

Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe: Module template with background information, survey questions to be used in ESS Round 4.

SECTION A1: Theoretical background

1. Describe the theoretical background of the module, its aims and objectives

The module concerns the attitudes towards, and perceptions and evaluations of welfare policies in the broad sense. Welfare policies deal with concrete life-course risks faced by citizens such as illness, unemployment, economic hardship and old age. Therefore, welfare state issues have strong relevance with respect to citizens' everyday concerns. Various social and institutional actors provide protection against negative consequences of such risks, for example by offering economic support in periods of hardship or by ensuring access to care and service. Welfare policies can be seen as one of the ways in which a society organises to meet our common vulnerability and need for protection. It is therefore of great importance to investigate citizens' attitudes towards these arrangements, and their recent restructuring and recalibration.

In several respects developments over the last decades have increased diversity in relation to welfare policies and the degree and type of social protection they provide. Examples include (a) increased ethnic diversity among target populations as well as among the populations at large; (b) increased diversity along the life-cycle, creating new forms of risk (and perceptions of risk by members of different groups); (c) increased institutional diversity in the form of provider pluralism and new forms of public management; (d) new forms of policies and state intervention, in particular in relation to work-family reconciliation and activation. It is therefore urgent and timely to consider the valuation among European populations of these changes and their importance for understanding public support for redistribution and other forms of state intervention.

The rapid changes faced by European welfare states impinge on attitudes towards welfare policies. Rising concerns about welfare state sustainability (due to demographic changes and international economic competition), increased and persistent unemployment in many European countries, increased population diversity (in terms of ethnic composition, family forms and employment relations), encompassing policy changes (pension reforms in several European countries being a case in point), and the slowly growing "Europeanization" of welfare policies are all factors that are likely to affect citizens' views about welfare state arrangements, and also their trust in and attitudes to political actors and institutions.

Since the inhabitants of national welfare states are in the last instance both financers of and beneficiaries from welfare policies, their views about the fairness and legitimacy of these arrangements and their distributional effects are of fundamental political importance. Recent political reshuffles and discontent in the Western part of Europe can in most instances be traced, in one way or the other, to welfare state issues. The experiences of several of the most recent EU members, along other countries in Eastern Europe, are also instructive in pointing to the problems of establishing a functioning welfare state amidst resource scarcity and population decline. Social cohesion is defined as a fundamental policy goal within the European Union; yet many countries have to struggle hard, in the face of demographic changes and economic scarcity, to keep up or extend welfare policies that will contribute to this goal. The data we aim at producing will help to elucidate citizens' experience with and attitudes towards welfare policies and in this way contribute to a more enlightened debate

about policy options and choices.

Our conceptual framework (see also next section) takes its starting point in the *risks and resources* that different individuals are exposed to and endowed with, and the *institutional framework* in which these individuals are embedded. On the one hand, risks and resources vary between different groups with different *socio-demographic characteristics*, both within and between countries. We assume that citizens develop a sense of being exposed to different forms of risk on the basis of their position in the social hierarchy and of their everyday experiences. This risk perception is expected to be a major factor shaping predispositions and attitudes towards welfare policies.

On the other hand, the most important institutional variations are (still) found between nation states, and the European area provides ample opportunities for comparisons in this regard, because of the large variation that is found among its' national welfare policy regimes. The institutions that we expect to be especially crucial in regards to the formation of welfare opinions are those related to the programmatic structure of the welfare state, and those related to the connection of work, families and welfare policies.

In our framework, risks/resources and the institutional conditions give rise to a set of predispositions, which are hypothesised to act as mediators from risks/resources and institutional factors to attitudes to, and evaluations of, welfare policies. We discern three major forms of predispositions: (1) trust, (2) beliefs about one's exposure to risk, and the functioning and sustainability of welfare policies, and (3) social values (ideological predispositions of various sorts).

We intend to survey a broad set of aspects of *attitudes* to welfare policies. The first one is attitudes to *welfare state scope and responsibilities*. Such attitudes refer to the measures citizens think that the state and public authorities should enact in order to redistribute resources and safe-guard against risks. The central question citizens need to answer in this respect concerns the line to be drawn between public and private responsibilities.

