21%	25%	48%	12%
SE	2%	19%	21%	16%	52%	15%
ES	2%	20%	22%	18%	47%	17%
D-W	5%	19%	24%	35%	38%	9%
UK	6%	19%	25%	32%	40%	11%
DE	6%	21%	27%	37%	36%	8%
FI	4%	26%	30%	28%	41%	9%
IT	6%	26%	32%	26%	34%	12%
D-E	9%	27%	36%	42%	26%	6%
CZ	8%	31%	39%	36%	30%	9%
BE	8%	33%	41%	40%	32%	3%
FR	15%	31%	46%	31%	30%	14%
NL	13%	38%	51%	48%	17%	13%
SK	10%	42%	52%	39%	22%	8%
EE	15%	42%	57%	45%	18%	12%
EL	18%	40%	58%	39%	22%	2%
LV	14%	48%	62%	34%	17%	3%
PT	14%	48%	62%	21%	26%	6%
HU	22%	41%	63%	38%	15%	5%
PL	20%	44%	64%	36%	15%	12%
BG	29%	43%	72%	22%	9%	13%
RO	20%	55%	75%	30%	12%	9%
LT	25%	58%	83%	21%	14%	9%
HR	15%	34%	49%	30%	24%	8%

However, it should be noted that in the former EU15 countries poverty is now seen to affect more people than was the case in 2002 when citizens from these countries were asked the same question (20%). In most former EU15 Member States, there are now fewer people who find that there are no situations of poverty in their local area, the exceptions being Greece, Belgium, Finland and Ireland¹⁵.

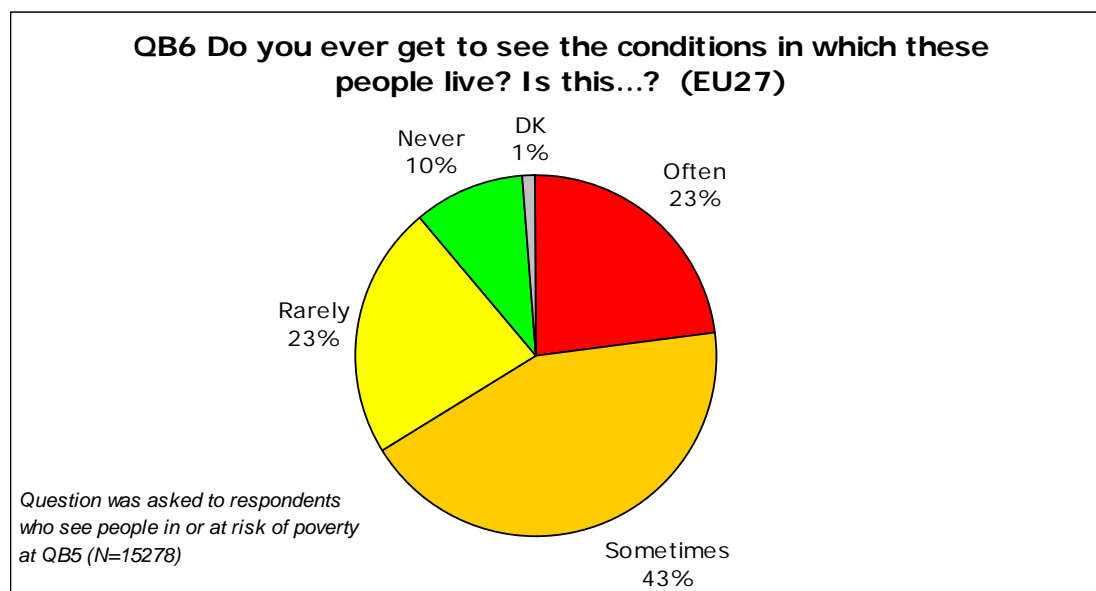
¹⁵ Eurobarometer Special Reports No. 162 (EB56.1). The report provides an overview of survey results since 1976 and can be found at www.ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm.

	Shifts in the perceived existence of poverty since 2002 (% points)														
	BE	DK	DE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	SE	UK
Situation of extreme poverty	4	1	5	2	-2	8	1	3	4	6	-1	2	-1	0	4
Situation of poverty	17	7	13	1	12	11	2	1	8	5	4	9	3	5	4
At risk of falling into poverty	17	6	14	1	5	11	-3	1	14	12	11	1	6	2	13
Nobody in these situations (SPONTANEOUS)	2	-8	-11	4	-14	-11	1	-1	-6	-15	-1	-1	2	-3	-8
DK	-26	-4	-14	-14	2	-4	2	-11	-16	0	-11	0	-7	-3	-6

1.4 Is poverty an inherited or acquired condition?

Next we will examine respondents' answers to the question that measures how people that live in poverty have arrived at their present situation: have they always been poor or have they fallen into poverty. To do so, we first briefly look at the frequency at which respondents who find there are situations of poverty or people at risk of falling into poverty in their area see the conditions in which these people live¹⁶.

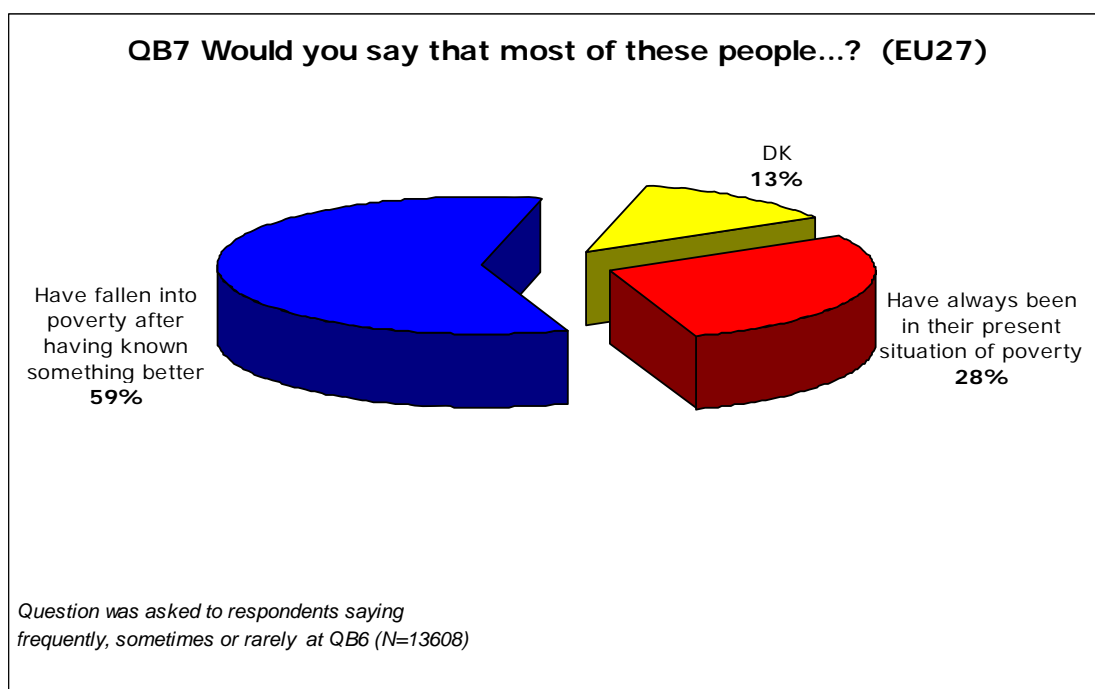
Close to a quarter often sees these conditions (23%) and 2 out of 5 respondents see these conditions sometimes (43%). Around a third of the respondents who find that there are situations of poverty or people at risk of falling into poverty in their area rarely (23%) or never (10%) see the conditions in which these people live.



¹⁶ QB6 (Asked if situations of poverty or risk of poverty is perceived to exist – codes 1 to 3 at QB5) Do you ever get to see the conditions in which these people live? Is this ... ?

Respondents who see the conditions in which 'poor' people live where then asked whether these people have always been in their present situation of poverty or have fallen into poverty after having known something better¹⁷.

Less than a third feels that these people have always been in their present situation of poverty (28%), while the majority of respondents feel that these people have fallen into poverty after having known something better (59%).

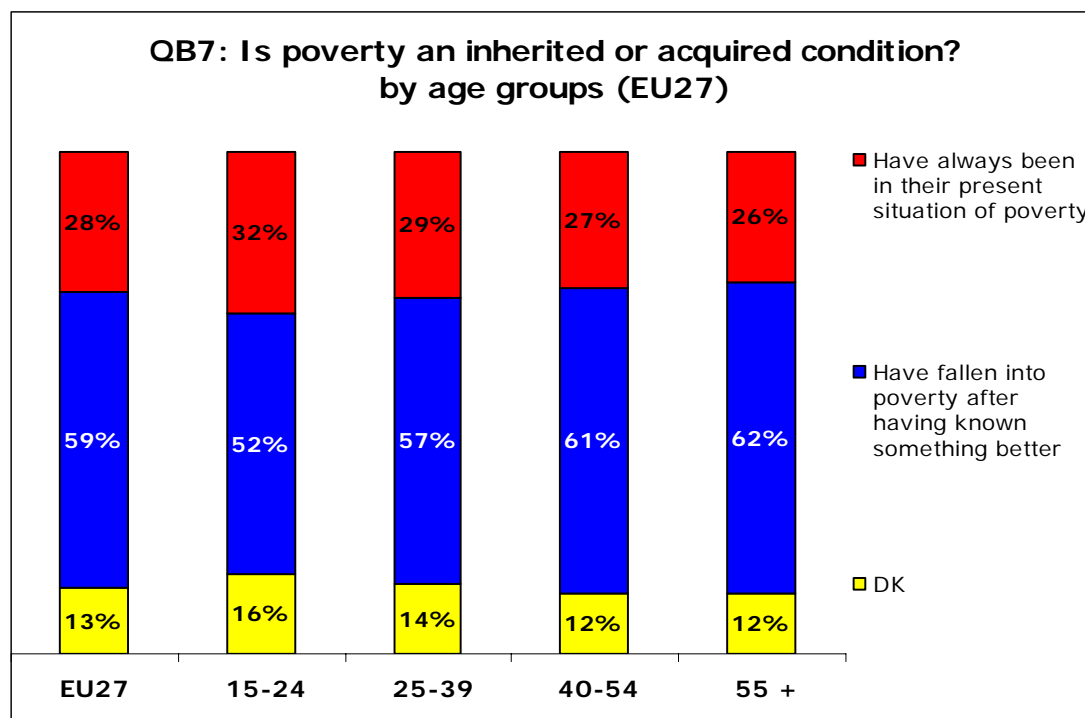


Views on this issue do not differ very strongly between socio-economic groupings. The following table shows the breakdown for the economic strain scale.

QB7 Would you say that most of these people...?	QB7 by the Economic Strain Scale (EU27)										Total QB7
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Have always been in their present situation of poverty	30%	26%	29%	35%	28%	27%	29%	28%	26%	27%	28%
Have fallen into poverty after having known something better	60%	62%	52%	54%	61%	60%	52%	61%	62%	63%	59%
DK	10%	12%	19%	11%	11%	13%	19%	11%	12%	10%	13%

¹⁷ QB7 (Asked if often, sometimes or rarely – codes 1 to 3 at QB6) Would you say that most of these people ...?

Age, on the other hand, is an important determinant of people's views: the older people are the more likely they are to believe that the poor in their neighbourhood have fallen into poverty after having known something better.



The most striking differences are again noted at the country level. Although the view that poverty is an acquired condition dominates in nearly all countries, there are large differences in the intensity of this view¹⁸. In a number of former soviet bloc countries, there is near consensus that people have fallen into poverty after having known something better. In the former DDR and Latvia it is the view of around 9 out of 10 respondents (90% and 88%, respectively) and in Estonia and Lithuania around three-quarters of respondents feel this way (78% and 74%, respectively).

Finland and the former Federal Republic of Germany are the Western European countries with the highest proportion of respondents saying that people have fallen into poverty after having known something better (73% and 70%, respectively).

In Ireland (39%) and Romania (43%), this view is least widely voiced.

Conversely, the view that people have always been in their present situation of poverty (i.e. poverty is an inherited condition) is most widely held in Portugal (45%), followed by Ireland and the United Kingdom (both 41%).

¹⁸ The exceptions are Ireland and Portugal where public opinion on the perception of poverty is divided.

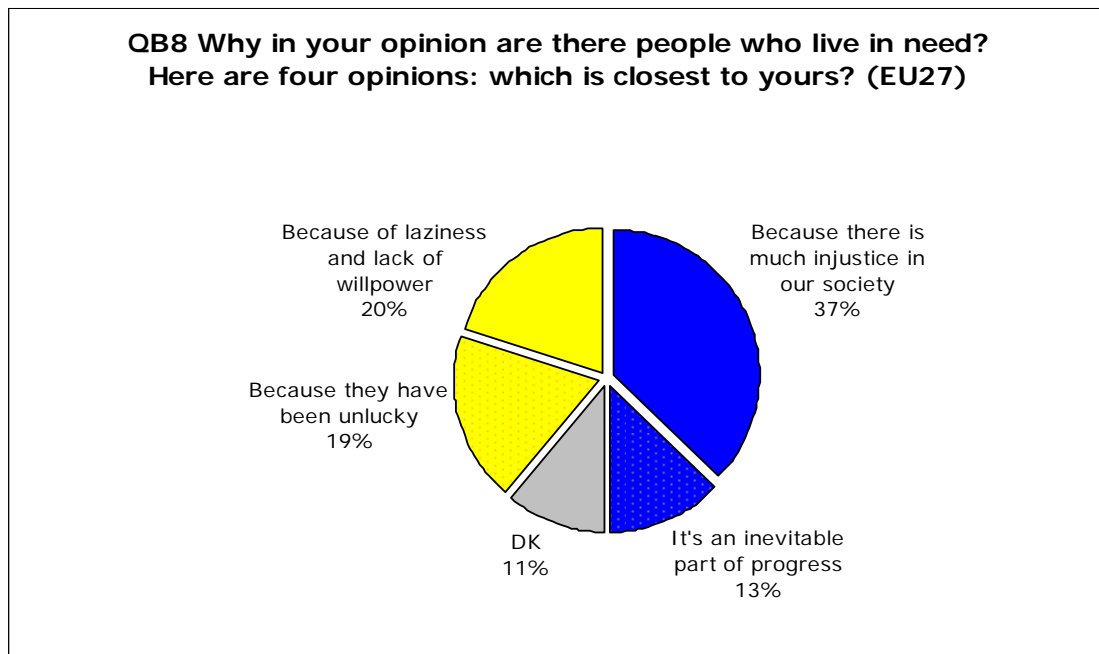
QB7: Is poverty an inherited or acquired condition? (by country)					
	Inherited condition		Acquired condition		DK
	2007	Diff. 2002	2007	Diff 2002	2007
EU27	28%	<i>n/a</i>	59%	<i>n/a</i>	13%
EU15	28%	-6	58%	13	14%
NMS12	29%	<i>n/a</i>	59%	<i>n/a</i>	12%
D-E	4%	-4	90%	4	6%
LV	10%		88%		2%
EE	15%		78%		7%
LT	19%		74%		7%
DE	11%	-5	73%	3	16%
BG	21%		70%		9%
FI	23%	5	70%	-7	7%
D-W	13%	-6	68%	5	19%
PL	23%		68%		9%
DK	28%	4	65%	15	7%
SK	29%		65%		6%
SI	30%		65%		5%
BE	32%	1	64%	14	4%
AT	27%	10	60%	-7	13%
CY	30%		60%		10%
EL	36%	-16	60%	27	4%
NL	26%	6	59%	1	15%
FR	29%	3	57%	7	14%
LU	31%	-18	54%	26	15%
CZ	37%		52%		11%
IT	32%	-12	50%	19	18%
HU	35%		50%		15%
UK	41%	0	50%	12	9%
ES	32%	-14	48%	14	20%
MT	34%		48%		18%
PT	45%	-6	47%	20	8%
SE	30%	7	47%	-10	23%
RO	39%		43%		18%
IE	41%	-9	39%	5	20%
HR	31%		61%		8%

Finally, it is interesting to note that compared to 2002, in most of the former EU15 countries support for the view that poverty is an acquired condition is now more widespread. This is most strongly the case in Luxembourg (+26 points since 2002), Portugal (+20 points) and Italy (+19 points). The exceptions are Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands and Finland, where more people now feel that poverty is an inherited condition.

1.5 The perceived causes and reasons of poverty

In this section we examine the views of Europeans concerning the causes and reasons of poverty.

European Union citizens are most inclined to view injustice in society as the cause of poverty (37%). One European in five feels that people live in need because of laziness and lack of willpower (20%) and a similar proportion is of the view that bad luck is the cause of poverty (19%). A small minority of Europeans finds that poverty is an inevitable part of progress (13%)¹⁹.



People's views concerning the causes of poverty are influenced by their personal economic situation. The higher a person's score on the economic strain scale, the more likely he or she is to find that poverty is the outcome of an unjust society and the less inclined they are to see laziness and lack of willpower as a cause of poverty.

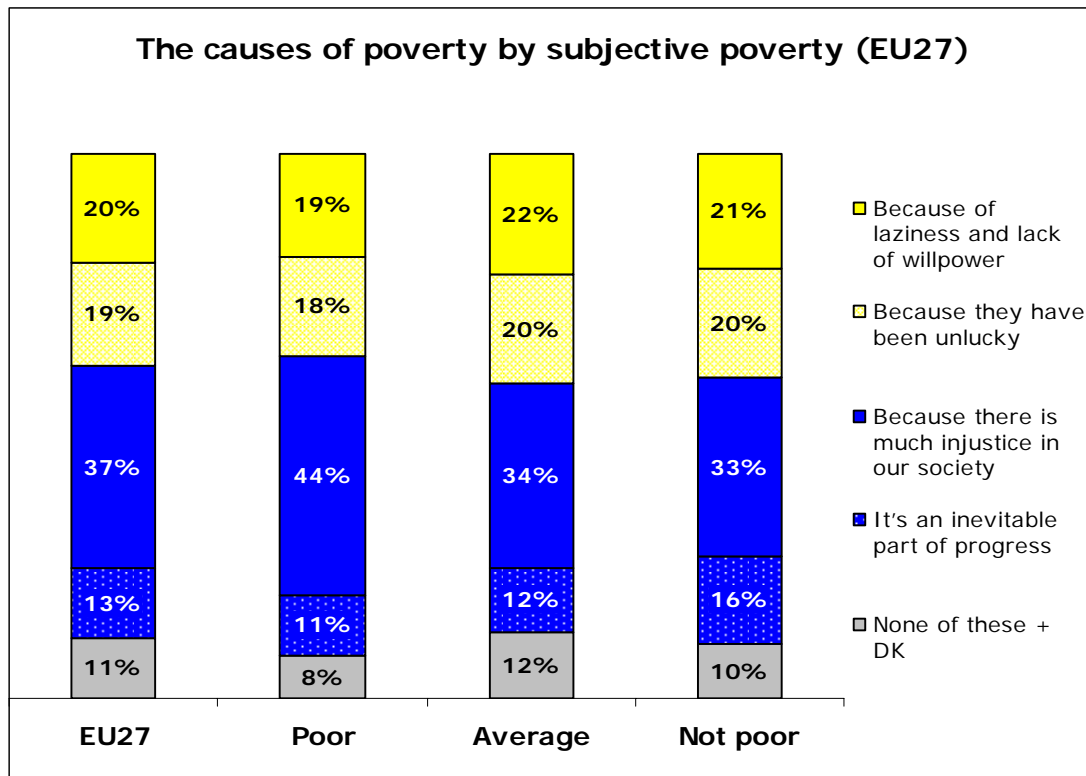
¹⁹ QB8 Why in your opinion are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?

QB8: Why in your opinion are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?	QB8 by the Economic Strain Scale (EU27)										Total QB8
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Because of laziness and lack of willpower	21%	21%	20%	26%	21%	20%	21%	16%	17%	12%	20%
Because they have been unlucky	17%	20%	19%	21%	19%	19%	19%	20%	17%	17%	19%
Because there is much injustice in our society	28%	32%	37%	29%	36%	41%	35%	45%	51%	52%	37%
It's an inevitable part of progress	21%	17%	13%	12%	13%	12%	10%	11%	7%	12%	13%
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9%	7%	7%	7%	6%	4%	8%	3%	4%	3%	6%
DK	4%	3%	3%	5%	5%	5%	7%	4%	4%	3%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

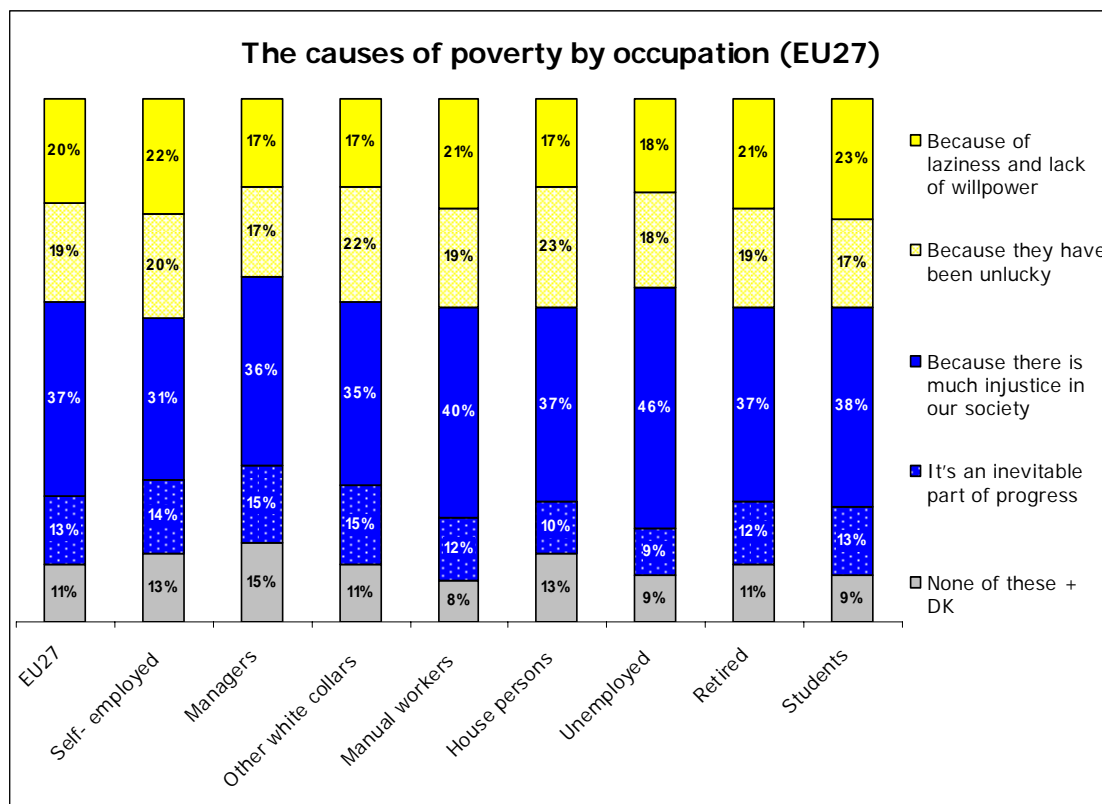
The view that poverty is an inevitable part of progress is, at 21%, most widely held among the group of respondents who suffer no economic strain (score 1 on the scale). This group is also least likely to believe that poverty is caused by injustice in society (28%).

As already noted during the examination of the perceived existence of poverty, the group of respondents who say they keep up without any difficulties with just enough money to get by (score 4 on the scale) form a bit of an anomaly. With regard to the causes of poverty they are most likely to blame poverty on personal factors and least likely to see it as a social problem. Over a quarter of these respondents feel that poverty is the cause of laziness and lack of willpower (26%).

The next graph shows that 'poor' respondents are far more likely to feel that people live in need because there is much injustice in society than is the case for respondents who are not poor according to the subjective measure. However, it is important to note that the proportion of citizens who feel that poverty is caused by laziness and lack of willpower does not differ significantly: whether poor or not, one EU citizen in five finds that laziness and lack of willpower are the main causes of poverty.



In terms of occupation, the unemployed are most likely to feel that people live in need because there is much injustice in society (46%) whereas self-employed people are least inclined to express this view (31%). Together with students, they form the segment of society where the view that poverty is caused by laziness and lack of willpower is highest, although the differences are only slight.

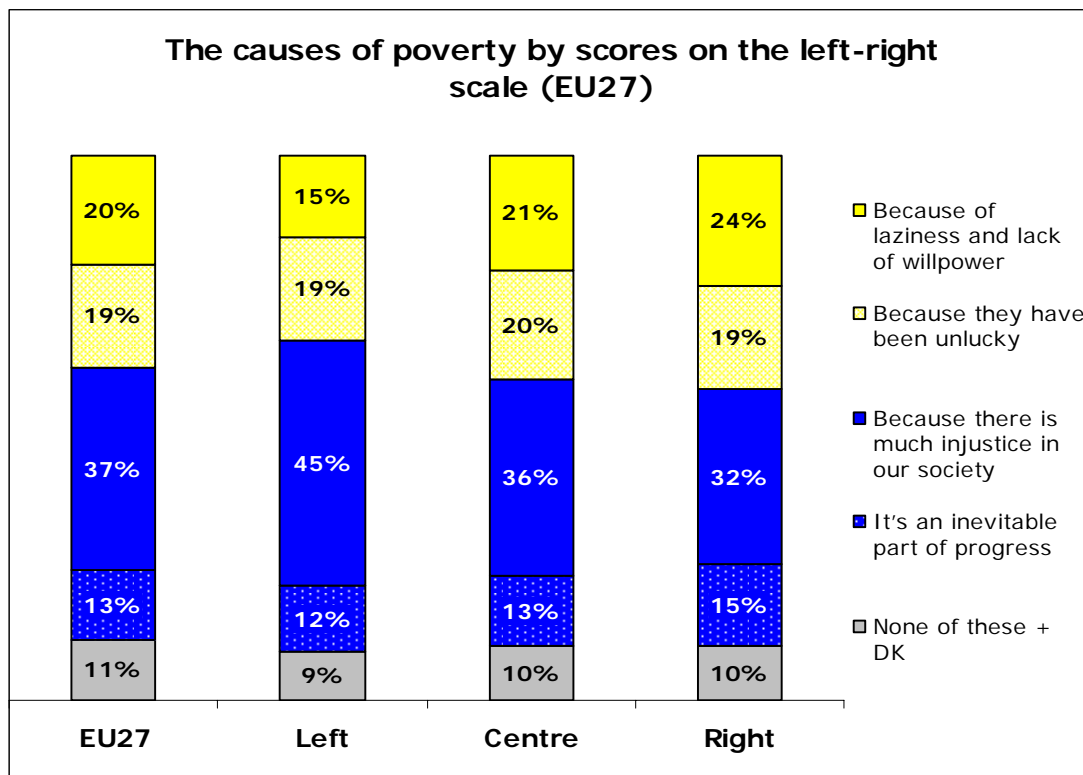


Furthermore, there is a strong link between what is seen as the cause of poverty and whether people feel that the poor have inherited their condition or acquired it.

QB8: Why in your opinion are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?	QB8 by QB7 - inherited vs. acquired poverty (EU27)			Total QB8
	Poverty is an inherited condition	Poverty is an acquired condition	DK	
Because they have been unlucky	20%	18%	18%	20%
Because of laziness and lack of willpower	29%	16%	18%	19%
Because there is much injustice in our society	34%	49%	38%	37%
It's an inevitable part of progress	10%	13%	12%	13%
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5%	4%	6%	6%
DK	2%	2%	8%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

As the table above shows, those who believe that poverty is an inherited condition are far more likely to see laziness and lack of willpower as a cause of poverty than are those who regard it as an acquired condition (29% vs. 16%). Conversely the latter are far more likely to believe that poverty is caused by injustice (49% vs. 34%).

Views about the causes of poverty are also strongly related to people's political orientation. The traditional left-right divide continues to explain whether people see poverty more as a social problem or more as a personal cause. People who place themselves to the left of the political scale are much more likely to feel that people live in need because there is much injustice in society (45%) than are people who place themselves to the right of the scale (32%). Conversely, among this latter group the view that poverty is caused by laziness and lack of willpower is 9 points higher than it is among people on the left (24% vs. 15%)²⁰.



A brief examination of the socio-demographic variables reveals the following noteworthy findings:

- Young people are significantly more inclined than their older counterparts to blame poverty on laziness and lack of willpower (25%). No other socio-demographic group registers a higher figure on this issue.
- People who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older are more likely to see injustice as a cause of poverty than people who left school aged 15

²⁰ D1.1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale? (Ten point scale: 1-3 = left; 4-7 = centre; 8-10 = right).

or younger (39% vs. 36%). The latter group is far more likely to blame poverty on laziness and lack of willpower (23% vs. 15% for those who stayed in school until age 20 or older).

- Women more often regard injustice as a cause of poverty than men do (39% vs. 36%).

An analysis of country results reveals that views about the causes of poverty are far from homogeneous. Although in most countries injustice is the most widely perceived cause of poverty, the intensity of replies varies greatly. When we try to discern a pattern among countries, the actual and perceived level of poverty appears to be the main binding factor even if this relationship is not very robust.

The table of country results on the following page highlights (in red) the two highest scores for each of the four listed causes of poverty. The highest accordance with the view that poverty is caused by injustice in society is found in East-Germany (65%) and Bulgaria (59%), followed by Croatia (57%) and Hungary (56%). This view is least widely supported in Denmark (17%), the Czech Republic (21%) and Malta (22%). Together with Lithuania (31%) and Latvia (36%), these are the only countries where injustice is not the most widely seen cause of poverty. In the Netherlands and Cyprus (both 25%) public opinion is somewhat divided.

Lithuania (39%), Latvia, Malta (both 36%) and the Czech Republic (34%) not only have the highest proportion of citizens who view laziness and lack of willpower as the cause of poverty, in these countries this is in fact the most popular view. In East-Germany, Sweden (both 10%) and Bulgaria (11%) people show the least support for this view.

Denmark is the only country where the majority believes that people live in need because they have been unlucky (42%). In Italy, Ireland (both 26%) and the Netherlands (24%) around a quarter of citizens share this view while it is least widely voiced in East-Germany (8%), Bulgaria (11%) and Poland (12%).

Although there are no countries where the majority holds the view that poverty is an inevitable part of progress, there are Member States where a significant minority of the population holds this opinion. The highest support for this view is noted in Sweden (29%), followed by Estonia, Cyprus and Belgium (all 21%). It is least widely held in Portugal (7%), Spain (8%) and Bulgaria (9%).

Finally the analysis of shifts in opinion since 2002 shows that personal causes of poverty have gained in popularity in many of the countries where data from 2002 is available. This is most strongly the case in Denmark and Italy. However, in East-Germany people are even more inclined now than in 2002 to feel that poverty is caused by social factors. In Ireland, the Netherlands and France no significant shifts have been recorded.

The perceived causes of poverty (by country)										
	Personal causes				Social causes				None of these (sp.)	DK
	Because they have been unlucky	Because of laziness and lack of willpower	Total personal causes	Diff. 2002	Because there is much injustice in our society	It's an inevitable part of progress	Total social causes	Diff. 2002		
EU27	19%	20%	39%	-	37%	13%	50%	-	6%	5%
EU15	21%	18%	39%	4	36%	13%	49%	-4	6%	5%
NMS12	14%	26%	40%	-	42%	10%	52%	-	6%	5%
DK	42%	15%	57%	10	17%	14%	31%	-12	9%	3%
CZ	22%	34%	56%		21%	13%	34%		6%	4%
LT	15%	39%	54%		31%	11%	42%		3%	1%
MT	16%	36%	52%		22%	14%	36%		5%	7%
PT	23%	29%	52%	4	33%	7%	40%	-4	5%	3%
LV	13%	36%	49%		34%	12%	46%		4%	1%
SK	19%	30%	49%		35%	10%	45%		3%	3%
UK	20%	26%	46%	3	24%	14%	38%	-4	9%	7%
IT	26%	19%	45%	10	34%	10%	44%	-8	5%	6%
EE	14%	28%	42%		31%	21%	52%		3%	3%
IE	26%	16%	42%	1	30%	11%	41%	-2	4%	13%
PL	12%	29%	41%		41%	10%	51%		3%	5%
CY	15%	25%	40%		25%	21%	46%		11%	3%
BE	21%	18%	39%	3	30%	21%	51%	-4	8%	2%
EL	18%	21%	39%	5	40%	17%	57%	-1	4%	-
ES	23%	16%	39%	3	40%	8%	48%	-7	5%	8%
D-W	17%	20%	37%	8	36%	16%	52%	-7	8%	3%
LU	17%	20%	37%		34%	15%	49%		10%	4%
NL	24%	13%	37%	2	25%	18%	43%	1	15%	5%
FI	19%	18%	37%	9	44%	15%	59%	-7	3%	1%
SI	15%	21%	36%		42%	14%	56%		7%	1%
AT	14%	21%	35%	0	37%	12%	49%	-5	10%	6%
FR	20%	14%	34%	2	45%	13%	58%	-1	6%	2%
RO	13%	20%	33%		47%	10%	57%		3%	7%
DE	15%	18%	33%	6	42%	15%	57%	-4	7%	3%
HU	13%	18%	31%		56%	10%	66%		1%	2%
SE	17%	10%	27%	5	37%	29%	66%	-3	5%	2%
BG	11%	11%	22%		59%	9%	68%		3%	7%
D-E	8%	10%	18%	-6	65%	12%	77%	8	3%	2%
HR	15%	13%	28%		57%	10%	67%		3%	2%

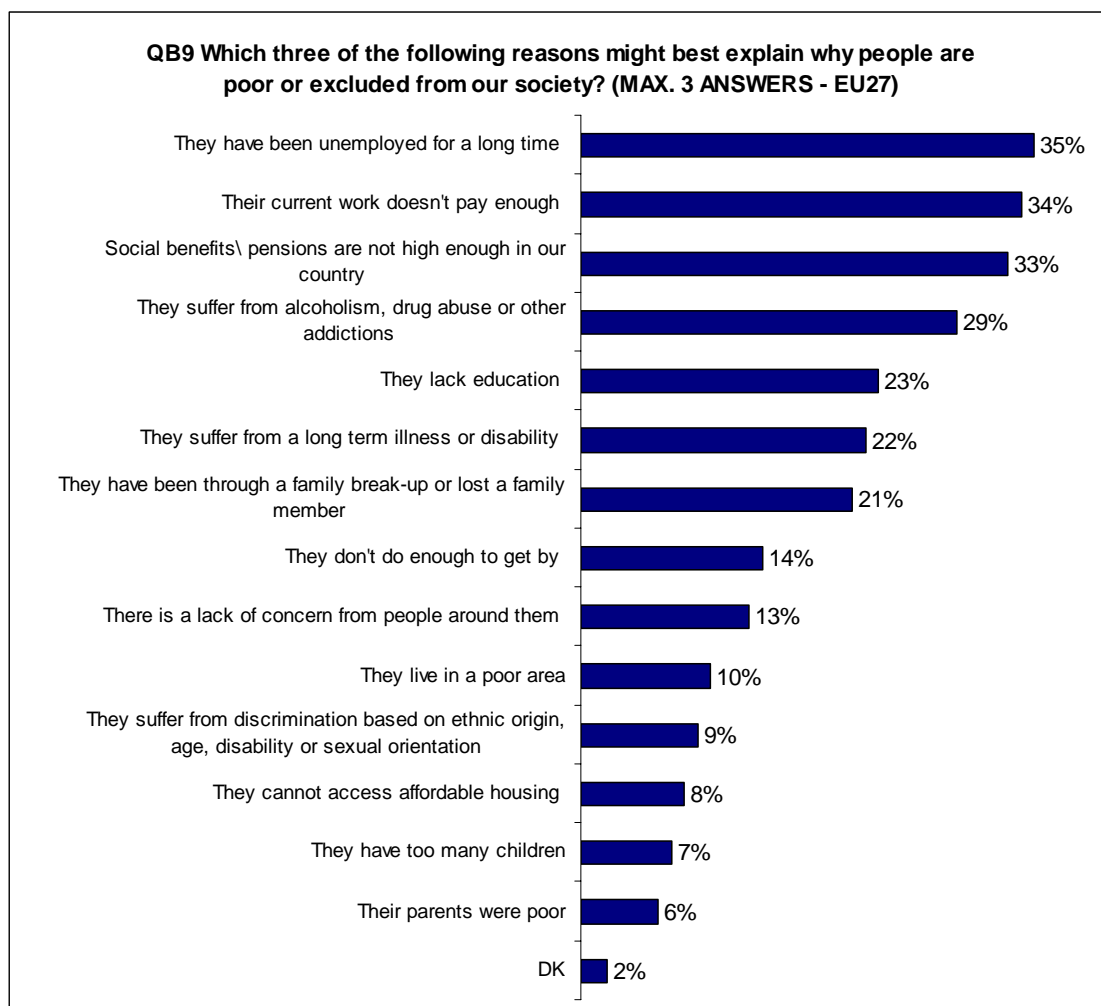
Next we look at which reasons European Union citizens feel best explain why people are poor or excluded from society. Work-related factors appear to be the key, with long-term unemployment (35%) topping the list of fourteen possible reasons presented to respondents²¹. Two further work-related reasons – current work not paying enough (34%) and social benefits/pensions not being high enough (33%) – are held by nearly as many respondents.

Around one respondent in three regards suffering from an addiction (29%) as a reason why people are poor or excluded from society and around one respondent in five believes it is due to a lack of education (23%), suffering from a long term illness

²¹ QB9. Which three of the following reasons might best explain why people are poor or excluded from our society? (Max. three answers)

or disability (22%) or having gone through a family break-up or death of a family member (21%).

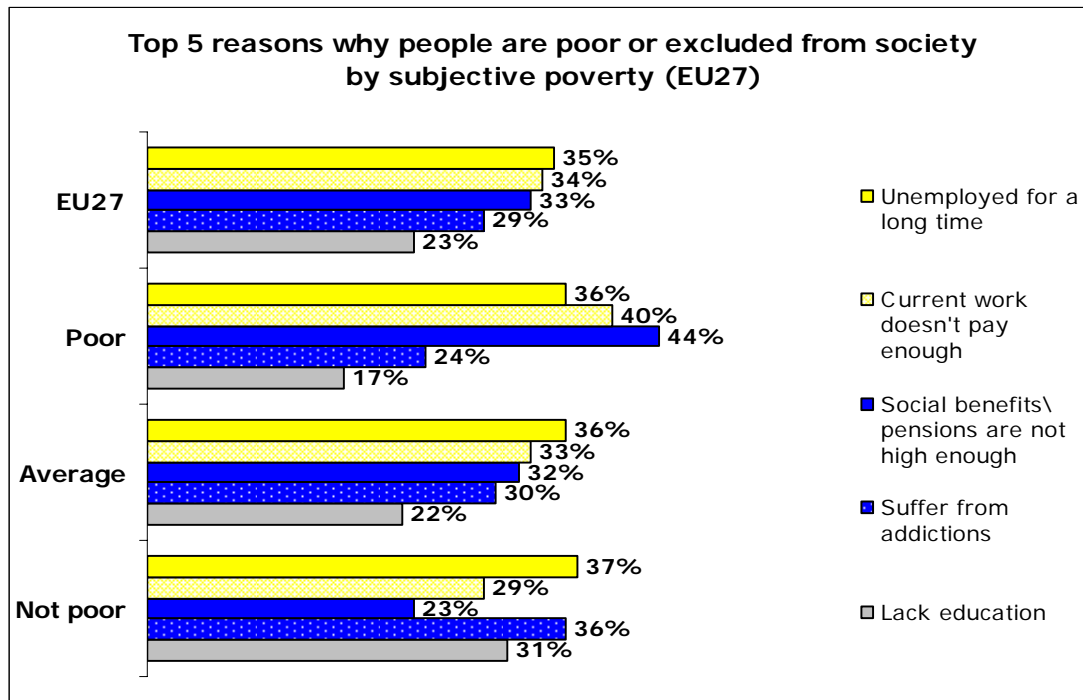
The other reasons are mentioned by considerably smaller proportions of respondents.



An examination of the extent to which people prioritise these fourteen reasons differently depending on their socio-economic background reveals on the whole a fairly similar ranking. For most groups, the same three items top the list although addiction appears in the top three among residents living in rural villages (33%), students, the youngest respondents (both 32%), managers (31%), employees (30%) and those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (29%).

A look at how subjective poverty affects the rank-order reveals that the non-poor mention addiction and the lack of education more frequently than some of the work-related reasons. The rank-order of the poor also differs significantly from the European average: first on their list of reasons is that social benefits or pensions are

not high enough in their country (44%), followed by not getting enough pay for work (40%) and having been unemployed for a long time (36%).



People's views concerning the causes of poverty closely relate to how they explain why people are poor.

Those who believe poverty is a person's own fault are most inclined to see alcoholism and other addictions as a reason for poverty (44%). Furthermore, this group of citizens is considerably more likely than others to believe that people are poor because they don't do enough to get by (28% vs. EU27 average of 14%).

Citizens who believe that people live in need because they have been unlucky are significantly more likely than other citizens to see a family break-up or the loss of a family member as an explanation for poverty (26%).

Those who ascribe poverty to injustice in society tend to list low pay and social benefits or insufficient pension payments as the main reasons why people are poor (both 43%). Long-term unemployment is mentioned by 39% of this group of citizens. Although they are less inclined than others to see addiction as a reason, it is nonetheless mentioned by close to a quarter (23%) of the group.

Finally, citizens who see poverty as an inevitable part of progress stand out in that they are more likely to consider lack of education as a reason why people are poor or excluded from society. However, the rank-order of their replies does not deviate substantially for the European average.

In the following table the fourteen possible explanations of poverty are broken down by the four causes of poverty included in the survey. For each cause, the top three reasons are highlighted²².

<i>QB9 Which three of the following reasons might best explain why people are poor or excluded from our society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)</i>	QB9 by causes of poverty (EU27)				
	Because they have been unlucky	Because of laziness and lack of willpower	Because there is much injustice in our society	It's an inevitable part of progress	QB9 total
They have been unemployed for a long time	36%	31%	39%	35%	35%
Their current work doesn't pay enough	28%	25%	43%	36%	34%
Social benefits\ pensions are not high enough	30%	24%	43%	32%	33%
They suffer from addictions	28%	44%	23%	30%	29%
They lack education	22%	25%	21%	29%	23%
They suffer from a long term illness or disability	25%	22%	21%	23%	22%
They have been through a family break-up or loss	26%	19%	19%	21%	21%
They don't do enough to get by	11%	28%	8%	15%	14%
There is a lack of concern from people around them	15%	12%	15%	12%	13%
They live in a poor area	10%	10%	10%	9%	10%
They suffer from discrimination	8%	5%	11%	9%	9%
They cannot access affordable housing	8%	4%	11%	10%	8%
They have too many children	7%	10%	6%	6%	7%
Their parents were poor	8%	5%	6%	5%	6%

Finally, we turn to the country results where once again the largest variations are noted, particularly in the intensity of the replies. The following two tables show the country results separately for the former EU15 countries and the new Member States and Croatia. For each country, the top three reasons are highlighted²³.

²² 1st most frequently mentioned reason is coded green; 2nd = yellow; 3rd is red.

²³ 1st most frequently mentioned reason is coded green; 2nd = yellow; 3rd is red.

