

A P P E N D I X

TABLE A 2 . I

Question wordings of items of “principle of equality” and “political trust” scales

<i>Number</i>	<i>Question wording</i>	<i>Answer scale</i>
PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY		
D1	Large differences in people’s incomes are acceptable to properly reward differences in talents and efforts.	1: agree strongly– 5: disagree
D4	For a society to be fair, differences in people’s standard of living should be small.	strongly
POLITICAL TRUST		
	How much do you personally trust each of the following institutions?	0: no trust at all– 10: complete trust
B4	[Country]’s parliament	
B7	Politicians	
B8	Political parties	

TABLE A 2 . 2
Context data matrix

	<i>At risk of poverty among unemployed (< 40% of median equivalized income), 2008</i>	<i>At risk of poverty rate among retired (< 40% of median equivalized income), 2008</i>	<i>Long-term unemployment rate, 2008</i>	<i>% of the population over 65, 2008</i>	<i>Income quintile share ratio, 2008</i>	<i>Social expenditure (% of GDP), 2007</i>	<i>Social expenditure on old age (% of GDP), 2007</i>	<i>Social expenditure on unemployment (% of GDP), 2007</i>	<i>GDP per capita (in PPS; EU27 = 100), 2008</i>
BE	6	3	3.8	17.1	4.1	29.5	9.9	3.3	114.6
BG	36	6	4.1	17.3	6.5	15.1	6.8	0.3	40.1
CY	9	11	0.7	12.5	4.4	18.5	7.4	0.9	94.6
CZ	24	1	2.8	14.6	3.4	18.6	7.2	0.6	80.4
DE	24	3	4.7	20.1	4.7	27.7	9.5	1.5	115.8
DK	8	1	0.6	15.6	3.5	28.9	10.7	1.6	118.3
EE	37	4	2.3	17.2	4.8	12.5	5.3	0.1	67.2
ES	18	4	1.7	16.6	5.4	21.0	6.5	2.4	103.9
FI	8	2	1.6	16.5	3.7	25.4	8.6	1.9	115.9
FR	13	2	3.3	16.3	4.2	30.5	11.2	1.8	107.3
GB	21	9	1.3	16.1	5.5	25.3	10.4	0.5	117.5
GR	19	4	4.1	18.6	5.8	24.4	10.4	1.1	95.3
HU	18	1	3.4	16.2	3.5	18.9	4.0	1.4	62.9
LV	33	4	1.6	17.2	7.2	11.0	4.8	0.3	55.7
NL	1	2	1.3	14.7	4.0	28.4	9.4	1.2	134.6
NO	16	3	0.5	14.6	3.8	22.8	6.8	0.3	190.0
PL	17	5	4.9	13.5	5.0	18.1	8.7	0.4	57.5
PT	12	0	3.8	17.4	6.1	24.8	10.1	1.2	75.3
RO	27	22	3.2	14.9	7.1	12.8	5.4	0.3	45.8
SE	13	1	0.8	17.5	3.5	29.7	11.3	1.1	121.4
SI	11	1	2.2	16.1	3.4	21.4	8.2	0.5	89.8
SK	22	1	8.3	12.0	3.3	16.0	5.9	0.6	71.9

TABLE A3.1
Description of variables

	Question	Variable name	Definition
HIGH-RISK GROUPS			
Sick	C16	Hlthhmp	1 for those who are hampered by health problems; 0 for the others.
Economic strain	F33	Hincfel	1 for those who find it difficult or very difficult to cope with their present income; 0 for the others.
Immigrant	C28	Brcntr	1 for those who are not born in the country in question; 0 for the others.
Transfer-dependent groups	F31	Hincsrca	1 for those whose main source of income is any other social benefits or grants than pensions; 0 for those in labor force (main source of income wages or salaries, self-employment or farming).
PERCEIVED RISK IN THE FUTURE			
Unemployment	D47	Lkuemp	1 for those who perceive it likely or very likely that they will be unemployed and looking for work for at least four consecutive weeks during the next 12 months.
Economic hardship	D49	Lknemny	1 for those who perceive it likely or very likely that there will be some periods when they don't have enough money to cover their household necessities.
EVALUATION OF TASK PERFORMANCE			
<i>Social benefits and services have . . .</i>			
. . . prevented widespread poverty	D22	Sbprpv	See text.
. . . led to a more equal society	D23	Sbeqsc	See text.
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT			
<i>The government should . . .</i>			
. . . ensure a job for everyone who wants one	D15	Gvibevn	See text.
. . . ensure adequate health care for the sick	D16	Gwlthc	See text.
. . . ensure a reasonable standard of living for the old	D17	Gwslvol	See text.
. . . ensure a reasonable standard of living for the unemployed	D18	Gwslvue	See text.