Closely connected to that issue is the question of collective *financing*. What do European populations think about current levels and forms of *taxation*? What do they think about the distribution of taxes? Do they think that taxes are collected in an efficient and just way?

In European welfare states, a number of different models of welfare policies are present: universal vs. means-tested, income-related vs. flat-rate etc. What is the perceived legitimacy of *alternative welfare state models*? Which ones do people prefer when given a choice? Do their preferences match their current welfare regime?

A fourth aspect deals with *service delivery* in the welfare state. Do citizens think that public providers deliver services and benefits in an efficient, just and forthcoming way? What do they think of public vs private sector providers?

A last aspect deals with attitudes towards the *target groups and receivers* of welfare policies. What are the attitudes among the public at large towards those receiving various kinds of benefits and services? A considerable amount of research has studied this issue. A major finding is that attitudes towards beneficiaries are a key driving force behind welfare opinions. To the extent that welfare recipients are perceived as undeserving and untrustworthy, their claims and rights are likely to be considered illegitimate and abusive.

We also intend to survey different aspects of citizens' *evaluations* of the welfare state. We hypothesise that these evaluations have a reciprocal relationship with attitudes towards different aspects of welfare policies.

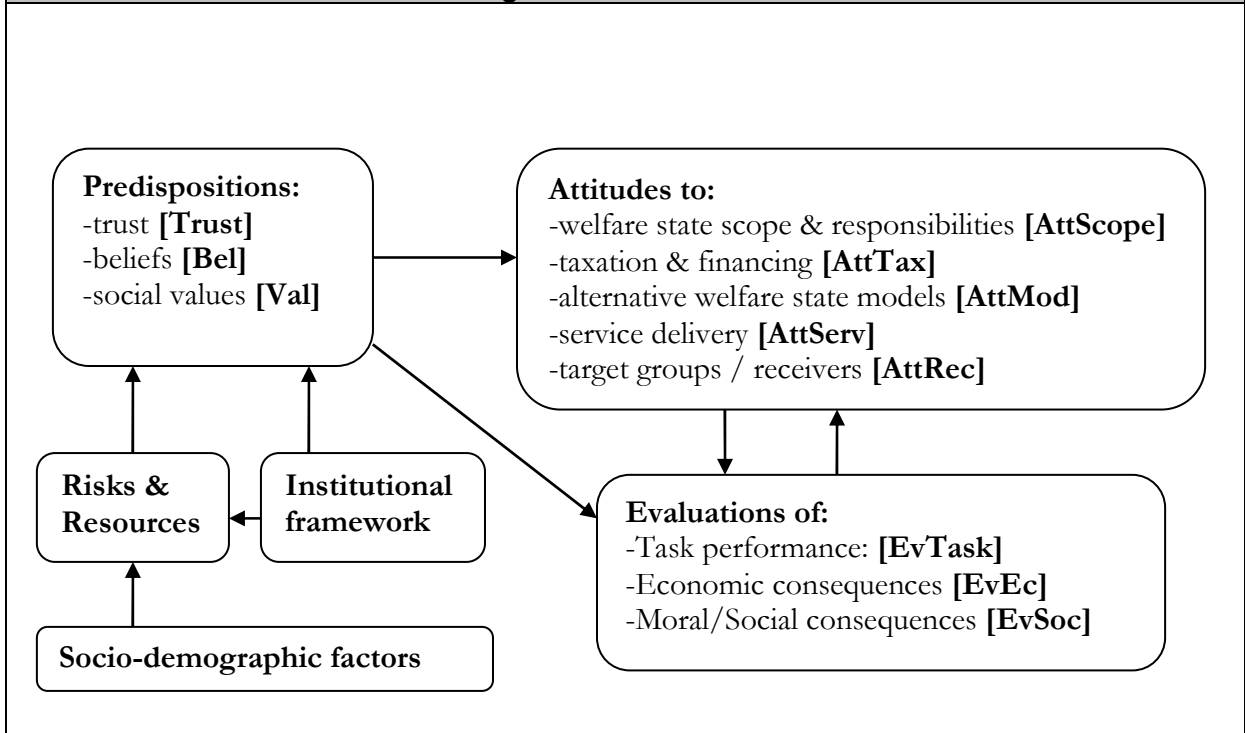
The first such evaluation is of the task performance of the welfare state: to what extent are welfare policies able to solve the problems they are supposed to solve? E.g., does the public health care system provide an adequate health care, does the social insurance system safeguard against problems of sustenance, etc?