QB9 Which three of the following reasons might best explain why people are poor or excluded from our society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - by former EU15 countries																	
	EU27	EU15	BE	DK	DE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	SE	UK
They have been unemployed for a long time	35%	35%	36%	34%	51%	38%	24%	37%	23%	27%	37%	33%	55%	27%	53%	41%	22%
Their current work doesn't pay enough	34%	33%	25%	6%	34%	40%	25%	47%	22%	40%	23%	11%	30%	40%	22%	18%	27%
Social benefits\ pensions are not high enough in our country	33%	30%	28%	12%	28%	68%	34%	29%	21%	40%	14%	16%	24%	39%	38%	11%	23%
They suffer from alcoholism, drug abuse or other addictions	29%	29%	28%	60%	36%	18%	32%	15%	49%	11%	41%	43%	47%	37%	57%	58%	31%
They lack education	23%	25%	29%	44%	33%	13%	20%	19%	29%	13%	31%	33%	18%	19%	21%	29%	35%
They suffer from a long term illness or disability	22%	22%	27%	40%	23%	26%	15%	19%	28%	15%	21%	44%	36%	18%	35%	41%	21%
They have been through a family break-up or lost a family member	21%	22%	31%	27%	28%	9%	17%	25%	21%	19%	20%	36%	22%	12%	18%	20%	17%
They don't do enough to get by	14%	13%	20%	15%	13%	15%	12%	13%	10%	12%	19%	20%	13%	19%	11%	12%	10%
There is a lack of concern from people around them	13%	14%	8%	10%	8%	18%	14%	11%	17%	23%	7%	14%	14%	18%	9%	10%	17%
They live in a poor area	10%	9%	5%	4%	4%	10%	17%	5%	18%	10%	3%	3%	7%	14%	1%	3%	16%
They suffer from discrimination based on ethnic origin, age, disability or sexual orientation	9%	10%	11%	12%	6%	5%	15%	16%	6%	8%	11%	12%	7%	4%	9%	24%	10%
They cannot access affordable housing	8%	9%	14%	5%	4%	2%	6%	22%	10%	9%	18%	3%	3%	2%	2%	7%	14%
They have too many children	7%	6%	5%	2%	5%	8%	8%	4%	8%	8%	6%	3%	8%	12%	1%	1%	7%
Their parents were poor	6%	6%	10%	5%	5%	11%	8%	4%	7%	5%	5%	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	6%
DK	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	5%

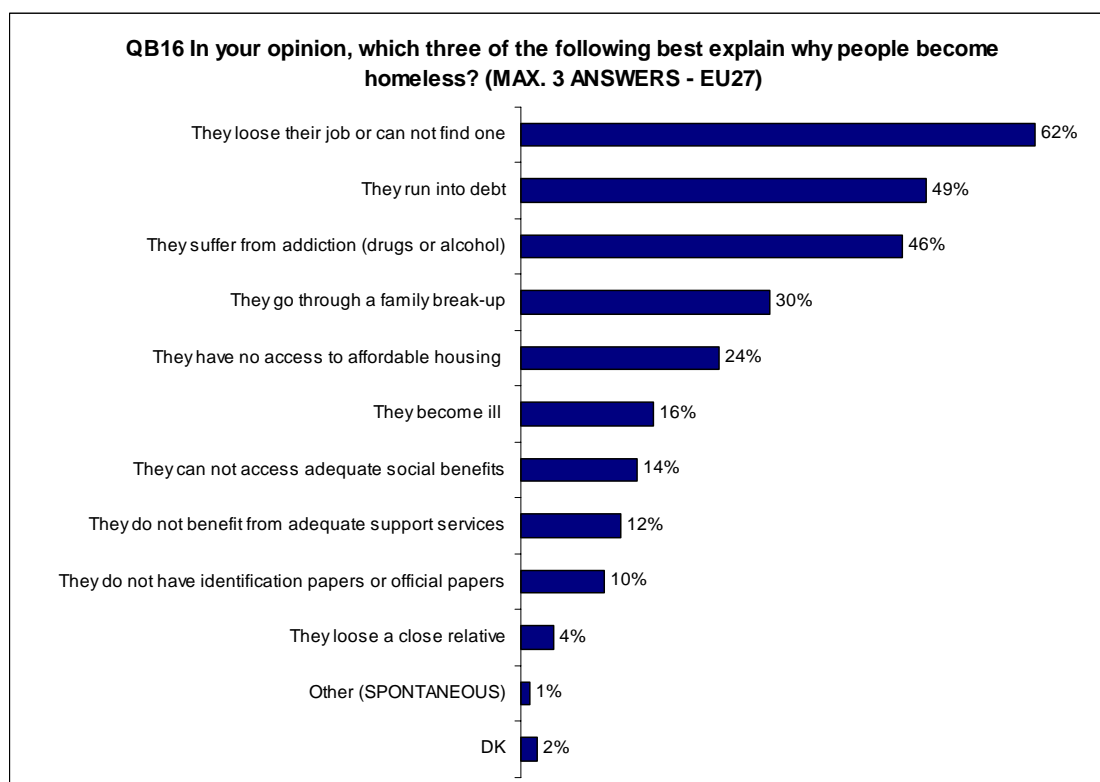
QB9 Which three of the following reasons might best explain why people are poor or excluded from our society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - by new Member States and Croatia																
	EU27	NMS12	NMS10	BG	CZ	EE	CY	LV	LT	HU	MT	PL	RO	SI	SK	HR
Social benefits\ pensions are not high enough in our country	33%	44%	38%	61%	22%	37%	52%	53%	46%	38%	26%	42%	59%	34%	30%	55%
Their current work doesn't pay enough	34%	39%	38%	41%	29%	33%	51%	36%	36%	46%	38%	40%	42%	27%	32%	49%
They have been unemployed for a long time	35%	38%	42%	47%	37%	30%	14%	28%	23%	50%	20%	43%	21%	40%	44%	42%
They suffer from alcoholism, drug abuse or other addictions	29%	31%	37%	12%	51%	58%	16%	48%	54%	23%	45%	34%	17%	40%	45%	23%
They suffer from a long term illness or disability	22%	22%	25%	21%	27%	23%	43%	18%	19%	29%	29%	25%	14%	18%	20%	22%
They don't do enough to get by	14%	17%	18%	15%	26%	24%	17%	21%	24%	17%	12%	14%	15%	24%	22%	10%
They lack education	23%	16%	17%	11%	19%	22%	20%	20%	20%	17%	30%	15%	14%	28%	23%	16%
They have been through a family break-up or lost a family member	21%	16%	17%	8%	25%	20%	17%	10%	8%	25%	33%	12%	14%	17%	25%	15%
They live in a poor area	10%	13%	10%	17%	10%	9%	2%	8%	7%	9%	3%	10%	19%	11%	16%	10%
There is a lack of concern from people around them	13%	12%	10%	14%	3%	10%	16%	14%	8%	8%	5%	11%	19%	10%	11%	17%
They have too many children	7%	10%	8%	6%	7%	4%	19%	4%	7%	6%	10%	10%	16%	4%	7%	5%
Their parents were poor	6%	7%	7%	4%	4%	1%	12%	3%	5%	5%	3%	9%	9%	6%	3%	6%
They suffer from discrimination based on ethnic origin, age, disability or sexual orientation	9%	4%	3%	4%	7%	1%	4%	2%	2%	6%	6%	2%	5%	10%	3%	3%
They cannot access affordable housing	8%	4%	4%	2%	6%	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	6%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%
DK	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%

2. ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOMELESS PEOPLE

In this chapter we examine the views of European Union citizens with regards to homelessness. Our research focuses on three dimensions: why do people become homeless (i.e. what causes the problem), do people feel that they themselves are at risk of becoming homeless (i.e. which groups in society are most vulnerable) and what, if anything, do people do to help the homeless²⁴?

2.1 The perceived reasons of homelessness

The most important reason why people become homeless, according to European Union citizens, is that they lose their job or can not find one: 62% of respondents selected this as one of three possible reasons. Running into debt (49%), suffering from addiction (46%) and going through a family break-up (30%) are the next most widely regarded reasons and close to a quarter of EU citizens feel that people become homeless because they do not have access to affordable housing²⁵.



The answers to this question further highlight why unemployment is such a concern for European Union citizens.

²⁴ A recent EU study provides information about the extent of homelessness in Europe: "Measurement of homelessness at European Union level", January 2007: Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities DG, European Commission.

²⁵ QB16 In your opinion, which three of the following best explain why people become homeless? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)?

In fact, becoming unemployed is seen as the most important cause of homelessness among all socio-demographic and socio-economic groups defined by the survey. Furthermore, the intensity of this view is more or less the same for most people. The only significant differences between the socio-demographic groups are noted in terms of occupation but even these are not strikingly large, ranging from 58% among the self-employed and those looking after the home to 65% among manual workers and the unemployed.

An analysis of the intensity of the replies by scores on the economic strain scale also reveals some differences, with shares of the ten groups seeing unemployment as a cause of homelessness ranging from 58% to 67%.

Far more striking differences on the basis of economic strain are noted in the extent to which suffering from addiction is regarded as a reason for homelessness. The less economic strain people suffer, the more likely they are to see suffering from addiction as a cause of homelessness, with 56% of the people with no economic strain (points 1 and 2 on the scale) holding this view, compared to 33% of people who suffer the most economic strain (point 10 on the scale)²⁶.

<i>QB16 In your opinion, which three of the following best explain why people become homeless? ('other' and 'DK' replies not shown)</i>	QB16 by the Economic Strain Scale (EU27)										Total QB16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
They lose their job or can not find one	59%	61%	63%	58%	63%	64%	59%	62%	67%	66%	62%
They run into debt	52%	50%	52%	47%	47%	50%	48%	48%	51%	50%	49%
They suffer from addiction (drugs or alcohol)	56%	56%	48%	46%	46%	43%	45%	39%	38%	33%	46%
They go through a family break-up	39%	36%	31%	32%	33%	29%	29%	27%	25%	21%	30%
They have no access to affordable housing	25%	22%	25%	22%	23%	25%	23%	27%	26%	25%	24%
They become ill	12%	16%	15%	18%	16%	16%	14%	17%	18%	18%	16%
They can not access adequate social benefits	10%	12%	13%	12%	15%	15%	14%	16%	15%	18%	14%
They do not benefit from adequate support services	11%	10%	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%	14%	11%	16%	12%
They do not have identification papers or official	12%	12%	11%	11%	9%	9%	9%	11%	6%	7%	10%
They lose a close relative	3%	2%	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%

²⁶ In the table, the answers are ranked by the frequency at which they were given at the EU27 level. For each cell, the top three answers are given a colour code: green=most frequently given reply; yellow = 2nd most frequently given and red = 3rd most frequently given. This colouring scheme will be applied throughout the chapter to highlight rank-order differences.

Similarly, the less economic strain people suffer, the more likely they are to consider going through a family break-up to be a cause of homelessness, with nearly twice as many people with no economic strain holding this view compared to those who suffer the most economic strain (39% vs. 21%).

A cross-tabulation with the four perceived causes of poverty indicates that people who regard laziness and lack of willpower as the main cause are significantly more likely than other citizens to feel that suffering from an addiction is a cause of homelessness (57%). People who regard injustice in society as the main cause of poverty are significantly more likely than other citizens to believe that people become homeless because they lose their job or cannot find one (67%).

<i>QB16 In your opinion, which three of the following best explain why people become homeless? ('other' and 'DK' replies not shown)</i>	QB16 by 4 causes of poverty (EU27)				Total QB16
	Bad luck	Laziness and lack of willpower	Injustice in our society	Inevitable part of progress	
They lose their job or can not find one	62%	55%	67%	61%	62%
They run into debt	49%	53%	48%	50%	49%
They suffer from addiction (drugs or alcohol)	43%	57%	41%	48%	46%
They go through a family break-up	32%	27%	30%	34%	30%
They have no access to affordable housing	24%	20%	27%	24%	24%
They become ill	19%	15%	16%	15%	16%
They can not access adequate social benefits	12%	10%	18%	13%	14%
They do not benefit from adequate support services	11%	8%	14%	13%	12%
They do not have identification papers or official	9%	9%	11%	11%	10%
They lose a close relative	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%

As is the case regarding poverty, the greatest differences in people's assessment of homelessness are noted at the country level. Analyses of the country results reveal variations not only in the intensity of the replies but also in the rank-ordering of the reasons in some countries.

Looking firstly at the variations in the intensity of the replies reveals for instance that the proportion of citizens who feel that losing one's job or not finding one best explains why people become homeless ranges from 32% in Denmark to 82% in France. Even greater extremes are noted in the extent to which people regard suffering from an addiction as a reason: the range of replies goes from 22% in France and Romania to 82% in Sweden. Running into debt is a reason three-quarters of Cypriots ascribe to homelessness compared to just under a third of citizens in Denmark and Spain (both 32%). Five times as many people in Denmark than in Greece believe that people become homeless because they go through a family break-up (53% vs. 8%) and four times as many people in France than in Greece believe lack of access to affordable housing (40% vs. 10%) is a reason why people become homeless.

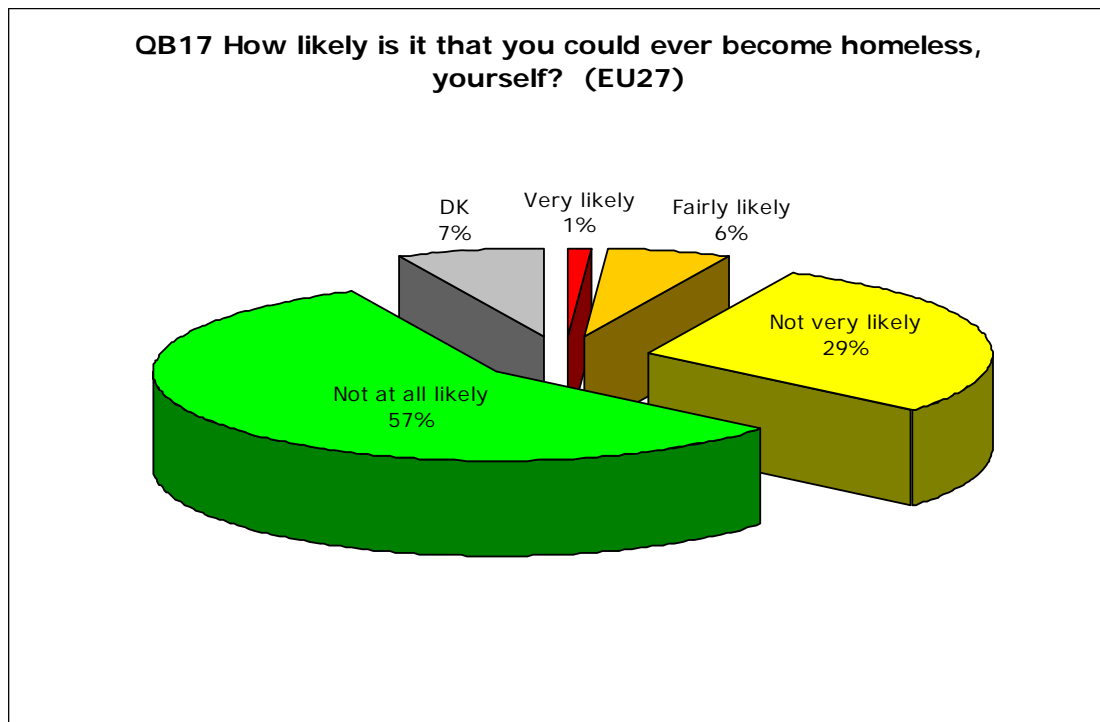
Looking next at the rank-order of the three most frequently named aspects reveals patterns that deviate from the European average in the following countries:

- **Denmark:** going through a family break-up comes in second place (53%), ahead of unemployment and running into debt (both 32%);
- **Hungary:** going through a family break-up comes in third place (49%), ahead of suffering from an addiction (41%);
- **France, Italy and Romania:** in these countries having no access to affordable housing comes in third place. In France (40%) and Romania (31%) it comes ahead of going through a family break-up (35% and 25%, respectively) while in Italy it comes ahead of suffering from an addiction (33% vs. 24%)
- **Cyprus:** becoming ill comes in third place (40%), ahead of suffering from an addiction (37%). In no other country do this many people regard becoming ill as a possible cause of homelessness.

QB16 In your opinion, which three of the following best explain why people become homeless? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)											
	They loose their job or can not find one	They run into debt	They suffer from addiction (drugs or alcohol)	They go through a family break-up	They have no access to affordable housing	They become ill	They can not access adequate social benefits	They do not benefit from adequate support services	They do not have identification papers or official papers	They loose a close relative	Other/DK
EU27	62%	49%	46%	30%	24%	16%	14%	12%	10%	4%	3%
EU15	60%	47%	45%	31%	24%	15%	14%	12%	12%	4%	4%
NMS12	67%	55%	48%	27%	23%	18%	13%	10%	4%	4%	3%
BE	56%	57%	39%	29%	29%	13%	18%	11%	25%	4%	1%
BG	63%	52%	27%	19%	20%	23%	20%	22%	3%	5%	5%
CZ	62%	61%	63%	28%	18%	18%	7%	5%	9%	5%	2%
DK	32%	32%	80%	53%	23%	26%	8%	11%	23%	6%	4%
D-W	72%	53%	52%	37%	18%	16%	13%	10%	7%	2%	2%
DE	72%	53%	52%	37%	17%	16%	14%	11%	7%	2%	2%
D-E	73%	57%	53%	36%	13%	14%	17%	14%	4%	2%	2%
EE	65%	55%	64%	24%	24%	16%	9%	4%	9%	2%	2%
EL	75%	62%	34%	8%	10%	32%	18%	14%	5%	5%	2%
ES	48%	32%	49%	24%	19%	14%	19%	13%	19%	5%	7%
FR	82%	42%	22%	35%	40%	10%	10%	9%	26%	4%	2%
IE	43%	52%	60%	28%	25%	25%	15%	12%	5%	8%	3%
IT	58%	39%	26%	24%	33%	17%	16%	13%	5%	3%	6%
CY	56%	75%	37%	20%	21%	40%	9%	18%	4%	4%	1%
LV	63%	48%	66%	13%	25%	20%	10%	5%	13%	4%	4%
LT	57%	57%	71%	12%	19%	16%	9%	6%	11%	3%	4%
LU	73%	45%	36%	27%	33%	12%	9%	5%	16%	5%	2%
HU	72%	57%	41%	49%	21%	16%	7%	8%	2%	2%	1%
MT	52%	60%	56%	34%	21%	17%	9%	6%	2%	5%	3%
NL	32%	63%	76%	28%	12%	7%	14%	17%	26%	3%	3%
AT	63%	61%	46%	25%	21%	32%	17%	14%	4%	4%	1%
PL	69%	50%	59%	25%	21%	15%	13%	10%	1%	5%	3%
PT	56%	37%	63%	20%	18%	22%	19%	12%	6%	7%	3%
RO	69%	61%	22%	25%	31%	23%	17%	10%	5%	3%	5%
SI	59%	40%	58%	39%	17%	16%	18%	10%	5%	6%	2%
SK	64%	60%	63%	37%	18%	16%	10%	5%	5%	7%	2%
FI	59%	52%	70%	26%	18%	25%	14%	9%	5%	2%	1%
SE	58%	47%	82%	31%	14%	17%	9%	14%	9%	2%	2%
UK	46%	56%	52%	39%	23%	12%	11%	15%	6%	5%	4%
HR	74%	57%	43%	30%	13%	29%	12%	8%	2%	5%	3%

2.2 The risk of becoming homeless

The Social Reality study has revealed a schism of opinion that Europeans exhibit between their own personal future and the collective future in that they, for instance, worry in great numbers about unemployment but are not afraid that they will lose their own job²⁷. We find this same schism when it comes to homelessness: it is possible to become homeless after losing one's job or running into debt, but the large majority of Europeans do not think they themselves could ever become homeless²⁸.



Only a very small minority of European Union citizens – 7 out of 100 – feel that there is a chance that they could become homeless at some stage of their life. The perceived likelihood of becoming homeless is low among all segments of the population but small variations do exist. We next focus our attention on these variations.

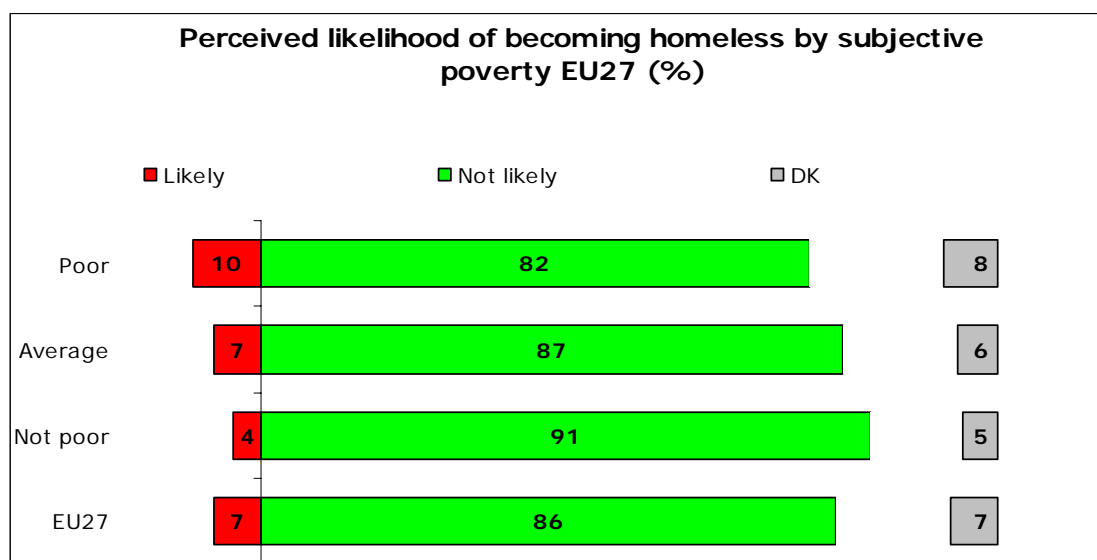
²⁷ European Social Reality, Special Eurobarometer Report 273 (page 40), European Commission: 2007.

²⁸ QB17 How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?

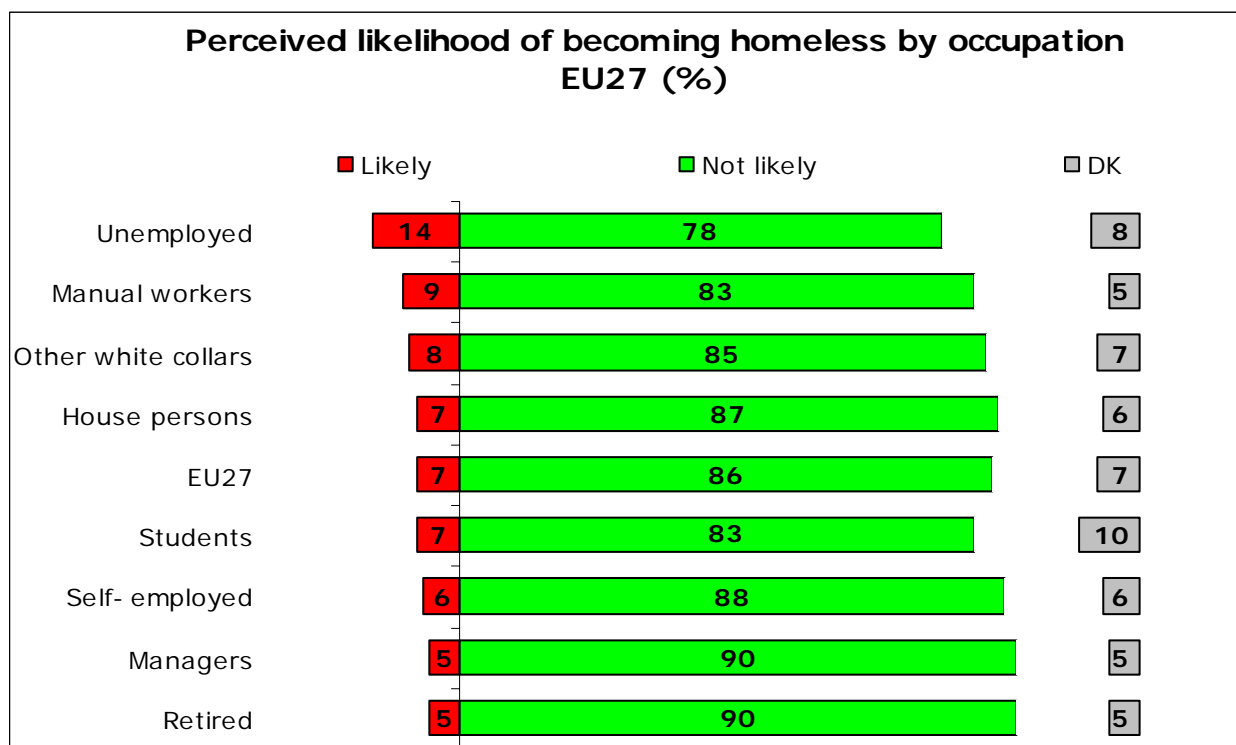
It comes as little surprise that the greatest degree of variation is found in function of people's scores on the economic strain scale. The more economic strain people experience, the more likely they rate their chance of becoming homeless. In fact, six percent of people suffering the most economic strain (score 10 on the scale) find it very likely that they could one day become homeless, in addition to 17% who find it fairly likely. In other words, nearly one person in four (23%) suffering the greatest degree of economic strain sees a likelihood of becoming homeless, compared to only three percent of people who suffer no economic strain (scores 1 and 2 on the scale).

QB17 How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?	QB17 by the Economic Strain Scale (EU27)										Total QB17
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Very likely	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	6%	1%
Fairly likely	1%	2%	6%	4%	5%	6%	4%	11%	7%	17%	6%
Not very likely	22%	24%	36%	23%	31%	33%	27%	34%	27%	31%	29%
Not at all likely	73%	70%	49%	66%	58%	54%	61%	46%	53%	35%	57%
DK	2%	3%	8%	5%	5%	6%	8%	8%	10%	11%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Readers are reminded that the economic strain scale is a summary measure of subjective poverty and financial difficulties. As the graph below shows, the chance of becoming homeless is perceived to be considerably less likely if we only take subjective poverty into account. However, the difference still remains with twice as many poor people as "non-poor" deeming it likely that they could become homeless (10% vs. 4%).



An examination of the occupational scale shows that one unemployed person in seven regards it likely that he or she could become homeless (14%). This is twice the European average (7%) and highlights the plight of the unemployed.

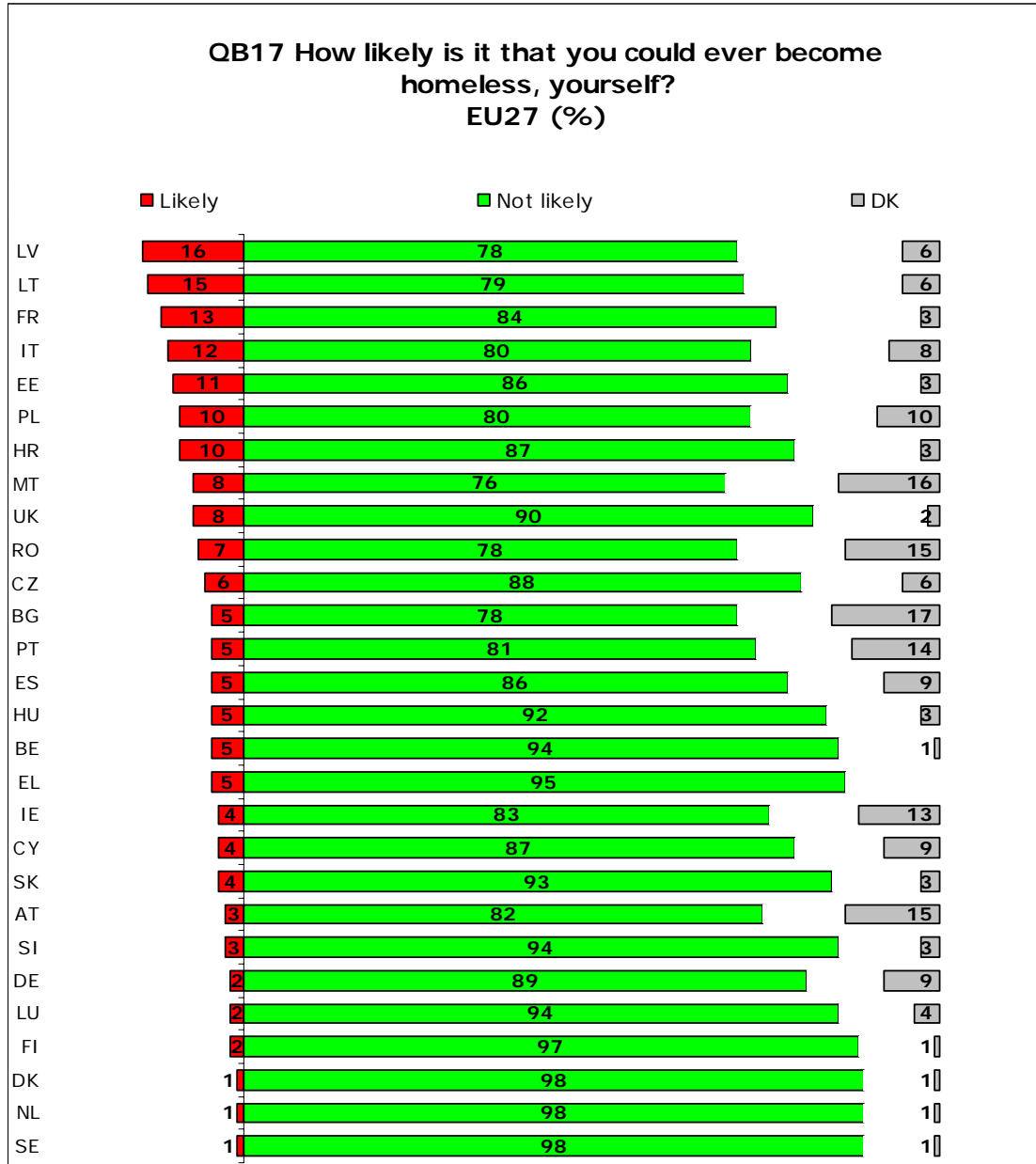


Finally, at the country level the results show that the likelihood of becoming homeless is regarded most implausible in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark (1%) while people in Latvia (16%), Lithuania (15%) and France (13%) are most inclined to feel that it could happen to them.

Broadly speaking, the country by country analysis reveals that the rank-ordering of countries matches that of objective and subjective poverty with higher estimations in the 'poorer' countries than in the 'richer' countries but there are too many inconsistent countries for this assumption to hold much weight. On the basis of the noted view that unemployment is the main cause of homelessness one could imagine that national unemployment levels explain the country differences but while this could explain the relatively 'high' likelihood score noted in France it does not explain Italy's position just underneath France and in Latvia and Lithuania, where people deem the likelihood of becoming homeless the highest and where the unemployment rate is significantly below the European average²⁹. Hence there are other factors which explain the variations between countries which are beyond the realm of this study.

²⁹ The official Eurostat unemployment rate for 2006 was 9.4% in France, 6.8% in Italy, 5.6 in Latvia and 5.5 in Lithuania. The EU average was 7.9.

It is, in the context of the above, interesting to note that the degree to which respondents themselves were able to estimate the likelihood of becoming homeless differs greatly from country to country.



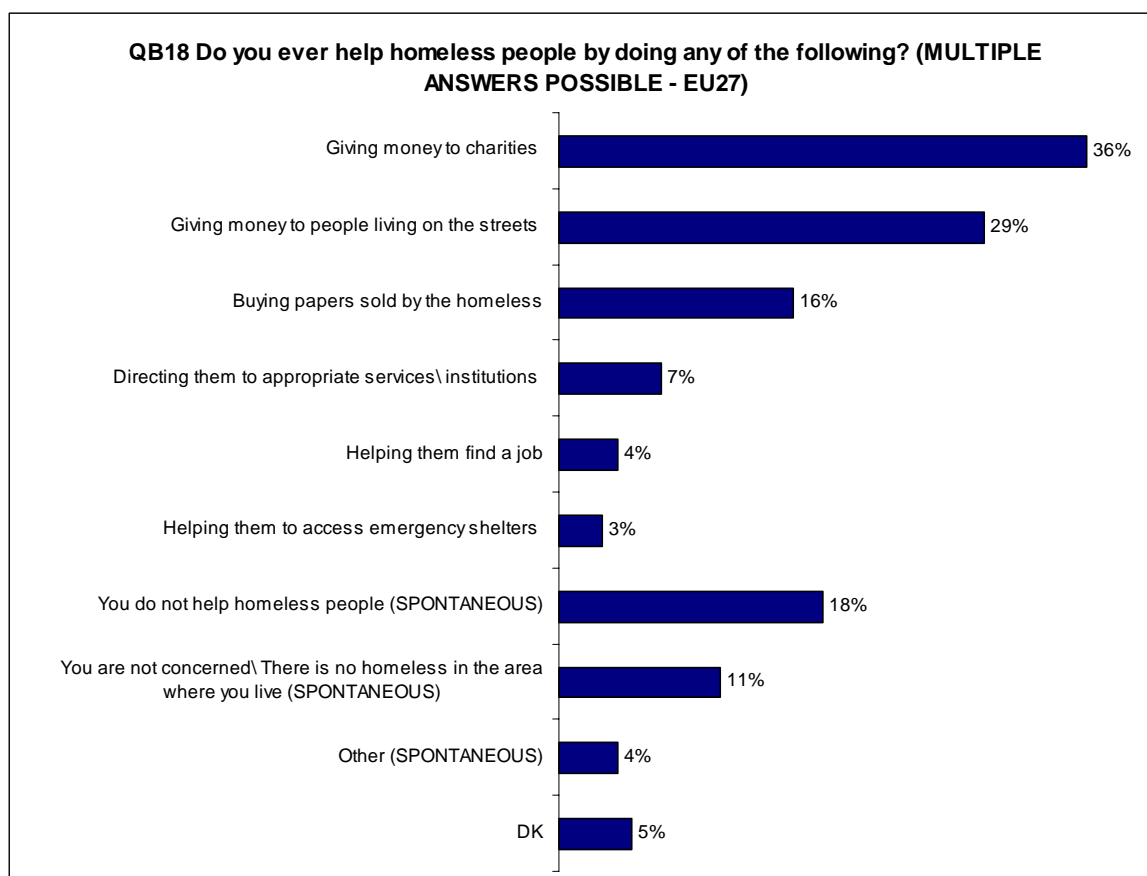
2.3 Helping homeless people

In the last section of this chapter we examine the extent to which Europeans help homeless people in different ways³⁰. The survey reveals a divergence of public opinion in this respect.

A significant number of Europeans help the homeless by giving money to them directly (29%) and or by buying papers sold by the homeless (16%). A small minority is even more actively involved by directing homeless people to appropriate services and institutions (7%), by helping them find a job (4%) and or by helping them to access emergency shelters (3%).

Then there is the relatively large group of respondents that is indirectly involved by giving money to charities (36%).

At the same time, a significant number of Europeans do not help the homeless in any way. Close to one respondent in five spontaneously indicated that he or she does not help homeless people (18%) and a slightly smaller proportion indicated not to be concerned or not to see any homeless in the area where they live (11%).



³⁰ QB18 Do you ever help homeless people by doing any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The way and the extent to which Europeans help the homeless differs somewhat depending on their age, the age they left full-time education and their occupation. In the table below the answers are ranked by the frequency at which they were given and the top three answers are again coloured³¹.

QB18 Do you ever do help homeless people by doing any of the following? ('DK' replies not shown)	QB18 by age, education and occupation (EU27)															Total QB18
	Age				TEA			Occupation								
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	15	16-19	20+	Self-empl.	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Unemployed	Retired	Students	
Giving money to charities	29%	33%	39%	40%	32%	37%	43%	38%	50%	32%	32%	36%	26%	40%	32%	36%
Giving money to people living on the streets	32%	31%	30%	25%	24%	30%	34%	28%	34%	27%	31%	28%	34%	26%	29%	29%
Buying papers sold by the homeless	12%	18%	19%	15%	10%	17%	23%	16%	27%	15%	15%	15%	15%	14%	13%	16%
Directing them to appropriate services\ institutions	5%	7%	8%	6%	4%	7%	9%	8%	10%	7%	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%
Helping them find a job	3%	4%	5%	4%	3%	4%	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Helping them to access emergency shelters	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	3%
You do not help homeless people (SPONTANEOUS)	21%	18%	16%	18%	23%	16%	14%	15%	11%	21%	18%	17%	20%	18%	22%	18%
Not concerned\ No homeless in the area where you live (SPONTANEOUS)	10%	10%	9%	13%	14%	11%	7%	13%	6%	9%	10%	13%	10%	13%	10%	11%
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%
DK	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	

In particular, there are considerable differences in the extent to which people give money to charities, which increases with age and education. Large differences are also noted in this regard between occupational groups.

Furthermore, as can be seen in the graph above, the extent to which people do not help the homeless also varies greatly depending on their age, education and

³¹ See footnote 3.

occupation. People who left full-time education before age 16 (23%), students (22%) and young people (21%) are least inclined to help the homeless.

Age, education and occupation are all factors that influence the degree to which people suffer economic strain. Hence we see that the more economic strain people suffer, the less likely they are to give money to charities or help the homeless.

QB18 Do you ever help homeless people by doing any of the following? ('DK' replies not shown)	QB18 by the Economic Strain Scale (EU27)										Total QB18
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Giving money to charities	56%	48%	41%	37%	37%	31%	36%	27%	29%	23%	36%
Giving money to people living on the streets	29%	29%	32%	26%	29%	32%	27%	31%	28%	31%	29%
Buying papers sold by the homeless	29%	22%	22%	15%	15%	13%	13%	14%	11%	12%	16%
Directing them to appropriate services\ institutions	7%	6%	8%	6%	6%	8%	5%	7%	8%	7%	7%
Helping them find a job	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	6%	4%	5%	4%
Helping them to access emergency shelters	2%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	6%	3%
You do not help homeless people (SPONTANEOUS)	12%	15%	14%	19%	19%	17%	17%	20%	21%	24%	18%
Not concerned\No homeless in the area (SPONTANEOUS)	4%	8%	9%	14%	10%	12%	13%	10%	13%	10%	11%
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	7%	4%	4%

The European Union average also conceals large variations among the Member States in the intensity of replies, although the same top three are noted in the majority of countries.

The countries where the rank order of the three most frequently named aspects differs are:

- **The Netherlands:** buying homeless papers sold by the homeless comes in first place (41%) ahead of giving money to charities (26%) and not helping (18%). No other country has as many respondents who indicate buying these papers;
- **Sweden, Denmark, the United Kingdom and Austria:** in these countries buying homeless papers sold by the homeless ranks second place. In Sweden (37%), the United Kingdom (27%) and Austria (25%) people buy papers from the homeless more frequently than giving them money. In Denmark, both giving money and buying papers are equally frequent actions (both 31%);
- **Germany, France, Ireland and Romania:** in these countries buying homeless papers sold by the homeless comes in third place. In the first two countries this reply comes ahead of not helping. In Ireland and Romania, more people indicated that they helped in different ways compared to those who said they did not help at all;
- **Czech Republic:** Not helping homeless people comes in first place (38%), ahead of giving money to charities (24%) and not feeling concerned or not having homeless people in the area (17%);
- **Belgium and Italy:** the third most frequently given reply in these two countries is that people are not concerned or that there are no homeless people in the areas where they live (22% and 21%, respectively). This reply comes ahead of not helping the homeless (14% and 15%, respectively) and is more frequently given in these countries than in any others;
- **Slovenia:** not being concerned or replying that there are no homeless people in their area are the third most frequently given replies together with not helping homeless people (both 15%);
- **Luxembourg and Finland:** directing homeless people to appropriate services or institutions comes in third place (20% and 12%, respectively). Luxembourg is the country where most people help the homeless in this way.

Finally, looking at the intensity of the replies shows that the proportion of citizens that give money to charities in order to help the homeless ranges from 16% in Spain to 82% in Malta. The proportion that gives money to people living on the streets ranges from 6% in Malta to 46% in Lithuania and Romania and the proportion that buys newspapers sold by homeless people ranges from 2% in Bulgaria and Malta to 37% in Sweden. Equally important is the difference in the share of people that do not help: this is lowest in Ireland (2%) and highest in Spain (45%).

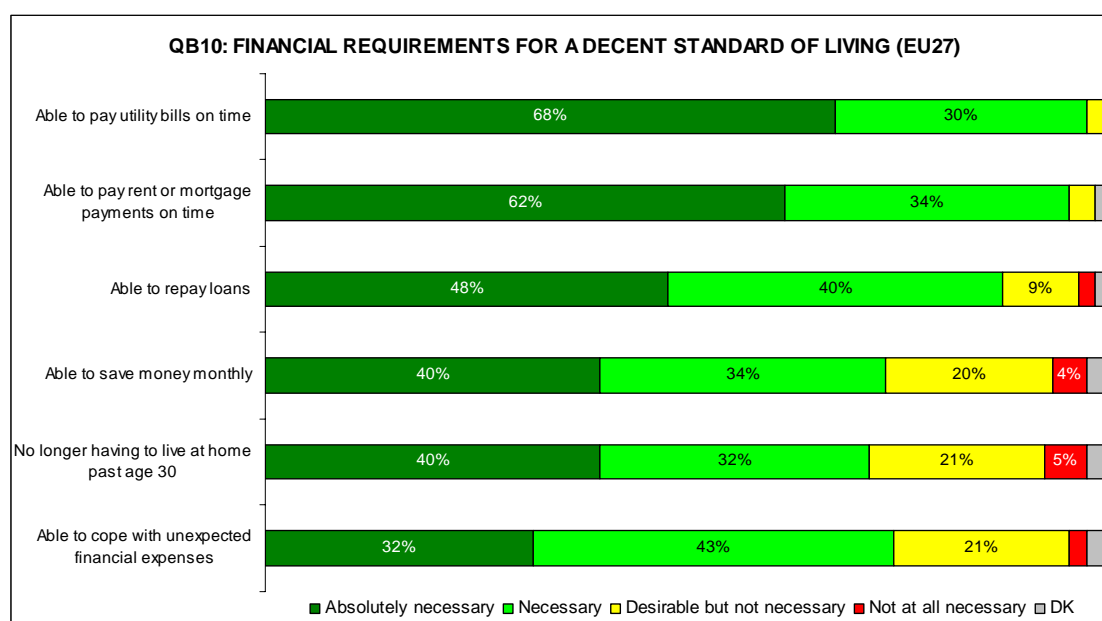
QB18 Do you ever help homeless people by doing any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)										
	Giving money to charities	Giving money to people living on the streets	Buying papers sold by the homeless	Directing them to appropriate services\ institutions	Helping them to access emergency shelters	Helping them find a job	You do not help homeless people (SPONTANEOUS)	Not concerned\No homeless in the area (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	36%	29%	16%	7%	3%	4%	18%	11%	4%	5%
EU15	38%	27%	18%	7%	4%	4%	17%	10%	4%	5%
NMS12	30%	35%	10%	7%	2%	3%	19%	12%	4%	5%
BE	29%	31%	13%	13%	6%	7%	14%	22%	6%	1%
BG	29%	32%	2%	6%	2%	4%	22%	10%	2%	8%
CZ	24%	8%	11%	4%	2%	1%	38%	17%	1%	3%
DK	52%	31%	31%	4%	2%	1%	17%	5%	4%	2%
D-W	50%	34%	24%	6%	3%	3%	15%	7%	3%	3%
DE	47%	32%	23%	7%	3%	3%	15%	9%	3%	3%
D-E	35%	24%	18%	7%	3%	4%	17%	16%	1%	2%
EE	26%	29%	3%	7%	2%	4%	16%	14%	5%	14%
EL	39%	44%	7%	4%	3%	10%	15%	11%	1%	0%
ES	16%	21%	4%	5%	2%	3%	45%	9%	7%	3%
FR	30%	40%	17%	10%	5%	8%	13%	11%	7%	4%
IE	74%	32%	15%	5%	4%	4%	2%	5%	3%	4%
IT	24%	23%	6%	5%	6%	5%	15%	21%	6%	8%
CY	55%	21%	9%	10%	3%	9%	8%	26%	1%	2%
LV	24%	38%	4%	5%	1%	4%	25%	6%	8%	4%
LT	20%	46%	4%	6%	1%	3%	19%	5%	7%	9%
LU	42%	36%	18%	20%	10%	17%	6%	10%	3%	3%
HU	18%	26%	21%	5%	3%	2%	20%	19%	7%	1%
MT	82%	6%	2%	11%	4%	8%	10%	2%	1%	2%
NL	26%	15%	41%	4%	2%	1%	18%	7%	1%	1%
AT	37%	22%	25%	4%	3%	3%	9%	19%	4%	7%
PL	31%	39%	5%	5%	3%	3%	19%	10%	5%	4%
PT	42%	32%	10%	6%	5%	4%	10%	9%	7%	6%
RO	36%	46%	15%	11%	3%	5%	10%	12%	3%	6%
SI	33%	40%	9%	4%	0%	1%	15%	15%	7%	2%
SK	30%	25%	30%	9%	2%	4%	20%	10%	3%	3%
FI	71%	16%	5%	12%	3%	4%	10%	5%	3%	2%
SE	58%	18%	37%	5%	3%	3%	11%	5%	2%	3%
UK	61%	21%	27%	7%	2%	2%	12%	1%	2%	8%
HR	46%	42%	8%	10%	3%	7%	12%	6%	4%	4%

3. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTION AND REALITY

In this chapter we examine what Europeans consider acceptable in order to have a decent standard of living with regards to financial means, housing conditions, durable goods, basic necessities and social integration. We then turn our attention to what children need in order to live and develop well. For each of these aspects we also examine the extent to which the views of the poorest segment³² of the population and the views of people who tend to see poverty in their local area³³ are different from the European average. Where relevant, we will also present socio-demographic and country patterns³⁴. We end the chapter with an examination of how attitudes to poverty affect people's views about the requirements for a decent standard of living.

3.1 Financial requirements

Overall, more than two out of three Europeans (68%) consider the ability to pay utility bills on time an absolute necessity (i.e. no one should have to do without) for a decent standard of living and 30% consider it necessary³⁵. There is also a broad consensus that being able to pay ones rent or mortgage on time is a necessity for a decent standard of living (62% absolutely necessary and 34% necessary).



³² The "poorest segment" refers to the 21.5% of people with a score of 8 or more on the economic strain scale, meaning that their income is, at the most, just about enough to make ends meet and that keeping up financially is at the very least a constant struggle.