TABLE A 3 . 2

High-risk groups and perceived risk for unemployment and economic hardship in the future (percentage of total population, N = 52,915)

	HIGH-RISK GROUPS						PERCEIVED RISK											
	SICK			ECONOMIC STRAIN			IMMIGRANT			TRANSFER-DEPENDENT GROUPS			UNEMPLOYMENT			ECONOMIC HARDSHIP		
	%	N		%	N		%	N		%	N		%	N		%	N	
Anglo-Saxon	21.6	507		18.3	425		11.4	268		11.0	195		17.8	417		30.5	710	
United Kingdom	21.6	507		18.3	425		11.4	268		11.0	195		17.8	417		30.5	710	
Nordic	27.9	2,005		8.2	584		6.9	499		5.0	269		10.4	739		10.1	719	
Denmark	26.9	433		4.5	71		6.2	100		4.2	48		9.7	152		7.4	117	
Finland	31.9	699		12.1	265		2.6	56		7.4	119		10.3	226		14.5	315	
Norway	24.2	374		6.5	101		8.4	130		4.0	50		7.3	112		7.1	110	
Sweden	27.3	499		8.1	147		11.6	213		3.9	52		13.7	249		9.8	177	
Continental	23.3	2,372		14.3	1,439		11.6	1,182		6.7	513		13.4	1,349		15.1	1,519	
Belgium	22.2	391		22.8	399		9.9	174		10.1	132		15.5	272		17.7	308	
France	21.9	453		13.8	286		8.2	169		4.1	62		20.4	422		23.5	481	
Germany	27.5	756		14.3	392		9.6	263		7.0	140		12.8	344		14.8	401	
Netherlands	25.3	450		9.2	162		8.4	149		9.7	140		8.8	155		9.6	169	
Switzerland	17.7	322		11.2	200		23.5	427		2.7	39		8.7	156		9.0	160	
Southern	15.6	1,278		37.4	3,052		7.4	610		2.3	140		21.0	1,680		38.8	2,998	
Cyprus	15.6	189		31.9	382		6.8	83		1.8	17		13.0	156		24.4	283	
Greece	11.7	242		50.6	1,043		6.8	140		1.0	17		27.2	554		48.6	962	
Portugal	19.1	450		45.6	1,065		5.9	140		3.3	50		17.8	402		46.9	1017	
Spain	15.4	397		22.0	562		9.6	247		2.9	56		22.7	568		30.5	736	
Eastern	27.5	6,021		45.6	9,933		6.0	1,327		3.8	595		27.0	5,600		52.0	10,688	
Bulgaria	17.2	384		68.4	1,521		0.8	17		3.4	55		34.4	723		64.0	1,349	
Croatia	20.3	300		22.7	333		8.8	131		3.9	41		23.8	330		46.8	641	
Czech Republic	28.1	563		30.8	618		1.5	31		3.5	54		31.4	595		32.0	597	
Estonia	25.6	422		28.6	470		19.6	319		3.2	38		30.9	483		40.5	642	
Hungary	30.2	466		48.9	747		1.8	28		11.1	111		22.4	326		41.5	585	
Latvia	40.5	796		56.8	1,099		13.6	269		6.6	89		41.1	766		70.5	1,295	

Poland	27.6	445	30.0	482	1.1	18	2.2	24	17.3	272	41.2	634
Romania	15.0	313	53.8	1,107	0.5	11	4.7	71	25.0	472	62.9	1,219
Russian Federation	33.0	805	59.9	1,461	5.5	137	0.6	11	23.2	547	66.3	1,507
Slovenia	30.2	388	12.6	161	8.3	107	2.4	21	15.6	196	36.9	460
Slovakia	20.6	370	32.8	588	2.6	47	3.6	44	16.5	282	26.2	437
Ukraine	42.9	769	74.8	1,346	11.5	212	2.8	36	35.6	608	77.6	1,322

TABLE A5.1
Descriptives (level-1 covariates)

	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
Income (harmonized)	0.25	10.00	3.47	1.77
Education (years)	0.00	48.00	12.19	4.12
Perceived material risk	1.00	4.00	2.08	0.79
Authoritarianism	1.00	5.00	4.00	0.72
EGP I (service class I)	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.34
EGP II (service class II)	0.00	1.00	0.17	0.38
EGP III (routine nonmanuals)	0.00	1.00	0.21	0.41
EGP IV (self-employed with and without employees)	0.00	1.00	0.08	0.26
EGP V & VI (skilled manual workers)	0.00	1.00	0.15	0.35
EGP VII (nonskilled workers in industry and agriculture)	0.00	1.00	0.18	0.38
Age	15.00	98.00	47.70	17.88
Female (1 = yes)	0.00	1.00	0.53	0.49
Community size	1.00	5.00	3.22	1.25
Migratory background (1 = yes)	0.00	1.00	0.18	0.38

SOURCE: *European Social Survey 2008*.
 $n_i = 34,947; n_j = 25$

TABLE A6.1
Attitudes toward income redistribution policies in 26 European countries, OLS

Panel A: Class

<i>K class</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Risk perceptions</i>	<i>Beliefs about social problems</i>	<i>Beliefs about sustainability</i>	<i>Values 1</i>	<i>Values 2</i>
Belgium	.52	.45	.49	.55	.54	.52
Bulgaria	.55	.50	.49	.59	.56	.52
Croatia	.26	.25	.26	.29	.21	.17
Cyprus	.35	.42	.36	.31	.36	.34
Czech Rep.	.80	.68	.72	.82	.79	.74
Denmark	.38	.35	.34	.42	.41	.41
Estonia	.43	.40	.40	.41	.42	.42
Finland	.61	.52	.59	.62	.58	.66
France	.56	.49	.46	.57	.54	.58
Germany	.54	.42	.41	.55	.55	.50
Great Britain	.48	.37	.30	.48	.50	.47
Greece	.26	.29	.25	.22	.26	.26
Hungary	.33	.30	.32	.36	.38	.35
Latvia	.30	.25	.31	.34	.30	.29
Netherlands	.60	.54	.53	.62	.60	.55
Norway	.43	.40	.40	.42	.36	.38
Poland	.64	.59	.57	.66	.61	.58
Portugal	.23	.17	.23	.27	.21	.23
Romania	.24	.21	.22	.35	.30	.24
Russia	.37	.38	.35	.39	.36	.40
Slovakia	.64	.63	.57	.61	.62	.64
Slovenia	.48	.49	.45	.49	.48	.46
Spain	.26	.15	.18	.24	.28	.26
Sweden	.43	.39	.45	.42	.41	.41
Switzerland	.58	.52	.54	.57	.58	.56
Ukraine	.56	.57	.62	.45	.53	.56