The second aspect of evaluations concerns the economic consequences of welfare policies. Do such policies stifle or promote economic growth? Do they decrease or increase inequality in society? A related question concerns the impact on people's work ethic: Do given welfare policies make people more or less productive and hard-working? Such issues are the subject of heated political debate; yet we know little about how such judgements vary across countries and across groups among ordinary citizens.

The last type of evaluations concerns the perceived moral and social consequences of welfare policies. This set of questions refers to perceptions of social cohesion and social order in relation with the welfare state. To what extent do people consider that fundamental values underlying social organisation are weakened or bolstered through various welfare policies? Such perceptions are particularly important with respect to reactions to deviance and marginality, and thus to an important category of welfare recipients.

The original aims of the module included surveying personal experiences of public welfare policies, and the attitudes towards multi-level governance. It soon emerged that it was impossible to tap these dimensions across the widely different governance structures of Europe with a limited number of items. It was therefore decided to drop these two aspects from the module.

A2. Briefly describe the concepts to be measured in the module and their expected relationships, either verbally or diagrammatically. Any behavioural or factual measures to be included should be listed in section C. Give each concept and each behavioural / factual item a working name.



CONCEPT NAME: Trust [Trust]. We expect trust in institutions, political actors and fellow citizens to be a major factor affecting attitudes towards the welfare state and evaluations of its performance. We expect to find moderate correlations between the three dimensions

Dimension 1 Interpersonal trust [TrustPers]
Trust in one’s fellow citizens, expressed in questions such as “are they reliable or not?”, “would they take advantage of you if they got the chance?”. Measured with existing core ESS items (A8, A9, A10)
Dimension 2 Trust in Governemnt Institutions [TrustGov]
Trust in the parliament, the legal system, the police. Measured with existing core ESS items (B4, B5, B6)

CONCEPT NAME: Beliefs [Bel] Beliefs about the role of state institutions in citizens’ lives, including perception of risks, of claimant groups, and of the sustainability of the welfare state, is expected to shape attitudes and evaluations of welfare policies. We do not expect the dimensions to correlate.

Dimension 1 Risk perception [BelRisk]
Vulnerability could on the one hand increase support for collective welfare policies (as a response to increased levels of collective risk), but may on the other hand also give rise to exclusionary attitudes restricting welfare provision to certain categories of citizens. We intend to measure this dimension with a set of items that ask about respondents’ perceived risk of having major welfare problems in the near future, such as becoming unemployed, having to go without sufficient income, or being unable to get the health care one needs.
Dimension 2 Beliefs about welfare state sustainability [BelSust]
Intended to capture beliefs about whether the welfare state can be afforded or not in the face of demographic challenges and international economic competition.
Dimension 3 Beliefs about the size and composition of claimant groups [BelClaim]
Intended to capture beliefs about the size and composition of claimant groups and needs that welfare policies may address.

CONCEPT NAME: Social values [Val]. Ideological beliefs about justice principles and equity, and about desirable human traits in terms of individuality and conformity are likely to have a strong impact on individuals' attitudes to and evaluations of welfare policies. Social values form the bases for normative judgements about welfare policies and their impact. We expect these to correlate with existing ESS items intended to capture similar orientations. We also expect dimensions 2, 3 and 4 to have at least a moderate correlation.

Dimension 1 Egalitarianism [ValEgal]
Intended to capture attitudes towards inequality and redistribution and a general egalitarian orientation. One ESS core item (B30) relates to this dimension, but we intend to strengthen it by including an item that taps the perception and valuation of the present income differences.
Dimension 2 Authoritarianism [ValAut]
Intended to capture attitudes towards morality, tradition, authority and conformity. One ESS core item (B31) relates to this dimension, but we intend to strengthen it by including items that tap attitudes towards conformity and authority.
Dimension 3 Gender traditionalism [ValGend]
Intended to capture "gender traditionalism" in terms of male-breadwinner orientations
Dimension 4 Ethnic Diversity/Multiculturalism [ValDiv]
Intended to capture attitudes towards the impact of immigration and increased ethnic diversity on the moral and social fabric of society. ESS core items (B39 and B40) are used to tap this dimension.

