Special Eurobarometer 471

Report

Fairness, inequality and intergenerational mobility

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INTRODUCTION

Towards the end of 2017, European leaders gathered together at the Social Summit for fair jobs and growth in Sweden to both sign and proclaim the European Pillar on Social Rights. This was a Pillar that President Juncker in his 2015 State of the Union Address, later presented by the Commission in April 2017[1]. The Pillar was created to give fresh direction to a renewed process of upward convergence towards better working and living conditions in Europe. The principles embodied by the Pillar revolve around three core categories: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions and social protection and inclusion, each of which help to place focus on how to tackle new developments in the working world and general European society[2].

To provide background on citizens' current perceptions on a fair society, as well as to provide information on citizens' social mobility, the European Commission's science and knowledge service, the Joint Research Centre, commissioned this survey. It covers the following:

- Respondents' perceptions of their health and happiness;

- Their experience of discrimination or harassment;

- Their views about fairness in life, and the opportunity to get ahead in life;

- Opinions about fairness in justice and the application of political decisions;

- The most important factors for getting ahead in life;

- Respondents' positioning on the social ladder, as well as their position compared to parents and grandparents;

- Respondents' current occupation and education level, as well as comparisons with the education level of their parents;

- Respondents' current income level and views about income inequality.

This survey was carried out by the TNS opinion & social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 2nd and the 11th of December 2017[3]. 28,031 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit)[4]. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS opinion & social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals[5].

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[1] http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-17-4706_en.htm

[2] http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1007_en.htm

[3] It is important to note that this survey was conducted in early summer while the previous edition, Special Eurobarometer 409, was carried out in early winter.

[4] http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

[5] The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czech Republic	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK

European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States	EU28
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK	Non euro area
BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI**	EU15**
BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK, HR***	NMS13***

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.
** EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004, 2007 and 2013
*** The NMS13 are the 13 newer Member States which joined the European Union during the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargements

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

KEY FINDINGS

A large majority of respondents say that they are in good health, they are happy persons and have not experienced discrimination or harassment in the last 12 months

- More than three quarters of respondents (78%) say they are in good health, 11% disagree and 11% neither agree nor disagree.

- More than eight in ten respondents agree they generally consider themselves to be happy people (83%), 5% disagree, while 12% neither agree nor disagree.

- Less than one in five respondents have experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months (16%), with the large majority saying they have not (83%).

  - The most common forms of harassment or discrimination are for being a man or a woman or for being aged over 55 years old (both 3%).

- More than one third of respondents (37%) agree with the statement that when things go wrong in life it takes them a long time to get back to normal, 41% disagree and 21% neither agree nor disagree.

- Over two thirds of respondents (67%) say that they did not feel lonely in the past week. Almost one quarter (24%) felt lonely some of the time, 5% felt lonely most of the time and 3% felt lonely all or almost all of the time.

The majority of respondents think that life is fair and that they have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, but they are less certain about the equal application of justice and political decisions in their country

- The majority of respondents (61%) agree that important decisions that are made concerning them are usually taken in a fair way.

- Almost as many (58%) agree that nowadays in their country they have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life.

- More than half of respondents (53%) believe that most things that happen in their life are fair.

  - More than four in ten (46%) agree that compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in their country. Almost three in ten (29%) disagree while 19% neither agree nor disagree.

- Only a minority of respondents (39%) are confident justice always prevails over injustice in their country. An identical proportion (39%) are not confident that it does, while 21% neither agree nor disagree with this statement.

- Almost four in ten (38%) believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve in their country. Almost as many (37%) disagree with this statement and 23% neither agree nor disagree.

- Less than one third of respondents (32%) agree that in their country, political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens while almost half (48%) disagree and 17% neither agree nor disagree.

- Respondents are most likely to agree that, generally speaking, most people in their country can be trusted (47%). More than one quarter disagree (28%), while 24% neither agree nor disagree. Opinion varies widely across Member States.

Respondents are more likely to be positive about globalisation than about immigration

- Almost four in ten respondents (39%) agree that immigration into their country is a good thing. One third (33%), on the other hand, disagree while 26% neither agree nor disagree.

- Almost half of respondents (47%) agree that globalisation is a good thing, while 21% disagree and 25% neither agree nor disagree.

Having good health is considered the most essential factor for getting ahead in life

- The most essential factors for getting ahead in live are having good health (48%), having a good education (33%), working hard (27%), knowing the right people (22%) or being lucky (21%).

- Being born a man or a woman, or being of a specific ethnic origin are the least likely to be considered essential for getting ahead in life (both 6%).

Three in ten respondents place themselves higher than their parents on the social ladder, and four in ten place themselves higher than their grandparents

- Just over one quarter of respondents (26%) place themselves at the top of the social ladder, while 65% place themselves in the middle and 9% at the bottom.

- More than one quarter of respondents (26%) put their parents at the top of the ladder, 61% place them in the middle and 13% say they are at the bottom.

- There is no difference in responses for paternal and maternal grandparents. In both cases 20% of respondents put them at the top of the ladder, 60% in the middle and 20% at the bottom.

- Three in ten respondents (30%) place themselves higher than their parents on the social ladder, while 43% say they are at an equal position. Just over one in five (22%) place themselves lower than their parents.

- Four in ten respondents (40%) place themselves higher than their paternal grandparents on the social ladder. Just over one quarter (26%) say they are in an equal position, while 17% say they are lower on the ladder than their grandparents.

Respondents are most likely to be manual workers, and to have completed secondary or post-secondary education

- Respondents who are currently working are most likely to be manual workers (41%). Around one in five are other white collar workers (23%) or managers (21%), while 15% are self-employed.

- Compared to the main household income provider when the respondent was 15, respondents are less likely to be manual workers (41% vs 49%) or self-employed (15% vs 23%), and more likely to be white collar workers (23% vs 11%) or managers (21% vs 17%).

- Just over four in ten respondents completed secondary education (41%), while 16% completed primary and just 2% did not complete primary schooling. Just over four in ten (41%) completed post-secondary education.

- Respondents are most likely to say that their educational achievement is higher than their fathers (44%), while 39% say it is equal and 9% that it is lower.

- Half of respondents say their educational achievement is higher than that of their mothers (50%), while 36% say it is equal and 8% that it is less.

A large majority agree the income differences in their country are too great, and that the government should do something about it

- More than eight in ten respondents (84%) agree that the differences in people's incomes in their country are too great, while 7% disagree and 8% neither agree nor disagree.

- More than eight in ten also agree their national government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels (81%). Fewer than one in ten disagree (7%) while 10% neither agree nor disagree.

- The top three sources of household income are wages or salaries (62%), pensions (31%) or other social benefits or grants (10%).

- Just over one in five respondents (21%) place their household income in the lower quintile, while a similar share (20%) say it is in the second quintile. More than one in ten say their household income is in the third (15%) or fourth (11%) quintile, while 9% nominate the upper quintile.

- If their household were to face a substantial drop in income, respondents are most likely to say they would cope by spending less (61%), relying on their own savings (49%), taking on more paid work (34%) or relying on help from relatives or friends (30%).

I. PERCEPTIONS OF LIFE

The first section of this report reviews respondents' perceptions of their health and happiness, as well as any experience of discrimination or harassment they have had in the past 12 months.

1 Health and happiness

A large majority of respondents say they are generally happy, and that they are in good health, although almost one third have felt lonely recently

More than three quarters of respondents (78%) agree they are in **good health** with 34% saying they strongly agree[6]. Around one in ten (11%) disagree, although only 2% strongly disagree. The same proportion (11%) neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I am in good health (% - EU)
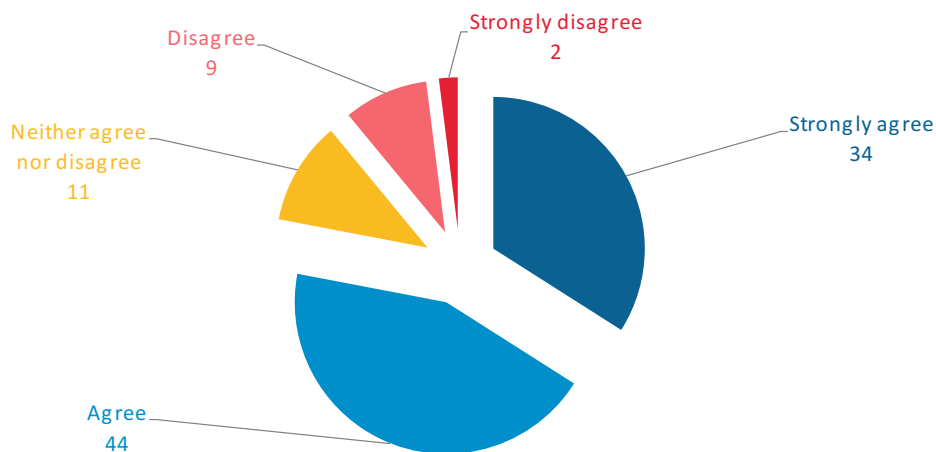
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

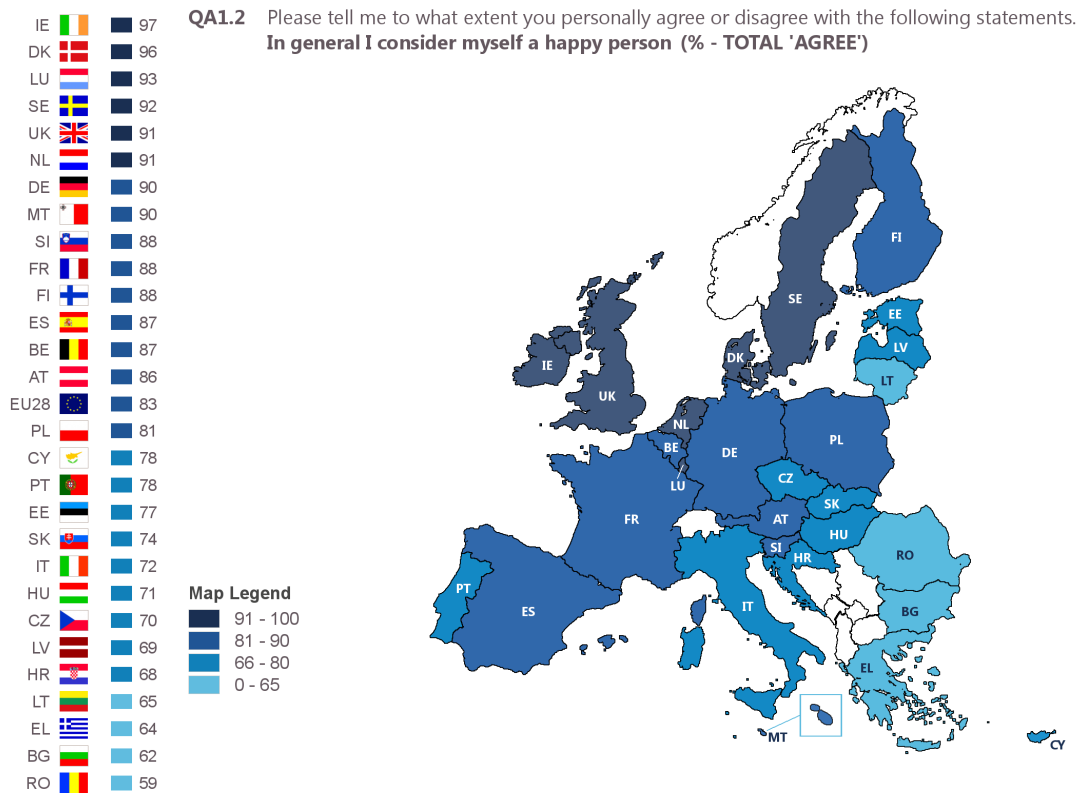[6] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements: 1.1 I am in good health

Respondents in Denmark (52%), Ireland (51%) and Sweden (48%) are the most likely to strongly agree they are in good health, while those in Latvia (14%), Romania (17%), Lithuania and Estonia (both 18%) the least likely to strongly agree.

At least one fifth of respondents disagree in Latvia (26%), Lithuania (24%), Estonia (22%) and Bulgaria (20%). Respondents in Latvia, Estonia (both 6%) and Lithuania (5%) are the most likely to say they strongly disagree.

In four Member States at least one in five respondents neither agree nor disagree that they are in good health – Slovakia (20%), Czech Republic and Croatia (21%) and Romania (25%)

QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
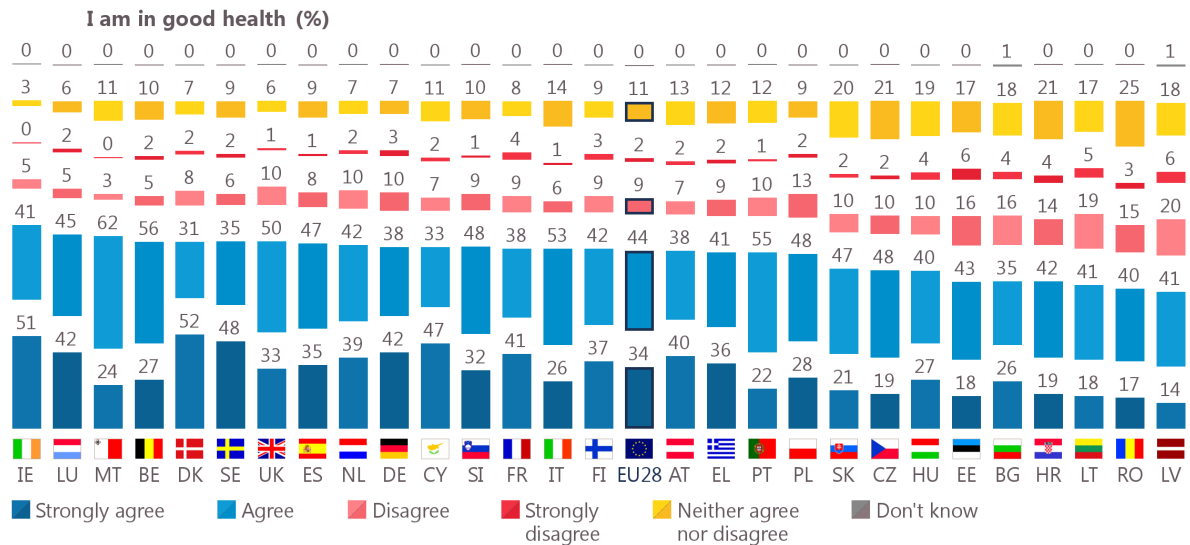
I am in good health (%)

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The map illustrates respondents who agree they are in good health are most likely to be found in countries in northern, central and western areas of the European Union.

Overall, the majority of respondents in each Member State agree they are in good health, with proportions ranging from 92% in Ireland, 87% in Luxembourg and 86% in Malta to 55% in Latvia, 57% in Romania and 59% in Lithuania.
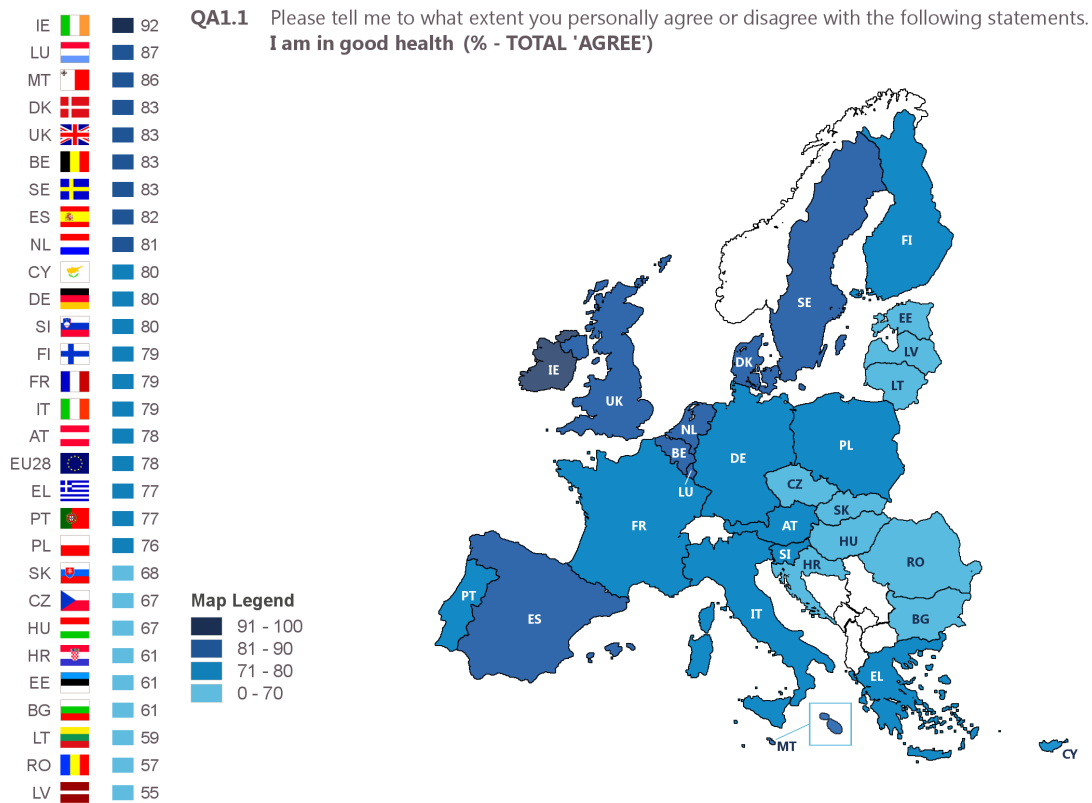
QA1.1   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I am in good health (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

IE	92
LU	87
MT	86
DK	83
UK	83
BE	83
SE	83
ES	82
NL	81
CY	80
DE	80
SI	80
FI	79
FR	79
IT	79
AT	78
EU28	78
EL	77
PT	77
PL	76
SK	68
CZ	67
HU	67
HR	61
EE	61
BG	61
LT	59
RO	57
LV	55

Map Legend
- 91 - 100
- 81 - 90
- 71 - 80
- 0 - 70

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Men are more likely to agree they are in good health, compared to women (80% vs 75%).

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree they are in good health: 93% of those aged 15-24 agree, compared to 62% of those aged 55 or over.
    - o The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 86% of those who completed education aged 20 or over agree, compared to 59% of those who completed aged 15 or younger. In particular, those who completed upper level education (88%) are much more likely to agree than those who did not complete primary education (46%).

- Students (93%) and managers (92%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to retired persons (55%).

- The less difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree they are in good health: 81% who experience the least difficulties agree, compared to 60% who experience the most difficulties.

- Respondents who are single are more likely to agree they are in good health (84%–88%) than those who are married, divorced or separated or widowed (51%–77%).

- Respondents who describe their neighbourhood as rich are the most likely to agree (83%), followed by those who describe it as average (79%) or poor (66%).

QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I am in good health (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	34	44	11	9	2	0	78	11
Gender								
Man	35	45	10	8	2	0	80	10
Woman	32	43	11	11	3	0	75	14
Age								
15-24	58	35	4	3	0	0	93	3
25-39	47	44	5	3	1	0	91	4
40-54	33	50	8	7	2	0	83	9
55 +	18	44	17	17	4	0	62	21
Education (End of)								
15-	17	42	18	18	5	0	59	23
16-19	30	47	11	10	2	0	77	12
20+	42	44	7	5	2	0	86	7
Still studying	57	36	5	2	0	0	93	2
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	38	51	6	4	1	0	89	5
Managers	46	46	4	3	1	0	92	4
Other white collars	40	49	8	3	0	0	89	3
Manual workers	37	48	8	6	1	0	85	7
House persons	27	45	14	11	3	0	72	14
Unemployed	35	41	8	12	3	1	76	15
Retired	15	40	19	21	5	0	55	26
Students	57	36	5	2	0	0	93	2
Marital status								
Married	31	46	12	9	2	0	77	11
Single living with a partner	44	44	6	5	1	0	88	6
Single	44	40	7	7	2	0	84	9
Divorced or separated	24	44	12	16	4	0	68	20
Widow	13	38	19	24	6	0	51	30
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	25	35	13	20	7	0	60	27
From time to time	27	47	14	10	2	0	74	12
Almost never/ Never	37	44	9	8	2	0	81	10
Your neighbourhood								
Total 'Rich'	42	41	8	7	2	0	83	9
Average	33	46	10	9	2	0	79	11
Total 'Poor'	26	40	16	14	4	0	66	18
Educational attainment								
Not completed primary	17	29	25	22	7	0	46	29
Completed primary	25	40	15	16	4	0	65	20
Completed secondary	30	47	11	10	2	0	77	12
Completed post secondary	39	44	8	7	2	0	83	9
Completed upper level	45	43	7	4	1	0	88	5

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

More than eight in ten respondents agree they generally consider themselves to be **happy people** (83%), with 30% who strongly agree[7]. Just 5% disagree, while 12% neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.2 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

In general I consider myself a happy person (% - EU)
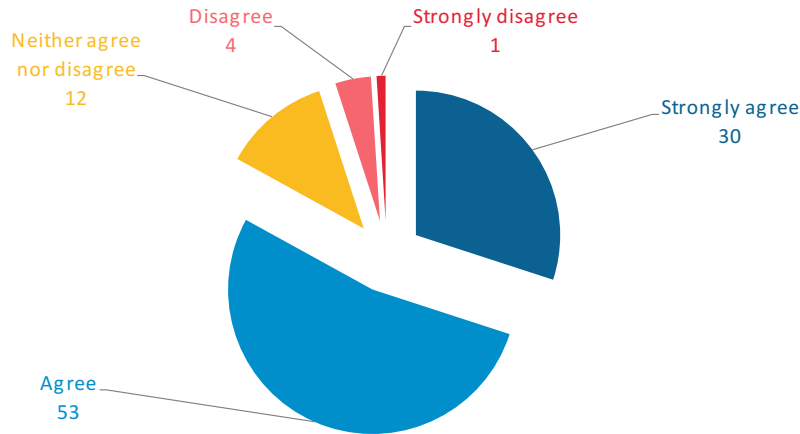
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

More than half of all respondents in Denmark (59%), Sweden (56%) and Ireland (52%) strongly agree they generally consider themselves to be a happy person, compared to 13% in Romania and Greece.

There are only six countries where more than one in ten respondents disagree: Croatia (11%), Bulgaria, Greece, Latvia, Romania (all 13%) and Lithuania (14%), with respondents in Latvia and Croatia the most likely to strongly disagree (both 3%).

It is worth noting that in nine countries at least one in five neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.2 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

In general I consider myself a happy person (%)
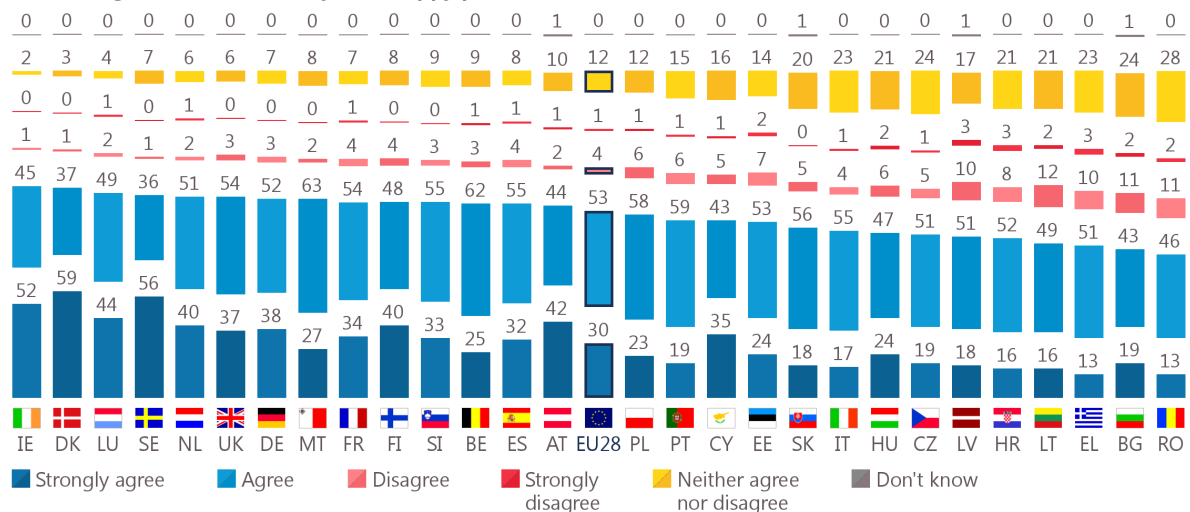
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[7] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements: 1.2 In general I consider myself a happy person

The map illustrates respondents living in countries in Northern areas of the EU are the most likely to agree they generally consider themselves to be a happy person, although the majority of respondents in each country agree: proportions range from 97% in Ireland, 96% in Denmark and 93% in Luxembourg to 59% in Romania, 62% in Bulgaria and 64% in Greece.

QA1.2 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. **In general I consider myself a happy person (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')**

IE	97
DK	96
LU	93
SE	92
UK	91
NL	91
DE	90
MT	90
SI	88
FR	88
FI	88
ES	87
BE	87
AT	86
EU28	83
PL	81
CY	78
PT	78
EE	77
SK	74
IT	72
HU	71
CZ	70
LV	69
HR	68
LT	65
EL	64
BG	62
RO	59

Map Legend
- 91 - 100
- 81 - 90
- 66 - 80
- 0 - 65

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a number of similar patterns to the previous question, with younger, more educated, the employed and those with the least financial difficulties the most likely to say they are generally happy. In detail:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to consider themselves to generally be a happy person: 90% of those aged 15-24 agree, compared to 76% of those aged 55 or over.

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 88% of those who completed education aged 20 or over agree, compared to 73% of those who completed aged 15 or younger. In particular, those who completed upper level education (89%) are much more likely to agree than those who did not complete primary education (58%).

- Students and employed persons are the most likely to agree. For example, at least 85% of this group agree, compared to 75% of retired persons, 76% of the unemployed and 78% of housepersons.

- The less difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 89% who experience the least difficulties agree, compared to 58% who experience the most difficulties.

- Married or single persons but living with a partner (85%-89%) are more likely to agree they are generally happy, compared to widows, divorced or separated or single persons (66%-83%).

- Respondents who describe their neighbourhood as rich (89%) or average (84%) are more likely to agree than those who describe it as poor (68%).

QA1.2 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
In general I consider myself a happy person (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	30	53	12	4	1	0	83	5
Age								
15-24	44	46	8	2	0	0	90	2
25-39	34	54	9	3	0	0	88	3
40-54	31	54	11	4	0	0	85	4
55 +	22	54	16	7	1	0	76	8
Education (End of)								
15-	20	53	18	8	1	0	73	9
16-19	27	54	13	5	1	0	81	6
20+	35	53	8	3	1	0	88	4
Still studying	42	47	8	2	1	0	89	3
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	30	56	10	3	1	0	86	4
Managers	37	53	7	2	1	0	90	3
Other white collars	32	56	10	2	0	0	88	2
Manual workers	32	53	11	3	1	0	85	4
House persons	27	51	16	5	1	0	78	6
Unemployed	27	49	13	9	2	0	76	11
Retired	22	53	16	8	1	0	75	9
Students	42	47	8	2	1	0	89	3
Marital status								
Married	30	55	11	3	1	0	85	4
Single living with a partner	35	54	9	2	0	0	89	2
Single	33	50	11	5	1	0	83	6
Divorced or separated	24	50	16	8	2	0	74	10
Widow	16	50	20	12	2	0	66	14
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	17	41	24	15	3	0	58	18
From time to time	20	55	18	6	1	0	75	7
Almost never/ Never	35	54	8	3	0	0	89	3
Your neighbourhood								
Total 'Rich'	40	49	8	3	0	0	89	3
Average	29	55	11	4	1	0	84	5
Total 'Poor'	23	45	20	10	2	0	68	12
Educational attainment								
Not completed primary	16	42	25	15	2	0	58	17
Completed primary	24	50	16	8	2	0	74	10
Completed secondary	28	54	13	4	1	0	82	5
Completed post secondary	35	53	9	3	0	0	88	3
Completed upper level	38	51	7	3	1	0	89	4

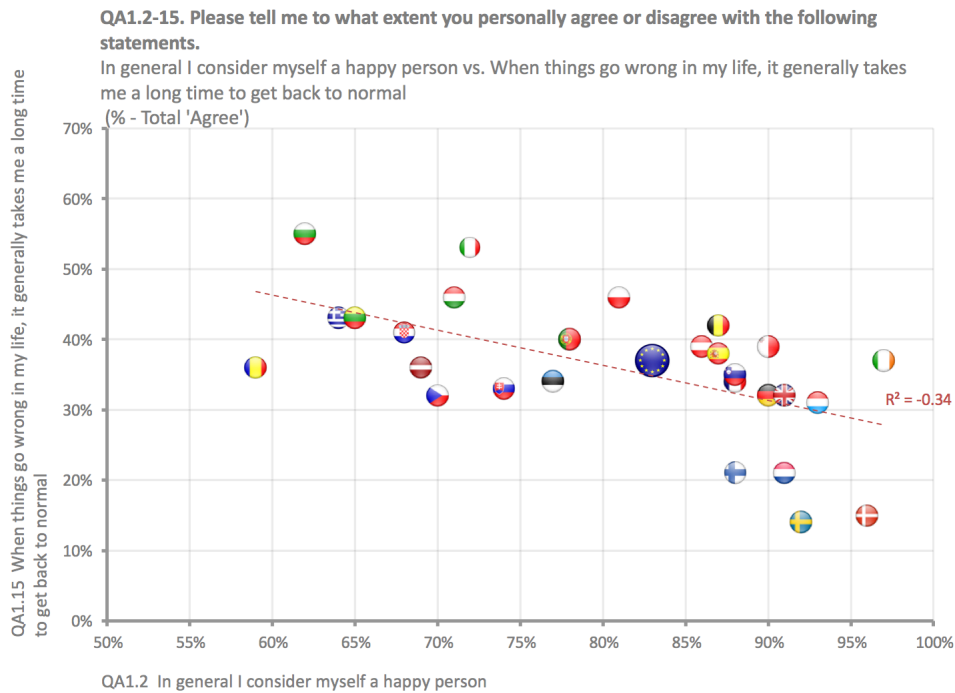*Base: All respondents (N=28,031)*

The chart below illustrates the positive relationship between health and happiness: respondents who consider themselves in good health are generally also likely to say they are generally a happy person.

For instance, respondents in Romania are the least likely to consider themselves to be happy, and also one of the least likely to say they are in good health. In contrast, respondents in Ireland are the most likely to say they are generally happy, and also to say they are in good health.

QA1.1-2. Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I am in good health vs. In general I consider myself a happy person (% - Total 'Agree')

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)
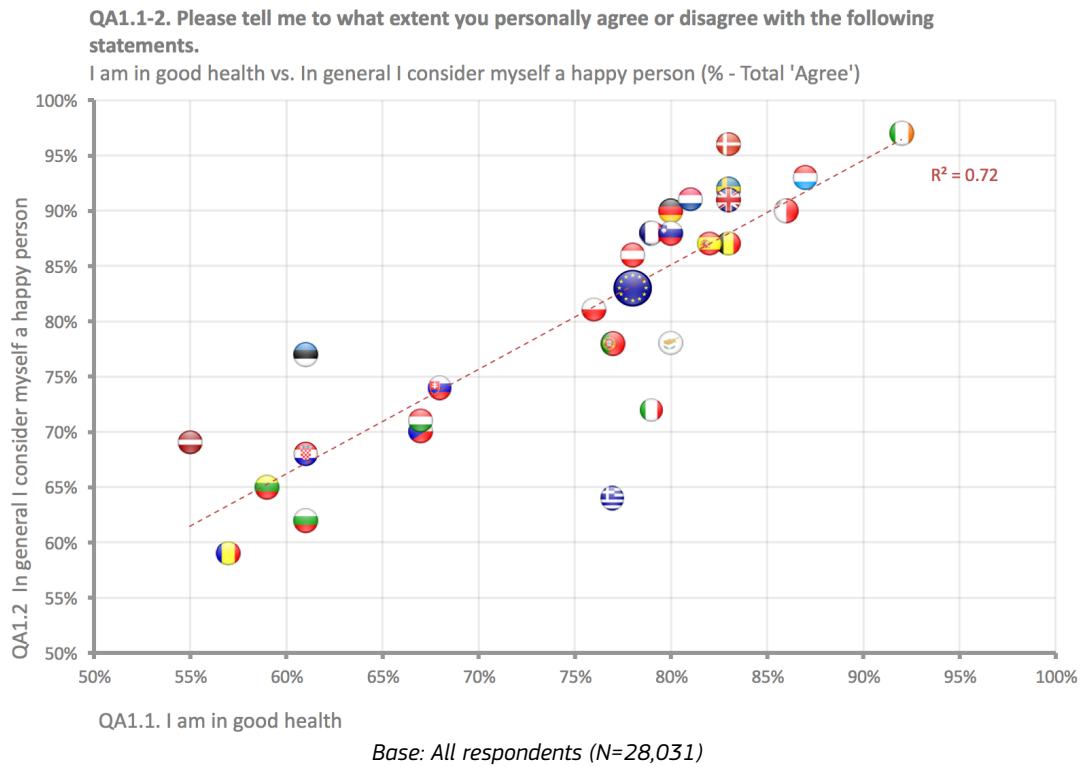
Almost one third (32%) of respondents answered that they **felt lonely** at least some of the time in the week before the interview: 24% felt lonely some of the time, 5% felt lonely most of the time and 3% felt lonely all or almost all of the time. Just over two thirds of respondents (67%) answered that they felt lonely none or almost none of the time.

QA5 During the past week you felt lonely…?
(% - EU)

Most of the time
5

All or almost all
of the time
3

Don't know
1

Some of the time
24

None or almost
none of the time
67
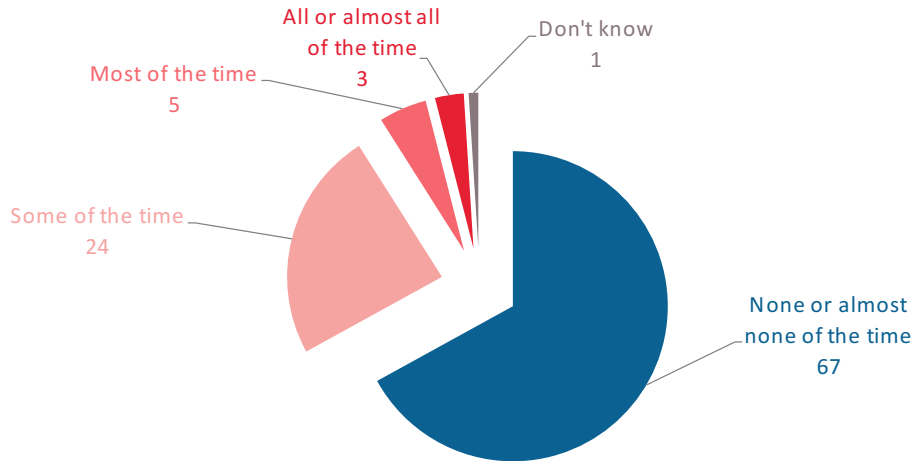
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

In all but one country, the majority of respondents say that in the week before the interview they felt lonely none or almost none of the time. Respondents in Spain (81%), the Netherlands (80%) and Denmark (79%) are the most likely to say this, compared to 45% in Croatia and 51% in Italy and Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria one fifth of respondents felt lonely most of the time or all or almost all of the time (20%), with 6% saying they felt lonely all or almost all of the time. In a further seven countries at least one in ten respondents answered in the same way – Romania (16%, 4%), Cyprus (12%, 5%), Greece (12%, 3%), Croatia (12%, 2%), France (11%, 5%), Hungary (11%, 3%) and Lithuania (10%, 5%)

QA5 During the past week you felt lonely…?
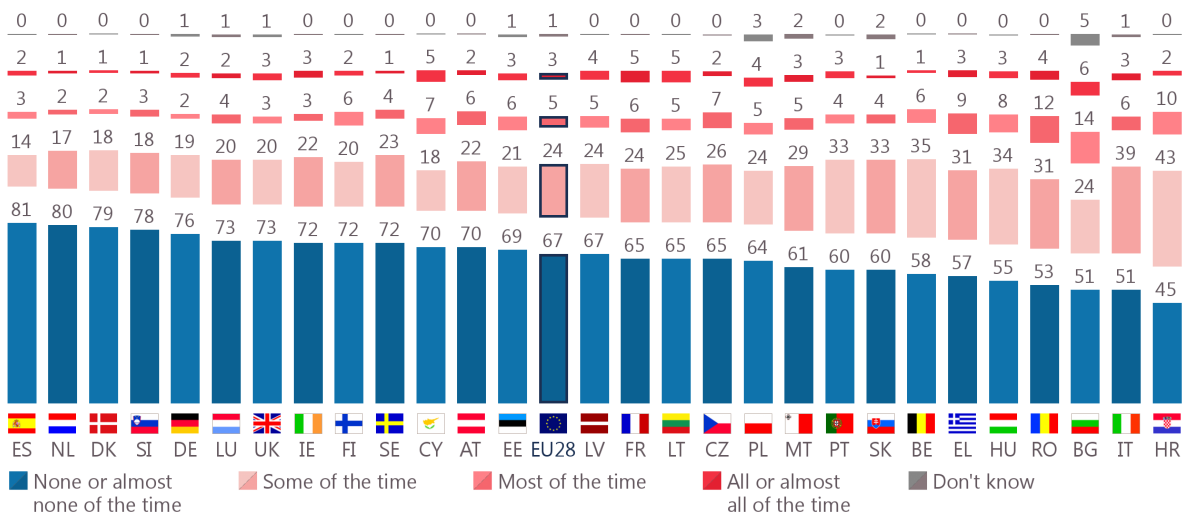
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Given the results above, it is not surprising that the main socio-demographic differences are between those who say they felt lonely none or almost none of the time, and those who say they felt lonely some of the time in the last week. However, it is worth noting that the majority in each demographic group say they felt lonely none or almost none of the time.

In detail:

- Men are more likely than women to say they felt lonely none or almost none of the time in the last week (71% vs 63%). Women are slightly more likely than men to say they felt lonely some of the time (27% vs 22%).

- Respondents younger than 55 are the most likely to say they felt lonely none or almost none of the time. For example, 71% of those aged 15-39 say they felt lonely none or almost none of the time, compared to 61% of those aged 55 or over.

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say they felt lonely none or almost none of the time. Furthermore, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to say they felt lonely most or all of the time in the last week (13%), compared to those who completed education aged 16-19 (7%) or aged 20 or over (5%). Specifically, those who did not complete primary education are the most likely to say they felt lonely most or all of the time (26%), compared to 12% who completed primary education and 7% who completed secondary education.

- Students and employed persons are more likely to say they felt lonely none or almost none of the time (70%-76%), compared to retired persons, housepersons and the unemployed (58%-64%).

- Respondents who describe their neighbourhood as poor are the most likely to say they felt lonely some of the time. They are also much more likely to say they felt lonely most or all of the time, compared to those who describe their areas as rich or average (17% vs 7%).

QA5   During the past week you felt lonely…?
       (% - EU)

	None or almost none of the time	Some of the time	Most of the time	All or almost all of the time	Don't know	Total 'Most/all of the time'
EU28	67	24	5	3	1	8
Gender						
Man	71	22	4	2	1	6
Woman	63	27	6	3	1	9
Age						
15-24	71	24	3	1	1	4
25-39	71	23	4	1	1	5
40-54	70	23	4	2	1	6
55 +	61	27	6	5	1	11
Education (End of)						
15-	58	28	7	6	1	13
16-19	67	25	5	2	1	7
20+	72	22	3	2	1	5
Still studying	70	25	3	1	1	4
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	73	23	3	1	0	4
Managers	76	18	3	2	1	5
Other white collars	70	26	3	1	0	4
Manual workers	72	21	4	2	1	6
House persons	64	26	5	5	0	10
Unemployed	60	26	9	4	1	13
Retired	58	29	7	5	1	12
Students	70	25	3	1	1	4
Your neighbourhood						
Total 'Rich'	72	21	5	2	0	7
Average	68	24	4	3	1	7
Total 'Poor'	50	32	10	7	1	17
Educational attainment						
Not completed primary	43	30	10	16	1	26
Completed primary	59	28	8	4	1	12
Completed secondary	65	27	5	2	1	7
Completed post secondary	73	22	3	2	0	5
Completed upper level	75	19	3	2	1	5

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The chart below shows a positive relationship between considering oneself to be a happy person, and rarely feeling lonely. For example, Romania has the lowest proportion of respondents who consider themselves to generally be happy, and one of the lowest proportions of respondents who say they never or almost never felt lonely recently. Denmark, on the other hand, has a high proportion of respondents who consider themselves happy, and a high proportion who say they never or almost never felt lonely recently.

QA1.2. Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
In general I consider myself a happy person (% Total 'Agree') vs.
QA5 During the past week you felt lonely…? (% Total 'None or almost none of the time')

$R^2 = 0.54$

QA1.2. In general I consider myself a happy person

QA5 During the past week you felt lonely…? Total 'None or almost none of the time'

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)
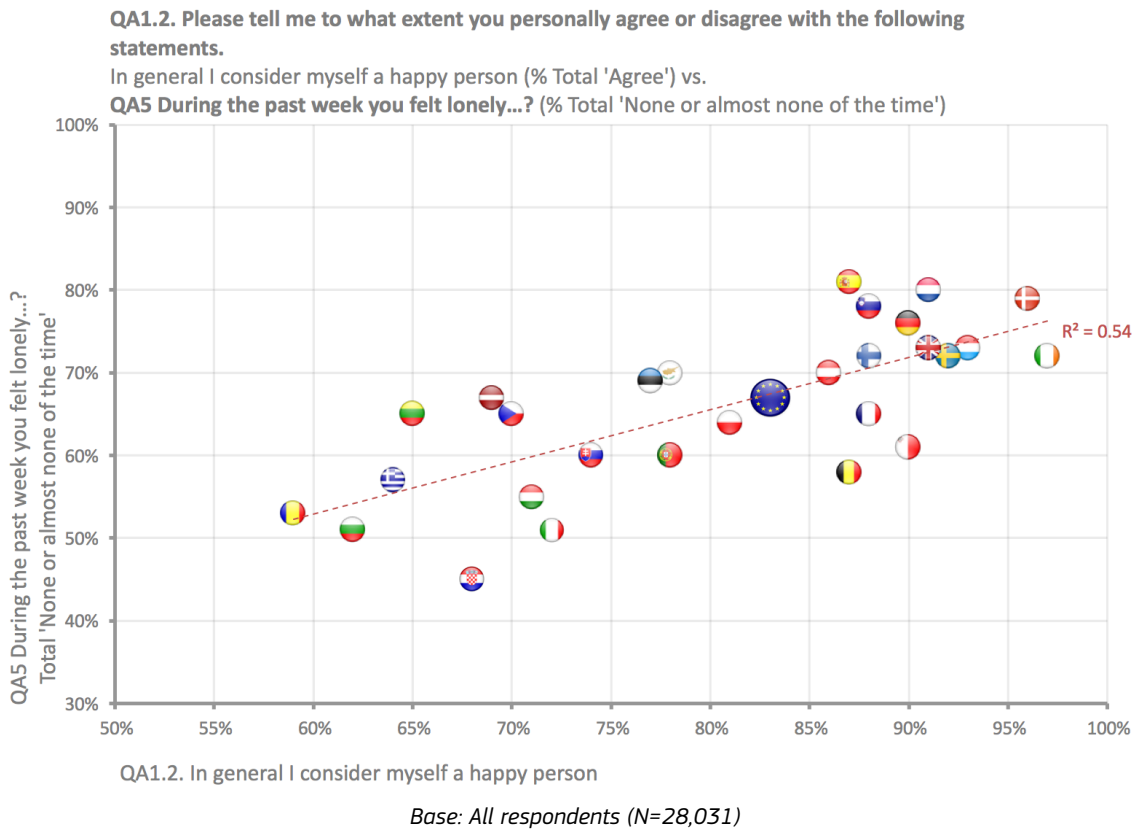
Further analysis illustrates that respondents who agree they are in good health are much more likely to say they did not feel lonely (none or almost none of the time), and less likely to say they felt lonely most or all of the time. For example, 4% who agree they are in good health felt lonely most or all of the time in the last week, compared to 25% among those who are not in good health.

The same pattern applies for happiness: just 4% of respondents who consider themselves happy felt lonely most or all of the time, compared to 44% of who disagree they are a happy person.

QA5	During the past week you felt lonely…? (% - EU)					
	None or almost none of the time	Some of the time	Most of the time	All or almost all of the time	Don't know	Total 'Most/all of the time'
EU28	67	24	5	3	1	8
In good health						
Total 'Agree'	73	22	3	1	1	4
Neither agree nor disagree	49	37	9	4	1	13
Total 'Disagree'	43	31	14	11	1	25
A happy person						
Total 'Agree'	74	21	3	1	1	4
Neither agree nor disagree	39	43	12	5	1	17
Total 'Disagree'	24	31	22	22	1	44

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Opinions are mixed about the time it takes respondents to get back to normal when things go wrong in their life[8].

More than one third (37%) of respondents agree that **it takes them a long time to get back to normal when things go wrong in their live** - with 9% strongly agreeing, while just over four in ten (41%) disagree – with 9% strongly disagreeing. Just over one in five (21%) neither agree nor disagree that it takes a long time to get back to normal when things go wrong in their life.

QA1.15 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal (% - EU)

Don't know 1
Strongly disagree 9
Strongly agree 9
Agree 28
Neither agree nor disagree 21
Disagree 32
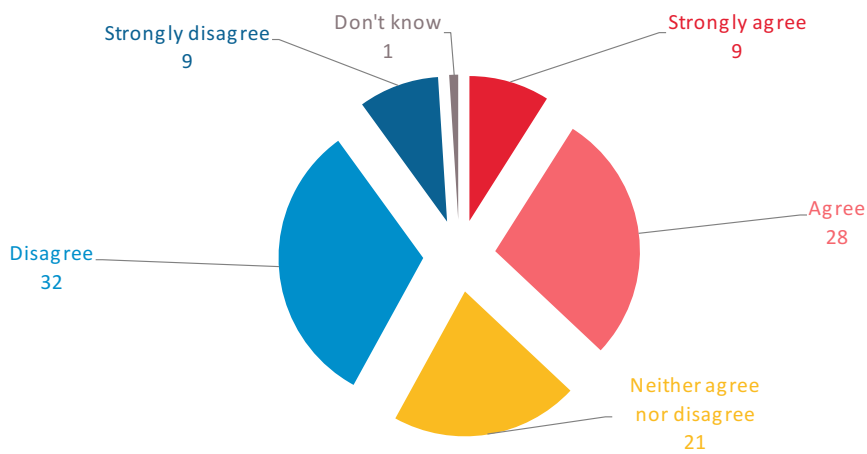
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[8] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements: 1.15 When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal

Fewer than one in five respondents in any country strongly agree that when things go wrong in their life it generally takes them a long time to get back to normal. Proportions range from 19% in Bulgaria, 16% in Italy and 14% in Austria to 4% in Sweden and the Netherlands.

At least half of all respondents in Sweden (69%), Denmark (68%), the Netherlands (63%), Finland (61%) and Luxembourg (51%) disagree, with 29% in Sweden, 22% in Denmark and 16% in Finland and Luxembourg saying they strongly disagree.

In 15 countries at least one in five respondents neither agree nor disagree, with those in the Czech Republic (35%) and Slovakia (34%) the most likely to do so.

