

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

INTERNAL DOCUMENTATION
ON
REGIONAL POLICY IN THE COMMUNITY

EUROPEANS AND THEIR REGIONS

Public perception of the socio-economic disparities: an exploratory study

No. 9 - December 1980

THE STUDY DETAILED IN THIS REPORT WAS CARRIED OUT IN 1980 WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE HALF-YEARLY SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY.

THE SAME FIFTEEN QUESTIONS WERE PUT TO REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER IN EACH OF THE NINE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES. IN ALL, 8892 RESPONDENTS WERE INTERVIEWED IN THEIR HOMES BY PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEWERS BETWEEN 8 APRIL AND 5 MAY 1980.

THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED BY NINE SPECIALIST INSTITUTES, ALL MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY, AND WAS COORDINATED BY HELENE RIFFAULT, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF "FAITS ET OPINIONS" IN PARIS. THE NAMES OF THE INSTITUTES ENGAGED IN THE SURVEY, ALL OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL DETAILS AND THE QUESTIONS IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARE APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

THIS REPORT PREPARED BY HELENE RIFFAULT DOES NOT COMMIT THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN ANY WAY.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The study presented in this report is a study of opinions and so describes subjective phenomena. It thus constitutes an independent complement to the objective data provided by economic and factual surveys and statistics.

As earlier work has demonstrated¹, one should not necessarily expect objective data and subjective assessments to correspond; the value of the latter is that they indicate how well informed people are and also give a pointer to their mood. Furthermore, people are able to perceive intuitively de facto situations which are not shown in the statistics.

The research was based on an opinion survey among representative samples of the adult population of the nine Community countries, the number of questions asked being deliberately limited to fifteen.

The subjects covered were as follows :

- Is the region lived in regarded :
 - . as declining, holding its own or making progress?
 - . as one which pays its way, which supports others or which needs assistance?
 - . as being better or worse off than others from various viewpoints (eight in all)?
- How attractive is the idea of going to live elsewhere?
- Views on development aid to regions.

Copies of the questions in English and French are annexed to the report.

(1) See in particular the work of David Handley, University of Geneva (Department of Political Science).

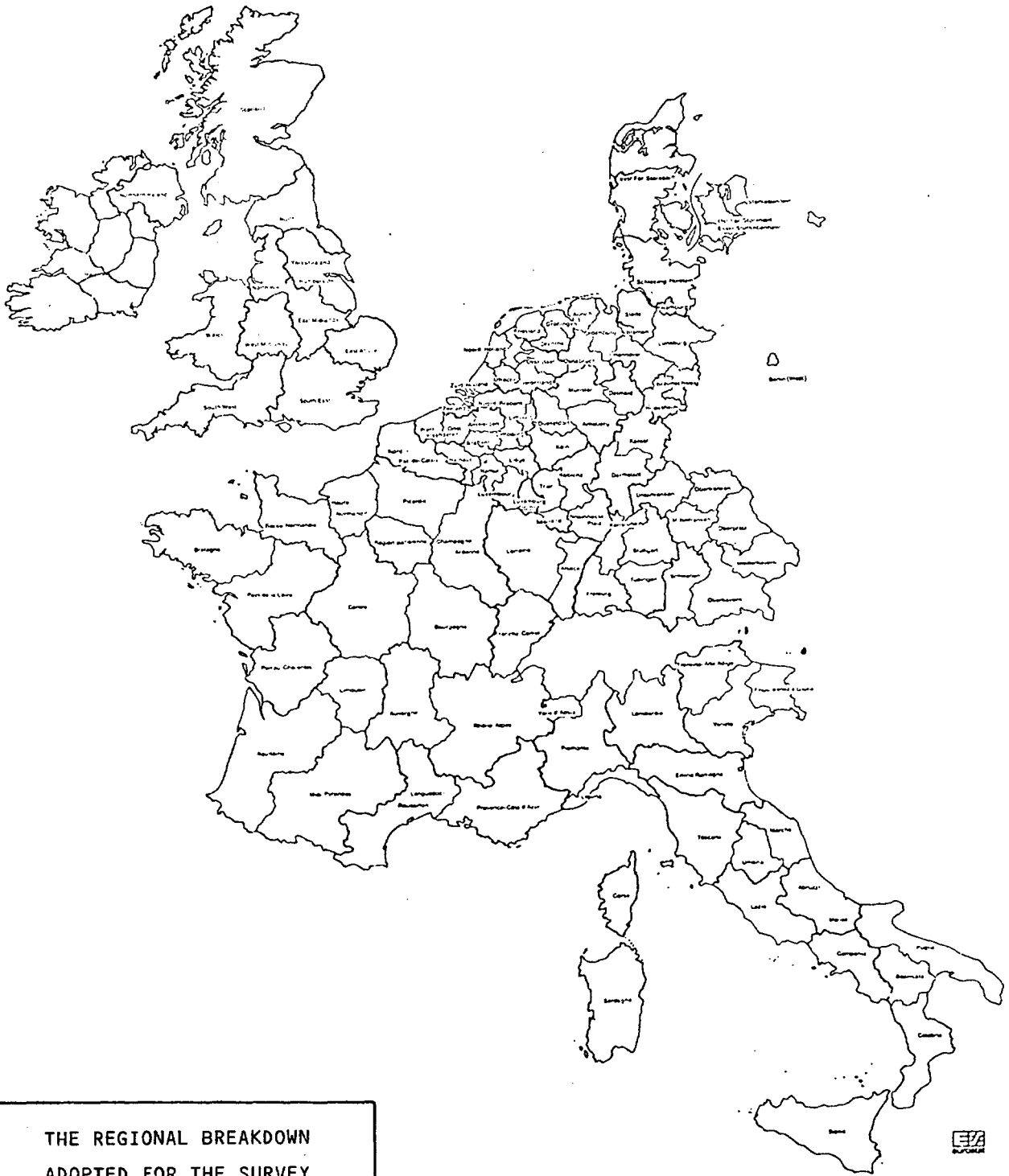
As the central theme of the investigation was people's perception of regional inequalities, the interview with each person had to be focused on the region in which that person lived. This raises the question of how "region" is to be defined⁽¹⁾.