CONCEPT NAME: Attitudes towards welfare policies and claimants [Att]. The rationale for this concept is outlined in the previous section. We do not expect separate dimensions to necessarily correlate very strongly.

Dimension 1 Attitudes towards welfare state scope & responsibilities [AttScope]
Intend to ask about the responsibilities of government for various tasks, to probe attitudes towards the legitimate scope of government activities.
Dimension 2 Attitudes towards taxation & financing [AttTax]
Intend to probe attitudes towards the distribution of taxes (flat-rate vs. proportional vs. progressive taxes), and ask about the efficiency and fairness of tax collection. There is no reason why these sub-dimensions should correlate.
Dimension 3 Attitudes towards alternative welfare state models [AttMod]
Intend to ask about views about means-tested vs. universal benefits, and about flat-rate vs. income-related benefits, using hypothetical scenarios.
Dimension 4 Attitudes towards service delivery [AttServ].
We plan asking respondents their views about public service providers.
Dimension 5 Attitudes towards target groups / receivers [AttRec]
Intend to tap respondents' views about people who receive public benefits and services, in particular possible misuse and fraud.

CONCEPT NAME: Evaluations of welfare policies [Ev] The rationale for this concept is outlined in the previous section. We do not expect the separate dimensions to necessarily correlate very strongly.

Dimension 1 Evaluations of task performance [EvTask]
Existing core module items ask about the “state of education” and “state of health services”. Additional items that ask about the living conditions for the elderly, the living conditions for the unemployed, and the provision of care.
Dimension 2 Evaluations of economic consequences [EvEc].
Perceptions about whether welfare policies are contributing to or undermining economic growth, stifle initiative or contribute positively to ‘human capital’ formation, redistribute effectively to the needy or not.
Dimension 3 Evaluations of Moral/Social consequences [EvSoc]
Perceptions about whether welfare policies are having positive or negative effects on the moral and social fabric of society.

SECTION B2: Items. List item numbers, question wording and description of why the items measure the underlying dimension

Dimension name: Interpersonal trust [TrustPers]

Measured with existing core ESS items (A8, A9, A10)

Dimension name: Trust in Government Institution [TrustGov]

Measured with existing core ESS items (B4, B5, B6)

Dimension name: Risk perception [BelRisk]

In the next few questions, we would like you to think about what might happen during the next 12 months.

D47 CARD 42 Using this card, please tell me how likely it is that during the next 12 months you will be unemployed¹ and looking for work for at least four consecutive weeks?

Not at all likely	1	
Not very likely	2	ASK D48
Likely	3	
Very likely	4	
(Never worked OR no longer working <u>and</u> not looking for work)	5	GO TO D49
(Don't know)	8	ASK D48

D48 STILL CARD 42 How likely is it that during the next 12 months you will have to spend less time in paid work than you would like, because you have to take care of² family members or relatives? Please use the same card.

Not at all likely	1
Not very likely	2
Likely	3
Very likely	4
(Don't know)	8

ASK ALL

D49 STILL CARD 42 And during the next 12 months how likely is it that there will be some periods when you don't have enough money to cover your household necessities³? Use the same card.

Not at all likely	1
Not very likely	2
Likely	3
Very likely	4
(Don't know)	8

D50 STILL CARD 42 And during the next 12 months how likely is it that you will not receive the health care you really need if you become ill? Use the same card.

Not at all likely	1
Not very likely	2
Likely	3
Very likely	4
(Don't know)	8

¹ "Unemployed": people who cannot find paid work.

² "Have to take care of": in the sense of looking after a family member or relative who is dependent on the respondent's help.

³ "Household necessities" refers to things like food, rent / mortgage, utilities and clothing.