QA1.15 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
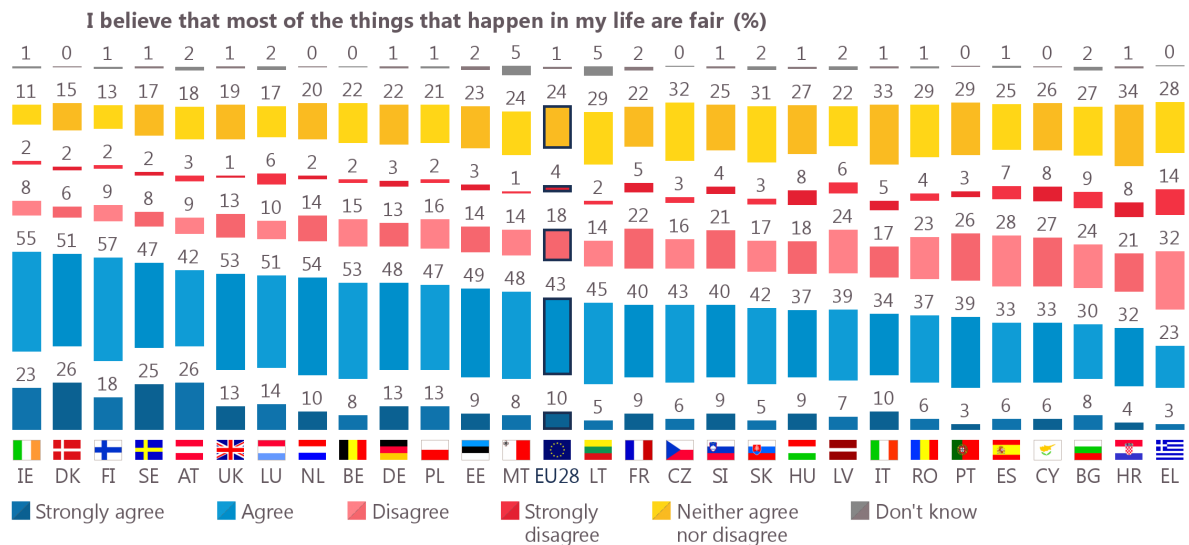
When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal (%)

	BG	IT	HU	PL	EL	LT	BE	HR	PT	CY	AT	MT	ES	EU28	IE	LV	RO	SI	FR	EE	SK	DE	UK	CZ	LU	NL	FI	DK	SE
Don't know	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	0	1	1	4	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	4	0	1	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	20	27	24	19	25	25	17	23	25	18	20	25	19	21	17	19	29	20	17	24	34	18	21	35	14	16	17	15	16
Strongly disagree	6	2	8	5	4	6	6	7	5	6	10	3	9	9	12	5	7	8	11	5	6	14	6	5	16	13	16	22	29
Disagree	17	17	21	29	28	25	34	29	29	35	30	28	34	32	33	36	26	36	36	34	25	33	40	27	35	50	45	46	40
Agree	36	37	33	38	31	33	36	33	35	29	25	30	30	28	27	27	26	26	26	27	25	24	27	27	23	17	16	10	10
Strongly agree	19	16	13	8	12	10	6	8	5	11	14	9	8	9	10	9	10	9	8	7	8	8	5	5	8	4	5	5	4

Legend:
- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Don't know

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The map illustrates that respondents living in countries in some southern and eastern areas of the EU are the most likely to agree that when things go wrong in their life it generally takes them a long time to get back to normal.

The country level results are quite variable. Bulgaria (55%) and Italy (53%) are the only countries where the majority of respondents agree, followed by Poland and Hungary where 46% of respondents share the same view. In contrast, just 14% of respondents in Sweden, 15% in Denmark and 21% in the Netherlands and Finland say the same.
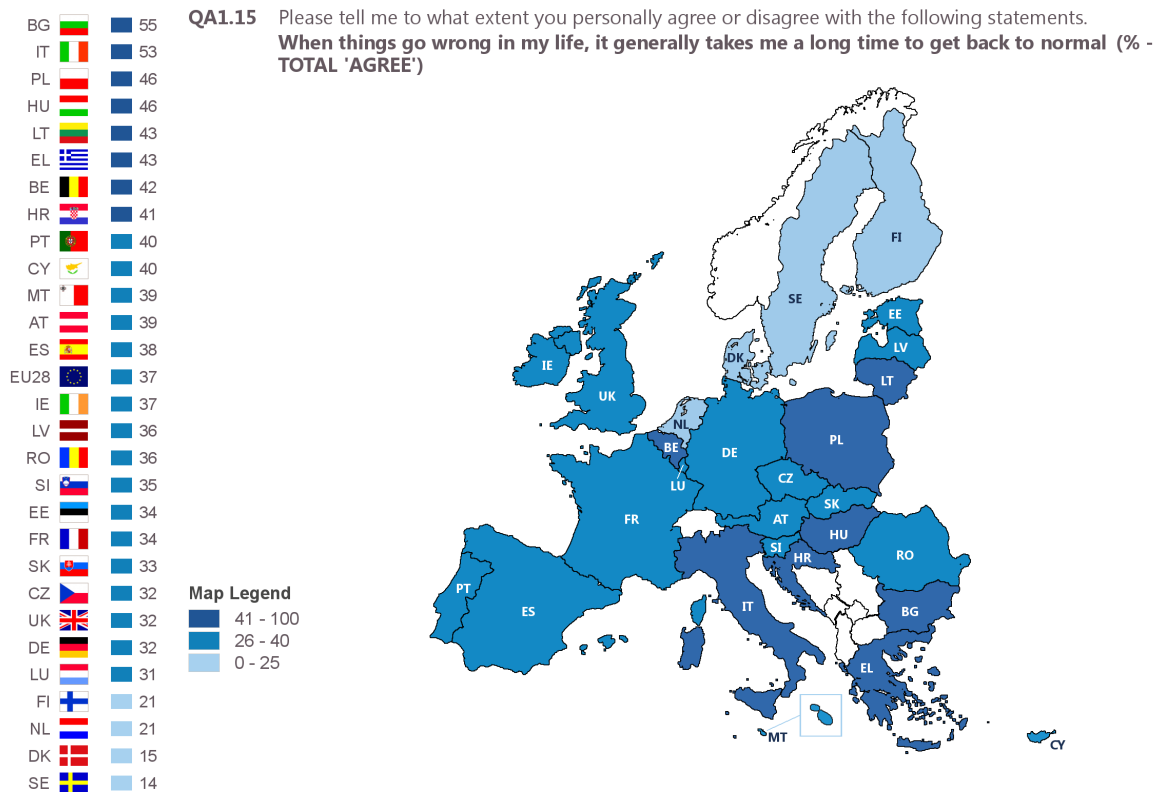
QA1.15 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. **When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')**

BG	55
IT	53
PL	46
HU	46
LT	43
EL	43
BE	42
HR	41
PT	40
CY	40
MT	39
AT	39
ES	38
EU28	37
IE	37
LV	36
RO	36
SI	35
EE	34
FR	34
SK	33
CZ	32
UK	32
DE	32
LU	31
FI	21
NL	21
DK	15
SE	14

Map Legend
41 - 100
26 - 40
0 - 25

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

▪ Women are more likely to agree when things go wrong in their life it generally takes them a long time to get back to normal, compared to men (40% vs 35%).

▪ The older the respondent, the more likely they are to agree: 42% of those aged 55 or over agree, compared to 30% of the youngest respondents.

▪ The earlier a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to agree: 49% who finished education aged 15 or younger agree, compared to 29% of those who completed aged 20 or over.

▪ The unemployed are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to managers (50% vs 26%).

▪ The more difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 56% who experience the most difficulties agree, compared to 32% who experience the least.

▪ Respondents who describe their neighbourhood as poor are the most likely to agree (49%), followed by those who describe it as average (38%) or rich (25%).

QA1.15   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	9	28	21	32	9	1	37	41
Gender								
Man	8	27	22	32	9	2	35	41
Woman	10	30	20	31	8	1	40	39
Age								
15-24	8	22	22	35	11	2	30	46
25-39	7	27	20	34	10	2	34	44
40-54	8	28	22	31	10	1	36	41
55 +	10	32	20	30	7	1	42	37
Education (End of)								
15-	13	36	19	25	6	1	49	31
16-19	9	30	22	30	8	1	39	38
20+	6	23	20	37	12	2	29	49
Still studying	8	22	22	36	10	2	30	46
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	5	25	23	34	11	2	30	45
Managers	6	20	20	39	12	3	26	51
Other white collars	7	29	22	31	10	1	36	41
Manual workers	8	28	22	32	9	1	36	41
House persons	11	35	21	27	5	1	46	32
Unemployed	15	35	17	25	7	1	50	32
Retired	11	32	20	29	7	1	43	36
Students	8	22	22	36	10	2	30	46
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	20	36	18	19	6	1	56	25
From time to time	11	34	24	25	5	1	45	30
Almost never/ Never	7	25	20	36	10	2	32	46
Your neighbourhood								
Total 'Rich'	6	19	19	40	14	2	25	54
Average	9	29	21	32	8	1	38	40
Total 'Poor'	13	36	21	22	7	1	49	29

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The chart below shows a weak relationship between considering oneself to be a happy person, and taking a long time to get back to normal after things go wrong. For example, respondents in Bulgaria are amongst the least likely to consider themselves happy, and among the most likely to say it takes a long time to get back to normal after things go wrong. The opposite is true in Sweden and Denmark.

There are however exceptions: a similar proportion of respondents in the Czech Republic and Luxembourg agree it takes them a long time to get back to normal after things go wrong. However, respondents in Luxembourg are much more likely to say they are generally happy, compared to those in the Czech Republic.

QA1.2-15. Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
In general I consider myself a happy person vs. When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal
(% - Total 'Agree')

$R^2 = -0.34$

QA1.15 When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal

QA1.2 In general I consider myself a happy person

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Additional analysis shows respondents who disagree they are generally happy are more likely to agree with the statement that when things go wrong in their life it generally takes them a long time to get back to normal. For instance, among those who disagree they are generally happy 65% agree that when things go wrong in their life it generally takes them a long time to get back to normal, compared to 34% of those who consider themselves a happy person. This pattern is particularly evident for those who strongly agree it takes them a long time to get back to normal.

The same relationship applies with good health: among those who disagree they are in good health, 53% agree that when things go wrong it generally takes them a long time to get back to normal, compared to 34% of those who say they are in good health.

QA1.15   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	9	28	21	32	9	1	37	41
In good health								
Total 'Agree'	7	27	20	34	10	2	34	44
Neither agree nor disagree	9	32	28	24	5	2	41	29
Total 'Disagree'	19	34	18	23	5	1	53	28
A happy person								
Total 'Agree'	7	27	20	35	10	1	34	45
Neither agree nor disagree	14	36	28	18	3	1	50	21
Total 'Disagree'	26	39	15	16	4	0	65	20

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

2   Personal experiences of discrimination

The large majority of the respondents have not experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months

Almost one in five respondents say they have felt discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months (16%), but the large majority say they have not (83%)[9].

Respondents are most likely to say they experienced discrimination or harassment as a result of being a man or a woman, or being over 55 years old (both 3%). Just 2% say they experienced discrimination or harassment as a result of social class, political opinions, ethnic origin, disability, or religion or beliefs. One in one hundred report feeling discriminated against or harassed as a result of their place of residence, being under 30 years old, or their sexual orientation.

Almost one in twenty (4%) mention other reasons.

QA6 In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	%
BEING A MAN OR A WOMAN	3
BEING OVER 55 YEARS OLD	3
SOCIAL CLASS	2
POLITICAL OPINIONS	2
ETHNIC ORIGIN	2
DISABILITY	2
RELIGION OR BELIEFS	2
PLACE OF RESIDENCE	1
BEING UNDER 30 YEARS OLD	1
SEXUAL ORIENTATION (BEING GAY, LESBIAN OR BISEXUAL)	1
BEING TRANSGENDER	0
FOR ANOTHER REASON	4
NO, YOU HAVE NOT BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR EXPERIENCED HARASSMENT IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	83
DON'T KNOW	1
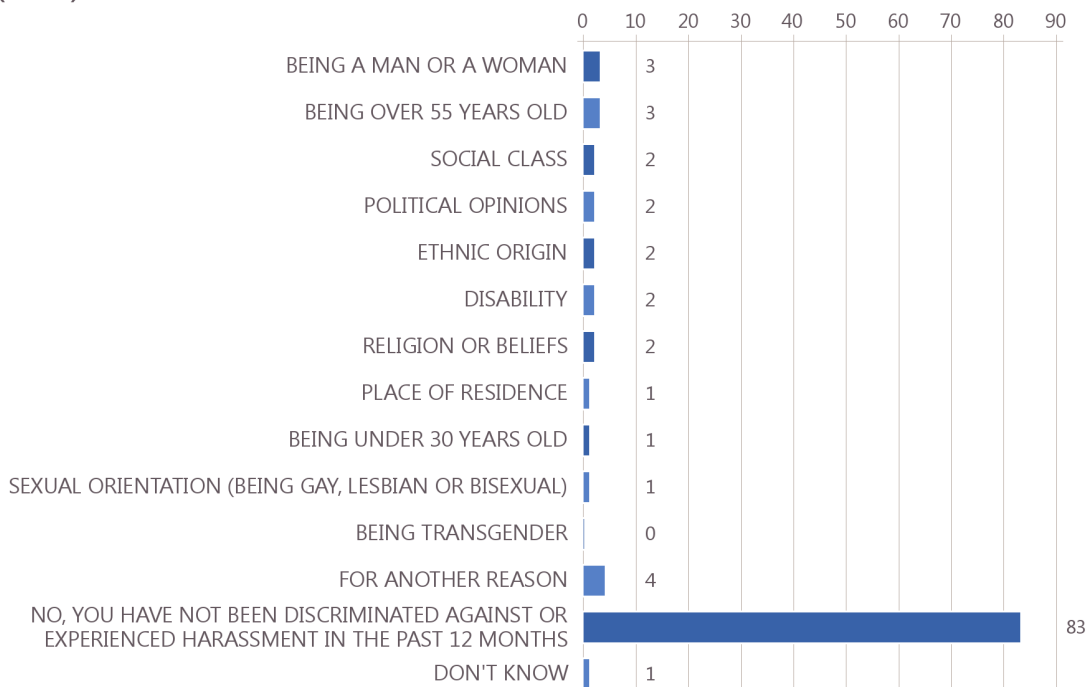
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[9] QA6 In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The country level results generally reflect this low incidence of **feeling discriminated against or experiencing harassment**, although there are some notable results:

- Respondents in Sweden are much more likely than those in other countries to say they felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on the grounds of _being a man or a woman_ (12%). Austria, France and Belgium are the only other countries where at least one in twenty mention this reason (all 5%).

- Respondents in Bulgaria (8%) and Croatia (7%) are the most likely to mention _being over 55 years of age_.

- Respondents in Malta (8%) and Austria (6%) are the most likely to mention harassment or discrimination on the basis of _political opinions_. They are also the most likely to report discrimination on the basis of _being under 30 years of age_ (both 3%).

- Those in Belgium are the most likely to report harassment or discrimination on the grounds of _social class_ (6%), _ethnic origin_ (6%), _religion or beliefs_ (5%), _place of residence_ (4%) or _sexual orientation_ (2%).

- Respondents in France are the most likely to mention discrimination or harassment on the basis of a _disability_ (4%).

- Those in Ireland are the most likely to say they experienced discrimination or harassment on the basis of _being transgender_ (2%).

QA6 In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply.
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Being a man or a woman	Being over 55 years old	Social class	Political opinions	Ethnic origin	Disability	Religion or beliefs	Place of residence	Being under 30 years old	Sexual orientation (being gay, lesbian or bisexual)	Being transgender	For another reason	No, you have not been discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months	Don't know
EU28	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	4	83	1
BE	5	3	6	3	6	3	5	4	2	2	1	6	72	0
BG	1	8	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	81	4
CZ	3	5	3	4	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	4	79	2
DK	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	5	86	1
DE	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	85	0
EE	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	5	84	1
IE	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	85	2
EL	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	88	0
ES	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	88	0
FR	5	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	0	7	79	0
HR	4	7	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	10	70	1
IT	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	84	1
CY	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	9	84	0
LV	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	6	82	1
LT	1	3	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	4	86	0
LU	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	8	81	1
HU	1	5	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	87	0
MT	4	1	1	8	1	0	2	2	3	1	0	8	75	2
NL	4	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	0	5	82	1
AT	5	5	4	6	4	2	4	2	3	1	1	5	76	1
PL	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	88	1
PT	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	91	1
RO	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	85	1
SI	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	4	90	0
SK	1	3	2	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	84	3
FI	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	0	6	81	1
SE	12	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	0	5	76	0
UK	4	2	2	3	4	3	3	1	2	1	0	4	77	3

Highest percentage per country   *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item   Lowest percentage per item

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Since discrimination and harassment has not affected around 85% of the EU population, it is perhaps not surprising that there are relatively few notable differences in the socio-demographic analysis. The largest differences occur in the proportion who say they have not felt discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months.

- Those aged 15-24 are the least likely to say they have not experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months, particularly compared to respondents aged 55or over (79% vs 86%).

- The unemployed are the least likely to say they have not experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months: 69% say this compared to at least 80% of other occupation groups.

- The more financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the less likely to say they have not experienced discrimination or harassment: 66% who experience the most difficulties have experienced discrimination or harassment, compared to 87% of those who experience the least difficulties.

- Respondents who describe their neighbourhood as poor (72%) are much less likely to say they have not experienced discrimination or harassment, compared to those who say their neighbourhood is average (85%) or rich (81%).

QA6   In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Being over 55 years old	Being a man or a woman	Ethnic origin	Religion or beliefs	Political opinions	Disability	Social class	Being under 30 years old	Sexual orientation (being gay, lesbian or	Being transgender	Place of residence	For another reason	No, you have not been discriminated against	Don't know
EU28	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	4	83	1
Age														
15-24	0	6	3	2	4	1	3	5	1	0	2	4	79	1
25-39	0	5	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	0	1	6	81	1
40-54	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	0	1	0	2	5	82	1
55 +	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	86	1
Socio-professional category														
Self-employed	3	5	2	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	83	1
Managers	1	4	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	4	83	1
Other white collars	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	4	84	1
Manual workers	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	0	1	4	83	1
House persons	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	5	83	1
Unemployed	5	5	5	2	3	3	7	1	0	0	2	10	69	2
Retired	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	86	1
Students	0	7	2	2	4	2	3	4	1	0	2	3	80	1
Difficulties paying bills														
Most of the time	7	4	4	4	3	5	8	2	0	0	3	11	66	1
From time to time	4	4	3	2	3	2	4	1	1	0	2	5	77	1
Almost never/ Never	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	87	1
Your neighbourhood														
Total 'Rich'	2	5	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	4	81	1
Average	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	4	85	1
Total 'Poor'	4	4	5	3	4	4	6	1	1	1	3	6	72	1

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

II. PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIETY

This section of the report explores respondents' perceptions about society. Trust in people will be considered, as well as respondents' views on whether society is fair and just. Opinions about equal opportunity, immigration and globalisation will also be discussed.

1   Social Capital: Trust in people

Almost half of respondents agree that most people in their country can be trusted

Respondents are most likely to agree that **generally speaking, most people in their country can be trusted**[10] (47%), with 7% strongly agreeing.
More than one quarter disagree (28%), with 6% strongly disagreeing. Almost one quarter neither agree nor disagree that most people in their country can be trusted (24%).

QA1.10   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted (% - EU)
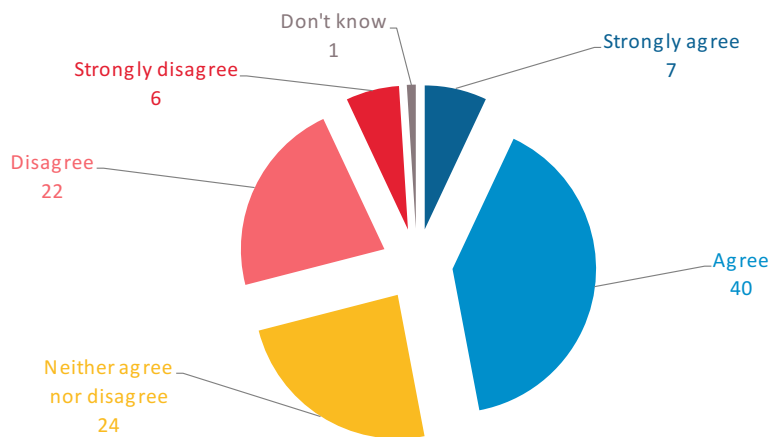
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[10] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. 1.10 Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted.

There is a wide range of opinion across Member States. In 12 countries, at least half of respondents agree that generally most people in their country can be trusted, with those in Finland (85%), Denmark (82%) and Sweden (76%) the most likely to agree. At the other end of the scale, just 23% in Slovakia and 24% in Cyprus and Greece also agree. It is worth highlighting that although in most countries less than one in ten respondents strongly agree with the statement, in several countries this proportion is significantly higher: Denmark (24%), Finland (23%), Sweden (20%), Austria (18%), Ireland (17%).

Cyprus is the only country where at least half disagree (50%), followed by France (47%) and Greece (44%). At least one in ten respondents in France (14%), Cyprus (13%), Hungary (11%), Slovenia and Spain strongly disagree,

More than one third of respondents in Bulgaria (37%), Slovakia (36%) and the Czech Republic (35%) neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.10 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted (%)
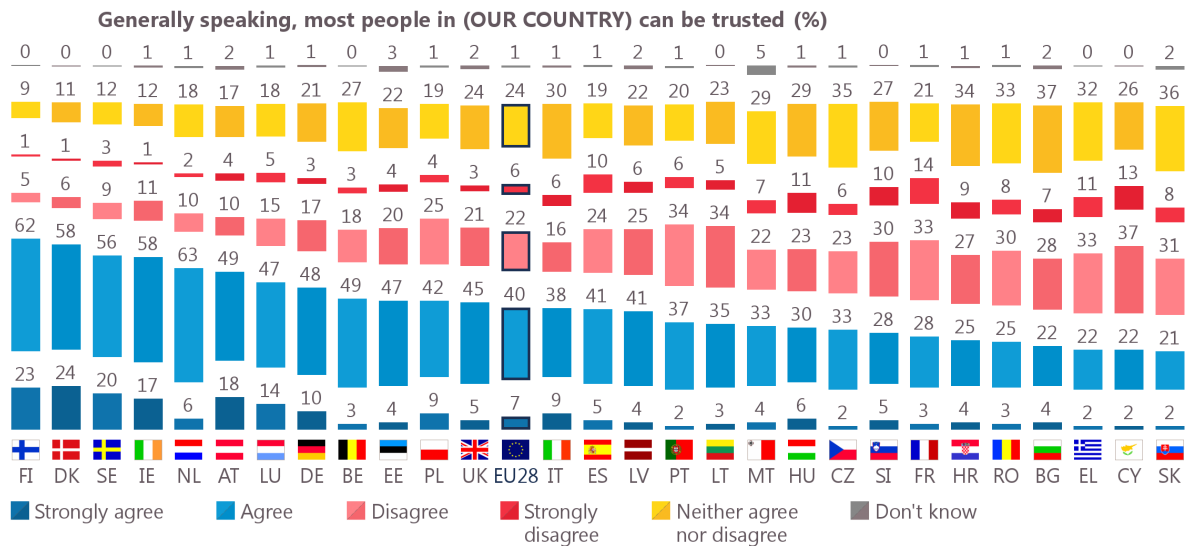
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Men are more likely to agree that generally people in their country can be trusted (50% vs 45% of women).

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 60% who completed an upper level qualification agree, compared to 26% of those who did not finish primary school.

- Managers are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (58% vs 36%).

- The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 53% who experience the least difficulties agree, compared to 28% who experience the most difficulties.

- Respondents who describe their neighbourhood as rich (57%) are more likely to agree than those who say it is average (47%) or poor (38%)

QA1.10   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	7	40	24	22	6	1	47	28
Gender								
Man	8	42	23	20	6	1	50	26
Woman	6	39	24	23	7	1	45	30
Education (End of)								
15-	5	35	24	26	9	1	40	35
16-19	6	37	25	24	7	1	43	31
20+	8	47	21	18	5	1	55	23
Still studying	10	45	23	16	5	1	55	21
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	8	45	22	20	5	0	53	25
Managers	11	47	24	14	3	1	58	17
Other white collars	9	41	25	19	5	1	50	24
Manual workers	5	38	25	24	7	1	43	31
House persons	4	36	22	27	10	1	40	37
Unemployed	4	32	23	28	12	1	36	40
Retired	5	40	23	25	6	1	45	31
Students	10	45	23	16	5	1	55	21
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	3	25	25	32	14	1	28	46
From time to time	4	34	27	25	9	1	38	34
Almost never/ Never	8	45	22	20	4	1	53	24
Your neighbourhood								
Total 'Rich'	9	48	19	17	6	1	57	23
Average	7	40	24	22	6	1	47	28
Total 'Poor'	6	32	23	27	11	1	38	38
Educational attainment								
Not completed primary	4	22	25	36	12	1	26	48
Completed primary	5	36	24	26	9	0	41	35
Completed secondary	7	38	25	23	6	1	45	29
Completed post secondary	8	43	23	19	6	1	51	25
Completed upper level	9	51	21	15	3	1	60	18

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The chart below illustrates the strong positive relationship between a belief that things that happen in one's life are fair, and that most people in one's country can be trusted. For instance, respondents in Greece are the least likely to think most of the things that happen in their life are fair, and they are also amongst the least likely to think most people in their country can be trusted. Ireland, on the other hand, has high proportions of respondents who believe most of the things that happen in their life are fair, and that most people in their country can be trusted.

QA1.3-10. Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair vs.
Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted (% Total 'Agree')

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)
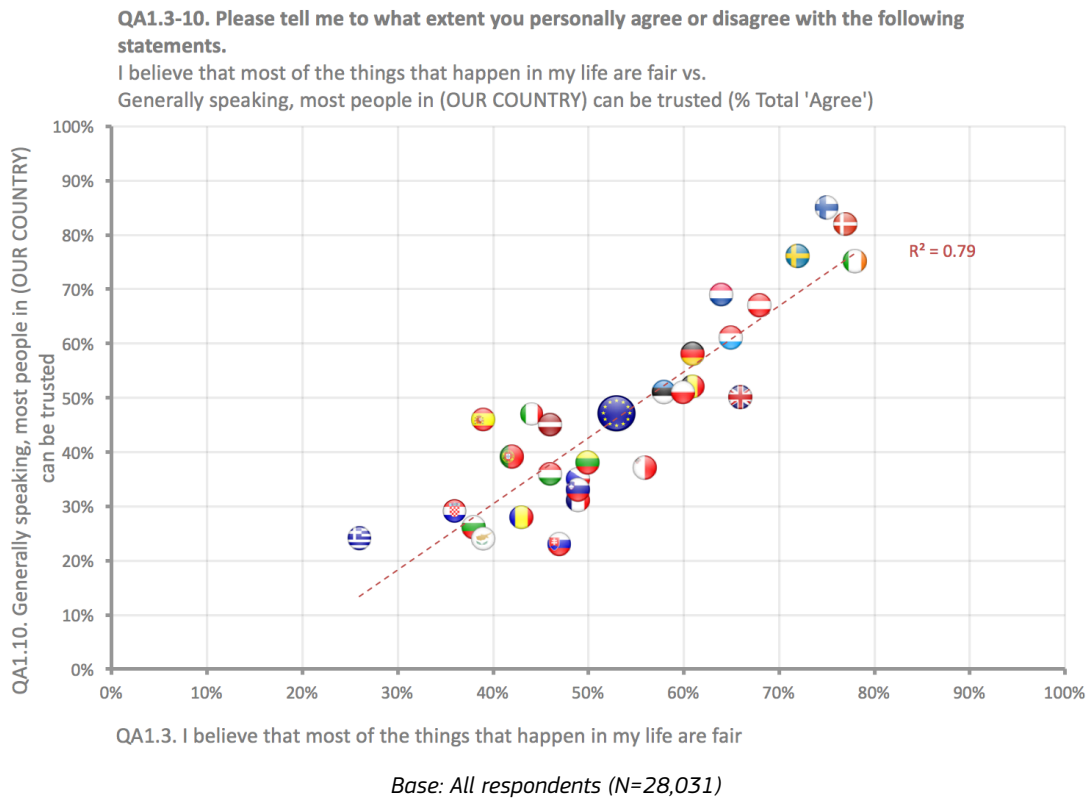
There is also a relationship between feeling in good health or being happy. For instance, among those who agree they are in good health, 51% agree people can be trusted, compared to 32% who of those who are not in good health.

Furthermore, among those who consider themselves happy, over half of respondents (52%) think people in their country can be trusted, compared to 23% of those who do not consider themselves happy.

QA1.10 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	7	40	24	22	6	1	47	28
In good health								
Total 'Agree'	8	43	23	20	5	1	51	25
Neither agree nor disagree	4	31	31	26	7	1	35	33
Total 'Disagree'	3	29	23	33	11	1	32	44
A happy person								
Total 'Agree'	8	44	22	20	5	1	52	25
Neither agree nor disagree	3	26	34	28	8	1	29	36
Total 'Disagree'	2	21	24	36	16	1	23	52

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

2   A fair and just society

Respondents were asked a range of questions relating to fairness in their lives[11].

The majority of respondents think that life is fair and that they have equal opportunities for getting ahead, but they are less certain about the equal application of justice and of political decisions in their country.

The majority of respondents agree with the statement that important decisions that are made concerning them are usually taken in a fair way (61%), with 12% totally agreeing. Almost as many (58%) agree that nowadays in their country they have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, with 16% totally agreeing. More than half believe that most things that happen in their life are fair (53%), with 10% saying they totally agree with this.

QA1.3-5   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. **(% - EU)**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I THINK THAT IMPORTANT DECISIONS THAT ARE MADE CONCERNING ME ARE USUALLY TAKEN IN A FAIR WAY	12	49	21	13	3	2
NOWADAYS IN (OUR COUNTRY) I HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR GETTING AHEAD IN LIFE, LIKE EVERYONE ELSE	16	42	17	19	5	1
I BELIEVE THAT MOST OF THE THINGS THAT HAPPEN IN MY LIFE ARE FAIR	10	43	24	18	4	1
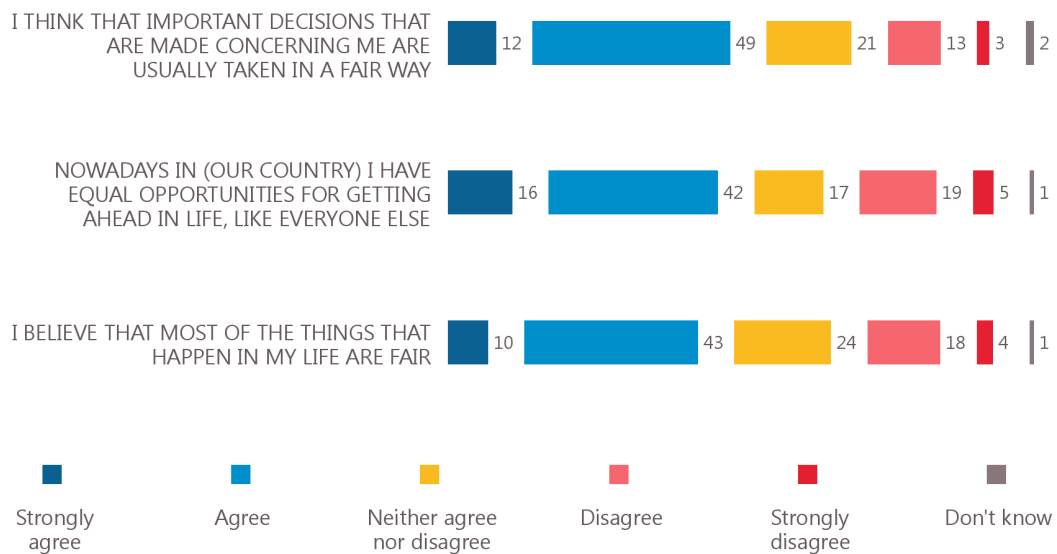
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[11] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. 1.3 I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair; 1.4 I think that important decisions that are made concerning me are usually taken in a fair way; 1.5 Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) I have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, like everyone else; 1.6 I am confident that justice always prevails over injustice in (OUR COUNTRY); 1.7 I believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve in (OUR COUNTRY); 1.8 In (OUR COUNTRY), the political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens.

The country results, however, reveal a wide range of opinions across the EU. Respondents in Denmark (83%), Ireland (82%) and Sweden (76%) are the most likely to agree with the statement that **important decisions that are made concerning them are usually taken in a fair way**. This compares to 27% in Greece, 39% in Bulgaria and 41% in Croatia. Overall there are 20 countries where at least half agree, and this is also the most common answer in all but one country. Respondents in Denmark (32%), Sweden (30%) and Austria (26%) are the most likely to say they strongly agree.

Greece is the only country where respondents are most likely to disagree (46%), and it is the only country where more than one in ten strongly disagrees (15%). Almost one in ten (9%) in Bulgaria also strongly disagree important decisions that are made concerning them are usually taken in a fair way.

At least one in ten respondents in each country neither agree nor disagree, with those in the Czech Republic (34%), Slovakia (33%) and Croatia (31%) the most likely to say this.

QA1.4 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

I think that important decisions that are made concerning me are usually taken in a fair way (%)

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)
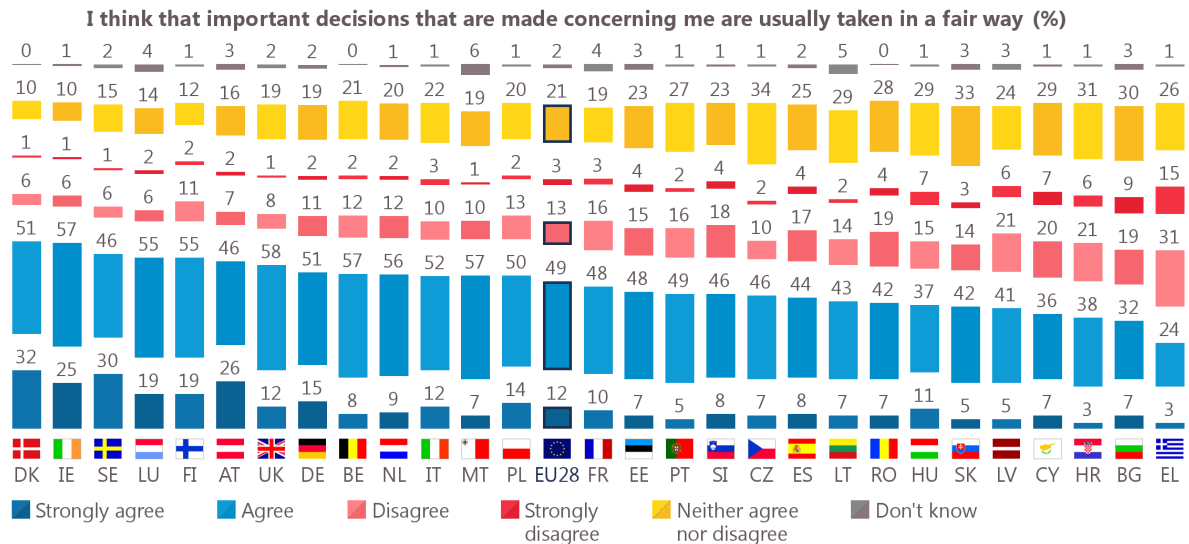
In all but one country, respondents are most likely to agree with the statement that **they believe that most things that happen in their life are fair**. Respondents in Ireland (78%), Denmark (77%) and Finland (75%) are the most likely to agree, compared to 26% in Greece, 36% in Croatia and 38% in Bulgaria. More than one in five respondents in Austria, Denmark (both 26%), Sweden (25%) and Ireland (23%) strongly agree with this statement.

Greece is the only country where respondents are most likely to disagree (46%), and it is also the only country where at least one in ten strongly disagree (14%), followed by 9% in Bulgaria.

More than one in ten respondents in each country neither agree nor disagree, with those in Croatia (34%), Italy (33%) and the Czech Republic (32%) the most likely to say this.

QA1.3 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair (%)

	IE	DK	FI	SE	AT	UK	LU	NL	BE	DE	PL	EE	MT	EU28	LT	FR	CZ	SI	SK	HU	LV	IT	RO	PT	ES	CY	BG	HR	EL
Don't know	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	5	1	5	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Neither agree nor disagree	11	15	13	17	18	19	17	20	22	22	21	23	24	24	29	22	32	25	31	27	22	33	29	29	25	26	27	34	28
Strongly disagree	2	2	2	2	3	1	6	2	2	3	2	3	1	4	2	5	3	4	3	8	6	5	4	3	7	8	9	8	14
Disagree	8	6	9	8	9	13	10	14	15	13	16	14	14	18	14	22	16	21	17	18	24	17	23	26	28	27	24	21	32
Agree	55	51	57	47	42	53	51	54	53	48	47	49	48	43	45	40	43	40	42	37	39	34	37	39	33	33	30	32	23
Strongly agree	23	26	18	25	26	13	14	10	8	13	13	9	8	10	5	9	6	9	5	9	7	10	6	3	6	6	8	4	3

Strongly agree ◼ Agree ◼ Disagree ◼ Strongly disagree ◼ Neither agree nor disagree ◼ Don't know ◼

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Once again it is respondents in Denmark, Sweden (both 81%), Ireland and Finland (both 80%) who are the most likely to agree with the statement that **nowadays in their country they have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life**. Those in Greece (18%), Croatia (29%) and Bulgaria (32%) are the least likely to agree.

Respondents in Sweden (44%) and Denmark (43%) are much more likely to strongly agree than those in other countries, and particularly respondents in Greece (1%) and Croatia (3%).

There are 4 countries where respondents are most likely to disagree: Greece (59%), Cyprus (49%), Croatia (46%) and Bulgaria (41%). Respondents in Greece (23%), Croatia (18%), Bulgaria and Cyprus (both 14%) are the most likely to strongly disagree.

In Romania respondents are equally likely to agree or disagree (both 38%).

In ten countries, at least one in five respondents neither agree nor disagree, with those in Slovakia (32%), the Czech Republic (28%) and Hungary (26%) the most likely to say this.

QA1.5 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) I have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, like everyone else (%)
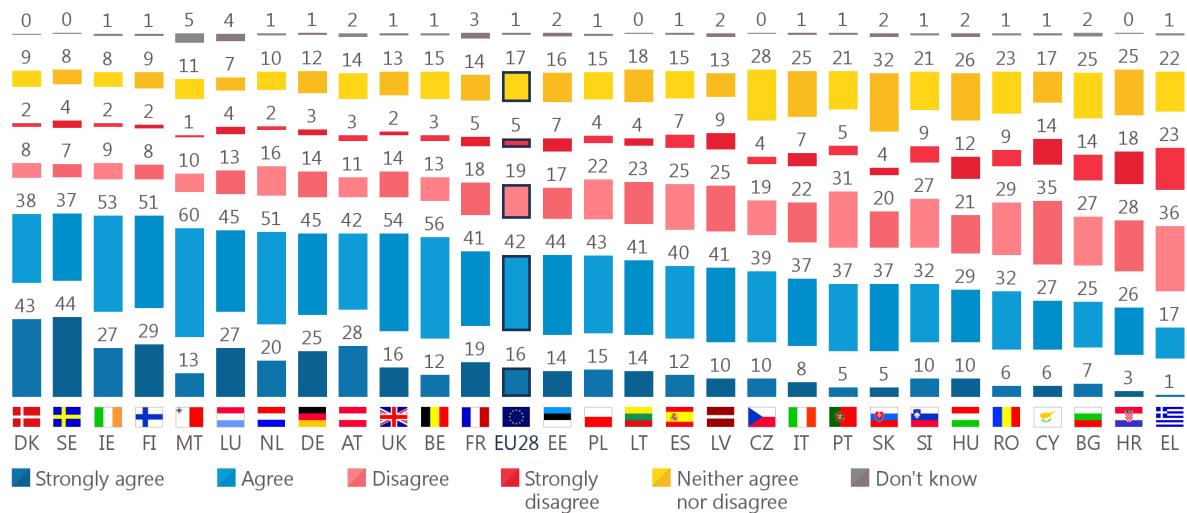
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Considering these three aspects of fairness, respondents in Denmark, Sweden, Ireland and Finland are the most likely to agree with each of the statements, while those in Greece, Croatia, Bulgaria and Cyprus are the least likely to do so.

The next statements concern fairness in the application of justice and of political decisions in respondents' countries.

Only a minority of respondents (39%) agree they are confident justice always prevails over injustice in their country, with 8% totally agreeing. Almost four in ten (39%) disagree, with one in ten saying they totally disagree (10%). Just over one in five (21%) neither agree nor disagree.

Almost four in ten (38%) agree they believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve in their country, with 6% totally agreeing. Almost as many (37%) disagree, with 8% totally disagreeing. Almost one quarter (23%) neither agree nor disagree.

Almost one third (32%) agree that in their country, political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens, with 7% in total agreement. Almost half (48%) however, disagree, with 15% saying they totally disagree. Almost one in five (17%) say they neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.6-8 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
(% - EU)

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I AM CONFIDENT THAT JUSTICE ALWAYS PREVAILS OVER INJUSTICE IN (OUR COUNTRY)	8	31	21	29	10	1
I BELIEVE THAT, BY AND LARGE, PEOPLE GET WHAT THEY DESERVE IN (OUR COUNTRY)	6	32	23	29	8	2
IN (OUR COUNTRY), THE POLITICAL DECISIONS ARE APPLIED CONSISTENTLY TO ALL CITIZENS	7	25	17	33	15	3
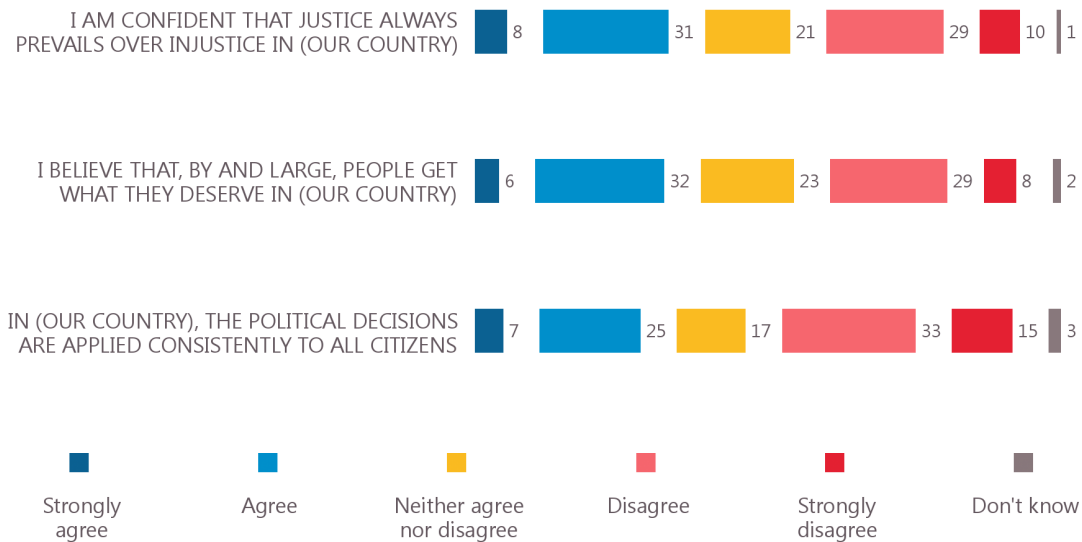
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

There are six countries where at least half of respondents **are confident that justice always prevails over injustice in their country**: Austria (63%), Denmark, Germany (both 54%), Luxembourg (53%), Finland (51%) and the Netherlands (50%). Austria is the only country where at least one in five strongly agree (20%), followed by those in Luxembourg (16%), Ireland, Denmark and Germany (all 13%).

In contrast, just 13% in Latvia, 16% in Croatia and 19% in Cyprus and Lithuania also agree.

In 17 countries respondents are most likely to disagree, and in eight of these at least half disagree, with respondents in Latvia (64%), Croatia (61%), Cyprus and Lithuania (both 59%) the most likely to disagree. Respondents in Croatia are the most likely to strongly disagree (26%), followed by those in Cyprus and Greece (both 19%).

In 21 countries at least one in five neither agree nor disagree, with respondents in the Czech Republic (33%), Sweden and Slovakia (both 30%) the most likely do so.

QA1.6 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

I am confident that justice always prevails over injustice in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)
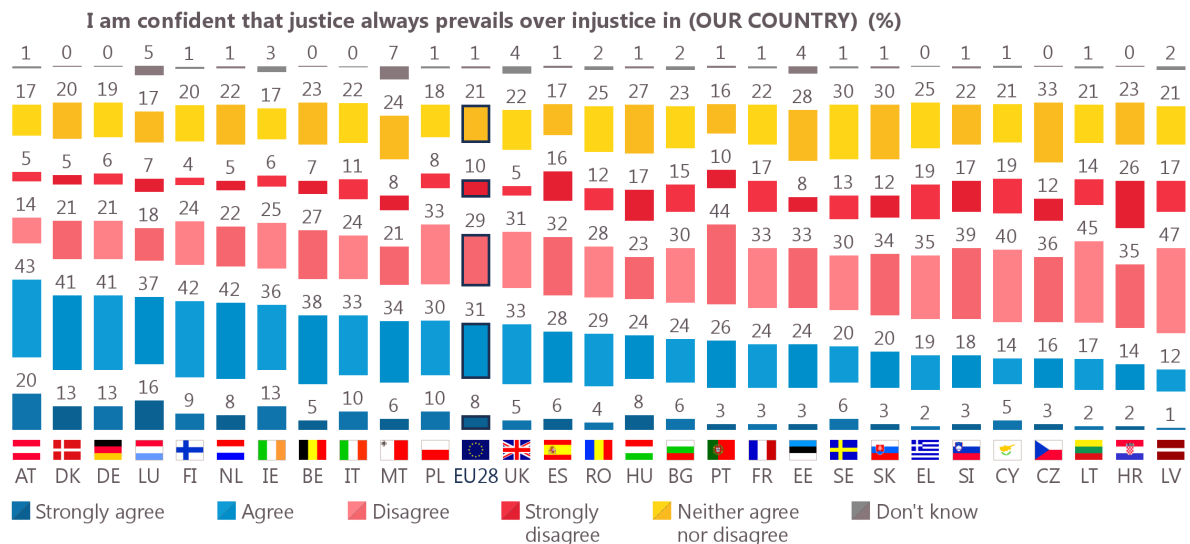
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

There are five countries where at least half of respondents **believe people get what they deserve in their country**: Austria (61%), Ireland and Denmark (both 58%), and Finland (57%) and Luxembourg (53%). At the other end of the scale 19% in Greece, 22% in Cyprus and 23% in Latvia also agree.

Respondents in Austria (17%), Ireland (14%) and Denmark (13%) are the most likely to strongly agree.

In four countries, at least half disagree: Greece, Latvia (both 60%), Cyprus (56%) and Spain (52%), with respondents in Greece (19%), Latvia (17%) and Croatia (16%) the most likely to strongly disagree.

In 23 countries at least one in five neither agree nor disagree, with respondents in the Czech Republic (32%), Slovakia (30%) and Italy (28%) the most likely to say this.

QA1.7 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	AT	DK	IE	FI	LU	UK	PL	BE	CZ	MT	DE	NL	EU28	SE	EE	HU	IT	PT	RO	LT	FR	ES	BG	SI	SK	HR	LV	CY	EL
Don't know	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	0
Neither agree nor disagree	19	19	16	20	20	22	20	27	32	24	21	27	23	27	24	26	28	25	26	21	23	18	26	25	30	25	14	21	21
Strongly disagree	5	3	4	3	7	3	5	3	4	6	8	4	8	8	6	13	8	4	10	7	10	15	13	12	7	16	17	15	19
Disagree	13	19	19	18	18	26	27	24	21	23	29	28	29	25	28	21	27	35	29	39	35	37	31	35	35	33	43	41	41
Agree	44	45	44	48	42	41	36	42	35	37	34	38	32	32	35	28	27	32	27	28	25	24	22	23	24	21	20	18	17
Strongly agree	17	13	14	9	11	6	11	3	7	5	7	2	6	6	3	10	9	3	7	4	4	4	6	4	2	3	3	4	2

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Don't know

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The majority of respondents in Austria (56%), Germany (55%), Denmark (54%) and Luxembourg (51%), agree with the statement that **in their country political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens**. In contrast, just 10% in Greece and Cyprus, 14% in Croatia and Slovenia and 16% in Slovakia say the same.

More than one in five respondents in Austria strongly agree (21%), as do 18% in Germany and 13% in Denmark.

In 21 countries respondents are most likely to disagree, and in 13 of these at least half disagree, with respondents in Cyprus (73%), Greece (72%) and Spain the most likely to do so. At least one quarter of respondents in Croatia (31%), Greece (29%), Spain (28%) and Cyprus (25%) strongly disagree that in their country political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens.

In 14 countries at least one in five neither agree nor disagree, with respondents in Slovakia (30%), the Czech Republic (26%), and Belgium (24%) the most likely to say this.

QA1.8 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

In (OUR COUNTRY), the political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens (%)

	AT	DE	DK	LU	IE	MT	FI	PL	NL	UK	SE	HU	EU28	BE	IT	EE	LT	CZ	PT	RO	FR	LV	ES	BG	SK	SI	HR	EL	CY
Don't know	2	2	2	6	6	7	1	2	2	5	1	3	3	1	1	7	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	1	1	3
Neither agree nor disagree	20	14	14	15	14	21	21	15	20	20	22	25	17	24	20	19	14	26	15	21	13	16	11	22	30	18	20	17	14
Strongly disagree	7	7	8	11	9	8	10	10	7	7	12	16	15	10	17	10	15	11	13	19	23	20	28	24	13	20	31	29	25
Disagree	15	22	22	17	28	22	29	34	35	32	30	23	33	35	33	35	41	37	47	37	41	43	41	33	38	44	34	43	48
Agree	35	37	41	39	32	36	32	29	34	31	28	25	25	27	21	27	24	21	20	19	17	16	14	14	13	12	12	9	9
Strongly agree	21	18	13	12	11	6	7	10	2	5	7	8	7	3	8	2	5	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1

■ Strongly agree   ■ Agree   ■ Disagree   ■ Strongly disagree   ■ Neither agree nor disagree   ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

An overview of the results from these three questions shows respondents in Austria and Denmark are consistently the most likely to agree, while those in Cyprus and Croatia are consistently amongst the least likely to do so.