(continued)

Panel B: Age

<i>K age</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Risk perceptions</i>	<i>Beliefs about social problems</i>	<i>Beliefs about sustainability</i>	<i>Values 1</i>	<i>Values 2</i>
Belgium	.28	.31	.28	.27	.20	.25
Bulgaria	.35	.40	.34	.35	.28	.35
Croatia	.15	.10	.15	.20	.14	.15
Cyprus	.08	.14	.19	.10	.07	.12
Czech Rep.	.39	.48	.36	.40	.27	.20
Denmark	.30	.33	.29	.31	.21	.31
Estonia	.42	.47	.41	.45	.44	.28
Finland	.60	.58	.59	.61	.52	.62
France	.24	.26	.28	.25	.18	.22
Germany	.13	.11	.13	.14	.09	.09
Great Britain	.08	.18	.09	.11	.06	.09
Greece	.19	.21	.20	.20	.16	.19
Hungary	.17	.12	.20	.13	.15	.16
Latvia	.20	.28	.32	.31	.29	.20
Netherlands	.43	.52	.48	.45	.36	.37
Norway	.40	.43	.42	.40	.31	.34
Poland	.42	.42	.43	.43	.43	.32
Portugal	.06	.08	.11	.11	.08	.07
Romania	.15	.25	.25	.19	.20	.15
Russia	.48	.39	.46	.49	.34	.28
Slovakia	.56	.49	.44	.56	.50	.46
Slovenia	.17	.19	.18	.18	.14	.11
Spain	.23	.30	.26	.29	.22	.24
Sweden	.39	.46	.43	.42	.33	.37
Switzerland	.12	.07	.13	.11	.12	.15
Ukraine	.62	.67	.61	.68	.67	.60

NOTES: Values 1 = *self-transcendence and self-enhancement*; values 2 = *openness to change and conservation*

TABLE A6.2
Attitudes toward labor market policies in 26 European countries, OLS

Panel A: Class

<i>K class</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Risk perceptions</i>	<i>Beliefs about social problems</i>	<i>Beliefs about sustainability</i>	<i>Values 1</i>	<i>Values 2</i>
Belgium	.23	.21	.21	.22	.23	.22
Bulgaria	.65	.65	.60	.65	.68	.64
Croatia	.28	.23	.21	.27	.33	.23
Cyprus	.37	.38	.37	.37	.38	.38
Czech Rep.	.36	.28	.29	.35	.40	.35
Denmark	.18	.19	.18	.17	.19	.22
Estonia	.44	.36	.35	.43	.46	.43
Finland	.29	.24	.28	.28	.27	.29
France	.30	.29	.23	.29	.29	.30
Germany	.42	.32	.30	.41	.42	.35
Great Britain	.22	.19	.19	.21	.22	.19
Greece	.18	.19	.21	.19	.19	.22
Hungary	.27	.25	.21	.26	.29	.26
Latvia	.25	.20	.18	.24	.25	.26
Netherlands	.17	.17	.17	.16	.19	.15
Norway	.23	.19	.21	.22	.20	.21
Poland	.58	.46	.49	.53	.57	.52
Portugal	.39	.32	.35	.40	.36	.36
Romania	.20	.15	.25	.19	.23	.16
Russia	.22	.20	.21	.23	.22	.25
Slovakia	.43	.44	.35	.44	.39	.39
Slovenia	.29	.21	.25	.26	.28	.25
Spain	.16	.15	.11	.16	.19	.17
Sweden	.23	.22	.22	.24	.27	.20
Switzerland	.22	.19	.22	.20	.23	.21
Ukraine	.30	.25	.27	.30	.27	.27

(continued)

Panel B: Age

<i>K age</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Risk perceptions</i>	<i>Beliefs about social problems</i>	<i>Beliefs about sustainability</i>	<i>Values 1</i>	<i>Values 2</i>
Belgium	.10	.12	.11	.09	.10	.11
Bulgaria	.19	.16	.28	.19	.11	.11
Croatia	.05	.10	.16	.08	.05	.11
Cyprus	.17	.20	.24	.26	.15	.19
Czech Rep.	.15	.30	.10	.19	.11	.05
Denmark	.16	.16	.16	.15	.18	.20
Estonia	.25	.32	.17	.21	.36	.15
Finland	.22	.25	.21	.22	.21	.20
France	.17	.18	.17	.15	.18	.16
Germany	.06	.08	.04	.05	.10	.20
Great Britain	.13	.16	.15	.11	.14	.13
Greece	.10	.09	.11	.09	.10	.11
Hungary	.07	.11	.08	.10	.07	.11
Latvia	.21	.23	.23	.22	.20	.23
Netherlands	.25	.26	.27	.24	.24	.22
Norway	.20	.23	.18	.18	.19	.18
Poland	.31	.31	.31	.29	.30	.31
Portugal	.18	.21	.30	.25	.07	.09
Romania	.24	.23	.18	.18	.22	.10
Russia	.29	.23	.26	.32	.18	.13
Slovakia	.32	.32	.25	.28	.30	.30
Slovenia	.23	.31	.20	.21	.22	.18
Spain	.20	.19	.20	.20	.17	.17
Sweden	.19	.24	.18	.20	.18	.13
Switzerland	.30	.21	.31	.33	.30	.36
Ukraine	.16	.19	.17	.21	.13	.13