Dimension name: Beliefs about welfare state sustainability [BelSust]

D45 CARD 40 There is some debate nowadays about the cost of providing public health care in [country]. Thinking about 10 years from now, which of the statements on this card comes closest to your own opinion?
CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

In ten years time:

- | | |
|--|---|
| [country] will not be able to afford the present level of public health care. | 1 |
| [country] will be able to afford the present level of public health care but not to increase it. | 2 |
| [country] will be able to afford to increase the level of public health care. | 3 |
| (Don't know) | 8 |

D46 CARD 41 There is also some debate nowadays about the cost of pensions in [country]. Thinking of ten years from now, which of the statements on this card comes closest to your own opinion?
CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

In ten years time:

- | | |
|---|---|
| [country] will not be able to afford the present level of old age pension. | 1 |
| [country] will be able to afford the present level of old age pension but not to increase it. | 2 |
| [country] will be able to afford to increase the level of old age pension. | 3 |
| (Don't know) | 8 |

**Dimension name: Beliefs about the size and composition of claimant groups
[BelClaim]**

D7 CARD 27 Of every 100 people of working age⁴ in [country] how many would you say are unemployed⁵ and looking for work? Choose your answer from this card. If you are not sure please give your best guess.

0-4	01
5-9	02
10-14	03
15-19	04
20-24	05
25-29	06
30-34	07
35-39	08
40-44	09
45-49	10
50 or more	11
(Don't know)	88

D8 STILL CARD 27 And of every 100 people of working age in [country] how many would you say are long-term sick or disabled?

0-4	01
5-9	02
10-14	03
15-19	04
20-24	05
25-29	06
30-34	07
35-39	08
40-44	09
45-49	10
50 or more	11
(Don't know)	88

D9 STILL CARD 27 And of every 100 people of working age in [country] how many would you say do not have enough money for basic necessities? Remember, if you are not sure please give your best guess.

0-4	01
5-9	02
10-14	03
15-19	04
20-24	05
25-29	06
30-34	07
35-39	08
40-44	09
45-49	10
50 or more	11
(Don't know)	88

⁴ "Working age": The age from which people are legally entitled to work up to retirement age.

⁵ "Unemployed": People who cannot find paid work.

D10 STILL CARD 27 And of every 100 people of working age in [country] about how many would you say were born outside [country]?⁶

0-4	01
5-9	02
10-14	03
15-19	04
20-24	05
25-29	06
30-34	07
35-39	08
40-44	09
45-49	10
50 or more	11
(Don't know)	88

D39 CARD 38 A lot of people who come to live in [country] from other countries pay taxes and make use of social benefits and services. On balance, do you think people who come to live in [country] receive more than they contribute or contribute more than they receive? Please use this card where 0 means they receive much more and 10 means they contribute much more.

Receive much more than they contribute										Contribute much more than they receive		(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

⁶ Where countries have changed their name in recent years the question should refer to 'the area now known as [country]'.

Dimension name: Egalitarianism [ValEgal]

ASK ALL

Now some questions about the way society works.

CARD 26 Using this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D1	Large differences in people's incomes are acceptable to properly reward differences in talents and efforts.	1	2	3	4	5	8
D4	For a society to be fair ⁷ , differences in people's standard of living ⁸ should be small.	1	2	3	4	5	8

⁷ "Fair" in the sense of a just society.

⁸ "Standard of living": people's material circumstances (Note this term was used in ESS Round 3: Question E32).

Dimension name: Authoritarianism [ValAut]

CARD 26 Using this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D2	Schools must teach children to obey authority ⁹ .	1	2	3	4	5	8
D5	People who break the law should be given <u>much</u> harsher sentences than they are these days.	1	2	3	4	5	8

Dimension name: Gender traditionalism [ValGend]

CARD 26 Using this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D3	A woman should be prepared to cut down on her paid work ¹⁰ for the sake of her family ¹¹ .	1	2	3	4	5	8
D6	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right ¹² to a job than women.	1	2	3	4	5	8

Dimension name: Ethnic Diversity [ValDiv]

Measured with existing core ESS items B39 and B40

⁹ "Obey authority" following rules and being disciplined.

¹⁰ "Cut down on paid work": to work fewer hours, either per day or per week.

¹¹ "Family" in the sense of 'nuclear' rather than 'extended' family. (Note this question appeared in ESS Round 2: Question G6 - the same translation should be used).

¹² "More right to": should be given preference / priority (Note this question was used in ESS Round 2: Question G8 the same translation should be used).