The socio-demographic analysis for these six statements reveals a number of consistent patterns:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 71% of those aged 15-24 agree important decisions that are made concerning them are usually taken in a fair way, compared to 56% of those aged 55 or over

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For instance, 35% of those who completed education aged 20 or over agree political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens in their country, compared to 26% of those who completed aged 15 or younger. In more detail, respondents who did not complete primary are consistently much less likely to agree with each statement than those who at least completed primary school.

- Managers and students are the most likely to agree with each statement. For instance, 68% of managers believe most of the things that happen in their life are fair, compared to 39% of the unemployed.

- The fewer difficulties respondents have paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 65% who experience the least difficulties agree in their country they have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, compared to 32% of those who experience the most financial difficulties.

- Respondents who consider themselves living in average or rich neighbourhoods are more likely to agree with each statement than those who say they live in poor areas. For example, 40% living in average neighbourhoods and 39% living in rich ones agree they are confident that justice always prevails over injustice in their country, compared to 33% who live in in poor areas

QA1.3-8 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	I think that important decisions that are made concerning me are usually taken in a fair way	I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair	Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) I have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, like everyone else	I am confident that justice always prevails over injustice in (OUR COUNTRY)	I believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve in (OUR COUNTRY)	In (OUR COUNTRY), the political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens
EU28	61	53	58	39	38	32
Age						
15-24	71	62	65	44	43	37
25-39	64	58	61	40	39	34
40-54	59	52	59	37	37	33
55 +	56	49	53	37	36	29
Education (End of)						
15-	56	44	47	37	35	26
16-19	58	50	57	36	36	31
20+	65	61	65	42	41	35
Still studying	73	65	67	48	45	41
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	60	55	60	38	39	32
Managers	66	68	70	45	44	42
Other white collars	65	57	63	42	41	37
Manual workers	61	51	60	37	36	30
House persons	57	43	51	37	34	28
Unemployed	49	39	45	29	28	21
Retired	57	48	51	36	37	29
Students	73	65	67	48	45	41
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	39	31	32	23	24	18
From time to time	55	45	48	33	34	26
Almost never/ Never	65	60	65	43	41	36
Your neighbourhood						
Total 'Rich'	64	62	65	39	41	37
Average	61	53	59	40	38	32
Total 'Poor'	50	43	43	33	34	27
Educational attainment						
Not completed primary	39	29	29	25	25	16
Completed primary	57	45	50	40	35	29
Completed secondary	60	52	57	37	39	32
Completed post secondary	63	57	63	39	39	33
Completed upper level	66	64	66	44	42	39

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

In addition, respondents who agree they are in good health, or who consider themselves generally happy, much more likely to agree with each statement than those who disagree. For instance, among those who consider themselves happy, 67% agree decisions concerning them are usually taken in a fair way, compared to 23% of those who do not consider themselves happy.

Furthermore, respondents who believe that most of the things that happen in their life are fair are much more likely to agree with each of the other statements, compared to those who do not agree most things that happen in their life are fair. For instance, 54% of this group are confident justice always prevails in their country, compared to 17% among respondents who do not agree that life is fair.

Respondents who believe that people can be trusted are also considerably more likely to agree with each of the statements. For example, 69% of respondents who agree that people can be trusted also agree that most of the things that happen in their life are fair, compared to the 35% of those who disagree that people can be trusted.

QA1.3-8   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	I think that important decisions that are made concerning me are usually taken in a fair way	I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair	Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) I have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, like everyone else	I am confident that justice always prevails over injustice in (OUR COUNTRY)	I believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve in (OUR COUNTRY)	In (OUR COUNTRY), the political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens
EU28	61	53	58	39	38	32
In good health						
Total 'Agree'	66	59	64	42	41	35
Neither agree nor disagree	47	37	40	28	31	21
Total 'Disagree'	39	31	34	26	25	21
A happy person						
Total 'Agree'	67	60	65	43	41	36
Neither agree nor disagree	36	24	29	22	23	17
Total 'Disagree'	23	15	22	18	16	13
Life is fair						
Total 'Agree'	82	100	78	54	53	46
Neither agree nor disagree	44	0	44	27	23	19
Total 'Disagree'	28	0	29	17	16	13
People can be trusted						
Total 'Agree'	74	69	73	57	54	49
Neither agree nor disagree	53	45	51	27	29	23
Total 'Disagree'	45	35	40	19	19	13

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

3 Equality of opportunity

Almost half of respondents agree that opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in their country compared with 30 years ago.

More than four in ten (46%) respondents agree that compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in their country[12], 11% of which strongly agree. Almost three in ten (29%) disagree, with 7% strongly disagreeing. Almost one in five (19%) neither agree nor disagree.

Just over one in twenty (6%) say they do not know.

QA1.9 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

Don't know
6

Strongly disagree
7

Strongly agree
11

Disagree
22

Agree
35

Neither agree
nor disagree
19
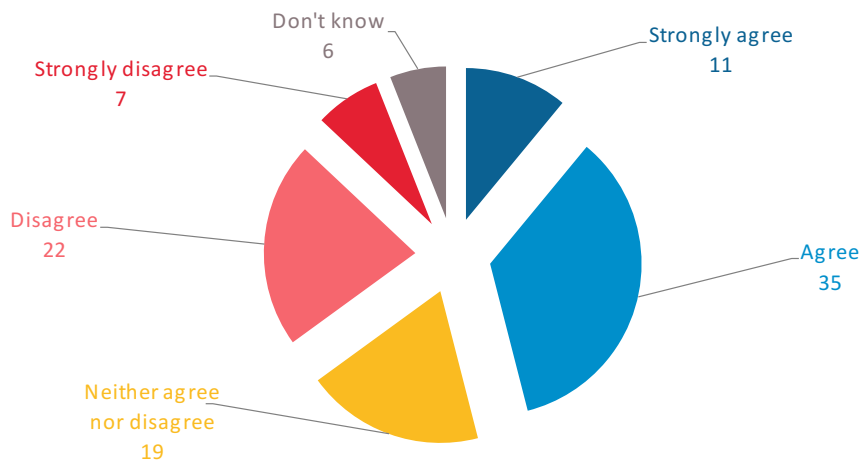
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[12] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. 1.9 Compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in (OUR COUNTRY).

Opinions vary widely across Member States. In 20 countries respondents are most likely to agree, and there are 11 countries where the majority agree opportunities for getting ahead have become more equal in their country compared with 30 years ago. Respondents in Ireland (74%), Finland (72%) and Malta (70%) are the most likely to agree, compared to 21% in Greece, 22% in France and 24% in Croatia.

At least on in five respondents in Finland, Denmark (both 24%), Sweden, Austria (both 22%) and Ireland (20%) strongly agree.

France (57%) and Greece (55%) are the only countries where the majority disagree. In addition, one in five respondents in Greece (20%), as well as 17% in France and Croatia strongly disagree.

In 12 countries at least one in five respondents neither agree nor disagree, with the highest proportions seen amongst those in Slovakia (30%), the Czech Republic (28%) and Italy (26%).

It is worth noting one in five respondents in Luxembourg say they do not know.

QA1.9 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

Compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)
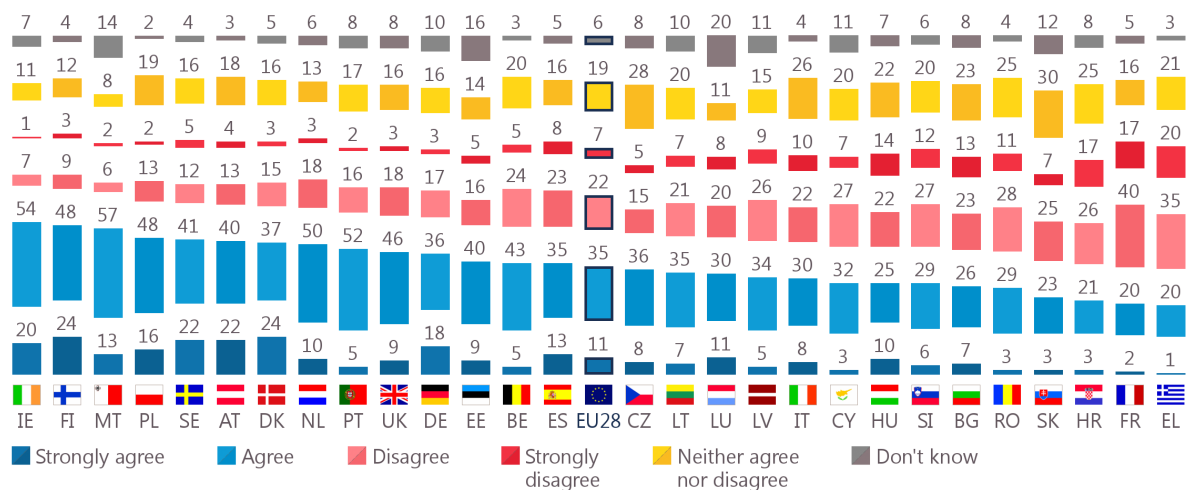
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences based on gender or age. It does illustrate:

- Respondents who completed education aged 20 or over are the most likely to agree (49%), particularly to those who completed education prior to age 15. In more detail, those who did not complete primary school (33%) are much less likely to agree than those who at least completed primary schooling (43%–52%).

- Managers (54%), students (53%) and other white collar workers (52%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (35%).

- The fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 51% with the least difficulties do so, compared to 29% with the most difficulties.

- Respondents who say they live in rich neighbourhoods (53%) are more likely to agree than those in average (46%) or poor neighbourhoods (39%).

QA1.9   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. **Compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	11	35	19	22	7	6	46	29
Education (End of)								
15-	8	33	18	27	10	4	41	37
16-19	9	35	20	23	8	5	44	31
20+	12	37	18	21	7	5	49	28
Still studying	16	37	17	11	3	16	53	14
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	10	35	24	22	5	4	45	27
Managers	16	38	17	18	5	6	54	23
Other white collars	12	40	20	18	6	4	52	24
Manual workers	9	36	20	20	8	7	45	28
House persons	10	32	17	25	9	7	42	34
Unemployed	8	27	14	29	13	9	35	42
Retired	8	34	18	27	10	3	42	37
Students	16	37	17	11	3	16	53	14
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	6	23	17	31	18	5	29	49
From time to time	7	32	21	25	10	5	39	35
Almost never/ Never	13	38	18	20	5	6	51	25
Your neighbourhood								
Total 'Rich'	13	40	16	20	6	5	53	26
Average	10	36	19	22	7	6	46	29
Total 'Poor'	10	29	17	26	13	5	39	39
Educational attainment								
Not completed primary	7	26	15	32	14	6	33	46
Completed primary	10	33	17	25	9	6	43	34
Completed secondary	10	35	20	21	8	6	45	29
Completed post secondary	11	37	18	20	7	7	48	27
Completed upper level	13	39	17	20	5	6	52	25

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The chart below illustrates a positive relationship between the belief that things that happen in one's life are fair, and the belief that opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in their country in the last 30 years: respondents who agree with one of these statements are more likely to agree with the other. For instance, respondents in Ireland are the most likely to believe most things that happen in their life are fair, and they are also the most likely to agree that opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in their country in the last 30 years. The opposite is true for respondents in Greece, who are the least likely to agree with either statement.

QA1.3-9. Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair vs.
Compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in (OUR COUNTRY)
(Total 'Agree')

$R^2 = 0.63$
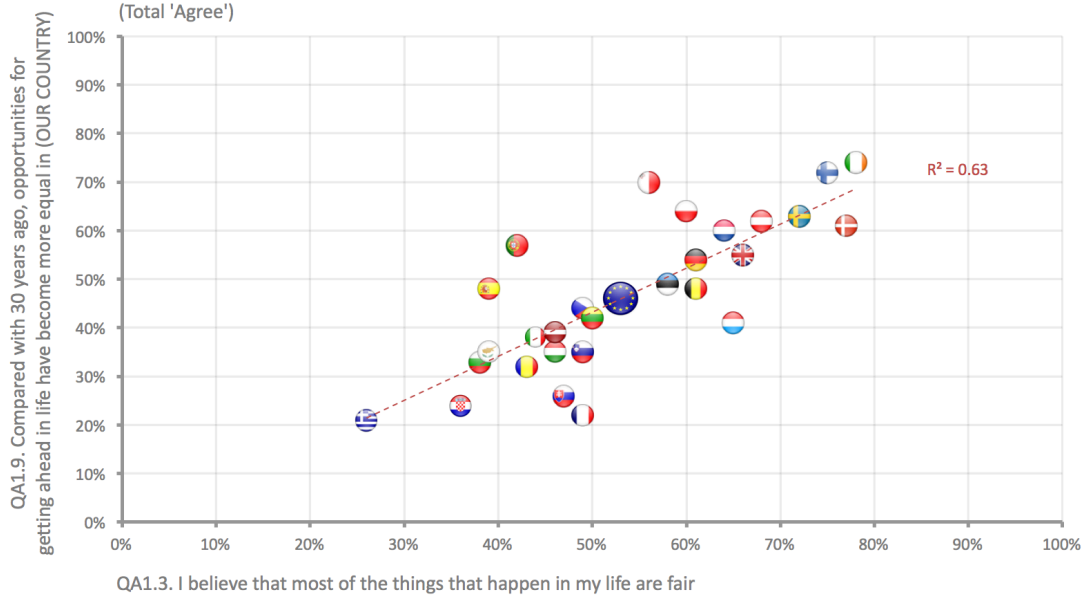
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

As has been the case previously, respondents who agree they are in good health, who consider themselves generally happy, and who think that people can be trusted are much more likely to agree opportunities are more equal than 30 years ago, compared to those who disagree in each of these areas. For example, 50% who agree they are generally a happy person also agree opportunities are more equal, compared to 27% who disagree they are generally a happy person.

QA1.9 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	11	35	19	22	7	6	46	29
In good health								
Total 'Agree'	12	37	18	20	6	7	49	26
Neither agree nor disagree	6	27	24	29	11	3	33	40
Total 'Disagree'	6	29	17	30	15	3	35	45
A happy person								
Total 'Agree'	12	38	18	20	6	6	50	26
Neither agree nor disagree	4	26	25	28	12	5	30	40
Total 'Disagree'	5	22	17	32	21	3	27	53
Life is fair								
Total 'Agree'	15	42	16	17	4	6	57	21
Neither agree nor disagree	6	29	27	24	8	6	35	32
Total 'Disagree'	5	26	16	32	17	4	31	49
People can be trusted								
Total 'Agree'	16	44	16	14	3	7	60	17
Neither agree nor disagree	6	32	26	23	7	6	38	30
Total 'Disagree'	5	24	16	34	16	5	29	50

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

4   Perceptions of immigration and globalisation

Respondents are more likely to be positive about globalisation than they are about immigration

Opinion about immigration is divided.

Almost four in ten agree immigration into their country is a good thing (39%), with 9% totally agreeing[13]. One third, on the other hand, disagree (33%), with 12% strongly disagreeing. More than one quarter (26%) neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.13 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing (% - EU)

Don't know
2

Strongly agree
9

Strongly disagree
12

Agree
30

Disagree
21

Neither agree
nor disagree
26
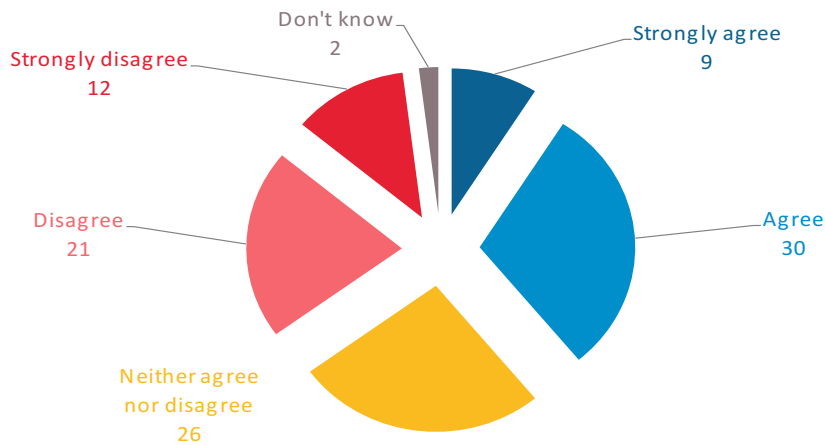
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[13] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. 1.13 I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing

There are 11 countries overall where respondents are most likely to agree immigration into their country is a good thing. Opinion in Poland and Austria is equally divided between agreement and disagreement (all 38%). Sweden (27%), Luxembourg (24%) and Ireland (22%) are the only countries where at least one in five strongly agree.

There are eight countries where at least half disagree, most notably Hungary (70%), Greece (65%) and Latvia and the Czech Republic (both 61%). Overall there are 15 countries where respondents are most likely to disagree. It is worth noting that the majority of respondents in Hungary (51%) strongly disagree, as do 28% in the Czech Republic and 26% in Greece.

In all but four countries at least one in five neither agree nor disagree, with respondents in Denmark (36%), the Netherlands (34%) and Slovenia (33%) the most likely to answer this way.

QA1.13 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing (%)

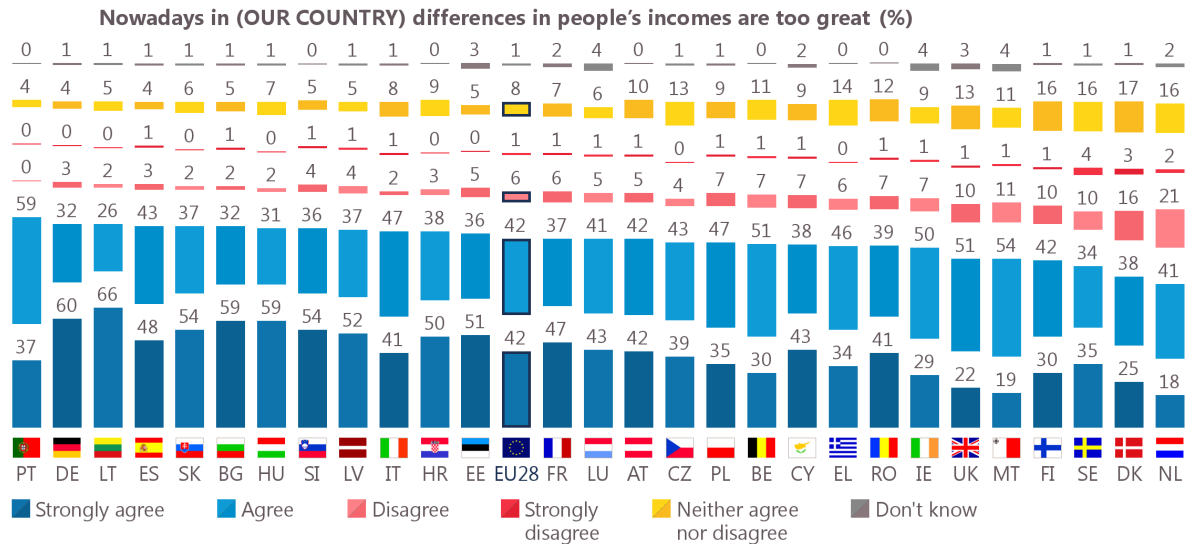|	SE	IE	LU	UK	PT	ES	DE	FI	DK	NL	EU28	BE	AT	PL	LT	FR	SI	IT	MT	HR	EE	RO	CY	LV	HU	CZ	BG	SK	EL
Don't know	1	0	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	1	4	2	1	7	4	0
Neither agree nor disagree	20	17	18	23	25	26	27	28	36	34	26	28	23	20	22	31	33	31	27	29	29	28	26	19	13	24	23	27	25
Strongly disagree	3	4	5	4	1	7	9	7	6	5	12	10	18	12	9	16	10	13	12	12	16	19	19	19	51	28	22	21	26
Disagree	7	11	12	15	20	17	17	19	16	20	21	24	20	26	33	19	23	26	33	28	32	31	37	42	19	33	36	37	39
Agree	42	46	39	42	43	40	34	36	30	35	30	32	24	32	29	25	26	22	22	24	17	16	15	13	12	11	9	9	8
Strongly agree	27	22	24	14	7	8	12	9	10	5	9	6	14	6	6	7	6	6	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2

Legend: Strongly agree · Agree · Disagree · Strongly disagree · Neither agree nor disagree · Don't know

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

There is range of 59 percentage points in agreement levels across the EU, highlighting the diversity of opinion. There are five countries where at least half agree immigration into their country is a good thing: Sweden (69%), Ireland (68%), Luxembourg (63%), the United Kingdom (56%) and Portugal (50%). This compares to 10% in Greece, 11% in Slovakia and 12% in Bulgaria who also agree.

The map illustrates that respondents living in countries in the eastern area of the EU are generally amongst the least likely to agree.
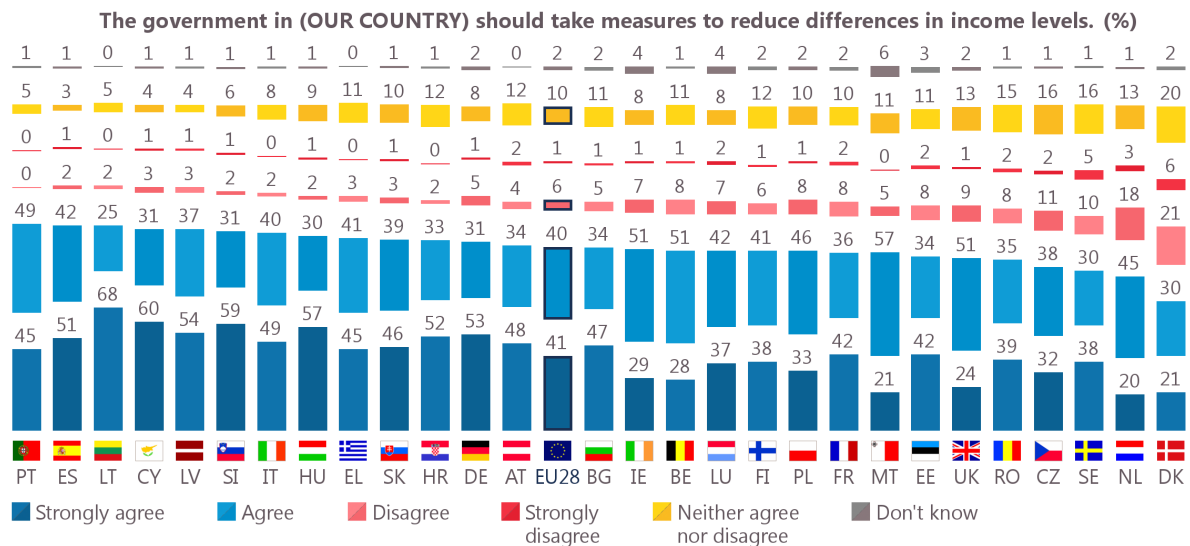
QA1.13   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

SE	69
IE	68
LU	63
UK	56
PT	50
ES	48
DE	46
FI	45
DK	40
NL	40
EU28	39
PL	38
AT	38
BE	38
LT	35
FR	32
SI	32
IT	28
MT	26
HR	26
EE	19
RO	18
CY	17
LV	16
HU	15
CZ	14
BG	12
SK	11
EL	10

Map Legend
56 - 100
41 - 55
26 - 40
0 - 25
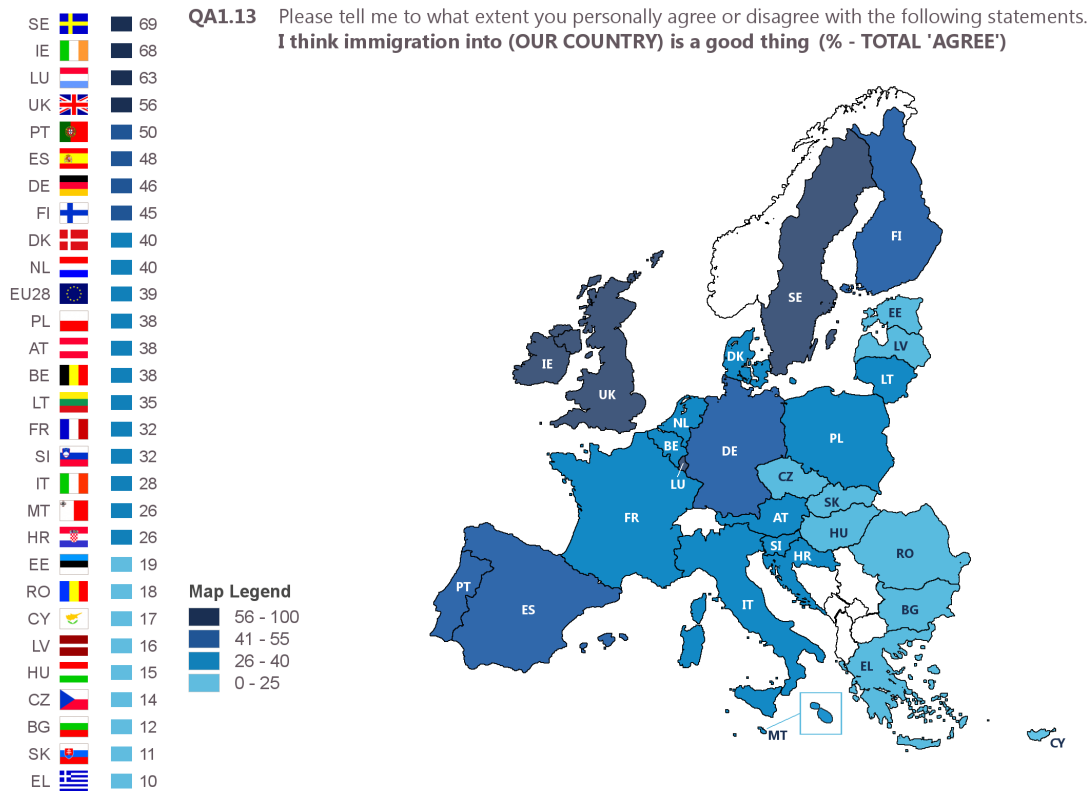
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree immigration into their country is a good thing: 45% of those aged 15-24 agree, compared to 32% of those aged 55 or over.

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 48% who completed education aged 20 or over agree, compared to 28% who completed education aged 15 or younger. In more detail, 55% of those who completed upper level education agree, compared to 20% who did not finish primary school.

- Managers (52%) and students (50%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to retired persons (30%) and housepersons (31%).

- The fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 42% who experience the least difficulties agree, compared to 27% who experience the most difficulties.

- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to agree: 42% living in large towns agree compared to 35% living in rural villages.

- Respondents living in neighbourhoods they classify as rich (48%) are more likely to agree than those living in average (37%) or poor (39%) neighbourhoods.

QA1.13 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	9	30	26	21	12	2	39	33
Age								
15-24	12	33	27	15	9	4	45	24
25-39	11	33	26	18	10	2	44	28
40-54	9	31	27	21	11	1	40	32
55 +	6	26	26	26	14	2	32	40
Education (End of)								
15-	5	23	24	29	16	3	28	45
16-19	7	26	27	24	14	2	33	38
20+	11	37	28	15	8	1	48	23
Still studying	14	36	29	13	5	3	50	18
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	11	31	28	20	9	1	42	29
Managers	13	39	27	13	7	1	52	20
Other white collars	9	32	28	19	11	1	41	30
Manual workers	8	29	26	22	13	2	37	35
House persons	7	24	23	30	13	3	31	43
Unemployed	8	29	24	22	15	2	37	37
Retired	5	25	26	26	15	3	30	41
Students	14	36	29	13	5	3	50	18
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	6	21	25	26	20	2	27	46
From time to time	6	26	26	25	15	2	32	40
Almost never/ Never	10	32	27	20	10	1	42	30
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	7	28	28	22	13	2	35	35
Small/ mid size town	8	30	27	22	11	2	38	33
Large town	11	31	24	20	12	2	42	32
Educational attainment								
Not completed primary	5	15	18	33	24	5	20	57
Completed primary	6	25	25	26	15	3	31	41
Completed secondary	7	27	26	24	14	2	34	38
Completed post secondary	11	32	29	19	8	1	43	27
Completed upper level	14	41	25	13	6	1	55	19

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

It worth to be mentioned that, broadly speaking, respondents who think immigration into their country is a good thing are more likely to think that people in their country can be trusted.

The chart below illustrates this positive relationship, although it is somewhat inconsistent. For example, the proportion of respondents in Spain and Latvia who think immigration into their country is a good thing are similar, but those in Spain are much more likely to say people in their country can generally be trusted.

QA1.10-13. Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted vs.
I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing (% Total 'Agree')

QA1.10. Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted

QA1.13. I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing

$R^2 = 0.52$
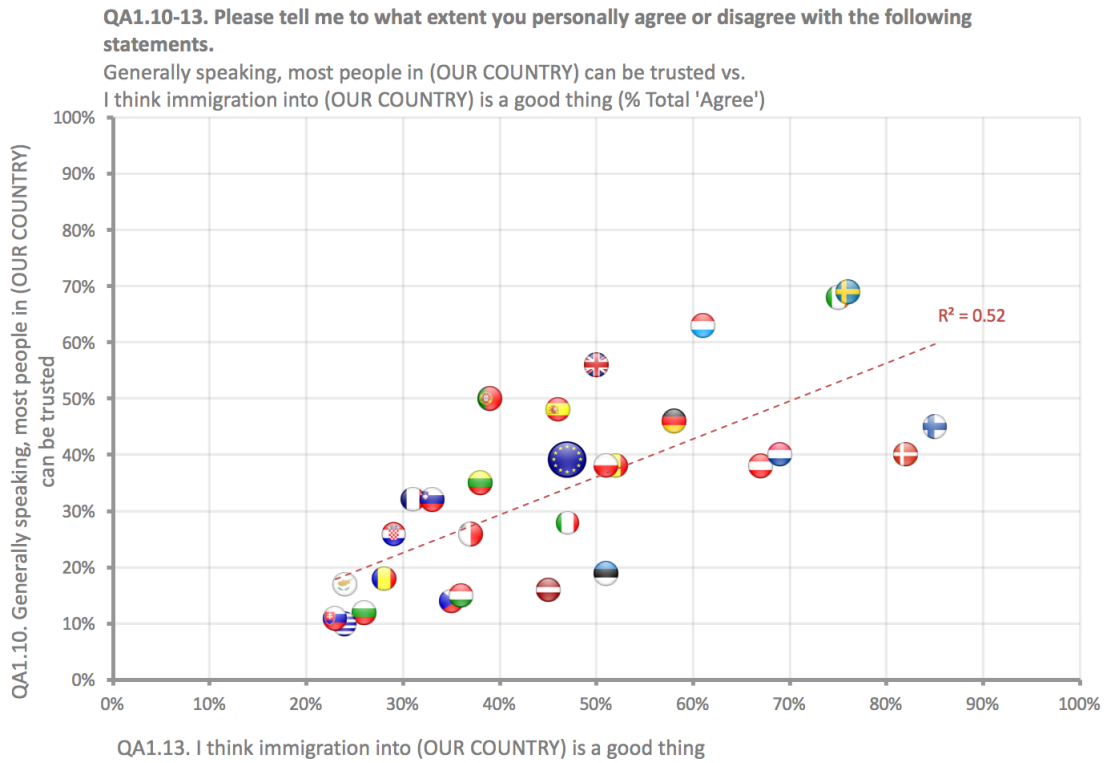
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Further analysis shows that respondents who agree they are in good health, who consider themselves generally happy, and who agree life is fair are much more likely to agree immigration into their country is a good thing, compared to those who disagree in each of these areas. For example, 42% who agree they are in good health agree immigration into their country is a good thing, compared to 26% who disagree they are in good health. In a similar fashion, 47% of respondents who agree life is fair think immigration is a good thing, compared to 27% who disagree life is fair.

QA1.13   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	9	30	26	21	12	2	39	33
In good health								
Total 'Agree'	10	32	27	19	10	2	42	29
Neither agree nor disagree	4	20	27	29	17	3	24	46
Total 'Disagree'	5	21	21	31	19	3	26	50
A happy person								
Total 'Agree'	9	32	27	20	10	2	41	30
Neither agree nor disagree	4	18	28	30	17	3	22	47
Total 'Disagree'	5	16	18	32	26	3	21	58
Life is fair								
Total 'Agree'	11	36	25	18	8	2	47	26
Neither agree nor disagree	6	24	33	23	12	2	30	35
Total 'Disagree'	6	21	22	29	20	2	27	49
People can be trusted								
Total 'Agree'	13	39	25	15	7	1	52	22
Neither agree nor disagree	5	24	35	22	12	2	29	34
Total 'Disagree'	4	19	23	31	20	3	23	51

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Almost half of respondents (47%) agree globalisation is a good thing, with 11% saying they strongly agree[14]. Just over one in five (21%) disagree, with 6% strongly disagreeing. One quarter (25%) neither agree nor disagree while 7% say they don't know.

QA1.14 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think globalisation is a good thing (% - EU)
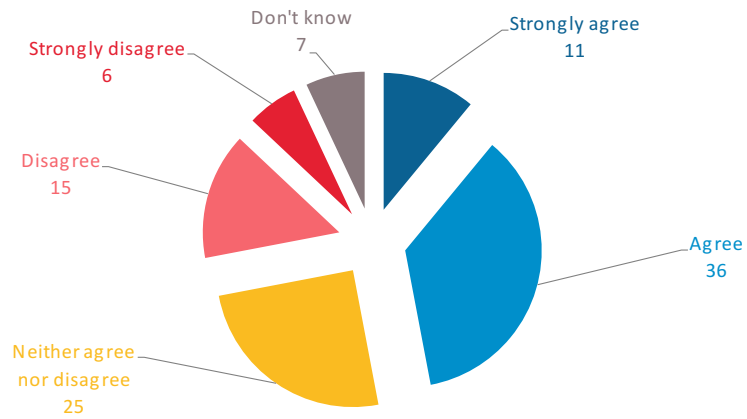
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[14] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. 1.14 I think globalisation is a good thing

Once again there is a broad range of opinion across countries, although in 23 countries respondents are most likely to agree. Sweden (33%), Denmark (31%), Ireland (21%) and Luxembourg (20%) are the only countries where at least one in five strongly agrees,

Greece is the only country where a majority disagrees (51%), followed by the Cyprus (37%) and the Czech Republic (36%). Respondents in Greece (21%), Hungary (13%), France and Cyprus (both 12%) are the most likely to say they strongly disagree.

In Romania opinion is equally divided between those who agree, those who disagree and those who neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.14   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

I think globalisation is a good thing (%)
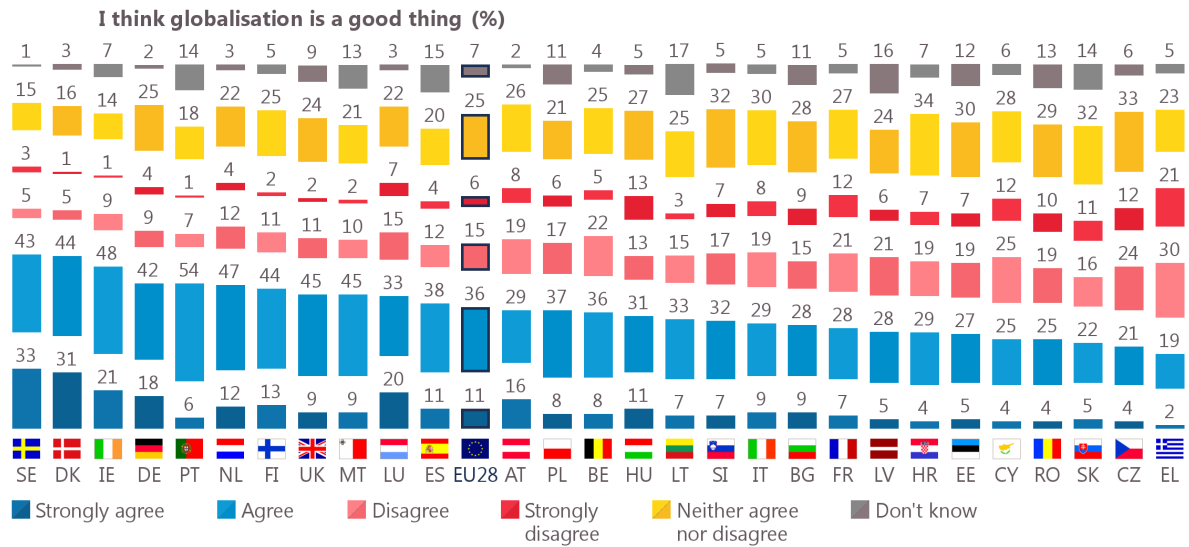
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Respondents in Sweden (76%), Denmark (75%) and Ireland (69%) are the most likely to agree globalisation is a good thing, compared to 21% in Greece, 25% in the Czech Republic and 27% in Slovakia.

The map does not illustrate any consistent geographic pattern in opinion.

QA1.14 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think globalisation is a good thing (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

SE	76
DK	75
IE	69
PT	60
DE	60
NL	59
FI	57
MT	54
UK	54
LU	53
ES	49
EU28	47
AT	45
PL	45
BE	44
HU	42
LT	40
SI	39
IT	38
BG	37
FR	35
LV	33
HR	33
EE	32
CY	29
RO	29
SK	27
CZ	25
EL	21

Map Legend
66 - 100
51 - 65
36 - 50
0 - 35
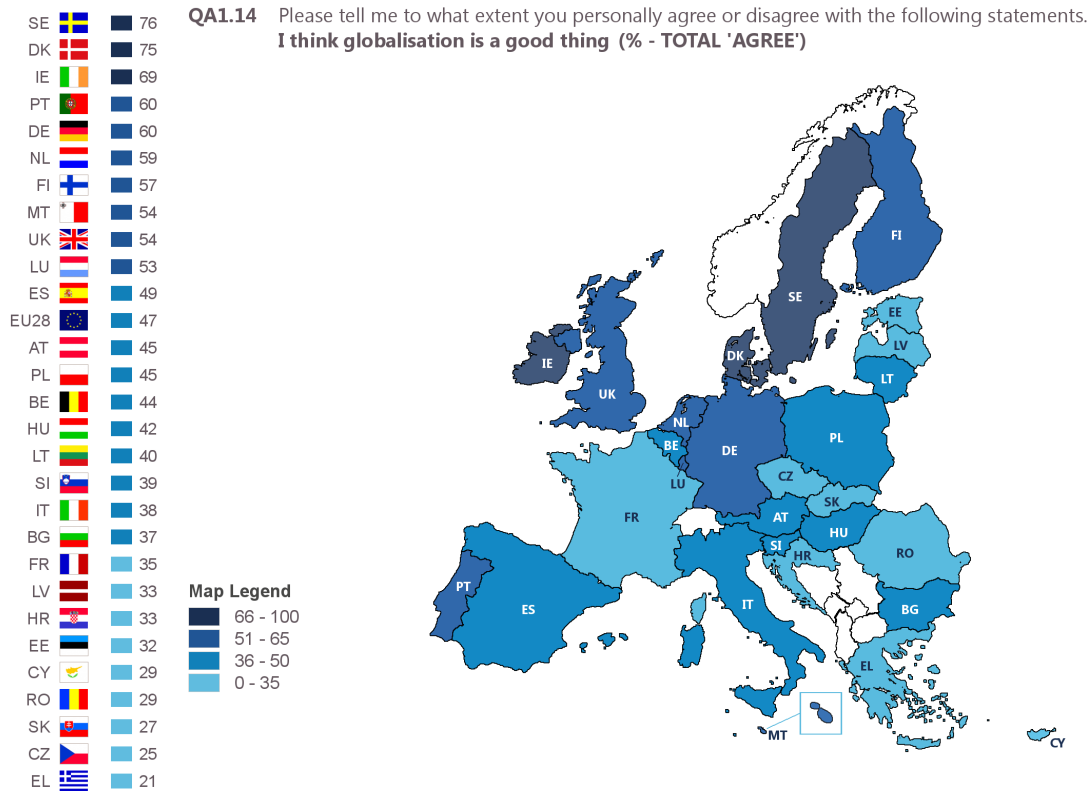
The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:

- Men are more likely to agree globalisation is a good thing, compared to women (49% vs 44%).

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree: 59% of those aged 15-24 agree, compared to 39% of those aged 55or over.

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 52% who completed education aged 20 or over agree, compared to 37% who completed education aged 15 or younger. In more detail, 55% of those who completed upper level education agree, compared to 18% who did not finish primary school.

- Students (63%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to housepersons (36%).

- The fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 51% who experience the least difficulties agree, compared to 31% who experience the most.

- Respondents living in neighbourhoods they classify as rich (53%) are more likely to agree than those living in average (46%) or poor (41%) neighbourhoods.

QA1.14   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think globalisation is a good thing (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	11	36	25	15	6	7	47	21
Gender								
Man	12	37	24	15	7	5	49	22
Woman	9	35	26	15	6	9	44	21
Age								
15-24	18	41	23	8	3	7	59	11
25-39	11	40	26	13	5	5	51	18
40-54	11	35	27	15	7	5	46	22
55 +	8	31	24	19	8	10	39	27
Education (End of)								
15-	6	31	21	19	8	15	37	27
16-19	9	33	27	17	7	7	42	24
20+	12	40	25	14	6	3	52	20
Still studying	20	43	21	7	3	6	63	10
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	10	37	28	14	7	4	47	21
Managers	15	41	24	13	5	2	56	18
Other white collars	12	37	27	15	6	3	49	21
Manual workers	9	38	27	14	6	6	47	20
House persons	8	28	24	18	6	16	36	24
Unemployed	10	34	22	16	8	10	44	24
Retired	8	31	23	19	8	11	39	27
Students	20	43	21	7	3	6	63	10
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	6	25	24	20	14	11	31	34
From time to time	8	31	27	18	8	8	39	26
Almost never/ Never	12	39	24	14	5	6	51	19
Your neighbourhood								
Total 'Rich'	15	38	24	14	6	3	53	20
Average	10	36	26	15	6	7	46	21
Total 'Poor'	8	33	20	17	10	12	41	27
Educational attainment								
Not completed primary	5	13	17	18	11	36	18	29
Completed primary	8	33	21	16	8	14	41	24
Completed secondary	10	34	26	16	7	7	44	23
Completed post secondary	12	38	26	15	5	4	50	20
Completed upper level	14	41	26	11	6	2	55	17

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Additional analysis illustrates that respondents who agree they are in good health, who consider themselves generally happy, who agree life is fair, or that people can be trusted are much more likely to agree globalisation is a good thing, compared to those who disagree in each of these areas. For instance, 60% who say people in their country can be trusted agree globalisation is a good thing, compared to 32% who disagree. Furthermore, 50% who say they are generally a happy person agree globalisation is a good thing, compared to 25% who disagree they are generally happy.

QA1.14 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think globalisation is a good thing (% - EU)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	11	36	25	15	6	7	47	21
In good health								
Total 'Agree'	12	39	25	14	5	5	51	19
Neither agree nor disagree	6	25	28	21	9	11	31	30
Total 'Disagree'	6	26	21	21	12	14	32	33
A happy person								
Total 'Agree'	12	38	25	14	5	6	50	19
Neither agree nor disagree	5	22	29	22	10	12	27	32
Total 'Disagree'	3	22	19	25	18	13	25	43
Life is fair								
Total 'Agree'	14	43	22	12	4	5	57	16
Neither agree nor disagree	7	31	33	16	6	7	38	22
Total 'Disagree'	6	26	23	22	13	10	32	35
People can be trusted								
Total 'Agree'	16	44	21	11	3	5	60	14
Neither agree nor disagree	6	31	34	15	7	7	37	22
Total 'Disagree'	6	26	25	22	11	10	32	33

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

III. GETTING AHEAD IN LIFE

Respondents were asked how important a range of factors were for getting ahead in life[15].

Good health is considered the most essential for getting ahead in life

Almost half (48%) consider having good health essential to getting ahead in life, and a further 39% think it is very important. One third (33%) say having a good education is essential, and 27% say this about working hard. In both cases 43% say these things are very important.

Just over one in five say knowing the right people (22%) or being lucky (21%) are essential for getting ahead. In each case more than one third say these things are very important.

Respondents are much less likely to consider coming from a wealthy family, having political connections, being of a specific ethnic origin or being born a man or a woman are essential or very important for getting ahead. In fact, half (50%) say being born a man or a woman is not important.

QA2 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
(% - EU)

	Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know
HAVING GOOD HEALTH	48	39	11	2	0	0
HAVING A GOOD EDUCATION	33	43	18	5	1	0
WORKING HARD	27	43	23	6	1	0
KNOWING THE RIGHT PEOPLE	22	43	27	7	1	0
BEING LUCKY	21	37	27	11	3	1
COMING FROM A WEALTHY FAMILY	10	26	28	26	9	1
HAVING POLITICAL CONNECTIONS	10	22	24	29	12	3
BEING OF A SPECIFIC ETHNIC ORIGIN	6	21	25	29	15	4
BEING BORN A MAN OR A WOMAN	6	18	22	30	20	4

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[15] QA2 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life? 2.1 Coming from a wealthy family; 2.2 Having a good education; 2.3 Working hard; 2.4 Knowing the right people; 2.5 Having good health; 2.6 Being lucky; 2.7 Being of a specific ethnic origin; 2.8 Being born a man or a woman; 2.9 Having political connections.

An overwhelming majority in each country think **having good health** is either *essential* or *important* for getting ahead in life. Respondents in Bulgaria (73%), Cyprus (69%) and Greece (68%) are the most likely to say it is essential, compared to 24% in Sweden, 34% in the Netherlands and 35% in the United Kingdom and Finland. Overall, there are 14 countries where at least half say this is essential.

At least one quarter of respondents in each country say good health is important, with those in Sweden (72%), Finland (64%), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (both 63%) the most likely to do so.

QA2.5 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?

Having good health (%)

	BG	CY	EL	AT	DE	RO	SK	LU	CZ	HU	IT	SI	LV	PT	HR	EU28	MT	IE	ES	LT	PL	FR	EE	BE	DK	UK	FI	NL	SE
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 'Not important'	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	4
Total 'Important'	25	30	32	36	38	38	44	45	44	43	46	47	48	49	46	50	52	53	53	53	57	57	59	59	61	63	64	63	72
Essential	73	69	68	63	61	59	55	54	54	54	53	51	50	50	49	48	47	46	46	44	41	40	40	39	37	35	35	34	24

■ Essential   ■ Total 'Important'   ■ Total 'Not important'   ■ Don't know
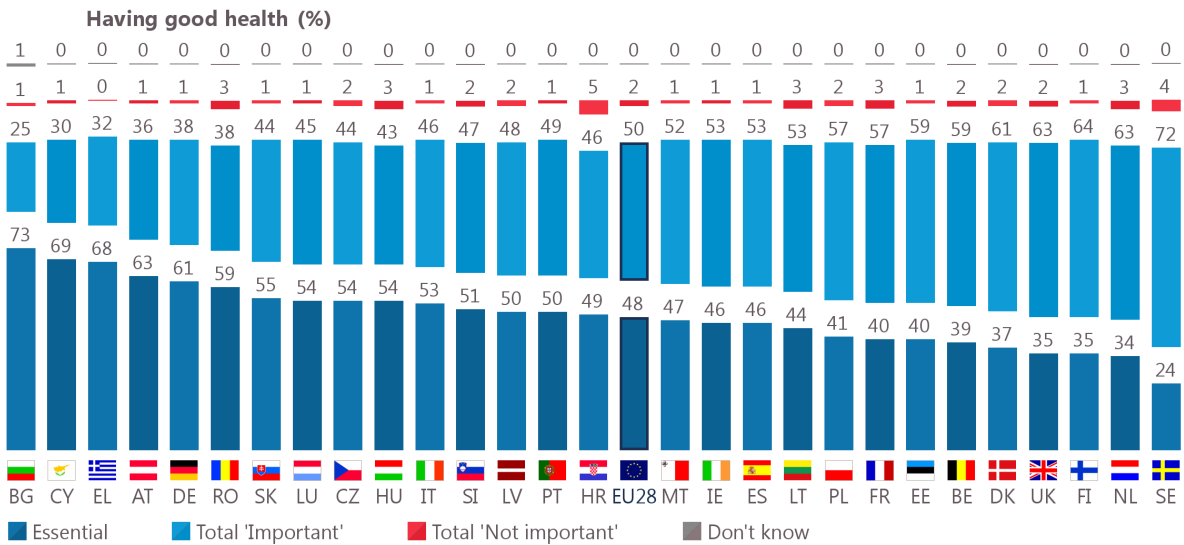
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

There are only three countries where the majority of respondents think **having a good education** is *essential* for getting ahead in life: Germany (56%), Cyprus and Austria (both 52%). This compares to 15% in France and Croatia and 18% in Slovenia.