NOTES: Values 1 = *self-transcendence* and *self-enhancement*; values 2 = *openness to change* and *conservation*

TABLE A6.3
Attitudes toward health care and support for the elderly policies in 26 European countries, OLS

Panel A: Class

<i>K class</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Risk perceptions</i>	<i>Beliefs about social problems</i>	<i>Beliefs about sustainability</i>	<i>Values 1</i>	<i>Values 2</i>
Belgium	.09	.08	.10	.09	.09	.10
Bulgaria	.20	.19	.15	.22	.21	.20
Croatia	.33	.22	.34	.34	.35	.28
Cyprus	.12	.15	.12	.15	.13	.12
Czech Rep.	.17	.16	.21	.15	.23	.22
Denmark	.10	.11	.10	.09	.11	.10
Estonia	.16	.13	.12	.16	.17	.17
Finland	.11	.10	.13	.11	.10	.11
France	.17	.16	.14	.16	.15	.16
Germany	.27	.21	.19	.27	.27	.22
Great Britain	.12	.12	.11	.12	.13	.12
Greece	.07	.08	.10	.07	.06	.06
Hungary	.35	.29	.27	.34	.37	.34
Latvia	.09	.10	.11	.09	.08	.10
Netherlands	.12	.12	.11	.12	.13	.10
Norway	.13	.12	.12	.13	.14	.12
Poland	.27	.23	.22	.25	.26	.22
Portugal	.19	.19	.18	.22	.16	.19
Romania	.21	.36	.17	.20	.23	.31
Russia	.10	.09	.09	.09	.10	.08
Slovakia	.18	.20	.17	.18	.16	.13
Slovenia	.12	.10	.14	.11	.13	.12
Spain	.10	.12	.13	.11	.09	.10
Sweden	.03	.03	.04	.03	.06	.06
Switzerland	.16	.15	.18	.17	.16	.15
Ukraine	.19	.13	.20	.16	.20	.20

(continued)

Panel B: Age

<i>K age</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Risk perceptions</i>	<i>Beliefs about social problems</i>	<i>Beliefs about sustainability</i>	<i>Values 1</i>	<i>Values 2</i>
Belgium	.15	.13	.15	.16	.11	.15
Bulgaria	.11	.11	.13	.13	.09	.09
Croatia	.11	.16	.16	.20	.13	.24
Cyprus	.15	.16	.16	.16	.16	.13
Czech Rep.	.18	.24	.18	.21	.14	.07
Denmark	.21	.18	.22	.21	.18	.22
Estonia	.16	.17	.12	.16	.19	.12
Finland	.10	.10	.10	.11	.09	.11
France	.11	.10	.16	.11	.09	.13
Germany	.10	.08	.13	.13	.09	.13
Great Britain	.15	.14	.14	.14	.11	.14
Greece	.07	.07	.10	.08	.07	.06
Hungary	.16	.21	.16	.12	.15	.11
Latvia	.14	.16	.14	.14	.13	.14
Netherlands	.10	.10	.09	.09	.10	.10
Norway	.17	.17	.16	.17	.16	.22
Poland	.08	.11	.05	.10	.08	.09
Portugal	.17	.17	.21	.15	.10	.11
Romania	.25	.21	.15	.13	.18	.07
Russia	.18	.13	.13	.18	.09	.07
Slovakia	.15	.20	.11	.14	.09	.10
Slovenia	.10	.14	.14	.08	.08	.08
Spain	.17	.17	.17	.16	.14	.13
Sweden	.19	.19	.18	.21	.18	.21
Switzerland	.17	.11	.16	.18	.18	.19
Ukraine	.19	.19	.17	.21	.14	.11

NOTES: Values 1 = *self-transcendence and self-enhancement*; values 2 = *openness to change and conservation*

TABLE A6.4
Attitudes toward family support policies in 26 European countries, OLS