Dimension name: Attitudes towards welfare state scope & responsibilities [AttScope]

CARD 29 People have different views on what the responsibilities of governments¹³ should or should not be. For each of the tasks I read out please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much responsibility you think governments should have. 0 means it should not be governments' responsibility at all and 10 means it should be entirely governments' responsibility. Firstly to...**READ OUT...**

		Should not be governments' responsibility at all										Should be entirely governments' responsibility		(Don't know)
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	
D15	...ensure a job for everyone who wants one?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	
D16	...ensure adequate health care for the sick?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	
D17	...ensure a reasonable standard of living ¹⁴ for the old ¹⁵ ?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

STILL CARD 29 And how much responsibility do you think governments should have to...**READ OUT...**

		Should not be governments' responsibility at all										Should be entirely governments' responsibility		(Don't know)
		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	
D18	...ensure a reasonable standard of living for the unemployed ¹⁶ ?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	
D19	...ensure sufficient child care services ¹⁷ for working parents?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	
D20	...provide paid leave from work for people who temporarily have to care for sick family members?	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

¹³ "Governments" in the sense of all governments and NOT only the people now governing / present regime. The 'state' can be used instead of governments if appropriate.

¹⁴ "Standard of living": people's material circumstances (Note this term was used in ESS Round 3 Question E32).

¹⁵ This question refers to things like pensions, other benefits or facilities for retired people.

¹⁶ "Unemployed": people who cannot find paid work.

¹⁷ "Child care services": refers to things like day care centres, playgroups and paid childminders but not relatives.

Dimension name: Attitudes towards taxation & financing [AttTax]

D31 STILL CARD 31 And how efficient do you think the tax authorities are at things like handling queries on time, avoiding mistakes and preventing fraud? Please use this card where 0 means they are extremely inefficient in doing their job and 10 means they are extremely efficient.

Extremely inefficient												Extremely efficient	(Don't know)	
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10				88

D33 STILL CARD 32 And using the same card, please tell me whether you think the tax authorities in [country] give special advantages to certain people or deal with everyone equally?

Give special advantages to certain people												Deal with everyone equally	(Don't know)	
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10				88

D34 CARD 33 Many social benefits and services are paid for by taxes. If the government had to choose between increasing taxes and spending more on social benefits and services, or decreasing taxes and spending less on social benefits and services, which should they do? Choose your answer from this card.

Government should decrease taxes a lot and spend much less on social benefits and services												Government should increase taxes a lot and spend much more on social benefits services	(Don't know)	
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10				88

D35 – shown overleaf

D35 CARD 34 Think of two people, one earning twice as much as the other. Which of the three statements on this card comes closest to how you think they should be taxed?

CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

They should both pay the same share (same %) of their earnings in tax so that the person earning twice as much pays double in tax. 1

The higher earner should pay a higher share (a higher %) of their earnings in tax so the person earning twice as much pays more than double in tax. 2

They should both pay the same actual amount of money in tax regardless of their different levels of earnings. 3

(None of these) 4

(Don't know) 8

Dimension name: Attitudes towards alternative welfare state models [AttMod]

D36 CARD 35 Some people say that higher earners should get larger old age pensions¹⁸ because they have paid in more. Others say that lower earners should get larger old age pensions because their needs are greater. Which of the three statements on this card comes closest to your view?

CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

- | | |
|--|---|
| Higher earners should get a larger old age pension than lower earners. | 1 |
| High and low earners should get the same amount of old age pension. | 2 |
| Lower earners should get a larger old age pension than higher earners. | 3 |
| (None of these) | 4 |
| (Don't know) | 8 |

D37 CARD 36 Some people say that higher earners should get more benefit when they are temporarily unemployed¹⁹ because they paid more in tax, whilst others think that lower earners should get more because they are in greater need. Using this card, please tell me which of the three statements you agree with most?

CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

- | | |
|---|---|
| Higher earners who become unemployed should get more in benefit. | 1 |
| High and low earners should get the same amount of benefit. | 2 |
| Lower earners who become unemployed temporarily should get more in benefit. | 3 |
| (None of these) | 4 |
| (Don't know) | 8 |

¹⁸ "Old age pensions": refers to pensions paid to people past state retirement age financed through taxes and state social insurance contributions.

¹⁹ "Unemployed": people who cannot find paid work.

Dimension name: Attitudes towards service delivery [AttServ]

D30 CARD 31 Still thinking about the provision of social benefits and services, please tell me how efficient²⁰ you think the provision of health care in [country] is. Choose your answer from this card where 0 means extremely inefficient and 10 means extremely efficient.