More than 40% of respondents in each country think having a good education is *important*, with those in Sweden (73%), Belgium (72%) and the Netherlands (70%) the most likely to say this. In fact, this is the most common response in 25 countries.

More than one in ten respondents in France, Croatia (both 18%), Hungary, Lithuania, Slovenia (all 16%) and Bulgaria (14%) say a good education is *not important* to get ahead in life.

QA2.2 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?

Having a good education (%)

	DE	CY	AT	LV	MT	IE	ES	RO	PT	EL	IT	EU28	UK	EE	FI	DK	NL	HU	BG	LT	SK	LU	CZ	SE	PL	BE	SI	HR	FR
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total 'Not important'	1	5	3	8	2	2	1	6	1	4	1	6	5	5	3	5	4	16	14	16	7	9	8	3	7	7	16	18	18
Total 'Important'	43	43	45	47	54	56	61	57	62	61	64	61	63	65	68	67	70	58	58	59	67	66	68	73	69	72	66	67	66
Essential	56	52	52	45	44	42	38	37	37	35	34	33	32	30	29	28	26	26	26	25	25	25	24	24	24	21	18	15	15

■ Essential ■ Total 'Important' ■ Total 'Not important' ■ Don't know
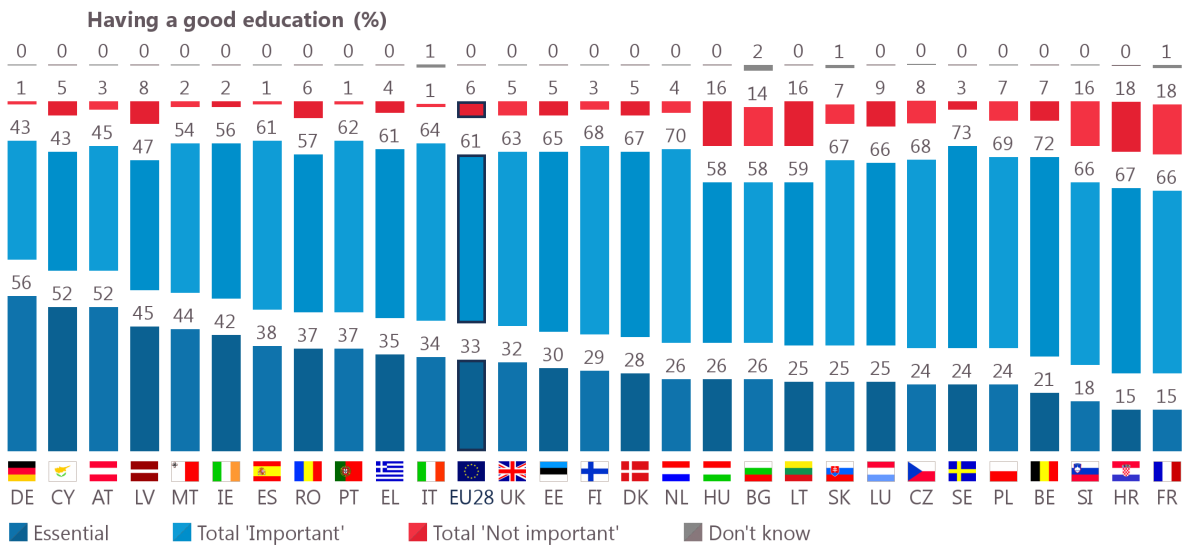
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

In all countries a minority of respondents say that **working hard** is *essential* for getting ahead in life, with the largest shares observed in Ireland (46%) and the United Kingdom (45%) – the only two countries where at least four in ten say that working hard is essential. This compares to 13% in Croatia, 16% in Lithuania and 17% in Malta and Denmark.

In all but one country the majority of respondents say working hard is *important* to get ahead in life, with those in Belgium (76%), Finland (75%), Sweden and Estonia (both 74%), the most likely to say this. The exception is Latvia (48%), but even here this is the most common answer.

More than one in five respondents in Latvia (24%) and Croatia (23%) say working hard is *not important* for getting ahead in life.

QA2.3 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?

Working hard (%)

	IE	UK	HU	SK	BG	AT	EL	CY	ES	EU28	SI	IT	FR	LV	PL	PT	DE	NL	SE	FI	CZ	LU	EE	BE	RO	MT	DK	LT	HR
Don't know	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Not important	1	2	8	4	11	8	7	10	6	7	10	3	10	24	9	6	6	4	4	3	14	14	5	6	16	10	10	18	23
Total 'Important'	53	53	56	60	54	60	62	59	67	66	63	71	64	48	66	70	70	73	74	75	65	65	74	76	66	73	73	65	64
Essential	46	45	36	35	34	32	31	31	27	27	27	26	25	25	24	24	23	23	22	21	21	20	20	18	18	17	17	16	13

■ Essential ■ Total 'Important' ■ Total 'Not important' ■ Don't know
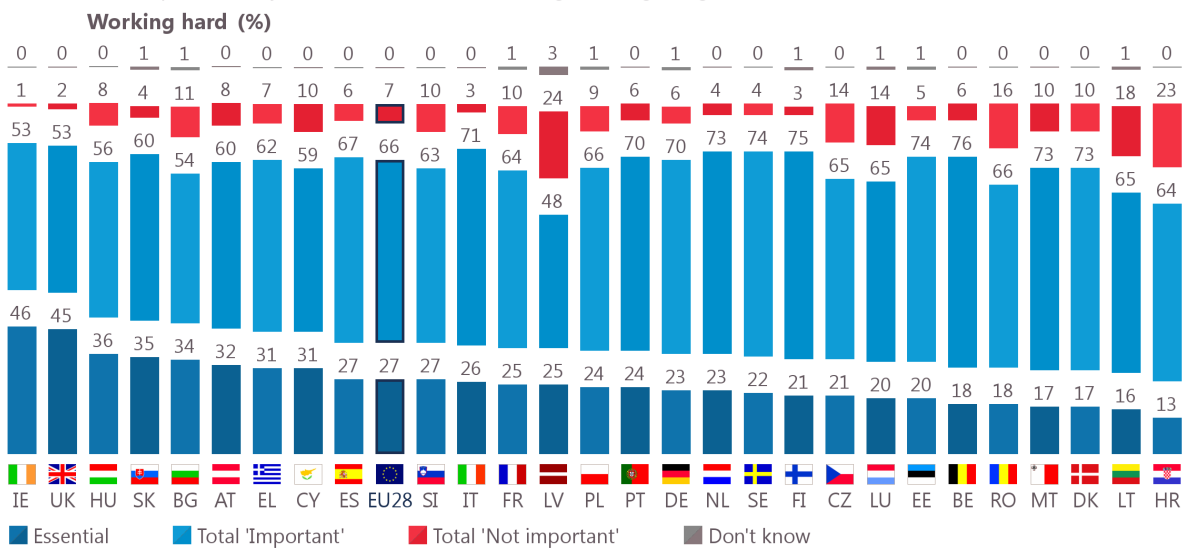
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Respondents in Bulgaria (56%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say **knowing the right people** is *essential* for getting ahead in life. Four in ten respondents in Hungary (40%) and 39% in Cyprus say the same, compared to 11% in the Netherlands, 12% in Denmark and 15% in the United Kingdom, Finland and Sweden.

With the exception of Bulgaria, the majority of respondents in all other countries say knowing the right people is important for getting ahead in life. Proportions range from 79% in Sweden, 78% in Portugal and 77% in Spain to 41% in Bulgaria, 54% in Hungary and 57% in Cyprus and Croatia.

Respondents in Denmark (20%) and Lithuania (18%) are the most likely to say that knowing the right people is *not important*.

QA2.4 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?

Knowing the right people (%)

	BG	HU	CY	HR	EL	LV	AT	CZ	SI	RO	IT	SK	DE	EU28	LT	PL	PT	MT	ES	IE	LU	EE	FR	BE	SE	FI	UK	DK	NL
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Total 'Not important'	2	6	4	6	2	8	6	6	6	7	5	5	7	8	18	7	2	9	4	14	13	7	13	9	6	12	12	20	13
Total 'Important'	41	54	57	57	63	59	62	63	66	65	67	67	70	70	59	72	78	71	77	67	69	75	71	75	79	72	72	67	76
Essential	56	40	39	37	35	32	32	31	28	28	28	26	22	22	22	21	20	20	18	18	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	12	11

■ Essential   ■ Total 'Important'   ■ Total 'Not important'   ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The chart below shows there is a negative relationship between the belief that knowing the right people is essential to get ahead in life, and a belief that most things that happen in one's life are fair: the more a respondent agrees knowing the right people is essential, the less likely they are to agree most things that happen in one's life are fair.

For example, respondents in Bulgaria are the most likely to say knowing the right people is essential, but amongst the least likely to agree most things that happen in their life are fair. In contrast, respondents in Denmark are amongst the least likely to say knowing the right people is essential, but amongst the most likely to say most things that happen in their life are fair.

QA1.3. Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair (% Total 'Agree')
QA2.4 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Knowing the right people (% 'Essential')

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)
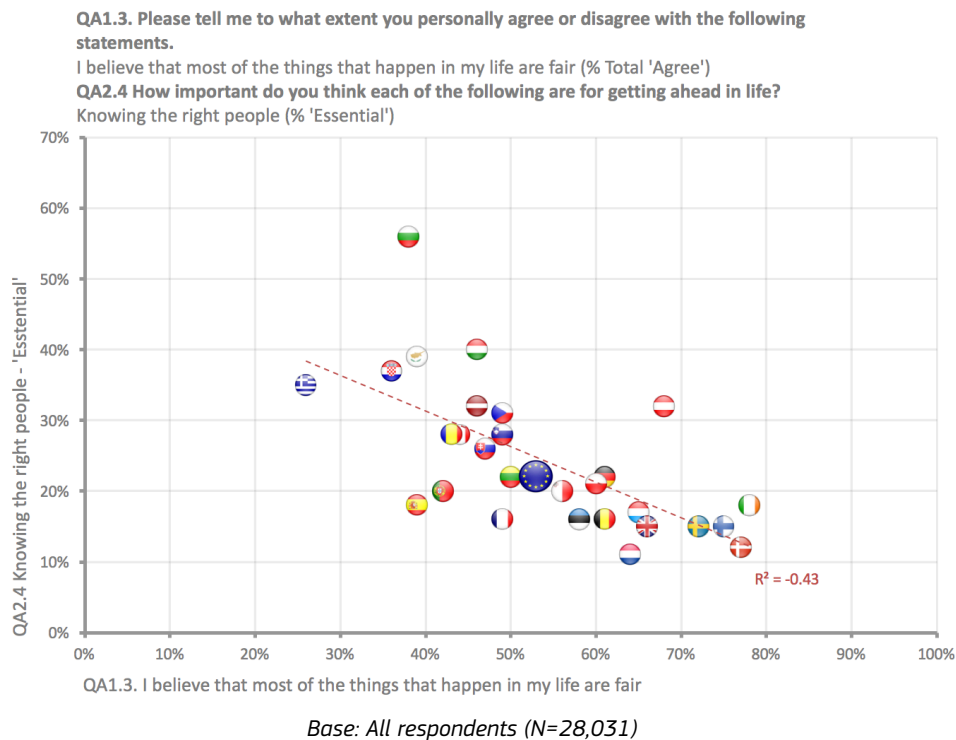
Six in ten respondents in Bulgaria (60%) say **being lucky** is *essential* for getting ahead in life, as do 48% in Croatia and 37% in Slovakia. At the other end of the scale, 6% in Sweden, 8% in the United Kingdom and 10% in Denmark think the same way.

The majority of respondents in 26 countries say being lucky is *important* for getting ahead in life, with those in Belgium (75%), the Netherlands (73%) and Spain (71%) the most likely to say this.

More than one quarter of respondents in the United Kingdom (36%), Denmark (34%), Sweden (30%) and Malta (27%) say that being lucky is *not important*.

QA2.6 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?

Being lucky (%)
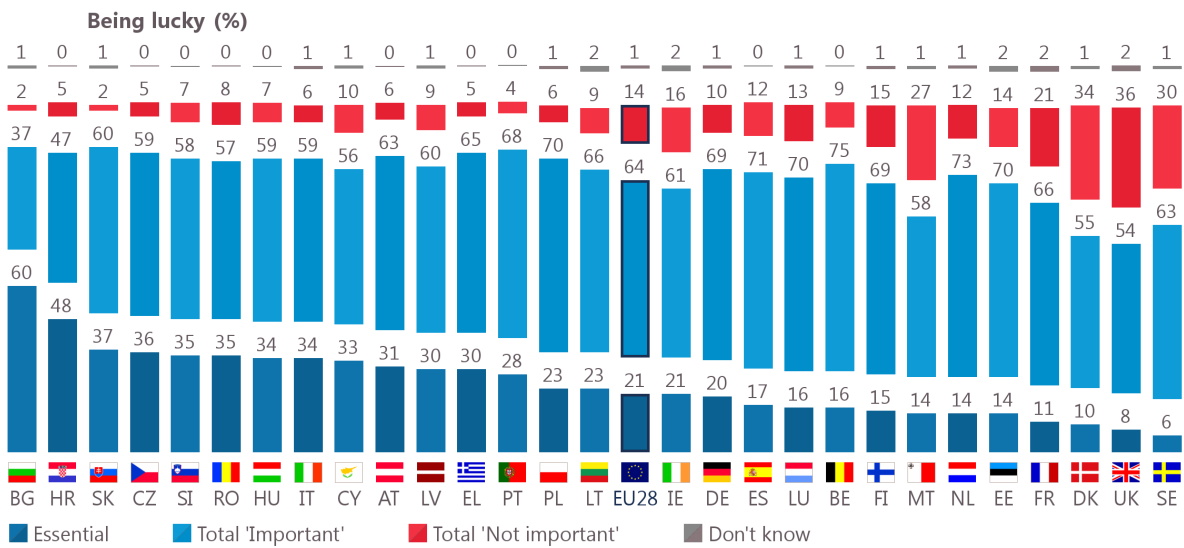
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Overall there are 23 countries where the majority of respondents say **coming from a wealthy family** is either essential or important for getting ahead in life. Respondents in Hungary (89%), Italy (88%) and Bulgaria (86%) are the most likely to say this, compared to 34% in Denmark, 38% in Sweden and 41% in Luxemburg.

Respondents in Hungary (29%), Bulgaria (28%) and Croatia (20%) are the most likely to say coming from a wealthy family is *essential* for getting ahead in life, while those in Sweden (1%), Denmark and the Netherlands (both 2%) are the least likely to do so.

In 15 countries, at least half of all respondents say coming from a wealthy family is *important* for getting ahead in life, with those in Italy (70%), Portugal (68%) and Greece (67%) the most likely to say this.

There are five countries where the majority say this is *not important*: Denmark (65%), Sweden (61%), Luxembourg (58%), France (55%) and the Netherlands (54%).

QA2.1 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?

Coming from a wealthy family (%)

Essential ■ Total 'Important' ■ Total 'Not important' ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)
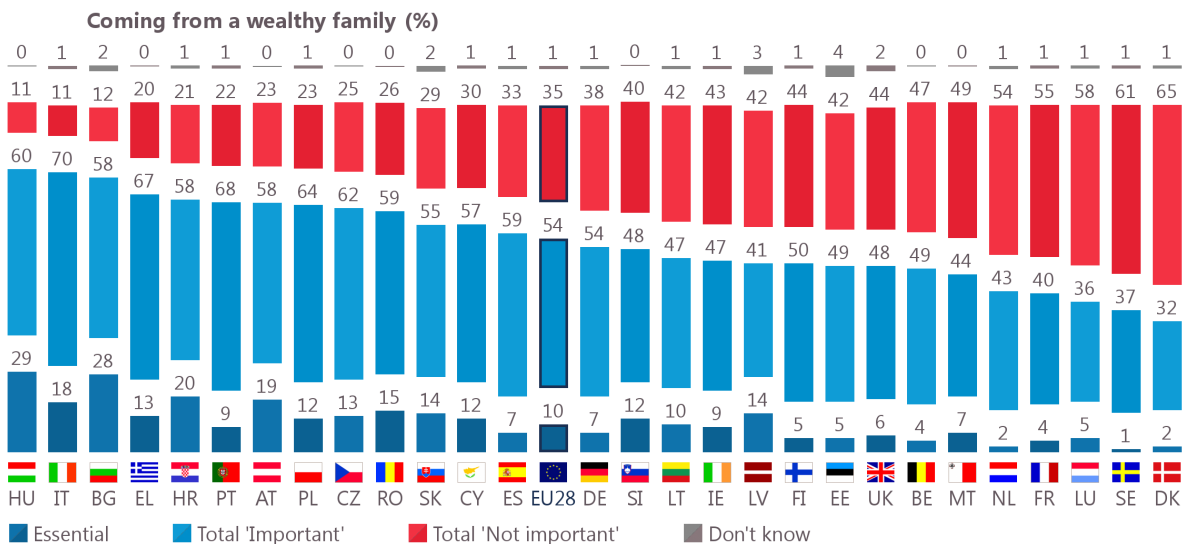
In 21 Member States, at least half of all respondents say **having political connections** is essential or important for getting ahead in life. Respondents in Croatia (88%), Bulgaria (84%) and Hungary (81%) are the most likely to say this, while those in Sweden (24%), Denmark (25%) and the Netherlands (29%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents in Croatia (38%), Bulgaria (37%) and Hungary (29%) are the most likely to say having political connections is *essential*, while those in Greece (62%), Poland and Portugal (both 59%) the most likely to say it is *important*.

In six countries the majority says this is *not important*: Sweden (72%), Denmark (71%), the Netherlands (69%), France (64%), Finland (58%) and the United Kingdom (53%).

QA2.9 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Having political connections (%)
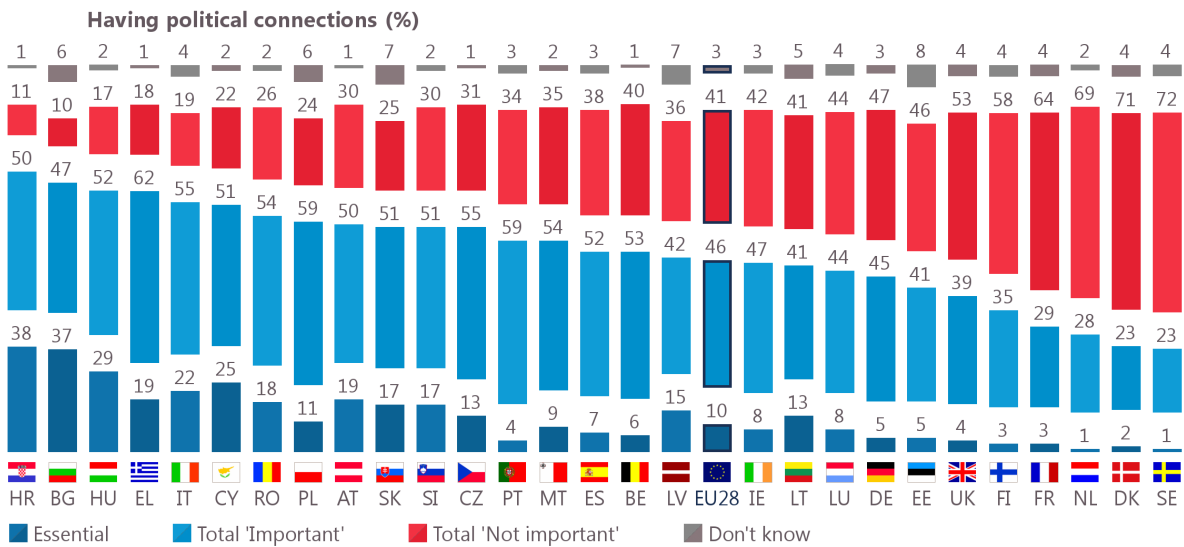
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Hungary is the only country where at least one in five say **being of a specific ethnic origin** is *essential* for getting on in life (20%), followed by 17% in Bulgaria and 15% in Austria. Respondents in Italy (56%), Austria and the Czech Republic (both 53%) are the most likely to say this is *important*.

Overall, in 17 countries, at least half of all respondents think being of a specific ethnic origin is essential or important for getting ahead in life. Respondents in Hungary (71%), Italy and Austria (both 68%) are the most likely to think this way, compared to 26% in Lithuania, 31% in Luxembourg and 33% in Latvia.

In nine countries the majority say being of a specific ethnic origin is *not important*, with the highest proportions seen amongst those in Lithuania (68%), Luxembourg (66%) and Latvia (62%).

QA2.7 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?

Being of a specific ethnic origin (%)

	HU	IT	AT	CZ	BG	SK	PL	EL	DE	SI	IE	BE	HR	SE	CY	EU28	ES	FI	MT	RO	DK	UK	NL	PT	EE	FR	LV	LU	LT
Don't know	1	3	1	1	6	6	4	0	3	2	3	2	2	2	0	4	4	5	8	3	3	4	1	4	9	6	5	3	6
Total 'Not important'	28	29	31	35	32	34	36	41	40	42	43	44	44	45	47	44	44	45	44	49	52	54	58	57	54	61	62	66	68
Total 'Important'	51	56	53	53	45	48	52	51	50	47	46	50	44	51	43	46	49	45	44	38	40	39	40	37	35	32	26	25	23
Essential	20	12	15	11	17	12	8	8	7	9	8	4	10	2	10	6	3	5	4	10	5	3	1	2	2	1	7	6	3

■ Essential   ■ Total 'Important'   ■ Total 'Not important'   ■ Don't know
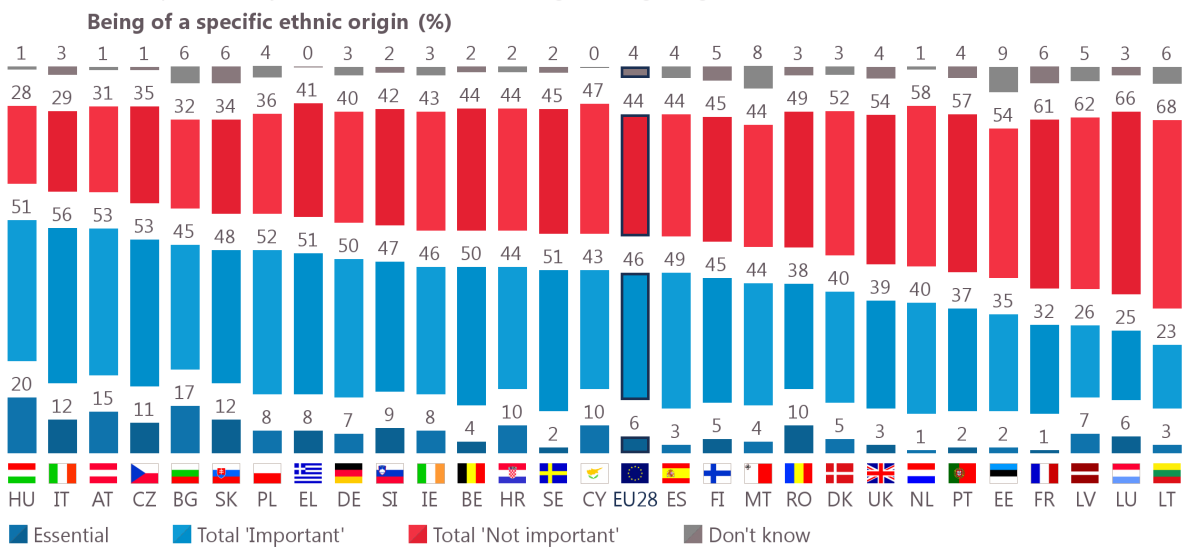
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

In all Member States less than one in five say that **being born a man or a woman** is *essential* to get ahead in life, with respondents in Hungary (16%), Austria (14%), Italy and the Czech Republic (both 12%) the most likely to think so.

Respondents in Austria (53%), Hungary (52%), and Italy (50%) are also the most likely to say being born a man or a woman is *important* to get ahead in life.

However, in 17 countries the majority of respondents say being born a man or a woman is *not important* for getting ahead in life, with those in Latvia (76%), Lithuania (71%), Denmark, Estonia and the Netherlands (all 68%) the most likely to say so.

QA2.8   How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
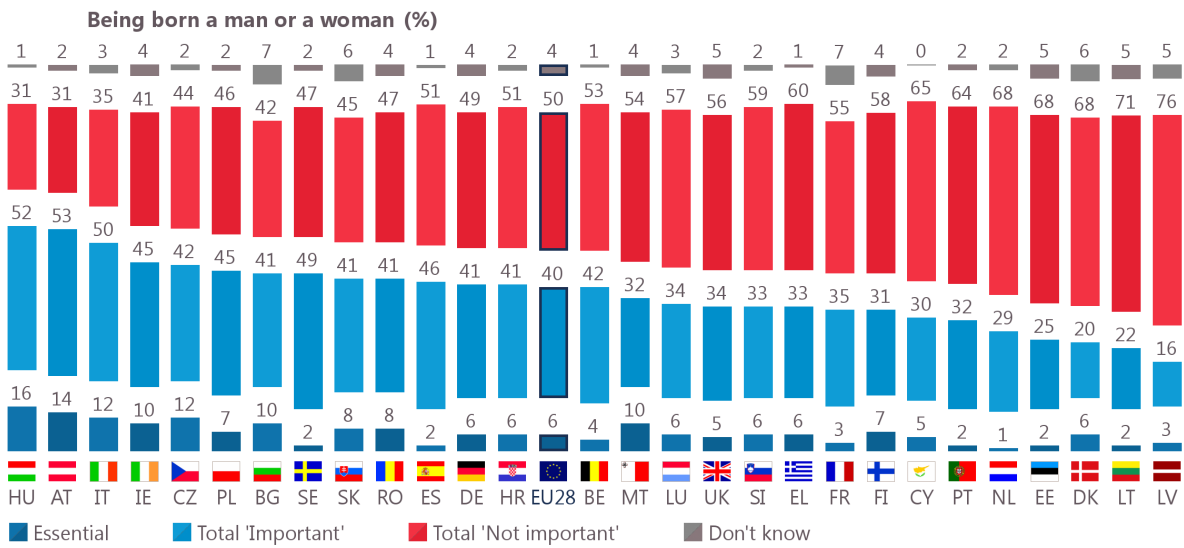
Being born a man or a woman (%)

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following notable differences for those who consider each factor **essential**:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say working hard is essential to get ahead in life. In contrast, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to say having good heath is essential.

- The earlier the respondent finished education, the more likely they are to say having good health or being lucky is essential. For example, 53% who left education younger than 15 say good health is essential, compared to 45% of those who stayed in education the longest.

- Students (43%) and managers (40%) are the most likely to say a good education is essential, particularly compared to the unemployed (25%).

- Respondents who experience the least difficulties paying bills are the most likely to say a good education is essential (36%), but the least likely to say coming from a wealth family (28%), knowing the right people (20%) or being lucky (19%) is essential.Respondents who say they live in a poor neighbourhood are more likely to say having a wealthy family, being lucky, having political connections and knowing the right people is essential, but they are the least likely to say this about having a good education.

QA2.2-6   How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
'Essential' (% - EU)

	Having good health	Having a good education	Working hard	Knowing the right people	Being lucky
EU28	48	33	27	22	21
Age					
15-24	44	38	32	23	21
25-39	46	32	29	23	20
40-54	47	33	25	21	21
55 +	51	33	26	21	22
Education (End of)					
15-	53	30	27	22	25
16-19	49	32	27	24	22
20+	45	35	27	20	19
Still studying	42	43	31	21	19
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	50	33	29	24	22
Managers	42	40	31	21	16
Other white collars	47	32	24	25	23
Manual workers	47	30	28	22	20
House persons	52	34	24	21	27
Unemployed	47	25	23	26	22
Retired	52	33	27	20	23
Students	42	43	31	21	19
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	51	25	26	29	28
From time to time	48	28	27	27	26
Almost never/ Never	47	36	28	20	19
Your neighbourhood					
Total 'Rich'	45	36	32	20	19
Average	49	34	27	22	21
Total 'Poor'	46	26	26	25	25

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Respondents who agree life is fair are more likely to say a good education is essential, compared to those who disagree (36% vs 30%). Likewise, they are also more likely to consider 'working hard' as essential (30% vs. 24%), while there is little difference observed across the other options.

QA2.2-6 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
'Essential' (% - EU)

	Having good health	Having a good education	Working hard	Knowing the right people	Being lucky
EU28	48	33	27	22	21
Life is fair					
Total 'Agree'	47	36	30	19	19
Neither agree nor disagree	47	31	24	21	21
Total 'Disagree'	51	30	24	29	26

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following notable differences for those who consider each factor **essential** or **important**:

- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to say being lucky, being born a man or a woman, being a specific ethnic origin or political connections are essential or important. Respondents aged 25 or over are the most likely to say being from a wealthy family is essential or important: for instance, 66% of those aged 55 or over say this, compared to 57% of those aged 15-24.

- The earlier a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to say being from a wealthy family, being lucky or having political connections are essential or important. For example, 67% who completed education prior to age 15 say coming from a wealthy family is essential or important for getting ahead in life, compared to 61% who completed their education aged 20 or over.

- Respondents who experience fewer financial difficulties are the most likely to say a good education is essential or important, but they are the least likely to say this about having a wealthy family or political connections.

- Respondents who live in large towns (69%) are more likely than those living in smaller areas (62%-63%) to say a wealthy family is essential or important.

- Respondents who say they live in a poor neighbourhood are more likely to say having a wealthy family, being born a man or a woman or having political connections are essential or important for getting ahead. For instance, 66% say political connections are essential or important, compared to 49% of those who define their neighbourhood as rich.

QA2.1, 7-9 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Total 'Essential or important' (% - EU)

	Coming from a wealthy family	Having political connections	Being of a specific ethnic origin	Being born a man or a woman
EU28	64	56	52	46
Age				
15-24	57	50	45	39
25-39	65	56	50	46
40-54	64	56	53	49
55 +	66	58	55	49
Education (End of)				
15-	67	61	55	50
16-19	65	57	52	47
20+	61	52	51	46
Still studying	62	53	47	42
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	68	62	50	49
From time to time	71	64	55	49
Almost never/ Never	61	52	51	46
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	63	56	51	47
Small/ mid size town	62	54	51	46
Large town	69	58	55	48
Your neighbourhood				
Total 'Rich'	61	49	53	46
Average	64	56	51	46
Total 'Poor'	72	66	55	55

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

In addition, respondents who disagree life is fair are more likely to say coming from a wealthy family (69% vs 61%) or having political connections (62% vs 52%) are essential or important, compared to those who think life is fair.

QA2.1, 7-9 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Total 'Essential or important' (% - EU)

	Coming from a wealthy family	Having political connections	Being of a specific ethnic origin	Being born a man or a woman
EU28	64	56	52	46
Life is fair				
Total 'Agree'	61	52	52	47
Neither agree nor disagree	68	59	53	48
Total 'Disagree'	69	62	49	46

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

IV. INTER-GENERATIONAL MOBILITY IN SOCIAL STATUS, EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

This part of the report covers respondents' occupation, educational attainment and social status. Comparisons with parents and grandparents will also be made in order to assess the level of social mobility.

1 Social status

Respondents were asked where they would place themselves, their parents and grandparents on the social ladder, relative to other people in their country[16].

The majority of respondents place themselves and their parents in the middle of the social ladder

One quarter of respondents (25%) place themselves at the top of the ladder, while 63% place themselves in the middle and 9% at the bottom.

Similarly, almost one quarter of respondents (24%) also put their parents at the top of the ladder, 58% place them in the middle and 13% say they are at the bottom.

There is little difference in responses for paternal and maternal grandparents. In both cases 17% put them at the top of the ladder and 17% say they are at the bottom. Almost half (49%) put their paternal grandparents in the middle, while 51% say this about their maternal grandparents.

QA7 Where would you place … on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

Top (7-10)   Middle (4-6)   Bottom (1-3)   Refusal   Don't know
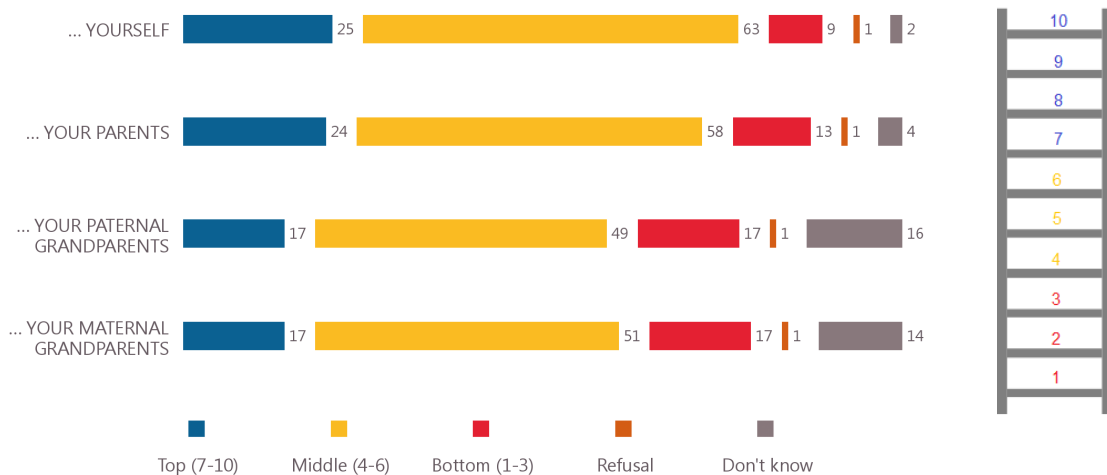
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[16] QA7 Where would you place yourself on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)? A. Yourself; B Your parents; C Your paternal grandparents; D Your maternal grandparents.

The results here have been recalculated by removing respondents who refused or said they did not know.

Just over one quarter of this group of respondents place themselves at the top of the ladder (26%), while 65% place themselves in the middle and 9% at the bottom.

More than one quarter (26%) put also their parents at the top of the ladder, 61% place them in the middle and 13% say they are at the bottom.

There is no difference in responses for paternal and maternal grandparents. In both cases 20% put them at the top of the ladder, 60% in the middle and 20% at the bottom.

QA7A Where would you place … on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	Top (7-10)	Middle (4-6)	Bottom (1-3)
…YOURSELF	26	65	9
…YOUR PARENTS	26	61	13
…YOUR PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS	20	60	20
…YOUR MATERNAL GRANDPARENTS	20	60	20
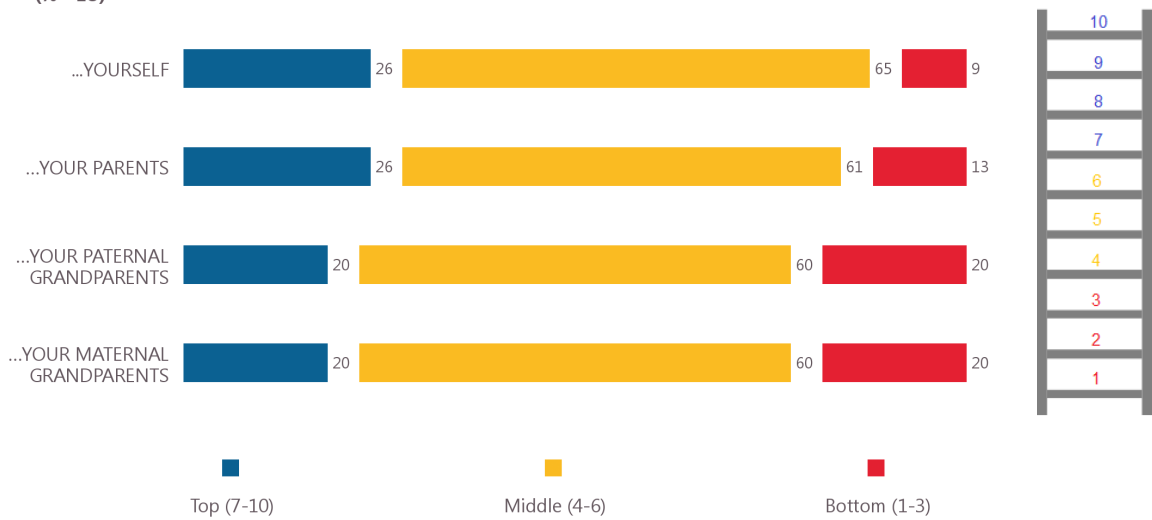
Base: Respondents who were able to give an answer (N= 23,327 – 27,214)

The charts below show the average position respondents place themselves, their parents and their grandparents on the social ladder. The higher the average, the higher the position on the ladder.

Respondents in the Netherlands (6.8), Sweden (6.4) and Denmark (6.3) have the highest average placement for themselves on the social ladder, while those in Portugal (4.7), Bulgaria (4.8), Hungary and Romania (both 5.0) have the lowest average position on the ladder.

QA7A Where would you place yourself on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(AVERAGE)

NL	6.8
SE	6.4
DK	6.3
LU	6.1
FI	6.1
AT	6
IE	5.9
CY	5.9
BE	5.9
MT	5.9
DE	5.7
SK	5.7
SI	5.6
IT	5.6
UK	5.5
EU28	5.5
PL	5.4
CZ	5.4
ES	5.3
EE	5.3
EL	5.3
FR	5.2
HR	5.2
LT	5.1
LV	5.1
HU	5
RO	5
BG	4.8
PT	4.7
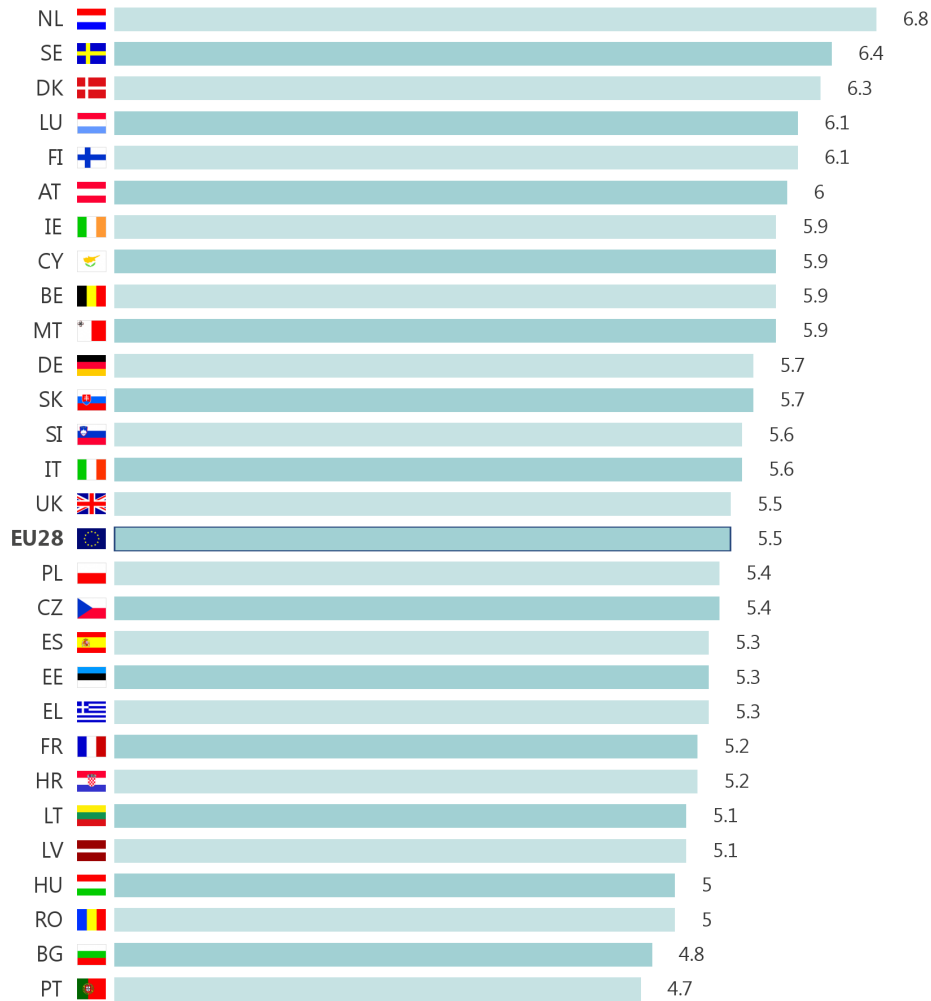
All respondents (N=28,031)

The picture is similar when respondents are asked to place their parents on the social ladder. Respondents in the Netherlands (6.6), Finland (6.1) and Sweden (6.0) place their parents highest on the ladder, compared to respondents in Portugal (4.4), Bulgaria (4.7), Hungary and Romania (both 4.8).

QA7B Where would you place your parents on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(AVERAGE)

NL	6.6
FI	6.1
SE	6
DK	5.9
BE	5.9
AT	5.8
CY	5.7
IE	5.7
SK	5.7
MT	5.7
LU	5.7
UK	5.6
IT	5.6
DE	5.4
EU28	5.4
FR	5.3
ES	5.2
SI	5.2
PL	5.2
LV	5.2
CZ	5.2
EE	5.2
EL	5.1
LT	5.1
HR	4.9
RO	4.8
HU	4.8
BG	4.7
PT	4.4
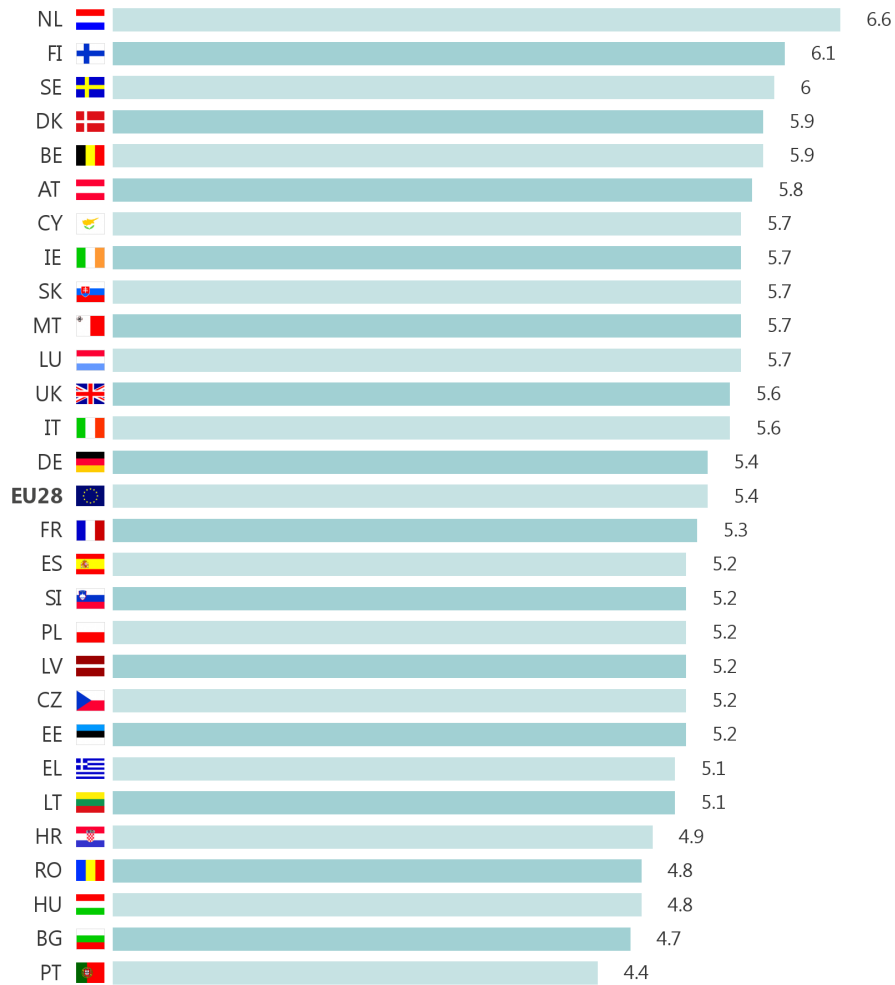
All respondents (N=28,031)

Three in ten respondents place themselves higher than their parents on the social ladder

The majority of respondents place themselves equal or higher than their parents on the social ladder (73%). Three in ten (30%) place themselves higher, while 43% say they are at an equal position. Just over one in five (22%) place themselves lower than their parents.

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(% - EU)
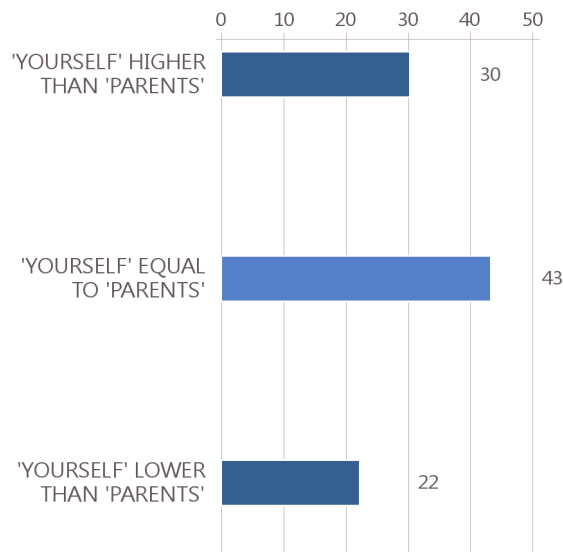
All respondents (N=28,031)

Only a minority of respondents in each country place themselves higher than their parents on the social ladder. Respondents in Denmark (43%), Sweden (41%) and Luxembourg (37%) are the most likely to do this, particularly compared to respondents in Italy (23%), the United Kingdom (24%), Latvia and Slovakia (both 26%).

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(% - YOURSELF' HIGHER THAN 'PARENTS')

DK	SE	LU	EL	SI	CY	NL	HR	AT	DE	PL	CZ	EE	PT	RO	FI	EU28	LT	ES	BG	BE	FR	HU	IE	MT	SK	LV	UK	IT
43	41	37	36	36	35	35	34	34	33	32	32	32	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	29	29	29	28	27	26	26	24	23
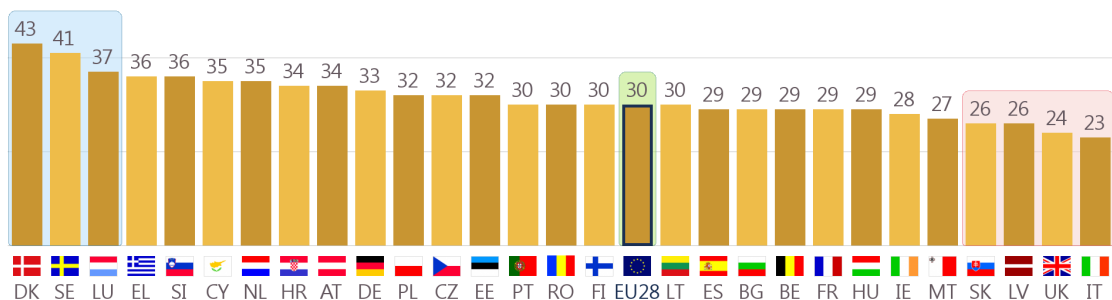
All respondents (N=28,031)

The map below depicts the net difference between the share of people in a country who placed themselves higher than their parents on the social ladder and the share who placed themselves lower. It therefore highlights the countries where there has been a self-perceived positive progression in social status, as well those where there is perceived regression.