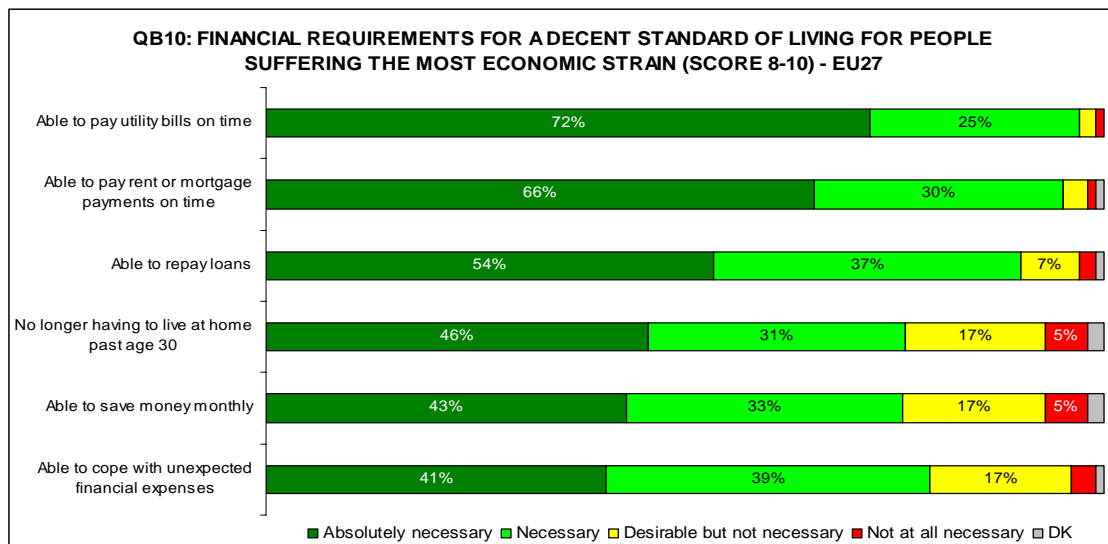
³³ Here we are referring to the 37.6% of respondents who often or sometimes see the conditions in which poor people in their area live.

³⁴ For the questions about children's needs, we also examine whether people with children think differently than those without children. Readers should note that the graphs depict all the results but that results below 4% are shown without including the actual figure to avoid too much clutter in the graphs.

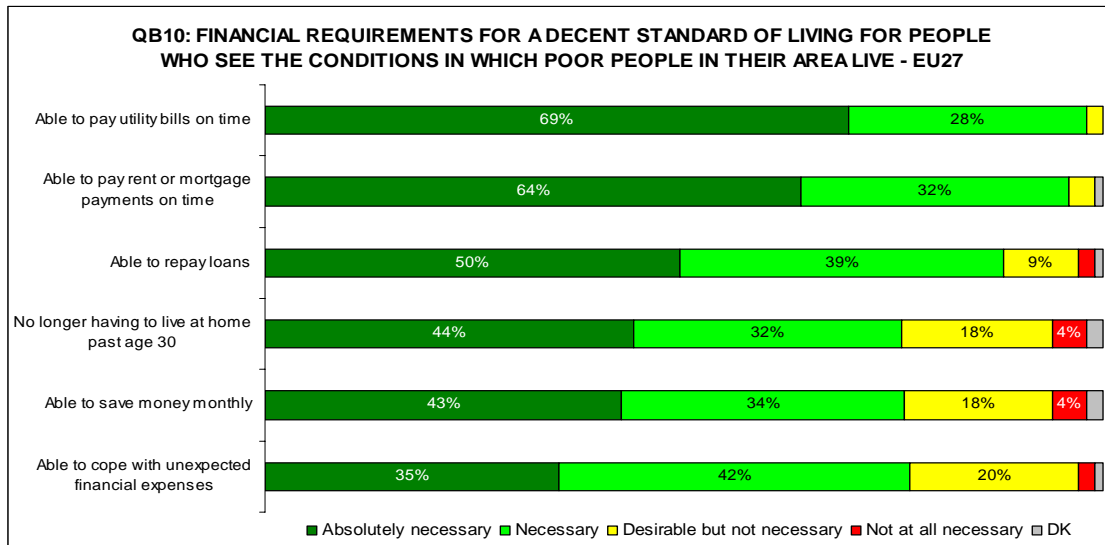
³⁵ QB10 In the following questions, we would like to understand better what, in your view, is necessary for people to have what can be considered as an acceptable or decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY). For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is...? Readers should note that the graphs depict all the results but that results below 4% are shown without including the actual figure to avoid too much clutter in the graphs.

The other financial requirements tested in the survey are somewhat less widely seen as an absolute necessity for a decent standard of living. Around a fifth of Europeans view being able to save money each month, no longer having to live at home after age 30 and being able to cope with unexpected financial expenses as being desirable rather than necessary. The proportion that considers that any of these requirements are not at all necessary, however, is negligible or non-existent.

For the group of Europeans suffering the most economic strain, the financial requirements surveyed are even more often seen as being absolutely necessary ingredients of a decent standard of living. The difference with the European average is particularly large when it comes to the view that being able to cope with unexpected financial expenses is an absolute necessity for a decent standard of living (+9 points).



Compared to the European average, people who see the conditions in which poor people in their area live are slightly more inclined to feel that the financial requirements are absolutely necessary ingredients for a decent standard of living.



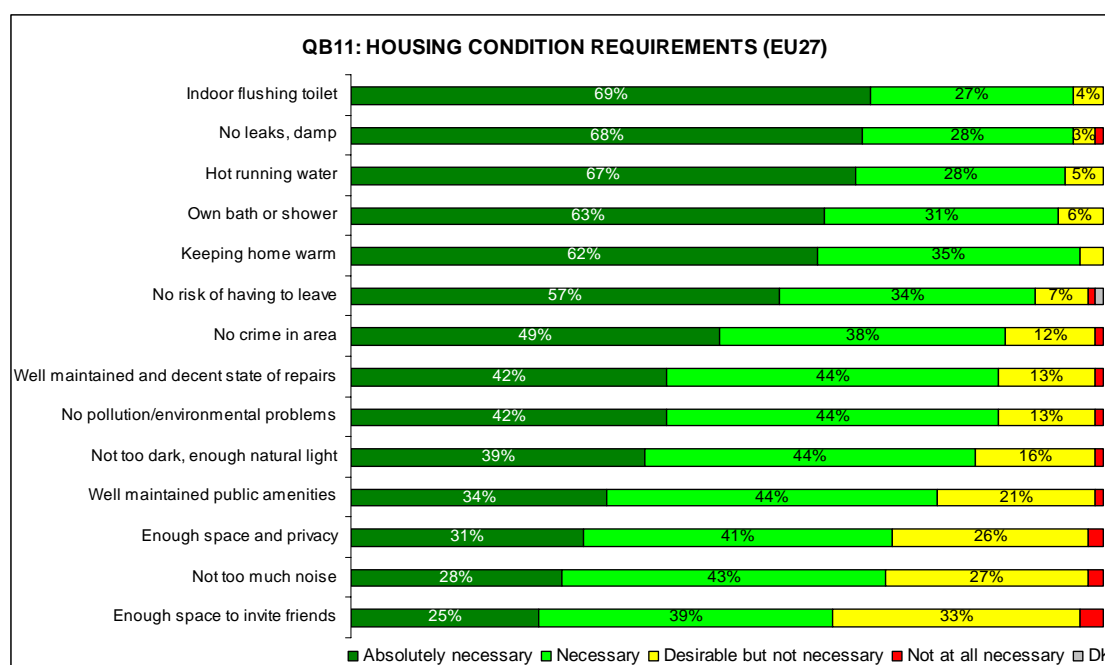
As the table below shows, considerable differences exist at the country level in the share of the population that regards each of the financial requirements as absolutely necessary both in the intensity of the replies and in their rank-ordering³⁶.

³⁶ In the table, the answers are ranked by the frequency at which they were given at the EU27 level. For each cell, the top three answers are given a colour code: green=most frequently given reply; yellow = 2nd most frequently given and red = 3rd most frequently given. This colouring scheme will be applied throughout the chapter to highlight rank-order differences.

QB10: Financial requirements - % saying absolutely necessary by country						
	Able to pay utility bills on time	Able to pay rent or mortgage payments on time	Able to repay loans	Able to save money monthly	No longer having to live at home past age 30	Able to cope with unexpected financial expenses
EU27	68%	62%	48%	40%	40%	32%
EU15	67%	62%	47%	38%	40%	30%
NMS12	70%	63%	53%	45%	42%	39%
BE	68%	68%	54%	49%	40%	32%
BG	75%	58%	54%	41%	44%	48%
CZ	67%	58%	46%	43%	26%	20%
DK	63%	59%	41%	30%	61%	19%
D-W	73%	59%	37%	45%	40%	26%
DE	74%	61%	39%	45%	41%	27%
D-E	80%	71%	45%	46%	43%	29%
EE	68%	68%	59%	43%	45%	42%
EL	85%	82%	72%	57%	47%	65%
ES	60%	56%	49%	38%	29%	31%
FR	64%	58%	48%	39%	53%	24%
IE	59%	63%	48%	40%	43%	38%
IT	63%	63%	53%	34%	32%	38%
CY	84%	79%	75%	54%	66%	59%
LV	71%	64%	59%	34%	43%	40%
LT	56%	49%	42%	41%	36%	34%
LU	70%	65%	46%	37%	35%	26%
HU	72%	70%	65%	57%	49%	44%
MT	66%	57%	40%	40%	27%	42%
NL	61%	59%	25%	34%	21%	16%
AT	80%	75%	57%	32%	40%	30%
PL	65%	58%	46%	46%	33%	36%
PT	80%	74%	57%	44%	42%	45%
RO	78%	76%	67%	42%	60%	45%
SI	69%	57%	53%	42%	36%	30%
SK	72%	56%	42%	52%	48%	44%
FI	68%	64%	56%	32%	63%	19%
SE	77%	81%	61%	31%	70%	16%
UK	61%	61%	43%	30%	36%	25%
HR	66%	62%	47%	39%	42%	37%

3.2 Housing conditions

In general, Europeans have relatively high expectations when it comes to what they consider to be acceptable housing conditions³⁷. The 14 conditions included in the survey are seen as necessities by the majority of respondents and only a handful feels that any of the conditions are not at all necessary. However, respondents do make distinctions. The basic housing requirements – living in a place that has an indoor flushing toilet, without leaks or damp and with hot running water - are seen as an absolute necessity by more than two out of three Europeans. Furthermore, having a bath or shower and being able to keep one's home adequately heated are seen as an absolute requirement by close to two-thirds of the sample and close to six out of ten respondents find it absolutely necessary that people can live in a place without the risk of having to leave. Only a very small minority of respondents sees these six conditions as desirable rather than necessary.

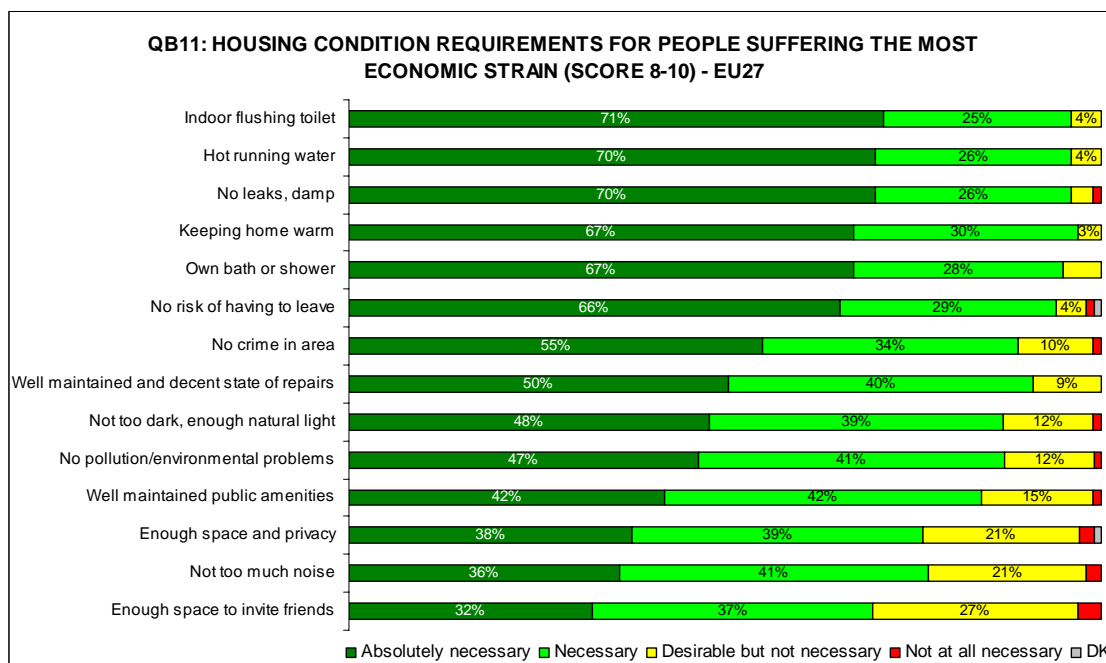


Europeans are least inclined to consider having enough space to invite friends over for a drink or a meal as an absolute necessity. Only 25% hold this view and a larger share only sees it as something desirable but not necessary (33%). Opinions are also more divided when it comes to having a place to live without too much noise. There are about as many people who consider it desirable (27%) as there are people who consider it an absolute necessity (28%).

The most vulnerable group of Europeans (i.e. those suffering the most economic strain) are even more likely to consider most of the named housing conditions as an

³⁷ QB11 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions? Readers should note that the graphs depict all the results but that results below 4% are shown without including the actual figure to avoid too much clutter in the graphs.

absolute necessity for a decent standard of living. The difference with the European average is greatest when it comes to having a place to live without the risk of having to leave, having a place to live with well-maintained amenities and having a place that is not too dark (all +9 points). Furthermore, among this group the view that any of these conditions are only desirable is always smaller than the view that they are absolutely necessary. However, having enough space to invite friends and living in a place without too much noise are also more frequently seen as a necessity by this group rather than simply things that no-one should not have to do without.



People's views about housing necessities are not strongly influenced by whether or not they see the conditions in which poor people live. The only exception is that this group more often consider having a place to live without the risk of having to leave and without too much pollution or other environmental problems as an absolute necessity (both +3).

As the next table shows, considerable differences of opinion do exist at the country level. In terms of the intensity of the replies, people in Greece and Cyprus tend most often to consider the living conditions listed as something that no-one should do without, whereas people in Denmark, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Sweden are much less inclined to do so.

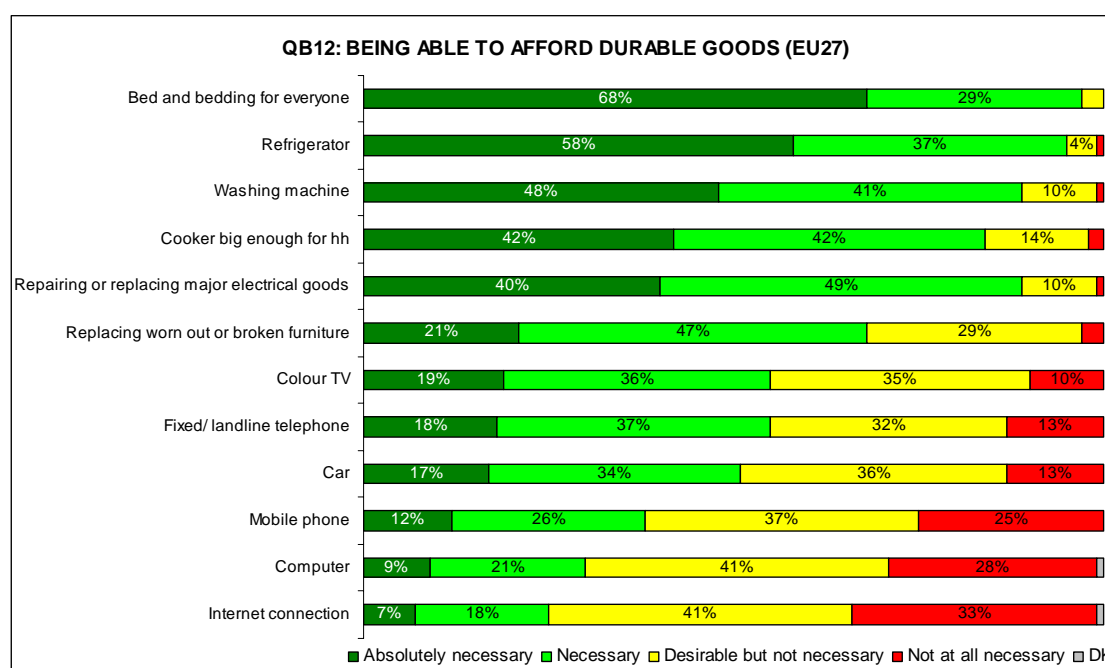
In terms of rank-ordering, being able to keep one's home adequately heated comes in second or third place in quite a few countries, ahead of hot running water. Romania stands out from the other Member States in that it is the only country where having a place to live without the risk of having to leave (79% absolutely necessary) comes in first place.

QB11: Housing conditions - % saying absolutely necessary by country														
	An indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household	No leaking roof, damp walls\ floors\ foundation	A place to live with hot running water	A place to live with its own bath or shower	To be able to keep one's home adequately warm	A place to live where one doesn't risk being forced to leave	No crime, violence or vandalism in the area	Well-maintained and kept in a decent state of repair	Not too much pollution or other environmental problems	A place to live that is not too dark, with enough natural light	A place to live with well maintained public amenities	A place to live with enough space and privacy for everybody	A place to live without too much noise	A place to live with enough space to invite friends or family
EU27	69%	68%	67%	63%	62%	57%	49%	42%	42%	39%	34%	31%	28%	25%
EU15	70%	68%	67%	63%	62%	55%	48%	41%	41%	36%	32%	28%	26%	23%
NMS12	66%	67%	65%	63%	61%	64%	51%	48%	47%	48%	42%	42%	36%	33%
BE	67%	69%	62%	57%	61%	55%	52%	38%	47%	32%	28%	25%	21%	20%
BG	58%	74%	51%	58%	64%	66%	52%	50%	50%	55%	45%	46%	41%	36%
CZ	70%	64%	64%	65%	50%	50%	32%	34%	34%	34%	28%	26%	20%	17%
DK	48%	61%	49%	35%	55%	38%	37%	30%	38%	21%	18%	18%	15%	15%
D-W	69%	73%	67%	59%	67%	47%	42%	34%	39%	35%	23%	24%	19%	22%
DE	69%	74%	66%	59%	68%	47%	44%	35%	39%	35%	23%	24%	19%	21%
D-E	69%	80%	63%	59%	73%	50%	48%	40%	38%	38%	21%	26%	18%	18%
EE	66%	78%	52%	58%	64%	75%	61%	46%	59%	47%	43%	51%	39%	31%
EL	87%	81%	86%	87%	83%	71%	75%	69%	70%	77%	58%	55%	59%	40%
ES	64%	56%	59%	62%	53%	61%	44%	49%	33%	31%	31%	25%	25%	22%
FR	71%	69%	74%	63%	64%	59%	47%	42%	36%	29%	28%	32%	23%	21%
IE	69%	68%	62%	65%	62%	62%	62%	52%	53%	52%	48%	45%	46%	41%
IT	69%	62%	64%	66%	58%	57%	45%	41%	40%	39%	35%	24%	27%	22%
CY	90%	74%	82%	90%	70%	68%	70%	51%	68%	57%	47%	44%	51%	39%
LV	62%	71%	55%	59%	68%	60%	60%	49%	50%	45%	48%	46%	40%	35%
LT	42%	55%	41%	42%	45%	44%	47%	35%	39%	33%	35%	32%	30%	28%
LU	78%	68%	71%	72%	70%	63%	41%	40%	35%	38%	28%	31%	23%	24%
HU	75%	54%	73%	72%	78%	73%	68%	59%	61%	61%	54%	46%	41%	40%
MT	73%	68%	62%	66%	39%	55%	66%	48%	57%	48%	39%	36%	39%	20%
NL	69%	62%	59%	49%	54%	39%	43%	22%	39%	27%	26%	18%	18%	15%
AT	77%	75%	80%	75%	81%	63%	51%	52%	46%	55%	36%	34%	36%	27%
PL	65%	65%	62%	61%	61%	59%	44%	42%	40%	43%	37%	42%	33%	31%
PT	74%	69%	74%	71%	59%	61%	61%	47%	54%	61%	48%	42%	49%	37%
RO	65%	76%	74%	66%	58%	79%	60%	58%	54%	55%	54%	48%	46%	41%
SI	82%	75%	81%	80%	75%	61%	42%	41%	42%	46%	30%	40%	25%	29%
SK	69%	70%	68%	66%	59%	54%	57%	49%	52%	51%	40%	36%	37%	29%
FI	59%	75%	60%	50%	69%	63%	50%	34%	44%	30%	26%	26%	22%	20%
SE	60%	78%	65%	53%	55%	42%	41%	27%	37%	28%	20%	16%	15%	14%
UK	75%	72%	71%	69%	64%	58%	56%	43%	46%	36%	41%	32%	34%	26%
HR	75%	71%	72%	71%	68%	67%	51%	60%	52%	53%	42%	41%	37%	35%

3.3 Durable goods

Europeans make a distinction between what they regard as basic items and luxury items in terms of the durable goods seen as a necessity for a decent standard of living³⁸. There is little disagreement that having a bed and bedding for all household members is a basic requirement for a decent standard of living: 68% of Europeans feel that no-one should do without and a further 29% consider it a necessity. There is also a considerable degree of consensus that people should be able to afford a refrigerator, a washing machine and a cooker that is big enough for the household and that people should be able to replace or repairs these items when they break down. However, these are not by definition things that no-one should have to do without. Items such as a car, a fixed landline telephone and a colour television are seen as necessary by the majority of Europeans but the share of people that feels that no-one should have to do without is small.

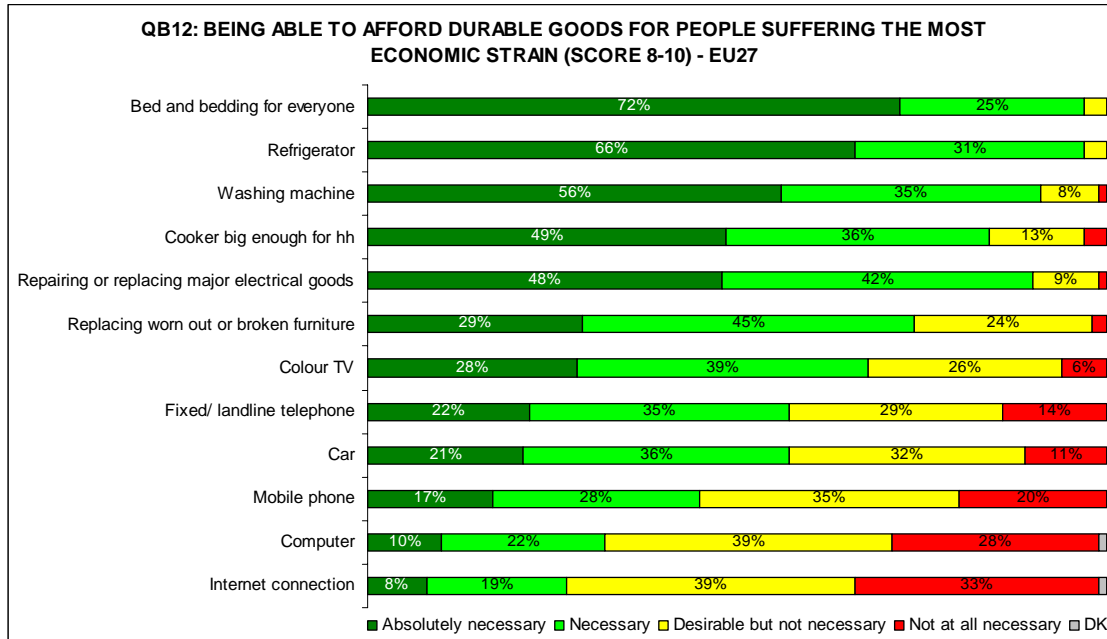
Conversely, Europeans regard being able to afford an Internet connection, a computer or a mobile phone more as a luxury than a basic requirement. Although the majority view for all three is that they are desirable items, a significant minority of Europeans considers them as not at all necessary for a decent standard of living.



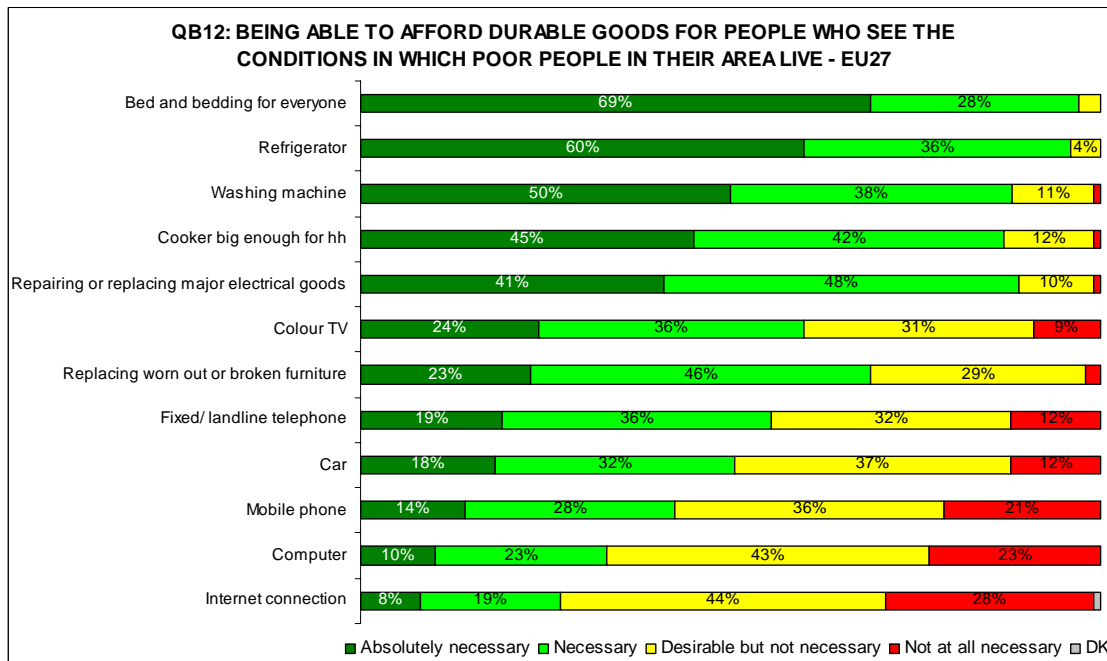
For the group of Europeans suffering the most economic strain, being able to afford durable goods is more often seen as something no-one should do without when compared to the average. A computer and an Internet connection are the two only

³⁸ QB12: For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to? Readers should note that the graphs depict all the results but that results below 4% are shown without including the actual figure to avoid too much clutter in the graphs.

items where the views of this group do not deviate significantly from the European average.



The views of people who see the conditions in which poor people live deviate only slightly from the European average. This group of Europeans is less inclined to feel that being able to afford 'luxury goods' is not at all necessary. They are also more likely to consider owning a colour television and a big enough cooker as an absolute necessity.



There are also differences related to age, education and occupation in when it comes to the extent to which people consider these durable goods to be an absolute necessity depending on their age, education and occupation. However, the order in which people rank the goods does not differ depending on these factors.

QB12 by age, education and occupation (% absolutely necessary -EU27)																
QB12 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?	Age				Education (End of)			Respondent occupation scale								QB12 total
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	15-	16-19	20+	Self-emp.	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Unemployed	Retired	Still Studying	
Bed and bedding for everyone in household	66%	68%	69%	68%	68%	69%	68%	64%	70%	67%	69%	67%	71%	68%	65%	68%
A refrigerator	59%	60%	59%	55%	58%	59%	56%	56%	56%	57%	61%	62%	61%	55%	57%	58%
A washing machine	46%	49%	51%	46%	50%	51%	44%	45%	44%	46%	53%	53%	52%	47%	42%	48%
A cooker big enough for household	40%	42%	44%	41%	41%	44%	42%	39%	44%	40%	45%	41%	45%	42%	38%	42%
Repairing or replacing major electrical goods	38%	41%	40%	38%	41%	41%	38%	38%	36%	39%	44%	42%	43%	38%	35%	40%
Replacing worn out or broken furniture	23%	23%	21%	20%	21%	22%	19%	21%	20%	19%	23%	25%	26%	19%	22%	21%
Colour TV	22%	21%	19%	17%	19%	21%	16%	17%	17%	17%	20%	18%	27%	19%	21%	19%
A fixed telephone\ landline	16%	16%	18%	22%	21%	19%	17%	15%	18%	15%	17%	20%	19%	23%	17%	18%
A car	19%	20%	20%	12%	15%	19%	17%	22%	16%	19%	21%	17%	17%	13%	18%	17%
A mobile phone	19%	15%	11%	7%	8%	13%	11%	14%	12%	13%	13%	10%	15%	7%	18%	12%
A computer	16%	10%	9%	4%	5%	8%	10%	11%	12%	9%	8%	4%	10%	4%	18%	9%
Internet connection	13%	9%	7%	3%	3%	7%	9%	8%	11%	8%	7%	4%	8%	3%	15%	7%

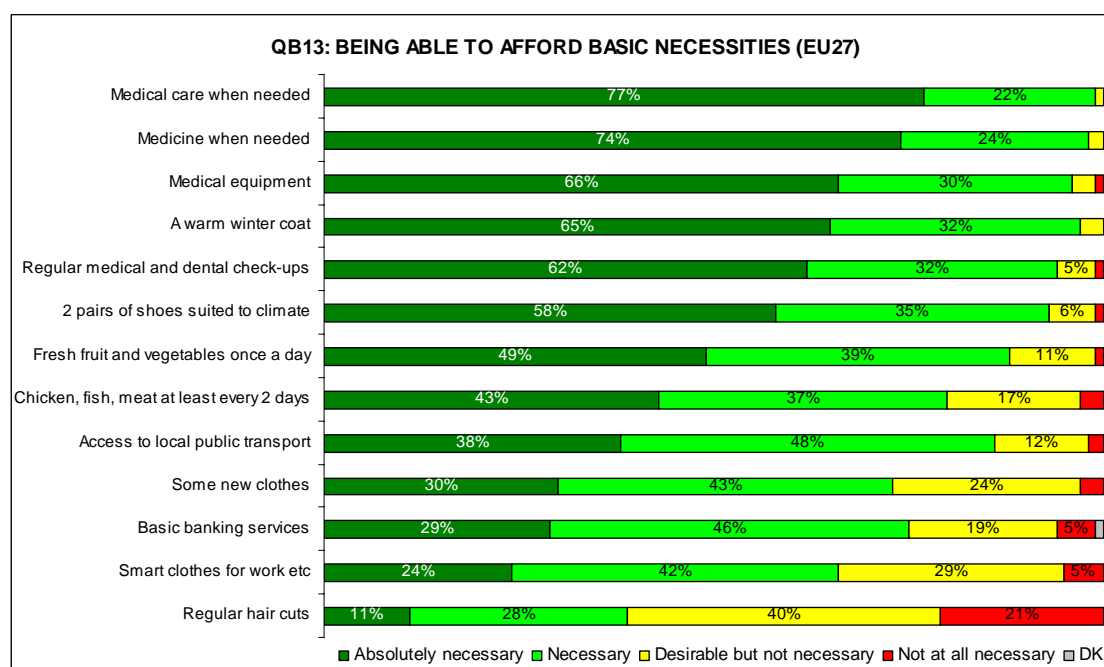
Finally, at the country level there are differences in the share of the population that regards each of the durable goods as absolutely necessary. The main deviation from the European average is that in quite a few countries being able to afford a cooker comes ahead of being able to afford a washing machine. Furthermore, it is worth noting that in Belgium and France, repairing or replacing major electrical goods comes in third place, ahead of being able to afford a washing machine. Overall, however, the rank-ordering of the goods is generally the same throughout the European Union.

QB12: Durable goods - % saying absolutely necessary by country												
	Bed + bedding for everyone	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Cooker big enough for HH	Repairing or replacing major electrical goods	Replacing worn out or broken furniture	Colour TV	Fixed telephone	Car	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet connection
EU27	68%	58%	48%	42%	40%	21%	19%	18%	17%	12%	9%	7%
EU15	67%	56%	45%	39%	39%	20%	14%	18%	17%	9%	6%	5%
NMS12	70%	66%	59%	53%	42%	27%	39%	22%	20%	24%	17%	14%
BE	65%	50%	38%	36%	40%	15%	10%	12%	14%	8%	6%	6%
BG	80%	75%	67%	75%	59%	44%	61%	41%	32%	34%	22%	19%
CZ	72%	62%	59%	48%	42%	17%	23%	4%	13%	20%	9%	7%
DK	64%	54%	21%	43%	30%	10%	11%	12%	7%	10%	10%	9%
D-W	73%	63%	53%	53%	33%	15%	15%	25%	9%	4%	5%	4%
DE	75%	64%	55%	54%	35%	16%	17%	25%	10%	5%	6%	4%
D-E	82%	65%	61%	58%	43%	19%	25%	26%	15%	8%	7%	5%
EE	74%	60%	52%	45%	37%	19%	28%	13%	21%	33%	19%	19%
EL	86%	87%	74%	82%	65%	57%	45%	53%	50%	26%	10%	8%
ES	53%	58%	51%	18%	43%	28%	9%	12%	16%	10%	5%	4%
FR	69%	55%	41%	37%	48%	18%	9%	18%	30%	6%	5%	4%
IE	62%	54%	45%	53%	46%	33%	16%	19%	23%	17%	9%	8%
IT	64%	48%	39%	17%	34%	16%	11%	13%	18%	9%	8%	6%
CY	85%	89%	85%	64%	49%	40%	55%	35%	84%	41%	18%	12%
LV	70%	60%	48%	45%	45%	37%	36%	13%	20%	38%	20%	19%
LT	56%	50%	39%	52%	34%	23%	34%	9%	19%	22%	13%	11%
LU	81%	75%	71%	71%	63%	28%	19%	28%	32%	20%	11%	11%
HU	80%	69%	66%	57%	60%	30%	47%	18%	13%	21%	12%	10%
MT	83%	84%	74%	75%	56%	15%	35%	53%	42%	32%	20%	18%
NL	58%	35%	33%	29%	27%	10%	5%	12%	4%	4%	6%	5%
AT	68%	72%	60%	58%	44%	19%	14%	12%	10%	12%	6%	6%
PL	65%	62%	56%	39%	35%	23%	31%	18%	14%	16%	14%	12%
PT	79%	78%	65%	75%	54%	40%	35%	12%	29%	22%	13%	11%
RO	71%	71%	56%	69%	39%	34%	53%	35%	26%	35%	26%	20%
SI	71%	77%	77%	71%	50%	24%	24%	24%	31%	14%	11%	8%
SK	73%	72%	68%	52%	43%	26%	34%	16%	23%	25%	17%	13%
FI	69%	61%	46%	34%	39%	12%	15%	8%	13%	21%	8%	8%
SE	78%	70%	37%	66%	31%	13%	14%	22%	19%	9%	8%	9%
UK	66%	43%	34%	41%	35%	19%	13%	16%	9%	7%	6%	5%
HR	72%	70%	61%	58%	51%	33%	35%	37%	34%	15%	18%	15%

3.4 Basic necessities

Around three out of four European Union citizens hold the view that no-one should do without medical care (77%) and medicine (74%) when needed. Furthermore, around two out of three Europeans feel that being able to afford medical equipment when needed (66%) and having regular medical and dental check-ups (62%) are things that no-one should have to do without³⁹.

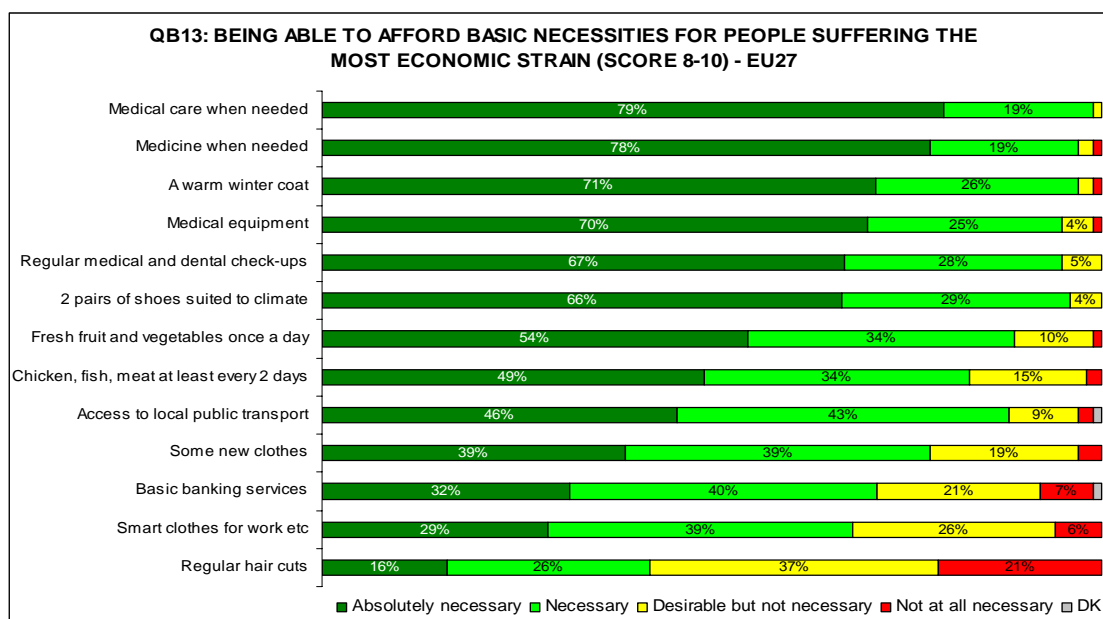
Being able to purchase a warm winter coat is seen as absolutely necessary by 65% of citizens and 58% feel this way with regards to owning two pairs of shoes suited to the climate. The share of the population that regards these six basic items as only desirable is small and with the exception of medical equipment (1%) nobody feels that these items are not at all necessary.



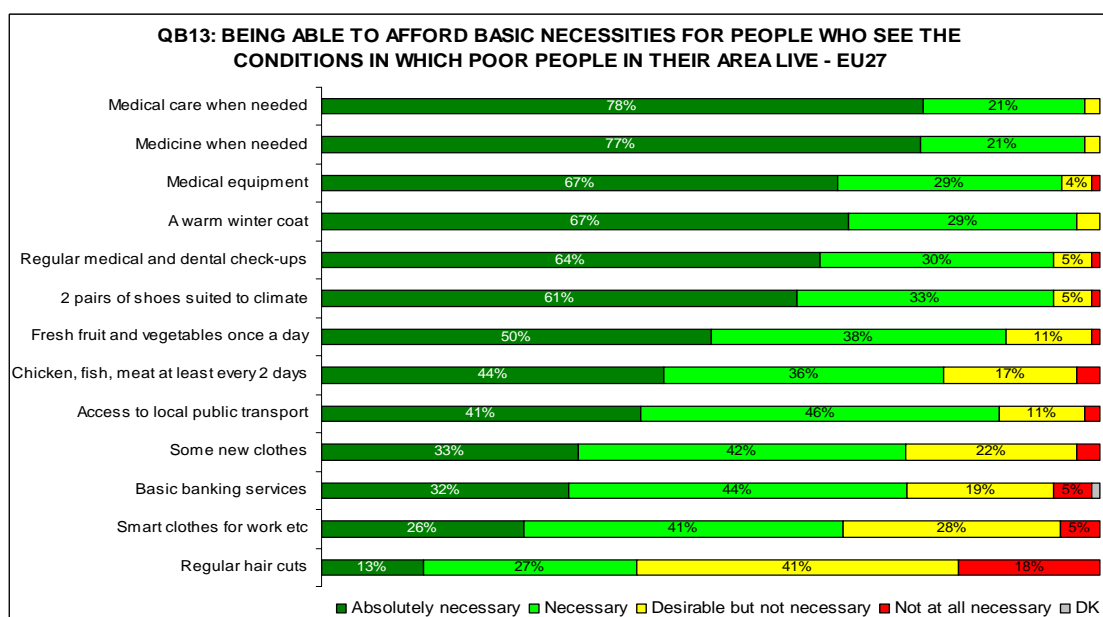
The majority of Europeans also consider that eating fresh fruit and vegetables once a day and eating a meal with chicken, fish or meat at least every two days are absolutely necessary (49% and 43%, respectively). Then there are things which people are more likely to see as necessary rather than absolutely necessary: access to local public transport, being able to afford some new clothes, basic banking services and smart clothes for job interviews and other formal occasions. Being able to get regular haircuts is the only thing which Europeans tend to see more as something that is desirable rather than necessary and a significant minority (21%) feels this is not at all necessary.

³⁹ QB13 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following? Readers should note that the graphs depict all the results but that results below 4% are shown without including the actual figure to avoid too much clutter in the graphs.

Again we find that the views of the most vulnerable group of Europeans (i.e. those suffering the most economic strain) differ from the European average. They more frequently consider each of the basic needs as an absolute necessity with the largest differences noted in terms of being able to afford some new clothes (+9), 2 pairs of shoes suited to the climate and having access to local public transport (both +8). However, the rank ordering of the items differs only in that being able to afford a warm winter coat comes ahead of being able to afford medical equipment.



Compared to the European average, people who see the conditions in which poor people in their area live are slightly more inclined to feel that the basic necessities are things no-one should have to do without.



The table below shows the items for which differences are noted in terms of people's age, education and occupation. Because the differences are relatively small, the categories "absolutely necessary" and "necessary" have been combined.

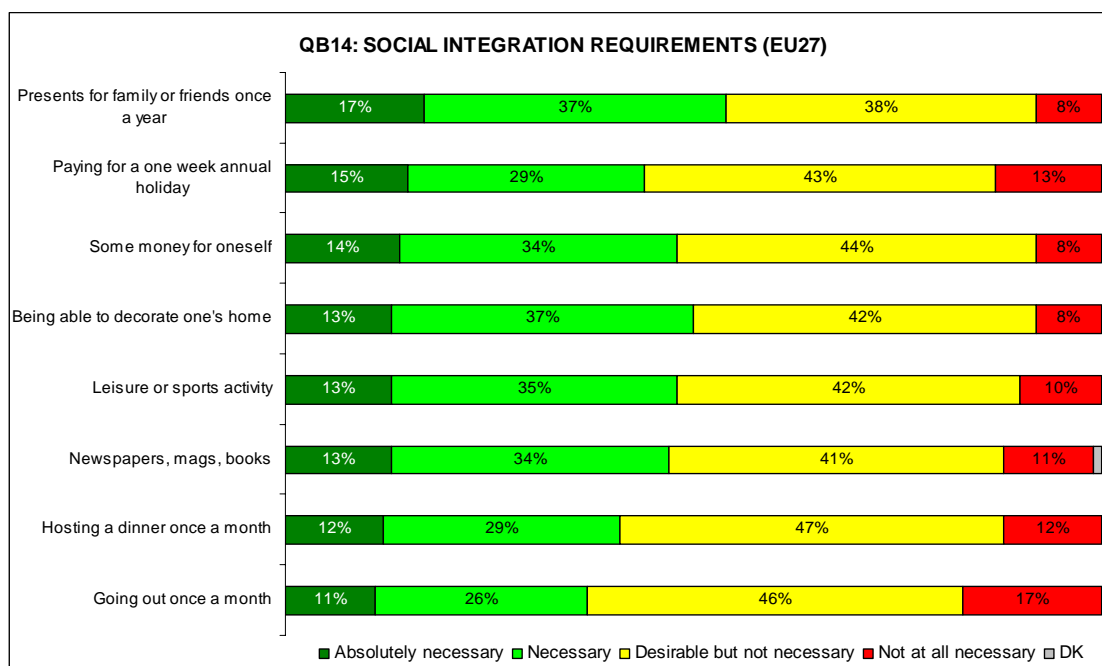
QB13 by age, education and occupation (% absolutely necessary + % necessary -EU27)																
QB13 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?	Age				Education (End of)			Respondent occupation scale								QB13 total
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	15	16-19	20+	Self-emp.	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Unemployed	Retired	Still Studying	
Access to local public transport	87%	85%	87%	85%	86%	86%	85%	82%	85%	84%	87%	88%	88%	85%	89%	86%
Chicken, fish or meat at least every 2 days	82%	82%	78%	77%	81%	80%	77%	78%	75%	82%	82%	80%	81%	78%	79%	80%
Basic banking services	78%	77%	76%	71%	70%	75%	80%	72%	82%	75%	79%	72%	76%	70%	77%	75%
Smart clothes	74%	67%	65%	60%	60%	67%	65%	65%	66%	65%	67%	64%	68%	62%	74%	66%
Regular haircuts	39%	39%	38%	40%	35%	40%	39%	35%	39%	36%	41%	31%	42%	41%	39%	39%

Once again, the intensity of replies differs from country to country. However, the hierarchy of the items is more or less the same in all Member States, with only a few exceptions. To that degree, we can safely say that a shared set of values exist in the European Union regarding the basic necessities for a good standard of living.