Panel A: Class

<i>K class</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Risk perceptions</i>	<i>Beliefs about social problems</i>	<i>Beliefs about sustainability</i>	<i>Values 1</i>	<i>Values 2</i>
Belgium	.16	.17	.16	.16	.17	.16
Bulgaria	.26	.22	.20	.27	.27	.27
Croatia	.33	.22	.16	.34	.36	.28
Cyprus	.22	.22	.21	.24	.23	.20
Czech Rep.	.08	.09	.06	.07	.14	.10
Denmark	.10	.11	.11	.11	.10	.10
Estonia	.17	.14	.14	.16	.19	.17
Finland	.20	.18	.21	.19	.19	.19
France	.17	.14	.09	.18	.17	.18
Germany	.15	.12	.12	.15	.15	.13
Great Britain	.26	.22	.15	.26	.27	.23
Greece	.10	.11	.10	.11	.12	.10
Hungary	.25	.27	.16	.26	.29	.27
Latvia	.17	.15	.09	.15	.18	.17
Netherlands	.15	.13	.12	.15	.18	.14
Norway	.29	.28	.25	.28	.27	.26
Poland	.33	.30	.26	.33	.33	.29
Portugal	.23	.20	.19	.23	.20	.20
Romania	.15	.33	.17	.18	.15	.32
Russia	.09	.08	.10	.11	.11	.11
Slovakia	.35	.31	.34	.33	.32	.32
Slovenia	.10	.08	.10	.10	.12	.10
Spain	.13	.12	.08	.14	.16	.15
Sweden	.18	.18	.18	.18	.21	.17
Switzerland	.11	.10	.11	.11	.11	.09
Ukraine	.26	.25	.28	.24	.29	.26

(continued)

Panel B: Age

<i>K age</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Risk perceptions</i>	<i>Beliefs about social problems</i>	<i>Beliefs about sustainability</i>	<i>Values 1</i>	<i>Values 2</i>
Belgium	.20	.19	.22	.21	.20	.20
Bulgaria	.09	.10	.13	.12	.08	.09
Croatia	.09	.11	.11	.12	.06	.12
Cyprus	.10	.09	.09	.09	.13	.10
Czech Rep.	.10	.21	.12	.13	.11	.14
Denmark	.41	.39	.43	.43	.38	.41
Estonia	.17	.14	.13	.17	.23	.12
Finland	.20	.17	.19	.20	.20	.20
France	.12	.13	.16	.14	.12	.17
Germany	.18	.16	.21	.21	.17	.21
Great Britain	.21	.20	.20	.21	.21	.22
Greece	.11	.14	.13	.13	.10	.10
Hungary	.15	.14	.17	.14	.13	.14
Latvia	.12	.18	.13	.13	.11	.13
Netherlands	.16	.16	.14	.16	.16	.17
Norway	.18	.17	.21	.19	.21	.23
Poland	.17	.14	.16	.15	.17	.15
Portugal	.14	.15	.18	.14	.08	.13
Romania	.18	.17	.09	.14	.14	.08
Russia	.31	.23	.25	.31	.21	.17
Slovakia	.13	.22	.19	.11	.14	.19
Slovenia	.13	.14	.15	.15	.13	.16
Spain	.12	.10	.17	.08	.07	.13
Sweden	.23	.22	.22	.25	.25	.25
Switzerland	.33	.25	.31	.32	.32	.32
Ukraine	.23	.24	.25	.36	.15	.19

NOTES: Values 1 = *self-transcendence and self-enhancement*; values 2 = *openness to change and conservation*

TABLE A7.1
Final disposition summary, 2009 SAPA

	<i>RDD</i>	<i>Panel</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTERVIEW			
Completed interviews	1,325	217	1,542
Partial completions	7	10	17
Total Interviews	1,332	227	1,559
ELIGIBLE, NONINTERVIEW			
Refusal	4,324	112	4,436
Break-off (refused after starting interview)	143	3	146
Respondent never available	896	73	969
Telephone answering device (message confirms housing unit)	124	17	141
Respondent away duration of the survey	18	2	20
Deceased	1	5	6
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent	38	0	38
Language	169	0	169
Total eligible, noninterviews	5,713	212	5,925
UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY, NONINTERVIEW			
Always busy	112	9	121
No answer	1,786	34	1,820
Telephone answering device (unknown if housing unit)	1,652	136	1,788
Call barrier	2	0	2
Technical phone problems (line/circuit problems)	837	18	855
Respondent not found	0	111	111
Total unknown eligibility, noninterviews	4,389	308	4,697
NOT ELIGIBLE			
Fax/data line	1,014	0	1,014
Nonworking/disconnected number	3,495	0	3,495
Temporary nonworking/disconnected number	54	0	54
Number change	70	0	70
Cell phone	13	0	13
Call forwarded	22	0	22
Business, government office, other organization	615	0	615
Institution	27	0	27
Group quarters	7	0	7
Seasonal home	31	0	31
Not eligible—no adult household members	11	0	11
Quota met	0	62	62
Total not eligible	5,359	62	5,421
Total sample	16,793	809	17,602

TABLE A7.2
OLS models for welfare perception items: Strain and lazy

	Strain coefficient (s.e.)		Lazy coefficient (s.e.)	
“Immigrants” frame (0 = baseline)	.16*	(.02)	.02	(.02)
“Blacks” frame (0 = baseline)	-.02	(.02)	-.03	(.02)
“Middle class” frame (0 = baseline)	-.01	(.02)	-.06*	(.02)
Economic evaluations	.01	(.01)	.04*	(.01)
Age	< .01	(< .01)	< .01	(< .01)
Education	-.01*	(< .01)	-.02*	(< .01)
Female (0 = male)	.01	(.02)	-.03	(.02)
Black (0 = nonblack)	-.07*	(.03)	-.06	(> .03)
Manager (0 = nonworking)	.02	(.05)	-.04	(.05)
Professional (0 = nonworking)	.03	(.03)	-.02	(.03)
Routine white collar (0 = nonworking)	.02	(.03)	.02	(.03)
Self-employed (0 = nonworking)	.14*	(.04)	.04	(.04)
Skilled worker (0 = nonworking)	< -.01	(.03)	.04	(.03)
Unskilled worker (0 = nonworking)	.11*	(.04)	.07*	(< .04)
Church attendance	< -.01	(.01)	.01	(< .01)
Ideology	.07*	(.01)	.06*	(< .01)
Constant	.20*	(.08)	.38*	(.08)
R^2 / N	.22 / 1,255		.20 / 1,257	