The sense of belonging to a region was first touched on in 1971 in the opinion surveys carried out at the request of the Commission of the European Communities (see "L'opinion des Européens sur les aspects régionaux et agricoles du marché commun", December 1971). In the light of this earlier work and in order to minimize the diversity of findings which occur in large territorial units, it was decided, with a few exceptions detailed below, to adopt the framework of the basic administrative units as defined by Eurostat.

	<u>Eurostat</u>	<u>Survey</u>	<u>Differences</u>
Belgique	9	11	Brabant divided in three
Danmark	3	4	Copenhagen distinguished from its region
Deutschland	34	34	
France	22	21	Corsica excluded
Ireland	1	9	
Italia	20	19	Valle d'Aosta excluded, Abruzzi and Molise combined, Milan distinguished from its region
Luxembourg	1	1	
Nederland	11	11	
United Kingdom	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	
	112	123	

The interviewer proceeded as follows with each person interviewed : "Here is a map of Europe (showing the map on p. 5) and a map of our country (showing the map of the country, divided up into the basic administrative units). We are here (pointing to the region on the map and giving its name)".

(1) On this subject, see in particular Willem Molle (Netherlands Economic Institute) : "Regional Disparity and Economic Development in the European Community", 1980, Saxon House.



THE REGIONAL BREAKDOWN
ADOPTED FOR THE SURVEY

This introduction to the interview made it absolutely clear what area the replies should refer to. For the first time, the method provides an assessment by Europeans of the situation in the regions made, on a precisely defined basis.

Although as many as 8892 interviews were conducted, this number is not large enough to supply findings for each of the 123 regions. The objective was to identify types of regions with the same or similar subjective attitudes. This classification of European regions by type is the subject of the second and most important part of the report. Prior to that, however, the first part deals with general attitudes and differences by country.

PART I

OVERALL RESULTS AND NATIONAL DIFFERENCES

THE DYNAMISM OF THE REGIONS

A question concerning perception of the dynamism of the region lived in has been asked several times in the past - in 1967, 1971 and 1978, although unfortunately with variations in the wording. In 1980, however, the 1978 wording was followed exactly, so that changes over the last two years can be measured.

These changes demonstrate the appreciable decline, almost everywhere, in people's confidence in progress and expansion. Italy is the only country where more persons believe their region to be progressing and fewer see their region as declining.