QB13: Basic necessities - % saying absolutely necessary by country													
	Medical care when needed	Buying medicine when needed	Buying medical equipment when needed	A warm winter coat	Regular medical and dental check-ups	2 pairs of shoes suitable to climate	Fresh fruit and vegetables once a day	Meat, chicken or fish at least once every two days	Access to local public transport	Some new, not 2nd hand, clothes	Being able to get basic banking services	Smart clothes	Going to the hairdresser regularly
EU27	77%	74%	66%	65%	62%	58%	49%	43%	38%	30%	29%	24%	11%
EU15	77%	74%	66%	63%	62%	55%	48%	42%	36%	26%	29%	19%	9%
NMS12	78%	76%	66%	71%	65%	68%	52%	46%	43%	44%	28%	39%	20%
BE	76%	75%	64%	61%	55%	49%	43%	47%	37%	14%	36%	16%	8%
BG	82%	81%	73%	84%	70%	79%	58%	54%	53%	49%	35%	38%	27%
CZ	79%	76%	66%	63%	63%	59%	27%	22%	29%	21%	21%	26%	8%
DK	85%	78%	73%	64%	68%	60%	35%	37%	21%	14%	24%	9%	5%
D-W	82%	79%	68%	67%	66%	62%	42%	28%	33%	21%	29%	12%	10%
DE	83%	80%	70%	68%	67%	63%	44%	29%	35%	21%	32%	13%	10%
D-E	87%	83%	75%	69%	72%	66%	52%	34%	41%	24%	44%	21%	15%
EE	81%	75%	69%	73%	63%	64%	40%	43%	48%	31%	37%	34%	25%
EL	92%	91%	83%	88%	81%	88%	74%	53%	62%	75%	34%	43%	12%
ES	73%	72%	68%	60%	61%	55%	61%	58%	40%	38%	25%	30%	12%
FR	72%	70%	66%	66%	59%	58%	41%	41%	37%	25%	36%	14%	5%
IE	63%	64%	60%	64%	58%	61%	58%	56%	42%	45%	36%	43%	19%
IT	68%	70%	57%	56%	57%	49%	44%	44%	30%	21%	16%	12%	8%
CY	92%	91%	81%	67%	79%	79%	61%	29%	44%	67%	38%	44%	4%
LV	75%	73%	67%	61%	64%	67%	50%	52%	44%	45%	32%	50%	28%
LT	60%	58%	49%	46%	46%	46%	34%	32%	28%	27%	24%	20%	22%
LU	80%	82%	77%	79%	68%	74%	51%	35%	49%	36%	41%	16%	12%
HU	85%	83%	72%	77%	68%	71%	54%	39%	50%	44%	21%	37%	21%
MT	81%	78%	72%	32%	66%	43%	49%	39%	36%	37%	30%	33%	15%
NL	78%	68%	59%	45%	43%	35%	41%	35%	25%	11%	25%	15%	9%
AT	84%	80%	77%	71%	72%	67%	47%	36%	33%	36%	31%	41%	10%
PL	75%	72%	62%	68%	63%	65%	49%	47%	39%	40%	23%	34%	15%
PT	81%	82%	74%	71%	73%	67%	78%	76%	59%	39%	36%	22%	13%
RO	77%	79%	70%	80%	69%	77%	66%	62%	52%	62%	37%	53%	33%
SI	85%	87%	79%	63%	78%	63%	59%	30%	35%	33%	39%	18%	9%
SK	77%	69%	65%	76%	65%	73%	57%	38%	41%	52%	33%	56%	21%
FI	80%	77%	67%	73%	56%	58%	38%	46%	36%	23%	41%	33%	10%
SE	87%	82%	79%	71%	61%	70%	41%	39%	30%	26%	26%	20%	9%
UK	78%	71%	63%	58%	62%	44%	50%	36%	40%	21%	33%	23%	7%
HR	82%	77%	70%	70%	68%	68%	57%	50%	45%	39%	38%	26%	14%

3.5 Social integration

Europeans have mixed opinions about a person's need for various means of social integration⁴⁰. Less than one citizen in five sees any of the 8 means included in the survey as absolutely necessary and the most frequently given reply for all the means is that they are desirable rather than necessary.

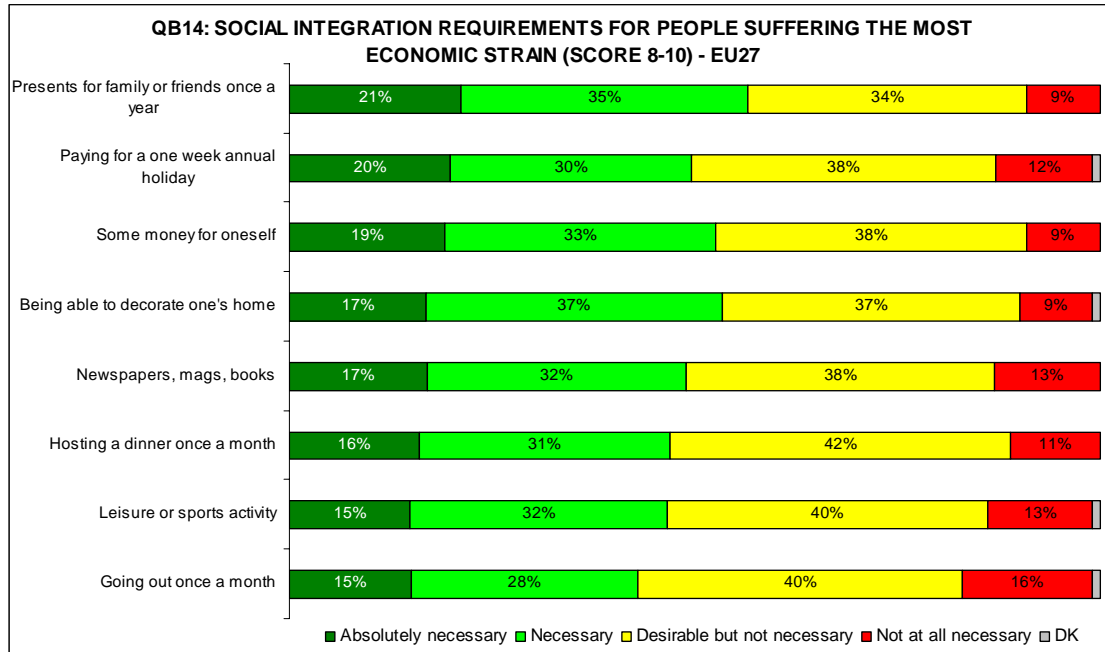


Looking at the share of respondents who consider the means either absolutely necessary or necessary shows that an outright majority holds this view when it comes to being able to afford buying presents for family friends once a year (54%). Half of the respondents also say that being able to afford home decorations is absolutely necessary or necessary (50%) and close to half feel this way when it comes to being able to afford some money for oneself, participating in leisure or sports activity (both 48%) and having newspapers, books and magazines (47%). Europeans are least inclined to consider being able to afford going out (37%) and hosting a dinner party once a month (41%) as necessities.

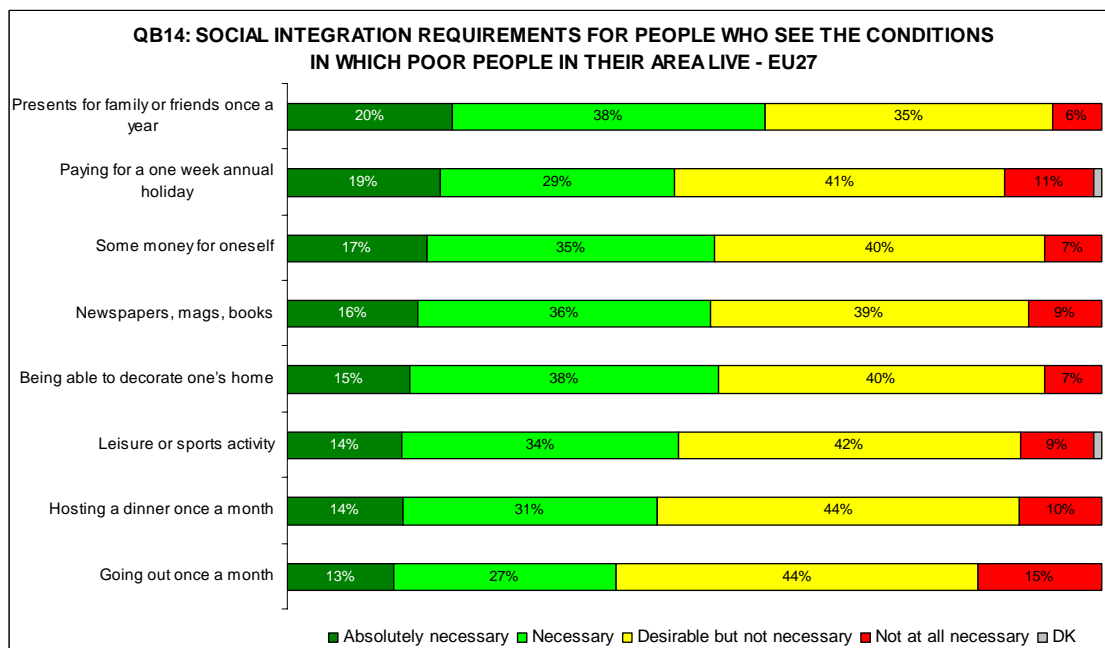
The group of Europeans who suffer the most economic strain tend to consider the social integration means listed in the survey to be absolutely necessary ingredients for a decent standard of living somewhat more often than the average. If we focus again on the share of respondents who consider the means either absolutely necessary or necessary we find an outright majority holds this view with regards to being able to afford buying presents for family or friends once a year (56%), being able to afford to decorate their home (54%) and being able to afford some money

⁴⁰ QB14: For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to? Readers should note that the graphs depict all the results but that results below 4% are shown without including the actual figure to avoid too much clutter in the graphs.

for oneself (52%). However, a significant minority of this group of Europeans also views the means to social integration as being desirable rather than necessary. In fact, in most instances "desirable" is the most frequently given reply.



Compared to the European average, people who see the conditions in which poor people live are also more inclined to feel that social integration is a necessary element of a good standard of living.



Significant differences are further noted in terms of socio-demographics. Not only does the intensity in which people consider the elements of social integration as necessary vary but also the hierarchy of the elements differs⁴¹: in other words, people attach different values to the elements of social integration depending on their own socio-demographic characteristics, although family and friends always come first⁴².

QB14 by SD's (% absolutely necessary + % necessary, EU27)										
QB14 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants	Sex		Age				Education (End of)			Total QB14
	Male	Female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 +	15	16-19	20+	
Presents for family and friends	55%	54%	62%	58%	53%	50%	48%	56%	55%	54%
Being able to decorate one's home	51%	49%	54%	51%	50%	47%	46%	53%	48%	50%
Participating in leisure or sports activity	52%	44%	59%	54%	47%	38%	37%	47%	53%	48%
Some money for oneself	51%	44%	58%	50%	46%	42%	42%	49%	47%	48%
Newspapers, mags, books	49%	46%	51%	48%	47%	47%	41%	48%	51%	47%
Paying for one week annual holiday	47%	41%	50%	47%	46%	38%	37%	45%	46%	44%
Hosting a dinner once a month	42%	41%	51%	45%	39%	36%	37%	41%	43%	41%
Going out once a month	39%	35%	52%	42%	34%	27%	29%	37%	37%	37%

⁴¹ Readers should note that the categories "absolutely necessary" and "necessary" have been combined in the table.

⁴² The Social Reality study shows that after their health, Europeans consider their family the most important thing in their life.

QB14 by occupation (% absolutely necessary + % necessary, EU27)									
QB14 for a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants	Respondent occupation scale								Total QB14
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Unemployed	Retired	Students	
Presents for family and friends	52%	54%	53%	58%	49%	56%	51%	63%	54%
Being able to decorate one's home	49%	46%	49%	53%	44%	54%	49%	52%	50%
Participating in leisure or sports activity	46%	53%	51%	51%	40%	47%	37%	62%	48%
Some money for oneself	47%	48%	46%	51%	42%	52%	43%	60%	48%
Newspapers, mags, books	47%	51%	46%	47%	42%	44%	47%	54%	47%
Paying for one week annual holiday	45%	46%	45%	47%	38%	45%	39%	52%	44%
Hosting a dinner once a month	38%	41%	41%	44%	38%	45%	37%	50%	41%
Going out once a month	38%	36%	39%	40%	29%	42%	27%	53%	37%

Again the views of Europeans are not the same throughout the Member States. There are large variations from country to country in the share of people who consider each element absolutely necessary. The largest extremes are found with regards to being able to afford an annual one-week holiday: the proportion of citizens that sees this as an absolute necessity for a decent standard of living ranges from 4% in Malta to 44% in Greece.

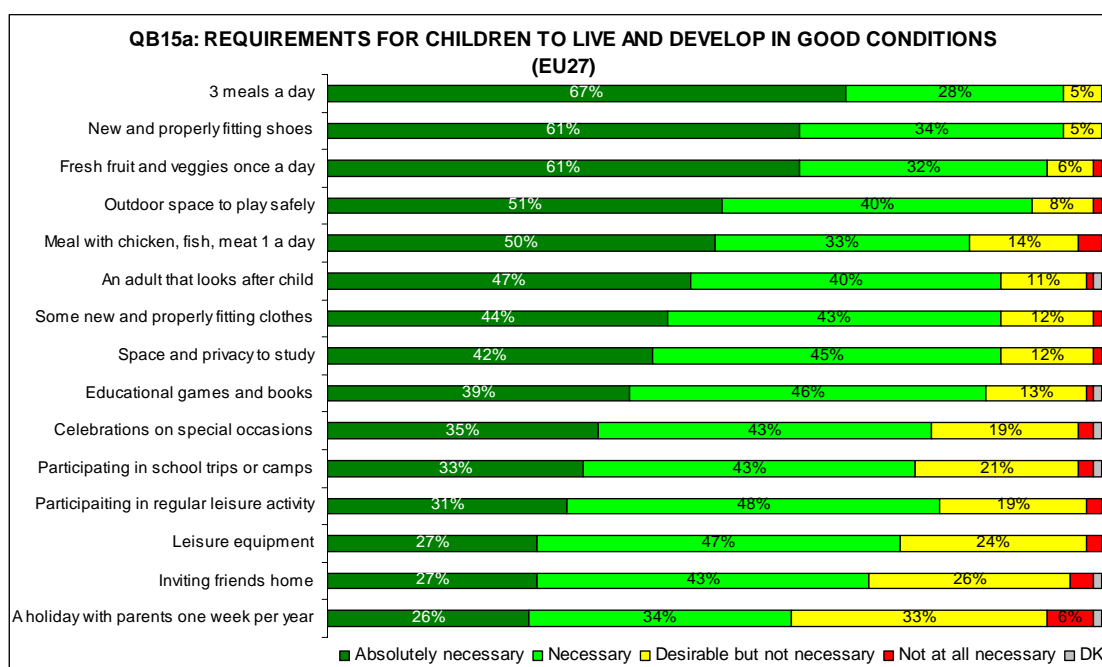
It is furthermore relevant to note that in a number of countries very few citizens consider any of the elements of social integration as an absolute necessity. This is particularly the case in Malta, Italy and the Netherlands.

QB14: Social integration - % saying absolutely necessary by country								
	Buying presents for family or friends at least once a year	Paying for one week annual holiday away from home	Spending a small amount of money each week on oneself	Being able to decorate one's home	Buying newspapers, magazines and books	Participating in a regular leisure or sports activity	Inviting friends or family for dinner at home once a month	Going out once a month (restaurant, cinema, disco or concert, etc.)
EU27	17%	15%	14%	13%	13%	13%	12%	11%
EU15	14%	13%	13%	10%	10%	12%	10%	9%
NMS12	29%	25%	22%	23%	22%	16%	20%	18%
BE	16%	12%	10%	10%	9%	15%	8%	9%
BG	28%	33%	27%	20%	30%	19%	26%	26%
CZ	31%	10%	9%	11%	13%	13%	8%	10%
DK	17%	8%	8%	6%	7%	13%	8%	4%
D-W	14%	8%	15%	10%	15%	10%	9%	7%
DE	16%	9%	16%	11%	15%	10%	8%	7%
D-E	23%	12%	16%	13%	16%	11%	7%	7%
EE	33%	23%	24%	30%	23%	23%	17%	19%
EL	26%	44%	23%	16%	19%	17%	22%	29%
ES	7%	8%	11%	7%	8%	15%	9%	8%
FR	14%	16%	9%	8%	7%	11%	9%	8%
IE	17%	16%	21%	17%	18%	18%	14%	14%
IT	10%	12%	10%	9%	10%	9%	10%	9%
CY	24%	27%	20%	9%	14%	15%	17%	21%
LV	41%	22%	28%	16%	29%	17%	22%	27%
LT	21%	14%	17%	12%	17%	11%	13%	13%
LU	16%	13%	15%	10%	16%	23%	10%	14%
HU	41%	29%	19%	21%	27%	22%	24%	20%
MT	7%	4%	11%	5%	12%	15%	5%	10%
NL	12%	10%	9%	7%	10%	13%	9%	5%
AT	13%	13%	14%	11%	12%	11%	10%	11%
PL	23%	23%	23%	29%	19%	13%	20%	14%
PT	14%	17%	15%	16%	14%	17%	13%	13%
RO	34%	35%	28%	22%	29%	19%	23%	27%
SI	13%	22%	10%	12%	13%	12%	8%	10%
SK	32%	20%	18%	24%	27%	16%	16%	20%
FI	18%	11%	16%	9%	14%	13%	9%	10%
SE	20%	17%	6%	5%	13%	13%	9%	6%
UK	18%	12%	14%	13%	8%	11%	10%	10%
HR	16%	19%	19%	31%	14%	19%	19%	18%

3.6 The situation of children

In this section, the focus is specifically on the things Europeans consider important for children to live and develop well.

Although the majority view is that each of the 15 requirements included in the survey is necessary for children to live and develop in good conditions, Europeans make distinctions in the extent to which they consider each of these as necessary⁴³. There are four items which more than nine out of ten Europeans consider to be necessities for children: getting 3 meals a day (95%), having new and properly fitting shoes (95%), eating fresh fruit and veggies on a daily basis (93%) and having an outdoor space to play safely (91%). All of these four items are seen as an absolute necessity by at least half of the respondents.



A second group of items is viewed as a necessity by over eight out of ten Europeans: having an adult that looks after the child, getting some new and properly fitting clothes, having space and privacy to study (all 87%), having educational games and children's books (85%) and eating a meal with chicken, fish or meat at least once a day (83%). This latter item is in fact the only one that an outright majority views as an absolute necessity.

The third group of items is viewed as a necessity by over three-quarters of citizens: participating in regular leisure activities (79%), celebrations on special occasions (78%) and participating in school trips or camps (76%). However, for all three things

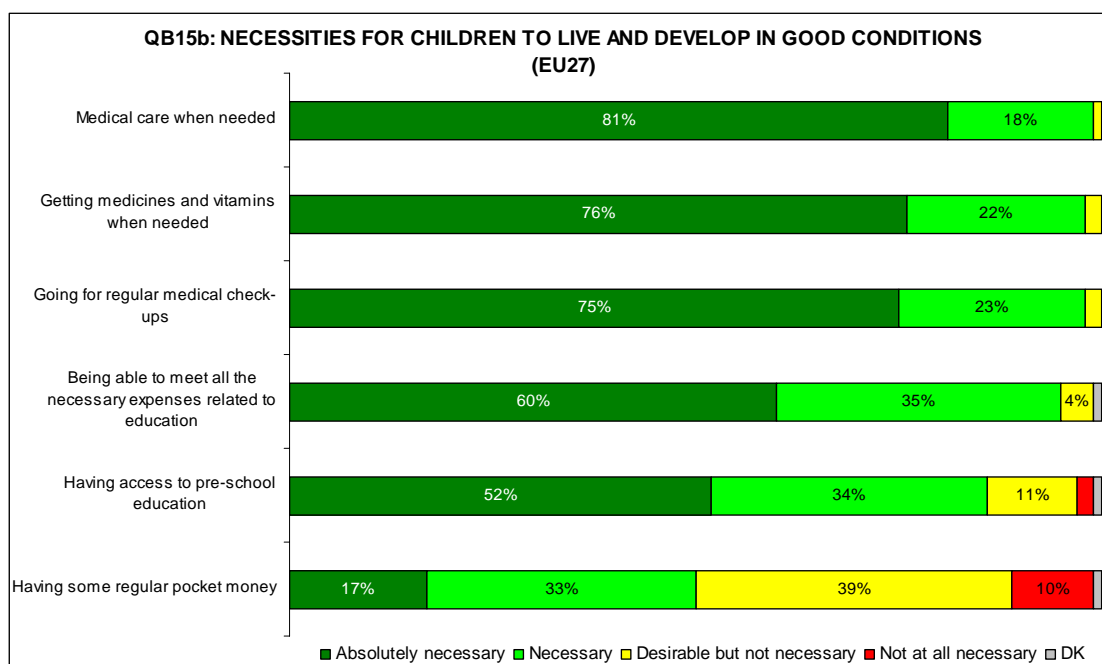
⁴³ QB15a Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

the proportion considering them a necessity outnumbers the proportion that sees it as something children should not do without.

There are two things which around seven out of ten Europeans regard as a necessity: having leisure equipment (71%) and inviting friends over (70%). Here, also the proportion considering them a necessity outnumbers the proportion that sees it as something children should not do without. Furthermore, around one European in four considers these two things as desirable rather than necessary.

Finally, six out of ten Europeans believe that children need to have a one-week annual holiday with parents. However, around a third of the respondents find this activity only desirable and a small minority (6%) thinks it is not at all necessary.

Next, we look at people's views regarding six further necessities for children⁴⁴. Citizens make a clear distinction between the items included in this category. There is strong consensus that children ought to receive medical care when needed, with 81% regarding it an absolute necessity. There is also little disagreement when it comes to getting medicines and vitamins when needed and going for regular medical check-ups.

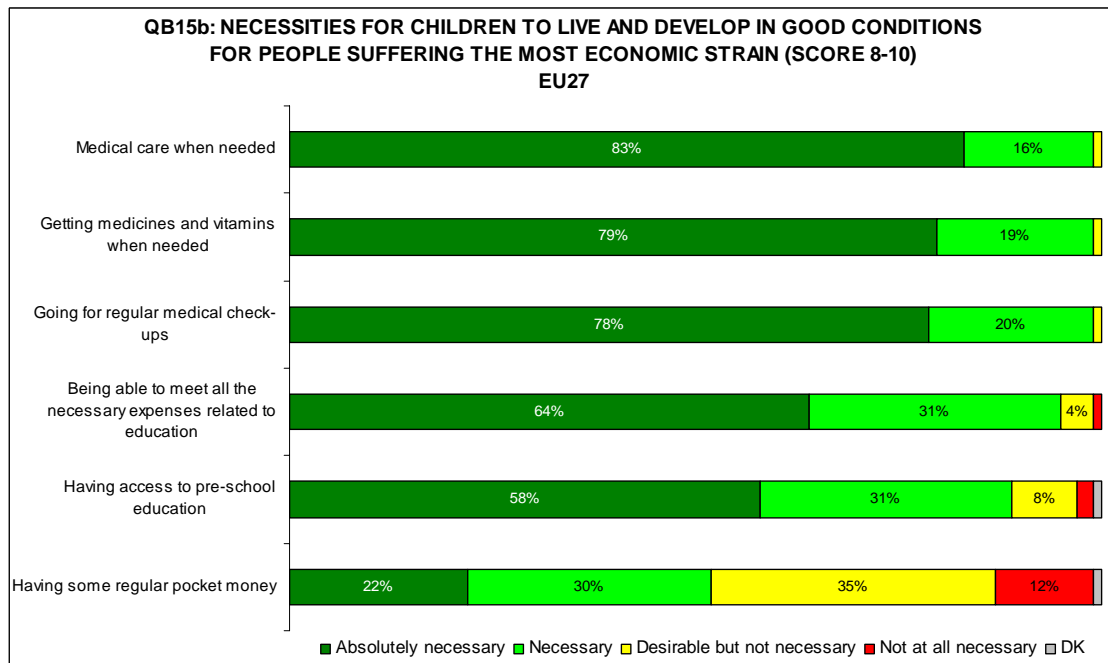
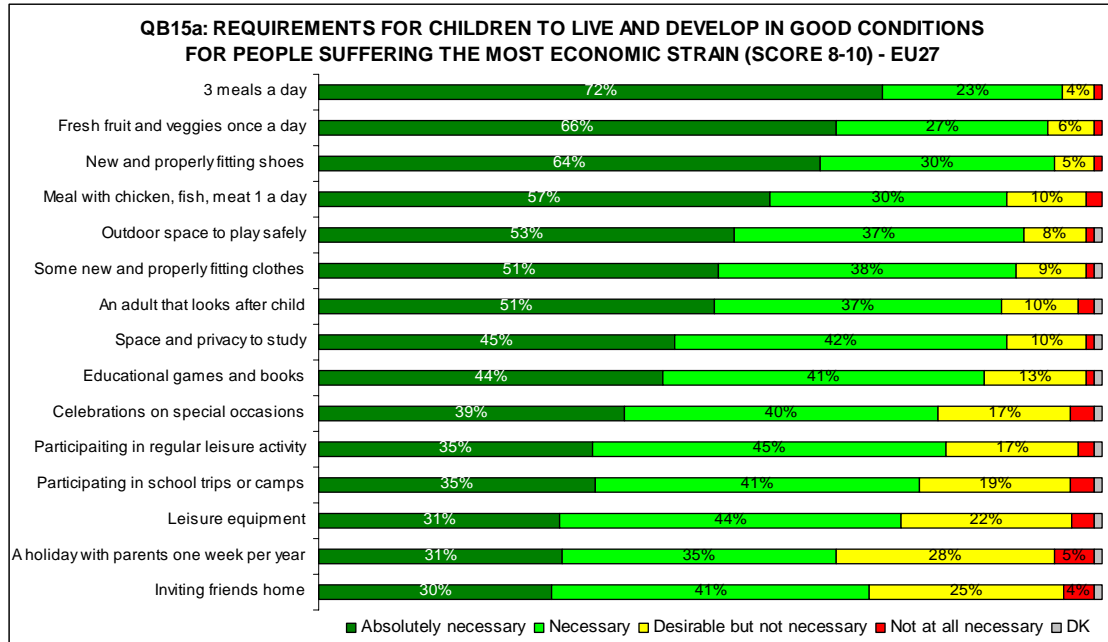


When it comes to education, 60% of Europeans consider it an absolute necessity that parents should be able to meet all the necessary expenses and 35% consider this a necessity. People are more ambivalent when it comes to pre-school education: 52% feel that no child should be denied access to pre-school education, 34% find it a necessity but 11% regard it as simply desirable.

Finally only a small proportion of Europeans feels that no child should do without some regular pocket money (17%).

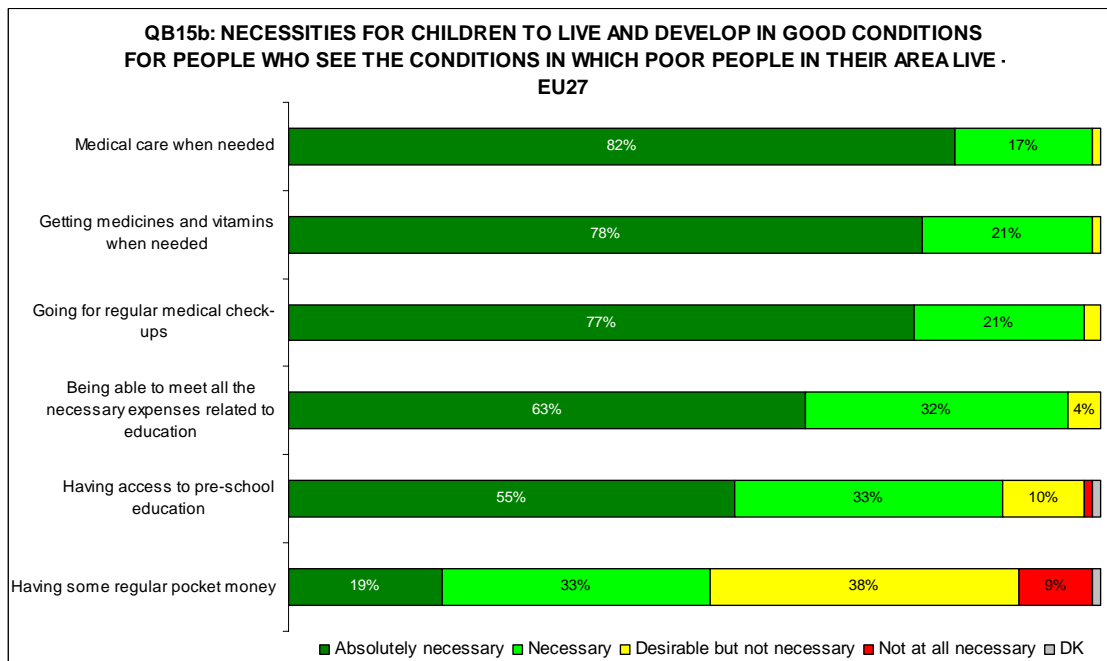
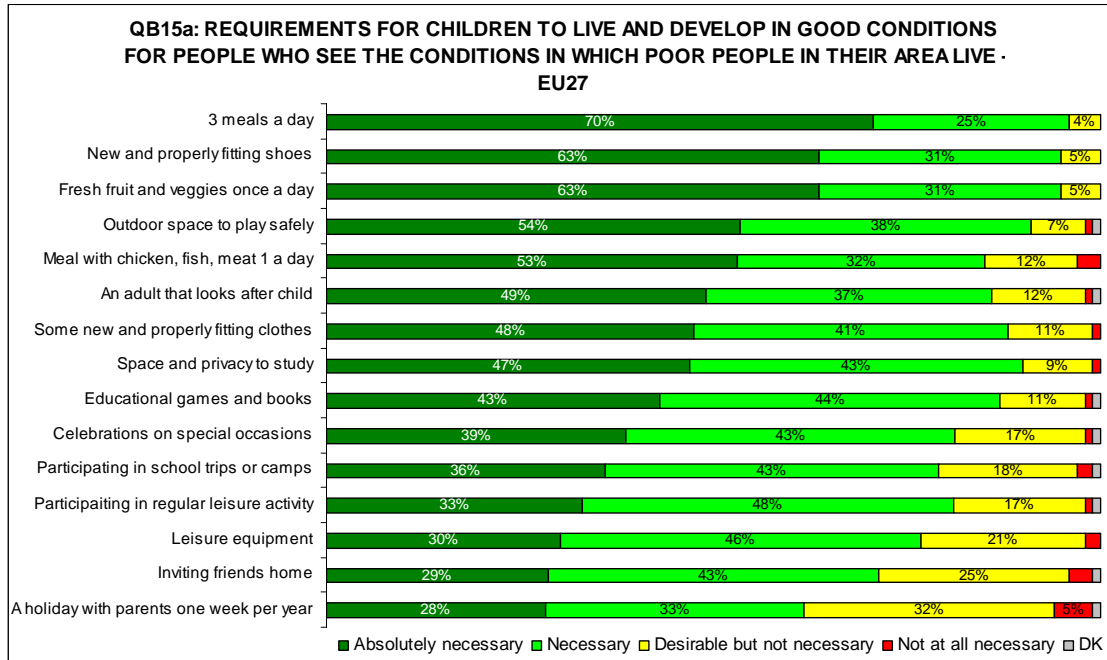
⁴⁴ QB15b And in (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Views about the needs of children are influenced by people's economic situation. As shown in the two graphs below, the group of Europeans suffering the most economic strain tend, more often than average, to regard the items as being absolutely necessary for children to live and develop in good conditions.



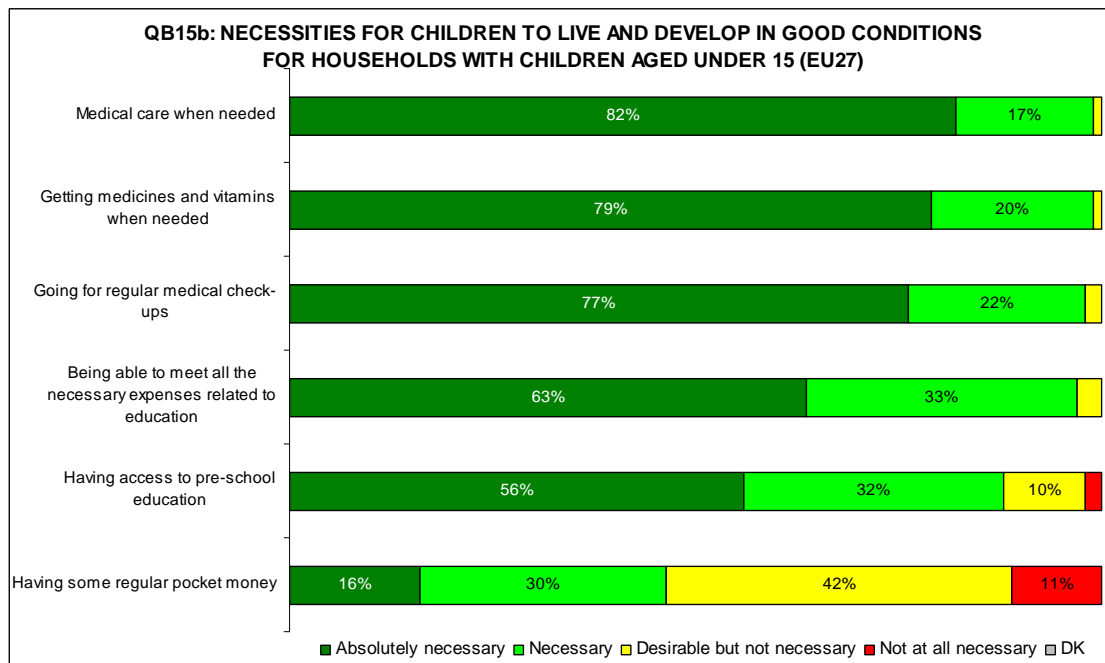
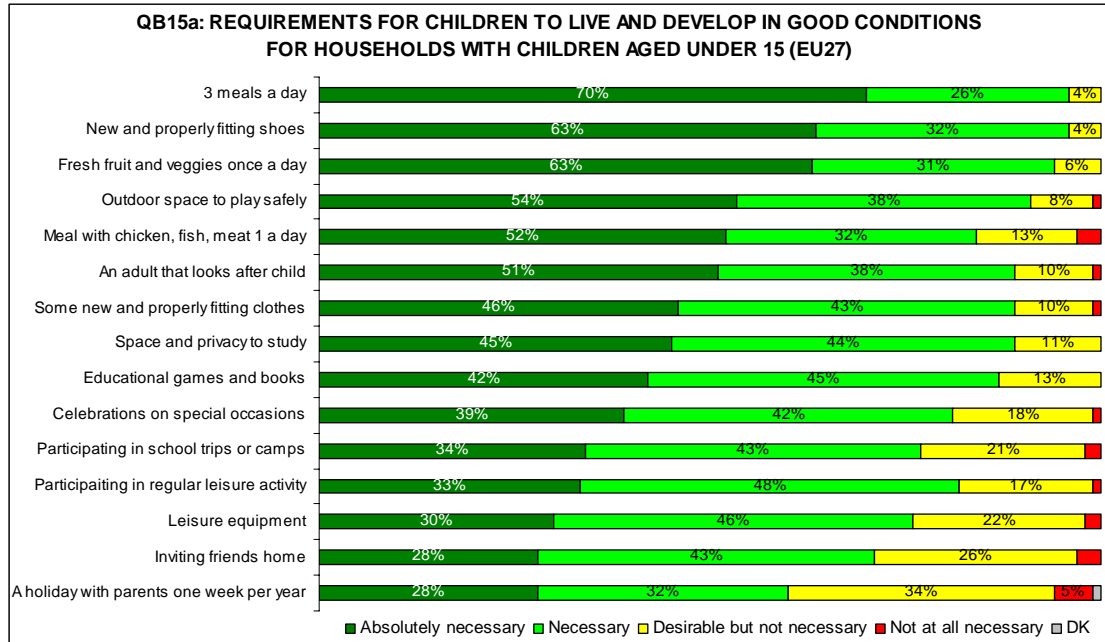
In addition, it is worth noting that the hierarchy of requirements is somewhat different whilst the hierarchy of needs does not differ.

Furthermore, as shown by the two graphs below, the group of Europeans who see the conditions in which poor people live in their area also tend, slightly more often than the average, to regard the items as being absolutely necessary for children to live and develop in good conditions.



However, the hierarchy of the requirements and needs is the same as the European average.

Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the views of respondents who have children aged 15 or younger living at home do not differ all that much from the European average. They tend only slightly more often to regard (most of) the items as being absolutely necessary for children.



Here as well the hierarchy of the requirements and needs is the same as the European average.

Finally, an analysis of the country results shows a considerable level of variation between the Member States in the degree to which people consider the requirements for children to live and develop in good conditions as absolutely necessary. With regards to the intensity of results, we see for instance that the share of respondents who feel that children should not do without a meal with chicken, fish or meat at least once a day ranges from only 20% in the Czech Republic to 82% in Portugal. Some deviations are also noted in the rank-ordering although the hierarchy of the items is relatively consistent.

The degree to which people consider the listed requirements for children to live and develop in good conditions as being absolutely necessary varies less significantly at the country level. Furthermore, the hierarchy of the items is more or less the same in all the Member States and Croatia.

QB15a: Requirements for children - % saying absolutely necessary by country															
	3 meals a day	Fresh fruit and vegetables	New and properly fitting shoes	Outdoor space to play safely	Daily meal with chicken, fish or meat	An adult that looks after child	Some new and properly fitting clothes	Space and privacy to study	Educational games and books	Special celebrations	Participating in school trips or camps	Participating in a regular leisure activity	Leisure equipment	Inviting friends home	Holiday with parents
EU27	67%	61%	61%	51%	50%	47%	44%	42%	39%	35%	33%	31%	27%	27%	26%
EU15	64%	60%	59%	50%	49%	46%	41%	39%	37%	32%	31%	29%	26%	24%	22%
NMS12	76%	65%	66%	54%	54%	51%	55%	52%	46%	47%	37%	38%	30%	36%	38%
BE	62%	62%	58%	59%	55%	39%	33%	42%	37%	34%	27%	29%	23%	19%	17%
BG	81%	69%	66%	49%	69%	46%	56%	53%	45%	48%	38%	36%	35%	38%	47%
CZ	60%	39%	51%	46%	20%	38%	30%	34%	35%	35%	23%	31%	24%	17%	27%
DK	68%	58%	63%	44%	47%	39%	47%	38%	22%	40%	52%	32%	23%	36%	22%
D-W	60%	57%	68%	56%	33%	35%	38%	45%	43%	28%	44%	28%	27%	31%	15%
DE	63%	60%	69%	58%	36%	33%	42%	47%	45%	32%	46%	30%	29%	32%	17%
D-E	76%	72%	74%	66%	46%	24%	58%	56%	56%	44%	57%	39%	37%	34%	27%
EE	70%	61%	70%	63%	55%	42%	57%	62%	53%	53%	44%	46%	42%	34%	33%
EL	86%	83%	79%	66%	63%	69%	78%	56%	62%	51%	54%	49%	47%	46%	50%
ES	70%	67%	49%	40%	66%	51%	47%	26%	32%	18%	24%	29%	22%	20%	18%
FR	70%	58%	68%	58%	56%	42%	39%	48%	35%	36%	23%	28%	22%	17%	33%
IE	66%	61%	61%	52%	59%	59%	54%	35%	35%	30%	33%	43%	25%	30%	16%
IT	54%	49%	42%	29%	48%	48%	24%	24%	27%	22%	20%	21%	17%	20%	19%
CY	78%	82%	83%	54%	42%	65%	82%	47%	58%	39%	49%	42%	36%	39%	31%
LV	75%	65%	71%	66%	66%	52%	67%	52%	52%	47%	44%	47%	40%	35%	40%
LT	55%	44%	45%	41%	40%	28%	37%	39%	36%	38%	28%	26%	28%	24%	25%
LU	70%	68%	78%	65%	42%	60%	54%	49%	47%	42%	32%	35%	33%	30%	25%
HU	84%	72%	74%	61%	52%	54%	67%	56%	55%	61%	45%	46%	44%	39%	44%
MT	38%	58%	49%	39%	38%	62%	45%	31%	49%	27%	27%	37%	34%	14%	7%
NL	56%	56%	44%	56%	34%	42%	27%	31%	34%	34%	33%	23%	23%	31%	18%
AT	61%	61%	67%	54%	40%	47%	53%	46%	41%	37%	42%	31%	32%	28%	22%
PL	78%	67%	67%	57%	58%	59%	52%	55%	43%	49%	39%	39%	39%	32%	38%
PT	83%	81%	57%	45%	82%	55%	53%	39%	35%	36%	28%	23%	29%	26%	25%
RO	81%	69%	70%	51%	67%	50%	70%	55%	52%	48%	39%	38%	35%	28%	41%
SI	84%	73%	65%	54%	48%	60%	53%	59%	39%	37%	42%	34%	33%	26%	37%
SK	74%	68%	62%	51%	41%	44%	50%	52%	41%	28%	32%	30%	34%	22%	27%
FI	48%	55%	56%	62%	57%	47%	38%	41%	31%	36%	28%	24%	32%	37%	21%
SE	76%	58%	63%	53%	52%	39%	50%	43%	26%	54%	48%	30%	24%	35%	25%
UK	60%	61%	63%	52%	46%	59%	46%	43%	45%	38%	27%	38%	25%	27%	23%
HR	80%	72%	55%	54%	60%	49%	54%	52%	41%	44%	37%	39%	34%	39%	32%

QB15b: Needs of children - % saying absolutely necessary by country						
	Medical care when needed	Getting medicine and vitamins when needed	Going for regular medical check-ups	Meet education expenses	Access to pre-school education	Having some regular pocket money
EU27	81%	76%	75%	60%	52%	17%
EU15	80%	76%	74%	60%	51%	15%
NMS12	82%	78%	77%	63%	55%	23%
BE	79%	75%	71%	59%	57%	8%
BG	85%	78%	81%	66%	60%	42%
CZ	84%	71%	77%	53%	43%	11%
DK	89%	84%	83%	46%	45%	13%
D-W	85%	79%	79%	60%	56%	19%
DE	86%	81%	81%	63%	57%	19%
D-E	90%	85%	88%	74%	61%	17%
EE	82%	75%	74%	64%	52%	18%
EL	94%	92%	89%	77%	65%	40%
ES	75%	72%	68%	58%	60%	19%
FR	82%	75%	77%	62%	64%	6%
IE	63%	65%	61%	51%	28%	22%
IT	70%	69%	66%	59%	38%	13%
CY	95%	87%	86%	76%	74%	39%
LV	80%	76%	78%	66%	62%	20%
LT	62%	59%	58%	44%	33%	15%
LU	91%	87%	83%	71%	78%	17%
HU	87%	85%	81%	70%	45%	20%
MT	84%	82%	78%	64%	37%	20%
NL	81%	73%	67%	49%	44%	9%
AT	87%	83%	85%	74%	45%	26%
PL	78%	77%	76%	63%	51%	17%
PT	85%	80%	79%	67%	63%	24%
RO	86%	82%	79%	62%	74%	36%
SI	91%	90%	85%	69%	62%	11%
SK	83%	79%	78%	61%	59%	18%
FI	82%	74%	74%	59%	35%	10%
SE	91%	89%	83%	62%	44%	13%
UK	80%	75%	73%	56%	40%	14%
HR	85%	83%	84%	69%	51%	31%

3.7 Requirements for a standard of living and attitudes to poverty

In this final section of the report we will examine the extent to which people's ideas about poverty influence their views about what people need in order to have a decent standard of living.

For our examination, we compared the views of people's answers depending on how they think about:

- The causes of poverty (qb8);
- The reasons for poverty (qb9); and
- Whether poverty is acquired or inherited? (qb7).

For each of the 'attitudinal' groups, mean scores have been calculated. These scores represent the average number of times each attitudinal group considered the 74 items used in the questionnaire to test people's views about a decent standard of living as "absolutely necessary", "necessary", "desirable" and "not at all necessary".

For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is?	Average number of times items are considered...			
	<i>Absolutely necessary</i>	<i>Necessary</i>	<i>Desirable</i>	<i>Not at all necessary</i>
QB10 to QB15b: 74 items in total				
<i>EU27 average</i>	30.6	26.3	13.5	3.2

On average, then, respondents tended to find 31 of the 74 items absolutely necessary for a decent standard of living, 26 were considered necessary, 14 were considered desirable and 3 were considered not at all necessary.

Next we look at the extent to which these averages differ in line with what respondents perceive to be the main cause of poverty. Readers are reminded that the survey identifies four causes of poverty, of which two are personal and two are social. Below we show the percentage of the population that most adheres to each of these four causes.

Personal causes of poverty:

- bad luck (19%)
- laziness and lack of willpower (20%)

Social causes of poverty:

- injustice in society (37%)
- inevitable part of progress (13%)

As the following table shows, when it comes to what people regard as the causes of poverty there is little variation between the four opinion groups in the degree to which they consider the 74 items to be necessary for a decent standard of living.

The causes of poverty (QB8)	Average number of times items are considered...			
	<i>Absolutely necessary</i>	<i>Necessary</i>	<i>Desirable</i>	<i>Not at all necessary</i>
Injustice in our society	32.0	25.6	13.2	2.9
Inevitable part of progress	30.9	25.9	14.0	3.1
Laziness and lack of willpower	29.8	27.0	13.7	3.2
Bad luck	29.6	26.9	13.7	3.5
<i>EU27 average</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>

However, we do see that respondents who believe that too much injustice in society is the main cause of poverty most often consider the items to be absolutely necessary (average = 32), whereas those who consider bad luck as the main cause most often feel that the items are not at all necessary (average = 4).

The range of differences for the averages, based on what people regard as the reasons for poverty, is also small. Respondents who feel that social benefits or pensions are not high enough in their country most often consider the items to be absolutely necessary (average = 34). However, as the table below shows, overall people responded in very similar ways to the questions, regardless of what they perceive to be the reasons for poverty.