* $p < .05$ (t -test)

TABLE A7.3
OLS models for welfare perception items: Poverty, immigration, and cost

	Poverty coefficient (s.e.)		Immigration coefficient (s.e.)		Cost coefficient (s.e.)	
“Immigrants” frame (0 = baseline)	.01	(.02)	.04	(> .02)	< .01	(.02)
“Blacks” frame (0 = baseline)	.33*	(.11)	-.09*	(.02)	-.09*	(.02)
“Middle class” frame (0 = baseline)	.01	(.02)	-.03	(.02)	.26*	(.08)
Economic evaluations	.01	(.01)	.01	(.01)	.05*	(.01)
Economic evaluations × “middle class” frame	—		—		-.11*	(.03)
Age	< .01	(< .01)	< -.01	(< .01)	< .01	(< .01)
Education	-.01	(< .01)	-.01*	(< .01)	-.01*	(< .01)
Education × “middle class” frame	-.02*	(< .01)	—		—	
Female (0 = male)	< -.01	(.02)	-.01	(.02)	.03	(.02)
Black (0 = nonblack)	.04	(.03)	-.03	(.03)	-.06	(> .03)
Manager (0 = nonworking)	.07	(.05)	< .01	(.04)	.01	(.05)
Professional (0 = nonworking)	-.01	(.03)	< .01	(.03)	-.01	(.03)
Routine white collar (0 = nonworking)	-.02	(.03)	.04	(> .02)	.04	(> .02)
Self-employed (0 = nonworking)	.06	(.04)	-.03	(.04)	.10*	(.04)
Skilled worker (0 = nonworking)	< -.01	(.03)	.05	(.03)	.02	(.03)
Unskilled worker (0 = nonworking)	< .01	(.04)	.04	(.03)	.07	(.04)
Church attendance	< .01	(.01)	< -.01	(.01)	.01	(< .01)
Ideology	.03*	(.01)	.04*	(.01)	.06*	(< .01)
Constant	.43*	(.08)	.64*	(.07)	.26*	(.08)
R^2 / N	.05 / 1,248		.11 / 1,260		.20 / 1,252	

* $p < .05$ (t -test)

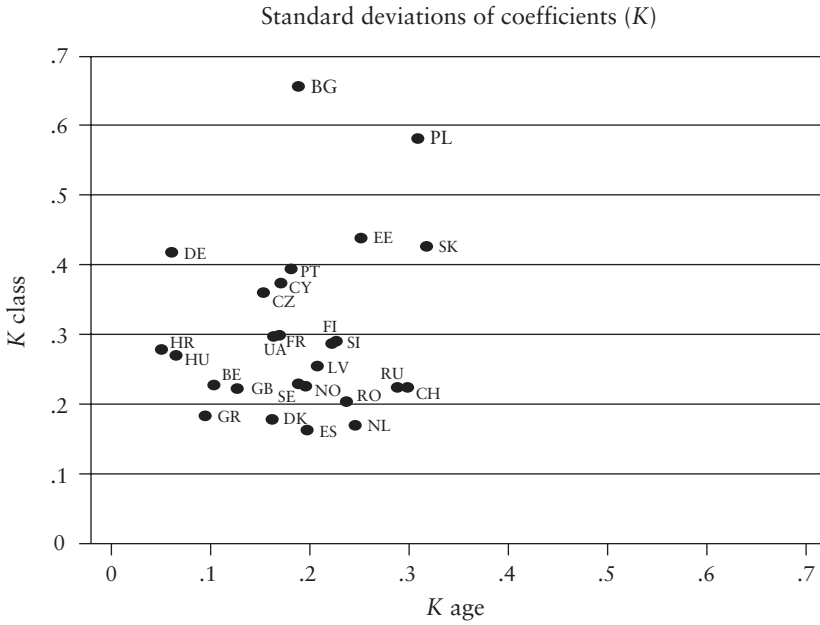


Figure A6.1 Attitudes toward labor market policies

SOURCE: European Social Survey 2008.