For example, countries like Denmark (22 pp difference) and Luxembourg (20 pp) stand out with much larger shares of respondents who position themselves higher, rather than lower, than their parents. At the other end, the net difference is negative in France (-5 pp), Finland (-2 pp) and the UK (-1 pp). It is however worth noting that respondents in Finland have one of the highest placements on the social ladder across the EU (6.1).
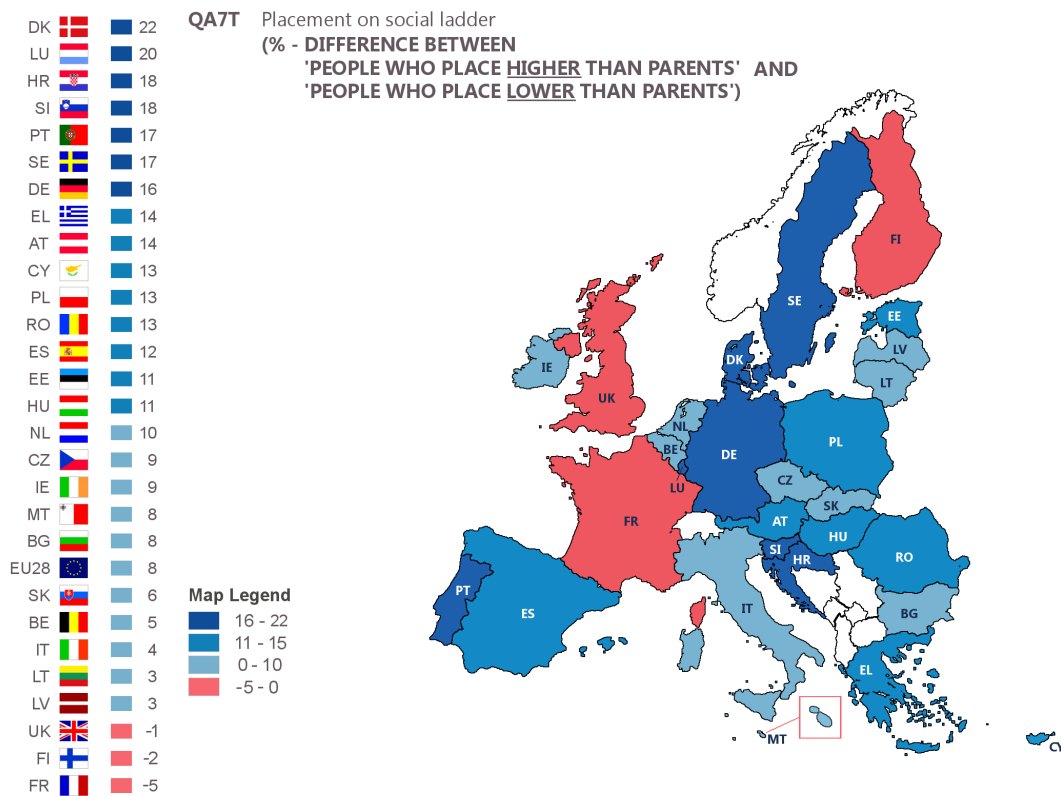
DK		22
LU		20
HR		18
SI		18
PT		17
SE		17
DE		16
EL		14
AT		14
CY		13
PL		13
RO		13
ES		12
EE		11
HU		11
NL		10
CZ		9
IE		9
MT		8
BG		8
EU28		8
SK		6
BE		5
IT		4
LT		3
LV		3
UK		-1
FI		-2
FR		-5

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(% - DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
'PEOPLE WHO PLACE <u>HIGHER</u> THAN PARENTS' AND
'PEOPLE WHO PLACE <u>LOWER</u> THAN PARENTS')

Map Legend
16 - 22
11 - 15
0 - 10
-5 - 0

All respondents (N=28,031)

The **socio-demographic analysis** focusses on those who place themselves higher on the social ladder than their parents.

- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to place themselves higher on the social ladder than their parents: 36% of those aged 55 or over place themselves higher, compared to 13% of those aged 15-24.

- Managers are the most likely to place themselves higher than their parents, particularly compared to students (40% vs 13%).

- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to place themselves higher than their parents: 32% with the fewest financial difficulties do so, compared to 21% of those who experience the most difficulties.

- Respondents living in neighbourhoods they describe as rich (35%) are the most likely to place themselves higher than their parents, compared to those who say their neighbourhood is average (30%) or poor (26%).

- Respondents who place themselves at the top of the social ladder are the most likely to say they are above their parents (44%), compared to those who place themselves in the middle (28%) or at the bottom (12%).

QA7T   Placement on social ladder
(% - EU)

	'Yourself' higher than 'Parents'	'Yourself' equal to 'Parents'	'Yourself' lower than 'Parents'
EU28	30	43	22
Age			
15-24	13	53	29
25-39	26	45	25
40-54	32	42	22
55 +	36	39	17
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	34	40	22
Managers	40	37	19
Other white collars	29	43	23
Manual workers	27	47	22
House persons	32	41	21
Unemployed	18	39	36
Retired	35	39	17
Students	13	56	27
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	37	36
From time to time	28	42	24
Almost never/ Never	32	43	19
Your neighbourhood			
Total 'Rich'	35	39	22
Average	30	44	21
Total 'Poor'	26	41	27
Self-placement on social ladder			
Top	44	41	13
Middle	28	46	23
Bottom	12	39	44

Base: Respondents who were able to give an answer (N= 26,373)

Respondents are most likely to place themselves higher than their grandparents on the social ladder

Four in ten respondents (40%) place themselves higher than their paternal grandparents on the social ladder. Just over one quarter (26%) say they are in an equal position, while 17% say they are lower on the ladder than their grandparents.

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(% - EU)

'YOURSELF' HIGHER THAN 'PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS' 40

'YOURSELF' EQUAL TO 'PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS' 26

YOURSELF' LOWER THAN 'PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS' 17
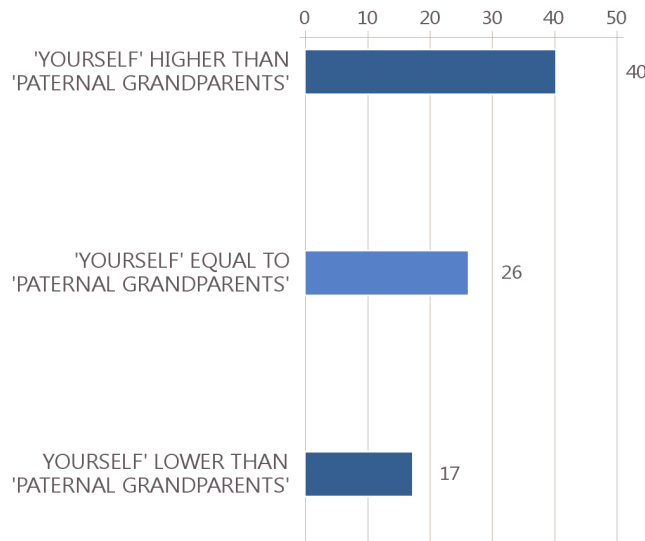
All respondents (N=28,031)

There are five countries where the majority place themselves higher than their paternal grandparents on the social ladder: Denmark, Sweden (both 53%), Greece, Cyprus and Luxembourg (all 51%). At the other end of the scale, respondents in Latvia are the least likely to place themselves higher than their paternal grandparents (20%), followed by those in Lithuania (31%) and Slovakia (33%).

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(% - YOURSELF' HIGHER THAN 'PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS')
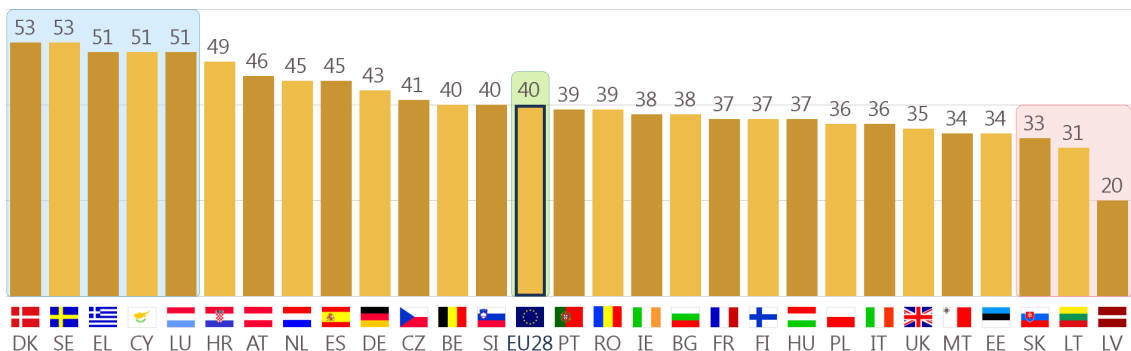
DK	SE	EL	CY	LU	HR	AT	NL	ES	DE	CZ	BE	SI	EU28	PT	RO	IE	BG	FR	FI	HU	PL	IT	UK	MT	EE	SK	LT	LV
53	53	51	51	51	49	46	45	45	43	41	40	40	40	39	39	38	38	37	37	37	36	36	35	34	34	33	31	20

All respondents (N=28,031)

The majority of respondents place themselves equal or higher than their maternal grandparents on the social ladder (67%). More than four in ten (41%) place themselves higher, while 26% say they are at an equal position. Less than one in five (17%) place themselves lower than their parents.

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(% - EU)
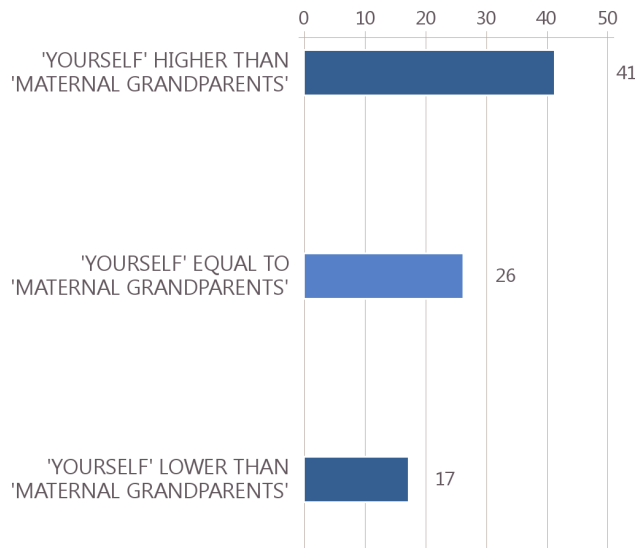
All respondents (N=28,031)

There are five countries where at least half place themselves higher than their maternal grandparents on the social ladder: Sweden (57%), Denmark (56%), Luxembourg (51%), Croatia and Greece (both 50%). This compares to 21% in Latvia, 32% in Malta and 34% in the United Kingdom and Lithuania.

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(% - YOURSELF' HIGHER THAN 'MATERNAL GRANDPARENTS')
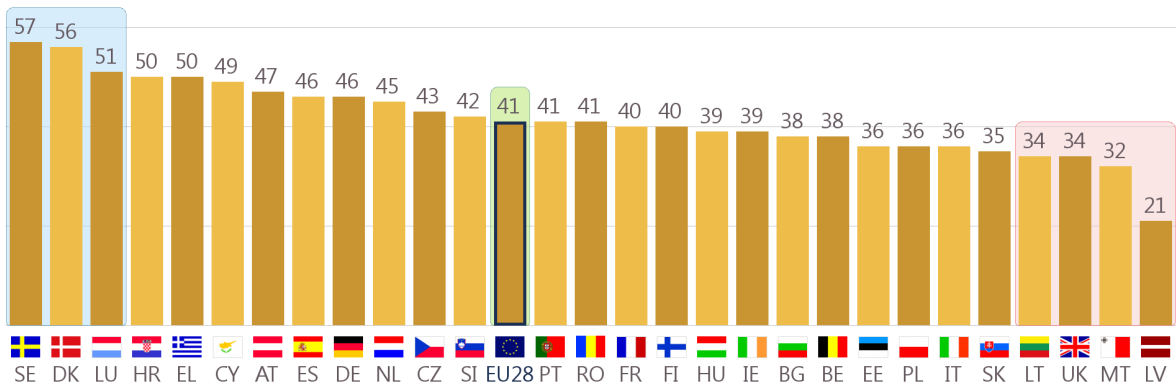
All respondents (N=28,031)

A broader view of respondents' positioning on the social ladder shows respondents in Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Luxembourg and Cyprus are consistently amongst the most likely to place themselves higher on the social ladder than their parents or grandparents. On the other hand, respondents in Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia the United Kingdom and Malta are consistently amongst the least likely to do so.

The **socio-demographic analysis** focusses on those who place themselves higher on the social ladder than their grandparents, and shows similar patterns for maternal and paternal grandparents:

- Respondents aged 25 or over are the most likely to place themselves higher on the social scale than their paternal or maternal grandparents. For example, 42% of those aged 55 or over place themselves higher than their maternal grandparents, compared to 34% of those aged 15-24.

- Those who completed their education aged 20 or over are the most likely to place themselves higher on the social scale than their paternal or maternal grandparents. For instance, 47% of those who completed education aged 20 or over place themselves higher than their paternal grandparents, compared to 36% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger.

- Managers are the most likely to place themselves higher than their paternal (54%) or maternal (57%) grandparents.

- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to place themselves higher than their grandparents: 43% with the fewest financial difficulties place themselves higher than their paternal grandparents, compared to 28% of those who experience the most difficulties.

- Respondents living in neighbourhoods they describe as rich are the most likely to place themselves higher than their maternal or paternal grandparents, compared to those who say their neighbourhood is average or poor.

- Respondents who place themselves at the top of the social ladder are the most likely to say they are above their grandparents. For example, 60% who place themselves on the top of the ladder say they are above their maternal grandparents, compared to 39% who place themselves in the middle and 16% who place themselves at the bottom of the ladder.

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(% - EU)

	Yourself' higher than 'Paternal grandparents'	Yourself' equal to 'Paternal grandparents'	Yourself' lower than 'Paternal grandparents'	Yourself' higher than 'Maternal grandparents'	Yourself' equal to 'Maternal grandparents'	Yourself' lower than 'Maternal grandparents'
EU28	40	26	17	41	26	17
Age						
15-24	34	27	24	34	30	25
25-39	39	28	18	40	28	19
40-54	42	26	16	44	25	16
55 +	41	25	14	42	25	14
Education (End of)						
15-	36	28	14	37	27	15
16-19	38	27	17	39	28	17
20+	47	22	17	49	22	17
Still studying	33	28	24	34	29	25
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	45	27	17	46	26	18
Managers	54	20	13	57	19	14
Other white collars	43	27	16	46	27	15
Manual workers	37	29	17	36	30	17
House persons	39	25	17	40	23	19
Unemployed	27	26	26	28	27	26
Retired	39	25	14	40	25	15
Students	33	28	24	34	29	25
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	28	24	29	28	24	30
From time to time	35	29	20	37	28	21
Almost never/ Never	43	25	15	44	25	15
Your neighbourhood						
Total 'Rich'	49	22	18	52	21	16
Average	39	27	16	40	27	17
Total 'Poor'	34	27	22	33	27	23
Self-placement on social ladder						
Top	58	21	10	60	21	9
Middle	38	29	18	39	29	19
Bottom	16	28	33	16	28	35

All respondents (N=28,031)

2   Educational and occupational attainment

a.   People today

Respondents are most likely to be manual workers, and have completed secondary or post-secondary education

The following question relates only to those who are currently working. Respondents in this group are most likely to be manual workers (41%).

Around one in five are white collar workers (23%) or managers (21%), while 15% are self-employed.

C14b   Socio-professional category
(% - EU)

Category	%
SELF-EMPLOYED	15
MANAGERS	21
OTHER WHITE COLLARS	23
MANUAL WORKERS	41

Base: Respondents who are not retired, students, house persons or unemployed (N= 14,625)

In 23 countries respondents are most likely to say they are **manual workers**, and more than half of the respondents give this answer in six countries: Spain (63%), Hungary (56%), Romania (52%), Lithuania, Portugal and Slovakia (all 51%). In contrast, respondents in Greece (21%), the Netherlands (22%) and Sweden (23%) are the least likely to say they are a manual worker.

In 16 countries, at least one in five respondents say they are **managers**. Those in Sweden (38%), Estonia (35%) and Malta (34%) are the most likely to say this, compared to 8% in Spain and 9% in Hungary and Greece. Manager is the most mentioned occupation in Sweden and the Netherlands.

Respondents in the Czech Republic (42%) and Italy (35%) are most likely to say they are **white collar workers**, and this occupation group is also widely mentioned by respondents in Greece and Belgium (both 34%). In contrast, just 13% in the United Kingdom and Estonia and 14% in Latvia say their occupation falls into the other white collar worker category.

Greece is the only country where respondents are most likely to say they are **self-employed** (36%), and Italy (27%) and Slovenia (21%) are the only other countries where at least one in five also say this. In contrast, respondents in Lithuania (7%), Hungary, Luxembourg, France and Croatia (all 8%) are the least likely to be self-employed.

C14b Socio-professional category **(%)**

		Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers
EU28		15	21	23	41
BE		15	12	34	39
BG		11	13	27	49
CZ		18	15	42	25
DK		9	32	22	37
DE		15	29	19	37
EE		15	35	13	36
IE		12	31	20	37
EL		36	9	34	21
ES		14	8	16	63
FR		8	24	20	48
HR		8	16	28	48
IT		27	12	35	27
CY		17	24	26	34
LV		14	28	14	44
LT		7	22	20	51
LU		8	29	24	40
HU		8	9	26	56
MT		9	34	22	35
NL		18	31	28	22
AT		10	30	18	41
PL		10	21	28	42
PT		13	14	21	51
RO		10	15	23	52
SI		21	19	24	35
SK		13	12	23	51
FI		16	24	22	39
SE		11	38	28	23
UK		16	27	13	45

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Base: Respondents who are not retired, students, house persons or unemployed (N= 14,625)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Men are more likely to say they are self-employed (17% vs 12% of women), while women are more likely to say they are in another kind of white collar occupation (26% vs 20% of men).

- Respondents aged 40 or over are the most likely to be self-employed, while those aged 25 or over are the most likely to be managers. Those under 55 are the most likely to be other white collar workers. Across all age groups, respondents are most likely to be manual workers. Furthermore, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to be a manual worker: 61% of 15-24 year olds are manual workers, compared to 39% of those aged 40 or over.

- Those who completed their education aged 20 or over are much more likely to be managers than those who completed their education earlier. Those who completed education aged 16 or older are the most likely to be managers. The earlier a respondent completed education, the more likely they are to be manual workers: 73% who completed aged 15 or younger are manual workers, compared to 22% of those who completed aged 20 or over.

- The more difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to be a manual worker: 63% who experience the most difficulty are manual workers, compared to 36% who experience the least difficulty.

- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the less likely they are to be a manual worker, and the more likely they are to be a manager or other white collar worker.

C14b Socio-professional category
(% - EU)

	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers
EU28	15	21	23	41
Gender				
Man	17	22	20	41
Woman	12	20	26	42
Age				
15-24	5	10	24	61
25-39	12	23	25	40
40-54	17	21	23	39
55 +	21	21	19	39
Education (End of)				
15-	15	4	8	73
16-19	13	10	25	52
20+	17	37	24	22
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	12	5	20	63
From time to time	15	11	27	48
Almost never/ Never	16	26	22	36
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	17	17	20	46
Small/ mid size town	14	20	23	43
Large town	14	27	27	33

Base: Respondents who are not retired, students, house persons or unemployed (N= 14,625)

Respondents are most likely to have completed secondary or post–secondary education

Just over four in ten respondents completed secondary education (41%), while 16% completed primary and just 2% did not complete primary schooling[17]. Just over four in ten (41%) completed post-secondary education: 28% completed post-secondary vocational studies or a bachelor degree or equivalent. Just over one in ten (13%) have a master or doctoral degree or equivalent.

QA9Ab What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by you?
(% - EU)
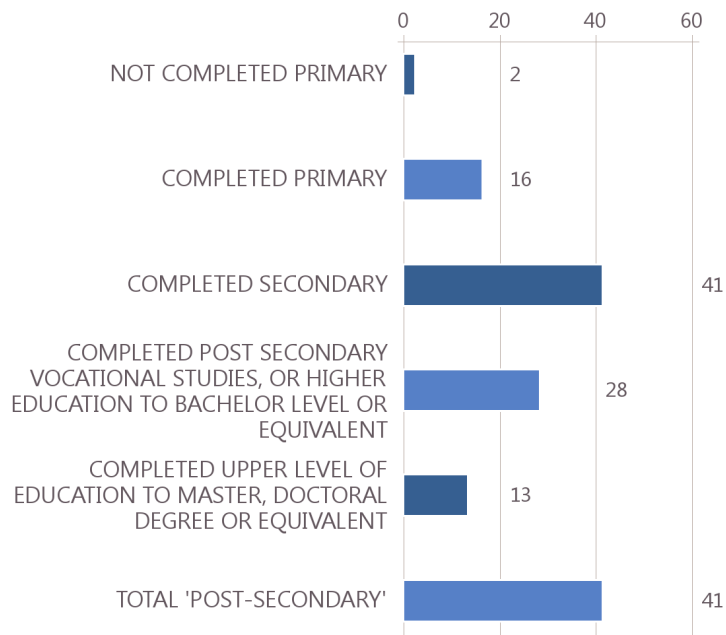
Base: Respondents who were able to give an answer (N=27,827)

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[17] QA9A What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by you?

There are large differences across Member States in the proportion of respondents who have completed post-secondary education. At least seven in ten respondents in Denmark (74%), the Netherlands (71%) and Austria (70%) have done so, compared to 16% in Portugal, 18% in the Czech Republic and 19% in Croatia and Slovakia.

QA9Ab What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by you?
(% - TOTAL 'POST-SECONDARY')
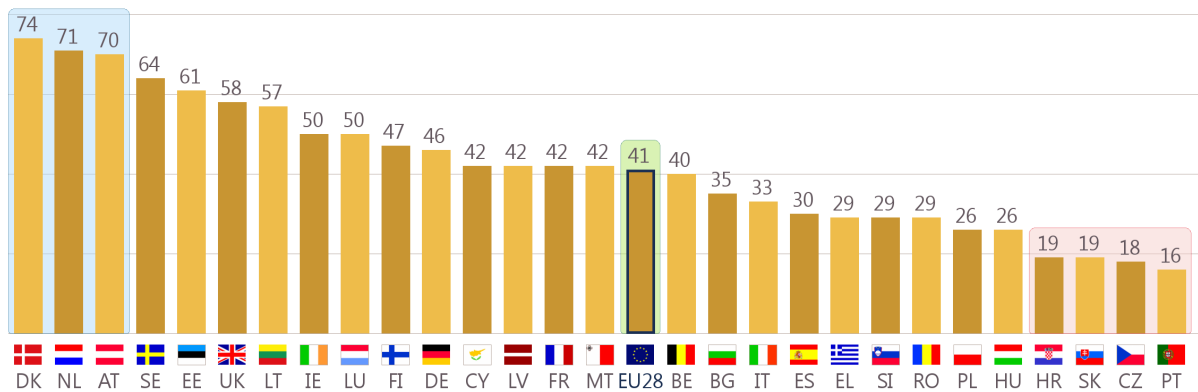
Base: Respondents who were able to give an answer (N=27,827)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- Respondents aged 25-39 (54%) are the most likely to have completed post-secondary education, followed by 40-50 year olds (48%) and those aged 15-24 or 55 or over (both 31%).

- More than eight in ten respondents (82%) who completed education aged 20 or over have post-secondary education (e.g. vocational studies, bachelor or higher degree) compared to 28% who completed age 16-19 and 7% who completed aged 15 or younger.

- Managers are much more likely to have completed post-secondary education than other occupation groups, and particularly housepersons (83% vs 25%).

- The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to have completed post-secondary education: 46% who experience the least difficulty have done so, compared to 20% who experience the most.

- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to have completed post-secondary education: 47% that live in large towns have done so, compared to 36% who live in rural villages.

QA9Ab What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by you?
(% - EU)

	Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed secondary	Completed post secondary vocational studies, or higher education to bachelor level or equivalent	Completed upper level of education to master, doctoral degree or equivalent	Total 'Post-secondary'
EU28	2	16	41	28	13	**41**
Age						
15-24	1	18	50	28	3	**31**
25-39	1	7	38	34	20	**54**
40-54	1	9	42	33	15	**48**
55 +	5	24	40	21	10	**31**
Education (End of)						
15-	10	53	30	7	0	**7**
16-19	0	10	62	25	3	**28**
20+	0	1	17	45	37	**82**
Still studying	1	19	48	27	5	**32**
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	1	7	33	35	24	**59**
Managers	0	1	16	40	43	**83**
Other white collars	0	4	45	35	16	**51**
Manual workers	1	13	54	28	4	**32**
House persons	7	27	41	20	5	**25**
Unemployed	3	20	45	25	7	**32**
Retired	5	26	39	21	9	**30**
Students	1	19	48	27	5	**32**
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	6	26	48	17	3	**20**
From time to time	3	17	49	24	7	**31**
Almost never/ Never	2	14	38	30	16	**46**
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	4	19	41	26	10	**36**
Small/ mid size town	2	15	43	28	12	**40**
Large town	2	12	39	30	17	**47**

Base: Respondents who were able to give an answer (N=27,827)

b. Principal providers when growing up

The chart below compares respondents' current occupation with the occupation of the principal contributor to the household income when the respondent was 15[18]. It shows respondents are less likely to be manual workers (41% vs 49%) or self-employed (15% vs 23%), but more likely to be other white collar workers (23% vs 11%) or managers (21% vs 17%) compared to this person.

C14 QA8A Occupation type
(% - EU)

■ Current occupation   ■ Occupation of principal contributor at age of 15

Base: Respondents who are not retired, students, house persons or unemployed (N= 14,625) / Respondents whose principal contributor in their family at the age of 15 was not retired, a student, houseperson or unemployed (N=26,436)

Greece is the only country where at least half say the main occupation of the principal contributor to the household income when they were 15 was being **self-employed** (54%), followed by 37% in Italy and Cyprus and 35% in Finland. At the other end of the scale 9% in Slovakia and 11% in Lithuania, Estonia and the Czech Republic say this person was self-employed. Greece and Finland are the only countries where self-employed is the most mentioned occupation.

Respondents in the Netherlands (31%), Sweden and Germany (both 30%), and Estonia (26%) are the most likely to say this person was a **manager**. This compares to 6% in Greece and Spain, 7% in Romania and 8% in Portugal. Overall there are 10 countries where at least one in five say the main breadwinner when they were 15 was a manager, and the Netherlands and Sweden are the only countries where this is the most mentioned option.

Three in ten respondents in the Czech Republic (30%) say the main occupation of the principal contributor to the household income when they were 15 was in **another white collar** occupation, followed by 21% in Belgium and 19% in Croatia. Respondents in Spain (6%), France (7%) and the United Kingdom (8%) are the least likely to say this.

There are 14 countries where at least half say this person was a **manual worker**, with respondents in Slovakia, Romania (both 65%), Hungary and Spain (both 64%) and Lithuania (62%). This compares to 28% in Greece, 30% in the Netherlands and 33% in Finland. In 24 countries manual worker is the most mentioned occupation.

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[18] QA8A.3 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of the person in your family who was the principal contributor to your household's income when you were around 15 years old?

QA8A.3 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of the person in your family who was the principal contributor to your household's income when you were around 15 years old? **(%)**

	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers
EU28	23	17	11	49
BE	21	14	21	44
BG	15	13	13	59
CZ	11	17	30	42
DK	28	22	10	39
DE	17	30	9	44
EE	11	26	11	52
IE	20	18	13	49
EL	54	6	11	28
ES	23	6	6	64
FR	21	21	7	52
HR	18	9	19	54
IT	37	9	17	38
CY	37	8	13	41
LV	18	21	11	51
LT	11	16	11	62
LU	19	17	14	49
HU	14	10	12	64
MT	24	13	9	53
NL	24	31	15	30
AT	18	21	15	46
PL	22	10	12	56
PT	23	8	10	59
RO	19	7	9	65
SI	21	18	13	48
SK	9	12	14	65
FI	35	22	10	33
SE	26	30	17	27
UK	19	21	8	52

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Base: Respondents whose principal contributor in their family at the age of 15 was not retired, a student, houseperson or unemployed (N=26,436)

The educational achievement of respondents' father varies[19]. Only a small proportion say their father did not complete primary school (9%). Almost one third say their father completed primary (32%) while 35% say their father completed secondary education. Almost one quarter (24%) say their father completed post-secondary education, with 16% completing vocational studies or a bachelor degree, and 8% a master or PhD or equivalent.

QA9Bb What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your father?
(% - EU)

NOT COMPLETED PRIMARY	9
COMPLETED PRIMARY	32
COMPLETED SECONDARY	35
COMPLETED POST SECONDARY VOCATIONAL STUDIES, OR HIGHER EDUCATION TO BACHELOR LEVEL OR EQUIVALENT	16
COMPLETED UPPER LEVEL OF EDUCATION TO MASTER, DOCTORAL DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT	8
TOTAL 'POST-SECONDARY'	24
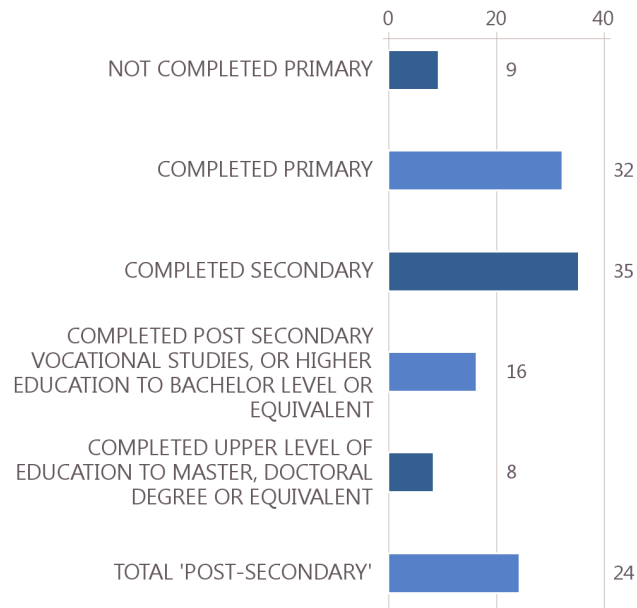
Base: Respondents who were able to give an answer (N=26,025)

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[19] QA9B What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your father?

Respondents are most likely to have achieved a higher level of education than their father (44%). Almost four in ten (39%) achieved the same level, while 9% say the highest level of education they have achieved is lower than their father's.

QA9T Highest level of education achieved
(% - EU)

'YOURSELF' HIGHER THAN 'FATHER'	44
'YOURSELF' EQUAL TO 'FATHER'	39
'YOURSELF' LOWER THAN 'FATHER'	9
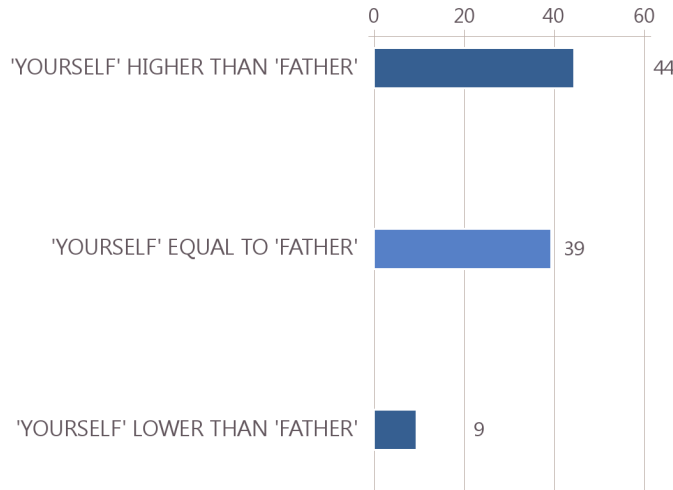
All respondents (N=28,031)

Respondents in Cyprus (64%), Greece (59%) and Spain (58%) are the most likely to say they have achieved a higher level of education than their father, while those in the Czech Republic, Austria (both 19%) and Slovakia (28%) are the least likely to say this.

Overall there are eight countries where at least half of all respondents say they achieved a higher level of education than their father.

QA9T Highest level of education achieved
(% - 'YOURSELF' HIGHER THAN 'FATHER')

CY	EL	ES	IE	SE	MT	PT	IT	LT	LU	FR	FI	BE	RO	EU28	EE	NL	BG	LV	PL	SI	DK	UK	HU	HR	DE	SK	AT	CZ
64	59	58	56	54	53	52	50	49	49	47	45	45	45	44	44	43	43	42	42	41	39	39	37	35	35	28	19	19
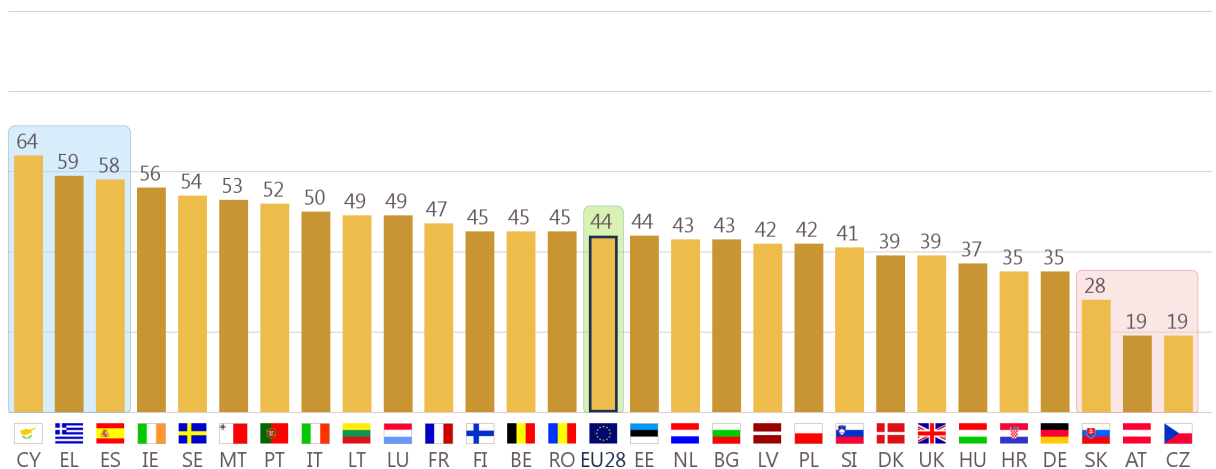
All respondents (N=28,031)

The educational achievement of respondents' mother also varies[20]. Just over one in ten say their mother did not complete primary school (11%). One third say their mother completed primary (33%) while 36% say their mother completed secondary education. One in five (20%) say their mother completed post-secondary education, with 15% completing vocational studies or a bachelor degree, and 5% a master or PhD or equivalent.

QA9Cb What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your mother?
(% - EU)

NOT COMPLETED PRIMARY	11
COMPLETED PRIMARY	33
COMPLETED SECONDARY	36
COMPLETED POST SECONDARY VOCATIONAL STUDIES, OR HIGHER EDUCATION TO BACHELOR LEVEL OR EQUIVALENT	15
COMPLETED UPPER LEVEL OF EDUCATION TO MASTER, DOCTORAL DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT	5
TOTAL 'POST-SECONDARY'	20
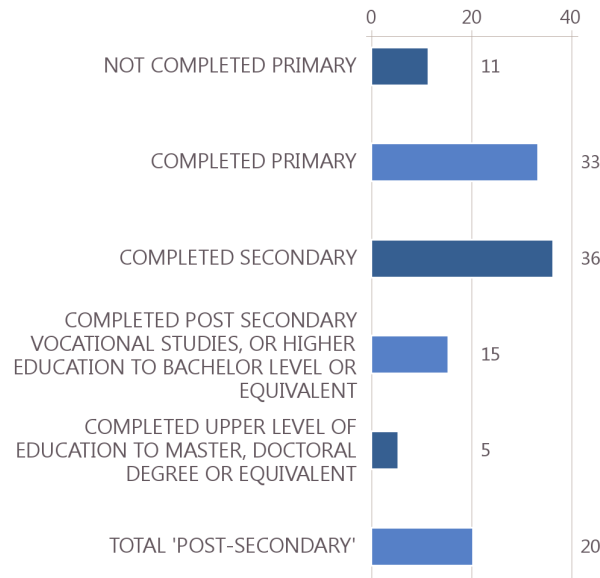
Base: Respondents who were able to give an answer (N=26,322)

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[20] QA9C What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your mother?

Half of all respondents have achieved a higher level of education than their mother (50%). Almost four in ten (36%) achieved the same level, while 8% say their highest level of education is lower than their mother's.

QA9T Highest level of education achieved
(% - EU)

Category	Value
'YOURSELF' HIGHER THAN 'MOTHER'	50
'YOURSELF' EQUAL TO 'MOTHER'	36
'YOURSELF' LOWER THAN 'MOTHER'	8
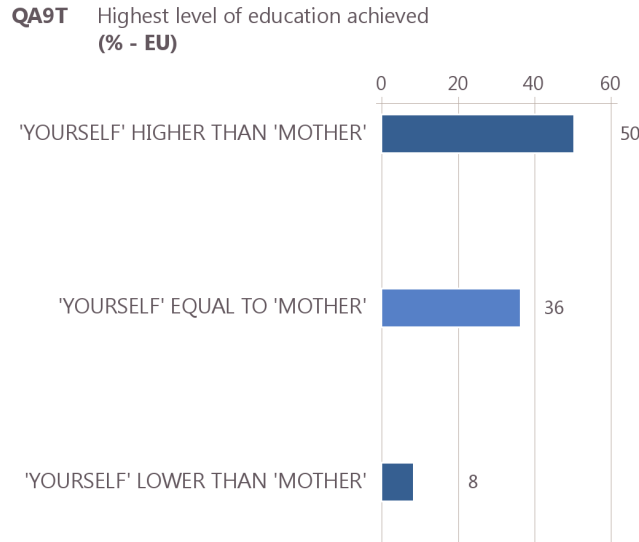
All respondents (N=28,031)

In 15 countries, at least half of all respondents say they achieved a higher level of education than their mother, with respondents in Cyprus (70%), Greece (65%) and Spain (64%) the most likely to say this. At the other end of the scale 31% in the Czech Republic, 32% in Austria and 37% in Slovakia say the same.

QA9T Highest level of education achieved
(% - 'YOURSELF' HIGHER THAN 'MOTHER')

CY	EL	ES	MT	LU	PT	NL	IT	SE	IE	FR	BE	SI	LT	EU28	DK	BG	FI	RO	DE	HR	EE	LV	HU	UK	PL	SK	AT	CZ
70	65	64	60	59	59	56	56	56	55	54	52	51	50	50	50	49	48	48	46	45	45	45	45	43	43	37	32	31
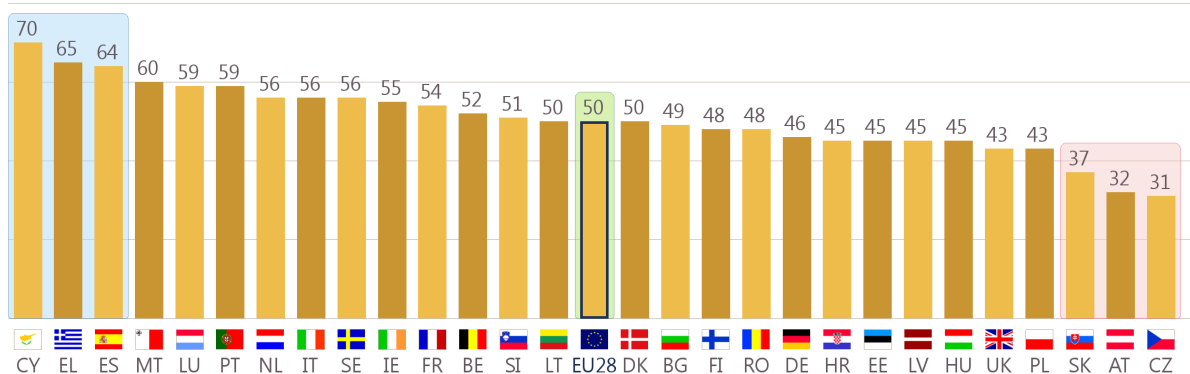
All respondents (N=28,031)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Respondents aged 40-54 are the most likely to say they achieved a higher level of education than their mother or father. For example, 58% say the highest level of education they achieved is higher than their mother's, compared to 22% of those aged 15-24.

- Managers and the self-employed are the most likely to say they achieved a higher level of education than their mother or father.

- The wealthier the respondent's neighbourhood, the more likely they are to say they achieved a higher level of education than their mother: 55% who describe their neighbourhood as rich say this, compared to 50% in average neighbourhoods and 47% in poor neighbourhoods. The same pattern does not apply for fathers.

- The higher a respondent places themselves on the social ladder, the more likely they are to say they achieved a higher level of education than their mother: 55% who place themselves at the top say this, compared to 50% in the middle and 46% at the bottom. The same effect is present compared to the father's education, but it is less pronounced.

- Respondents who place themselves higher than one parent in educational attainment are likely to do so for the other parent. For example, 76% of those who say their level of attainment was higher than their mother also say this compared to their father.

QA9T   Highest level of education achieved
(% - EU)

	'Yourself' higher than 'Father'	'Yourself' equal to 'Father'	'Yourself' lower than 'Father'	'Yourself' higher than 'Mother'	'Yourself' equal to 'Mother'	'Yourself' lower than 'Mother'
EU28	44	39	9	50	36	8
Age						
15-24	22	36	32	22	39	33
25-39	45	40	8	49	39	7
40-54	50	37	6	58	33	4
55 +	46	41	5	55	35	2
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	51	39	6	60	31	5
Managers	55	36	6	64	29	4
Other white collars	49	39	8	54	37	5
Manual workers	41	43	7	47	40	6
House persons	47	38	6	52	35	4
Unemployed	44	35	9	48	35	8
Retired	44	42	5	53	35	3
Students	19	32	43	19	35	42
Your neighbourhood						
Total 'Rich'	45	36	13	55	32	9
Average	44	40	9	50	36	8
Total 'Poor'	42	41	8	47	40	6
Self-placement on social ladder						
Top	47	38	11	55	33	9
Middle	43	40	9	50	37	8
Bottom	42	40	8	46	37	7
Educational attainment compared to mother						
Higher	76	19	2	100	0	0
Equal	12	76	9	0	100	0
Lower	6	24	65	0	0	100
Educational attainment compared to father						
Higher	100	0	0	88	10	1
Equal	0	100	0	24	69	5
Lower	0	0	100	12	33	54

All respondents (N=28,031)

3 Living conditions

Three quarters of respondents tend to consider their neighbourhood as neither rich nor poor

Overall three quarters of respondents think that they live in an average neighbourhood (75%).

14% of respondents in the EU say that they live in a rich neighbourhood, with just 1% saying it's very rich. Fewer than one in 10 consider their neighbourhood poor, and only 1% saying very poor.

QA4.1   Generally speaking, would you say that:
Your neighbourhood is… (% - EU)

Total 'Rich'
14

Don't know
1

Total 'Poor'
10
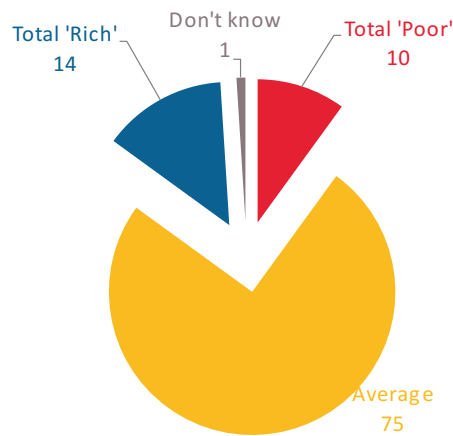
Average
75

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

In all countries except for Sweden, the majority of respondents consider their neighbourhood average, reaching up to 85% in Malta and 84% in Slovenia and Cyprus. In Sweden a majority of respondents claim to live in a rich neighbourhood (53%). To a lesser extent, large shares in Denmark (40%), Luxembourg (34%) and the Netherlands (33%) also say this. By comparison, in 12 Member States fewer than one in 10 say claim to live in a rich neighbourhood – results are notably low in Portugal (4%), Greece, Hungary (both 5%), Croatia and Lithuania (both 6%).

The share of respondents that claim to live in a poor neighbourhood range from 31% in Slovakia and 25% in Bulgaria to 2% in Denmark and 3% in Sweden, Luxembourg and Malta.

QA4.1 Generally speaking, would you say that:

Your neighbourhood is... (%)
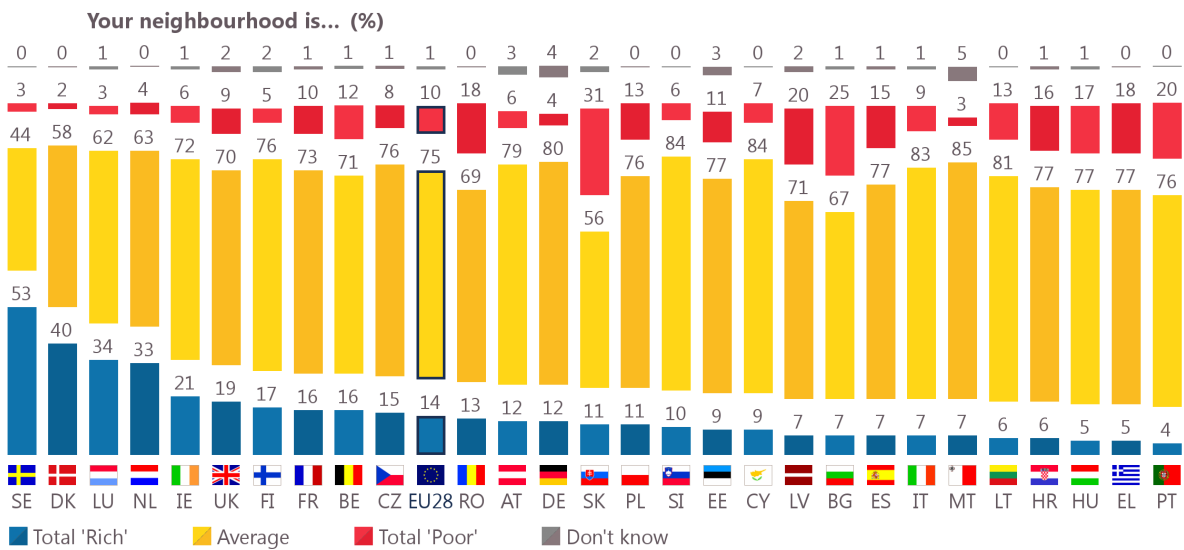
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Respondents tend to have slightly more negative perceptions of the neighbourhood they were living in when they were around 15 years of age

12% of respondents in the EU say that they lived in rich neighbourhood when they were around 15 years old, with just 1% saying it was very rich. A fifth of respondents considered their neighbourhood poor, with 3% saying very poor. Two thirds claim that they lived in an average neighbourhood (66%) when they were around 15 years old.

QA4.2 Generally speaking, would you say that:
The neighbourhood where you were living when you were around 15 years old was… (% - EU)
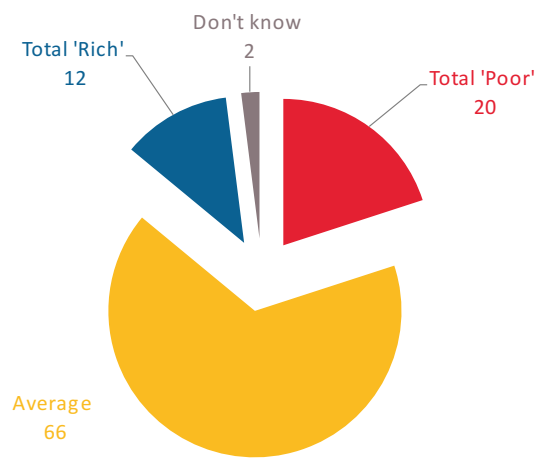
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

A similar country pattern can be observed as before, although the share that say the neighbourhood they lived in a rich neighbourhood is considerably lower. Overall, more than a quarter of respondents say that they lived in a rich neighbourhood in Sweden (32%), Denmark and the Netherlands (both 27%). Along with Luxembourg, people in these countries are more likely to say the neighbourhood was rich than poor.

Regardless of their current living conditions, larger shares in all countries say that the neighbourhood they lived in when they were younger was poor. More than a quarter of respondents say this in Portugal (32%), Slovakia (31%), Greece (28%), Estonia (27%), Spain and Bulgaria (both 26%).

Overall the majority in all countries say that the neighbourhood they lived in when they were 15 years old was average.

QA4.2 Generally speaking, would you say that:

The neighbourhood where you were living when you were around 15 years old was… (%)
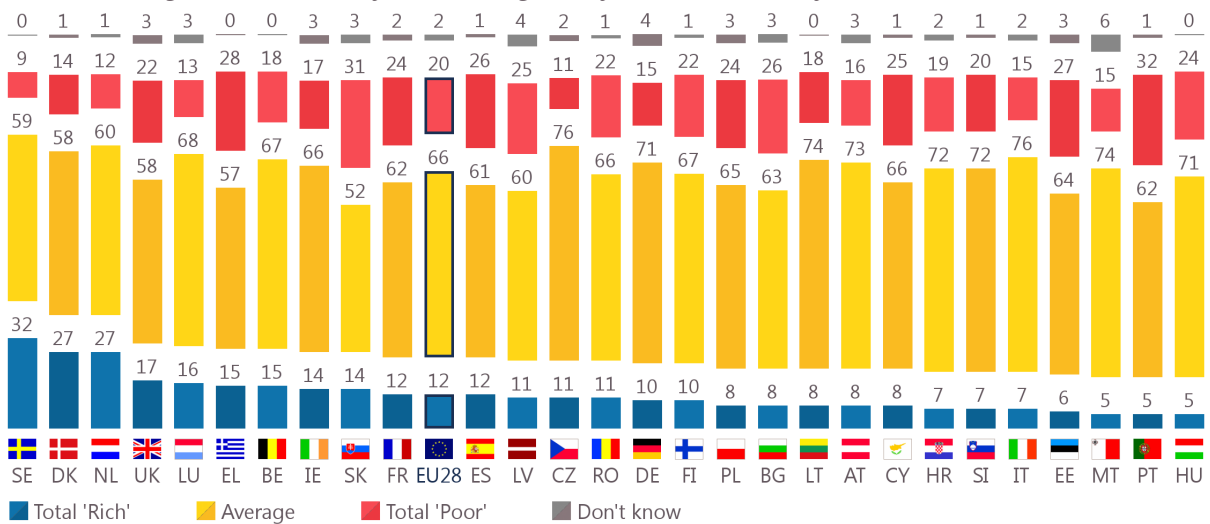
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

V. INCOME: PERCEPTIONS AND REALITY

This section of the report explores respondents' views around income. Current household income will be discussed, as well as the sources for that income and the coping mechanisms they would employ if there was a substantial fall in household income. Opinions about income inequality in their country will also be considered.