**Extremely
inefficient**

**Extremely
efficient**

**(Don't
know)**

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 88

D32 CARD 32 Using this card, please tell me whether you think doctors and nurses in [country] give special advantages to certain people or deal with everyone equally? Choose your answer from this card where 0 means you think they give special advantages to certain people and 10 means you think they deal with everyone equally.

**Give special
advantages to
certain people**

**Deal with
everyone
equally**

**(Don't
know)**

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 88

²⁰ "Efficient": to make good use of existing resources, not to waste time and money.

Dimension name: Attitudes towards target groups / receivers [AttRec]

CARD 39 Using this card, please say how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about people in [country]. **READ OUT EACH STATEMENT AND CODE IN GRID**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D40	Most unemployed ²¹ people do not really try to find a job.	1	2	3	4	5	8
D41	Many people with very low incomes get less benefit than they are legally entitled to.	1	2	3	4	5	8
D42	Many people manage to obtain benefits and services to which they are not entitled.	1	2	3	4	5	8
D43	There are insufficient benefits in [country] to help the people who are in real need.	1	2	3	4	5	8
D44	Employees often pretend they are sick in order to stay at home.	1	2	3	4	5	8

D38 **CARD 37** Thinking of people coming to live in [country] from other countries, when do you think they should obtain the same rights to social benefits and services as citizens already living here? Please choose the option on this card that comes closest to your view.

CODE ONE ANSWER ONLY

Immediately on arrival.	1
After living in [country] for a year, whether or not they have worked.	2
Only after they have worked and paid taxes for at least a year.	3
Once they have become a [country] citizen.	4
They should never get the same rights.	5
(Don't know)	8

²¹ "Unemployed": people who cannot find paid work.

Dimension name Evaluations of task performance: [EvTask]

In the next few questions we will be asking you how good or bad certain things are for different groups in [country] nowadays.

D11 CARD 28 Using this card, what do you think overall about the standard of living²² of pensioners²³? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means extremely bad and 10 means extremely good.

Extremely bad											Extremely good	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

D12 STILL CARD 28 What do you think overall about the standard of living of people who are unemployed²⁴? Use the same card.

Extremely bad											Extremely good	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

D13 STILL CARD 28 And what do you think overall about the provision of affordable²⁵ child care services²⁶ for working parents? Use the same card.

Extremely bad											Extremely good	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

D14 STILL CARD 28 And what do you think overall about the opportunities for young people to find their first full-time job in [country]? Use the same card.

Extremely bad											Extremely good	(Don't know)
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	88	

²² "Standard of living": people's material circumstances (Note this term was used in ESS Round 3 Question E32).

²³ "Pensioners": those who are older than the official retirement age.

²⁴ "Unemployed": people who cannot find paid work.

²⁵ "Affordable": financially affordable.

Dimension name Evaluations of economic consequences [EvEc]

I am now going to ask you about the effect of social benefits and services on different areas of life in [country]. By social benefits and services we are thinking about things like health care, pensions and social security²⁷.

CARD 30 Using this card please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree that social benefits and services in [country]....**READ OUT...**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D21	...place too great a strain on the economy?	1	2	3	4	5	8
D22	...prevent widespread poverty?	1	2	3	4	5	8
D23	...lead to a more equal society?	1	2	3	4	5	8
D25	...cost businesses too much in taxes and charges?	1	2	3	4	5	8

²⁶ "Child care services": refers to things like day care centres, playgroups and paid childminders but not relatives.

²⁷ "Social security" meaning cash benefits of one sort or another, such as sick pay, unemployment benefits, child benefits etc.

Dimension name Evaluations of Moral/Social consequences [EvSoc]

STILL CARD 30 And to what extent do you agree or disagree that social benefits and services in [country]....**READ OUT...**

		Agree strongly	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Disagree strongly	(Don't know)
D24	...encourage people from other countries to come and live here?						
D26	...make it easier for people to combine work and family life?						
D27	...make people lazy?	1	2	3	4	5	8
D28	...make people less willing to care for one another?	1	2	3	4	5	8
D29	...make people less willing to look after themselves and their family?	1	2	3	4	5	8