The reasons for poverty (QB9)	Average number of times items are considered...			
	<i>Absolutely necessary</i>	<i>Necessary</i>	<i>Desirable</i>	<i>Not at all necessary</i>
Social benefits\ pensions not high enough	34.0	24.8	11.9	2.9
Their current work doesn't pay enough	32.6	25.4	12.8	2.9
They cannot access affordable housing	31.1	25.6	14.0	3.2
They have been unemployed for a long time	31.0	25.8	13.9	3.1
They have too many children	30.6	27.0	12.7	3.3
They live in a poor area	30.6	27.0	12.8	3.3
They suffer from discrimination	30.6	25.1	14.7	3.4
There is a lack of concern from people around them	30.1	26.5	14.0	3.1
Their parents were poor	30.1	26.4	13.7	3.6
They have been through a family break-up or loss	30.1	26.7	14.0	3.1
They suffer from a long term illness or disability	30.0	26.9	13.8	3.0
They lack education	29.8	26.3	14.7	3.1
They suffer from alcoholism, drug abuse or other addiction	29.8	26.5	14.4	3.1
They don't do enough to get by	29.6	26.5	14.1	3.5
<i>EU27 average</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>

For the last divergence in attitudes about poverty that we examined, namely whether poverty is an inherited or acquired condition, we also do not find differences in how much people consider the 74 items necessary for a decent standard of living.

Poverty is...(QB7)	Average number of times items are considered...			
	<i>Absolutely necessary</i>	<i>Necessary</i>	<i>Desirable</i>	<i>Not at all necessary</i>
... an inherited condition	31.2	26.0	13.3	3.2
...an acquired condition	32.3	25.5	13.3	2.7
<i>EU27 average</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>

To summarise, we can conclude that attitudes to poverty do not greatly affect people's views about what is necessary in order to have a decent standard of living.

Finally, we also calculate the averages for the economic strain scale, the frequency with which people see the conditions in which the poor live and the country in which people live which have been the subject of our analyses throughout the chapter.

From these analyses we can see that the degree to which people suffer economic strain clearly influences their views about what they consider necessary for a decent standard of living. The number of times people consider the 74 items as absolutely necessary ranges from 28 times for those scoring 2-3 on the scale to 37 times for those scoring 9 on the scale.

Economic Strain Scale	Average number of times items are considered...			
	<i>Absolutely necessary</i>	<i>Necessary</i>	<i>Desirable</i>	<i>Not at all necessary</i>
Score 1	31.5	24.1	14.8	3.4
Score 2	27.8	27.2	15.7	3.3
Score 3	27.7	26.8	16.1	3.3
Score 4	29.9	27.4	12.9	3.5
Score 5	30.0	27.2	13.6	3.0
Score 6	32.5	26.2	12.1	3.0
Score 7	30.2	26.8	13.2	3.0
Score 8	33.2	24.8	12.5	3.2
Score 9	36.6	23.2	10.7	3.0
Score 10	33.7	23.8	11.8	4.0
<i>EU27 average</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>

Furthermore, how often respondents see the conditions poor people live in also has an affect on their views regarding what is necessary for a decent standard of living. In particular, citizens who often see these conditions are far more likely to consider the 74 items to be absolutely necessary than those who see these conditions less frequently.

Frequency in which conditions in which the poor live are seen (QB6)	Average number of times items are considered...			
	<i>Absolutely necessary</i>	<i>Necessary</i>	<i>Desirable</i>	<i>Not at all necessary</i>
Often	35.6	23.4	11.9	2.7
Sometimes	30.4	26.9	13.7	2.8
Rarely	29.7	26.2	14.6	3.2
Never	29.9	25.9	14.3	3.7
<i>EU27 average</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>

As noted throughout the report, the largest variations are noted at the country level. We can safely conclude that people's views about what is necessary for a decent standard of living are strongly influenced by the social norms, expectations and values of their country while the actual standard of living in a country seems to be less relevant.

Member States	Average number of times items are considered...			
	<i>Absolutely necessary</i>	<i>Necessary</i>	<i>Desirable</i>	<i>Not at all necessary</i>
EU27 average	30.6	26.3	13.5	3.2
EU15 average	29.4	26.4	14.3	3.7
NMS12 average	34.8	26.1	10.9	1.6
Greece	45.2	19.3	8.0	1.5
Cyprus	41.8	23.3	7.5	1.3
Romania	39.8	24.0	8.0	1.1
Hungary	38.6	23.0	9.7	2.5
Bulgaria	38.5	25.5	8.4	0.9
Portugal	36.4	25.0	10.1	2.3
Latvia	36.1	26.9	9.2	1.4
Estonia	35.4	29.1	7.8	1.3
Luxembourg	34.5	24.8	12.1	2.4
Slovenia	34.5	24.0	13.4	2.0
Slovakia	34.4	28.7	8.9	1.4
Austria	33.2	23.7	13.7	3.1
Poland	33.0	26.8	12.2	1.4
Ireland	32.1	27.4	11.5	2.4
Malta	31.7	31.7	8.2	2.0
Germany	30.6	24.2	15.7	3.2
Sweden	30.5	24.4	15.7	3.1
United Kingdom	29.9	26.0	14.3	3.4
France	29.5	28.2	13.0	3.1
Finland	29.4	29.6	12.0	2.8
Belgium	28.6	27.2	14.8	3.3
Spain	28.4	29.6	11.3	4.5
Czech Republic	27.3	26.7	16.4	3.2
Denmark	26.6	27.3	16.7	2.9
Italy	26.0	26.9	15.5	5.0
Lithuania	25.8	34.9	10.8	2.1
The Netherlands	24.1	27.2	18.8	3.5
Croatia	35.9	22.0	13.1	2.5

CONCLUSION

In order to better understand the views of European Union citizens regarding the existence and causes of poverty and homelessness, the European Commission commissioned this Special Eurobarometer survey.

Poverty is generally seen as a widespread problem in Europe that is perceived to affect the majority of people to some extent. On average, European Union citizens feel that in the area where they live one person in ten lives in situations of extreme poverty and close to three people out of ten live in poverty (29%). Three out of ten citizens have people in their area which they believe are at risk of falling into poverty (31%).

Poverty is seen to affect more people living in the new Member States than is the case in the former EU15 countries. In fact, in this group of Member States roughly twice as many people feel that people in their area live in situations of poverty compared with the former EU15 countries (63% vs. 32%). However, in the former EU15 countries a significant increase in the proportion of people who perceive poverty to exist has been noted (+12 points) compared to 2002.

Close to a quarter of Europeans (23%) who find poverty exists in their area, often see the conditions in which the poor people live; a further 43% see these conditions sometimes (43%). Those who see the conditions in which poor people live tend to agree that poverty is an acquired condition (59%). Only 28% believe that the poor people in their area have always been poor.

Overall, injustice in society is the most frequently mentioned cause of poverty (37%). One European in five feels that people live in need because of laziness and lack of willpower (20%) and a similar proportion is of the view that bad luck is the cause of poverty (19%). A small minority of Europeans believe that poverty is an inevitable part of progress (13%).

For Europeans, work-related factors best explain why people are poor or excluded from society. Long-term unemployment (35%) tops the list of fourteen possible reasons presented to respondents, followed by current work not paying enough (34%) and social benefits or pensions not being high enough (33%). However, other reasons such as suffering from an addiction (29%), lack of education (23%), suffering from a long term illness or disability (22%) or having gone through a family break-up or the death of a family member (21%) are also frequently voiced.

Loosing one's job is also seen as the most important reason why people become homeless. Other frequently given reasons are running into debt (49%), suffering from addiction (46%) and going through a family break-up (30%). The February 2007 Social Reality study revealed a schism of opinion that Europeans exhibit between their own personal future and the collective future: they worry in great numbers about unemployment but are not afraid that they will lose their own job. The same schism is found here: it is possible to become homeless after losing one's job or running into debt, but only 7% of Europeans believe they themselves could ever become homeless. It should be noted, however, that unemployed people (14%) are twice as likely as average to believe they could become homeless.

The above results help explain why, far more often than anything else, having a good job is regarded as the most important ingredient of a good life (45%). The importance of having a good job increases in line with higher perceptions of poverty and the degree of financial difficulties experienced. Over half of the subjective poor (53%) and those living in households with major difficulties in keeping up (52%) consider that having a good job is the most important aspect of a good life. At 55%, unemployed people are most likely to consider having a good job as the most important aspect of a good life nowadays, a finding that highlights their plight: this is the group of European Union citizens most affected by economic strain and most likely to witness poverty in the area where they live. These findings confirm the February 2007 Social Reality study, which identifies unemployment as the most important risk when it comes to poverty.

Focussing finally on what Europeans regard necessary for a decent standard of living, we can conclude the following:

- In order to have a decent standard of living, most of the 74 items included in the survey are deemed absolutely necessary (31 items) or necessary (26 items).
- Attitudes to poverty do not strongly affect people's views about requirements for a decent standard of living.
- Conversely, suffering from economic strain and seeing poverty in one's area do influence the extent to which people regard the 74 items included in the survey as necessary. The more people suffer from economic strain and the more often they see poverty in their local area, the greater their inclination is to consider the items included in the survey as necessary.
- However, people's views about what is necessary for a decent standard of living are most strongly influenced by the social norms, expectations and values of their country. The actual standard of living in a country seems to be less relevant.
- There is a great degree of consensus among Europeans when it comes to the requirements and needs of children to live and develop well. Nearly all Europeans feel that children need to get 3 meals a day (95%), have new and properly fitting shoes (95%), eat fresh fruit and veggies on a daily basis (93%) and have an outdoor space to play safely (91%) and all of these are seen as an absolute necessity by at least half of the respondents. Conversely, only a small proportion of Europeans feels that no child should do without some regular pocket money (17%).
- It is interesting to note that the views of respondents who have children aged 15 or younger living at home do not differ greatly from the European average.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 279

“Poverty and Exclusion”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 14th of February and the 18th of March 2007, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 67.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, “Public Opinion and Media Monitoring”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°279 is part of wave 67.1 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 SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°279 has also been conducted in the candidate country (Croatia). In this country, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the nationality and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in this country and have a sufficient command of the national language to answer the questionnaire. 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 *n*th 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	1.040	16/02/2007	15/03/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.009	16/02/2007	1/03/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.060	17/02/2007	11/03/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.008	14/02/2007	18/03/2007	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.534	14/02/2007	8/03/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.001	14/02/2007	12/03/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	14/02/2007	10/03/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.006	14/02/2007	15/03/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.031	14/02/2007	13/03/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	16/02/2007	17/03/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.000	14/02/2007	13/03/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	500	15/02/2007	12/03/2007	596.752
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	16/02/2007	11/03/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.029	15/02/2007	12/03/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	14/02/2007	12/03/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	19/02/2007	14/03/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	14/02/2007	13/03/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	21/02/2007	15/03/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.011	14/02/2007	11/03/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	17/02/2007	12/03/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.013	14/02/2007	15/03/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.028	19/02/2007	11/03/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.015	15/02/2007	13/03/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.094	18/02/2007	7/03/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.040	14/02/2007	13/03/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.011	16/02/2007	15/03/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.030	14/02/2007	11/03/2007	47.685.578
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	14/02/2007	8/03/2007	3.722.800
TOTAL			27.466	14/02/2007	18/03/2007	396.665.090

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

Let's move on to another topic.

ASK QB IN EU27 and HR

QB1a Among the following aspects, please tell me what is the most important to have a good life nowadays? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(360-361)
Having a good job	1
Having a good education	2
Having a good relationship with a partner (M)	3
Having children	4
Having sufficient leisure time and being able to enjoy it (M)	5
Going on holiday at least once a year (M)	6
Being on friendly terms with the neighbours	7
Going out with friends or family (M)	8
Having sufficient accommodation for everyone to have their own space	9
Being useful to others (M)	10
Being accepted or respected by society (M)	11
Participating in associations, trade unions or political parties (M)	12
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13
DK	14

NEW BASED ON EB56.1 Q2

Passons à un autre sujet.

POSER LES QB EN UE27 et HR

QB1a Parmi les aspects suivants, quel est le plus important pour se sentir bien dans sa vie de nos jours ? (M)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(360-361)
Avoir un bon emploi	1
Avoir une bonne formation (M)	2
Avoir une bonne relation avec un partenaire (M)	3
Avoir des enfants	4
Avoir suffisamment de loisirs et les moyens d'en profiter	5
Partir au moins une fois par an en vacances	6
Avoir des relations amicales avec ses voisins (M)	7
Sortir entre amis ou en famille (M)	8
Avoir un logement suffisamment grand pour que chacun ait son espace (M)	9
Etre utile aux autres (M)	10
Etre accepté ou respecté par la société (M)	11
Participer à des associations, syndicats ou partis politiques (M)	12
Autres (SPONTANE)	13
NSP	14

NEW BASED ON EB56.1 Q2

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QB3 Is the total net monthly income of your household higher, lower or more or less the same as this figure? (M)

QB3 Le revenu total net mensuel de votre foyer est-il supérieur, inférieur ou à peu près équivalent à celui-ci ? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(386)
Much higher (N)	1
Higher	2
More or less the same	3
Lower	4
Much lower (N)	5
DK	6

	(386)
Très supérieur (N)	1
Supérieur	2
A peu près équivalent	3
Inférieur	4
Très inférieur (N)	5
NSP	6

EB56.1 Q4 TREND STRONGLY MODIFIED

EB56.1 Q4 TREND STRONGLY MODIFIED

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QB4 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?

QB4 En regardant cette carte, quelle situation décrit le mieux comment votre foyer fait face à toutes ses factures et remboursements de crédits actuellement ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(387)
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

	(387)
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

NEW

NEW

QB5 In the area where you live, are there people who live in one or the other of the following situations?

QB5 Dans votre quartier ou votre village, y a-t-il des personnes qui vivent dans les situations suivantes ? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

(388-392)	
Situation of extreme poverty	1,
Situation of poverty	2,
At risk of falling into poverty	3,
Nobody in these situations (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	4,
DK	5,

(388-392)	
Situation d'extrême pauvreté	1,
Situation de pauvreté	2,
Situation où l'on risque de tomber dans la pauvreté	3,
Personne dans ces situations (SPONTANE) (M)	4,
NSP	5,

EB56.1 Q10

EB56.1 Q10

ASK QB6 AND QB7 IF "PEOPLE IN OR AT RISK FALLING IN SITUATION OF POVERTY IN YOUR AREA", CODE 1 TO 3 IN QB5 – OTHERS GO TO QB8

POSER QB6 ET QB7 SI "PERSONNES EN OU RISQUANT DE TOMBER EN SITUATION DE PAUVRETE DANS VOTRE QUARTIER", CODE 1 A 3 EN QB5 – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB8

QB6 Do you ever get to see the conditions in which these people live? Is this...? (M)

QB6 Vous arrive-t-il de voir par vous-même les conditions dans lesquelles ces personnes vivent ? Est-ce ... ? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(393)	
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

(393)	
Souvent	1
Quelquefois	2
Rarement	3
Jamais	4
NSP	5

EB56.1 Q11 TREND MODIFIED

EB56.1 Q11 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QB7 IF "YES", CODE 1 TO 3 IN QB6 – OTHERS GO TO QB8

POSER QB7 SI "OUI", CODE 1 A 3 EN QB6 – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB8

QB7 Would you say that most of these people...? (M)

QB7 S'agit-il plutôt de personnes ... ? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(394)	
Have always been in their present situation of poverty (M)	1
Have fallen into poverty after having known something better (M)	2
DK	3

(394)	
Qui ont toujours vécu dans leur situation actuelle de pauvreté (M)	1
Qui sont tombées dans le besoin après avoir connu une situation plus favorable (M)	2
NSP	3

EB56.1 Q12 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

EB56.1 Q12 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QB8 Why in your opinion are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?

QB8 A votre avis, pourquoi y a-t-il des personnes qui vivent dans le besoin ? Voici quatre opinions : laquelle est la plus proche de la vôtre ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(395)	
Because they have been unlucky	1
Because of laziness and lack of willpower	2
Because there is much injustice in our society	3
It's an inevitable part of progress (M)	4
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

(395)	
Car elles ont été malchanceuses	1
Car elles sont paresseuses et manquent de volonté	2
Car il y a beaucoup d'injustice dans notre société	3
C'est une partie inévitable du progrès (M)	4
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

EB56.1 Q13 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

EB56.1 Q13 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

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QB9 Which three of the following reasons might best explain why people are poor or excluded from our society? (M)

QB9 Parmi les raisons suivantes, pouvez-vous m'indiquer les trois qui expliqueraient le mieux pourquoi des personnes sont pauvres ou exclues de la société ? (M)

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

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(396-410)
Social benefits\ pensions are not high enough in our country (N)	1,
There is a lack of concern from people around them (M)	2,
They suffer from a long term illness or disability (M)	3,
They have been through a family break-up or lost a family member (M)	4,
Their current work doesn't pay enough (N)	5,
They suffer from alcoholism, drug abuse or other addictions (M)	6,
They have been unemployed for a long time (M)	7,
They live in a poor area	8,
They have too many children	9,
They lack education (M)	10,
They don't do enough to get by (N)	11,
Their parents were poor	12,
They suffer from discrimination based on ethnic origin, age, disability or sexual orientation (N)	13,
They cannot access affordable housing (N)	14,
DK	15,

	(396-410)
Le montant des prestations sociales\ retraites n'est pas assez élevé dans notre pays (N)	1,
Les gens autour d'eux ne se sentent pas assez concernés (M)	2,
Ils souffrent d'une maladie de longue durée ou d'un handicap (M)	3,
Leur famille a éclaté\ ils ont perdu un membre de leur famille (M)	4,
Leur emploi actuel n'est pas assez rémunéré (N)	5,
Ils souffrent d'alcoolisme, de problèmes de drogues ou d'autres dépendances\ addictions (M)	6,
Ils sont au chômage depuis longtemps (M)	7,
Ils vivent dans un quartier pauvre (M)	8,
Ils ont trop d'enfants	9,
Ils manquent d'instruction (M)	10,
Ils n'en font pas assez pour s'en sortir (N)	11,
Leurs parents étaient pauvres	12,
Ils subissent une discrimination basée sur l'origine ethnique, l'âge, un handicap ou l'orientation sexuelle (N)	13,
Ils ne peuvent pas accéder à des logements abordables (N)	14,
NSP	15,

EB56.1 Q14 TREND STRONGLY MODIFIED

EB56.1 Q14 TREND STRONGLY MODIFIED

QB10 In the following questions, we would like to understand better what, in your view, is necessary for people to have what can be considered as an acceptable or decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY). For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is...

QB10 Dans les questions suivantes, nous aimerions mieux comprendre ce qui, selon vous, est nécessaire pour que les gens aient un niveau de vie qui puisse être considéré comme acceptable ou décent en (NOTRE PAYS). Pour qu'une personne ait un niveau de vie décent en (NOTRE PAYS), pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure il est nécessaire ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	Nécessaire	Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	Pas du tout nécessaire	NSP
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(411)	1	To be able to pay rent or mortgage payments on time	1	2	3	4	5
(412)	2	To be able to pay utility bills (electricity, water, gas, etc.) on time	1	2	3	4	5
(413)	3	To be able to repay loans (such as loans to buy electrical appliances, furniture, a car or student loans, etc.) on time	1	2	3	4	5
(414)	4	To be able to cope with an unexpected financial expense of X (NATIONAL CURRENCY)	1	2	3	4	5
(415)	5	To be able to save about Y (NATIONAL CURRENCY) each month	1	2	3	4	5
(416)	6	To afford to no longer live with one's parents after the age of 30 years	1	2	3	4	5

(411)	1	De pouvoir payer son loyer ou rembourser un emprunt immobilier à temps	1	2	3	4	5
(412)	2	De pouvoir payer ses factures (d'électricité, d'eau, de gaz, etc.) à temps	1	2	3	4	5
(413)	3	De pouvoir rembourser ses crédits (comme pour acheter des appareils électroménagers, des meubles, une voiture, un prêt étudiant, etc.) à temps	1	2	3	4	5
(414)	4	De pouvoir faire face à des dépenses imprévues de X (MONNAIE NATIONALE)	1	2	3	4	5
(415)	5	De pouvoir mettre de côté environ Y (MONNAIE NATIONALE) chaque mois	1	2	3	4	5
(416)	6	D'avoir les moyens de ne plus vivre chez ses parents après l'âge de trente ans	1	2	3	4	5

NEW _____

NEW _____

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QB11 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

QB11 Selon vous, pour qu'une personne ait un niveau de vie décent en (NOTRE PAYS), pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure il est nécessaire qu'elle puisse bénéficier des conditions de logement suivantes ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	Nécessaire	Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	Pas du tout nécessaire	NSP
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(417)	1	A place to live that is not too dark, with enough natural light	1	2	3	4	5
(418)	2	A place to live without too much noise from neighbours or noise from the street (traffic, businesses, factories, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
(419)	3	A place to live without too much pollution or other environmental problems (such as air pollution, grime or rubbish)	1	2	3	4	5
(420)	4	A place to live without crime, violence or vandalism in the area	1	2	3	4	5
(421)	5	A place to live without a leaking roof, damp walls\ floors\ foundation	1	2	3	4	5
(422)	6	To be able to keep one's home adequately warm	1	2	3	4	5

(417)	1	Un logement qui n'est pas trop sombre, avec suffisamment de lumière naturelle	1	2	3	4	5
(418)	2	Un logement sans trop de bruit des voisins et de la rue (circulation, commerces, usines, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
(419)	3	Un logement sans trop de pollution ou de problèmes environnementaux (comme la pollution de l'air, la crasse ou les débris)	1	2	3	4	5
(420)	4	Un logement situé dans un quartier épargné par le crime, la violence ou le vandalisme	1	2	3	4	5
(421)	5	Un logement sans fuites dans le toit ou sans infiltrations dans les murs\ sols\ fondations	1	2	3	4	5
(422)	6	De pouvoir chauffer son logement de manière appropriée	1	2	3	4	5

(423)	7	A place to live with its own bath or shower	1	2	3	4	5
(424)	8	An indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household	1	2	3	4	5
(425)	9	A place to live that is well maintained and kept in a decent state of repair (without paint going off nor cracks in the walls)	1	2	3	4	5
(426)	10	A place to live with enough space and privacy to read or write, or listen to music, etc. for everybody in the household	1	2	3	4	5
(427)	11	A place to live with hot running water	1	2	3	4	5
(428)	12	A place to live with well maintained public amenities (street lights, roads, road signs, bus stops)	1	2	3	4	5
(429)	13	A place to live with enough space to invite friends or family for a drink or a meal at home	1	2	3	4	5
(430)	14	A place to live where one doesn't risk being forced to leave	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

(423)	7	Un logement avec une salle de bain ou une douche privative	1	2	3	4	5
(424)	8	Un logement avec des toilettes privatives à l'intérieur et munies d'une chasse d'eau	1	2	3	4	5
(425)	9	Un logement bien entretenu et dans un bon état général (sans peinture qui s'écaille ni fissures dans les murs)	1	2	3	4	5
(426)	10	Un logement avec suffisamment de place et d'intimité pour pouvoir lire, écrire ou écouter de la musique pour tous les membres du foyer	1	2	3	4	5
(427)	11	Un logement avec l'eau chaude courante	1	2	3	4	5
(428)	12	Un logement où les espaces et aménagements publics sont bien entretenus et bien équipés (éclairage public, routes, signalisation routière, arrêts de bus)	1	2	3	4	5
(429)	13	Un logement avec suffisamment d'espace pour pouvoir inviter des amis ou la famille à prendre un verre ou pour un repas	1	2	3	4	5
(430)	14	Un logement d'où on ne risque pas d'être expulsé	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QB12 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK
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(431)	1	A fixed telephone\ landline	1	2	3	4	5
	2	A mobile phone	1	2	3	4	5
(432)							
(433)	3	A colour TV	1	2	3	4	5
(434)	4	A computer	1	2	3	4	5
(435)	5	An Internet connection	1	2	3	4	5
(436)	6	A washing machine	1	2	3	4	5
(437)	7	A car	1	2	3	4	5
(438)	8	A refrigerator	1	2	3	4	5
(439)	9	A cooker big enough for the household	1	2	3	4	5
(440)	10	A bed and bedding for everyone in the household	1	2	3	4	5
(441)	11	Repairing or replacing major electrical goods such as the refrigerator or washing machine	1	2	3	4	5
(442)	12	Replacing worn out or broken furniture	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QB12 Selon vous, pour qu'une personne ait un niveau de vie décent en (NOTRE PAYS), pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure il est nécessaire de pouvoir se payer les choses suivantes si on en a envie ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	Nécessaire	Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	Pas du tout nécessaire	NSP
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(431)	1	Un téléphone fixe	1	2	3	4	5
	2	Un téléphone mobile\ portable	1	2	3	4	5
(432)							
(433)	3	Une télévision couleur	1	2	3	4	5
(434)	4	Un ordinateur	1	2	3	4	5
(435)	5	Une connexion Internet	1	2	3	4	5
(436)	6	Un lave-linge	1	2	3	4	5
(437)	7	Une voiture	1	2	3	4	5
(438)	8	Un réfrigérateur	1	2	3	4	5
(439)	9	Une cuisinière assez grande pour le foyer	1	2	3	4	5
(440)	10	Un lit et des draps pour tout le monde dans le foyer	1	2	3	4	5
(441)	11	Réparer ou remplacer d'importants équipements électriques tels qu'un réfrigérateur ou un lave-linge	1	2	3	4	5
(442)	12	Remplacer des meubles usés ou cassés	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QB13 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

QB13 Selon vous, pour qu'une personne ait un niveau de vie décent en (NOTRE PAYS), pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure il est nécessaire de pouvoir se payer les choses suivantes ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	Nécessaire	Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	Pas du tout nécessaire	NSP
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(443)	1	A warm coat for the winter	1	2	3	4	5
(444)	2	2 pairs of shoes suited to the climate (e.g. warm boots for the winter and lighter shoes for the summer)	1	2	3	4	5
(445)	3	Some new, not second hand, clothes	1	2	3	4	5
(446)	4	Smart clothes for job interviews or other formal occasions (weddings, funerals)	1	2	3	4	5
(447)	5	A meal with meat, chicken or fish at least once every two days	1	2	3	4	5
(448)	6	Fresh fruit and vegetables once a day	1	2	3	4	5
(449)	7	Going to the hair dresser regularly	1	2	3	4	5
(450)	8	Buying medicine when needed	1	2	3	4	5

(443)	1	Un manteau chaud pour l'hiver	1	2	3	4	5
(444)	2	2 paires de chaussures adaptées au climat (par ex. des chaussures chaudes pour l'hiver et des chaussures légères pour l'été)	1	2	3	4	5
(445)	3	Quelques vêtements neufs et pas de seconde main	1	2	3	4	5
(446)	4	Des vêtements chics pour un entretien d'embauche ou d'autres occasions spéciales (mariages, enterrements)	1	2	3	4	5
(447)	5	Un repas avec de la viande, du poulet ou du poisson au moins tous les deux jours	1	2	3	4	5
(448)	6	Des fruits et des légumes frais tous les jours	1	2	3	4	5
(449)	7	Aller régulièrement chez le coiffeur	1	2	3	4	5
(450)	8	S'acheter des médicaments lorsque c'est nécessaire	1	2	3	4	5

(451)	9	Buying medical equipment (glasses, false teeth, etc.) when needed	1	2	3	4	5
(452)	10	Regular medical and dental check-ups	1	2	3	4	5
(453)	11	Medical care when needed	1	2	3	4	5
(454)	12	Being able to get basic banking services	1	2	3	4	5
(455)	13	Access to local public transport	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

(451)	9	S'acheter des appareils médicaux (lunettes, fausses dents, etc.) lorsque c'est nécessaire	1	2	3	4	5
(452)	10	Des visites de contrôle régulières chez un médecin et un dentiste	1	2	3	4	5
(453)	11	Des soins médicaux lorsque c'est nécessaire	1	2	3	4	5
(454)	12	Pouvoir obtenir des services bancaires de base	1	2	3	4	5
(455)	13	Avoir accès aux transports publics locaux	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB14 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

QB14 Selon vous, pour qu'une personne ait un niveau de vie décent en (NOTRE PAYS), pourriez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure il est nécessaire de pouvoir se payer les choses suivantes si on en a envie ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	Nécessaire	Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	Pas du tout nécessaire	NSP
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(456)

1	Paying for one week annual holiday away from home	1	2	3	4	5
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(456)

1	Pouvoir partir une semaine en vacances	1	2	3	4	5
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(457)

2	Buying presents for family or friends at least once a year	1	2	3	4	5
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(457)

2	Pouvoir offrir des cadeaux à la famille ou aux amis au moins une fois par an	1	2	3	4	5
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(458)

3	Being able to decorate one's home	1	2	3	4	5
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(458)

3	Pouvoir décorer son logement	1	2	3	4	5
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(459)

4	Going out once a month (restaurant, cinema, disco or concert, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
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(459)

4	Une sortie par mois (restaurant, cinéma, discothèque ou concert, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
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(460)

5	Inviting friends or family for dinner at home once a month	1	2	3	4	5
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(460)

5	Pouvoir inviter les amis ou la famille pour un repas à la maison une fois par mois	1	2	3	4	5
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(461)

6	Participating in a regular leisure or sports activity	1	2	3	4	5
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(461)

6	Avoir un loisir ou pratiquer un sport régulièrement	1	2	3	4	5
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(462)

7	Spending a small amount of money each week on oneself	1	2	3	4	5
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(462)

7	Avoir une petite somme d'argent pour se faire plaisir chaque semaine	1	2	3	4	5
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(463)

8	Buying newspapers, magazines and books	1	2	3	4	5
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(463)

8	S'acheter des journaux, des magazines et des livres	1	2	3	4	5
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NEW

NEW

(INT.: we are talking about children under 15)

(ENQ. : nous parlons des enfants de moins de 15 ans)

QB15a Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

QB15a Je vais maintenant aborder la situation des enfants. Dans la question suivante, nous avons listé certains éléments liés aux enfants. Nous aimerions savoir dans quelle mesure ils sont nécessaires, selon vous, pour qu'un enfant vive et se développe dans de bonnes conditions. Dans quelle mesure est-il nécessaire pour un enfant de profiter des éléments suivants pour vivre et se développer dans de bonnes conditions en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	Nécessaire	Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	Pas du tout nécessaire	NSP
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(464)	1	A holiday with his\ her parents away from home for at least one week a year	1	2	3	4	5
(465)	2	Enough space and privacy to study or do homework at home	1	2	3	4	5
(466)	3	Leisure equipment (e.g. bicycle or other sport equipment)	1	2	3	4	5
(467)	4	Educational games and children's books at home	1	2	3	4	5
(468)	5	3 meals a day	1	2	3	4	5
(469)	6	Being able to invite their friends home	1	2	3	4	5
(470)	7	Celebrations on special occasions (birthday, Xmas, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
(471)	8	Eat fresh fruit and vegetables once a day	1	2	3	4	5
(472)	9	Eat a meal with meat, chicken or fish at least once a day	1	2	3	4	5

(464)	1	Partir en vacances avec ses parents pour au moins une semaine par an	1	2	3	4	5
(465)	2	Avoir suffisamment de place et d'intimité au domicile pour étudier ou faire ses devoirs	1	2	3	4	5
(466)	3	Avoir des équipements de loisir (par ex. vélo ou autres équipements sportifs)	1	2	3	4	5
(467)	4	Avoir des jeux éducatifs et des livres pour enfants au domicile	1	2	3	4	5
(468)	5	Prendre 3 repas par jour	1	2	3	4	5
(469)	6	Pouvoir inviter ses amis au domicile	1	2	3	4	5
(470)	7	Célébrer les occasions spéciales (anniversaire, Noël, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
(471)	8	Manger des fruits et des légumes une fois par jour	1	2	3	4	5
(472)	9	Prendre un repas avec de la viande, du poulet ou du poisson au moins une fois par jour	1	2	3	4	5

(473)	10	An outdoor space where they can play safely	1	2	3	4	5
(474)	11	New and properly fitting shoes	1	2	3	4	5
(475)	12	Some new and properly fitting clothes	1	2	3	4	5
(476)	13	Participating in a regular leisure activity	1	2	3	4	5
(477)	14	Participating in school trips or children's camps	1	2	3	4	5
(478)	15	Having an adult looking after her\ him most of the time while at home	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

(473)	10	Pouvoir jouer à l'extérieur en toute sécurité	1	2	3	4	5
(474)	11	Avoir de nouvelles chaussures adaptées à leur pointure	1	2	3	4	5
(475)	12	Avoir des habits neufs et à leur taille	1	2	3	4	5
(476)	13	Avoir une activité de loisir régulière	1	2	3	4	5
(477)	14	Partir en voyage scolaire ou en camp de vacances	1	2	3	4	5
(478)	15	Avoir un adulte qui s'en occupe pendant la majeure partie du temps passé au domicile	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QB15b And in (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

QB15b Dans quelle mesure est-il nécessaire pour un enfant de profiter des éléments suivants pour vivre et se développer dans de bonnes conditions en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Absolument nécessaire, personne ne devrait en être privé	Nécessaire	Souhaitable mais pas nécessaire	Pas du tout nécessaire	NSP
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(479)	1	Having access to pre-school education before primary school	1	2	3	4	5
(480)	2	Medical care when needed	1	2	3	4	5
(481)	3	Having some regular pocket money	1	2	3	4	5
(482)	4	Being able to meet all the necessary expenses related to his\ her education	1	2	3	4	5
(483)	5	Getting medicine and vitamins when needed	1	2	3	4	5
(484)	6	Going for regular medical check-ups (including teeth and eye care)	1	2	3	4	5

(479)	1	Pouvoir aller à l'école maternelle, avant l'école primaire	1	2	3	4	5
(480)	2	Des soins médicaux lorsque c'est nécessaire	1	2	3	4	5
(481)	3	Recevoir de l'argent de poche régulièrement	1	2	3	4	5
(482)	4	Pouvoir faire face à toutes les dépenses nécessaires pour sa scolarité	1	2	3	4	5
(483)	5	Recevoir des médicaments et des vitamines lorsque c'est nécessaire	1	2	3	4	5
(484)	6	Pouvoir effectuer régulièrement des visites médicales (y compris pour les dents et les yeux)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NEW

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QB16 In your opinion, which three of the following best explain why people become homeless?

QB16 Selon vous, parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les trois principales qui pourraient le mieux expliquer pourquoi les gens deviennent sans domicile fixe ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(485-496)
They lose their job or cannot find one	1,
They have no access to affordable housing	2,
They run into debt	3,
They become ill	4,
They suffer from addiction (drugs or alcohol)	5,
They go through a family break-up	6,
They lose a close relative	7,
They cannot access adequate social benefits	8,
They do not benefit from adequate support services	9,
They do not have identification papers or official papers	10,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

	(485-496)
Ils ont perdu leur emploi ou n'arrivent pas à en trouver un	1,
Ils ne peuvent pas accéder à des logements abordables	2,
Ils se sont surendettés	3,
Ils sont malades	4,
Ils souffrent de dépendances\ addictions (drogue ou alcool)	5,
Ils ont subi un éclatement de leur famille	6,
Ils ont perdu un parent proche	7,
Ils ne peuvent pas accéder à des prestations\ allocations sociales adéquates	8,
Ils ne peuvent pas bénéficier de services d'aide adéquats	9,
Ils n'ont pas de papiers d'identité ou de papiers officiels en règle	10,
Autre (SPONTANE)	11,
NSP	12,

NEW

NEW

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QB17 How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?

QB17 A votre avis, quelle est la probabilité pour que vous deveniez sans domicile fixe un jour ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(497)
Very likely	1
Fairly likely	2
Not very likely	3
Not at all likely	4
DK	5

	(497)
Très probable	1
Plutôt probable	2
Pas très probable	3
Pas du tout probable	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

QB18 Do you ever help homeless people by doing any of the following?

QB18 Vous arrive-t-il d'aider des personnes sans domicile fixe d'une des manières suivantes ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(498-507)
Giving money to charities	1,
Giving money to people living on the streets	2,
Buying papers sold by the homeless	3,
Helping them to access emergency shelters	4,
Helping them find a job	5,
Directing them to appropriate services\ institutions	6,
You do not help homeless people (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
You are not concerned\ There is no homeless in the area where you live (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

	(498-507)
En versant de l'argent à des œuvres de charité	1,
En donnant de l'argent aux sans domicile fixe dans la rue	2,
En achetant les journaux vendus par les sans domicile fixe	3,
En les aidant à accéder à des centres d'accueil	4,
En les aidant à trouver un emploi	5,
En les dirigeant vers les services\ institutions appropriés	6,
Vous ne venez pas en aide aux sans domicile fixe (SPONTANE)	7,
Vous n'êtes pas concerné(e)\ Il n'y a pas de sans domicile fixe là où vous vivez (SPONTANE)	8,
Autre (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

NEW

NEW

TABLES

QB1a Among the following aspects, please tell me what is the most important to have a good life nowadays?

	TOTAL	Having a good job	Having a good education	Having a good relationship with a partner	Having children	Having sufficient leisure time and being able to enjoy it	Going on holiday at least once a year	Being on friendly terms with the neighbours	Going out with friends or family	Having sufficient accommodation for everyone to have their own space	Being useful to others	Being accepted or respected by society	Participating in associations, trade unions or political parties	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE27 EU27	26755	45%	14%	15%	4%	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	6%	-	2%	1%
BE	1040	39%	9%	22%	3%	6%	-	2%	2%	2%	5%	7%	-	3%	-
BG	1009	62%	11%	11%	5%	1%	1%	-	-	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%
CZ	1060	47%	14%	18%	4%	3%	-	1%	1%	4%	4%	2%	-	2%	-
DK	1008	14%	12%	28%	7%	7%	1%	1%	4%	-	7%	17%	-	2%	-
D-W	1006	46%	20%	17%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	-	1%	-
DE	1534	49%	19%	15%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	-	1%	-
D-E	528	60%	15%	10%	3%	1%	-	2%	1%	-	2%	4%	-	2%	-
EE	1001	43%	31%	9%	1%	5%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	-	2%	-
EL	1000	56%	10%	11%	6%	4%	-	1%	1%	-	2%	5%	-	4%	-
ES	1006	48%	15%	9%	3%	5%	1%	-	2%	2%	1%	5%	-	8%	1%
FR	1031	49%	5%	12%	8%	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%	5%	6%	1%	1%	-
IE	1000	33%	24%	13%	4%	8%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%
IT	1000	58%	14%	9%	3%	3%	1%	-	1%	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%
CY	500	51%	14%	19%	2%	3%	1%	-	-	-	1%	7%	-	2%	-
LV	1006	47%	23%	10%	6%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	4%	4%	-	1%	1%
LT	1029	60%	16%	5%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	-	3%	-
LU	500	39%	22%	15%	4%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%	6%	-	2%	1%
HU	1000	52%	5%	10%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	6%	2%	5%	-	5%	-
MT	500	32%	27%	19%	2%	5%	1%	2%	2%	-	2%	6%	-	2%	-
NL	1000	9%	7%	35%	1%	9%	1%	1%	4%	2%	5%	22%	1%	3%	-
AT	1011	38%	25%	18%	4%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	-	4%	-	1%	-
PL	1000	54%	16%	12%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	4%	-	2%	1%
PT	1013	39%	10%	14%	4%	6%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	-	5%	4%
RO	1037	62%	12%	7%	3%	2%	1%	-	-	2%	3%	4%	1%	2%	1%
SI	1015	35%	16%	21%	8%	6%	1%	3%	1%	-	3%	5%	-	1%	-
SK	1094	45%	14%	17%	5%	3%	1%	1%	-	3%	4%	4%	-	2%	1%
FI	1041	15%	7%	48%	11%	6%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	-	3%	-
SE	1011	17%	5%	33%	11%	10%	-	1%	2%	1%	3%	15%	-	2%	-
UK	1310	25%	22%	19%	5%	8%	-	2%	3%	2%	4%	7%	-	1%	2%
HR	1000	50%	9%	11%	11%	6%	-	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	-	5%	-

QB1b Any others? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Having a good job	Having a good education	Having a good relationship with a partner	Having children	Having sufficient leisure time and being able to enjoy it	Going on holiday at least once a year	Being on friendly terms with the neighbours	Going out with friends or family	Having sufficient accommodation for everyone to have their own space	Being useful to others	Being accepted or respected by society	Participating in associations, trade unions or political parties	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE27 EU27	26523	24%	25%	27%	18%	14%	6%	7%	8%	10%	9%	13%	2%	2%	1%
BE	1039	25%	16%	31%	19%	18%	4%	7%	7%	9%	11%	13%	2%	2%	0%
BG	1004	25%	33%	34%	26%	8%	4%	5%	3%	10%	11%	15%	1%	1%	1%
CZ	1058	23%	16%	30%	17%	11%	3%	5%	3%	16%	8%	4%	0%	1%	1%
DK	1005	33%	18%	28%	27%	18%	4%	5%	11%	2%	16%	17%	2%	1%	1%
D-W	1002	30%	30%	38%	22%	10%	4%	8%	4%	7%	4%	13%	2%	1%	0%
DE	1529	28%	31%	39%	22%	10%	4%	8%	5%	7%	4%	13%	2%	1%	0%
D-E	527	22%	33%	43%	19%	10%	4%	10%	6%	6%	4%	16%	3%	1%	0%
EE	996	32%	31%	23%	9%	18%	7%	6%	6%	8%	10%	9%	1%	2%	3%
EL	1000	29%	30%	39%	24%	19%	6%	4%	7%	5%	10%	14%	1%	1%	0%
ES	998	26%	27%	25%	12%	19%	4%	4%	9%	5%	6%	11%	1%	8%	1%
FR	1025	21%	10%	21%	24%	13%	10%	7%	14%	12%	14%	15%	3%	1%	2%
IE	991	31%	34%	22%	15%	19%	6%	10%	11%	8%	8%	11%	1%	1%	2%
IT	987	18%	33%	22%	14%	12%	5%	4%	7%	12%	5%	10%	1%	1%	1%
CY	500	30%	34%	39%	17%	21%	8%	6%	6%	1%	11%	21%	1%	1%	0%
LV	1001	30%	31%	21%	25%	12%	4%	3%	6%	7%	14%	13%	1%	1%	2%
LT	1024	22%	38%	17%	8%	10%	14%	7%	4%	10%	11%	12%	2%	1%	3%
LU	494	29%	24%	24%	15%	10%	4%	8%	12%	10%	9%	19%	3%	1%	1%
HU	996	18%	11%	27%	17%	18%	11%	7%	7%	23%	7%	11%	1%	2%	1%
MT	498	34%	37%	27%	8%	18%	6%	7%	8%	4%	12%	19%	2%	2%	1%
NL	996	24%	13%	27%	10%	22%	3%	7%	12%	8%	21%	21%	2%	1%	1%
AT	1010	26%	21%	32%	18%	16%	5%	5%	6%	10%	2%	13%	2%	1%	0%
PL	991	22%	34%	23%	14%	8%	5%	7%	6%	10%	9%	11%	1%	1%	1%
PT	976	19%	17%	24%	13%	17%	10%	10%	17%	10%	12%	13%	0%	3%	4%
RO	1029	22%	32%	28%	19%	15%	8%	5%	3%	15%	7%	15%	4%	1%	3%
SI	1012	29%	21%	30%	23%	18%	4%	10%	4%	4%	8%	12%	1%	2%	1%
SK	1088	26%	19%	30%	20%	11%	6%	5%	6%	19%	11%	12%	2%	0%	4%
FI	1039	34%	13%	25%	41%	18%	3%	9%	7%	5%	11%	7%	1%	1%	0%
SE	1007	35%	13%	34%	26%	25%	3%	6%	8%	2%	15%	21%	3%	1%	1%
UK	1283	26%	26%	22%	15%	19%	5%	10%	12%	10%	11%	17%	1%	0%	1%
HR	995	25%	20%	31%	28%	17%	5%	10%	8%	9%	10%	13%	1%	3%	1%

QB2 In your opinion, what would be the very lowest net monthly income that your household would need to have in order to make ends meet, given the present circumstances and composition of your household? Net income is after tax and social security contributions have been deducted.

	TOTAL	Less than 1.000 euros	From 1.000 to 1.499 euros	From 1.500 to 1.999 euros	From 2.000 to 2.499 euros	From 2.500 to 2.999 euros	3.000 euros and more	Refusal	DK	Average
UE27 EU27	26755	22%	20%	16%	13%	6%	12%	2%	9%	1649,9
BE	1040	3%	20%	25%	21%	13%	11%	1%	6%	1929,9
BG	1009	86%	6%	2%	-	-	-	1%	5%	471,5
CZ	1060	62%	21%	4%	1%	-	1%	2%	9%	851,6
DK	1008	14%	17%	10%	13%	12%	16%	3%	15%	2084,7
D-W	1006	7%	23%	24%	19%	8%	11%	1%	7%	1826,3
DE	1534	8%	24%	24%	18%	8%	11%	1%	6%	1795,0
D-E	528	12%	27%	22%	17%	9%	8%	-	5%	1672,3
EE	1001	77%	13%	5%	1%	1%	2%	-	1%	836,6
EL	1000	11%	21%	22%	19%	8%	17%	1%	1%	1846,6
ES	1006	11%	31%	24%	13%	4%	8%	3%	6%	1545,8
FR	1031	6%	19%	25%	16%	7%	18%	1%	8%	1969,3
IE	1000	12%	9%	8%	13%	5%	15%	8%	30%	2101,0
IT	1000	1%	10%	13%	19%	11%	33%	3%	10%	2489,5
CY	500	10%	17%	27%	8%	15%	18%	-	5%	2130,8
LV	1006	64%	25%	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	992,8
LT	1029	82%	12%	1%	1%	1%	-	-	3%	654,0
LU	500	1%	4%	10%	18%	12%	31%	7%	17%	2652,8
HU	1000	64%	18%	12%	1%	-	1%	1%	3%	928,4
MT	500	57%	20%	6%	1%	-	-	2%	14%	941,1
NL	1000	3%	16%	22%	18%	9%	11%	2%	19%	1927,4
AT	1011	10%	21%	19%	11%	7%	8%	8%	16%	1683,3
PL	1000	77%	13%	2%	-	-	1%	-	7%	690,9
PT	1013	32%	24%	15%	9%	3%	4%	2%	11%	1250,8
RO	1037	55%	22%	6%	4%	1%	2%	1%	9%	836,4
SI	1015	29%	28%	14%	12%	5%	6%	2%	4%	1428,6
SK	1094	73%	16%	2%	-	-	-	4%	5%	738,7
FI	1041	11%	20%	19%	18%	9%	14%	-	9%	1853,4
SE	1011	8%	17%	25%	19%	9%	11%	1%	10%	1959,1
UK	1310	15%	26%	7%	11%	10%	6%	7%	18%	1812,6
HR	1000	50%	33%	4%	8%	3%	1%	-	1%	1118,5

QB3 Is the total net monthly income of your household higher, lower or more or less the same as this figure?