1 Perceptions of income differences

A large majority of respondents agree that the income differences in their country are too great, and that the government should do something about it

More than eight in ten (84%) agree the differences in people's incomes in their country are too great, and 42% strongly agree[21]. Fewer than one in ten disagree (7%) with just 1% saying they strongly disagree. Eight percent neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.11 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) differences in people's incomes are too great (% - EU)
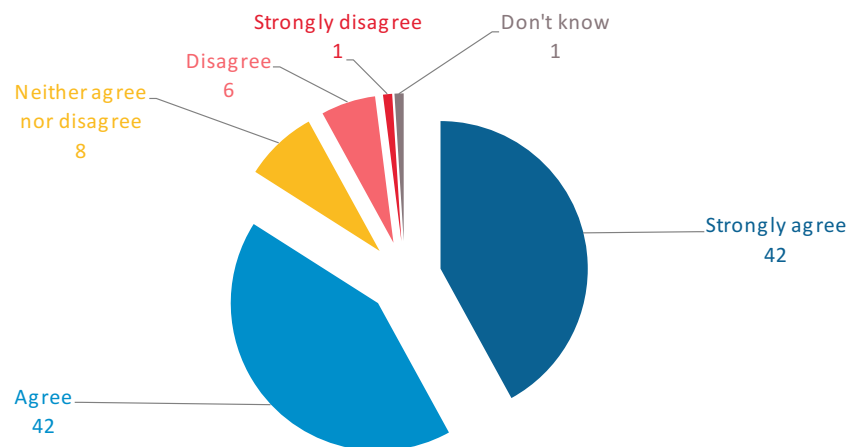
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[21] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. 1.11 Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) differences in people's incomes are too great

The majority of respondents in all countries agree the differences in people income in their country are too great, with proportions ranging from 96% in Portugal and 92% in Germany and Lithuania to 59% in the Netherlands, 63% in Denmark and 69% in Sweden. While very few strongly disagree, considerably large proportions of respondents strongly agree in Lithuania (66%), Germany (60%), Bulgaria and Hungary (both 59%),.

QA1.11 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) differences in people's incomes are too great (%)

	PT	DE	LT	ES	SK	BG	HU	SI	LV	IT	HR	EE	EU28	FR	LU	AT	CZ	PL	BE	CY	EL	RO	IE	UK	MT	FI	SE	DK	NL
Don't know	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4	3	4	1	1	1	2
Neither agree nor disagree	4	4	5	4	6	5	7	5	5	8	9	5	8	7	6	10	13	9	11	9	14	12	9	13	11	16	16	17	16
Strongly disagree	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2
Disagree	0	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	2	3	5	6	6	5	5	4	7	7	7	6	7	7	10	11	10	10	16	21
Agree	59	32	26	43	37	32	31	36	37	47	38	36	42	37	41	42	43	47	51	38	46	39	50	51	54	42	34	38	41
Strongly agree	37	60	66	48	54	59	59	54	52	41	50	51	42	47	43	42	39	35	30	43	34	41	29	22	19	30	35	25	18

■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Don't know

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

More than eight in ten respondents (81%) also agree their national government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels, with 41% saying they strongly agree[22]. Fewer than one in ten disagree (7%) with just 1% totally disagreeing. One in ten (10%) neither agree nor disagree.

QA1.12 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
The government in (OUR COUNTRY) should take measures to reduce differences in income levels. (% - EU)

Strongly disagree 1
Don't know 2
Disagree 6
Neither agree nor disagree 10
Strongly agree 41
Agree 40

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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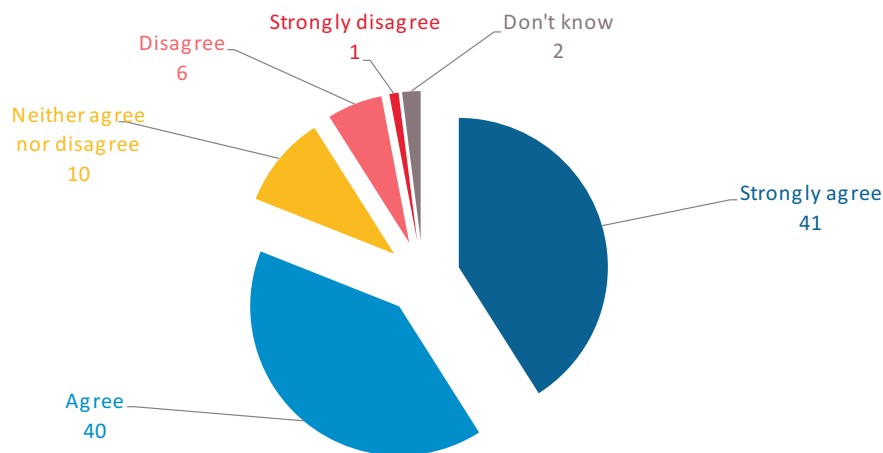
[22] QA1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements. 1.12 The government in (OUR COUNTRY) should take measures to reduce differences in income levels.

In all but one country more than six in ten respondents agree that the national government should take measures to reduce the differences in income levels. Respondents in Portugal (94%), Lithuania, Spain (both 93%) and Cyprus and Latvia (both 91%) agree, as do 51% in Denmark, 65% in the Netherlands and 68% in Sweden.

A number of countries stand out with much larger shares of respondents who strongly agree. This is the case for more than half of respondents in eight countries, in particular, in Lithuania (68%), Cyprus (60%), Slovenia (59%) and Hungary (57%).

QA1.12 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

The government in (OUR COUNTRY) should take measures to reduce differences in income levels. (%)

	PT	ES	LT	CY	LV	SI	IT	HU	EL	SK	HR	DE	AT	EU28	BG	IE	BE	LU	FI	PL	FR	MT	EE	UK	RO	CZ	SE	NL	DK
Don't know	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	4	1	4	2	2	2	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
Neither agree nor disagree	5	3	5	4	4	6	8	9	11	10	12	8	12	10	11	8	11	8	12	10	10	11	11	13	15	16	16	13	20
Strongly disagree	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	2	5	3	6
Disagree	0	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	5	4	6	5	7	8	7	6	8	8	5	8	9	8	11	10	18	21
Agree	49	42	25	31	37	31	40	30	41	39	33	31	34	40	34	51	51	42	41	46	36	57	34	51	35	38	30	45	30
Strongly agree	45	51	68	60	54	59	49	57	45	46	52	53	48	41	47	29	28	37	38	33	42	21	42	24	39	32	38	20	21

Legend: Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree, Neither agree nor disagree, Don't know

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The socio-demographic analysis of the previous two questions shows that older respondents, those with lower educational attainment, those who experience financial difficulties and those who say they live in a poor neighbourhood are consistently more likely to agree with both statements, that is, that *the income differences in their country are too great* and that *the government should take measures to reduce the differences in income levels*.

In detail:

- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to agree with both statements. For example, 85% of those aged 55 or over agree that *the government should take measures to reduce the differences in income levels*, compared to 73% of those aged 15-24.

- Respondents who completed their education prior to the age of 20 are the most likely to agree with each statement. Specifically, the largest differences are between those who completed secondary level education or less and those who completed upper level studies. For example, 87% of those who did not complete primary say *the income differences in their country are too great*, compared to 79% who completed upper level education.

- Respondents who experience difficulties paying bills at least from time to time are more likely to agree with each statement compared to those with the least financial difficulties. For example, 88% of respondents who experience difficulties paying bills at least time to time agree that *the government should take measures to reduce the differences in income levels*, compared to 79% who never or almost never experience these difficulties.

- Respondents who describe their neighbourhood as poor or average are more likely to agree with each statement than those who say they live in a rich neighbourhood. For example, 84% who say their neighbourhood is poor think *the government should take measures to reduce the differences in income levels,* compared to 73% who live in a rich neighbourhood.

QA1.11,12   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) differences in people's incomes are too great	The government in (OUR COUNTRY) should take measures to reduce differences in income levels
EU28	84	81
Age		
15-24	74	73
25-39	81	79
40-54	85	81
55 +	87	85
Education (End of)		
15-	88	87
16-19	87	83
20+	80	77
Still studying	73	73
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	82	77
Managers	79	75
Other white collars	83	80
Manual workers	85	83
House persons	86	86
Unemployed	85	86
Retired	88	85
Students	73	73
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	87	88
From time to time	87	84
Almost never/ Never	82	79
Your neighbourhood		
Total 'Rich'	77	73
Average	85	82
Total 'Poor'	84	84
Educational attainment		
Not completed primary	87	86
Completed primary	86	85
Completed secondary	85	83
Completed post secondary	82	80
Completed upper level	79	75

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Further analysis highlights that respondents who think life is not fair are more likely to agree with each statement than those who think it is fair. For instance, 87% who disagree life is fair agree with the statement that *the government should take measures to reduce income differences*, compared to 79% who agree life is fair.

QA1.11,12 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) differences in people's incomes are too great	The government in (OUR COUNTRY) should take measures to reduce differences in income levels
EU28	84	81
Life is fair		
Total 'Agree'	81	79
Neither agree nor disagree	85	83
Total 'Disagree'	88	87

2   Current sources of household income

Wages and salaries are by far the most common source of household income

More than six in ten respondents say their household receives income from *wages or salaries* (62%)[23]. Just over three in ten (31%) say at least some household income comes from *pensions*. These two sources are by far the most likely to be mentioned.

One in ten respondents (10%) say at least *some household income comes from other social benefits and grants*.

Almost one in ten respondents say some of their household income comes from *self-employment other than farming*, or *from investments, savings, insurance or property* (both 8%). One in twenty respondents say at least some income comes from *unemployment or redundancy benefits* or from *other sources* (both 5%).

Other sources of income are mentioned by 2% or less.

QA10   Here is a list of sources of household income. Please select all of the income sources received by the household as a whole. Please consider the income of all household members and any income which may be received by the household as a whole. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)
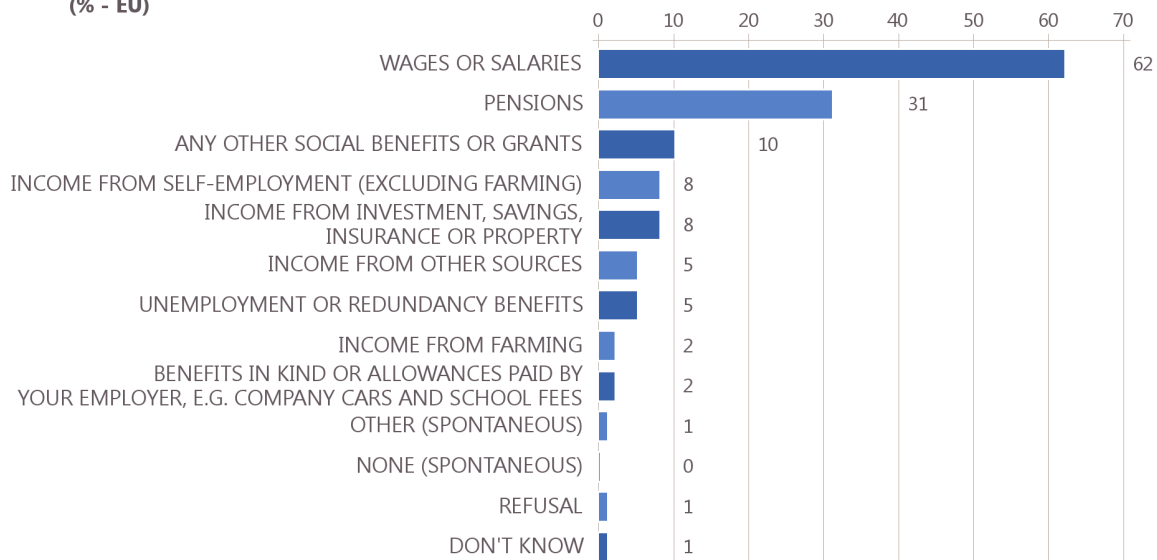
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[23]   QA10 Here is a list of sources of household income. Please select all of the income sources received by the household as a whole. Please consider the income of all household members and any income which may be received by the household as a whole. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

In each country respondents are most likely to say at least some household income comes from **wages and salaries**. Furthermore, at least half of the respondents in each country say this. Proportions range from 72% in Luxembourg, 71% in the Netherlands and Sweden and 70% in Croatia and Hungary to 50% in Greece and 57% in Finland and Romania.

Pensions are the second most mentioned income type in each country. At least four in ten respondents in Latvia (44%), Bulgaria (41%) and Croatia (40%) have pensions as a household income stream, compared to 21% in Ireland and 26% in Cyprus and the Netherlands.

In 15 countries **other social benefits or grants** are the third most mentioned type of household income. Respondents in Denmark (25%), Finland (24%), Sweden and France (both 23%) are the most likely to mention this type of income, while those in Italy (1%), Spain (3%), Portugal and Poland (both 4%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents in the Netherlands (19%), Greece (17%) and Italy (14%) are the most likely to mention **income from self-employment other than farming**, while those in Croatia, Lithuania and France are the least likely to do so (all 4%). This is the third most mentioned income stream in seven countries.

More than one in five respondents in Sweden (32%), the Netherlands and Denmark (both 21%) have household income from **investment, savings, insurance or property**. No respondents in Cyprus and 1% in Hungary also mention this source of income. Sweden and Germany (16%) are the only countries where this form of income is mentioned in the top three.

Respondents in Latvia (12%), Sweden (10%), Finland and Lithuania (both 9%) are the most likely to mention **income from other sources**, compared to 1% in Portugal and 2% in Italy and Spain. This is the third most mentioned source of income in five countries.

Although Spain (7%) is the only country where **unemployment or redundancy benefits** are mentioned in the top three sources of income, it is actually respondents in France (10%) who are most likely to mention this, followed by those in Finland and Belgium (both 9%). At the other end of the scale, 1% in Estonia mention this source.

Income from **farming** is the third most mentioned income stream by respondents in Romania (8%) and Bulgaria (6%), although it is most mentioned by those in Greece (9%). Finally, respondents in Austria (10%), Belgium (6%) and the Netherlands (5%) are the most likely to mention **benefits or in-kind allowances paid by their employer**.

QA10 Here is a list of sources of household income. Please select all of the income sources received by the household as a whole. Please consider the income of all household members and any income which may be received by the household as a whole. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) **(%)**

	Wages or salaries	Pensions	Any other social benefits or grants	Income from self-employment (excluding farming)	Income from investment, savings, insurance or property	Income from other sources	Unemployment or redundancy benefits	Income from farming	Benefits in kind or allowances paid by your employer, e.g. company cars and school fees
EU28	62	31	10	8	8	5	5	2	2
BE	60	31	15	11	9	8	9	1	6
BG	67	41	5	5	4	6	2	6	2
CZ	69	33	11	12	6	6	2	1	2
DK	67	34	25	11	21	6	4	1	5
DE	62	32	8	9	16	7	4	1	2
EE	69	39	22	8	6	6	1	2	3
IE	69	21	9	8	5	4	8	1	2
EL	50	39	8	17	5	8	2	9	0
ES	64	33	3	5	2	2	7	1	0
FR	59	32	23	4	8	5	10	1	0
HR	70	40	5	4	2	8	2	3	0
IT	62	28	1	14	5	2	2	3	1
CY	66	26	7	10	0	6	2	2	1
LV	67	44	21	8	3	12	3	2	1
LT	62	36	9	4	2	9	3	5	0
LU	72	27	18	5	8	4	3	1	4
HU	70	33	7	6	1	7	3	3	2
MT	63	39	10	8	8	8	3	1	2
NL	71	26	22	19	21	8	6	2	5
AT	62	27	13	8	12	7	5	2	10
PL	65	33	4	5	2	4	2	2	1
PT	69	30	4	5	2	1	2	1	0
RO	57	34	6	6	2	8	2	8	1
SI	62	39	9	10	3	6	2	2	1
SK	69	31	10	6	3	4	7	1	1
FI	57	37	24	8	19	9	9	2	3
SE	71	34	23	13	32	10	4	2	4
UK	58	27	15	9	8	3	6	1	1

| 1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM |
| 2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM |
| 3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM |

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

3   Income earned

Respondents are most likely to place their annual household income in the lower or second quintile

Respondents were asked where their annual household income fell on a quintile scale[24]. Each quintile represents one fifth, so the lower quintile represents the bottom fifth or bottom 20%, and so on.

Just over one in five respondents place their household income in the lower quintile, while 20% say it is in the second quintile. More than one in ten say their household income is in the third (15%) or fourth (11%) quintile, while 9% nominate the upper quintile.

More than one in ten refused to answer (15%) while 9% say they don't know.

QA11 Taking all these income sources by individuals in your household together, after tax, which category corresponds to your annual household income?
(% - EU)

Category	Value
LOWER QUINTILE	21
2ND QUINTILE	20
3RD QUINTILE	15
4TH QUINTILE	11
UPPER QUINTILE	9
REFUSAL	15
DON'T KNOW	9
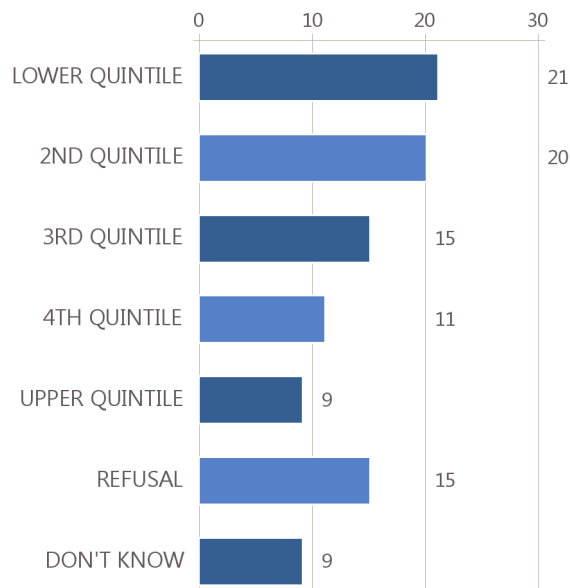
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[24] QA11 Taking all these income sources by individuals in your household together, after tax, which category corresponds to your annual household income?

Cyprus (64%) is the only country where at least half place their annual household income in the **lower quintile**, followed by 47% in Romania and 35% in France. Latvia and Lithuania (both 32%) are the other remaining countries where more than one quarter place their annual household income at this level. At the other end of the scale, 9% of households in the Netherlands, 10% in Denmark and 11% in Italy and Sweden put their household income at this level.

There are six countries where more than one quarter put their annual household income in the **second quintile**: Belgium (32%), Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia (all 29%), Spain (27%) and the Czech Republic (26%). This compares to 9% in Bulgaria, 10% in Romania and 13% in the United Kingdom.

Respondents in Austria (27%), Belgium (26%) and Sweden (24%) are the most likely to place their annual household income in the **third quintile**, while those in Cyprus (7%), Romania (9%) and Bulgaria (10%) are the least likely to do so.

The Netherlands, Denmark (both 22%) and Sweden (21%) are the only countries where at least one in five places their annual household income in the **fourth quintile**. In contrast, 1% in Cyprus, 4% in Portugal and 6% in Romania and Spain say the same.

Respondents in Denmark (30%), Bulgaria (27%), the Netherlands and Sweden (23%) are the most likely to place their annual household income in the **upper quintile**. In contrast 2% in Cyprus and 3% in Portugal, Spain and Belgium say the same.

Overall, more than one in five respondents in each country places their annual household income in the first or second quintile, and in seven countries the majority does so. Denmark is the only country where the majority places their household income in the fourth or fifth quintile.

QA11 Taking all these income sources by individuals in your household together, after tax, which category corresponds to your annual household income? **(%)**

		Lower quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Upper quintile	Refusal	Don't know	1st and 2nd quintile	4th and 5th quintile
EU28		21	20	15	11	9	15	9	41	20
BE		19	32	26	13	3	3	4	51	16
BG		25	9	10	14	27	8	7	34	41
CZ		21	26	19	14	6	9	5	47	20
DK		10	17	15	22	30	1	5	27	52
DE		14	18	16	13	15	14	10	32	28
EE		17	24	16	17	14	3	9	41	31
IE		15	16	12	7	11	20	19	31	18
EL		17	20	19	15	5	16	8	37	20
ES		22	27	14	6	3	17	11	49	9
FR		35	25	14	12	4	4	6	60	16
HR		18	21	23	17	7	9	5	39	24
IT		11	20	15	10	5	32	7	31	15
CY		64	21	7	1	2	2	3	85	3
LV		32	29	14	11	6	2	6	61	17
LT		32	29	17	11	5	2	4	61	16
LU		18	17	16	13	12	11	13	35	25
HU		15	23	15	10	7	22	8	38	17
MT		24	18	16	9	9	9	15	42	18
NL		9	14	20	22	23	3	9	23	45
AT		13	25	27	12	6	9	8	38	18
PL		19	18	14	9	5	21	14	37	14
PT		19	21	12	4	3	19	22	40	7
RO		47	10	9	6	10	11	7	57	16
SI		23	29	19	8	5	12	4	52	13
SK		25	17	16	9	7	13	13	42	16
FI		19	21	21	16	13	4	6	40	29
SE		11	17	24	21	23	2	2	28	44
UK		22	13	13	7	14	16	15	35	21

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Women are more likely than men to place their annual household income in the 1st or 2nd quintile (43% vs 38%), while men are more likely than women to place it in the 4th or 5th (23% vs 17%).

- Respondents aged 55 or over are the most likely to place their household income in the 1st or 2nd quintile (50%).

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to say their income is in the 1st or 2nd quintile, and the more likely they are to say it is in the 3rd quintile or above. For example, 36% who completed education aged 20 or over place their household income in the 4th or 5th quintile, compared to 4% who completed education aged 15 or younger.

- The unemployed (67%) are the most likely to put their household income in the 1st or 2nd quintile, while managers (50%) are the most likely to say theirs is in the 4th or 5th quintile.

- The more difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to place their household income in the 1st or 2nd quintile: 73% who experience the most difficulties place themselves in the 1st or 2nd quintile, compared to 34% of those with the least difficulties.

- Respondents living in rural villages or small and mid-sized towns (both 43%) are more likely to put their annual household income in the 1st or 2nd quintile than those living in large towns (34%).

QA11   Taking all these income sources by individuals in your household together, after tax, which category corresponds to your annual household income?
(% - EU)

	Lower quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Upper quintile	Refusal	Don't know	1st and 2nd quintile	4th and 5th quintile
EU28	21	20	15	11	9	15	9	41	20
Gender									
Man	18	20	17	12	11	14	8	38	23
Woman	23	20	14	10	7	15	11	43	17
Age									
15-24	20	13	10	9	7	10	31	33	16
25-39	17	21	17	13	11	14	7	38	24
40-54	16	17	17	14	14	16	6	33	28
55 +	27	23	14	8	6	16	6	50	14
Education (End of)									
15-	36	25	12	3	1	15	8	61	4
16-19	21	22	17	10	6	16	8	43	16
20+	11	16	17	17	19	14	6	27	36
Still studying	19	9	8	9	8	11	36	28	17
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	10	14	19	14	17	20	6	24	31
Managers	5	10	15	20	30	14	6	15	50
Other white collars	9	19	22	16	11	16	7	28	27
Manual workers	18	24	19	11	5	14	9	42	16
House persons	29	22	10	6	5	18	10	51	11
Unemployed	47	20	9	4	2	10	8	67	6
Retired	30	25	13	7	4	15	6	55	11
Students	19	9	8	9	8	11	36	28	17
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	49	24	9	5	1	6	6	73	6
From time to time	27	24	15	8	4	15	7	51	12
Almost never/ Never	16	18	16	13	12	15	10	34	25
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	22	21	15	10	8	13	11	43	18
Small/ mid size town	22	21	16	11	9	13	8	43	20
Large town	17	17	14	12	11	19	10	34	23

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

Additional analysis shows that the wealthier the respondents' neighbourhood, the higher they place their annual household income: 39% who say their neighbourhood is rich place their income in the 4th or 5th quintile, compared to 9% who say their neighbourhood is poor.

A similar pattern applies for position on the social ladder – the higher they position themselves, the higher they place their annual household income. For example, 25% who place themselves on the top of the social ladder say their income is in the 1st or 2nd quintile, compared to 73% who place themselves at the bottom of the ladder.

QA11   Taking all these income sources by individuals in your household together, after tax, which category corresponds to your annual household income?
(% - EU)

	Lower quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Upper quintile	Refusal	Don't know	1st and 2nd quintile	4th and 5th quintile
EU28	21	20	15	11	9	15	9	41	20
Your neighbourhood									
Total 'Rich'	13	13	15	17	22	11	9	26	39
Average	20	21	16	10	8	16	9	41	18
Total 'Poor'	38	22	12	5	4	10	9	60	9
Self-placement on social ladder									
Top	10	15	16	16	20	14	9	25	36
Middle	20	22	17	10	6	15	10	42	16
Bottom	51	22	8	4	1	8	6	73	5

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

4   Coping mechanisms for income drops

Spending less is the most popular way of coping with a substantial drop in income

Respondents were asked about their coping strategies if they or their household were to face a substantial drop in income[25]. They were able to give up to four answers.

Spending less is the strategy most mentioned by respondents (61%), followed by *relying on savings* (49%). At least three in ten respondents would take on more *paid work* (34%) or *rely on help from relatives or friends* (30%).

More than one in ten respondents would *sell their possessions* (18%), *rely on the state*, or *start or return to paid work* (both 16%).

Less than one in ten respondents would *obtain credit* (7%), *rely on private insurance payments* or *help from other sources* (both 5%)

Just over one in twenty say they do not know how they would cope (6%).

QA3 Imagine that you or your household face a substantial fall in your income. How would you cope with the situation? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)
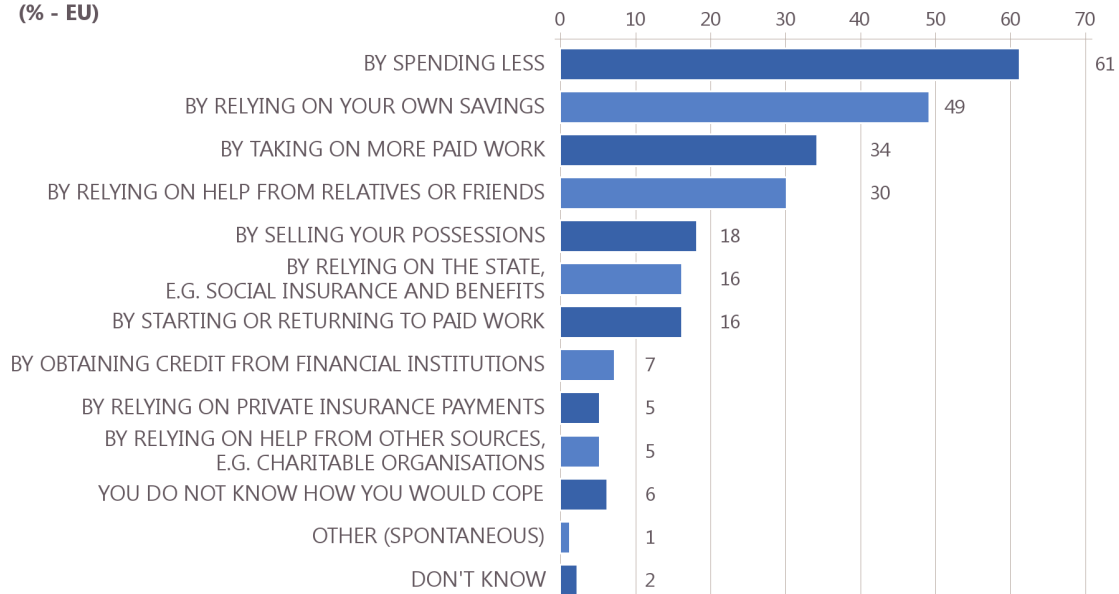
Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

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[25] QA3 Imagine that you or your household face a substantial fall in your income. How would you cope with the situation? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

In all but three countries at least half of all respondents say they would **spend less**, with those in the Netherlands (91%), Sweden (85%) and Cyprus (83%) the most likely to say this. The exceptions are Poland (44%), Slovakia (47%) and Italy (48%). In all but two countries this is the most mentioned option. In Malta respondents are equally likely to say they would spend less and rely on their savings (59%) while in Austria spending less is the second most mentioned item (56%).

Relying on their own savings is one of the three most mentioned actions in 23 countries, and the most mentioned in Malta (59%) and Austria (58%). It is, however, most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Sweden (71%) the Netherlands (65%) and Germany (60%). At the other end of the scale 20% in Croatia, 26% in Poland and 30% in Hungary and Cyprus would do this.

In 21 countries **taking on more paid work** is one of the three most mentioned actions. It is most likely to be considered by respondents in Lithuania (55%), the Netherlands and Cyprus (both 51%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Italy, Luxembourg and Spain (all 25%).

Respondents in Greece (45%), Bulgaria (42%), Latvia and Spain (both 41%) are the most likely to say they would rely on **help from friends or relatives**, while those in Malta (15%), Denmark (20%) and Germany (21%) are the least likely to do so this. This is one of the three most mentioned actions items in 12 countries.

Selling possessions is most likely to be considered by respondents in Sweden (44%), Finland (36%) and the Netherlands (35%) and least likely to be mentioned by those in Slovakia (7%), Poland (8%), Cyprus and Latvia (both 9%). This is one of the three most mentioned actions in Sweden and Luxembourg (27%).

At least three in ten respondents in Finland (44%), Denmark (36%), the Netherlands (31%) and Sweden (30%) would **rely on the State**, compared to 6% in Croatia and 7% in Romania, Italy and Bulgaria. This is one of the three most mentioned actions in Finland, Denmark and Malta (22%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (35%), Sweden (27%), Latvia and Lithuania (both 24%) are the most likely to say they would **start or return to paid work**, while those in Slovakia, Portugal (both 9%) and Romania (10%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents in Bulgaria (14%), Austria (12%), Ireland and Hungary (both 11%) are the most likely to say they would **obtain credit from a financial institution**, while those in Austria and France (both 10%) are the most likely to say they would rely on help from **other sources** such as a charitable institution.

Sweden (18%) and Denmark (15%) are the only countries where at least one in ten would rely on **private insurance payments**. Respondents in Portugal (14%), Greece (13%), Hungary, Slovakia and Romania (all 12%) are the most likely to say they **do not know how they would cope**.

QA3　Imagine that you or your household face a substantial fall in your income. How would you cope with the situation? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

	By spending less	By relying on your own savings	By taking on more paid work	By relying on help from relatives or friends	By selling your possessions	By relying on the State, e.g. social insurance and benefits	By starting or returning to paid work	By obtaining credit from financial institutions	By relying on private insurance payments	By relying on help from other sources, e.g. charitable organisations	You do not know how you would cope	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	61	49	34	30	18	16	16	7	5	5	6	1	2
BE	74	56	32	28	19	20	21	10	7	6	4	1	0
BG	51	34	34	42	14	7	15	14	2	3	11	2	2
CZ	59	52	41	34	13	17	16	7	8	4	6	0	0
DK	81	50	36	20	32	36	20	6	15	3	3	4	1
DE	69	60	42	21	15	20	13	7	4	4	2	1	2
EE	70	42	37	29	20	19	20	3	1	2	7	3	2
IE	63	49	40	27	16	26	22	11	7	5	3	1	1
EL	60	31	34	45	15	11	12	3	1	3	13	2	0
ES	62	55	25	41	12	16	15	5	1	4	5	1	1
FR	71	55	29	32	23	19	22	8	6	10	4	1	1
HR	57	20	42	35	19	6	12	10	5	7	8	2	3
IT	48	45	25	25	23	7	13	8	6	5	11	1	3
CY	83	30	51	22	9	15	20	4	4	2	2	1	2
LV	60	40	26	41	9	16	24	8	4	6	6	5	1
LT	74	38	55	34	12	15	24	6	2	6	5	2	1
LU	69	49	25	22	27	17	20	7	9	3	1	3	2
HU	50	30	35	39	17	9	12	11	4	6	12	0	1
MT	59	59	35	15	12	22	20	4	8	4	3	1	5
NL	91	65	51	22	35	31	35	4	6	3	1	2	0
AT	56	58	33	28	19	27	12	12	8	10	5	3	2
PL	44	26	36	30	8	9	15	5	3	2	10	1	5
PT	54	32	36	39	11	20	9	3	2	4	14	0	1
RO	61	34	32	23	13	7	10	9	4	4	12	1	1
SI	64	47	47	33	23	17	19	5	4	6	7	1	0
SK	47	45	30	31	7	11	9	10	4	2	12	2	4
FI	77	55	32	27	36	44	17	9	6	5	4	1	0
SE	85	71	33	27	44	30	27	3	18	1	1	2	1
UK	56	48	38	31	17	16	15	4	4	3	3	1	5

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- The older the respondent the more likely they are to say they would rely on their savings, and the less likely they are to rely on help from friends or relatives, or to start or return to paid work. Those aged 15-54 (41%-44%) are much more likely to say they would take on more paid work than those aged 55 or over (20%).

- Respondents who completed education aged 20 or over are the most likely to say they would spend less, rely on their savings, take on more paid work, sell their possessions or start or return to paid work. For example, 71% say they would spend less, compared to 54% who finished education aged 15 or younger.

- Managers are the most likely to say they would spend less (71%) or rely on their savings (60%). The self-employed are the most likely to say they would take on more paid work (50%), while the unemployed are the most likely to say they would rely on help for friends or relatives (40%).

- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to say they would spend less, rely on savings, or take on more paid work. They are, however, among the least likely to say they would rely on help from friends or relatives.

- The wealthier a respondent's neighbourhood, the more likely they are to say they would spend less, rely on savings, take on more paid work, start or return to paid work, or sell their possessions.

QA3 Imagine that you or your household face a substantial fall in your income. How would you cope with the situation? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	By spending less	By relying on your own savings	By taking on more paid work	By relying on help from relatives or friends	By selling your possessions	By starting or returning to paid work	By relying on the State, e.g. social insurance and benefits	By obtaining credit from financial institutions	By relying on help from other sources, e.g. charitable organisations	By relying on private insurance payments	You do not know how you would cope
EU28	61	49	34	30	18	16	16	7	5	5	6
Age											
15-24	58	38	41	43	13	21	16	5	4	3	7
25-39	63	46	43	38	17	19	18	9	5	4	5
40-54	65	50	44	28	19	16	17	7	5	5	4
55 +	60	54	20	21	19	13	15	6	5	5	8
Education (End of)											
15-	54	47	18	26	15	9	17	5	5	4	10
16-19	59	47	35	29	17	15	16	7	5	4	6
20+	71	57	41	30	23	20	16	8	4	7	3
Still studying	59	35	39	42	11	21	17	6	3	3	9
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	64	56	50	25	26	17	12	10	3	4	3
Managers	71	60	46	29	23	18	16	8	3	10	2
Other white collars	64	50	42	34	20	17	16	9	4	6	4
Manual workers	61	45	44	31	16	15	16	7	4	4	5
House persons	57	46	26	30	14	20	15	6	5	3	7
Unemployed	59	35	28	40	15	21	27	4	10	2	9
Retired	59	53	14	22	19	12	16	5	6	5	8
Students	59	35	39	42	11	21	17	6	3	3	9
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	50	24	28	35	17	16	22	10	10	4	16
From time to time	57	38	33	34	18	15	19	9	6	4	8
Almost never/ Never	65	56	35	28	18	17	15	6	3	5	4
Your neighbourhood											
Total 'Rich'	69	59	40	29	26	23	16	7	4	6	3
Average	62	50	34	30	17	15	16	7	4	5	6
Total 'Poor'	50	31	26	31	14	13	21	9	8	4	12

Base: All respondents (N=28,031)

CONCLUSION

Across the EU, a large majority of respondents say they are in good health, that they are generally happy, and that they have not experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months. Although resilience when things go wrong varies considerably between Member States. Overall almost four in ten say when things go wrong it takes them a long time to get back to normal.

Despite the large majority say they are generally happy, almost one third say they felt lonely at least some of the time recently, with women and older respondents more likely to say this.

The exploration of a range of aspects of fairness shows that the majority of respondents agree their life is fair, and that important decisions concerning them are made in a fair way. The majority also agree that in their country people have equal opportunities to get ahead, and almost half say this has improved in the last 30 years. However, these overall results mask a high level of variation between Member States.

The most essential factors seen for getting ahead in life are having good health, a good education and working hard. Being born a man or a woman, or being of a specific ethnic origin are the least likely to be considered essential.

The analysis of other indicators of fairness explored in this study shows that fewer than half of respondents agree that most people in their country can be trusted, and only a minority are confident justice always prevails in their country, or that political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens. Once again, in each case there is a high level of variation in opinion across Member States.

Opinion about immigration is divided. Although almost four in ten respondents thinks immigration is a good thing for their country, one third disagrees. At country level there are only five Member States where the majority agrees (Sweden, Ireland, Luxembourg, the UK and Portugal), and there is a 59 percentage point range in agreement across all countries. Respondents are more positive about globalisation, although once again there is a wide range of opinions across Member States.

The results of the survey also highlight a degree of social mobility. Three in ten respondents place themselves higher than their parents on the social ladder, and around four in ten place themselves higher than their grandparents. Only around one in five place themselves lower than their parents or grandparents. Respondents are most likely to say they are in an equal position to their parents, but higher than their grandparents.

A similar pattern is seen in education, with respondents most likely to say their educational achievement is higher than that of their parents or grandparents. Respondents are most likely to have completed secondary or post-secondary education, with less than one in five only completing primary and less than one in fifty not completing primary schooling.

Most respondents place their households in the lower three quintiles in terms of annual income. Wages and salaries are the only form of income mentioned by more than half of the respondents, with pensions, and other social benefits the next most mentioned types of household income. When asked about the differences in people's income in their country, more than eight in ten respondents think it is too large, and that the government should take measures to reduce it.

The socio-demographic analyses highlight some consistent patterns. For example, those who attainted higher levels of education and experience fewer financial difficulties are consistently more likely to be positive. Furthermore, those who consider themselves in good health, generally happy, and who think life is fair are also consistently more likely to be positive than those who don't have these perceptions.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 2nd December and the 11th December 2017, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, Kantar UK and Kantar Belgium, carried out the wave 88.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media Monitoring, Media Analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 88.4 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar TNS	1,001	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,040	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	Kantar TNS	1,023	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup A/S	1,011	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	Kantar	1,592	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1,005	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,004	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	Kantar TNS	1,010	2/12/2017	9/12/2017	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	Kantar TNS	1,024	2/12/2017	9/12/2017	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	Kantar TNS	1,015	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,031	2/12/2017	9/12/2017	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	Kantar TNS	1,029	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	502	2/12/2017	9/12/2017	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS	1,000	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	Kantar TNS	1,013	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar TNS Ilres	504	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,038	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	508	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Public	1,040	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	Öst. Gallup Institut	1,021	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	Kantar TNS	997	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest Limitada	1,089	2/12/2017	9/12/2017	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	Kantar TNS	1,005	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,042	2/12/2017	10/12/2017	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar TNS	1,089	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,024	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo AB	1,036	2/12/2017	11/12/2017	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar TNS	1,338	2/12/2017	9/12/2017	52,651,777	12.20%
	TOTAL EU28		28,031	02/12/2017	11/12/2017	431,452,219	100%*

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview)* was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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 here.

Readers are reminded that survey results are <u>estimations</u>, 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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows　　　　　　　　　*various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	**1.4**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

PROG FOR QA1A: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 AND 2

QA1A   **Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1	I am in good health	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	In general I consider myself a happy person	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

PROG FOR QA1B: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 3

QA1B   **Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1	I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	I think that important decisions that are made concerning me are usually taken in a fair way	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) I have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, like everyone else	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

PROG FOR QA1C: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 5

QA1C **Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1	I am confident that justice always prevails over injustice in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	I believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	In (OUR COUNTRY), the political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

QA1D **Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1 Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) differences in people's incomes are too great	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 The government in (OUR COUNTRY) should take measures to reduce differences in income levels.	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

PROG FOR QA1E: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 AND 2

QA1E **Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1 I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 I think globalisation is a good thing	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

QA1F **Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1 When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

PROG FOR QA2: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 9

QA2 **How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	DK
1 Coming from a wealthy family	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 Having a good education	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Working hard	1	2	3	4	5	6
4 Knowing the right people	1	2	3	4	5	6
5 Having good health	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 Being lucky	1	2	3	4	5	6
7 Being of a specific ethnic origin	1	2	3	4	5	6
8 Being born a man or a woman	1	2	3	4	5	6
9 Having political connections	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

PROG FOR QA3: MAX. 4 ANSWERS

QA3 **Imagine that you or your household face a substantial fall in your income. How would you cope with the situation?**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

By relying on your own savings	1,
By relying on help from relatives or friends	2,
By relying on the State, e.g. social insurance and benefits	3,
By relying on help from other sources, e.g. charitable organisations	4,
By relying on private insurance payments	5,
By obtaining credit from financial institutions	6,
By selling your possessions	7,
By spending less	8,
By taking on more paid work	9,
By starting or returning to paid work	10,
You do not know how you would cope	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW

QA4 **Generally speaking, would you say that:**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Very poor	Fairly Poor	Average	Fairly Rich	Very rich	DK
1 Your neighbourhood is…	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 The neighbourhood where you were living when you were around 15 years old was…	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

QA5 **During the past week you felt lonely…?**
(SHOW SCREEN – DO NOT READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY – RESPONDENT TO FILL IN THE QUESTION HIMSELF OR HERSELF)

None or almost none of the time	1
Some of the time	2
Most of the time	3
All or almost all of the time	4
DK	5

NEW

PROG FOR QA6: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 11

QA6 **In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Being over 55 years old	1,
Being a man or a woman (M)	2,
Ethnic origin	3,
Religion or beliefs	4,
Political opinions (N)	5,
Disability	6,
Being under 30 years old	7,
Sexual orientation (being gay, lesbian or bisexual)	8,
Being transgender (M)	9,
Place of residence (N)	10,
Social class (N)	11,
For another reason	12,
No, you have not been discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months (M)	13,
DK	14,

EB83.4 QC2 MODIFIED

Think of the following ladder as representing where people stand in (NATIONALITY) society. The higher up you are on this ladder, the closer you are to the people at the very top in terms of social status; the lower you are, the closer you are to the people at the very bottom in terms of social status.