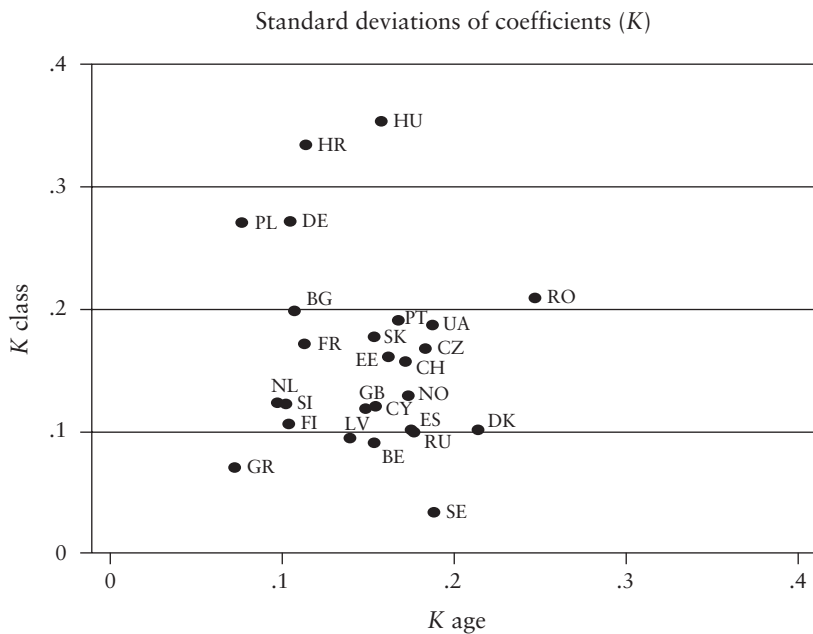


Figure A6.2 Attitudes toward health and elderly support policies
 SOURCE: European Social Survey 2008.

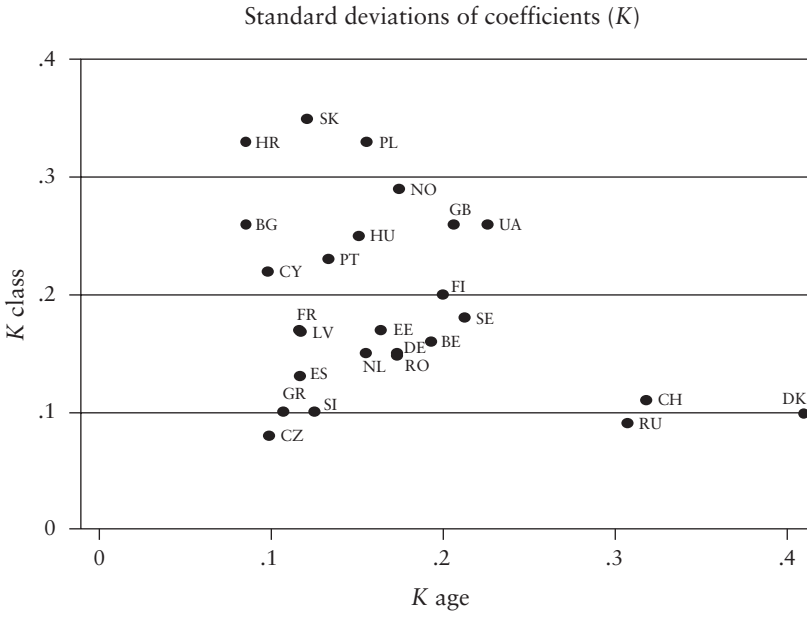


Figure A6.3 Attitudes toward family support policies

SOURCE: European Social Survey 2008.

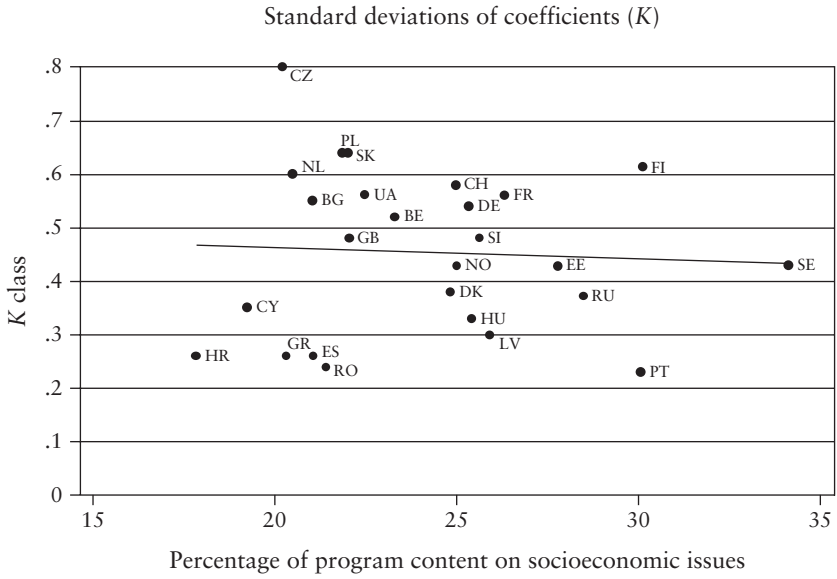


Figure A6.4 Political program content and attitudes toward income redistribution policies

SOURCE: *European Social Survey 2008*.

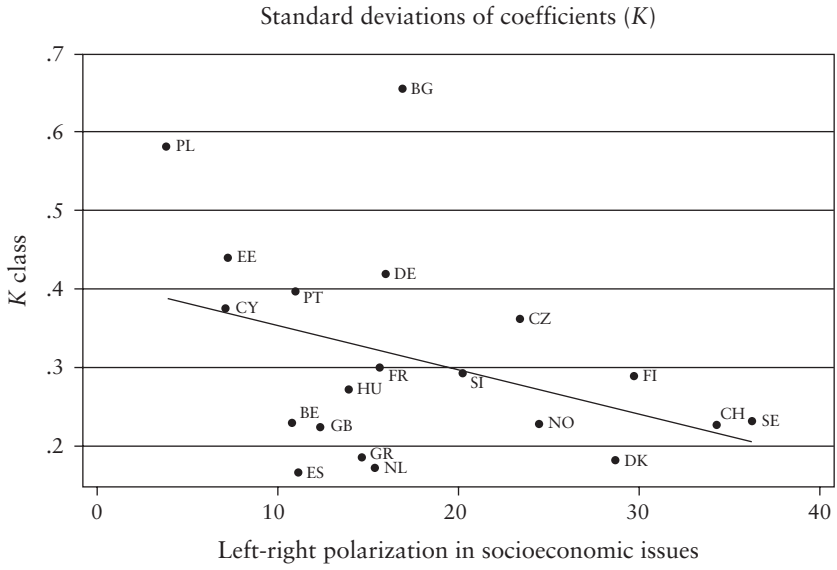


Figure A6.5 Left-right polarization and attitudes toward labor market policies
 SOURCE: *European Social Survey 2008*.