	TOTAL	Much higher	Higher	More or less the same	Lower	Much lower	DK	Higher	Lower
UE27 EU27	26755	4%	24%	23%	25%	13%	11%	28%	38%
BE	1040	6%	35%	23%	22%	5%	9%	41%	27%
BG	1009	1%	4%	11%	37%	43%	4%	5%	80%
CZ	1060	3%	27%	25%	23%	13%	9%	30%	36%
DK	1008	10%	42%	24%	7%	1%	16%	52%	8%
D-W	1006	7%	45%	23%	14%	3%	8%	52%	17%
DE	1534	6%	43%	23%	15%	5%	8%	49%	20%
D-E	528	3%	35%	22%	24%	10%	6%	38%	34%
EE	1001	3%	21%	23%	33%	18%	2%	24%	51%
EL	1000	1%	11%	31%	34%	21%	2%	12%	55%
ES	1006	2%	17%	32%	30%	7%	12%	19%	37%
FR	1031	4%	29%	23%	26%	8%	10%	33%	34%
IE	1000	5%	24%	23%	15%	4%	29%	29%	19%
IT	1000	1%	10%	28%	37%	14%	10%	11%	51%
CY	500	2%	12%	31%	35%	12%	8%	14%	47%
LV	1006	-	7%	12%	46%	33%	2%	7%	79%
LT	1029	2%	18%	22%	31%	26%	1%	20%	57%
LU	500	15%	40%	13%	5%	2%	25%	55%	7%
HU	1000	1%	2%	10%	39%	45%	3%	3%	84%
MT	500	1%	31%	28%	19%	2%	19%	32%	21%
NL	1000	12%	39%	18%	9%	3%	19%	51%	12%
AT	1011	3%	30%	27%	17%	4%	19%	33%	21%
PL	1000	2%	11%	18%	38%	25%	6%	13%	63%
PT	1013	1%	12%	27%	34%	13%	13%	13%	47%
RO	1037	-	3%	7%	26%	56%	8%	3%	82%
SI	1015	4%	16%	25%	38%	10%	7%	20%	48%
SK	1094	1%	12%	19%	35%	27%	6%	13%	62%
FI	1041	6%	42%	26%	14%	4%	8%	48%	18%
SE	1011	19%	40%	21%	8%	2%	10%	59%	10%
UK	1310	9%	28%	23%	15%	5%	20%	37%	20%
HR	1000	1%	7%	16%	42%	33%	1%	8%	75%

QB4 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?

	TOTAL	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
UE27 EU27	26755	39%	34%	19%	3%	2%	3%
BE	1040	52%	32%	12%	1%	1%	2%
BG	1009	4%	25%	44%	16%	10%	1%
CZ	1060	28%	40%	24%	5%	1%	2%
DK	1008	79%	16%	2%	-	1%	2%
D-W	1006	46%	39%	11%	1%	1%	2%
DE	1534	45%	38%	13%	1%	1%	2%
D-E	528	38%	36%	20%	2%	2%	2%
EE	1001	31%	38%	28%	2%	1%	-
EL	1000	17%	32%	41%	7%	3%	-
ES	1006	36%	32%	22%	4%	1%	5%
FR	1031	35%	35%	23%	2%	2%	3%
IE	1000	39%	36%	13%	3%	1%	8%
IT	1000	35%	37%	22%	3%	1%	2%
CY	500	19%	35%	32%	7%	4%	3%
LV	1006	17%	37%	35%	8%	2%	1%
LT	1029	45%	25%	23%	4%	2%	1%
LU	500	66%	22%	6%	-	1%	5%
HU	1000	25%	39%	24%	7%	4%	1%
MT	500	30%	34%	26%	3%	1%	6%
NL	1000	70%	22%	3%	1%	-	4%
AT	1011	44%	40%	10%	2%	1%	3%
PL	1000	43%	33%	14%	5%	2%	3%
PT	1013	17%	40%	34%	4%	1%	4%
RO	1037	8%	44%	35%	6%	5%	2%
SI	1015	43%	43%	10%	2%	1%	1%
SK	1094	20%	39%	29%	6%	3%	3%
FI	1041	59%	31%	8%	1%	-	1%
SE	1011	68%	23%	5%	1%	1%	2%
UK	1310	49%	30%	12%	2%	2%	5%
HR	1000	45%	28%	17%	7%	2%	1%

QB5 In the area where you live, are there people who live in one or the other of the following situations? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Situation of extreme poverty	Situation of poverty	At risk of falling into poverty	Nobody in these situations (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE27 EU27	26755	10%	29%	31%	32%	11%
BE	1040	8%	33%	40%	32%	3%
BG	1009	29%	43%	22%	9%	13%
CZ	1060	8%	31%	36%	30%	9%
DK	1008	2%	15%	18%	64%	5%
D-W	1006	5%	19%	35%	38%	9%
DE	1534	6%	21%	37%	36%	8%
D-E	528	9%	27%	42%	26%	6%
EE	1001	15%	42%	45%	18%	12%
EL	1000	18%	40%	39%	22%	2%
ES	1006	2%	20%	18%	47%	17%
FR	1031	15%	31%	31%	30%	14%
IE	1000	3%	15%	25%	40%	21%
IT	1000	6%	26%	26%	34%	12%
CY	500	2%	18%	19%	47%	14%
LV	1006	14%	48%	34%	17%	3%
LT	1029	25%	58%	21%	14%	9%
LU	500	6%	15%	25%	48%	12%
HU	1000	22%	41%	38%	15%	5%
MT	500	2%	10%	12%	61%	18%
NL	1000	13%	38%	48%	17%	13%
AT	1011	1%	13%	32%	43%	14%
PL	1000	20%	44%	36%	15%	12%
PT	1013	14%	48%	21%	26%	6%
RO	1037	20%	55%	30%	12%	9%
SI	1015	2%	17%	34%	46%	7%
SK	1094	10%	42%	39%	22%	8%
FI	1041	4%	26%	28%	41%	9%
SE	1011	2%	19%	16%	52%	15%
UK	1310	6%	19%	32%	40%	11%
HR	1000	15%	34%	30%	24%	8%

QB6 Do you ever get to see the conditions in which these people live? Is this...?

(IF 'PEOPLE IN/OR AT RISK FALLING IN SITUATION OF POVERTY IN YOUR AREA', CODE 1 TO 3 IN QB5)

	TOTAL	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK
UE27 EU27	15278	23%	43%	23%	10%	1%
BE	674	20%	43%	26%	11%	-
BG	787	41%	35%	15%	7%	2%
CZ	640	10%	38%	38%	14%	-
DK	309	19%	36%	28%	17%	-
D-W	538	20%	44%	27%	7%	2%
DE	865	22%	45%	25%	6%	2%
D-E	360	30%	47%	19%	4%	-
EE	699	23%	45%	25%	6%	1%
EL	768	29%	42%	20%	9%	-
ES	361	20%	51%	22%	7%	-
FR	579	25%	38%	22%	15%	-
IE	391	16%	44%	27%	10%	3%
IT	537	13%	46%	27%	13%	1%
CY	192	17%	47%	25%	10%	1%
LV	808	33%	47%	14%	6%	-
LT	797	33%	43%	17%	7%	-
LU	197	23%	40%	25%	11%	1%
HU	794	48%	31%	19%	2%	-
MT	107	12%	38%	19%	31%	-
NL	707	12%	45%	25%	18%	-
AT	442	11%	56%	31%	2%	-
PL	735	27%	44%	23%	5%	1%
PT	691	14%	51%	24%	10%	1%
RO	820	49%	37%	12%	1%	1%
SI	481	18%	47%	31%	4%	-
SK	772	23%	43%	26%	7%	1%
FI	516	16%	41%	26%	16%	1%
SE	338	17%	45%	30%	6%	2%
UK	642	13%	42%	23%	22%	-
HR	680	39%	38%	16%	6%	1%

QB7 Would you say that most of these people...?

(IF 'YES', CODE 1 TO 3 IN QB6)

	TOTAL	Have always been in their present situation of poverty	Have fallen into poverty after having known something better	DK
UE27 EU27	13608	28%	59%	13%
BE	599	32%	64%	4%
BG	719	21%	70%	9%
CZ	552	37%	52%	11%
DK	254	28%	65%	7%
D-W	490	13%	68%	19%
DE	798	11%	73%	16%
D-E	345	4%	90%	6%
EE	650	15%	78%	7%
EL	696	36%	60%	4%
ES	335	32%	48%	20%
FR	493	29%	57%	14%
IE	341	41%	39%	20%
IT	462	32%	50%	18%
CY	172	30%	60%	10%
LV	755	10%	88%	2%
LT	743	19%	74%	7%
LU	175	31%	54%	15%
HU	771	35%	50%	15%
MT	73	34%	48%	18%
NL	579	26%	59%	15%
AT	431	27%	60%	13%
PL	692	23%	68%	9%
PT	616	45%	47%	8%
RO	803	39%	43%	18%
SI	459	30%	65%	5%
SK	713	29%	65%	6%
FI	430	23%	70%	7%
SE	311	30%	47%	23%
UK	499	41%	50%	9%
HR	636	31%	61%	8%

QB8 Why in your opinion are there people who live in need? Here are four opinions: which is closest to yours?

	TOTAL	Because they have been unlucky	Because of laziness and lack of willpower	Because there is much injustice in our society	It's an inevitable part of progress	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE27 EU27	26755	19%	20%	37%	13%	6%	5%
BE	1040	21%	18%	30%	21%	8%	2%
BG	1009	11%	11%	59%	9%	3%	7%
CZ	1060	22%	34%	21%	13%	6%	4%
DK	1008	42%	15%	17%	14%	9%	3%
D-W	1006	17%	20%	36%	16%	8%	3%
DE	1534	15%	18%	42%	15%	7%	3%
D-E	528	8%	10%	65%	12%	3%	2%
EE	1001	14%	28%	31%	21%	3%	3%
EL	1000	18%	21%	40%	17%	4%	-
ES	1006	23%	16%	40%	8%	5%	8%
FR	1031	20%	14%	45%	13%	6%	2%
IE	1000	26%	16%	30%	11%	4%	13%
IT	1000	26%	19%	34%	10%	5%	6%
CY	500	15%	25%	25%	21%	11%	3%
LV	1006	13%	36%	34%	12%	4%	1%
LT	1029	15%	39%	31%	11%	3%	1%
LU	500	17%	20%	34%	15%	10%	4%
HU	1000	13%	18%	56%	10%	1%	2%
MT	500	16%	36%	22%	14%	5%	7%
NL	1000	24%	13%	25%	18%	15%	5%
AT	1011	14%	21%	37%	12%	10%	6%
PL	1000	12%	29%	41%	10%	3%	5%
PT	1013	23%	29%	33%	7%	5%	3%
RO	1037	13%	20%	47%	10%	3%	7%
SI	1015	15%	21%	42%	14%	7%	1%
SK	1094	19%	30%	35%	10%	3%	3%
FI	1041	19%	18%	44%	15%	3%	1%
SE	1011	17%	10%	37%	29%	5%	2%
UK	1310	20%	26%	24%	14%	9%	7%
HR	1000	15%	13%	57%	10%	3%	2%

QB9 Which three of the following reasons might best explain why people are poor or excluded from our society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Social benefits\ pensions are not high enough in our country	There is a lack of concern from people around them	They suffer from a long term illness or disability	They have been through a family break-up or lost a family member	Their current work doesn't pay enough	They suffer from alcoholism , drug abuse or other addictions	They have been unemployed for a long time	They live in a poor area	They have too many children	They lack education	They don't do enough to get by	Their parents were poor	They suffer from discrimination based on ethnic origin, age, disability or sexual orientation	They cannot access affordable housing	DK
UE27 EU27	26755	33%	13%	22%	21%	34%	29%	35%	10%	7%	23%	14%	6%	9%	8%	2%
BE	1040	28%	8%	27%	31%	25%	28%	36%	5%	5%	29%	20%	10%	11%	14%	1%
BG	1009	61%	14%	21%	8%	41%	12%	47%	17%	6%	11%	15%	4%	4%	2%	2%
CZ	1060	22%	3%	27%	25%	29%	51%	37%	10%	7%	19%	26%	4%	7%	6%	1%
DK	1008	12%	10%	40%	27%	6%	60%	34%	4%	2%	44%	15%	5%	12%	5%	2%
D-W	1006	26%	9%	24%	28%	32%	38%	47%	5%	5%	35%	13%	6%	6%	4%	1%
DE	1534	28%	8%	23%	28%	34%	36%	51%	4%	5%	33%	13%	5%	6%	4%	1%
D-E	528	35%	5%	20%	25%	44%	30%	67%	4%	4%	24%	10%	4%	4%	1%	1%
EE	1001	37%	10%	23%	20%	33%	58%	30%	9%	4%	22%	24%	1%	1%	4%	1%
EL	1000	68%	18%	26%	9%	40%	18%	38%	10%	8%	13%	15%	11%	5%	2%	0%
ES	1006	34%	14%	15%	17%	25%	32%	24%	17%	8%	20%	12%	8%	15%	6%	3%
FR	1031	29%	11%	19%	25%	47%	15%	37%	5%	4%	19%	13%	4%	16%	22%	2%
IE	1000	21%	17%	28%	21%	22%	49%	23%	18%	8%	29%	10%	7%	6%	10%	3%
IT	1000	40%	23%	15%	19%	40%	11%	27%	10%	8%	13%	12%	5%	8%	9%	4%
CY	500	52%	16%	43%	17%	51%	16%	14%	2%	19%	20%	17%	12%	4%	5%	1%
LV	1006	53%	14%	18%	10%	36%	48%	28%	8%	4%	20%	21%	3%	2%	4%	1%
LT	1029	46%	8%	19%	8%	36%	54%	23%	7%	7%	20%	24%	5%	2%	5%	1%
LU	500	14%	7%	21%	20%	23%	41%	37%	3%	6%	31%	19%	5%	11%	18%	2%
HU	1000	38%	8%	29%	25%	46%	23%	50%	9%	6%	17%	17%	5%	6%	5%	0%
MT	500	26%	5%	29%	33%	38%	45%	20%	3%	10%	30%	12%	3%	6%	6%	3%
NL	1000	16%	14%	44%	36%	11%	43%	33%	3%	3%	33%	20%	4%	12%	3%	2%
AT	1011	24%	14%	36%	22%	30%	47%	55%	7%	8%	18%	13%	3%	7%	3%	1%
PL	1000	42%	11%	25%	12%	40%	34%	43%	10%	10%	15%	14%	9%	2%	3%	2%
PT	1013	39%	18%	18%	12%	40%	37%	27%	14%	12%	19%	19%	5%	4%	2%	2%
RO	1037	59%	19%	14%	14%	42%	17%	21%	19%	16%	14%	15%	9%	5%	4%	2%
SI	1015	34%	10%	18%	17%	27%	40%	40%	11%	4%	28%	24%	6%	10%	4%	0%
SK	1094	30%	11%	20%	25%	32%	45%	44%	16%	7%	23%	22%	3%	3%	4%	0%
FI	1041	38%	9%	35%	18%	22%	57%	53%	1%	1%	21%	11%	3%	9%	2%	1%
SE	1011	11%	10%	41%	20%	18%	58%	41%	3%	1%	29%	12%	4%	24%	7%	1%
UK	1310	23%	17%	21%	17%	27%	31%	22%	16%	7%	35%	10%	6%	10%	14%	5%
HR	1000	55%	17%	22%	15%	49%	23%	42%	10%	5%	16%	10%	6%	3%	3%	1%

QB10.1 In the following questions, we would like to understand better what, in your view, is necessary for people to have what can be considered as an acceptable or decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY). For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is...

To be able to pay rent or mortgage payments on time

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	62%	34%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
BE	1040	68%	29%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
BG	1009	58%	38%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
CZ	1060	58%	37%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
DK	1008	59%	38%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
D-W	1006	59%	33%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
DE	1534	61%	32%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
D-E	528	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EE	1001	68%	29%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
EL	1000	82%	16%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	56%	43%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	58%	38%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
IE	1000	63%	36%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
IT	1000	63%	33%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
CY	500	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	64%	34%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LT	1029	49%	48%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
LU	500	65%	31%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
HU	1000	70%	28%	1%	1%	-	98%	2%
MT	500	57%	38%	2%	1%	2%	95%	3%
NL	1000	59%	37%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
AT	1011	75%	23%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
PL	1000	58%	36%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
PT	1013	74%	25%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	76%	23%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
SI	1015	57%	38%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
SK	1094	56%	38%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
FI	1041	64%	34%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SE	1011	81%	17%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
UK	1310	61%	35%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
HR	1000	62%	31%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%

QB10.2 In the following questions, we would like to understand better what, in your view, is necessary for people to have what can be considered as an acceptable or decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY). For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is...

To be able to pay utility bills (electricity, water, gas, etc.) on time

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BE	1040	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BG	1009	75%	25%	-	-	-	100%	0%
CZ	1060	67%	30%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
DK	1008	63%	36%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
D-W	1006	73%	26%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
DE	1534	74%	25%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
D-E	528	80%	20%	-	-	-	100%	0%
EE	1001	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EL	1000	85%	13%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	60%	39%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	64%	33%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
IE	1000	59%	38%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
IT	1000	63%	31%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
CY	500	84%	16%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LT	1029	56%	42%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LU	500	70%	28%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HU	1000	72%	26%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
MT	500	66%	31%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
NL	1000	61%	36%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
AT	1011	80%	18%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
PL	1000	65%	31%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
PT	1013	80%	20%	-	-	-	100%	0%
RO	1037	78%	21%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
SI	1015	69%	28%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
SK	1094	72%	27%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FI	1041	68%	31%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SE	1011	77%	21%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
UK	1310	61%	35%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
HR	1000	66%	30%	4%	-	-	96%	4%

QB10.3 In the following questions, we would like to understand better what, in your view, is necessary for people to have what can be considered as an acceptable or decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY). For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is...

To be able to repay loans (such as loans to buy electrical appliances, furniture, a car or student loans, etc.) on time

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	48%	40%	9%	2%	1%	88%	11%
BE	1040	54%	35%	8%	2%	1%	89%	10%
BG	1009	54%	40%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
CZ	1060	46%	44%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
DK	1008	41%	41%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%
D-W	1006	37%	44%	15%	3%	1%	81%	18%
DE	1534	39%	43%	15%	2%	1%	82%	17%
D-E	528	45%	39%	12%	2%	2%	84%	14%
EE	1001	59%	35%	3%	-	3%	94%	3%
EL	1000	72%	21%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
ES	1006	49%	47%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
FR	1031	48%	41%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
IE	1000	48%	44%	6%	-	2%	92%	6%
IT	1000	53%	40%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
CY	500	75%	22%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
LV	1006	59%	37%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
LT	1029	42%	50%	4%	1%	3%	92%	5%
LU	500	46%	42%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
HU	1000	65%	32%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
MT	500	40%	49%	8%	2%	1%	89%	10%
NL	1000	25%	36%	26%	11%	2%	61%	37%
AT	1011	57%	34%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
PL	1000	46%	43%	7%	1%	3%	89%	8%
PT	1013	57%	34%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
RO	1037	67%	29%	2%	-	2%	96%	2%
SI	1015	53%	39%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
SK	1094	42%	45%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
FI	1041	56%	41%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SE	1011	61%	32%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
UK	1310	43%	43%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
HR	1000	47%	36%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%

QB10.4 In the following questions, we would like to understand better what, in your view, is necessary for people to have what can be considered as an acceptable or decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY). For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is...

To be able to cope with an unexpected financial expense of X (NATIONAL CURRENCY)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	32%	43%	21%	2%	2%	75%	23%
BE	1040	32%	45%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
BG	1009	48%	39%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
CZ	1060	20%	44%	31%	2%	3%	64%	33%
DK	1008	19%	44%	34%	2%	1%	63%	36%
D-W	1006	26%	39%	31%	3%	1%	65%	34%
DE	1534	27%	40%	30%	2%	1%	67%	32%
D-E	528	29%	43%	25%	2%	1%	72%	27%
EE	1001	42%	43%	12%	2%	1%	85%	14%
EL	1000	65%	27%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
ES	1006	31%	53%	13%	2%	1%	84%	15%
FR	1031	24%	46%	24%	4%	2%	70%	28%
IE	1000	38%	43%	16%	1%	2%	81%	17%
IT	1000	38%	45%	13%	2%	2%	83%	15%
CY	500	59%	35%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
LV	1006	40%	43%	12%	2%	3%	83%	14%
LT	1029	34%	47%	14%	2%	3%	81%	16%
LU	500	26%	39%	27%	6%	2%	65%	33%
HU	1000	44%	38%	15%	3%	-	82%	18%
MT	500	42%	52%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
NL	1000	16%	44%	35%	4%	1%	60%	39%
AT	1011	30%	46%	20%	3%	1%	76%	23%
PL	1000	36%	44%	17%	1%	2%	80%	18%
PT	1013	45%	38%	16%	-	1%	83%	16%
RO	1037	45%	35%	16%	1%	3%	80%	17%
SI	1015	30%	37%	30%	2%	1%	67%	32%
SK	1094	44%	43%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
FI	1041	19%	48%	28%	4%	1%	67%	32%
SE	1011	16%	38%	42%	3%	1%	54%	45%
UK	1310	25%	47%	24%	2%	2%	72%	26%
HR	1000	37%	35%	24%	2%	2%	72%	26%

QB10.5 In the following questions, we would like to understand better what, in your view, is necessary for people to have what can be considered as an acceptable or decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY). For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is...

To be able to save about Y (NATIONAL CURRENCY) each month

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	40%	34%	20%	4%	2%	74%	24%
BE	1040	49%	32%	17%	2%	-	81%	19%
BG	1009	41%	31%	18%	6%	4%	72%	24%
CZ	1060	43%	28%	19%	7%	3%	71%	26%
DK	1008	30%	30%	32%	7%	1%	60%	39%
D-W	1006	45%	28%	24%	2%	1%	73%	26%
DE	1534	45%	29%	23%	2%	1%	74%	25%
D-E	528	46%	33%	19%	2%	-	79%	21%
EE	1001	43%	32%	16%	7%	2%	75%	23%
EL	1000	57%	30%	11%	2%	-	87%	13%
ES	1006	38%	42%	12%	7%	1%	80%	19%
FR	1031	39%	38%	19%	3%	1%	77%	22%
IE	1000	40%	38%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
IT	1000	34%	38%	15%	9%	4%	72%	24%
CY	500	54%	29%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
LV	1006	34%	22%	22%	16%	6%	56%	38%
LT	1029	41%	39%	11%	6%	3%	80%	17%
LU	500	37%	36%	21%	5%	1%	73%	26%
HU	1000	57%	31%	10%	2%	-	88%	12%
MT	500	40%	46%	10%	3%	1%	86%	13%
NL	1000	34%	32%	29%	4%	1%	66%	33%
AT	1011	32%	37%	23%	6%	2%	69%	29%
PL	1000	46%	29%	16%	5%	4%	75%	21%
PT	1013	44%	36%	19%	1%	-	80%	20%
RO	1037	42%	30%	22%	2%	4%	72%	24%
SI	1015	42%	32%	21%	3%	2%	74%	24%
SK	1094	52%	31%	10%	5%	2%	83%	15%
FI	1041	32%	46%	20%	2%	-	78%	22%
SE	1011	31%	30%	35%	4%	-	61%	39%
UK	1310	30%	37%	27%	4%	2%	67%	31%
HR	1000	39%	29%	25%	5%	2%	68%	30%

QB10.6 In the following questions, we would like to understand better what, in your view, is necessary for people to have what can be considered as an acceptable or decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY). For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me how necessary do you think it is...

To afford to no longer live with one's parents after the age of 30 years

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	40%	32%	21%	5%	2%	72%	26%
BE	1040	40%	33%	22%	5%	-	73%	27%
BG	1009	44%	35%	15%	3%	3%	79%	18%
CZ	1060	26%	33%	32%	7%	2%	59%	39%
DK	1008	61%	22%	10%	5%	2%	83%	15%
D-W	1006	40%	29%	24%	6%	1%	69%	30%
DE	1534	41%	29%	24%	5%	1%	70%	29%
D-E	528	43%	30%	24%	3%	-	73%	27%
EE	1001	45%	37%	13%	3%	2%	82%	16%
EL	1000	47%	33%	15%	5%	-	80%	20%
ES	1006	29%	44%	19%	6%	2%	73%	25%
FR	1031	53%	30%	12%	3%	2%	83%	15%
IE	1000	43%	32%	19%	3%	3%	75%	22%
IT	1000	32%	38%	23%	5%	2%	70%	28%
CY	500	66%	24%	8%	2%	-	90%	10%
LV	1006	43%	32%	19%	3%	3%	75%	22%
LT	1029	36%	40%	17%	5%	2%	76%	22%
LU	500	35%	32%	25%	7%	1%	67%	32%
HU	1000	49%	33%	15%	2%	1%	82%	17%
MT	500	27%	36%	17%	16%	4%	63%	33%
NL	1000	21%	21%	35%	19%	4%	42%	54%
AT	1011	40%	38%	17%	4%	1%	78%	21%
PL	1000	33%	31%	27%	5%	4%	64%	32%
PT	1013	42%	34%	20%	2%	2%	76%	22%
RO	1037	60%	29%	8%	1%	2%	89%	9%
SI	1015	36%	31%	27%	4%	2%	67%	31%
SK	1094	48%	35%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
FI	1041	63%	28%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
SE	1011	70%	21%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
UK	1310	36%	30%	24%	7%	3%	66%	31%
HR	1000	42%	31%	22%	3%	2%	73%	25%

QB11.1 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live that is not too dark, with enough natural light

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	39%	44%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
BE	1040	32%	46%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
BG	1009	55%	42%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
CZ	1060	34%	49%	17%	-	-	83%	17%
DK	1008	21%	50%	28%	1%	-	71%	29%
D-W	1006	35%	40%	23%	1%	1%	75%	24%
DE	1534	35%	42%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
D-E	528	38%	46%	16%	-	-	84%	16%
EE	1001	47%	47%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
EL	1000	77%	20%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
ES	1006	31%	55%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
FR	1031	29%	47%	22%	2%	-	76%	24%
IE	1000	52%	38%	9%	-	1%	90%	9%
IT	1000	39%	45%	14%	1%	1%	84%	15%
CY	500	57%	39%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LV	1006	45%	45%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
LT	1029	33%	57%	9%	-	1%	90%	9%
LU	500	38%	46%	16%	-	-	84%	16%
HU	1000	61%	35%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
MT	500	48%	45%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
NL	1000	27%	41%	30%	1%	1%	68%	31%
AT	1011	55%	34%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
PL	1000	43%	46%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
PT	1013	61%	36%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
RO	1037	55%	37%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
SI	1015	46%	43%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
SK	1094	51%	44%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
FI	1041	30%	52%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
SE	1011	28%	40%	28%	3%	1%	68%	31%
UK	1310	36%	45%	17%	1%	1%	81%	18%
HR	1000	53%	34%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%

QB11.2 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live without too much noise from neighbours or noise from the street (traffic, businesses, factories, etc.)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	28%	43%	27%	2%	-	71%	29%
BE	1040	21%	37%	37%	5%	-	58%	42%
BG	1009	41%	50%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
CZ	1060	20%	48%	31%	1%	-	68%	32%
DK	1008	15%	36%	45%	3%	1%	51%	48%
D-W	1006	19%	40%	39%	2%	-	59%	41%
DE	1534	19%	41%	38%	2%	-	60%	40%
D-E	528	18%	42%	38%	2%	-	60%	40%
EE	1001	39%	46%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
EL	1000	59%	30%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
ES	1006	25%	57%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
FR	1031	23%	44%	30%	2%	1%	67%	32%
IE	1000	46%	36%	17%	-	1%	82%	17%
IT	1000	27%	39%	31%	2%	1%	66%	33%
CY	500	51%	37%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
LV	1006	40%	43%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
LT	1029	30%	53%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
LU	500	23%	44%	31%	2%	-	67%	33%
HU	1000	41%	43%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
MT	500	39%	52%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
NL	1000	18%	38%	42%	2%	-	56%	44%
AT	1011	36%	40%	23%	1%	-	76%	24%
PL	1000	33%	44%	21%	1%	1%	77%	22%
PT	1013	49%	42%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
RO	1037	46%	42%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
SI	1015	25%	42%	32%	1%	-	67%	33%
SK	1094	37%	51%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
FI	1041	22%	52%	24%	2%	-	74%	26%
SE	1011	15%	45%	37%	3%	-	60%	40%
UK	1310	34%	39%	26%	1%	-	73%	27%
HR	1000	37%	36%	26%	1%	-	73%	27%

QB11.3 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live without too much pollution or other environmental problems (such as air pollution, grime or rubbish)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	42%	44%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
BE	1040	47%	43%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
BG	1009	50%	44%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
CZ	1060	34%	51%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
DK	1008	38%	46%	15%	-	1%	84%	15%
D-W	1006	39%	44%	17%	-	-	83%	17%
DE	1534	39%	44%	17%	-	-	83%	17%
D-E	528	38%	45%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
EE	1001	59%	37%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
EL	1000	70%	25%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
ES	1006	33%	56%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
FR	1031	36%	47%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
IE	1000	53%	35%	11%	-	1%	88%	11%
IT	1000	40%	44%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
CY	500	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LV	1006	50%	41%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
LT	1029	39%	54%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
LU	500	35%	47%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
HU	1000	61%	33%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
MT	500	57%	40%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
NL	1000	39%	48%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
AT	1011	46%	41%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
PL	1000	40%	47%	12%	-	1%	87%	12%
PT	1013	54%	38%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
RO	1037	54%	38%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
SI	1015	42%	43%	15%	-	-	85%	15%
SK	1094	52%	42%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
FI	1041	44%	47%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
SE	1011	37%	45%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
UK	1310	46%	39%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
HR	1000	52%	38%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%

QB11.4 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live without crime, violence or vandalism in the area

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	49%	38%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
BE	1040	52%	35%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
BG	1009	52%	42%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
CZ	1060	32%	50%	17%	-	1%	82%	17%
DK	1008	37%	42%	20%	1%	-	79%	21%
D-W	1006	42%	36%	20%	1%	1%	78%	21%
DE	1534	44%	35%	20%	1%	-	79%	21%
D-E	528	48%	34%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
EE	1001	61%	33%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
EL	1000	75%	23%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	44%	50%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
FR	1031	47%	38%	12%	2%	1%	85%	14%
IE	1000	62%	30%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
IT	1000	45%	44%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
CY	500	70%	27%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
LV	1006	60%	33%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
LT	1029	47%	46%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
LU	500	41%	35%	19%	4%	1%	76%	23%
HU	1000	68%	27%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
MT	500	66%	32%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
NL	1000	43%	39%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
AT	1011	51%	38%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
PL	1000	44%	41%	14%	-	1%	85%	14%
PT	1013	61%	33%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
RO	1037	60%	34%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
SI	1015	42%	36%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
SK	1094	57%	38%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
FI	1041	50%	41%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
SE	1011	41%	38%	20%	1%	-	79%	21%
UK	1310	56%	31%	12%	-	1%	87%	12%
HR	1000	51%	36%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%

QB11.5 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live without a leaking roof, damp walls\ floors\ foundation

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	68%	28%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
BE	1040	69%	29%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BG	1009	74%	24%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
CZ	1060	64%	33%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
DK	1008	61%	34%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
D-W	1006	73%	23%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
DE	1534	74%	22%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
D-E	528	80%	18%	1%	1%	-	98%	2%
EE	1001	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
EL	1000	81%	18%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	56%	42%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
FR	1031	69%	28%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
IE	1000	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IT	1000	62%	32%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
CY	500	74%	24%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LV	1006	71%	27%	1%	1%	-	98%	2%
LT	1029	55%	42%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
LU	500	68%	25%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
HU	1000	54%	20%	2%	23%	1%	74%	25%
MT	500	68%	30%	1%	1%	-	98%	2%
NL	1000	62%	34%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
AT	1011	75%	22%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
PL	1000	65%	32%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
PT	1013	69%	29%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
RO	1037	76%	21%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
SI	1015	75%	22%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
SK	1094	70%	28%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
FI	1041	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SE	1011	78%	19%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
UK	1310	72%	26%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HR	1000	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%

QB11.6 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

To be able to keep one's home adequately warm

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	62%	35%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
BE	1040	61%	37%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BG	1009	64%	34%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
CZ	1060	50%	44%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
DK	1008	55%	42%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
D-W	1006	67%	31%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
DE	1534	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
D-E	528	73%	27%	-	-	-	100%	0%
EE	1001	64%	34%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EL	1000	83%	15%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	53%	44%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
FR	1031	64%	34%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IE	1000	62%	36%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IT	1000	58%	37%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
CY	500	70%	28%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LV	1006	68%	31%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LT	1029	45%	53%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LU	500	70%	28%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HU	1000	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
MT	500	39%	54%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
NL	1000	54%	41%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
AT	1011	81%	17%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
PL	1000	61%	35%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
PT	1013	59%	37%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
RO	1037	58%	37%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
SI	1015	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SK	1094	59%	40%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FI	1041	69%	30%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SE	1011	55%	40%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
UK	1310	64%	33%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HR	1000	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%

QB11.7 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live with its own bath or shower

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	63%	31%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
BE	1040	57%	36%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
BG	1009	58%	36%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
CZ	1060	65%	31%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
DK	1008	35%	41%	23%	1%	-	76%	24%
D-W	1006	59%	31%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
DE	1534	59%	31%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
D-E	528	59%	33%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
EE	1001	58%	35%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
EL	1000	87%	11%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	62%	37%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	63%	33%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
IE	1000	65%	32%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
IT	1000	66%	28%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
CY	500	90%	8%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LV	1006	59%	35%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
LT	1029	42%	48%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
LU	500	72%	24%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
HU	1000	72%	25%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
MT	500	66%	33%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
NL	1000	49%	39%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
AT	1011	75%	22%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
PL	1000	61%	32%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
PT	1013	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
RO	1037	66%	27%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
SI	1015	80%	17%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SK	1094	66%	31%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
FI	1041	50%	40%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
SE	1011	53%	35%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
UK	1310	69%	28%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HR	1000	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%

QB11.8 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

An indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	69%	27%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
BE	1040	67%	29%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
BG	1009	58%	33%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
CZ	1060	70%	27%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
DK	1008	48%	36%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
D-W	1006	69%	24%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
DE	1534	69%	24%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
D-E	528	69%	26%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
EE	1001	66%	29%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
EL	1000	87%	11%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	64%	35%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IE	1000	69%	29%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
IT	1000	69%	27%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
CY	500	90%	10%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	62%	31%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
LT	1029	42%	48%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
LU	500	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
HU	1000	75%	21%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
MT	500	73%	27%	-	-	-	100%	-
NL	1000	69%	27%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
AT	1011	77%	20%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
PL	1000	65%	30%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
PT	1013	74%	25%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	65%	27%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
SI	1015	82%	16%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SK	1094	69%	28%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
FI	1041	59%	34%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
SE	1011	60%	30%	8%	2%	-	90%	10%
UK	1310	75%	22%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HR	1000	75%	22%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%

QB11.9 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live that is well maintained and kept in a decent state of repair (without paint going off nor cracks in the walls)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	42%	44%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
BE	1040	38%	51%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
BG	1009	50%	43%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
CZ	1060	34%	46%	19%	1%	-	80%	20%
DK	1008	30%	45%	24%	1%	-	75%	25%
D-W	1006	34%	41%	23%	2%	-	75%	25%
DE	1534	35%	43%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
D-E	528	40%	48%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
EE	1001	46%	47%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
EL	1000	69%	27%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
ES	1006	49%	47%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
FR	1031	42%	47%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
IE	1000	52%	39%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
IT	1000	41%	45%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
CY	500	51%	41%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
LV	1006	49%	44%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
LT	1029	35%	54%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
LU	500	40%	47%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
HU	1000	59%	37%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
MT	500	48%	47%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
NL	1000	22%	46%	31%	1%	-	68%	32%
AT	1011	52%	37%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
PL	1000	42%	47%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
PT	1013	47%	46%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
RO	1037	58%	37%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
SI	1015	41%	46%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
SK	1094	49%	46%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
FI	1041	34%	56%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
SE	1011	27%	50%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
UK	1310	43%	43%	14%	-	-	86%	14%
HR	1000	60%	32%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%

QB11.10 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live with enough space and privacy to read or write, or listen to music, etc. for everybody in the household

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	31%	41%	26%	2%	-	72%	28%
BE	1040	25%	42%	31%	2%	-	67%	33%
BG	1009	46%	44%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
CZ	1060	26%	44%	29%	1%	-	70%	30%
DK	1008	18%	43%	38%	1%	-	61%	39%
D-W	1006	24%	39%	35%	2%	-	63%	37%
DE	1534	24%	40%	34%	2%	-	64%	36%
D-E	528	26%	45%	28%	1%	-	71%	29%
EE	1001	51%	43%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
EL	1000	55%	34%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
ES	1006	25%	44%	26%	5%	-	69%	31%
FR	1031	32%	46%	20%	2%	-	78%	22%
IE	1000	45%	35%	18%	1%	1%	80%	19%
IT	1000	24%	33%	38%	4%	1%	57%	42%
CY	500	44%	40%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
LV	1006	46%	42%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
LT	1029	32%	52%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
LU	500	31%	42%	26%	1%	-	73%	27%
HU	1000	46%	38%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
MT	500	36%	53%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
NL	1000	18%	37%	43%	2%	-	55%	45%
AT	1011	34%	44%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
PL	1000	42%	42%	14%	1%	1%	84%	15%
PT	1013	42%	43%	15%	-	-	85%	15%
RO	1037	48%	40%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
SI	1015	40%	44%	16%	-	-	84%	16%
SK	1094	36%	49%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
FI	1041	26%	51%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
SE	1011	16%	41%	40%	2%	1%	57%	42%
UK	1310	32%	37%	29%	2%	-	69%	31%
HR	1000	41%	36%	21%	2%	-	77%	23%

QB11.11 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live with hot running water

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	67%	28%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
BE	1040	62%	32%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
BG	1009	51%	36%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
CZ	1060	64%	31%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
DK	1008	49%	39%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
D-W	1006	67%	25%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
DE	1534	66%	26%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
D-E	528	63%	28%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
EE	1001	52%	39%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
EL	1000	86%	12%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	59%	40%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	74%	24%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IE	1000	62%	34%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
IT	1000	64%	29%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
CY	500	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	55%	35%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
LT	1029	41%	46%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
LU	500	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HU	1000	73%	23%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
MT	500	62%	37%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
NL	1000	59%	35%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
AT	1011	80%	18%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
PL	1000	62%	32%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
PT	1013	74%	24%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
RO	1037	74%	23%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SI	1015	81%	16%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SK	1094	68%	29%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
FI	1041	60%	36%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
SE	1011	65%	26%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
UK	1310	71%	25%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
HR	1000	72%	24%	4%	-	-	96%	4%

QB11.12 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live with well maintained public amenities (street lights, roads, road signs, bus stops)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	34%	44%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
BE	1040	28%	49%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
BG	1009	45%	46%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
CZ	1060	28%	46%	25%	1%	-	74%	26%
DK	1008	18%	39%	38%	5%	-	57%	43%
D-W	1006	23%	37%	38%	2%	-	60%	40%
DE	1534	23%	38%	37%	2%	-	61%	39%
D-E	528	21%	42%	34%	3%	-	63%	37%
EE	1001	43%	45%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
EL	1000	58%	34%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
ES	1006	31%	55%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
FR	1031	28%	49%	21%	2%	-	77%	23%
IE	1000	48%	37%	13%	1%	1%	85%	14%
IT	1000	35%	44%	18%	2%	1%	79%	20%
CY	500	47%	45%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
LV	1006	48%	45%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
LT	1029	35%	54%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
LU	500	28%	50%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
HU	1000	54%	41%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
MT	500	39%	55%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
NL	1000	26%	41%	31%	2%	-	67%	33%
AT	1011	36%	42%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
PL	1000	37%	45%	17%	-	1%	82%	17%
PT	1013	48%	45%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
RO	1037	54%	38%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
SI	1015	30%	44%	25%	1%	-	74%	26%
SK	1094	40%	49%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
FI	1041	26%	59%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
SE	1011	20%	50%	28%	2%	-	70%	30%
UK	1310	41%	41%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
HR	1000	42%	37%	20%	1%	-	79%	21%

QB11.13 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live with enough space to invite friends or family for a drink or a meal at home

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	25%	39%	33%	3%	-	64%	36%
BE	1040	20%	35%	40%	5%	-	55%	45%
BG	1009	36%	48%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
CZ	1060	17%	35%	44%	4%	-	52%	48%
DK	1008	15%	41%	41%	3%	-	56%	44%
D-W	1006	22%	32%	42%	4%	-	54%	46%
DE	1534	21%	34%	41%	4%	-	55%	45%
D-E	528	18%	38%	39%	5%	-	56%	44%
EE	1001	31%	42%	24%	3%	-	73%	27%
EL	1000	40%	42%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
ES	1006	22%	42%	29%	6%	1%	64%	35%
FR	1031	21%	45%	33%	1%	-	66%	34%
IE	1000	41%	36%	19%	3%	1%	77%	22%
IT	1000	22%	34%	39%	4%	1%	56%	43%
CY	500	39%	47%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
LV	1006	35%	46%	19%	-	-	81%	19%
LT	1029	28%	50%	19%	3%	-	78%	22%
LU	500	24%	41%	33%	1%	1%	65%	34%
HU	1000	40%	40%	18%	2%	-	80%	20%
MT	500	20%	52%	24%	4%	-	72%	28%
NL	1000	15%	30%	51%	4%	-	45%	55%
AT	1011	27%	38%	32%	3%	-	65%	35%
PL	1000	31%	42%	24%	2%	1%	73%	26%
PT	1013	37%	45%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
RO	1037	41%	41%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%
SI	1015	29%	35%	33%	3%	-	64%	36%
SK	1094	29%	44%	24%	3%	-	73%	27%
FI	1041	20%	44%	34%	2%	-	64%	36%
SE	1011	14%	38%	45%	3%	-	52%	48%
UK	1310	26%	37%	33%	3%	1%	63%	36%
HR	1000	35%	33%	29%	3%	-	68%	32%

QB11.14 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to benefit from the following housing conditions?