PROG FOR Q7: SHOW LADDER IMAGE

QA7A **Where would you place yourself on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

QA7B **Where would you place your parents on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

QA7C **Where would you place your paternal grandparents on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

QA7D **Where would you place your maternal grandparents on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN – INTERVIEWER: RESPONDENT TO FILL IN THE QUESTION HIMSELF OR HERSELF)

	QA7A Yourself	QA7B Your parents	QA7C Your paternal grandparents	QA7D Your maternal grandparents
10 (Top)	1	1	1	1
9	2	2	2	2
8	3	3	3	3
7	4	4	4	4
6	5	5	5	5
5	6	6	6	6
4	7	7	7	7
3	8	8	8	8
2	9	9	9	9
1 (Bottom)	10	10	10	10
Refusal	11	11	11	11
DK	12	12	12	12

NEW

QA8A **As far as you know, what was the main occupation of the person in your family who was the principal contributor to your household's income when you were around 15 years old?**

QA8B **As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your paternal grandfather?**

QA8C **As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your maternal grandfather?**

(DO NOT SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

	QA8A The person in your family who was the principal contributor to your household's income when you were around 15 years old	QA8B Your paternal grandfather	QA8C Your maternal grandfather
SELF EMPLOYED			
Farmer	1	1	1
Fisherman	2	2	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	3	3	3
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	4	4	4
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	5	5	5
EMPLOYED			
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	9	9	9
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	10	10	10
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	11	11	11
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	12	12	12
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	13	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	14	14	14
Supervisor	15	15	15
Skilled manual worker	16	16	16
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	17	17	17
NON-ACTIVE			
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	18	18	18
Student	19	19	19
Unemployed or temporarily not working	20	20	20
Retired or unable to work through illness	21	21	21
Refusal	22	22	22
DK	23	23	23

NEW

QA9A   **What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by you?**

QA9B   **What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your father?**

QA9C   **What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your mother?**

QA9D   **What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your paternal grandfather?**

QA9E   **What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your maternal grandfather?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

	QA9A You	QA9B Your father	QA9C Your mother	QA9D Your paternal grandfather	QA9E Your maternal grandfather
Not completed primary	1	1	1	1	1
Completed primary	2	2	2	2	2
Completed secondary	3	3	3	3	3
Completed post secondary vocational studies, or higher education to bachelor level or equivalent	4	4	4	4	4
Completed upper level of education to master, doctoral degree or equivalent	5	5	5	5	5
Refusal	6	6	6	6	6
DK	7	7	7	7	7

NEW

QA10   **Here is a list of sources of household income. Please select all of the income sources received by the household as a whole. Please consider the income of all household members and any income which may be received by the household as a whole.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Wages or salaries	1,
Income from self-employment (excluding farming)	2,
Income from farming	3,
Pensions	4,
Unemployment or redundancy benefits	5,
Any other social benefits or grants	6,
Income from investment, savings, insurance or property	7,
Benefits in kind or allowances paid by your employer, e.g. company cars and school fees	8,
Income from other sources	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Refusal	12,
DK	13,

NEW

QA11   **Taking all these income sources by individuals in your household together, after tax, which category corresponds to your annual household income?**

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER ONLY – QUINTILES INSERTED PER COUNTRY)

Less than XXX	1
More than XXX to XXXX	2
More than XXXX to XXXXX	3
More than XXXXX to XXXXXX	4
More than XXXXXX	5
Refusal	6
DK	7

NEW

PROG FOR QA12A: SHOW IMAGE OF THE PIE

QA12A **We would like to ask you a few questions about how you think net income is distributed in (OUR COUNTRY). Think of the total income, after tax, earned by all individuals in (OUR COUNTRY) as a pie. (SHOW PIE) Roughly how many slices of this pie do you think is CURRENTLY EARNED by:**

(SCREEN SCREEN AND PIE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		None of the pie	1	2 A proportional share of the pie	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 All of the pie	DK
1	The 20% of people who earn the most?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	The 20% of people who earn the least?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

NEW

PROG FOR QA12B: SHOW IMAGE OF THE PIE

QA12B **Now, tell me how many slices of this pie you think SHOULD ideally go to:**

(SCREEN SCREEN AND PIE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		None of the pie	1	2 A proportional share of the pie	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 All of the pie	DK
1	The 20% of people who earn the most?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	The 20% of people who earn the least?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

NEW

QA1.1 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I am in good health (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	34	44	11	9	2	0	78	11
BE	27	56	10	5	2	0	83	7
BG	26	35	18	16	4	1	61	20
CZ	19	48	21	10	2	0	67	12
DK	52	31	7	8	2	0	83	10
DE	42	38	7	10	3	0	80	13
EE	18	43	17	16	6	0	61	22
IE	51	41	3	5	0	0	92	5
EL	36	41	12	9	2	0	77	11
ES	35	47	9	8	1	0	82	9
FR	41	38	8	9	4	0	79	13
HR	19	42	21	14	4	0	61	18
IT	26	53	14	6	1	0	79	7
CY	47	33	11	7	2	0	80	9
LV	14	41	18	20	6	1	55	26
LT	18	41	17	19	5	0	59	24
LU	42	45	6	5	2	0	87	7
HU	27	40	19	10	4	0	67	14
MT	24	62	11	3	0	0	86	3
NL	39	42	7	10	2	0	81	12
AT	40	38	13	7	2	0	78	9
PL	28	48	9	13	2	0	76	15
PT	22	55	12	10	1	0	77	11
RO	17	40	25	15	3	0	57	18
SI	32	48	10	9	1	0	80	10
SK	21	47	20	10	2	0	68	12
FI	37	42	9	9	3	0	79	12
SE	48	35	9	6	2	0	83	8
UK	33	50	6	10	1	0	83	11

QA1.2 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
In general I consider myself a happy person (%)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		30	53	12	4	1	0	83	5
BE		25	62	9	3	1	0	87	4
BG		19	43	24	11	2	1	62	13
CZ		19	51	24	5	1	0	70	6
DK		59	37	3	1	0	0	96	1
DE		38	52	7	3	0	0	90	3
EE		24	53	14	7	2	0	77	9
IE		52	45	2	1	0	0	97	1
EL		13	51	23	10	3	0	64	13
ES		32	55	8	4	1	0	87	5
FR		34	54	7	4	1	0	88	5
HR		16	52	21	8	3	0	68	11
IT		17	55	23	4	1	0	72	5
CY		35	43	16	5	1	0	78	6
LV		18	51	17	10	3	1	69	13
LT		16	49	21	12	2	0	65	14
LU		44	49	4	2	1	0	93	3
HU		24	47	21	6	2	0	71	8
MT		27	63	8	2	0	0	90	2
NL		40	51	6	2	1	0	91	3
AT		42	44	10	2	1	1	86	3
PL		23	58	12	6	1	0	81	7
PT		19	59	15	6	1	0	78	7
RO		13	46	28	11	2	0	59	13
SI		33	55	9	3	0	0	88	3
SK		18	56	20	5	0	1	74	5
FI		40	48	8	4	0	0	88	4
SE		56	36	7	1	0	0	92	1
UK		37	54	6	3	0	0	91	3

QA1.3 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I believe that most of the things that happen in my life are fair (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	10	43	24	18	4	1	53	22
BE	8	53	22	15	2	0	61	17
BG	8	30	27	24	9	2	38	33
CZ	6	43	32	16	3	0	49	19
DK	26	51	15	6	2	0	77	8
DE	13	48	22	13	3	1	61	16
EE	9	49	23	14	3	2	58	17
IE	23	55	11	8	2	1	78	10
EL	3	23	28	32	14	0	26	46
ES	6	33	25	28	7	1	39	35
FR	9	40	22	22	5	2	49	27
HR	4	32	34	21	8	1	36	29
IT	10	34	33	17	5	1	44	22
CY	6	33	26	27	8	0	39	35
LV	7	39	22	24	6	2	46	30
LT	5	45	29	14	2	5	50	16
LU	14	51	17	10	6	2	65	16
HU	9	37	27	18	8	1	46	26
MT	8	48	24	14	1	5	56	15
NL	10	54	20	14	2	0	64	16
AT	26	42	18	9	3	2	68	12
PL	13	47	21	16	2	1	60	18
PT	3	39	29	26	3	0	42	29
RO	6	37	29	23	4	1	43	27
SI	9	40	25	21	4	1	49	25
SK	5	42	31	17	3	2	47	20
FI	18	57	13	9	2	1	75	11
SE	25	47	17	8	2	1	72	10
UK	13	53	19	13	1	1	66	14

QA1.4 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think that important decisions that are made concerning me are usually taken in a fair way (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	12	49	21	13	3	2	61	16
BE	8	57	21	12	2	0	65	14
BG	7	32	30	19	9	3	39	28
CZ	7	46	34	10	2	1	53	12
DK	32	51	10	6	1	0	83	7
DE	15	51	19	11	2	2	66	13
EE	7	48	23	15	4	3	55	19
IE	25	57	10	6	1	1	82	7
EL	3	24	26	31	15	1	27	46
ES	8	44	25	17	4	2	52	21
FR	10	48	19	16	3	4	58	19
HR	3	38	31	21	6	1	41	27
IT	12	52	22	10	3	1	64	13
CY	7	36	29	20	7	1	43	27
LV	5	41	24	21	6	3	46	27
LT	7	43	29	14	2	5	50	16
LU	19	55	14	6	2	4	74	8
HU	11	37	29	15	7	1	48	22
MT	7	57	19	10	1	6	64	11
NL	9	56	20	12	2	1	65	14
AT	26	46	16	7	2	3	72	9
PL	14	50	20	13	2	1	64	15
PT	5	49	27	16	2	1	54	18
RO	7	42	28	19	4	0	49	23
SI	8	46	23	18	4	1	54	22
SK	5	42	33	14	3	3	47	17
FI	19	55	12	11	2	1	74	13
SE	30	46	15	6	1	2	76	7
UK	12	58	19	8	1	2	70	9

T4

QA1.5 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) I have equal opportunities for getting ahead in life, like everyone else (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	16	42	17	19	5	1	58	24
BE	12	56	15	13	3	1	68	16
BG	7	25	25	27	14	2	32	41
CZ	10	39	28	19	4	0	49	23
DK	43	38	9	8	2	0	81	10
DE	25	45	12	14	3	1	70	17
EE	14	44	16	17	7	2	58	24
IE	27	53	8	9	2	1	80	11
EL	1	17	22	36	23	1	18	59
ES	12	40	15	25	7	1	52	32
FR	19	41	14	18	5	3	60	23
HR	3	26	25	28	18	0	29	46
IT	8	37	25	22	7	1	45	29
CY	6	27	17	35	14	1	33	49
LV	10	41	13	25	9	2	51	34
LT	14	41	18	23	4	0	55	27
LU	27	45	7	13	4	4	72	17
HU	10	29	26	21	12	2	39	33
MT	13	60	11	10	1	5	73	11
NL	20	51	10	16	2	1	71	18
AT	28	42	14	11	3	2	70	14
PL	15	43	15	22	4	1	58	26
PT	5	37	21	31	5	1	42	36
RO	6	32	23	29	9	1	38	38
SI	10	32	21	27	9	1	42	36
SK	5	37	32	20	4	2	42	24
FI	29	51	9	8	2	1	80	10
SE	44	37	8	7	4	0	81	11
UK	16	54	13	14	2	1	70	16

T5

QA1.6 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I am confident that justice always prevails over injustice in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		8	31	21	29	10	1	39	39
BE		5	38	23	27	7	0	43	34
BG		6	24	23	30	15	2	30	45
CZ		3	16	33	36	12	0	19	48
DK		13	41	20	21	5	0	54	26
DE		13	41	19	21	6	0	54	27
EE		3	24	28	33	8	4	27	41
IE		13	36	17	25	6	3	49	31
EL		2	19	25	35	19	0	21	54
ES		6	28	17	32	16	1	34	48
FR		3	24	22	33	17	1	27	50
HR		2	14	23	35	26	0	16	61
IT		10	33	22	24	11	0	43	35
CY		5	14	21	40	19	1	19	59
LV		1	12	21	47	17	2	13	64
LT		2	17	21	45	14	1	19	59
LU		16	37	17	18	7	5	53	25
HU		8	24	27	23	17	1	32	40
MT		6	34	24	21	8	7	40	29
NL		8	42	22	22	5	1	50	27
AT		20	43	17	14	5	1	63	19
PL		10	30	18	33	8	1	40	41
PT		3	26	16	44	10	1	29	54
RO		4	29	25	28	12	2	33	40
SI		3	18	22	39	17	1	21	56
SK		3	20	30	34	12	1	23	46
FI		9	42	20	24	4	1	51	28
SE		6	20	30	30	13	1	26	43
UK		5	33	22	31	5	4	38	36

QA1.7 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I believe that, by and large, people get what they deserve in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	6	32	23	29	8	2	38	37
BE	3	42	27	24	3	1	45	27
BG	6	22	26	31	13	2	28	44
CZ	7	35	32	21	4	1	42	25
DK	13	45	19	19	3	1	58	22
DE	7	34	21	29	8	1	41	37
EE	3	35	24	28	6	4	38	34
IE	14	44	16	19	4	3	58	23
EL	2	17	21	41	19	0	19	60
ES	4	24	18	37	15	2	28	52
FR	4	25	23	35	10	3	29	45
HR	3	21	25	33	16	2	24	49
IT	9	27	28	27	8	1	36	35
CY	4	18	21	41	15	1	22	56
LV	3	20	14	43	17	3	23	60
LT	4	28	21	39	7	1	32	46
LU	11	42	20	18	7	2	53	25
HU	10	28	26	21	13	2	38	34
MT	5	37	24	23	6	5	42	29
NL	2	38	27	28	4	1	40	32
AT	17	44	19	13	5	2	61	18
PL	11	36	20	27	5	1	47	32
PT	3	32	25	35	4	1	35	39
RO	7	27	26	29	10	1	34	39
SI	4	23	25	35	12	1	27	47
SK	2	24	30	35	7	2	26	42
FI	9	48	20	18	3	2	57	21
SE	6	32	27	25	8	2	38	33
UK	6	41	22	26	3	2	47	29

QA1.8 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
In (OUR COUNTRY), the political decisions are applied consistently to all citizens (%)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		7	25	17	33	15	3	32	48
BE		3	27	24	35	10	1	30	45
BG		3	14	22	33	24	4	17	57
CZ		4	21	26	37	11	1	25	48
DK		13	41	14	22	8	2	54	30
DE		18	37	14	22	7	2	55	29
EE		2	27	19	35	10	7	29	45
IE		11	32	14	28	9	6	43	37
EL		1	9	17	43	29	1	10	72
ES		3	14	11	41	28	3	17	69
FR		3	17	13	41	23	3	20	64
HR		2	12	20	34	31	1	14	65
IT		8	21	20	33	17	1	29	50
CY		1	9	14	48	25	3	10	73
LV		2	16	16	43	20	3	18	63
LT		5	24	14	41	15	1	29	56
LU		12	39	15	17	11	6	51	28
HU		8	25	25	23	16	3	33	39
MT		6	36	21	22	8	7	42	30
NL		2	34	20	35	7	2	36	42
AT		21	35	20	15	7	2	56	22
PL		10	29	15	34	10	2	39	44
PT		2	20	15	47	13	3	22	60
RO		2	19	21	37	19	2	21	56
SI		2	12	18	44	20	4	14	64
SK		3	13	30	38	13	3	16	51
FI		7	32	21	29	10	1	39	39
SE		7	28	22	30	12	1	35	42
UK		5	31	20	32	7	5	36	39

QA1.9 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

Compared with 30 years ago, opportunities for getting ahead in life have become more equal in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	11	35	19	22	7	6	46	29
BE	5	43	20	24	5	3	48	29
BG	7	26	23	23	13	8	33	36
CZ	8	36	28	15	5	8	44	20
DK	24	37	16	15	3	5	61	18
DE	18	36	16	17	3	10	54	20
EE	9	40	14	16	5	16	49	21
IE	20	54	11	7	1	7	74	8
EL	1	20	21	35	20	3	21	55
ES	13	35	16	23	8	5	48	31
FR	2	20	16	40	17	5	22	57
HR	3	21	25	26	17	8	24	43
IT	8	30	26	22	10	4	38	32
CY	3	32	20	27	7	11	35	34
LV	5	34	15	26	9	11	39	35
LT	7	35	20	21	7	10	42	28
LU	11	30	11	20	8	20	41	28
HU	10	25	22	22	14	7	35	36
MT	13	57	8	6	2	14	70	8
NL	10	50	13	18	3	6	60	21
AT	22	40	18	13	4	3	62	17
PL	16	48	19	13	2	2	64	15
PT	5	52	17	16	2	8	57	18
RO	3	29	25	28	11	4	32	39
SI	6	29	20	27	12	6	35	39
SK	3	23	30	25	7	12	26	32
FI	24	48	12	9	3	4	72	12
SE	22	41	16	12	5	4	63	17
UK	9	46	16	18	3	8	55	21

QA1.10 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Generally speaking, most people in (OUR COUNTRY) can be trusted (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	7	40	24	22	6	1	47	28
BE	3	49	27	18	3	0	52	21
BG	4	22	37	28	7	2	26	35
CZ	2	33	35	23	6	1	35	29
DK	24	58	11	6	1	0	82	7
DE	10	48	21	17	3	1	58	20
EE	4	47	22	20	4	3	51	24
IE	17	58	12	11	1	1	75	12
EL	2	22	32	33	11	0	24	44
ES	5	41	19	24	10	1	46	34
FR	3	28	21	33	14	1	31	47
HR	4	25	34	27	9	1	29	36
IT	9	38	30	16	6	1	47	22
CY	2	22	26	37	13	0	24	50
LV	4	41	22	25	6	2	45	31
LT	3	35	23	34	5	0	38	39
LU	14	47	18	15	5	1	61	20
HU	6	30	29	23	11	1	36	34
MT	4	33	29	22	7	5	37	29
NL	6	63	18	10	2	1	69	12
AT	18	49	17	10	4	2	67	14
PL	9	42	19	25	4	1	51	29
PT	2	37	20	34	6	1	39	40
RO	3	25	33	30	8	1	28	38
SI	5	28	27	30	10	0	33	40
SK	2	21	36	31	8	2	23	39
FI	23	62	9	5	1	0	85	6
SE	20	56	12	9	3	0	76	12
UK	5	45	24	21	3	2	50	24

QA1.11 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
Nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY) differences in people's incomes are too great (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	42	42	8	6	1	1	84	7
BE	30	51	11	7	1	0	81	8
BG	59	32	5	2	1	1	91	3
CZ	39	43	13	4	0	1	82	4
DK	25	38	17	16	3	1	63	19
DE	60	32	4	3	0	1	92	3
EE	51	36	5	5	0	3	87	5
IE	29	50	9	7	1	4	79	8
EL	34	46	14	6	0	0	80	6
ES	48	43	4	3	1	1	91	4
FR	47	37	7	6	1	2	84	7
HR	50	38	9	3	0	0	88	3
IT	41	47	8	2	1	1	88	3
CY	43	38	9	7	1	2	81	8
LV	52	37	5	4	1	1	89	5
LT	66	26	5	2	0	1	92	2
LU	43	41	6	5	1	4	84	6
HU	59	31	7	2	0	1	90	2
MT	19	54	11	11	1	4	73	12
NL	18	41	16	21	2	2	59	23
AT	42	42	10	5	1	0	84	6
PL	35	47	9	7	1	1	82	8
PT	37	59	4	0	0	0	96	0
RO	41	39	12	7	1	0	80	8
SI	54	36	5	4	1	0	90	5
SK	54	37	6	2	0	1	91	2
FI	30	42	16	10	1	1	72	11
SE	35	34	16	10	4	1	69	14
UK	22	51	13	10	1	3	73	11

QA1.12 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.

The government in (OUR COUNTRY) should take measures to reduce differences in income levels (%)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		41	40	10	6	1	2	81	7
BE		28	51	11	8	1	1	79	9
BG		47	34	11	5	1	2	81	6
CZ		32	38	16	11	2	1	70	13
DK		21	30	20	21	6	2	51	27
DE		53	31	8	5	1	2	84	6
EE		42	34	11	8	2	3	76	10
IE		29	51	8	7	1	4	80	8
EL		45	41	11	3	0	0	86	3
ES		51	42	3	2	1	1	93	3
FR		42	36	10	8	2	2	78	10
HR		52	33	12	2	0	1	85	2
IT		49	40	8	2	0	1	89	2
CY		60	31	4	3	1	1	91	4
LV		54	37	4	3	1	1	91	4
LT		68	25	5	2	0	0	93	2
LU		37	42	8	7	2	4	79	9
HU		57	30	9	2	1	1	87	3
MT		21	57	11	5	0	6	78	5
NL		20	45	13	18	3	1	65	21
AT		48	34	12	4	2	0	82	6
PL		33	46	10	8	1	2	79	9
PT		45	49	5	0	0	1	94	0
RO		39	35	15	8	2	1	74	10
SI		59	31	6	2	1	1	90	3
SK		46	39	10	3	1	1	85	4
FI		38	41	12	6	1	2	79	7
SE		38	30	16	10	5	1	68	15
UK		24	51	13	9	1	2	75	10

QA1.13   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think immigration into (OUR COUNTRY) is a good thing (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	9	30	26	21	12	2	39	33
BE	6	32	28	24	10	0	38	34
BG	3	9	23	36	22	7	12	58
CZ	3	11	24	33	28	1	14	61
DK	10	30	36	16	6	2	40	22
DE	12	34	27	17	9	1	46	26
EE	2	17	29	32	16	4	19	48
IE	22	46	17	11	4	0	68	15
EL	2	8	25	39	26	0	10	65
ES	8	40	26	17	7	2	48	24
FR	7	25	31	19	16	2	32	35
HR	2	24	29	28	12	5	26	40
IT	6	22	31	26	13	2	28	39
CY	2	15	26	37	19	1	17	56
LV	3	13	19	42	19	4	16	61
LT	6	29	22	33	9	1	35	42
LU	24	39	18	12	5	2	63	17
HU	3	12	13	19	51	2	15	70
MT	4	22	27	33	12	2	26	45
NL	5	35	34	20	5	1	40	25
AT	14	24	23	20	18	1	38	38
PL	6	32	20	26	12	4	38	38
PT	7	43	25	20	1	4	50	21
RO	2	16	28	31	19	4	18	50
SI	6	26	33	23	10	2	32	33
SK	2	9	27	37	21	4	11	58
FI	9	36	28	19	7	1	45	26
SE	27	42	20	7	3	1	69	10
UK	14	42	23	15	4	2	56	19

QA1.14 Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
I think globalisation is a good thing (%)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		11	36	25	15	6	7	47	21
BE		8	36	25	22	5	4	44	27
BG		9	28	28	15	9	11	37	24
CZ		4	21	33	24	12	6	25	36
DK		31	44	16	5	1	3	75	6
DE		18	42	25	9	4	2	60	13
EE		5	27	30	19	7	12	32	26
IE		21	48	14	9	1	7	69	10
EL		2	19	23	30	21	5	21	51
ES		11	38	20	12	4	15	49	16
FR		7	28	27	21	12	5	35	33
HR		4	29	34	19	7	7	33	26
IT		9	29	30	19	8	5	38	27
CY		4	25	28	25	12	6	29	37
LV		5	28	24	21	6	16	33	27
LT		7	33	25	15	3	17	40	18
LU		20	33	22	15	7	3	53	22
HU		11	31	27	13	13	5	42	26
MT		9	45	21	10	2	13	54	12
NL		12	47	22	12	4	3	59	16
AT		16	29	26	19	8	2	45	27
PL		8	37	21	17	6	11	45	23
PT		6	54	18	7	1	14	60	8
RO		4	25	29	19	10	13	29	29
SI		7	32	32	17	7	5	39	24
SK		5	22	32	16	11	14	27	27
FI		13	44	25	11	2	5	57	13
SE		33	43	15	5	3	1	76	8
UK		9	45	24	11	2	9	54	13

QA1.15   Please tell me to what extent you personally agree or disagree with the following statements.
When things go wrong in my life, it generally takes me a long time to get back to normal (%)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	9	28	21	32	9	1	37	41
BE	6	36	17	34	6	1	42	40
BG	19	36	20	17	6	2	55	23
CZ	5	27	35	27	5	1	32	32
DK	5	10	15	46	22	2	15	68
DE	8	24	18	33	14	3	32	47
EE	7	27	24	34	5	3	34	39
IE	10	27	17	33	12	1	37	45
EL	12	31	25	28	4	0	43	32
ES	8	30	19	34	9	0	38	43
FR	8	26	17	36	11	2	34	47
HR	8	33	23	29	7	0	41	36
IT	16	37	27	17	2	1	53	19
CY	11	29	18	35	6	1	40	41
LV	9	27	19	36	5	4	36	41
LT	10	33	25	25	6	1	43	31
LU	8	23	14	35	16	4	31	51
HU	13	33	24	21	8	1	46	29
MT	9	30	25	28	3	5	39	31
NL	4	17	16	50	13	0	21	63
AT	14	25	20	30	10	1	39	40
PL	8	38	19	29	5	1	46	34
PT	5	35	25	29	5	1	40	34
RO	10	26	29	26	7	2	36	33
SI	9	26	20	36	8	1	35	44
SK	8	25	34	25	6	2	33	31
FI	5	16	17	45	16	1	21	61
SE	4	10	16	40	29	1	14	69
UK	5	27	21	40	6	1	32	46

QA2.1 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Coming from a wealthy family (%)

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		10	26	28	26	9	1	10	54	35
BE		4	18	31	37	10	0	4	49	47
BG		28	31	27	9	3	2	28	58	12
CZ		13	25	37	22	3	0	13	62	25
DK		2	7	25	47	18	1	2	32	65
DE		7	24	30	31	7	1	7	54	38
EE		5	17	32	32	10	4	5	49	42
IE		9	20	27	32	11	1	9	47	43
EL		13	37	30	17	3	0	13	67	20
ES		7	29	30	24	9	1	7	59	33
FR		4	13	27	38	17	1	4	40	55
HR		20	29	29	16	5	1	20	58	21
IT		18	40	30	9	2	1	18	70	11
CY		12	31	26	24	6	1	12	57	30
LV		14	16	25	29	13	3	14	41	42
LT		10	25	22	31	11	1	10	47	42
LU		5	10	26	37	21	1	5	36	58
HU		29	34	26	9	2	0	29	60	11
MT		7	19	25	37	12	0	7	44	49
NL		2	14	29	41	13	1	2	43	54
AT		19	30	28	19	4	0	19	58	23
PL		12	41	23	19	4	1	12	64	23
PT		9	38	30	18	4	1	9	68	22
RO		15	30	29	20	6	0	15	59	26
SI		12	22	26	28	12	0	12	48	40
SK		14	31	24	20	9	2	14	55	29
FI		5	13	37	37	7	1	5	50	44
SE		1	7	30	40	21	1	1	37	61
UK		6	23	25	31	13	2	6	48	44

QA2.2 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Having a good education (%)

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		33	43	18	5	1	0	33	61	6
BE		21	48	24	6	1	0	21	72	7
BG		26	33	25	11	3	2	26	58	14
CZ		24	38	30	7	1	0	24	68	8
DK		28	45	22	5	0	0	28	67	5
DE		56	37	6	1	0	0	56	43	1
EE		30	45	20	4	1	0	30	65	5
IE		42	46	10	2	0	0	42	56	2
EL		35	46	15	4	0	0	35	61	4
ES		38	52	9	1	0	0	38	61	1
FR		15	34	32	15	3	1	15	66	18
HR		15	43	24	14	4	0	15	67	18
IT		34	47	17	1	0	1	34	64	1
CY		52	36	7	4	1	0	52	43	5
LV		45	33	14	6	2	0	45	47	8
LT		25	40	19	13	3	0	25	59	16
LU		25	40	26	6	3	0	25	66	9
HU		26	33	25	14	2	0	26	58	16
MT		44	48	6	1	1	0	44	54	2
NL		26	49	21	3	1	0	26	70	4
AT		52	35	10	3	0	0	52	45	3
PL		24	51	18	6	1	0	24	69	7
PT		37	32	30	1	0	0	37	62	1
RO		37	39	18	5	1	0	37	57	6
SI		18	39	27	14	2	0	18	66	16
SK		25	47	20	6	1	1	25	67	7
FI		29	46	22	3	0	0	29	68	3
SE		24	51	22	2	1	0	24	73	3
UK		32	46	17	4	1	0	32	63	5

QA2.3 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Working hard (%)

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		27	43	23	6	1	0	27	66	7
BE		18	49	27	6	0	0	18	76	6
BG		34	35	19	7	4	1	34	54	11
CZ		21	33	32	11	3	0	21	65	14
DK		17	38	35	8	2	0	17	73	10
DE		23	44	26	5	1	1	23	70	6
EE		20	47	27	5	0	1	20	74	5
IE		46	46	7	1	0	0	46	53	1
EL		31	41	21	6	1	0	31	62	7
ES		27	52	15	5	1	0	27	67	6
FR		25	38	26	9	1	1	25	64	10
HR		13	36	28	17	6	0	13	64	23
IT		26	42	29	3	0	0	26	71	3
CY		31	40	19	8	2	0	31	59	10
LV		25	24	24	18	6	3	25	48	24
LT		16	35	30	15	3	1	16	65	18
LU		20	31	34	11	3	1	20	65	14
HU		36	35	21	6	2	0	36	56	8
MT		17	48	25	8	2	0	17	73	10
NL		23	49	24	3	1	0	23	73	4
AT		32	41	19	7	1	0	32	60	8
PL		24	47	19	7	2	1	24	66	9
PT		24	36	34	5	1	0	24	70	6
RO		18	34	32	13	3	0	18	66	16
SI		27	41	22	8	2	0	27	63	10
SK		35	44	16	4	0	1	35	60	4
FI		21	45	30	3	0	1	21	75	3
SE		22	45	29	3	1	0	22	74	4
UK		45	44	9	2	0	0	45	53	2

QA2.4 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Knowing the right people (%)

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		22	43	27	7	1	0	22	70	8
BE		16	45	30	8	1	0	16	75	9
BG		56	28	13	1	1	1	56	41	2
CZ		31	37	26	6	0	0	31	63	6
DK		12	28	39	17	3	1	12	67	20
DE		22	46	24	6	1	1	22	70	7
EE		16	40	35	6	1	2	16	75	7
IE		18	38	29	10	4	1	18	67	14
EL		35	49	14	2	0	0	35	63	2
ES		18	55	22	4	0	1	18	77	4
FR		16	37	34	11	2	0	16	71	13
HR		37	38	19	5	1	0	37	57	6
IT		28	42	25	4	1	0	28	67	5
CY		39	43	14	4	0	0	39	57	4
LV		32	35	24	6	2	1	32	59	8
LT		22	31	28	13	5	1	22	59	18
LU		17	37	32	10	3	1	17	69	13
HU		40	36	18	4	2	0	40	54	6
MT		20	46	25	8	1	0	20	71	9
NL		11	38	38	12	1	0	11	76	13
AT		32	39	23	5	1	0	32	62	6
PL		21	50	22	6	1	0	21	72	7
PT		20	52	26	2	0	0	20	78	2
RO		28	42	23	5	2	0	28	65	7
SI		28	43	23	5	1	0	28	66	6
SK		26	42	25	4	1	2	26	67	5
FI		15	33	39	10	2	1	15	72	12
SE		15	40	39	5	1	0	15	79	6
UK		15	41	31	10	2	1	15	72	12

QA2.5 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Having good health (%)

	Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	48	39	11	2	0	0	48	50	2
BE	39	47	12	2	0	0	39	59	2
BG	73	21	4	1	0	1	73	25	1
CZ	54	32	12	2	0	0	54	44	2
DK	37	45	16	2	0	0	37	61	2
DE	61	31	7	1	0	0	61	38	1
EE	40	45	14	1	0	0	40	59	1
IE	46	45	8	1	0	0	46	53	1
EL	68	28	4	0	0	0	68	32	0
ES	46	46	7	1	0	0	46	53	1
FR	40	39	18	3	0	0	40	57	3
HR	49	34	12	4	1	0	49	46	5
IT	53	36	10	1	0	0	53	46	1
CY	69	27	3	1	0	0	69	30	1
LV	50	38	10	1	1	0	50	48	2
LT	44	42	11	3	0	0	44	53	3
LU	54	35	10	1	0	0	54	45	1
HU	54	29	14	2	1	0	54	43	3
MT	47	43	9	1	0	0	47	52	1
NL	34	47	16	3	0	0	34	63	3
AT	63	29	7	1	0	0	63	36	1
PL	41	45	12	2	0	0	41	57	2
PT	50	26	23	1	0	0	50	49	1
RO	59	28	10	3	0	0	59	38	3
SI	51	35	12	2	0	0	51	47	2
SK	55	37	7	1	0	0	55	44	1
FI	35	49	15	1	0	0	35	64	1
SE	24	50	22	4	0	0	24	72	4
UK	35	50	13	2	0	0	35	63	2

QA2.6 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Being lucky (%)

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		21	37	27	11	3	1	21	64	14
BE		16	43	32	8	1	0	16	75	9
BG		60	28	9	2	0	1	60	37	2
CZ		36	33	26	5	0	0	36	59	5
DK		10	16	39	27	7	1	10	55	34
DE		20	43	26	9	1	1	20	69	10
EE		14	32	38	12	2	2	14	70	14
IE		21	37	24	13	3	2	21	61	16
EL		30	47	18	4	1	0	30	65	5
ES		17	47	24	9	3	0	17	71	12
FR		11	29	37	16	5	2	11	66	21
HR		48	31	16	4	1	0	48	47	5
IT		34	36	23	5	1	1	34	59	6
CY		33	38	18	7	3	1	33	56	10
LV		30	35	25	7	2	1	30	60	9
LT		23	37	29	7	2	2	23	66	9
LU		16	34	36	9	4	1	16	70	13
HU		34	35	24	6	1	0	34	59	7
MT		14	32	26	21	6	1	14	58	27
NL		14	34	39	10	2	1	14	73	12
AT		31	43	20	5	1	0	31	63	6
PL		23	50	20	6	0	1	23	70	6
PT		28	43	25	3	1	0	28	68	4
RO		35	35	22	7	1	0	35	57	8
SI		35	37	21	6	1	0	35	58	7
SK		37	43	17	2	0	1	37	60	2
FI		15	29	40	13	2	1	15	69	15
SE		6	19	44	22	8	1	6	63	30
UK		8	24	30	29	7	2	8	54	36

QA2.7 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Being of a specific ethnic origin (%)

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		6	21	25	29	15	4	6	46	44
BE		4	19	31	33	11	2	4	50	44
BG		17	22	23	20	12	6	17	45	32
CZ		11	19	34	28	7	1	11	53	35
DK		5	14	26	33	19	3	5	40	52
DE		7	23	27	29	11	3	7	50	40
EE		2	10	25	37	17	9	2	35	54
IE		8	24	22	27	16	3	8	46	43
EL		8	24	27	28	13	0	8	51	41
ES		3	26	23	29	15	4	3	49	44
FR		1	11	21	36	25	6	1	32	61
HR		10	19	25	31	13	2	10	44	44
IT		12	30	26	21	8	3	12	56	29
CY		10	26	17	29	18	0	10	43	47
LV		7	9	17	35	27	5	7	26	62
LT		3	10	13	36	32	6	3	23	68
LU		6	9	16	37	29	3	6	25	66
HU		20	25	26	20	8	1	20	51	28
MT		4	22	22	21	23	8	4	44	44
NL		1	14	26	40	18	1	1	40	58
AT		15	29	24	22	9	1	15	53	31
PL		8	27	25	24	12	4	8	52	36
PT		2	13	24	43	14	4	2	37	57
RO		10	16	22	23	26	3	10	38	49
SI		9	21	26	31	11	2	9	47	42
SK		12	25	23	23	11	6	12	48	34
FI		5	15	30	29	16	5	5	45	45
SE		2	16	35	24	21	2	2	51	45
UK		3	14	25	35	19	4	3	39	54

QA2.8 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Being born a man or a woman (%)

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		6	18	22	30	20	4	6	40	50
BE		4	18	24	38	15	1	4	42	53
BG		10	18	23	23	19	7	10	41	42
CZ		12	15	27	31	13	2	12	42	44
DK		6	6	14	38	30	6	6	20	68
DE		6	20	21	33	16	4	6	41	49
EE		2	8	17	36	32	5	2	25	68
IE		10	25	20	22	19	4	10	45	41
EL		6	13	20	31	29	1	6	33	60
ES		2	23	23	31	20	1	2	46	51
FR		3	12	23	32	23	7	3	35	55
HR		6	16	25	35	16	2	6	41	51
IT		12	26	24	24	11	3	12	50	35
CY		5	15	15	26	39	0	5	30	65
LV		3	5	11	32	44	5	3	16	76
LT		2	8	14	32	39	5	2	22	71
LU		6	11	23	27	30	3	6	34	57
HU		16	26	26	23	8	1	16	52	31
MT		10	17	15	29	25	4	10	32	54
NL		1	9	20	42	26	2	1	29	68
AT		14	30	23	21	10	2	14	53	31
PL		7	27	18	27	19	2	7	45	46
PT		2	10	22	47	17	2	2	32	64
RO		8	19	22	19	28	4	8	41	47
SI		6	13	20	33	26	2	6	33	59
SK		8	21	20	23	22	6	8	41	45
FI		7	12	19	34	24	4	7	31	58
SE		2	13	36	28	19	2	2	49	47
UK		5	12	22	33	23	5	5	34	56

QA2.9 How important do you think each of the following are for getting ahead in life?
Having political connections (%)

		Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't know	Essential	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		10	22	24	29	12	3	10	46	41
BE		6	22	31	33	7	1	6	53	40
BG		37	27	20	7	3	6	37	47	10
CZ		13	22	33	23	8	1	13	55	31
DK		2	7	16	43	28	4	2	23	71
DE		5	18	27	36	11	3	5	45	47
EE		5	15	26	32	14	8	5	41	46
IE		8	23	24	28	14	3	8	47	42
EL		19	35	27	12	6	1	19	62	18
ES		7	30	22	26	12	3	7	52	38
FR		3	10	19	38	26	4	3	29	64
HR		38	35	15	8	3	1	38	50	11
IT		22	33	22	15	4	4	22	55	19
CY		25	36	15	15	7	2	25	51	22
LV		15	17	25	27	9	7	15	42	36
LT		13	21	20	25	16	5	13	41	41
LU		8	18	26	28	16	4	8	44	44
HU		29	30	22	14	3	2	29	52	17
MT		9	32	22	22	13	2	9	54	35
NL		1	8	20	51	18	2	1	28	69
AT		19	25	25	22	8	1	19	50	30
PL		11	36	23	18	6	6	11	59	24
PT		4	19	40	25	9	3	4	59	34
RO		18	31	23	17	9	2	18	54	26
SI		17	25	26	21	9	2	17	51	30
SK		17	28	23	17	8	7	17	51	25
FI		3	10	25	39	19	4	3	35	58
SE		1	7	16	45	27	4	1	23	72
UK		4	16	23	40	13	4	4	39	53

T24

QA3 Imagine that you or your household face a substantial fall in your income. How would you cope with the situation?
(MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

	By relying on your own savings	By relying on help from relatives or friends	By relying on the State, e.g. social insurance and benefits	By relying on help from other sources, e.g. charitable organisations	By relying on private insurance payments	By obtaining credit from financial institutions	By selling your possessions	By spending less	By taking on more paid work	By starting or returning to paid work	You do not know how you would cope	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	49	30	16	5	5	7	18	61	34	16	6	1	2
BE	56	28	20	6	7	10	19	74	32	21	4	1	0
BG	34	42	7	3	2	14	14	51	34	15	11	2	2
CZ	52	34	17	4	8	7	13	59	41	16	6	0	0
DK	50	20	36	3	15	6	32	81	36	20	3	4	1
DE	60	21	20	4	4	7	15	69	42	13	2	1	2
EE	42	29	19	2	1	3	20	70	37	20	7	3	2
IE	49	27	26	5	7	11	16	63	40	22	3	1	1
EL	31	45	11	3	1	3	15	60	34	12	13	2	0
ES	55	41	16	4	1	5	12	62	25	15	5	1	1
FR	55	32	19	10	6	8	23	71	29	22	4	1	1
HR	20	35	6	7	5	10	19	57	42	12	8	2	3
IT	45	25	7	5	6	8	23	48	25	13	11	1	3
CY	30	22	15	2	4	4	9	83	51	20	2	1	2
LV	40	41	16	6	4	8	9	60	26	24	6	5	1
LT	38	34	15	6	2	6	12	74	55	24	5	2	1
LU	49	22	17	3	9	7	27	69	25	20	1	3	2
HU	30	39	9	6	4	11	17	50	35	12	12	0	1
MT	59	15	22	4	8	4	12	59	35	20	3	1	5
NL	65	22	31	3	6	4	35	91	51	35	1	2	0
AT	58	28	27	10	8	12	19	56	33	12	5	3	2
PL	26	30	9	2	3	5	8	44	36	15	10	1	5
PT	32	39	20	4	2	3	11	54	36	9	14	0	1
RO	34	23	7	4	4	9	13	61	32	10	12	1	1
SI	47	33	17	6	4	5	23	64	47	19	7	1	0
SK	45	31	11	2	4	10	7	47	30	9	12	2	4
FI	55	27	44	5	6	9	36	77	32	17	4	1	0
SE	71	27	30	1	18	3	44	85	33	27	1	2	1
UK	48	31	16	3	4	4	17	56	38	15	3	1	5

QA4.1 Generally speaking, would you say that:
Your neighbourhood is… (%)

		Very poor	Fairly Poor	Average	Fairly Rich	Very rich	Don't know	Total 'Poor'	Total 'Rich'
EU28		1	9	75	13	1	1	10	14
BE		0	12	71	16	0	1	12	16
BG		5	20	67	7	0	1	25	7
CZ		1	7	76	14	1	1	8	15
DK		0	2	58	34	6	0	2	40
DE		0	4	80	11	1	4	4	12
EE		0	11	77	9	0	3	11	9
IE		2	4	72	21	0	1	6	21
EL		2	16	77	5	0	0	18	5
ES		1	14	77	7	0	1	15	7
FR		0	10	73	15	1	1	10	16
HR		2	14	77	6	0	1	16	6
IT		0	9	83	7	0	1	9	7
CY		0	7	84	8	1	0	7	9
LV		1	19	71	7	0	2	20	7
LT		1	12	81	6	0	0	13	6
LU		0	3	62	29	5	1	3	34
HU		2	15	77	5	0	1	17	5
MT		0	3	85	7	0	5	3	7
NL		0	4	63	32	1	0	4	33
AT		1	5	79	12	0	3	6	12
PL		1	12	76	10	1	0	13	11
PT		1	19	76	3	1	0	20	4
RO		3	15	69	13	0	0	18	13
SI		1	5	84	10	0	0	6	10
SK		9	22	56	11	0	2	31	11
FI		0	5	76	16	1	2	5	17
SE		0	3	44	44	9	0	3	53
UK		2	7	70	18	1	2	9	19

QA4.2 Generally speaking, would you say that:

The neighbourhood where you were living when you were around 15 years old was… (%)

		Very poor	Fairly Poor	Average	Fairly Rich	Very rich	Don't know	Total 'Poor'	Total 'Rich'
EU28		3	17	66	11	1	2	20	12
BE		2	16	67	14	1	0	18	15
BG		4	22	63	7	1	3	26	8
CZ		0	11	76	10	1	2	11	11
DK		2	12	58	23	4	1	14	27
DE		2	13	71	9	1	4	15	10
EE		4	23	64	6	0	3	27	6
IE		4	13	66	13	1	3	17	14
EL		6	22	57	13	2	0	28	15
ES		3	23	61	12	0	1	26	12
FR		4	20	62	11	1	2	24	12
HR		3	16	72	6	1	2	19	7
IT		2	13	76	7	0	2	15	7
CY		5	20	66	7	1	1	25	8
LV		3	22	60	10	1	4	25	11
LT		2	16	74	7	1	0	18	8
LU		2	11	68	14	2	3	13	16
HU		3	21	71	5	0	0	24	5
MT		3	12	74	5	0	6	15	5
NL		1	11	60	25	2	1	12	27
AT		3	13	73	8	0	3	16	8
PL		4	20	65	8	0	3	24	8
PT		2	30	62	4	1	1	32	5
RO		4	18	66	10	1	1	22	11
SI		3	17	72	7	0	1	20	7
SK		8	23	52	13	1	3	31	14
FI		2	20	67	9	1	1	22	10
SE		1	8	59	27	5	0	9	32
UK		5	17	58	15	2	3	22	17

QA5 During the past week you felt lonely...?
(RESPONDENT TO FILL IN THE QUESTION HIMSELF OR HERSELF)
(%)

		None or almost none of the time	Some of the time	Most of the time	All or almost all of the time	Don't know	Total 'Most/ all of the time'
EU28		67	24	5	3	1	8
BE		58	35	6	1	0	7
BG		51	24	14	6	5	20
CZ		65	26	7	2	0	9
DK		79	18	2	1	0	3
DE		76	19	2	2	1	4
EE		69	21	6	3	1	9
IE		72	22	3	3	0	6
EL		57	31	9	3	0	12
ES		81	14	3	2	0	5
FR		65	24	6	5	0	11
HR		45	43	10	2	0	12
IT		51	39	6	3	1	9
CY		70	18	7	5	0	12
LV		67	24	5	4	0	9
LT		65	25	5	5	0	10
LU		73	20	4	2	1	6
HU		55	34	8	3	0	11
MT		61	29	5	3	2	8
NL		80	17	2	1	0	3
AT		70	22	6	2	0	8
PL		64	24	5	4	3	9
PT		60	33	4	3	0	7
RO		53	31	12	4	0	16
SI		78	18	3	1	0	4
SK		60	33	4	1	2	5
FI		72	20	6	2	0	8
SE		72	23	4	1	0	5
UK		73	20	3	3	1	6

QA6 In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Being over 55 years old		Being a man or a woman		Ethnic origin		Religion or beliefs		Political opinions	
	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4
EU28	3	-2	3	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	N.A
BE	3	-1	5	1	6	2	5	2	3	N.A
BG	8	2	1	-1	3	-1	0	-1	1	N.A
CZ	5	-3	3	-2	1	-2	0	-1	4	N.A
DK	2	-2	2	-2	1	-2	2	0	2	N.A
DE	2	-2	2	-2	2	-2	1	-3	3	N.A
EE	3	-2	3	-1	2	-2	1	-1	2	N.A
IE	2	-2	4	1	3	-1	2	-2	2	N.A
EL	3	0	3	1	1	-1	1	0	1	N.A
ES	2	-2	3	0	2	-1	1	0	2	N.A
FR	2	-2	5	1	2	-1	2	-2	2	N.A
HR	7	1	4	-4	2	-4	2	-2	4	N.A
IT	5	-1	2	-3	1	-2	1	-4	2	N.A
CY	1	-2	1	-4	1	-2	1	0	2	N.A
LV	3	-1	2	0	2	-1	0	-1	2	N.A
LT	3	-2	1	-1	0	-1	1	0	1	N.A
LU	2	0	4	1	3	-5	1	-2	1	N.A
HU	5	-1	1	-5	2	-2	0	-2	2	N.A
MT	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	8	N.A
NL	4	-2	4	1	2	0	2	-1	1	N.A
AT	5	-2	5	-1	4	0	4	0	6	N.A
PL	1	-3	1	-2	1	0	1	0	2	N.A
PT	1	-5	1	-1	1	-2	0	-1	1	N.A
RO	2	-4	1	-2	2	-2	1	-2	2	N.A
SI	1	-2	2	-1	1	0	1	-1	1	N.A
SK	3	-4	1	-4	4	-1	0	-2	1	N.A
FI	2	-3	4	-1	2	0	3	0	3	N.A
SE	4	-2	12	1	1	-1	2	0	3	N.A
UK	2	-2	4	-1	4	-2	3	-1	3	N.A

QA6 In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Disability		Being under 30 years old		Sexual orientation (being gay, lesbian or bisexual)		Being transgender		Place of residence	
	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4
EU28	2	-1	1	-1	1	-1	0	-1	1	N.A
BE	3	0	2	-1	2	1	1	-1	4	N.A
BG	2	1	0	-2	0	0	0	0	1	N.A
CZ	3	0	2	-1	1	0	0	0	1	N.A
DK	1	0	2	0	0	-1	0	0	1	N.A
DE	1	-1	0	-1	0	-2	0	0	1	N.A
EE	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	N.A
IE	3	1	2	-1	1	0	2	1	2	N.A
EL	1	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	N.A
ES	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	N.A
FR	4	0	1	-1	1	0	0	0	1	N.A
HR	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	2	N.A
IT	1	-3	1	-2	1	-3	0	-2	2	N.A
CY	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	N.A
LV	2	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	2	N.A
LT	2	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	1	N.A
LU	1	-1	1	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	N.A
HU	1	-2	1	-2	0	-2	0	-1	2	N.A
MT	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	N.A
NL	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	N.A
AT	2	-1	3	1	1	-1	1	0	2	N.A
PL	2	0	1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	1	N.A
PT	1	-1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	N.A
RO	1	-2	1	-3	0	-2	1	0	1	N.A
SI	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	-1	1	N.A
SK	1	-2	1	-3	0	-4	0	-2	1	N.A
FI	3	1	2	-1	1	0	0	-1	1	N.A
SE	3	1	2	-1	1	0	0	0	2	N.A
UK	3	-1	2	-1	1	0	0	0	1	N.A

QA6 In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or experienced harassment on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Social class		For another reason		No, you have not been discriminated against or experienced harassment in the past 12 months		Don't know
		EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4	Diff. EB88.4 - EB83.4	EB88.4
EU28		2	N.A	9	3	83	5	1
BE		6	N.A	16	12	72	-9	0
BG		2	N.A	4	1	81	1	4
CZ		3	N.A	10	2	79	10	2
DK		1	N.A	8	0	86	8	1
DE		2	N.A	9	4	85	3	0
EE		3	N.A	9	5	84	4	1
IE		2	N.A	7	1	85	11	2
EL		3	N.A	7	4	88	-1	0
ES		1	N.A	6	1	88	4	0
FR		4	N.A	12	4	79	3	0
HR		5	N.A	18	7	70	5	1
IT		3	N.A	8	2	84	11	1
CY		2	N.A	12	3	84	5	0
LV		2	N.A	11	6	82	-1	1
LT		2	N.A	7	1	86	6	0
LU		2	N.A	11	-3	81	10	1
HU		3	N.A	7	3	87	11	0
MT		1	N.A	18	12	75	-10	2
NL		1	N.A	7	1	82	4	1
AT		4	N.A	13	3	76	7	1
PL		2	N.A	7	3	88	8	1
PT		2	N.A	6	0	91	9	1
RO		3	N.A	7	-5	85	14	1
SI		1	N.A	6	1	90	4	0
SK		2	N.A	6	0	84	19	3
FI		3	N.A	10	5	81	0	1
SE		2	N.A	10	5	76	2	0
UK		2	N.A	8	4	77	0	3

QA7.1 Where would you place … on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
… yourself (%)

		Top (7-10)	Middle (4-6)	Bottom (1-3)	Refusal	Don't know
EU28		25	63	9	1	2
BE		38	56	5	0	0
BG		13	64	21	0	3
CZ		21	66	11	0	1
DK		47	50	2	0	1
DE		29	62	7	1	2
EE		20	65	12	0	3
IE		29	65	4	0	2
EL		23	62	14	0	1
ES		18	74	8	0	1
FR		17	71	11	0	1
HR		19	69	12	0	1
IT		27	57	9	2	6
CY		34	58	7	0	0
LV		16	68	14	0	2
LT		19	63	16	0	1
LU		44	52	4	0	1
HU		13	75	12	1	0
MT		32	61	4	0	3
NL		67	30	3	0	0
AT		32	60	5	1	2
PL		20	65	10	0	5
PT		12	62	21	1	4
RO		15	67	15	1	3
SI		24	67	8	0	1
SK		31	55	9	1	4
FI		42	50	6	0	1
SE		49	46	4	0	1
UK		24	65	8	0	3

QA7.2 Where would you place … on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
… your parents (%)

		Top (7-10)	Middle (4-6)	Bottom (1-3)	Refusal	Don't know
EU28		24	58	13	1	4
BE		36	57	6	0	1
BG		12	59	22	1	5
CZ		17	68	10	2	2
DK		37	53	9	0	1
DE		23	61	11	1	3
EE		19	56	16	1	8
IE		28	61	7	1	4
EL		22	57	19	1	1
ES		19	66	13	0	2
FR		25	55	17	0	2
HR		15	63	19	1	2
IT		25	58	8	3	7
CY		32	51	16	0	1
LV		19	47	17	2	15
LT		21	57	18	0	4
LU		33	52	10	0	5
HU		12	68	18	1	1
MT		28	57	9	0	6
NL		58	37	3	0	1
AT		29	57	9	2	3
PL		18	59	14	1	8
PT		10	55	28	1	6
RO		13	60	20	1	6
SI		20	59	16	3	2
SK		29	54	10	1	7
FI		43	46	7	1	3
SE		37	55	6	0	2
UK		26	54	12	1	7

QA7.3 Where would you place … on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
… your paternal grandparents (%)

		Top (7-10)	Middle (4-6)	Bottom (1-3)	Refusal	Don't know
EU28		17	49	17	1	15
BE		29	57	9	0	6
BG		7	49	25	2	16
CZ		12	57	15	5	12
DK		25	50	15	1	9
DE		14	51	15	1	19
EE		13	38	16	2	31
IE		22	55	12	0	10
EL		18	52	25	1	5
ES		14	59	19	1	8
FR		17	38	22	1	21
HR		11	53	27	2	6
IT		20	56	11	3	11
CY		20	44	24	0	12
LV		16	29	10	6	40
LT		16	42	18	0	24
LU		18	44	22	1	15
HU		9	59	22	3	8
MT		18	51	11	0	20
NL		37	41	6	0	16
AT		22	54	13	2	9
PL		13	51	15	1	21
PT		7	44	32	2	16
RO		11	51	25	2	12
SI		14	45	19	5	17
SK		23	49	13	1	14
FI		29	41	10	1	19
SE		25	50	15	1	9
UK		18	44	18	1	19

QA7.4 Where would you place … on this ladder relative to other people in (OUR COUNTRY)?
… your maternal grandparents (%)