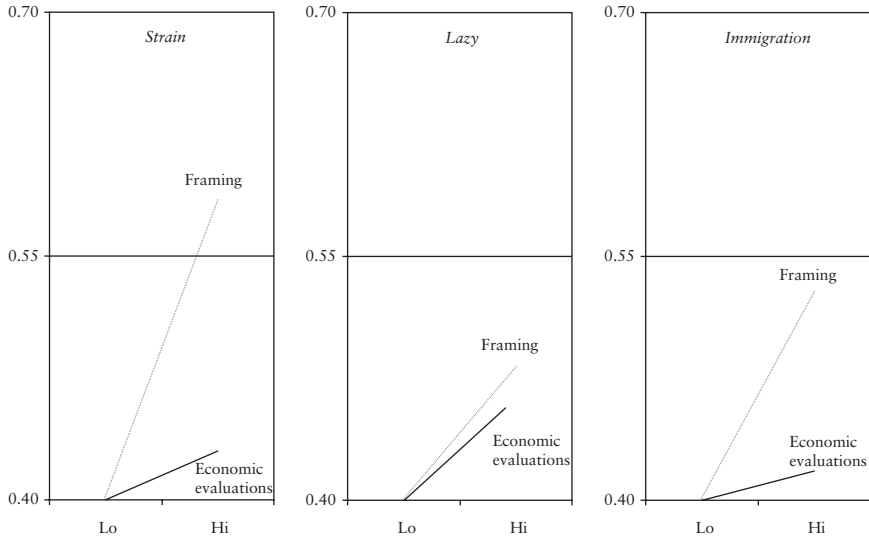


Figure A7.1 Impacts of framing and economic evaluations: *Strain, lazy, and immigration*

SOURCE: *Survey of American Policy Attitudes 2009.*

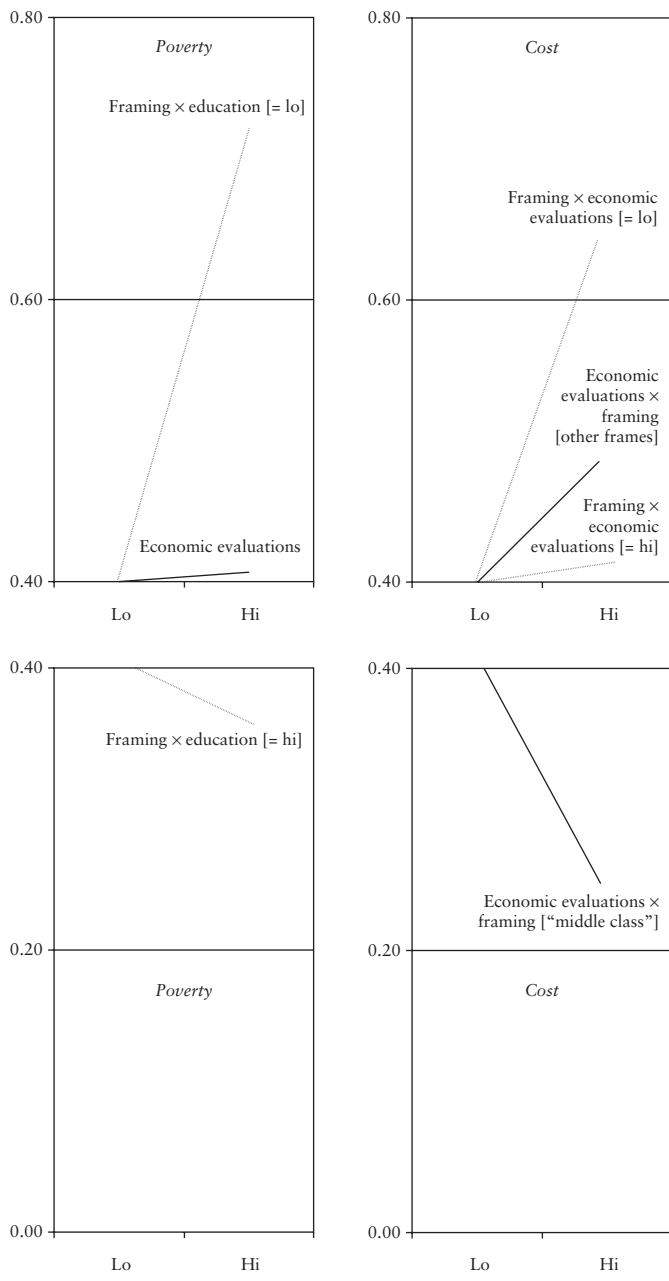


Figure A7.2 Impacts of framing and economic evaluations: *Poverty* and *cost*
 SOURCE: Survey of American Policy Attitudes 2009.