A place to live where one doesn't risk being forced to leave

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	57%	34%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
BE	1040	55%	38%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
BG	1009	66%	29%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
CZ	1060	50%	42%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
DK	1008	38%	45%	15%	1%	1%	83%	16%
D-W	1006	47%	35%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%
DE	1534	47%	36%	15%	1%	1%	83%	16%
D-E	528	50%	39%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
EE	1001	75%	23%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
EL	1000	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
ES	1006	61%	37%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
FR	1031	59%	32%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
IE	1000	62%	34%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
IT	1000	57%	36%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
CY	500	68%	28%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
LV	1006	60%	34%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
LT	1029	44%	50%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
LU	500	63%	29%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
HU	1000	73%	24%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
MT	500	55%	43%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
NL	1000	39%	42%	16%	2%	1%	81%	18%
AT	1011	63%	30%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
PL	1000	59%	35%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
PT	1013	61%	33%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
RO	1037	79%	19%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
SI	1015	61%	32%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
SK	1094	54%	41%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
FI	1041	63%	33%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
SE	1011	42%	37%	19%	2%	-	79%	21%
UK	1310	58%	35%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
HR	1000	67%	26%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%

QB12.1 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A fixed telephone\ landline

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	18%	37%	32%	13%	-	55%	45%
BE	1040	12%	32%	37%	19%	-	44%	56%
BG	1009	41%	37%	17%	4%	1%	78%	21%
CZ	1060	4%	11%	32%	53%	-	15%	85%
DK	1008	12%	26%	40%	22%	-	38%	62%
D-W	1006	25%	43%	28%	4%	-	68%	32%
DE	1534	25%	42%	28%	5%	-	67%	33%
D-E	528	26%	38%	29%	7%	-	64%	36%
EE	1001	13%	30%	34%	23%	-	43%	57%
EL	1000	53%	31%	14%	2%	-	84%	16%
ES	1006	12%	43%	27%	18%	-	55%	45%
FR	1031	18%	42%	31%	9%	-	60%	40%
IE	1000	19%	35%	35%	11%	-	54%	46%
IT	1000	13%	36%	34%	16%	1%	49%	50%
CY	500	35%	39%	19%	7%	-	74%	26%
LV	1006	13%	31%	36%	19%	1%	44%	55%
LT	1029	9%	24%	37%	29%	1%	33%	66%
LU	500	28%	34%	25%	13%	-	62%	38%
HU	1000	18%	29%	37%	16%	-	47%	53%
MT	500	53%	40%	5%	2%	-	93%	7%
NL	1000	12%	31%	41%	16%	-	43%	57%
AT	1011	12%	25%	39%	24%	-	37%	63%
PL	1000	18%	36%	38%	8%	-	54%	46%
PT	1013	12%	36%	32%	20%	-	48%	52%
RO	1037	35%	38%	19%	7%	1%	73%	26%
SI	1015	24%	41%	27%	8%	-	65%	35%
SK	1094	16%	39%	34%	11%	-	55%	45%
FI	1041	8%	21%	32%	39%	-	29%	71%
SE	1011	22%	34%	30%	14%	-	56%	44%
UK	1310	16%	37%	37%	10%	-	53%	47%
HR	1000	37%	35%	24%	4%	-	72%	28%

QB12.2 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A mobile phone

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	12%	26%	37%	25%	-	38%	62%
BE	1040	8%	22%	41%	29%	-	30%	70%
BG	1009	34%	34%	27%	4%	1%	68%	31%
CZ	1060	20%	31%	38%	11%	-	51%	49%
DK	1008	10%	28%	45%	16%	1%	38%	61%
D-W	1006	4%	14%	38%	44%	-	18%	82%
DE	1534	5%	15%	39%	41%	-	20%	80%
D-E	528	8%	21%	44%	27%	-	29%	71%
EE	1001	33%	46%	17%	4%	-	79%	21%
EL	1000	26%	35%	29%	10%	-	61%	39%
ES	1006	10%	33%	31%	26%	-	43%	57%
FR	1031	6%	19%	42%	33%	-	25%	75%
IE	1000	17%	34%	36%	13%	-	51%	49%
IT	1000	9%	33%	35%	22%	1%	42%	57%
CY	500	41%	33%	21%	5%	-	74%	26%
LV	1006	38%	39%	20%	3%	-	77%	23%
LT	1029	22%	44%	28%	6%	-	66%	34%
LU	500	20%	25%	37%	18%	-	45%	55%
HU	1000	21%	36%	31%	12%	-	57%	43%
MT	500	32%	43%	20%	5%	-	75%	25%
NL	1000	4%	10%	44%	42%	-	14%	86%
AT	1011	12%	21%	40%	26%	1%	33%	66%
PL	1000	16%	32%	42%	9%	1%	48%	51%
PT	1013	22%	45%	25%	8%	-	67%	33%
RO	1037	35%	37%	22%	5%	1%	72%	27%
SI	1015	14%	35%	40%	11%	-	49%	51%
SK	1094	25%	47%	22%	5%	1%	72%	27%
FI	1041	21%	39%	31%	9%	-	60%	40%
SE	1011	9%	25%	45%	21%	-	34%	66%
UK	1310	7%	17%	41%	35%	-	24%	76%
HR	1000	15%	24%	43%	17%	1%	39%	60%

QB12.3 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A colour TV

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	19%	36%	35%	10%	-	55%	45%
BE	1040	10%	31%	44%	15%	-	41%	59%
BG	1009	61%	33%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
CZ	1060	23%	37%	35%	5%	-	60%	40%
DK	1008	11%	31%	45%	13%	-	42%	58%
D-W	1006	15%	34%	39%	12%	-	49%	51%
DE	1534	17%	33%	38%	12%	-	50%	50%
D-E	528	25%	33%	35%	7%	-	58%	42%
EE	1001	28%	51%	18%	3%	-	79%	21%
EL	1000	45%	40%	13%	2%	-	85%	15%
ES	1006	9%	43%	35%	13%	-	52%	48%
FR	1031	9%	39%	39%	13%	-	48%	52%
IE	1000	16%	37%	36%	11%	-	53%	47%
IT	1000	11%	42%	37%	9%	1%	53%	46%
CY	500	55%	37%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
LV	1006	36%	44%	17%	3%	-	80%	20%
LT	1029	34%	52%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
LU	500	19%	39%	34%	8%	-	58%	42%
HU	1000	47%	37%	14%	2%	-	84%	16%
MT	500	35%	54%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
NL	1000	5%	19%	56%	20%	-	24%	76%
AT	1011	14%	35%	42%	9%	-	49%	51%
PL	1000	31%	42%	25%	2%	-	73%	27%
PT	1013	35%	52%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
RO	1037	53%	39%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
SI	1015	24%	41%	30%	5%	-	65%	35%
SK	1094	34%	50%	14%	2%	-	84%	16%
FI	1041	15%	32%	39%	14%	-	47%	53%
SE	1011	14%	33%	39%	14%	-	47%	53%
UK	1310	13%	24%	48%	15%	-	37%	63%
HR	1000	35%	35%	26%	4%	-	70%	30%

QB12.4 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A computer

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	9%	21%	41%	28%	1%	30%	69%
BE	1040	6%	20%	46%	28%	-	26%	74%
BG	1009	22%	29%	36%	10%	3%	51%	46%
CZ	1060	9%	19%	48%	24%	-	28%	72%
DK	1008	10%	25%	46%	19%	-	35%	65%
D-W	1006	5%	14%	42%	38%	1%	19%	80%
DE	1534	6%	15%	44%	35%	-	21%	79%
D-E	528	7%	19%	52%	22%	-	26%	74%
EE	1001	19%	40%	33%	8%	-	59%	41%
EL	1000	10%	22%	43%	25%	-	32%	68%
ES	1006	5%	26%	34%	35%	-	31%	69%
FR	1031	5%	21%	43%	31%	-	26%	74%
IE	1000	9%	23%	42%	25%	1%	32%	67%
IT	1000	8%	19%	37%	35%	1%	27%	72%
CY	500	18%	32%	34%	15%	1%	50%	49%
LV	1006	20%	28%	39%	12%	1%	48%	51%
LT	1029	13%	34%	38%	14%	1%	47%	52%
LU	500	11%	29%	36%	24%	-	40%	60%
HU	1000	12%	24%	46%	18%	-	36%	64%
MT	500	20%	50%	21%	7%	2%	70%	28%
NL	1000	6%	18%	52%	24%	-	24%	76%
AT	1011	6%	13%	40%	40%	1%	19%	80%
PL	1000	14%	30%	43%	12%	1%	44%	55%
PT	1013	13%	30%	36%	20%	1%	43%	56%
RO	1037	26%	32%	30%	10%	2%	58%	40%
SI	1015	11%	29%	44%	16%	-	40%	60%
SK	1094	17%	38%	34%	10%	1%	55%	44%
FI	1041	8%	24%	44%	24%	-	32%	68%
SE	1011	8%	24%	47%	21%	-	32%	68%
UK	1310	6%	15%	46%	32%	1%	21%	78%
HR	1000	18%	20%	43%	18%	1%	38%	61%

QB12.5 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

An Internet connection

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	7%	18%	41%	33%	1%	25%	74%
BE	1040	6%	15%	46%	33%	-	21%	79%
BG	1009	19%	27%	37%	11%	6%	46%	48%
CZ	1060	7%	15%	47%	31%	-	22%	78%
DK	1008	9%	23%	48%	20%	-	32%	68%
D-W	1006	4%	11%	42%	42%	1%	15%	84%
DE	1534	4%	12%	44%	40%	-	16%	84%
D-E	528	5%	14%	52%	29%	-	19%	81%
EE	1001	19%	39%	33%	8%	1%	58%	41%
EL	1000	8%	16%	44%	32%	-	24%	76%
ES	1006	4%	21%	33%	41%	1%	25%	74%
FR	1031	4%	17%	42%	36%	1%	21%	78%
IE	1000	8%	19%	43%	29%	1%	27%	72%
IT	1000	6%	16%	34%	43%	1%	22%	77%
CY	500	12%	25%	42%	19%	2%	37%	61%
LV	1006	19%	27%	41%	13%	-	46%	54%
LT	1029	11%	29%	42%	16%	2%	40%	58%
LU	500	11%	24%	38%	27%	-	35%	65%
HU	1000	10%	18%	45%	26%	1%	28%	71%
MT	500	18%	42%	30%	8%	2%	60%	38%
NL	1000	5%	15%	52%	28%	-	20%	80%
AT	1011	6%	11%	36%	46%	1%	17%	82%
PL	1000	12%	26%	45%	15%	2%	38%	60%
PT	1013	11%	23%	40%	24%	2%	34%	64%
RO	1037	20%	30%	35%	11%	4%	50%	46%
SI	1015	8%	24%	48%	20%	-	32%	68%
SK	1094	13%	31%	39%	16%	1%	44%	55%
FI	1041	8%	22%	46%	24%	-	30%	70%
SE	1011	9%	22%	45%	23%	1%	31%	68%
UK	1310	5%	13%	43%	38%	1%	18%	81%
HR	1000	15%	18%	45%	21%	1%	33%	66%

QB12.6 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A washing machine

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	48%	41%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
BE	1040	38%	43%	16%	3%	-	81%	19%
BG	1009	67%	28%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
CZ	1060	59%	36%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
DK	1008	21%	37%	35%	7%	-	58%	42%
D-W	1006	53%	35%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
DE	1534	55%	34%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
D-E	528	61%	31%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
EE	1001	52%	41%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
EL	1000	74%	21%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
ES	1006	51%	46%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
FR	1031	41%	46%	10%	3%	-	87%	13%
IE	1000	45%	43%	10%	2%	-	88%	12%
IT	1000	39%	48%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
CY	500	85%	14%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	48%	41%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
LT	1029	39%	51%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
LU	500	71%	24%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
HU	1000	66%	31%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
MT	500	74%	23%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
NL	1000	33%	50%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
AT	1011	60%	32%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
PL	1000	56%	39%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
PT	1013	65%	30%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
RO	1037	56%	33%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
SI	1015	77%	22%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SK	1094	68%	30%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
FI	1041	46%	40%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
SE	1011	37%	39%	19%	4%	1%	76%	23%
UK	1310	34%	48%	16%	2%	-	82%	18%
HR	1000	61%	31%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%

QB12.7 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A car

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	17%	34%	36%	13%	-	51%	49%
BE	1040	14%	33%	39%	14%	-	47%	53%
BG	1009	32%	36%	28%	3%	1%	68%	31%
CZ	1060	13%	31%	43%	13%	-	44%	56%
DK	1008	7%	20%	48%	25%	-	27%	73%
D-W	1006	9%	24%	45%	22%	-	33%	67%
DE	1534	10%	26%	44%	20%	-	36%	64%
D-E	528	15%	34%	39%	12%	-	49%	51%
EE	1001	21%	39%	33%	7%	-	60%	40%
EL	1000	50%	33%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
ES	1006	16%	42%	27%	15%	-	58%	42%
FR	1031	30%	44%	20%	6%	-	74%	26%
IE	1000	23%	36%	34%	7%	-	59%	41%
IT	1000	18%	47%	28%	6%	1%	65%	34%
CY	500	84%	16%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	20%	32%	40%	8%	-	52%	48%
LT	1029	19%	38%	36%	7%	-	57%	43%
LU	500	32%	34%	28%	6%	-	66%	34%
HU	1000	13%	30%	44%	13%	-	43%	57%
MT	500	42%	42%	13%	2%	1%	84%	15%
NL	1000	4%	14%	49%	33%	-	18%	82%
AT	1011	10%	26%	46%	18%	-	36%	64%
PL	1000	14%	32%	46%	7%	1%	46%	53%
PT	1013	29%	38%	27%	6%	-	67%	33%
RO	1037	26%	36%	31%	6%	1%	62%	37%
SI	1015	31%	43%	22%	4%	-	74%	26%
SK	1094	23%	43%	28%	5%	1%	66%	33%
FI	1041	13%	26%	40%	21%	-	39%	61%
SE	1011	19%	22%	37%	21%	1%	41%	58%
UK	1310	9%	22%	49%	20%	-	31%	69%
HR	1000	34%	29%	28%	9%	-	63%	37%

QB12.8 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A refrigerator

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	58%	37%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
BE	1040	50%	44%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
BG	1009	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
CZ	1060	62%	34%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
DK	1008	54%	40%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
D-W	1006	63%	32%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
DE	1534	64%	32%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
D-E	528	65%	30%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
EE	1001	60%	38%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EL	1000	87%	12%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	58%	41%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	55%	42%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
IE	1000	54%	40%	4%	2%	-	94%	6%
IT	1000	48%	43%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
CY	500	89%	11%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	60%	37%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
LT	1029	50%	46%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LU	500	75%	21%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
HU	1000	69%	29%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
MT	500	84%	16%	-	-	-	100%	0%
NL	1000	35%	52%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
AT	1011	72%	24%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
PL	1000	62%	35%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
PT	1013	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SI	1015	77%	21%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SK	1094	72%	26%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
FI	1041	61%	36%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SE	1011	70%	26%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
UK	1310	43%	49%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
HR	1000	70%	27%	3%	-	-	97%	3%

QB12.9 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A cooker big enough for the household

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	42%	42%	14%	2%	-	84%	16%
BE	1040	36%	51%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
BG	1009	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
CZ	1060	48%	43%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
DK	1008	43%	47%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
D-W	1006	53%	40%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
DE	1534	54%	39%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
D-E	528	58%	34%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
EE	1001	45%	46%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
EL	1000	82%	16%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	18%	40%	31%	11%	-	58%	42%
FR	1031	37%	51%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
IE	1000	53%	42%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
IT	1000	17%	46%	32%	4%	1%	63%	36%
CY	500	64%	32%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LV	1006	45%	44%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
LT	1029	52%	44%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LU	500	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HU	1000	57%	38%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
MT	500	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
NL	1000	29%	49%	20%	2%	-	78%	22%
AT	1011	58%	34%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
PL	1000	39%	48%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
PT	1013	75%	23%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
RO	1037	69%	27%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
SI	1015	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SK	1094	52%	42%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
FI	1041	34%	55%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
SE	1011	66%	30%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
UK	1310	41%	47%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
HR	1000	58%	31%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%

QB12.10 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

A bed and bedding for everyone in the household

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	68%	29%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
BE	1040	65%	31%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
BG	1009	80%	19%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
CZ	1060	72%	26%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
DK	1008	64%	32%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
D-W	1006	73%	23%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
DE	1534	75%	22%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
D-E	528	82%	16%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EE	1001	74%	24%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EL	1000	86%	13%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	53%	41%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
FR	1031	69%	30%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
IE	1000	62%	36%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IT	1000	64%	29%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
CY	500	85%	15%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	70%	29%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LT	1029	56%	41%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
LU	500	81%	19%	-	-	-	100%	0%
HU	1000	80%	18%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
MT	500	83%	16%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
NL	1000	58%	39%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
AT	1011	68%	28%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
PL	1000	65%	31%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
PT	1013	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SI	1015	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SK	1094	73%	25%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
FI	1041	69%	29%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SE	1011	78%	20%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
UK	1310	66%	32%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HR	1000	72%	25%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%

QB12.11 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Repairing or replacing major electrical goods such as the refrigerator or washing machine

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	40%	49%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
BE	1040	40%	50%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
BG	1009	59%	32%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
CZ	1060	42%	47%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
DK	1008	30%	54%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
D-W	1006	33%	53%	12%	1%	1%	86%	13%
DE	1534	35%	52%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
D-E	528	43%	48%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
EE	1001	37%	55%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
EL	1000	65%	27%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
ES	1006	43%	49%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
FR	1031	48%	45%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
IE	1000	46%	47%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
IT	1000	34%	52%	11%	2%	1%	86%	13%
CY	500	49%	45%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
LV	1006	45%	48%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
LT	1029	34%	56%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
LU	500	63%	34%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HU	1000	60%	36%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
MT	500	56%	43%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
NL	1000	27%	56%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
AT	1011	44%	47%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
PL	1000	35%	53%	11%	-	1%	88%	11%
PT	1013	54%	41%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
RO	1037	39%	47%	12%	1%	1%	86%	13%
SI	1015	50%	41%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
SK	1094	43%	48%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
FI	1041	39%	55%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
SE	1011	31%	51%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
UK	1310	35%	51%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
HR	1000	51%	39%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%

QB12.12 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Replacing worn out or broken furniture

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	21%	47%	29%	3%	-	68%	32%
BE	1040	15%	50%	32%	3%	-	65%	35%
BG	1009	44%	41%	14%	-	1%	85%	14%
CZ	1060	17%	41%	39%	3%	-	58%	42%
DK	1008	10%	51%	38%	1%	-	61%	39%
D-W	1006	15%	45%	37%	3%	-	60%	40%
DE	1534	16%	46%	35%	3%	-	62%	38%
D-E	528	19%	53%	26%	2%	-	72%	28%
EE	1001	19%	54%	24%	3%	-	73%	27%
EL	1000	57%	33%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
ES	1006	28%	51%	19%	2%	-	79%	21%
FR	1031	18%	50%	29%	3%	-	68%	32%
IE	1000	33%	52%	13%	1%	1%	85%	14%
IT	1000	16%	48%	30%	5%	1%	64%	35%
CY	500	40%	48%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
LV	1006	37%	50%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
LT	1029	23%	54%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
LU	500	28%	49%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
HU	1000	30%	48%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
MT	500	15%	59%	24%	2%	-	74%	26%
NL	1000	10%	34%	53%	3%	-	44%	56%
AT	1011	19%	52%	28%	1%	-	71%	29%
PL	1000	23%	45%	29%	2%	1%	68%	31%
PT	1013	40%	46%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
RO	1037	34%	44%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
SI	1015	24%	46%	28%	2%	-	70%	30%
SK	1094	26%	50%	21%	2%	1%	76%	23%
FI	1041	12%	51%	34%	3%	-	63%	37%
SE	1011	13%	47%	37%	2%	1%	60%	39%
UK	1310	19%	45%	33%	3%	-	64%	36%
HR	1000	33%	35%	30%	2%	-	68%	32%

QB13.1 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

A warm coat for the winter

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	65%	32%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
BE	1040	61%	34%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
BG	1009	84%	16%	-	-	-	100%	0%
CZ	1060	63%	33%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
DK	1008	64%	31%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
D-W	1006	67%	29%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
DE	1534	68%	28%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
D-E	528	69%	26%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
EE	1001	73%	26%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
EL	1000	88%	11%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	60%	39%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	66%	32%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IE	1000	64%	33%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
IT	1000	56%	36%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
CY	500	67%	29%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LV	1006	61%	34%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
LT	1029	46%	50%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LU	500	79%	18%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HU	1000	77%	22%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
MT	500	32%	53%	12%	3%	-	85%	15%
NL	1000	45%	48%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
AT	1011	71%	25%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
PL	1000	68%	29%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
PT	1013	71%	28%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	80%	19%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SI	1015	63%	31%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
SK	1094	76%	22%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
FI	1041	73%	26%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SE	1011	71%	25%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
UK	1310	58%	38%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
HR	1000	70%	27%	3%	-	-	97%	3%

QB13.2 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

2 pairs of shoes suited to the climate (e.g. warm boots for the winter and lighter shoes for the summer)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	58%	35%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
BE	1040	49%	40%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
BG	1009	79%	19%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
CZ	1060	59%	35%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
DK	1008	60%	33%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
D-W	1006	62%	32%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
DE	1534	63%	32%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
D-E	528	66%	29%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
EE	1001	64%	34%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EL	1000	88%	10%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	55%	41%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
FR	1031	58%	36%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
IE	1000	61%	32%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
IT	1000	49%	41%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
CY	500	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	67%	30%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
LT	1029	46%	48%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
LU	500	74%	23%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HU	1000	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
MT	500	43%	54%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
NL	1000	35%	44%	18%	3%	-	79%	21%
AT	1011	67%	29%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
PL	1000	65%	32%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
PT	1013	67%	31%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
RO	1037	77%	21%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SI	1015	63%	30%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
SK	1094	73%	25%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
FI	1041	58%	39%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SE	1011	70%	26%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
UK	1310	44%	44%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
HR	1000	68%	28%	4%	-	-	96%	4%

QB13.3 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Some new, not second hand, clothes

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	30%	43%	24%	3%	-	73%	27%
BE	1040	14%	40%	38%	8%	-	54%	46%
BG	1009	49%	42%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
CZ	1060	21%	45%	31%	3%	-	66%	34%
DK	1008	14%	43%	39%	4%	-	57%	43%
D-W	1006	21%	43%	32%	4%	-	64%	36%
DE	1534	21%	44%	31%	4%	-	65%	35%
D-E	528	24%	47%	27%	2%	-	71%	29%
EE	1001	31%	50%	16%	3%	-	81%	19%
EL	1000	75%	22%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
ES	1006	38%	49%	11%	2%	-	87%	13%
FR	1031	25%	46%	26%	3%	-	71%	29%
IE	1000	45%	39%	14%	1%	1%	84%	15%
IT	1000	21%	43%	30%	5%	1%	64%	35%
CY	500	67%	29%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LV	1006	45%	40%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
LT	1029	27%	52%	19%	2%	-	79%	21%
LU	500	36%	41%	20%	3%	-	77%	23%
HU	1000	44%	41%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
MT	500	37%	52%	9%	2%	-	89%	11%
NL	1000	11%	34%	49%	6%	-	45%	55%
AT	1011	36%	42%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
PL	1000	40%	43%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
PT	1013	39%	44%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
RO	1037	62%	32%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
SI	1015	33%	45%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
SK	1094	52%	37%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
FI	1041	23%	53%	22%	2%	-	76%	24%
SE	1011	26%	41%	29%	4%	-	67%	33%
UK	1310	21%	43%	31%	5%	-	64%	36%
HR	1000	39%	33%	25%	3%	-	72%	28%

QB13.4 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Smart clothes for job interviews or other formal occasions (weddings, funerals)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	24%	42%	29%	5%	-	66%	34%
BE	1040	16%	53%	28%	3%	-	69%	31%
BG	1009	38%	42%	18%	1%	1%	80%	19%
CZ	1060	26%	44%	28%	2%	-	70%	30%
DK	1008	9%	44%	41%	5%	1%	53%	46%
D-W	1006	12%	38%	44%	6%	-	50%	50%
DE	1534	13%	39%	42%	6%	-	52%	48%
D-E	528	21%	44%	31%	4%	-	65%	35%
EE	1001	34%	54%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
EL	1000	43%	36%	18%	3%	-	79%	21%
ES	1006	30%	49%	17%	4%	-	79%	21%
FR	1031	14%	42%	37%	7%	-	56%	44%
IE	1000	43%	44%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
IT	1000	12%	30%	42%	15%	1%	42%	57%
CY	500	44%	40%	16%	-	-	84%	16%
LV	1006	50%	43%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
LT	1029	20%	46%	29%	4%	1%	66%	33%
LU	500	16%	42%	35%	7%	-	58%	42%
HU	1000	37%	41%	19%	3%	-	78%	22%
MT	500	33%	61%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
NL	1000	15%	46%	36%	3%	-	61%	39%
AT	1011	41%	46%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
PL	1000	34%	44%	20%	1%	1%	78%	21%
PT	1013	22%	36%	34%	7%	1%	58%	41%
RO	1037	53%	38%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
SI	1015	18%	35%	40%	7%	-	53%	47%
SK	1094	56%	39%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
FI	1041	33%	57%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
SE	1011	20%	46%	31%	3%	-	66%	34%
UK	1310	23%	49%	25%	2%	1%	72%	27%
HR	1000	26%	33%	34%	6%	1%	59%	40%

QB13.5 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

A meal with meat, chicken or fish at least once every two days

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	43%	37%	17%	3%	-	80%	20%
BE	1040	47%	39%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
BG	1009	54%	37%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
CZ	1060	22%	38%	35%	5%	-	60%	40%
DK	1008	37%	41%	20%	2%	-	78%	22%
D-W	1006	28%	33%	33%	6%	-	61%	39%
DE	1534	29%	34%	31%	6%	-	63%	37%
D-E	528	34%	36%	24%	6%	-	70%	30%
EE	1001	43%	44%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
EL	1000	53%	29%	16%	2%	-	82%	18%
ES	1006	58%	36%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
FR	1031	41%	42%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
IE	1000	56%	36%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
IT	1000	44%	38%	15%	3%	-	82%	18%
CY	500	29%	40%	25%	6%	-	69%	31%
LV	1006	52%	35%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
LT	1029	32%	50%	16%	2%	-	82%	18%
LU	500	35%	37%	23%	5%	-	72%	28%
HU	1000	39%	34%	22%	5%	-	73%	27%
MT	500	39%	45%	13%	3%	-	84%	16%
NL	1000	35%	40%	21%	4%	-	75%	25%
AT	1011	36%	35%	25%	4%	-	71%	29%
PL	1000	47%	41%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
PT	1013	76%	22%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
RO	1037	62%	31%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
SI	1015	30%	40%	25%	5%	-	70%	30%
SK	1094	38%	40%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
FI	1041	46%	41%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
SE	1011	39%	33%	22%	6%	-	72%	28%
UK	1310	36%	38%	20%	5%	1%	74%	25%
HR	1000	50%	31%	16%	3%	-	81%	19%

QB13.6 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Fresh fruit and vegetables once a day

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	49%	39%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
BE	1040	43%	44%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
BG	1009	58%	33%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
CZ	1060	27%	39%	32%	2%	-	66%	34%
DK	1008	35%	48%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
D-W	1006	42%	40%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
DE	1534	44%	39%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
D-E	528	52%	36%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
EE	1001	40%	48%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
EL	1000	74%	21%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
ES	1006	61%	34%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
FR	1031	41%	45%	12%	2%	-	86%	14%
IE	1000	58%	35%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
IT	1000	44%	40%	13%	3%	-	84%	16%
CY	500	61%	35%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
LV	1006	50%	39%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
LT	1029	34%	49%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
LU	500	51%	37%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
HU	1000	54%	36%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
MT	500	49%	45%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
NL	1000	41%	43%	16%	-	-	84%	16%
AT	1011	47%	37%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
PL	1000	49%	41%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
PT	1013	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	66%	27%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
SI	1015	59%	34%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
SK	1094	57%	37%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
FI	1041	38%	48%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
SE	1011	41%	39%	19%	1%	-	80%	20%
UK	1310	50%	40%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
HR	1000	57%	33%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%

QB13.7 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Going to the hair dresser regularly

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	11%	28%	40%	21%	-	39%	61%
BE	1040	8%	38%	42%	12%	-	46%	54%
BG	1009	27%	31%	33%	8%	1%	58%	41%
CZ	1060	8%	26%	48%	18%	-	34%	66%
DK	1008	5%	32%	51%	12%	-	37%	63%
D-W	1006	10%	32%	43%	15%	-	42%	58%
DE	1534	10%	33%	43%	14%	-	43%	57%
D-E	528	15%	35%	41%	9%	-	50%	50%
EE	1001	25%	55%	17%	3%	-	80%	20%
EL	1000	12%	16%	47%	25%	-	28%	72%
ES	1006	12%	26%	26%	35%	1%	38%	61%
FR	1031	5%	30%	43%	22%	-	35%	65%
IE	1000	19%	24%	38%	17%	2%	43%	55%
IT	1000	8%	16%	39%	36%	1%	24%	75%
CY	500	4%	19%	50%	27%	-	23%	77%
LV	1006	28%	44%	25%	3%	-	72%	28%
LT	1029	22%	51%	23%	4%	-	73%	27%
LU	500	12%	31%	40%	16%	1%	43%	56%
HU	1000	21%	36%	33%	10%	-	57%	43%
MT	500	15%	45%	28%	11%	1%	60%	39%
NL	1000	9%	32%	49%	10%	-	41%	59%
AT	1011	10%	29%	42%	19%	-	39%	61%
PL	1000	15%	33%	43%	8%	1%	48%	51%
PT	1013	13%	16%	39%	31%	1%	29%	70%
RO	1037	33%	39%	22%	5%	1%	72%	27%
SI	1015	9%	32%	52%	7%	-	41%	59%
SK	1094	21%	38%	34%	6%	1%	59%	40%
FI	1041	10%	30%	43%	16%	1%	40%	59%
SE	1011	9%	27%	43%	21%	-	36%	64%
UK	1310	7%	18%	48%	27%	-	25%	75%
HR	1000	14%	19%	44%	21%	2%	33%	65%

QB13.8 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Buying medicine when needed

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	74%	24%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BE	1040	75%	23%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BG	1009	81%	17%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
CZ	1060	76%	23%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
DK	1008	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
D-W	1006	79%	19%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
DE	1534	80%	18%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
D-E	528	83%	14%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
EE	1001	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
EL	1000	91%	8%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	72%	27%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	70%	27%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
IE	1000	64%	33%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
IT	1000	70%	25%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
CY	500	91%	8%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	73%	26%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LT	1029	58%	40%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LU	500	82%	16%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HU	1000	83%	15%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
MT	500	78%	22%	-	-	-	100%	0%
NL	1000	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
AT	1011	80%	19%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PL	1000	72%	26%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
PT	1013	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	79%	19%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
SI	1015	87%	12%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SK	1094	69%	28%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
FI	1041	77%	22%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SE	1011	82%	16%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
UK	1310	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HR	1000	77%	21%	2%	-	-	98%	2%

QB13.9 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Buying medical equipment (glasses, false teeth, etc.) when needed

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	66%	30%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
BE	1040	64%	32%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
BG	1009	73%	24%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
CZ	1060	66%	30%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
DK	1008	73%	25%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
D-W	1006	68%	27%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
DE	1534	70%	27%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
D-E	528	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
EE	1001	69%	29%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
EL	1000	83%	14%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
ES	1006	68%	31%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	66%	31%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
IE	1000	60%	36%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
IT	1000	57%	36%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
CY	500	81%	18%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	67%	30%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
LT	1029	49%	45%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
LU	500	77%	21%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HU	1000	72%	26%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
MT	500	72%	27%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
NL	1000	59%	38%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
AT	1011	77%	20%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
PL	1000	62%	33%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
PT	1013	74%	25%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	70%	25%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
SI	1015	79%	19%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SK	1094	65%	30%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
FI	1041	67%	31%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SE	1011	79%	19%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
UK	1310	63%	33%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
HR	1000	70%	26%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%

QB13.10 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Regular medical and dental check-ups

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	62%	32%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
BE	1040	55%	37%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
BG	1009	70%	27%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
CZ	1060	63%	32%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
DK	1008	68%	27%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
D-W	1006	66%	28%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
DE	1534	67%	27%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
D-E	528	72%	24%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
EE	1001	63%	34%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
EL	1000	81%	15%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
ES	1006	61%	36%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
FR	1031	59%	34%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
IE	1000	58%	36%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
IT	1000	57%	34%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
CY	500	79%	18%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
LV	1006	64%	32%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LT	1029	46%	49%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
LU	500	68%	28%	2%	2%	-	96%	4%
HU	1000	68%	27%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
MT	500	66%	32%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
NL	1000	43%	45%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
AT	1011	72%	26%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
PL	1000	63%	32%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
PT	1013	73%	26%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	69%	25%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
SI	1015	78%	20%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SK	1094	65%	31%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
FI	1041	56%	39%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
SE	1011	61%	33%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
UK	1310	62%	33%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
HR	1000	68%	28%	4%	-	-	96%	4%

QB13.11 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Medical care when needed

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	77%	22%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
BE	1040	76%	22%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BG	1009	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
CZ	1060	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
DK	1008	85%	14%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
D-W	1006	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
DE	1534	83%	16%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
D-E	528	87%	13%	-	-	-	100%	0%
EE	1001	81%	19%	-	-	-	100%	0%
EL	1000	92%	7%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	73%	27%	-	-	-	100%	0%
FR	1031	72%	27%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
IE	1000	63%	34%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
IT	1000	68%	27%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
CY	500	92%	8%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LT	1029	60%	39%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LU	500	80%	20%	-	-	-	100%	0%
HU	1000	85%	14%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
MT	500	81%	19%	-	-	-	100%	0%
NL	1000	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
AT	1011	84%	15%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PL	1000	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PT	1013	81%	18%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	77%	21%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
SI	1015	85%	14%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SK	1094	77%	22%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FI	1041	80%	20%	-	-	-	100%	0%
SE	1011	87%	12%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
UK	1310	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
HR	1000	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%

QB13.12 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Being able to get basic banking services

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	29%	46%	19%	5%	1%	75%	24%
BE	1040	36%	53%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
BG	1009	35%	36%	22%	5%	2%	71%	27%
CZ	1060	21%	34%	35%	9%	1%	55%	44%
DK	1008	24%	51%	22%	2%	1%	75%	24%
D-W	1006	29%	49%	19%	3%	-	78%	22%
DE	1534	32%	48%	18%	2%	-	80%	20%
D-E	528	44%	42%	12%	2%	-	86%	14%
EE	1001	37%	56%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
EL	1000	34%	31%	27%	8%	-	65%	35%
ES	1006	25%	51%	14%	7%	3%	76%	21%
FR	1031	36%	54%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
IE	1000	36%	44%	16%	3%	1%	80%	19%
IT	1000	16%	40%	31%	12%	1%	56%	43%
CY	500	38%	49%	11%	2%	-	87%	13%
LV	1006	32%	49%	16%	2%	1%	81%	18%
LT	1029	24%	53%	17%	4%	2%	77%	21%
LU	500	41%	45%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
HU	1000	21%	35%	32%	11%	1%	56%	43%
MT	500	30%	61%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
NL	1000	25%	53%	20%	1%	1%	78%	21%
AT	1011	31%	50%	15%	2%	2%	81%	17%
PL	1000	23%	41%	29%	5%	2%	64%	34%
PT	1013	36%	40%	18%	5%	1%	76%	23%
RO	1037	37%	40%	18%	3%	2%	77%	21%
SI	1015	39%	47%	12%	1%	1%	86%	13%
SK	1094	33%	48%	16%	2%	1%	81%	18%
FI	1041	41%	52%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
SE	1011	26%	52%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
UK	1310	33%	48%	16%	3%	-	81%	19%
HR	1000	38%	35%	23%	2%	2%	73%	25%

QB13.13 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following?

Access to local public transport

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	38%	48%	12%	2%	-	86%	14%
BE	1040	37%	46%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
BG	1009	53%	39%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
CZ	1060	29%	48%	21%	2%	-	77%	23%
DK	1008	21%	51%	25%	3%	-	72%	28%
D-W	1006	33%	50%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
DE	1534	35%	49%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
D-E	528	41%	46%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
EE	1001	48%	46%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
EL	1000	62%	32%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
ES	1006	40%	52%	6%	2%	-	92%	8%
FR	1031	37%	54%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
IE	1000	42%	43%	13%	1%	1%	85%	14%
IT	1000	30%	49%	17%	4%	-	79%	21%
CY	500	44%	45%	9%	2%	-	89%	11%
LV	1006	44%	48%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
LT	1029	28%	55%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
LU	500	49%	43%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
HU	1000	50%	41%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
MT	500	36%	55%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
NL	1000	25%	45%	28%	2%	-	70%	30%
AT	1011	33%	48%	18%	1%	-	81%	19%
PL	1000	39%	50%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
PT	1013	59%	37%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
RO	1037	52%	40%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
SI	1015	35%	47%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
SK	1094	41%	49%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
FI	1041	36%	52%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
SE	1011	30%	42%	24%	3%	1%	72%	27%
UK	1310	40%	47%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
HR	1000	45%	38%	14%	3%	-	83%	17%

QB14.1 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Paying for one week annual holiday away from home

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	15%	29%	43%	13%	-	44%	56%
BE	1040	12%	25%	46%	17%	-	37%	63%
BG	1009	33%	43%	22%	1%	1%	76%	23%
CZ	1060	10%	26%	50%	14%	-	36%	64%
DK	1008	8%	22%	55%	15%	-	30%	70%
D-W	1006	8%	15%	52%	24%	1%	23%	76%
DE	1534	9%	17%	52%	21%	1%	26%	73%
D-E	528	12%	27%	51%	10%	-	39%	61%
EE	1001	23%	41%	31%	5%	-	64%	36%
EL	1000	44%	36%	19%	1%	-	80%	20%
ES	1006	8%	36%	38%	18%	-	44%	56%
FR	1031	16%	37%	39%	8%	-	53%	47%
IE	1000	16%	34%	40%	9%	1%	50%	49%
IT	1000	12%	24%	45%	19%	-	36%	64%
CY	500	27%	44%	26%	3%	-	71%	29%
LV	1006	22%	36%	35%	5%	2%	58%	40%
LT	1029	14%	33%	42%	10%	1%	47%	52%
LU	500	13%	30%	45%	12%	-	43%	57%
HU	1000	29%	34%	31%	5%	1%	63%	36%
MT	500	4%	26%	55%	15%	-	30%	70%
NL	1000	10%	23%	56%	11%	-	33%	67%
AT	1011	13%	20%	52%	14%	1%	33%	66%
PL	1000	23%	32%	40%	4%	1%	55%	44%
PT	1013	17%	44%	32%	7%	-	61%	39%
RO	1037	35%	38%	23%	2%	2%	73%	25%
SI	1015	22%	32%	40%	6%	-	54%	46%
SK	1094	20%	39%	34%	6%	1%	59%	40%
FI	1041	11%	27%	45%	17%	-	38%	62%
SE	1011	17%	30%	46%	7%	-	47%	53%
UK	1310	12%	28%	48%	12%	-	40%	60%
HR	1000	19%	23%	46%	11%	1%	42%	57%

QB14.2 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Buying presents for family or friends at least once a year

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	17%	37%	38%	8%	-	54%	46%
BE	1040	16%	35%	42%	7%	-	51%	49%
BG	1009	28%	47%	24%	-	1%	75%	24%
CZ	1060	31%	42%	25%	2%	-	73%	27%
DK	1008	17%	49%	31%	3%	-	66%	34%
D-W	1006	14%	32%	47%	7%	-	46%	54%
DE	1534	16%	34%	44%	6%	-	50%	50%
D-E	528	23%	42%	33%	2%	-	65%	35%
EE	1001	33%	53%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
EL	1000	26%	43%	29%	2%	-	69%	31%
ES	1006	7%	31%	42%	20%	-	38%	62%
FR	1031	14%	44%	37%	5%	-	58%	42%
IE	1000	17%	37%	36%	9%	1%	54%	45%
IT	1000	10%	28%	45%	17%	-	38%	62%
CY	500	24%	56%	19%	1%	-	80%	20%
LV	1006	41%	48%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
LT	1029	21%	55%	21%	3%	-	76%	24%
LU	500	16%	45%	34%	5%	-	61%	39%
HU	1000	41%	42%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
MT	500	7%	57%	31%	5%	-	64%	36%
NL	1000	12%	33%	48%	7%	-	45%	55%
AT	1011	13%	37%	46%	4%	-	50%	50%
PL	1000	23%	40%	32%	4%	1%	63%	36%
PT	1013	14%	38%	42%	6%	-	52%	48%
RO	1037	34%	44%	19%	1%	2%	78%	20%
SI	1015	13%	36%	45%	6%	-	49%	51%
SK	1094	32%	48%	18%	1%	1%	80%	19%
FI	1041	18%	45%	33%	4%	-	63%	37%
SE	1011	20%	38%	37%	5%	-	58%	42%
UK	1310	18%	38%	39%	5%	-	56%	44%
HR	1000	16%	24%	50%	10%	-	40%	60%

QB14.3 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Being able to decorate one's home

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	13%	37%	42%	8%	-	50%	50%
BE	1040	10%	49%	37%	4%	-	59%	41%
BG	1009	20%	39%	37%	3%	1%	59%	40%
CZ	1060	11%	39%	48%	2%	-	50%	50%
DK	1008	6%	33%	50%	10%	1%	39%	60%
D-W	1006	10%	29%	51%	10%	-	39%	61%
DE	1534	11%	31%	49%	9%	-	42%	58%
D-E	528	13%	39%	44%	4%	-	52%	48%
EE	1001	30%	58%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
EL	1000	16%	41%	40%	3%	-	57%	43%
ES	1006	7%	27%	48%	18%	-	34%	66%
FR	1031	8%	44%	43%	5%	-	52%	48%
IE	1000	17%	45%	34%	3%	1%	62%	37%
IT	1000	9%	24%	46%	20%	1%	33%	66%
CY	500	9%	42%	46%	3%	-	51%	49%
LV	1006	16%	41%	38%	4%	1%	57%	42%
LT	1029	12%	51%	34%	3%	-	63%	37%
LU	500	10%	43%	42%	5%	-	53%	47%
HU	1000	21%	44%	30%	5%	-	65%	35%
MT	500	5%	49%	40%	6%	-	54%	46%
NL	1000	7%	34%	54%	5%	-	41%	59%
AT	1011	11%	38%	47%	4%	-	49%	51%
PL	1000	29%	51%	19%	-	1%	80%	19%
PT	1013	16%	40%	39%	5%	-	56%	44%
RO	1037	22%	47%	26%	3%	2%	69%	29%
SI	1015	12%	44%	41%	3%	-	56%	44%
SK	1094	24%	56%	17%	2%	1%	80%	19%
FI	1041	9%	43%	44%	4%	-	52%	48%
SE	1011	5%	28%	60%	7%	-	33%	67%
UK	1310	13%	41%	44%	2%	-	54%	46%
HR	1000	31%	41%	25%	2%	1%	72%	27%

QB14.4 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Going out once a month (restaurant, cinema, disco or concert, etc.)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	11%	26%	46%	17%	-	37%	63%
BE	1040	9%	24%	49%	18%	-	33%	67%
BG	1009	26%	39%	32%	2%	1%	65%	34%
CZ	1060	10%	25%	48%	17%	-	35%	65%
DK	1008	4%	18%	57%	20%	1%	22%	77%
D-W	1006	7%	18%	51%	24%	-	25%	75%
DE	1534	7%	19%	52%	22%	-	26%	74%
D-E	528	7%	22%	57%	14%	-	29%	71%
EE	1001	19%	37%	35%	9%	-	56%	44%
EL	1000	29%	44%	25%	2%	-	73%	27%
ES	1006	8%	32%	42%	18%	-	40%	60%
FR	1031	8%	31%	47%	14%	-	39%	61%
IE	1000	14%	34%	41%	10%	1%	48%	51%
IT	1000	9%	24%	45%	22%	-	33%	67%
CY	500	21%	44%	30%	5%	-	65%	35%
LV	1006	27%	37%	32%	4%	-	64%	36%
LT	1029	13%	36%	38%	12%	1%	49%	50%
LU	500	14%	37%	36%	12%	1%	51%	48%
HU	1000	20%	26%	39%	15%	-	46%	54%
MT	500	10%	42%	37%	11%	-	52%	48%
NL	1000	5%	13%	59%	23%	-	18%	82%
AT	1011	11%	17%	56%	16%	-	28%	72%
PL	1000	14%	24%	49%	13%	-	38%	62%
PT	1013	13%	37%	39%	11%	-	50%	50%
RO	1037	27%	34%	32%	5%	2%	61%	37%
SI	1015	10%	28%	50%	12%	-	38%	62%
SK	1094	20%	40%	31%	8%	1%	60%	39%
FI	1041	10%	23%	45%	22%	-	33%	67%
SE	1011	6%	18%	51%	25%	-	24%	76%
UK	1310	10%	22%	49%	18%	1%	32%	67%
HR	1000	18%	21%	43%	17%	1%	39%	60%

QB14.5 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Inviting friends or family for dinner at home once a month

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	12%	29%	47%	12%	-	41%	59%
BE	1040	8%	26%	51%	15%	-	34%	66%
BG	1009	26%	45%	28%	1%	-	71%	29%
CZ	1060	8%	24%	54%	14%	-	32%	68%
DK	1008	8%	30%	53%	9%	-	38%	62%
D-W	1006	9%	19%	55%	17%	-	28%	72%
DE	1534	8%	21%	55%	16%	-	29%	71%
D-E	528	7%	26%	56%	11%	-	33%	67%
EE	1001	17%	36%	40%	7%	-	53%	47%
EL	1000	22%	51%	26%	1%	-	73%	27%
ES	1006	9%	29%	45%	17%	-	38%	62%
FR	1031	9%	41%	43%	7%	-	50%	50%
IE	1000	14%	31%	44%	10%	1%	45%	54%
IT	1000	10%	24%	48%	18%	-	34%	66%
CY	500	17%	48%	31%	4%	-	65%	35%
LV	1006	22%	38%	36%	4%	-	60%	40%
LT	1029	13%	43%	36%	8%	-	56%	44%
LU	500	10%	39%	41%	9%	1%	49%	50%
HU	1000	24%	33%	35%	8%	-	57%	43%
MT	500	5%	35%	45%	15%	-	40%	60%
NL	1000	9%	23%	57%	11%	-	32%	68%
AT	1011	10%	23%	54%	12%	1%	33%	66%
PL	1000	20%	31%	44%	4%	1%	51%	48%
PT	1013	13%	39%	43%	5%	-	52%	48%
RO	1037	23%	40%	31%	4%	2%	63%	35%
SI	1015	8%	23%	57%	12%	-	31%	69%
SK	1094	16%	41%	36%	6%	1%	57%	42%
FI	1041	9%	36%	45%	10%	-	45%	55%
SE	1011	9%	30%	50%	11%	-	39%	61%
UK	1310	10%	24%	49%	16%	1%	34%	65%
HR	1000	19%	27%	44%	9%	1%	46%	53%

QB14.6 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Participating in a regular leisure or sports activity

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	13%	35%	42%	10%	-	48%	52%
BE	1040	15%	43%	37%	5%	-	58%	42%
BG	1009	19%	34%	36%	8%	3%	53%	44%
CZ	1060	13%	31%	48%	8%	-	44%	56%
DK	1008	13%	41%	39%	6%	1%	54%	45%
D-W	1006	10%	30%	51%	9%	-	40%	60%
DE	1534	10%	31%	50%	9%	-	41%	59%
D-E	528	11%	32%	51%	6%	-	43%	57%
EE	1001	23%	52%	21%	4%	-	75%	25%
EL	1000	17%	42%	38%	3%	-	59%	41%
ES	1006	15%	48%	27%	10%	-	63%	37%
FR	1031	11%	42%	38%	9%	-	53%	47%
IE	1000	18%	41%	34%	6%	1%	59%	40%
IT	1000	9%	27%	44%	20%	-	36%	64%
CY	500	15%	44%	37%	4%	-	59%	41%
LV	1006	17%	34%	42%	6%	1%	51%	48%
LT	1029	11%	36%	41%	11%	1%	47%	52%
LU	500	23%	46%	26%	5%	-	69%	31%
HU	1000	22%	33%	35%	10%	-	55%	45%
MT	500	15%	53%	22%	9%	1%	68%	31%
NL	1000	13%	38%	44%	5%	-	51%	49%
AT	1011	11%	29%	49%	11%	-	40%	60%
PL	1000	13%	28%	50%	8%	1%	41%	58%
PT	1013	17%	39%	34%	9%	1%	56%	43%
RO	1037	19%	34%	37%	8%	2%	53%	45%
SI	1015	12%	38%	45%	5%	-	50%	50%
SK	1094	16%	45%	33%	5%	1%	61%	38%
FI	1041	13%	40%	40%	7%	-	53%	47%
SE	1011	13%	37%	39%	11%	-	50%	50%
UK	1310	11%	31%	45%	12%	1%	42%	57%
HR	1000	19%	28%	42%	10%	1%	47%	52%

QB14.7 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Spending a small amount of money each week on oneself

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	14%	34%	44%	8%	-	48%	52%
BE	1040	10%	30%	50%	10%	-	40%	60%
BG	1009	27%	45%	26%	1%	1%	72%	27%
CZ	1060	9%	24%	54%	13%	-	33%	67%
DK	1008	8%	34%	51%	7%	-	42%	58%
D-W	1006	15%	30%	52%	3%	-	45%	55%
DE	1534	16%	32%	49%	3%	-	48%	52%
D-E	528	16%	41%	40%	3%	-	57%	43%
EE	1001	24%	48%	24%	3%	1%	72%	27%
EL	1000	23%	51%	25%	1%	-	74%	26%
ES	1006	11%	38%	38%	13%	-	49%	51%
FR	1031	9%	36%	47%	8%	-	45%	55%
IE	1000	21%	45%	30%	4%	-	66%	34%
IT	1000	10%	24%	47%	18%	1%	34%	65%
CY	500	20%	51%	28%	1%	-	71%	29%
LV	1006	28%	39%	28%	4%	1%	67%	32%
LT	1029	17%	46%	31%	5%	1%	63%	36%
LU	500	15%	33%	44%	7%	1%	48%	51%
HU	1000	19%	31%	40%	10%	-	50%	50%
MT	500	11%	51%	34%	4%	-	62%	38%
NL	1000	9%	31%	54%	6%	-	40%	60%
AT	1011	14%	35%	48%	3%	-	49%	51%
PL	1000	23%	38%	35%	3%	1%	61%	38%
PT	1013	15%	32%	40%	13%	-	47%	53%
RO	1037	28%	42%	26%	3%	1%	70%	29%
SI	1015	10%	28%	48%	14%	-	38%	62%
SK	1094	18%	41%	33%	7%	1%	59%	40%
FI	1041	16%	46%	33%	5%	-	62%	38%
SE	1011	6%	20%	56%	18%	-	26%	74%
UK	1310	14%	30%	49%	7%	-	44%	56%
HR	1000	19%	26%	43%	11%	1%	45%	54%

QB14.8 For a person to have a decent standard of living in (OUR COUNTRY), how necessary do you think it is to be able to afford the following if one wants to?