	Top (7-10)	Middle (4-6)	Bottom (1-3)	Refusal	Don't know
EU28	16	51	17	1	14
BE	30	56	8	1	5
BG	6	51	24	3	17
CZ	11	57	17	4	11
DK	23	53	16	0	7
DE	14	52	17	1	17
EE	13	42	16	2	25
IE	23	54	13	1	9
EL	18	52	24	1	5
ES	12	60	20	1	7
FR	17	43	23	1	17
HR	10	54	29	2	6
IT	20	57	10	3	11
CY	23	42	24	0	11
LV	16	33	10	5	35
LT	16	44	19	0	21
LU	18	45	20	2	15
HU	9	59	23	2	7
MT	19	50	10	1	20
NL	40	43	5	0	11
AT	21	53	15	2	9
PL	11	52	14	1	22
PT	7	43	33	2	15
RO	10	51	25	2	12
SI	13	50	19	5	13
SK	21	50	13	1	14
FI	27	48	8	0	16
SE	24	54	14	0	7
UK	18	45	17	1	19

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(%)

		Yourself' higher than 'Parents'	Yourself' equal to 'Parents'	Yourself' lower than 'Parents'	Yourself' higher than 'Paternal grandparents'	Yourself' equal to 'Paternal grandparents'	Yourself' lower than 'Paternal grandparents'	Yourself' higher than 'Maternal grandparents'	Yourself' equal to 'Maternal grandparents'	Yourself' lower than 'Maternal grandparents'
EU28		30	43	22	40	26	17	41	26	17
BE		29	46	24	40	33	21	38	35	22
BG		29	42	21	38	27	16	38	26	16
CZ		32	41	23	41	26	17	43	26	16
DK		43	35	21	53	18	20	56	18	18
DE		33	44	17	43	24	12	46	22	14
EE		32	37	21	34	18	15	36	21	15
IE		28	49	19	38	34	17	39	34	17
EL		36	40	22	51	23	20	50	24	20
ES		29	51	17	45	31	16	46	32	14
FR		29	34	34	37	18	23	40	19	23
HR		34	47	16	49	28	15	50	28	15
IT		23	48	19	36	34	16	36	34	16
CY		35	42	22	51	19	17	49	21	19
LV		26	34	23	20	14	20	21	17	21
LT		30	38	27	31	23	22	34	23	22
LU		37	39	17	51	23	10	51	20	12
HU		29	50	18	37	34	18	39	35	17
MT		27	48	19	34	31	14	32	33	14
NL		35	38	25	45	20	19	45	24	20
AT		34	39	20	46	26	17	47	25	17
PL		32	39	19	36	25	16	36	26	14
PT		30	50	13	39	34	9	41	33	9
RO		30	46	17	39	30	17	41	29	16
SI		36	41	18	40	23	14	42	24	15
SK		26	46	20	33	35	16	35	32	17
FI		30	34	32	37	17	25	40	20	23
SE		41	33	24	53	18	20	57	16	19
UK		24	42	25	35	26	18	34	25	20

QA7T Placement on social ladder
(%)

		Parents' higher than 'Paternal grandparents'	Parents' equal to 'Paternal grandparents'	Parents' lower than 'Paternal grandparents'	Parents' higher than 'Maternal grandparents'	Parents' equal to 'Maternal grandparents'	Parents' lower than 'Maternal grandparents'	Yourself higher than 'Parents' and 'Grandparents (one side)'	Yourself lower than 'Parents' and 'Grandparents (both sides)'
EU28		33	37	13	34	36	14	24	8
BE		33	46	16	32	43	19	24	11
BG		31	41	9	32	37	11	24	9
CZ		33	41	10	35	38	11	27	9
DK		42	29	19	45	27	20	37	7
DE		34	35	10	36	33	12	27	6
EE		27	24	15	28	27	17	24	5
IE		29	49	11	31	46	12	25	10
EL		39	43	13	39	40	15	33	12
ES		33	46	12	37	43	12	26	6
FR		35	26	16	39	26	17	22	10
HR		36	45	10	37	43	12	31	9
IT		28	48	10	30	45	11	21	8
CY		41	34	13	41	35	13	30	9
LV		18	21	16	19	23	17	15	9
LT		29	30	16	33	27	18	20	10
LU		43	31	9	41	31	10	31	3
HU		31	43	15	32	44	15	23	8
MT		26	40	12	26	43	11	22	7
NL		40	24	20	40	28	21	29	7
AT		37	38	14	38	35	15	30	9
PL		29	35	13	29	35	12	25	7
PT		26	49	7	29	47	7	26	5
RO		31	41	14	31	41	14	25	8
SI		27	40	11	30	39	13	29	7
SK		26	47	12	27	46	11	23	10
FI		35	26	19	37	27	18	23	11
SE		46	27	18	47	25	20	37	7
UK		32	34	13	32	34	13	18	10

QA8A.1 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of the person in your family who was the principal contributor to your household's income when you were around 15 years old?
(%)

	Farmer	Fisherman	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk
EU28	8	0	2	7	4	2	4	10	7
BE	4	0	3	10	3	1	3	8	13
BG	9	0	1	4	1	3	1	7	6
CZ	2	0	2	5	2	2	2	13	23
DK	9	1	3	7	7	2	4	16	7
DE	4	0	2	4	6	1	8	19	5
EE	5	1	1	1	3	10	4	11	4
IE	8	1	2	4	4	4	3	10	7
EL	25	1	2	23	3	1	1	4	5
ES	12	0	1	4	6	2	0	4	3
FR	6	0	2	9	2	1	8	11	4
HR	12	1	0	3	1	4	2	4	12
IT	13	1	4	16	2	1	2	5	12
CY	16	1	1	14	4	2	2	4	6
LV	10	1	3	1	2	8	3	8	4
LT	7	0	1	1	1	8	1	6	2
LU	4	0	2	9	3	2	7	8	9
HU	7	0	0	5	2	4	1	4	7
MT	4	1	1	11	6	3	3	7	6
NL	6	0	3	6	7	4	7	19	10
AT	5	0	2	4	6	2	5	13	8
PL	14	0	1	4	1	2	1	7	7
PT	8	1	1	9	3	1	1	5	6
RO	15	0	1	1	0	4	0	3	4
SI	10	0	1	4	5	4	3	10	5
SK	4	0	1	3	1	3	1	7	9
FI	18	0	1	4	10	3	4	14	6
SE	7	0	2	7	9	7	4	19	8
UK	2	1	2	6	6	5	5	10	5

QA8A.1 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of the person in your family who was the principal contributor to your household's income when you were around 15 years old?
(%)

	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	Supervisor	Skilled manual worker	Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	Student	Unemployed or temporarily not working	Retired or unable to work through illness
EU28	4	7	4	27	8	1	0	1	2
BE	6	6	2	25	8	1	1	2	4
BG	7	7	5	34	11	0	0	1	1
CZ	6	9	1	27	4	0	0	0	1
DK	3	8	1	17	12	1	0	0	2
DE	3	4	5	23	9	1	0	0	3
EE	6	6	4	27	14	0	1	0	1
IE	5	7	3	27	9	1	1	1	2
EL	6	7	0	18	3	0	0	0	1
ES	3	6	3	43	9	0	0	1	3
FR	2	9	6	29	6	1	0	0	2
HR	5	9	4	31	8	0	0	0	2
IT	5	9	3	16	9	0	0	0	2
CY	7	10	1	21	8	1	0	0	2
LV	6	12	2	26	9	0	0	1	1
LT	8	6	6	31	18	0	1	1	0
LU	4	8	4	27	8	1	1	0	2
HU	4	3	5	36	18	0	0	1	2
MT	2	12	2	28	8	0	1	0	3
NL	4	9	5	12	3	1	0	1	2
AT	7	12	4	20	9	0	0	1	1
PL	4	7	0	43	2	1	0	1	3
PT	4	8	2	34	14	0	0	0	2
RO	5	7	9	37	10	1	0	0	2
SI	7	6	3	30	8	1	0	1	2
SK	4	8	5	37	10	0	0	3	2
FI	3	7	3	20	2	1	1	1	1
SE	8	7	3	9	8	0	0	0	1
UK	2	8	3	24	12	1	1	2	2

QA8A.2 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of the person in your family who was the principal contributor to your household's income when you were around 15 years old?
(%)

	Self-employed	Employed	Not working
EU28	22	73	4
BE	20	73	7
BG	15	81	2
CZ	11	86	2
DK	28	70	3
DE	16	76	5
EE	10	86	3
IE	19	75	5
EL	53	45	2
ES	22	73	4
FR	20	75	3
HR	17	78	3
IT	36	61	3
CY	36	61	3
LV	17	78	2
LT	11	85	2
LU	18	77	4
HU	13	82	3
MT	23	71	4
NL	23	73	4
AT	18	79	2
PL	20	72	6
PT	22	74	3
RO	18	78	3
SI	21	76	3
SK	8	84	5
FI	33	62	3
SE	26	72	1
UK	17	74	5

QA8A.3 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of the person in your family who was the principal contributor to your household's income when you were around 15 years old?
(%)

	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Unemployed	Retired	Students
EU28	22	16	11	46	1	1	2	0
BE	20	13	20	41	1	2	4	1
BG	15	12	12	57	0	1	1	0
CZ	11	16	29	40	0	0	1	0
DK	28	22	10	38	1	0	2	0
DE	16	28	8	41	1	0	3	0
EE	10	25	11	50	0	0	1	1
IE	19	17	13	46	1	1	2	1
EL	54	6	11	28	0	0	1	0
ES	22	6	6	61	0	1	3	0
FR	20	20	6	49	1	0	2	0
HR	17	9	18	51	0	0	2	0
IT	36	8	17	36	0	0	2	0
CY	36	8	13	40	1	0	2	0
LV	17	19	10	48	0	1	1	0
LT	11	15	10	60	0	1	0	1
LU	18	17	14	47	1	0	2	1
HU	13	9	12	62	0	1	2	0
MT	23	12	9	50	0	0	3	1
NL	23	30	15	28	1	1	2	0
AT	18	20	15	44	0	1	1	0
PL	20	10	11	52	1	1	3	0
PT	22	7	10	57	0	0	2	0
RO	18	6	9	63	1	0	2	0
SI	21	17	12	46	1	1	2	0
SK	8	11	13	60	0	3	2	0
FI	33	21	10	31	1	1	1	0
SE	26	30	16	26	0	0	1	0
UK	17	19	7	47	1	2	2	1

QA8B.1 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your paternal grandfather?
(%)

	Farmer	Fisherman	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk
EU28	18	1	1	7	3	1	2	4	3
BE	14	0	3	12	3	1	1	3	5
BG	25	1	0	4	1	1	0	3	1
CZ	6	0	1	3	2	1	1	4	16
DK	22	1	2	9	7	1	2	6	1
DE	12	0	1	3	5	1	3	6	4
EE	19	2	0	2	1	3	2	3	1
IE	16	1	1	3	3	2	1	4	2
EL	49	1	1	14	3	0	0	2	1
ES	25	1	1	5	3	1	0	2	1
FR	15	0	1	10	2	1	4	5	1
HR	27	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	4
IT	24	2	2	15	2	1	1	1	5
CY	37	1	0	10	4	1	0	2	1
LV	22	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1
LT	22	0	0	2	0	3	1	3	1
LU	17	0	1	7	2	2	3	4	2
HU	17	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	3
MT	10	1	1	8	3	2	1	3	1
NL	14	1	2	12	10	2	4	5	4
AT	12	0	1	6	4	1	2	7	4
PL	27	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	2
PT	14	1	0	7	1	1	1	2	3
RO	35	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
SI	26	0	1	4	1	2	1	4	2
SK	9	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	4
FI	36	1	1	4	5	2	2	5	2
SE	18	1	2	7	9	4	2	8	2
UK	7	1	1	4	5	3	3	2	2

QA8B.1 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your paternal grandfather?
(%)

	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	Supervisor	Skilled manual worker	Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	Student	Unemployed or temporarily not working	Retired or unable to work through illness
EU28	2	4	2	21	10	0	0	0	1
BE	4	4	3	24	13	1	0	0	2
BG	2	3	3	25	19	0	0	0	0
CZ	4	4	0	27	7	1	0	1	1
DK	2	4	1	16	12	0	0	1	1
DE	2	2	4	22	14	0	0	0	1
EE	4	1	2	13	6	0	0	0	1
IE	3	5	2	23	14	0	0	1	3
EL	2	3	0	17	3	0	0	0	0
ES	1	2	2	28	16	0	0	0	1
FR	2	3	2	21	4	1	0	0	1
HR	3	3	2	28	14	0	0	1	1
IT	4	4	2	14	10	0	0	0	2
CY	4	5	1	13	8	0	0	0	0
LV	2	3	1	12	4	0	0	0	1
LT	2	3	1	15	19	0	0	0	0
LU	1	4	2	21	13	1	0	0	1
HU	3	2	1	25	19	0	0	0	1
MT	1	9	2	18	7	0	0	0	1
NL	4	5	2	11	6	0	0	0	1
AT	6	7	4	18	16	0	0	0	2
PL	3	4	0	31	2	0	0	0	1
PT	2	8	2	18	13	0	0	0	2
RO	2	4	4	20	12	1	0	0	1
SI	2	2	2	20	7	0	0	0	1
SK	3	4	7	34	17	0	0	0	1
FI	1	2	1	13	3	0	0	0	0
SE	9	5	2	9	11	0	0	0	0
UK	1	5	1	23	8	0	0	0	2

QA8B.2 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your paternal grandfather?
(%)

		Self-employed	Employed	Not working
EU28		30	49	2
BE		32	58	3
BG		31	57	1
CZ		12	64	2
DK		40	46	1
DE		21	57	1
EE		24	35	1
IE		24	56	5
EL		67	29	0
ES		34	53	1
FR		29	43	2
HR		30	57	1
IT		44	43	2
CY		52	34	1
LV		28	30	1
LT		24	47	1
LU		27	52	2
HU		21	57	1
MT		24	43	1
NL		39	43	1
AT		23	66	2
PL		30	46	2
PT		24	49	2
RO		38	47	2
SI		33	41	2
SK		12	73	1
FI		47	30	1
SE		36	52	0
UK		17	48	2

QA8B.3 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your paternal grandfather?
(%)

	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Unemployed	Retired	Students
EU28	30	7	5	37	0	0	1	0
BE	32	5	9	44	1	0	2	0
BG	31	4	3	49	0	0	1	0
CZ	12	6	20	38	1	1	1	0
DK	40	10	4	33	0	1	1	0
DE	21	10	7	41	0	0	1	0
EE	24	8	5	22	0	0	1	0
IE	24	7	5	44	0	1	4	0
EL	67	3	3	23	0	0	0	0
ES	34	3	2	48	0	0	1	0
FR	29	10	3	30	1	0	1	0
HR	30	3	7	47	0	1	1	0
IT	44	3	8	31	0	0	2	0
CY	52	3	5	26	0	0	0	0
LV	28	7	3	20	0	0	1	0
LT	24	6	3	37	0	0	0	0
LU	27	9	3	40	1	0	1	0
HU	21	3	6	48	0	0	1	0
MT	24	6	2	35	0	0	1	0
NL	39	11	8	25	0	0	1	0
AT	23	10	10	45	0	0	2	0
PL	30	5	5	37	0	0	1	0
PT	24	3	5	41	0	0	2	0
RO	38	1	5	41	1	0	1	0
SI	33	7	3	31	0	0	1	0
SK	12	3	7	62	0	0	1	0
FI	47	8	2	19	0	0	0	0
SE	36	14	11	27	0	0	0	0
UK	17	8	3	37	0	0	2	0

QA8C.1 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your maternal grandfather?
(%)

		Farmer	Fisherman	Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	Employed position, working mainly at a desk
EU28		17	1	1	6	3	1	2	3	3
BE		13	1	1	13	1	1	1	4	6
BG		24	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	2
CZ		6	0	1	3	2	2	1	3	16
DK		21	2	3	8	7	1	2	5	1
DE		11	0	1	3	6	1	2	4	4
EE		19	1	1	2	1	5	2	3	1
IE		15	0	1	2	2	1	1	4	3
EL		49	1	1	11	3	0	1	2	1
ES		24	1	0	4	3	1	0	2	2
FR		15	0	1	10	1	1	3	4	3
HR		25	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	3
IT		19	2	1	11	1	1	1	3	5
CY		40	0	0	10	5	1	0	2	2
LV		23	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	1
LT		23	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1
LU		17	0	1	9	1	1	2	3	4
HU		15	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	2
MT		8	1	1	8	5	0	1	2	2
NL		16	1	3	11	9	2	4	5	3
AT		11	0	1	4	3	1	2	6	5
PL		28	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	1
PT		14	1	0	6	1	0	0	2	2
RO		35	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
SI		29	0	1	3	2	1	1	5	1
SK		9	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	3
FI		32	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	2
SE		20	0	1	6	6	4	2	9	4
UK		6	0	1	4	4	3	3	3	1

QA8C.1 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your maternal grandfather?
(%)

	Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	Supervisor	Skilled manual worker	Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	Student	Unemployed or temporarily not working	Retired or unable to work through illness
EU28	2	4	2	21	11	1	0	0	1
BE	3	4	2	23	13	1	0	1	2
BG	3	2	3	23	19	0	0	0	1
CZ	3	4	1	26	8	1	0	0	1
DK	3	4	2	16	14	0	0	0	1
DE	2	3	3	21	15	1	0	0	1
EE	4	1	1	15	7	0	0	0	2
IE	2	4	2	22	16	1	0	1	4
EL	2	3	0	15	5	0	0	0	0
ES	1	3	1	27	17	1	0	0	1
FR	1	4	2	21	7	1	0	0	1
HR	2	2	3	25	17	0	0	1	1
IT	3	5	3	18	12	0	0	0	2
CY	4	5	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
LV	3	3	1	13	6	0	0	0	1
LT	2	3	1	14	21	1	0	0	1
LU	3	5	5	17	12	1	0	0	1
HU	2	3	2	25	19	2	0	0	1
MT	3	8	2	17	9	0	0	0	1
NL	4	6	2	14	6	0	0	0	1
AT	7	7	4	18	17	0	0	0	2
PL	1	3	1	30	2	0	0	0	1
PT	2	9	2	17	15	1	0	0	2
RO	2	4	4	22	10	2	0	0	1
SI	4	4	2	19	5	0	0	0	2
SK	3	4	6	33	20	0	0	0	1
FI	3	2	2	16	3	0	0	1	1
SE	7	3	2	11	13	0	0	0	1
UK	1	5	1	22	9	0	0	0	1

QA8C.2 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your maternal grandfather?
(%)

		Self-employed	Employed	Not working
EU28		28	50	2
BE		29	57	4
BG		28	55	2
CZ		11	64	3
DK		41	48	1
DE		20	55	3
EE		23	39	3
IE		20	55	6
EL		64	29	1
ES		32	54	2
FR		28	45	2
HR		29	57	2
IT		34	50	3
CY		56	33	1
LV		30	34	1
LT		26	46	1
LU		28	53	2
HU		19	56	3
MT		23	45	1
NL		40	46	1
AT		19	66	3
PL		31	43	2
PT		22	49	3
RO		38	45	3
SI		34	43	2
SK		11	72	1
FI		40	35	1
SE		33	55	1
UK		15	47	2

QA8C.3 As far as you know, what was the main occupation of your maternal grandfather?
(%)

	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Unemployed	Retired	Students
EU28	28	6	5	38	1	0	1	0
BE	29	6	9	42	1	1	2	0
BG	28	3	5	47	0	0	1	0
CZ	11	5	19	39	1	0	1	0
DK	41	8	5	35	0	0	1	0
DE	20	7	7	41	1	0	1	0
EE	23	10	5	24	0	0	2	0
IE	20	5	5	44	1	1	4	0
EL	64	2	3	24	0	0	0	0
ES	32	2	3	49	1	0	1	0
FR	28	8	4	33	1	0	1	0
HR	29	3	6	48	0	1	1	0
IT	34	4	8	37	0	0	2	0
CY	56	2	6	25	0	0	1	0
LV	30	7	4	23	0	0	1	0
LT	26	5	2	39	1	0	1	0
LU	28	6	8	40	1	0	1	0
HU	19	3	4	49	2	0	1	0
MT	23	3	5	36	0	0	1	0
NL	40	11	8	28	0	0	1	0
AT	19	9	12	46	0	0	2	0
PL	31	5	3	35	0	0	1	0
PT	22	2	4	43	1	0	2	0
RO	38	1	4	40	2	0	1	0
SI	34	7	6	30	0	0	1	0
SK	11	3	5	64	0	0	1	0
FI	40	7	5	23	0	0	0	0
SE	33	15	11	29	0	0	1	0
UK	15	8	2	37	0	0	1	0

QA9A What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by you?
(%)

		Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed secondary	Completed post secondary vocational studies, or higher education to bachelor level or equivalent	Completed upper level of education to master, doctoral degree or equivalent	Refusal	Don't know	Total 'Post-secondary'
EU28		2	16	41	28	13	0	0	41
BE		0	16	44	29	10	0	1	39
BG		2	11	50	20	15	1	1	35
CZ		1	12	69	10	8	0	0	18
DK		2	15	9	54	20	0	0	74
DE		0	16	37	28	17	1	1	45
EE		3	14	22	38	23	0	0	61
IE		0	14	36	35	15	0	0	50
EL		4	25	42	23	6	0	0	29
ES		9	27	34	22	8	0	0	30
FR		1	16	41	29	13	0	0	42
HR		3	12	66	11	8	0	0	19
IT		5	14	48	22	11	0	0	33
CY		3	18	37	29	13	0	0	42
LV		2	13	43	27	15	0	0	42
LT		1	10	32	44	13	0	0	57
LU		1	16	32	29	20	0	2	49
HU		1	21	52	18	8	0	0	26
MT		5	17	35	34	7	1	1	41
NL		0	9	20	50	21	0	0	71
AT		1	3	26	60	10	0	0	70
PL		1	20	52	8	17	1	1	25
PT		6	37	41	8	8	0	0	16
RO		4	17	50	22	7	0	0	29
SI		0	16	55	24	5	0	0	29
SK		3	16	62	8	11	0	0	19
FI		1	19	33	34	13	0	0	47
SE		0	6	30	46	18	0	0	64
UK		1	4	37	45	12	0	1	57

QA9B What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your father?
(%)

	Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed secondary	Completed post secondary vocational studies, or higher education to bachelor level or equivalent	Completed upper level of education to master, doctoral degree or equivalent	Refusal	Don't know	Total 'Post-secondary'
EU28	9	29	32	15	8	1	6	23
BE	4	34	36	15	8	0	3	23
BG	8	25	42	14	8	1	2	22
CZ	1	14	70	5	9	0	1	14
DK	3	25	7	50	11	0	4	61
DE	1	31	27	22	13	1	5	35
EE	9	22	19	24	13	0	13	37
IE	5	33	37	17	3	1	4	20
EL	20	41	27	9	3	0	0	12
ES	30	38	17	8	5	0	2	13
FR	9	35	22	11	8	0	15	19
HR	12	20	54	8	5	0	1	13
IT	13	30	37	12	5	1	2	17
CY	12	42	35	8	2	0	1	10
LV	8	23	27	19	8	1	14	27
LT	5	29	25	26	7	0	8	33
LU	4	37	26	19	8	0	6	27
HU	5	32	47	8	5	1	2	13
MT	14	28	31	10	3	0	14	13
NL	1	20	23	37	14	0	5	51
AT	0	3	28	56	9	1	3	65
PL	4	39	39	5	7	2	4	12
PT	20	51	17	3	3	0	6	6
RO	9	30	41	13	2	1	4	15
SI	5	30	48	11	2	0	4	13
SK	2	27	55	5	8	0	3	13
FI	4	39	19	18	9	0	11	27
SE	4	38	20	25	10	0	3	35
UK	5	9	45	18	7	0	16	25

QA9C What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your mother? **(%)**

		Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed secondary	Completed post secondary vocational studies, or higher education to bachelor level or equivalent	Completed upper level of education to master, doctoral degree or equivalent	Refusal	Don't know	Total 'Post-secondary'
EU28		10	31	34	14	5	1	5	19
BE		6	35	39	13	4	0	3	17
BG		10	26	42	12	7	1	2	19
CZ		1	24	66	5	4	0	0	9
DK		4	36	8	41	9	0	2	50
DE		2	36	33	17	7	1	4	24
EE		11	21	20	28	15	0	5	43
IE		3	29	42	16	3	1	6	19
EL		26	36	29	6	2	0	1	8
ES		36	37	16	5	3	1	2	8
FR		9	37	24	13	5	0	12	18
HR		17	25	47	6	3	1	1	9
IT		14	34	35	10	3	1	3	13
CY		21	37	30	9	2	0	1	11
LV		8	25	32	19	11	0	5	30
LT		7	30	22	29	6	0	6	35
LU		3	43	30	14	4	0	6	18
HU		7	40	38	9	4	1	1	13
MT		15	33	30	7	2	0	13	9
NL		2	27	29	31	8	0	3	39
AT		1	7	38	47	4	1	2	51
PL		5	38	40	6	6	2	3	12
PT		29	45	16	3	3	0	4	6
RO		12	29	42	12	0	0	5	12
SI		6	40	39	10	2	1	2	12
SK		4	34	51	5	5	0	1	10
FI		4	37	26	18	7	0	8	25
SE		2	38	22	30	6	0	2	36
UK		4	10	51	17	5	0	13	22

T52

QA9D What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your paternal grandfather? (%)

		Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed secondary	Completed post secondary vocational studies, or higher education to bachelor level or equivalent	Completed upper level of education to master, doctoral degree or equivalent	Refusal	Don't know	Total 'Post-secondary'
EU28		14	26	16	6	3	1	34	9
BE		12	41	19	7	3	0	18	10
BG		19	27	21	3	3	1	26	6
CZ		2	26	44	2	3	2	21	5
DK		5	36	4	25	4	0	26	29
DE		1	32	16	10	5	1	35	15
EE		12	12	6	6	2	1	61	8
IE		7	36	20	4	1	1	31	5
EL		43	29	11	3	1	0	13	4
ES		49	21	5	3	2	0	20	5
FR		12	22	8	3	3	1	51	6
HR		26	26	30	4	1	1	12	5
IT		24	30	17	4	2	1	22	6
CY		37	32	8	2	0	0	21	2
LV		8	13	9	3	3	4	60	6
LT		13	26	9	5	3	1	43	8
LU		9	35	13	5	3	1	34	8
HU		10	37	23	3	2	2	23	5
MT		19	20	10	3	2	1	45	5
NL		3	25	13	11	4	0	44	15
AT		0	9	34	35	4	1	17	39
PL		9	35	14	2	2	1	37	4
PT		25	22	3	1	1	1	47	2
RO		20	29	22	4	0	1	24	4
SI		12	32	17	2	1	3	33	3
SK		5	36	34	2	3	0	20	5
FI		10	29	6	3	4	1	47	7
SE		6	44	6	9	3	0	32	12
UK		5	10	24	5	2	1	53	7

QA9E What is the highest level of education that has been achieved by your maternal grandfather? **(%)**

		Not completed primary	Completed primary	Completed secondary	Completed post secondary vocational studies, or higher education to bachelor level or equivalent	Completed upper level of education to master, doctoral degree or equivalent	Refusal	Don't know	Total 'Post-secondary'
EU28		15	26	16	6	2	1	34	8
BE		13	41	20	7	2	0	17	9
BG		18	27	19	3	2	2	29	5
CZ		3	25	46	1	2	2	21	3
DK		4	37	5	26	6	0	22	32
DE		1	32	16	10	4	1	36	14
EE		11	14	7	6	5	1	56	11
IE		7	37	18	4	1	1	32	5
EL		43	32	9	3	1	0	12	4
ES		50	19	7	3	1	1	19	4
FR		12	23	8	4	3	0	50	7
HR		26	26	30	3	1	1	13	4
IT		24	30	15	5	2	1	23	7
CY		36	30	10	3	0	0	21	3
LV		10	13	11	5	3	4	54	8
LT		14	28	7	6	3	0	42	9
LU		9	33	15	5	3	0	35	8
HU		12	36	22	3	2	2	23	5
MT		18	19	10	3	1	0	49	4
NL		2	26	13	13	4	0	42	17
AT		1	10	36	30	3	1	19	33
PL		9	37	12	2	1	1	38	3
PT		28	20	3	1	1	1	46	2
RO		20	31	22	3	0	1	23	3
SI		11	35	16	3	1	2	32	4
SK		5	38	33	1	2	0	21	3
FI		9	32	6	5	2	0	46	7
SE		6	43	6	12	3	0	30	15
UK		5	10	26	5	2	1	51	7

QA9T Highest level of education achieved
(%)

	Yourself' higher than 'Father'	Yourself' equal to 'Father'	Yourself' lower than 'Father'	Yourself' higher than 'Mother'	Yourself' equal to 'Mothe'r	Yourself' lower than 'Mother'	Father' higher than 'Paternal grandfather'	Father' equal to 'Paternal grandfather'	Father' lower than 'Paternal grandfather'	Mother' higher than 'Maternal grandfather'	Mother' equal to 'Maternal grandfather'	Mother' lower than 'Maternal grandfather'
EU28	44	39	9	50	36	8	28	33	3	24	35	5
BE	45	41	11	52	35	9	38	39	5	34	42	7
BG	43	43	11	49	36	11	40	29	2	36	31	2
CZ	19	66	13	31	58	10	27	46	3	19	54	5
DK	39	38	19	50	32	16	29	40	4	24	40	14
DE	35	46	12	46	41	8	21	39	3	15	42	6
EE	44	26	16	45	30	19	23	13	2	25	14	4
IE	56	31	8	55	30	9	28	36	3	30	33	3
EL	59	33	7	65	29	5	48	36	3	42	41	5
ES	58	33	7	64	28	5	35	42	2	30	46	5
FR	47	28	9	54	26	7	20	23	4	21	23	6
HR	35	55	9	45	46	7	43	40	3	35	46	5
IT	50	42	5	56	36	4	40	35	2	35	37	4
CY	64	27	8	70	21	8	48	29	2	42	35	2
LV	42	26	16	45	29	20	19	13	3	23	15	4
LT	49	29	14	50	30	15	34	18	3	34	21	3
LU	49	34	10	59	27	7	31	30	2	24	35	5
HU	37	51	9	45	45	8	31	41	3	26	43	5
MT	53	28	4	60	24	3	24	25	3	20	27	4
NL	43	33	19	56	26	14	30	22	3	26	25	7
AT	19	64	14	32	56	9	26	52	4	20	52	8
PL	42	42	9	43	42	9	26	33	3	24	33	3
PT	52	37	4	59	32	4	24	28	1	20	30	2
RO	45	42	9	48	39	7	38	33	3	35	36	4
SI	41	45	11	51	38	9	36	26	3	29	33	4
SK	28	58	10	37	53	9	27	49	3	23	51	4
FI	45	29	16	48	29	15	26	23	3	28	23	3
SE	54	30	13	56	28	13	31	30	5	31	31	8
UK	39	35	9	43	35	8	16	27	3	15	29	4

QA10 Here is a list of sources of household income. Please select all of the income sources received by the household as a whole. Please consider the income of all household members and any income which may be received by the household as a whole. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Wages or salaries	Income from self-employment (excluding farming)	Income from farming	Pensions	Unemployment or redundancy benefits	Any other social benefits or grants	Income from investment, savings, insurance or property	Benefits in kind or allowances paid by your employer, e.g. company cars and school fees	Income from other sources	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal	Don't know
EU28	62	8	2	31	5	10	8	2	5	1	0	1	1
BE	60	11	1	31	9	15	9	6	8	0	0	0	0
BG	67	5	6	41	2	5	4	2	6	1	0	1	1
CZ	69	12	1	33	2	11	6	2	6	1	0	0	0
DK	67	11	1	34	4	25	21	5	6	2	0	0	0
DE	62	9	1	32	4	8	16	2	7	1	0	1	1
EE	69	8	2	39	1	22	6	3	6	1	0	0	1
IE	69	8	1	21	8	9	5	2	4	0	0	1	1
EL	50	17	9	39	2	8	5	0	8	1	1	0	0
ES	64	5	1	33	7	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
FR	59	4	1	32	10	23	8	0	5	0	0	0	0
HR	70	4	3	40	2	5	2	0	8	0	0	0	0
IT	62	14	3	28	2	1	5	1	2	0	1	3	1
CY	66	10	2	26	2	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
LV	67	8	2	44	3	21	3	1	12	1	0	0	1
LT	62	4	5	36	3	9	2	0	9	1	0	1	1
LU	72	5	1	27	3	18	8	4	4	1	0	0	0
HU	70	6	3	33	3	7	1	2	7	0	0	1	0
MT	63	8	1	39	3	10	8	2	8	0	0	0	0
NL	71	19	2	26	6	22	21	5	8	1	0	0	0
AT	62	8	2	27	5	13	12	10	7	1	0	2	1
PL	65	5	2	33	2	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	0
PT	69	5	1	30	2	4	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
RO	57	6	8	34	2	6	2	1	8	1	1	1	1
SI	62	10	2	39	2	9	3	1	6	0	0	0	0
SK	69	6	1	31	7	10	3	1	4	1	0	0	2
FI	57	8	2	37	9	24	19	3	9	1	0	0	0
SE	71	13	2	34	4	23	32	4	10	1	0	0	0
UK	58	9	1	27	6	15	8	1	3	2	0	4	3

QA11 Taking all these income sources by individuals in your household together, after tax, which category corresponds to your annual household income?
(%)

		Lower quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Upper quintile	Refusal	Don't know	1st and 2nd quintile	4th and 5th quintile
EU28		21	20	15	11	9	15	9	41	20
BE		19	32	26	13	3	3	4	51	16
BG		25	9	10	14	27	8	7	34	41
CZ		21	26	19	14	6	9	5	47	20
DK		10	17	15	22	30	1	5	27	52
DE		14	18	16	13	15	14	10	32	28
EE		17	24	16	17	14	3	9	41	31
IE		15	16	12	7	11	20	19	31	18
EL		17	20	19	15	5	16	8	37	20
ES		22	27	14	6	3	17	11	49	9
FR		35	25	14	12	4	4	6	60	16
HR		18	21	23	17	7	9	5	39	24
IT		11	20	15	10	5	32	7	31	15
CY		64	21	7	1	2	2	3	85	3
LV		32	29	14	11	6	2	6	61	17
LT		32	29	17	11	5	2	4	61	16
LU		18	17	16	13	12	11	13	35	25
HU		15	23	15	10	7	22	8	38	17
MT		24	18	16	9	9	9	15	42	18
NL		9	14	20	22	23	3	9	23	45
AT		13	25	27	12	6	9	8	38	18
PL		19	18	14	9	5	21	14	37	14
PT		19	21	12	4	3	19	22	40	7
RO		47	10	9	6	10	11	7	57	16
SI		23	29	19	8	5	12	4	52	13
SK		25	17	16	9	7	13	13	42	16
FI		19	21	21	16	13	4	6	40	29
SE		11	17	24	21	23	2	2	28	44
UK		22	13	13	7	14	16	15	35	21

QA11b Taking all these income sources by individuals in your household together, after tax, which category corresponds to your annual household income?
(%)
('WITHOUT REFUSAL AND DK')

		Lower quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	Upper quintile	Refusal	Don't know
EU28		27	26	20	15	12	0	0
BE		20	35	28	14	3	0	0
BG		29	11	11	17	32	0	0
CZ		25	30	22	16	7	0	0
DK		11	18	16	23	32	0	0
DE		18	24	21	18	19	0	0
EE		19	27	19	19	16	0	0
IE		25	26	19	12	18	0	0
EL		22	27	25	20	6	0	0
ES		31	38	19	7	5	0	0
FR		39	28	16	13	4	0	0
HR		20	25	26	20	9	0	0
IT		18	33	25	17	7	0	0
CY		67	22	8	1	2	0	0
LV		35	32	14	12	7	0	0
LT		35	31	18	11	5	0	0
LU		23	22	21	17	17	0	0
HU		22	33	21	15	9	0	0
MT		32	24	20	12	12	0	0
NL		11	16	22	25	26	0	0
AT		16	30	33	14	7	0	0
PL		30	27	21	14	8	0	0
PT		33	35	21	6	5	0	0
RO		58	12	11	7	12	0	0
SI		27	35	23	9	6	0	0
SK		34	23	21	12	10	0	0
FI		21	24	23	18	14	0	0
SE		11	18	25	22	24	0	0
UK		32	18	19	10	21	0	0

QA12A.1 We would like to ask you a few questions about how you think net income is distributed in (OUR COUNTRY). Think of the total income, after tax, earned by all individuals in (OUR COUNTRY) as a pie. Roughly how many slices of this pie do you think is CURRENTLY EARNED by:
The 20% of people who earn the most? (%)

	None of the pie	1	2 A proportional share of the pie	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 All of the pie	Don't know	0-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	Average
EU28	1	4	8	8	9	10	10	12	14	6	2	15	13	17	20	27	8	5.5
BE	1	3	8	7	11	14	15	16	14	5	1	5	11	18	29	30	6	5.5
BG	1	4	14	8	7	6	7	7	8	4	1	34	18	15	13	15	5	4.7
CZ	1	8	16	13	11	12	9	9	7	3	1	11	25	24	21	16	4	4.4
DK	0	3	8	8	16	15	14	12	9	3	1	12	11	24	29	21	4	5.2
DE	1	2	5	6	9	13	12	15	18	8	1	9	9	14	24	33	9	5.9
EE	1	7	13	9	8	10	5	7	6	1	1	31	21	17	15	13	3	4.3
IE	0	1	4	8	10	9	12	17	17	6	3	13	5	17	21	34	9	6.1
EL	2	3	12	13	9	8	9	13	10	5	2	14	17	23	17	22	7	5.0
ES	1	3	7	6	6	10	10	14	18	8	4	13	11	11	20	33	12	6.1
FR	1	1	4	6	7	11	11	17	21	7	1	14	6	13	21	38	8	6.2
HR	1	3	6	6	10	14	9	11	13	9	12	7	9	16	23	24	21	6.2
IT	2	5	10	10	8	8	12	11	11	5	4	16	16	18	20	22	8	5.2
CY	1	3	10	12	6	9	13	12	19	8	2	6	13	18	21	31	9	5.6
LV	0	7	9	10	7	9	7	12	10	6	3	21	16	16	16	22	8	5.2
LT	3	10	16	14	9	6	5	6	4	1	1	23	29	23	12	10	3	3.7
LU	1	3	4	8	10	13	9	14	11	6	3	17	8	19	23	25	8	5.6
HU	5	16	18	11	8	8	9	6	7	4	4	6	39	18	17	12	8	4.0
MT	2	3	4	5	9	12	6	8	10	4	1	36	10	14	18	18	5	5.3
NL	1	8	10	13	19	12	11	10	8	2	1	6	19	31	23	18	3	4.5
AT	0	2	4	4	6	7	10	18	23	11	10	6	6	10	17	41	21	6.9
PL	2	10	16	10	10	8	6	5	6	3	1	21	28	20	15	12	4	4.1
PT	1	4	5	16	9	7	8	11	10	3	1	26	10	25	15	21	3	4.9
RO	3	3	9	11	9	10	9	7	11	6	5	18	15	20	19	18	10	5.2
SI	1	7	10	7	5	8	7	15	18	10	3	10	17	11	15	33	13	5.8
SK	1	3	9	6	7	8	10	11	12	5	2	25	12	14	18	24	7	5.5
FI	1	5	9	11	16	14	9	8	8	2	1	17	15	27	23	15	3	4.6
SE	0	4	6	7	15	16	14	16	12	4	1	4	10	23	30	28	5	5.4
UK	0	4	6	6	7	10	8	10	18	7	3	22	11	12	18	28	10	5.9

QA12A.2 We would like to ask you a few questions about how you think net income is distributed in (OUR COUNTRY). Think of the total income, after tax, earned by all individuals in (OUR COUNTRY) as a pie. Roughly how many slices of this pie do you think is CURRENTLY EARNED by:
The 20% of people who earn the least? (%)

	None of the pie	1	2 A proportional share of the pie	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 All of the pie	Don't know	0-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	Average
EU28	6	23	17	11	7	6	4	4	4	2	1	15	46	18	10	8	3	3.1
BE	7	36	21	13	7	7	3	2	1	0	0	4	64	20	9	3	0	2.3
BG	2	7	11	6	7	8	6	7	7	3	1	35	20	13	14	14	4	4.5
CZ	7	19	15	8	7	9	6	5	6	4	1	11	42	15	15	12	5	3.6
DK	1	36	21	11	5	5	4	3	1	0	0	12	58	16	9	3	1	2.4
DE	10	37	17	9	4	6	2	2	1	0	1	10	64	13	8	4	1	2.2
EE	7	17	14	9	5	7	3	4	3	1	1	30	38	14	10	7	2	3.0
IE	2	15	20	15	8	7	8	6	3	1	0	13	38	23	16	10	1	3.5
EL	3	14	18	11	7	6	5	12	7	3	0	13	35	18	12	19	3	4.0
ES	7	24	22	10	8	6	2	3	4	2	1	12	52	18	8	7	3	2.8
FR	4	23	23	15	7	4	4	2	2	1	0	14	50	22	8	5	1	2.7
HR	17	22	14	10	7	9	5	3	2	3	1	7	53	17	15	5	3	2.7
IT	4	11	12	12	9	7	6	9	7	5	2	16	27	21	13	15	7	4.3
CY	4	20	28	17	8	6	4	4	1	1	0	6	53	24	10	5	1	2.8
LV	3	16	17	14	8	6	5	5	3	2	1	21	35	23	11	8	3	3.4
LT	6	8	7	6	9	8	9	10	8	4	4	22	21	15	17	18	8	4.8
LU	2	15	19	16	6	10	6	5	1	1	0	17	36	22	16	7	2	3.4
HU	8	15	12	12	14	11	8	6	5	3	0	6	34	26	19	12	3	3.7
MT	3	8	10	11	5	11	6	5	4	2	0	36	21	15	17	9	3	4.0
NL	7	35	18	14	10	4	4	2	1	0	0	5	59	24	8	3	0	2.3
AT	13	22	22	13	9	5	3	4	3	1	0	6	57	22	8	6	1	2.6
PL	3	11	11	10	7	9	8	7	8	4	1	21	25	17	18	15	5	4.4
PT	3	9	12	8	5	6	5	9	9	8	2	26	24	13	11	18	9	4.7
RO	8	14	20	8	5	7	4	7	7	3	1	17	41	13	11	15	3	3.6
SI	7	21	19	13	9	5	4	5	4	2	1	10	47	22	9	9	3	3.1
SK	3	14	19	11	7	7	4	3	4	2	1	25	36	18	11	7	3	3.4
FI	10	25	15	13	9	5	3	1	1	0	0	17	50	22	8	2	0	2.3
SE	9	46	19	10	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	5	74	15	4	2	0	1.8
UK	6	26	18	7	6	5	4	2	2	1	0	22	50	14	9	4	2	2.7

QA12B.1 Now, tell me how many slices of this pie you think SHOULD ideally go to:
The 20% of people who earn the most? (%)

	None of the pie	1	2 A proportional share of the pie	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 All of the pie	Don't know	0-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	Average
EU28	2	5	14	12	12	18	9	5	4	2	1	15	22	24	27	9	3	4.2
BE	3	5	23	16	17	17	8	4	2	1	0	4	31	33	25	6	1	3.7
BG	2	6	12	5	5	11	9	6	6	2	3	33	19	10	20	13	6	4.8
CZ	2	10	16	12	11	14	8	4	5	2	3	11	28	23	22	9	6	4.1
DK	0	4	14	15	15	19	9	6	2	1	0	15	18	30	28	8	1	4.2
DE	1	4	13	15	20	18	10	5	3	1	0	9	19	34	29	8	1	4.1
EE	2	8	11	11	8	11	6	4	4	1	3	32	21	19	16	7	4	4.1
IE	0	2	10	10	11	21	16	10	5	1	1	13	12	20	37	15	2	4.9
EL	2	5	14	10	10	18	7	7	8	6	4	10	20	20	26	15	10	4.9
ES	2	3	16	12	10	21	11	6	3	2	2	12	21	22	32	9	3	4.3
FR	3	4	11	12	13	28	10	4	1	0	0	14	18	24	38	5	1	4.1
HR	2	9	17	13	9	17	10	6	5	2	3	7	28	22	27	11	4	4.2
IT	5	6	12	10	11	13	10	6	5	2	2	16	24	21	24	11	5	4.3
CY	2	11	13	13	10	28	10	7	1	0	1	5	25	23	38	8	1	4.0
LV	1	5	11	7	6	24	9	6	4	1	3	22	17	13	33	10	4	4.6
LT	2	7	13	9	9	15	6	5	5	2	4	23	21	19	21	9	7	4.5
LU	2	4	12	9	9	25	8	6	2	1	2	18	18	18	34	9	4	4.5
HU	7	14	13	12	13	15	8	4	4	1	3	6	34	25	22	8	4	3.7
MT	1	3	8	7	8	13	6	5	5	4	3	35	13	15	19	11	7	4.9
NL	2	10	22	19	15	14	7	3	1	0	0	6	34	35	21	4	1	3.4
AT	4	4	14	11	11	24	14	6	3	1	2	6	22	21	38	10	3	4.4
PL	1	8	16	11	9	10	7	6	5	2	3	21	25	19	17	11	6	4.3
PT	1	2	7	6	10	17	12	5	7	5	5	23	11	16	29	12	10	5.4
RO	2	3	10	10	6	19	9	11	8	3	3	15	15	16	28	20	6	5.1
SI	4	8	14	9	10	20	11	5	6	2	1	10	26	19	31	11	4	4.3
SK	3	7	16	10	9	14	7	4	3	1	2	23	26	19	21	8	3	3.9
FI	1	6	15	15	14	16	6	4	1	0	1	21	22	30	22	5	1	3.8
SE	2	5	21	22	16	13	6	4	2	0	1	7	28	38	19	6	1	3.6
UK	2	4	17	11	9	17	7	5	2	1	1	24	23	20	24	7	2	4.0

QA12B.2 Now, tell me how many slices of this pie you think SHOULD ideally go to:
The 20% of people who earn the least? (%)

	None of the pie	1	2 A proportional share of the pie	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 All of the pie	Don't know	0-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	Average
EU28	3	8	20	10	10	16	6	4	4	2	2	14	31	20	22	8	4	3.9
BE	2	5	35	15	11	13	6	5	2	1	1	4	42	26	19	7	1	3.5
BG	2	5	11	8	9	11	5	4	6	4	3	33	18	17	16	10	6	4.6
CZ	7	17	22	9	6	10	6	4	4	2	2	12	46	15	16	7	4	3.3
DK	1	14	26	12	10	12	4	4	2	1	0	15	41	22	16	6	1	3.2
DE	1	10	29	13	12	14	5	3	3	1	1	8	39	25	20	6	2	3.5
EE	5	11	18	9	6	9	3	1	3	1	2	31	34	15	13	5	2	3.2
IE	1	4	13	11	14	22	10	7	3	2	0	13	18	25	32	10	2	4.4
EL	5	9	21	9	8	20	5	6	6	2	1	10	34	17	25	12	3	3.9
ES	3	4	17	9	15	20	8	5	5	2	1	12	24	23	27	10	4	4.2
FR	1	5	17	9	10	26	7	5	5	2	1	14	22	19	32	10	3	4.4
HR	2	11	21	8	11	16	8	5	4	4	2	7	34	19	24	10	7	4.1
IT	5	6	11	8	9	13	9	7	7	5	3	16	22	17	22	14	9	4.7
CY	1	4	16	11	15	26	7	6	4	3	1	5	21	26	33	11	4	4.4
LV	2	5	13	9	9	26	5	4	4	2	2	21	20	17	31	7	4	4.3
LT	7	15	20	8	6	11	4	3	2	1	2	22	41	14	15	5	3	3.1
LU	3	5	14	8	11	24	6	5	2	2	0	19	23	19	30	8	2	4.1
HU	9	18	14	13	11	16	7	4	2	1	0	5	41	23	23	6	2	3.2
MT	2	3	7	8	10	15	5	5	4	2	3	35	12	18	20	9	5	4.7
NL	2	19	33	14	9	10	3	3	1	0	0	6	54	23	13	4	1	2.8
AT	1	7	12	11	12	19	8	6	10	3	4	6	21	24	27	16	7	4.7
PL	5	14	21	9	5	11	6	3	3	1	1	21	40	14	16	6	2	3.3
PT	10	11	10	8	7	13	4	4	6	3	3	22	30	15	17	10	5	3.8
RO	2	8	15	11	11	18	7	5	4	3	2	15	24	21	25	9	5	4.2
SI	3	9	16	10	10	19	9	7	5	1	2	9	28	20	28	12	3	4.1
SK	3	5	11	9	10	14	5	6	6	4	3	23	20	19	19	12	7	4.6
FI	4	12	24	10	8	13	5	2	1	0	0	21	39	18	18	4	0	3.1
SE	2	17	38	13	8	9	2	2	2	1	1	7	57	22	10	4	1	2.8
UK	1	5	22	8	9	16	5	2	3	2	2	25	27	18	21	6	4	4.0