Buying newspapers, magazines and books

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	13%	34%	41%	11%	1%	47%	52%
BE	1040	9%	30%	47%	14%	-	39%	61%
BG	1009	30%	43%	23%	3%	1%	73%	26%
CZ	1060	13%	37%	43%	7%	-	50%	50%
DK	1008	7%	31%	53%	9%	-	38%	62%
D-W	1006	15%	36%	42%	7%	-	51%	49%
DE	1534	15%	38%	41%	6%	-	53%	47%
D-E	528	16%	44%	36%	4%	-	60%	40%
EE	1001	23%	52%	22%	3%	-	75%	25%
EL	1000	19%	46%	31%	4%	-	65%	35%
ES	1006	8%	32%	42%	18%	-	40%	60%
FR	1031	7%	35%	46%	12%	-	42%	58%
IE	1000	18%	39%	36%	6%	1%	57%	42%
IT	1000	10%	29%	43%	18%	-	39%	61%
CY	500	14%	53%	29%	4%	-	67%	33%
LV	1006	29%	46%	22%	3%	-	75%	25%
LT	1029	17%	50%	29%	4%	-	67%	33%
LU	500	16%	47%	34%	3%	-	63%	37%
HU	1000	27%	40%	28%	5%	-	67%	33%
MT	500	12%	44%	33%	11%	-	56%	44%
NL	1000	10%	24%	55%	11%	-	34%	66%
AT	1011	12%	33%	47%	8%	-	45%	55%
PL	1000	19%	39%	38%	3%	1%	58%	41%
PT	1013	14%	36%	36%	13%	1%	50%	49%
RO	1037	29%	41%	25%	3%	2%	70%	28%
SI	1015	13%	36%	44%	7%	-	49%	51%
SK	1094	27%	47%	21%	4%	1%	74%	25%
FI	1041	14%	37%	39%	10%	-	51%	49%
SE	1011	13%	33%	43%	11%	-	46%	54%
UK	1310	8%	27%	48%	17%	-	35%	65%
HR	1000	14%	24%	45%	17%	-	38%	62%

QB15a.1 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

A holiday with his\ her parents away from home for at least one week a year

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	26%	34%	33%	6%	1%	60%	39%
BE	1040	17%	31%	43%	9%	-	48%	52%
BG	1009	47%	36%	15%	1%	1%	83%	16%
CZ	1060	27%	38%	31%	3%	1%	65%	34%
DK	1008	22%	35%	38%	4%	1%	57%	42%
D-W	1006	15%	20%	51%	13%	1%	35%	64%
DE	1534	17%	22%	49%	11%	1%	39%	60%
D-E	528	27%	29%	43%	1%	-	56%	44%
EE	1001	33%	44%	21%	1%	1%	77%	22%
EL	1000	50%	36%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
ES	1006	18%	43%	30%	8%	1%	61%	38%
FR	1031	33%	45%	20%	2%	-	78%	22%
IE	1000	16%	32%	42%	8%	2%	48%	50%
IT	1000	19%	33%	38%	9%	1%	52%	47%
CY	500	31%	48%	20%	1%	-	79%	21%
LV	1006	40%	38%	20%	1%	1%	78%	21%
LT	1029	25%	39%	29%	6%	1%	64%	35%
LU	500	25%	38%	29%	7%	1%	63%	36%
HU	1000	44%	35%	19%	2%	-	79%	21%
MT	500	7%	36%	45%	11%	1%	43%	56%
NL	1000	18%	30%	46%	5%	1%	48%	51%
AT	1011	22%	25%	42%	10%	1%	47%	52%
PL	1000	38%	35%	25%	1%	1%	73%	26%
PT	1013	25%	46%	26%	3%	-	71%	29%
RO	1037	41%	39%	16%	2%	2%	80%	18%
SI	1015	37%	36%	25%	2%	-	73%	27%
SK	1094	27%	44%	24%	4%	1%	71%	28%
FI	1041	21%	41%	32%	5%	1%	62%	37%
SE	1011	25%	35%	36%	3%	1%	60%	39%
UK	1310	23%	32%	38%	6%	1%	55%	44%
HR	1000	32%	29%	33%	5%	1%	61%	38%

QB15a.2 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Enough space and privacy to study or do homework at home

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	42%	45%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
BE	1040	42%	47%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
BG	1009	53%	40%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
CZ	1060	34%	51%	14%	-	1%	85%	14%
DK	1008	38%	51%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
D-W	1006	45%	46%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
DE	1534	47%	45%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
D-E	528	56%	41%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
EE	1001	62%	36%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
EL	1000	56%	37%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
ES	1006	26%	51%	20%	2%	1%	77%	22%
FR	1031	48%	46%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
IE	1000	35%	50%	13%	1%	1%	85%	14%
IT	1000	24%	46%	27%	3%	-	70%	30%
CY	500	47%	49%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
LV	1006	52%	44%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
LT	1029	39%	56%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
LU	500	49%	42%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
HU	1000	56%	36%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
MT	500	31%	65%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
NL	1000	31%	52%	16%	-	1%	83%	16%
AT	1011	46%	47%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
PL	1000	55%	39%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
PT	1013	39%	51%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
RO	1037	55%	38%	5%	-	2%	93%	5%
SI	1015	59%	36%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
SK	1094	52%	43%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
FI	1041	41%	52%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
SE	1011	43%	48%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
UK	1310	43%	45%	11%	-	1%	88%	11%
HR	1000	52%	39%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%

QB15a.3 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Leisure equipment (e.g. bicycle or other sport equipment)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	27%	47%	24%	2%	-	74%	26%
BE	1040	23%	51%	24%	2%	-	74%	26%
BG	1009	35%	43%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
CZ	1060	24%	49%	25%	1%	1%	73%	26%
DK	1008	23%	57%	19%	-	1%	80%	19%
D-W	1006	27%	47%	25%	1%	-	74%	26%
DE	1534	29%	47%	23%	1%	-	76%	24%
D-E	528	37%	47%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
EE	1001	42%	50%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
EL	1000	47%	41%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
ES	1006	22%	46%	28%	3%	1%	68%	31%
FR	1031	22%	55%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
IE	1000	25%	43%	27%	3%	2%	68%	30%
IT	1000	17%	44%	33%	6%	-	61%	39%
CY	500	36%	49%	15%	-	-	85%	15%
LV	1006	40%	46%	13%	-	1%	86%	13%
LT	1029	28%	55%	15%	1%	1%	83%	16%
LU	500	33%	52%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
HU	1000	44%	43%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
MT	500	34%	57%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
NL	1000	23%	52%	23%	1%	1%	75%	24%
AT	1011	32%	50%	18%	-	-	82%	18%
PL	1000	39%	42%	18%	1%	-	81%	19%
PT	1013	29%	47%	22%	2%	-	76%	24%
RO	1037	35%	46%	16%	1%	2%	81%	17%
SI	1015	33%	47%	19%	1%	-	80%	20%
SK	1094	34%	53%	12%	-	1%	87%	12%
FI	1041	32%	58%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
SE	1011	24%	54%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
UK	1310	25%	42%	31%	1%	1%	67%	32%
HR	1000	34%	40%	24%	1%	1%	74%	25%

QB15a.4 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Educational games and children's books at home

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	39%	46%	13%	1%	1%	85%	14%
BE	1040	37%	46%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
BG	1009	45%	43%	11%	-	1%	88%	11%
CZ	1060	35%	45%	18%	1%	1%	80%	19%
DK	1008	22%	53%	22%	2%	1%	75%	24%
D-W	1006	43%	44%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
DE	1534	45%	44%	10%	1%	-	89%	11%
D-E	528	56%	41%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
EE	1001	53%	43%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
EL	1000	62%	33%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
ES	1006	32%	49%	18%	1%	-	81%	19%
FR	1031	35%	52%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
IE	1000	35%	47%	14%	2%	2%	82%	16%
IT	1000	27%	51%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
CY	500	58%	38%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
LV	1006	52%	41%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
LT	1029	36%	55%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
LU	500	47%	47%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
HU	1000	55%	37%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
MT	500	49%	49%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
NL	1000	34%	52%	13%	-	1%	86%	13%
AT	1011	41%	49%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
PL	1000	43%	43%	12%	1%	1%	86%	13%
PT	1013	35%	49%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
RO	1037	52%	38%	7%	-	3%	90%	7%
SI	1015	39%	46%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
SK	1094	41%	50%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
FI	1041	31%	53%	15%	-	1%	84%	15%
SE	1011	26%	48%	23%	2%	1%	74%	25%
UK	1310	45%	44%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
HR	1000	41%	40%	17%	1%	1%	81%	18%

QB15a.5 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

3 meals a day

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	67%	28%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
BE	1040	62%	32%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
BG	1009	81%	17%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
CZ	1060	60%	32%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
DK	1008	68%	29%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
D-W	1006	60%	31%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
DE	1534	63%	29%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
D-E	528	76%	21%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
EE	1001	70%	27%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
EL	1000	86%	13%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	70%	28%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
FR	1031	70%	28%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IE	1000	66%	28%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
IT	1000	54%	37%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
CY	500	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	75%	23%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
LT	1029	55%	43%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LU	500	70%	26%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
HU	1000	84%	15%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
MT	500	38%	47%	10%	5%	-	85%	15%
NL	1000	56%	36%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
AT	1011	61%	32%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
PL	1000	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PT	1013	83%	16%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	81%	16%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
SI	1015	84%	15%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SK	1094	74%	23%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
FI	1041	48%	41%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
SE	1011	76%	21%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
UK	1310	60%	32%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
HR	1000	80%	18%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%

QB15a.6 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Being able to invite their friends home

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	27%	43%	26%	3%	1%	70%	29%
BE	1040	19%	47%	31%	3%	-	66%	34%
BG	1009	38%	45%	16%	-	1%	83%	16%
CZ	1060	17%	39%	39%	4%	1%	56%	43%
DK	1008	36%	53%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
D-W	1006	31%	45%	22%	2%	-	76%	24%
DE	1534	32%	45%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
D-E	528	34%	44%	20%	2%	-	78%	22%
EE	1001	34%	50%	14%	1%	1%	84%	15%
EL	1000	46%	43%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
ES	1006	20%	34%	35%	10%	1%	54%	45%
FR	1031	17%	46%	33%	4%	-	63%	37%
IE	1000	30%	45%	20%	4%	1%	75%	24%
IT	1000	20%	41%	33%	6%	-	61%	39%
CY	500	39%	54%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
LV	1006	35%	46%	18%	1%	-	81%	19%
LT	1029	24%	51%	21%	3%	1%	75%	24%
LU	500	30%	47%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
HU	1000	39%	41%	19%	1%	-	80%	20%
MT	500	14%	49%	29%	7%	1%	63%	36%
NL	1000	31%	46%	21%	1%	1%	77%	22%
AT	1011	28%	43%	27%	2%	-	71%	29%
PL	1000	32%	41%	25%	1%	1%	73%	26%
PT	1013	26%	49%	23%	1%	1%	75%	24%
RO	1037	28%	47%	20%	2%	3%	75%	22%
SI	1015	26%	40%	32%	2%	-	66%	34%
SK	1094	22%	52%	23%	2%	1%	74%	25%
FI	1041	37%	55%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
SE	1011	35%	48%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
UK	1310	27%	45%	24%	3%	1%	72%	27%
HR	1000	39%	41%	19%	-	1%	80%	19%

QB15a.7 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Celebrations on special occasions (birthday, Xmas, etc.)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	35%	43%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
BE	1040	34%	44%	21%	1%	-	78%	22%
BG	1009	48%	40%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
CZ	1060	35%	41%	22%	1%	1%	76%	23%
DK	1008	40%	48%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
D-W	1006	28%	42%	28%	2%	-	70%	30%
DE	1534	32%	42%	25%	1%	-	74%	26%
D-E	528	44%	41%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
EE	1001	53%	41%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
EL	1000	51%	40%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
ES	1006	18%	45%	27%	9%	1%	63%	36%
FR	1031	36%	48%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
IE	1000	30%	46%	21%	2%	1%	76%	23%
IT	1000	22%	46%	28%	3%	1%	68%	31%
CY	500	39%	49%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
LV	1006	47%	42%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
LT	1029	38%	54%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
LU	500	42%	42%	15%	-	1%	84%	15%
HU	1000	61%	33%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
MT	500	27%	57%	14%	2%	-	84%	16%
NL	1000	34%	49%	15%	1%	1%	83%	16%
AT	1011	37%	46%	17%	-	-	83%	17%
PL	1000	49%	39%	11%	-	1%	88%	11%
PT	1013	36%	47%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
RO	1037	48%	40%	9%	-	3%	88%	9%
SI	1015	37%	40%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
SK	1094	28%	48%	22%	1%	1%	76%	23%
FI	1041	36%	50%	12%	1%	1%	86%	13%
SE	1011	54%	39%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
UK	1310	38%	43%	18%	-	1%	81%	18%
HR	1000	44%	35%	18%	2%	1%	79%	20%

QB15a.8 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Eat fresh fruit and vegetables once a day

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	61%	32%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
BE	1040	62%	32%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
BG	1009	69%	26%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
CZ	1060	39%	43%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%
DK	1008	58%	36%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
D-W	1006	57%	34%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
DE	1534	60%	32%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
D-E	528	72%	26%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EE	1001	61%	34%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
EL	1000	83%	15%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	67%	29%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
FR	1031	58%	36%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
IE	1000	61%	34%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
IT	1000	49%	40%	9%	2%	-	89%	11%
CY	500	82%	16%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LV	1006	65%	30%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
LT	1029	44%	48%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
LU	500	68%	28%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
HU	1000	72%	25%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
MT	500	58%	40%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
NL	1000	56%	37%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
AT	1011	61%	33%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
PL	1000	67%	30%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
PT	1013	81%	18%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	69%	24%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
SI	1015	73%	25%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SK	1094	68%	28%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
FI	1041	55%	40%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
SE	1011	58%	32%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
UK	1310	61%	33%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
HR	1000	72%	23%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%

QB15a.9 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Eat a meal with meat, chicken or fish at least once a day

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	50%	33%	14%	3%	-	83%	17%
BE	1040	55%	35%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
BG	1009	69%	26%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
CZ	1060	20%	36%	35%	8%	1%	56%	43%
DK	1008	47%	37%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
D-W	1006	33%	30%	31%	6%	-	63%	37%
DE	1534	36%	30%	28%	6%	-	66%	34%
D-E	528	46%	30%	20%	4%	-	76%	24%
EE	1001	55%	38%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
EL	1000	63%	20%	15%	2%	-	83%	17%
ES	1006	66%	30%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
FR	1031	56%	35%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
IE	1000	59%	35%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
IT	1000	48%	36%	13%	3%	-	84%	16%
CY	500	42%	36%	17%	5%	-	78%	22%
LV	1006	66%	28%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
LT	1029	40%	49%	9%	2%	-	89%	11%
LU	500	42%	39%	16%	3%	-	81%	19%
HU	1000	52%	29%	14%	5%	-	81%	19%
MT	500	38%	47%	11%	4%	-	85%	15%
NL	1000	34%	38%	22%	5%	1%	72%	27%
AT	1011	40%	35%	22%	3%	-	75%	25%
PL	1000	58%	36%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
PT	1013	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	67%	27%	4%	-	2%	94%	4%
SI	1015	48%	33%	15%	4%	-	81%	19%
SK	1094	41%	39%	17%	2%	1%	80%	19%
FI	1041	57%	36%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
SE	1011	52%	31%	13%	4%	-	83%	17%
UK	1310	46%	35%	14%	4%	1%	81%	18%
HR	1000	60%	28%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%

QB15a.10 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

An outdoor space where they can play safely

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	51%	40%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
BE	1040	59%	33%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
BG	1009	49%	41%	9%	-	1%	90%	9%
CZ	1060	46%	45%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
DK	1008	44%	42%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
D-W	1006	56%	36%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
DE	1534	58%	35%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
D-E	528	66%	31%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
EE	1001	63%	34%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
EL	1000	66%	30%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
ES	1006	40%	45%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
FR	1031	58%	37%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
IE	1000	52%	38%	9%	-	1%	90%	9%
IT	1000	29%	49%	18%	3%	1%	78%	21%
CY	500	54%	41%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
LV	1006	66%	32%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LT	1029	41%	53%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
LU	500	65%	29%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
HU	1000	61%	34%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
MT	500	39%	52%	7%	2%	-	91%	9%
NL	1000	56%	39%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
AT	1011	54%	40%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
PL	1000	57%	39%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
PT	1013	45%	47%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
RO	1037	51%	40%	7%	-	2%	91%	7%
SI	1015	54%	39%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
SK	1094	51%	43%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
FI	1041	62%	37%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SE	1011	53%	38%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
UK	1310	52%	40%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
HR	1000	54%	37%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%

QB15a.11 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

New and properly fitting shoes

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	61%	34%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
BE	1040	58%	36%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
BG	1009	66%	32%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
CZ	1060	51%	39%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
DK	1008	63%	33%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
D-W	1006	68%	28%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
DE	1534	69%	27%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
D-E	528	74%	24%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EE	1001	70%	28%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
EL	1000	79%	19%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	49%	44%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
FR	1031	68%	30%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
IE	1000	61%	32%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
IT	1000	42%	42%	14%	2%	-	84%	16%
CY	500	83%	16%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	71%	28%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LT	1029	45%	49%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
LU	500	78%	19%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HU	1000	74%	23%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
MT	500	49%	49%	1%	1%	-	98%	2%
NL	1000	44%	45%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
AT	1011	67%	30%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
PL	1000	67%	29%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
PT	1013	57%	38%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
RO	1037	70%	25%	3%	-	2%	95%	3%
SI	1015	65%	31%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
SK	1094	62%	35%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
FI	1041	56%	41%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SE	1011	63%	33%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
UK	1310	63%	34%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
HR	1000	55%	32%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%

QB15a.12 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Some new and properly fitting clothes

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	44%	43%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
BE	1040	33%	48%	17%	2%	-	81%	19%
BG	1009	56%	39%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
CZ	1060	30%	48%	20%	1%	1%	78%	21%
DK	1008	47%	43%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
D-W	1006	38%	47%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
DE	1534	42%	44%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
D-E	528	58%	36%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
EE	1001	57%	40%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
EL	1000	78%	20%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	47%	45%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
FR	1031	39%	45%	15%	1%	-	84%	16%
IE	1000	54%	37%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
IT	1000	24%	49%	23%	4%	-	73%	27%
CY	500	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	67%	31%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LT	1029	37%	56%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
LU	500	54%	34%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
HU	1000	67%	29%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
MT	500	45%	53%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
NL	1000	27%	48%	23%	1%	1%	75%	24%
AT	1011	53%	41%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
PL	1000	52%	41%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
PT	1013	53%	40%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
RO	1037	70%	25%	3%	-	2%	95%	3%
SI	1015	53%	41%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
SK	1094	50%	43%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
FI	1041	38%	56%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
SE	1011	50%	40%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
UK	1310	46%	41%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
HR	1000	54%	34%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%

QB15a.13 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Participating in a regular leisure activity

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	31%	48%	19%	2%	-	79%	21%
BE	1040	29%	50%	19%	2%	-	79%	21%
BG	1009	36%	44%	18%	1%	1%	80%	19%
CZ	1060	31%	46%	22%	-	1%	77%	22%
DK	1008	32%	53%	14%	-	1%	85%	14%
D-W	1006	28%	47%	23%	2%	-	75%	25%
DE	1534	30%	47%	22%	1%	-	77%	23%
D-E	528	39%	44%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
EE	1001	46%	46%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
EL	1000	49%	42%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
ES	1006	29%	48%	19%	3%	1%	77%	22%
FR	1031	28%	55%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
IE	1000	43%	45%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
IT	1000	21%	47%	27%	4%	1%	68%	31%
CY	500	42%	46%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
LV	1006	47%	45%	8%	-	-	92%	8%
LT	1029	26%	55%	16%	2%	1%	81%	18%
LU	500	35%	49%	15%	-	1%	84%	15%
HU	1000	46%	44%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
MT	500	37%	60%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
NL	1000	23%	48%	27%	1%	1%	71%	28%
AT	1011	31%	49%	19%	1%	-	80%	20%
PL	1000	39%	43%	17%	1%	-	82%	18%
PT	1013	23%	55%	20%	1%	1%	78%	21%
RO	1037	38%	44%	14%	1%	3%	82%	15%
SI	1015	34%	45%	20%	1%	-	79%	21%
SK	1094	30%	54%	14%	1%	1%	84%	15%
FI	1041	24%	54%	21%	-	1%	78%	21%
SE	1011	30%	45%	23%	1%	1%	75%	24%
UK	1310	38%	48%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
HR	1000	39%	42%	17%	1%	1%	81%	18%

QB15a.14 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Participating in school trips or children's camps

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	33%	43%	21%	2%	1%	76%	23%
BE	1040	27%	46%	24%	2%	1%	73%	26%
BG	1009	38%	44%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%
CZ	1060	23%	43%	31%	2%	1%	66%	33%
DK	1008	52%	41%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
D-W	1006	44%	42%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
DE	1534	46%	40%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
D-E	528	57%	33%	10%	-	-	90%	10%
EE	1001	44%	47%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
EL	1000	54%	35%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
ES	1006	24%	44%	27%	5%	-	68%	32%
FR	1031	23%	47%	27%	3%	-	70%	30%
IE	1000	33%	41%	21%	3%	2%	74%	24%
IT	1000	20%	41%	32%	6%	1%	61%	38%
CY	500	49%	44%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
LV	1006	44%	44%	12%	-	-	88%	12%
LT	1029	28%	54%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%
LU	500	32%	41%	25%	1%	1%	73%	26%
HU	1000	45%	42%	12%	1%	-	87%	13%
MT	500	27%	50%	18%	4%	1%	77%	22%
NL	1000	33%	49%	15%	2%	1%	82%	17%
AT	1011	42%	45%	13%	-	-	87%	13%
PL	1000	39%	44%	16%	-	1%	83%	16%
PT	1013	28%	48%	22%	2%	-	76%	24%
RO	1037	39%	42%	16%	1%	2%	81%	17%
SI	1015	42%	46%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
SK	1094	32%	49%	16%	2%	1%	81%	18%
FI	1041	28%	55%	16%	1%	-	83%	17%
SE	1011	48%	41%	11%	-	-	89%	11%
UK	1310	27%	42%	28%	2%	1%	69%	30%
HR	1000	37%	37%	23%	2%	1%	74%	25%

QB15a.15 Now I would like to turn to the situation of children. In the question below we have listed a number of items specifically related to children. We would like to know how important they are, in your view, for a child to be able to live and develop well. In (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Having an adult looking after her\ him most of the time while at home

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	47%	40%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
BE	1040	39%	43%	16%	2%	-	82%	18%
BG	1009	46%	42%	11%	-	1%	88%	11%
CZ	1060	38%	40%	19%	2%	1%	78%	21%
DK	1008	39%	42%	17%	1%	1%	81%	18%
D-W	1006	35%	44%	18%	2%	1%	79%	20%
DE	1534	33%	43%	21%	2%	1%	76%	23%
D-E	528	24%	39%	32%	3%	2%	63%	35%
EE	1001	42%	42%	13%	1%	2%	84%	14%
EL	1000	69%	25%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
ES	1006	51%	41%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
FR	1031	42%	46%	11%	1%	-	88%	12%
IE	1000	59%	34%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
IT	1000	48%	38%	11%	2%	1%	86%	13%
CY	500	65%	30%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
LV	1006	52%	39%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
LT	1029	28%	49%	20%	3%	-	77%	23%
LU	500	60%	30%	9%	-	1%	90%	9%
HU	1000	54%	37%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
MT	500	62%	38%	-	-	-	100%	0%
NL	1000	42%	44%	12%	1%	1%	86%	13%
AT	1011	47%	39%	13%	1%	-	86%	14%
PL	1000	59%	35%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
PT	1013	55%	36%	9%	-	-	91%	9%
RO	1037	50%	38%	9%	1%	2%	88%	10%
SI	1015	60%	33%	7%	-	-	93%	7%
SK	1094	44%	45%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
FI	1041	47%	41%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
SE	1011	39%	41%	17%	2%	1%	80%	19%
UK	1310	59%	33%	7%	-	1%	92%	7%
HR	1000	49%	34%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%

QB15b.1 And in (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Having access to pre-school education before primary school

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	52%	34%	11%	2%	1%	86%	13%
BE	1040	57%	33%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
BG	1009	60%	32%	6%	-	2%	92%	6%
CZ	1060	43%	39%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%
DK	1008	45%	38%	15%	1%	1%	83%	16%
D-W	1006	56%	31%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
DE	1534	57%	31%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
D-E	528	61%	29%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
EE	1001	52%	38%	8%	-	2%	90%	8%
EL	1000	65%	28%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
ES	1006	60%	33%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
FR	1031	64%	29%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
IE	1000	28%	38%	26%	6%	2%	66%	32%
IT	1000	38%	43%	15%	3%	1%	81%	18%
CY	500	74%	21%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
LV	1006	62%	30%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
LT	1029	33%	52%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%
LU	500	78%	19%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
HU	1000	45%	38%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
MT	500	37%	50%	8%	3%	2%	87%	11%
NL	1000	44%	38%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%
AT	1011	45%	33%	18%	3%	1%	78%	21%
PL	1000	51%	38%	10%	-	1%	89%	10%
PT	1013	63%	31%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
RO	1037	74%	23%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
SI	1015	62%	28%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
SK	1094	59%	34%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
FI	1041	35%	48%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
SE	1011	44%	37%	15%	3%	1%	81%	18%
UK	1310	40%	35%	19%	5%	1%	75%	24%
HR	1000	51%	31%	16%	1%	1%	82%	17%

QB15b.2 And in (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Medical care when needed

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	81%	18%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
BE	1040	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
BG	1009	85%	14%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
CZ	1060	84%	14%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
DK	1008	89%	10%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
D-W	1006	85%	13%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
DE	1534	86%	13%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
D-E	528	90%	10%	-	-	-	100%	0%
EE	1001	82%	17%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
EL	1000	94%	5%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	75%	24%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
IE	1000	63%	33%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
IT	1000	70%	26%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
CY	500	95%	5%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	80%	19%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
LT	1029	62%	37%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LU	500	91%	9%	-	-	-	100%	-
HU	1000	87%	12%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
MT	500	84%	16%	-	-	-	100%	-
NL	1000	81%	18%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
AT	1011	87%	12%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PL	1000	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PT	1013	85%	14%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	86%	12%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
SI	1015	91%	9%	-	-	-	100%	0%
SK	1094	83%	16%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FI	1041	82%	17%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SE	1011	91%	8%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
UK	1310	80%	19%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
HR	1000	85%	14%	1%	-	-	99%	1%

QB15b.3 And in (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Having some regular pocket money

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	17%	33%	39%	10%	1%	50%	49%
BE	1040	8%	35%	46%	11%	-	43%	57%
BG	1009	42%	41%	14%	2%	1%	83%	16%
CZ	1060	11%	31%	49%	8%	1%	42%	57%
DK	1008	13%	36%	45%	5%	1%	49%	50%
D-W	1006	19%	40%	37%	4%	-	59%	41%
DE	1534	19%	40%	38%	3%	-	59%	41%
D-E	528	17%	38%	42%	3%	-	55%	45%
EE	1001	18%	48%	30%	3%	1%	66%	33%
EL	1000	40%	40%	18%	2%	-	80%	20%
ES	1006	19%	32%	26%	23%	-	51%	49%
FR	1031	6%	25%	50%	19%	-	31%	69%
IE	1000	22%	42%	30%	5%	1%	64%	35%
IT	1000	13%	31%	36%	19%	1%	44%	55%
CY	500	39%	46%	14%	1%	-	85%	15%
LV	1006	20%	37%	38%	4%	1%	57%	42%
LT	1029	15%	41%	36%	7%	1%	56%	43%
LU	500	17%	40%	36%	7%	-	57%	43%
HU	1000	20%	35%	37%	8%	-	55%	45%
MT	500	20%	55%	21%	4%	-	75%	25%
NL	1000	9%	32%	53%	5%	1%	41%	58%
AT	1011	26%	38%	33%	3%	-	64%	36%
PL	1000	17%	26%	50%	6%	1%	43%	56%
PT	1013	24%	22%	36%	17%	1%	46%	53%
RO	1037	36%	33%	25%	4%	2%	69%	29%
SI	1015	11%	27%	49%	13%	-	38%	62%
SK	1094	18%	42%	33%	6%	1%	60%	39%
FI	1041	10%	34%	48%	8%	-	44%	56%
SE	1011	13%	36%	44%	7%	-	49%	51%
UK	1310	14%	36%	43%	7%	-	50%	50%
HR	1000	31%	30%	34%	4%	1%	61%	38%

QB15b.4 And in (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Being able to meet all the necessary expenses related to his\ her education

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	60%	35%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
BE	1040	59%	36%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
BG	1009	66%	30%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
CZ	1060	53%	42%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
DK	1008	46%	41%	10%	2%	1%	87%	12%
D-W	1006	60%	34%	6%	-	-	94%	6%
DE	1534	63%	32%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
D-E	528	74%	24%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
EE	1001	64%	32%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
EL	1000	77%	21%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
ES	1006	58%	39%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
FR	1031	62%	35%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
IE	1000	51%	42%	5%	-	2%	93%	5%
IT	1000	59%	36%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
CY	500	76%	24%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	66%	32%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
LT	1029	44%	51%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
LU	500	71%	27%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HU	1000	70%	26%	4%	-	-	96%	4%
MT	500	64%	35%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
NL	1000	49%	41%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
AT	1011	74%	25%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PL	1000	63%	33%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
PT	1013	67%	28%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
RO	1037	62%	31%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
SI	1015	69%	27%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
SK	1094	61%	36%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
FI	1041	59%	39%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
SE	1011	62%	33%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
UK	1310	56%	37%	6%	-	1%	93%	6%
HR	1000	69%	28%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%

QB15b.5 And in (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Getting medicine and vitamins when needed

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	76%	22%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BE	1040	75%	23%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BG	1009	78%	20%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
CZ	1060	71%	25%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
DK	1008	84%	15%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
D-W	1006	79%	19%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
DE	1534	81%	18%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
D-E	528	85%	15%	-	-	-	100%	0%
EE	1001	75%	23%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
EL	1000	92%	7%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	72%	27%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	75%	23%	1%	1%	-	98%	2%
IE	1000	65%	32%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
IT	1000	69%	27%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
CY	500	87%	12%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LV	1006	76%	23%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LT	1029	59%	40%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LU	500	87%	12%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
HU	1000	85%	13%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
MT	500	82%	18%	-	-	-	100%	0%
NL	1000	73%	25%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
AT	1011	83%	16%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PL	1000	77%	22%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PT	1013	80%	19%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	82%	16%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
SI	1015	90%	10%	-	-	-	100%	0%
SK	1094	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FI	1041	74%	24%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
SE	1011	89%	11%	-	-	-	100%	0%
UK	1310	75%	23%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HR	1000	83%	15%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%

QB15b.6 And in (OUR COUNTRY), to be able to live and develop in good conditions, how necessary do you think it is for a child to be able to enjoy the following?

Going for regular medical check-ups (including teeth and eye care)

	TOTAL	Absolutely necessary, no one should have to do without	Necessary	Desirable but not necessary	Not at all necessary	DK	Necessary	Not necessary
UE27 EU27	26755	75%	23%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
BE	1040	71%	26%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
BG	1009	81%	18%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
CZ	1060	77%	20%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
DK	1008	83%	16%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
D-W	1006	79%	19%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
DE	1534	81%	17%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
D-E	528	88%	12%	-	-	-	100%	0%
EE	1001	74%	24%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
EL	1000	89%	10%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1006	68%	31%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FR	1031	77%	22%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
IE	1000	61%	35%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
IT	1000	66%	30%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
CY	500	86%	14%	-	-	-	100%	0%
LV	1006	78%	21%	-	-	1%	99%	0%
LT	1029	58%	41%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
LU	500	83%	15%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
HU	1000	81%	17%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
MT	500	78%	22%	-	-	-	100%	0%
NL	1000	67%	30%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
AT	1011	85%	14%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
PL	1000	76%	22%	2%	-	-	98%	2%
PT	1013	79%	20%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
RO	1037	79%	17%	2%	-	2%	96%	2%
SI	1015	85%	14%	-	1%	-	99%	1%
SK	1094	78%	21%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
FI	1041	74%	25%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
SE	1011	83%	15%	1%	1%	-	98%	2%
UK	1310	73%	24%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
HR	1000	84%	14%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%

QB16 In your opinion, which three of the following best explain why people become homeless? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	They lose their job or can not find one	They have no access to affordable housing	They run into debt	They become ill	They suffer from addiction (drugs or alcohol)	They go through a family break-up	They lose a close relative	They can not access adequate social benefits	They do not benefit from adequate support services	They do not have identification papers or official papers	Other (SPONTANEO US)	DK
UE27 EU27	26755	62%	24%	49%	16%	46%	30%	4%	14%	12%	10%	1%	2%
BE	1040	56%	29%	57%	13%	39%	29%	4%	18%	11%	25%	1%	-
BG	1009	63%	20%	52%	23%	27%	19%	5%	20%	22%	3%	1%	4%
CZ	1060	62%	18%	61%	18%	63%	28%	5%	7%	5%	9%	1%	1%
DK	1008	32%	23%	32%	26%	80%	53%	5%	8%	11%	6%	2%	2%
D-W	1006	72%	18%	53%	16%	52%	37%	2%	13%	10%	7%	1%	1%
DE	1534	72%	17%	53%	16%	52%	37%	2%	14%	11%	7%	1%	1%
D-E	528	73%	13%	57%	14%	53%	36%	2%	17%	14%	4%	1%	1%
EE	1001	65%	24%	55%	16%	64%	24%	2%	9%	4%	9%	2%	0%
EL	1000	75%	10%	62%	32%	34%	8%	5%	18%	14%	5%	2%	0%
ES	1006	48%	19%	32%	14%	49%	24%	5%	19%	13%	19%	3%	4%
FR	1031	82%	40%	42%	10%	22%	35%	4%	10%	9%	26%	1%	1%
IE	1000	43%	25%	52%	25%	60%	28%	8%	15%	12%	5%	2%	1%
IT	1000	58%	33%	39%	17%	26%	24%	3%	16%	13%	5%	2%	4%
CY	500	56%	21%	75%	40%	37%	20%	4%	9%	18%	4%	1%	0%
LV	1006	63%	25%	48%	20%	66%	13%	4%	10%	5%	13%	3%	1%
LT	1029	57%	19%	57%	16%	71%	12%	3%	9%	6%	11%	3%	1%
LU	500	73%	33%	45%	12%	36%	27%	5%	9%	5%	16%	1%	1%
HU	1000	72%	21%	57%	16%	41%	49%	2%	7%	8%	2%	1%	0%
MT	500	52%	21%	60%	17%	56%	34%	5%	9%	6%	2%	1%	2%
NL	1000	32%	12%	63%	7%	76%	28%	3%	14%	17%	26%	2%	1%
AT	1011	63%	21%	61%	32%	46%	25%	4%	17%	14%	4%	0%	1%
PL	1000	69%	21%	50%	15%	59%	25%	5%	13%	10%	1%	1%	2%
PT	1013	56%	18%	37%	22%	63%	20%	7%	19%	12%	6%	2%	1%
RO	1037	69%	31%	61%	23%	22%	25%	3%	17%	10%	5%	1%	4%
SI	1015	59%	17%	40%	16%	58%	39%	6%	18%	10%	5%	2%	0%
SK	1094	64%	18%	60%	16%	63%	37%	7%	10%	5%	5%	1%	1%
FI	1041	59%	18%	52%	25%	70%	26%	2%	14%	9%	5%	1%	0%
SE	1011	58%	14%	47%	17%	82%	31%	2%	9%	14%	9%	1%	1%
UK	1310	46%	23%	56%	12%	52%	39%	5%	11%	15%	6%	1%	3%
HR	1000	74%	13%	57%	29%	43%	30%	5%	12%	8%	2%	2%	1%

QB17 How likely is it that you could ever become homeless, yourself?

	TOTAL	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	DK	Likely	Not likely
UE27 EU27	26755	1%	6%	29%	57%	7%	7%	86%
BE	1040	1%	4%	34%	60%	1%	5%	94%
BG	1009	1%	4%	23%	55%	17%	5%	78%
CZ	1060	1%	5%	39%	49%	6%	6%	88%
DK	1008	-	1%	17%	81%	1%	1%	98%
D-W	1006	-	2%	22%	67%	9%	2%	89%
DE	1534	-	2%	24%	65%	9%	2%	89%
D-E	528	1%	2%	34%	56%	7%	3%	90%
EE	1001	1%	10%	44%	42%	3%	11%	86%
EL	1000	1%	4%	22%	73%	-	5%	95%
ES	1006	1%	4%	32%	54%	9%	5%	86%
FR	1031	2%	11%	39%	45%	3%	13%	84%
IE	1000	2%	2%	21%	62%	13%	4%	83%
IT	1000	2%	10%	19%	61%	8%	12%	80%
CY	500	1%	3%	12%	75%	9%	4%	87%
LV	1006	4%	12%	40%	38%	6%	16%	78%
LT	1029	2%	13%	41%	38%	6%	15%	79%
LU	500	-	2%	29%	65%	4%	2%	94%
HU	1000	1%	4%	33%	59%	3%	5%	92%
MT	500	-	8%	36%	40%	16%	8%	76%
NL	1000	1%	-	20%	78%	1%	1%	98%
AT	1011	1%	2%	33%	49%	15%	3%	82%
PL	1000	2%	8%	37%	43%	10%	10%	80%
PT	1013	1%	4%	24%	57%	14%	5%	81%
RO	1037	2%	5%	15%	63%	15%	7%	78%
SI	1015	-	3%	34%	60%	3%	3%	94%
SK	1094	1%	3%	37%	56%	3%	4%	93%
FI	1041	1%	1%	26%	71%	1%	2%	97%
SE	1011	-	1%	18%	80%	1%	1%	98%
UK	1310	2%	6%	37%	53%	2%	8%	90%
HR	1000	1%	9%	24%	63%	3%	10%	87%

QB18 Do you ever help homeless people by doing any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Giving money to charities	Giving money to people living on the streets	Buying papers sold by the homeless	Helping them to access emergency shelters	Helping them find a job	Directing them to appropriate services\ institutions	You do not help homeless people (SPONTANEOUS)	You are not concerned\ There is no homeless in the area where you live (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE27 EU27	26755	36%	29%	16%	3%	4%	7%	18%	11%	4%	5%
BE	1040	29%	31%	13%	6%	7%	13%	14%	22%	6%	1%
BG	1009	29%	32%	2%	2%	4%	6%	22%	10%	2%	8%
CZ	1060	24%	8%	11%	2%	1%	4%	38%	17%	1%	3%
DK	1008	52%	31%	31%	2%	1%	4%	17%	5%	4%	2%
D-W	1006	50%	34%	24%	3%	3%	6%	15%	7%	3%	3%
DE	1534	47%	32%	23%	3%	3%	7%	15%	9%	3%	3%
D-E	528	35%	24%	18%	3%	4%	7%	17%	16%	1%	2%
EE	1001	26%	29%	3%	2%	4%	7%	16%	14%	5%	14%
EL	1000	39%	44%	7%	3%	10%	4%	15%	11%	1%	0%
ES	1006	16%	21%	4%	2%	3%	5%	45%	9%	7%	3%
FR	1031	30%	40%	17%	5%	8%	10%	13%	11%	7%	4%
IE	1000	74%	32%	15%	4%	4%	5%	2%	5%	3%	4%
IT	1000	24%	23%	6%	6%	5%	5%	15%	21%	6%	8%
CY	500	55%	21%	9%	3%	9%	10%	8%	26%	1%	2%
LV	1006	24%	38%	4%	1%	4%	5%	25%	6%	8%	4%
LT	1029	20%	46%	4%	1%	3%	6%	19%	5%	7%	9%
LU	500	42%	36%	18%	10%	17%	20%	6%	10%	3%	3%
HU	1000	18%	26%	21%	3%	2%	5%	20%	19%	7%	1%
MT	500	82%	6%	2%	4%	8%	11%	10%	2%	1%	2%
NL	1000	26%	15%	41%	2%	1%	4%	18%	7%	1%	1%
AT	1011	37%	22%	25%	3%	3%	4%	9%	19%	4%	7%
PL	1000	31%	39%	5%	3%	3%	5%	19%	10%	5%	4%
PT	1013	42%	32%	10%	5%	4%	6%	10%	9%	7%	6%
RO	1037	36%	46%	15%	3%	5%	11%	10%	12%	3%	6%
SI	1015	33%	40%	9%	0%	1%	4%	15%	15%	7%	2%
SK	1094	30%	25%	30%	2%	4%	9%	20%	10%	3%	3%
FI	1041	71%	16%	5%	3%	4%	12%	10%	5%	3%	2%
SE	1011	58%	18%	37%	3%	3%	5%	11%	5%	2%	3%
UK	1310	61%	21%	27%	2%	2%	7%	12%	1%	2%	8%
HR	1000	46%	42%	8%	3%	7%	10%	12%	6%	4%	4%