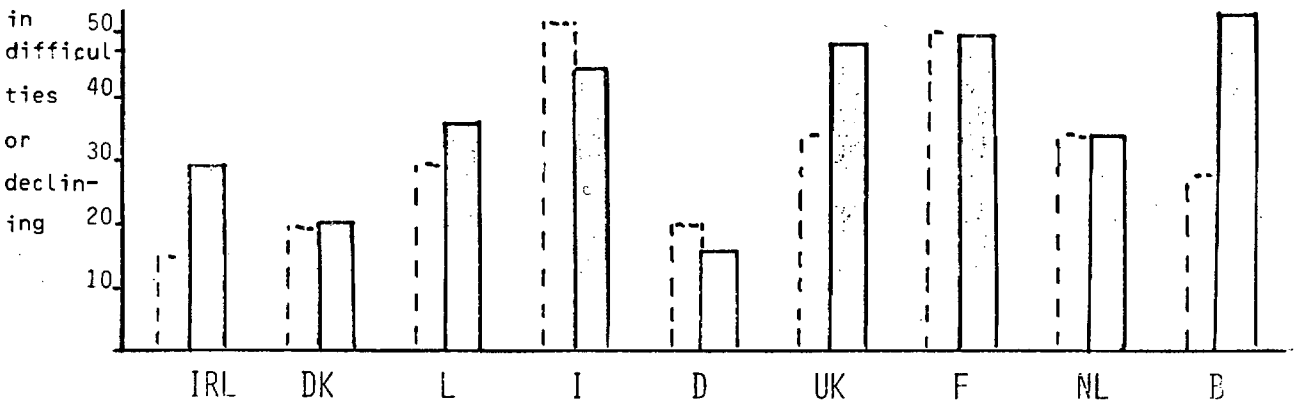
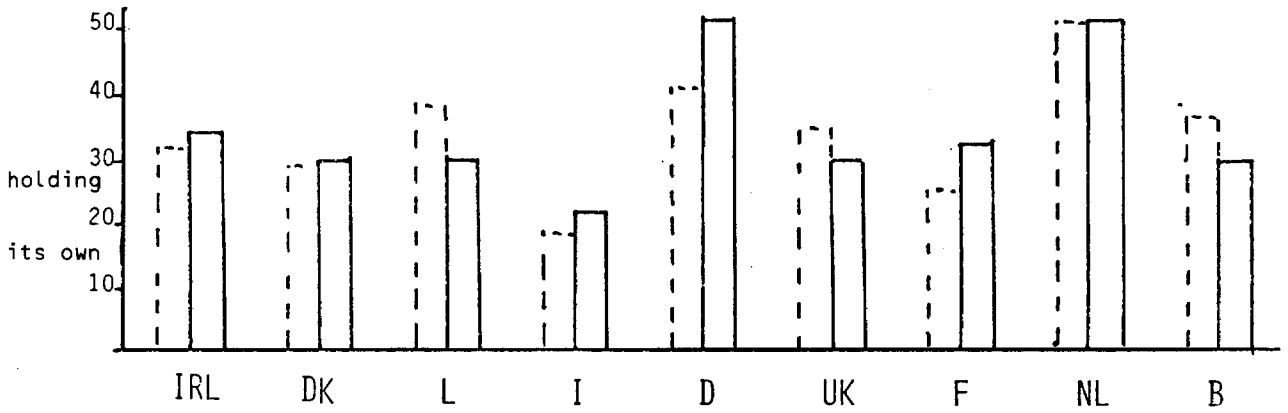
Question : In your opinion, is this region (where you live) :

	Whole Community	
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>
Going down, declining	19	20
In temporary difficulties	15	17
Holding its own	32	35
Making some progress at the moment	16	12
Steadily developing	11	7
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100

The replies by country are shown on the graph on the next page.

OVERALL OPINIONS IN THE NINE COMMUNITY COUNTRIES ON THE DYNAMISM OF THE REGIONS
(1978/1980 comparison)

The region lived in ...



Views on the dynamism of the region lived in vary little according to the social position of those expressing them. Age, level of education and income level lead to only slight differences of opinion. The differences by country, however, are appreciable.

Views on the dynamism of the region lived in

	<u>Declin- ing</u>	<u>Diffic- ulties</u>	<u>Holding its own</u>	<u>Some progress</u>	<u>Steadily developing</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Total</u>
WHOLE COMMUNITY	20	17	35	12	7	9	100
<u>Age :</u>							
15-24 years	16	21	32	12	9	10	100
25-39 years	19	16	37	12	7	9	100
40-54 years	22	18	34	11	7	8	100
55 years and over	21	15	36	11	6	11	100
<u>Age at which formal education ended :</u>							
15 years or less	22	15	36	11	6	10	100
16-19 years	19	18	36	11	8	8	100
20 years or over	19	21	31	11	9	9	100
<u>Income level</u>							
Low R --	22	15	33	10	6	14	100
R -	21	18	34	14	5	8	100
R +	20	19	36	10	8	7	100
High R ++	17	16	38	12	11	6	100
<u>Pays</u>							
Belgique	27	25	29	5	1	13	100
Danmark	13	7	30	11	20	19	100
Deutschland	5	9	52	14	8	12	100
France	23	25	32	7	5	8	100
Ireland	17	11	33	18	17	4	100
Italia	18	26	21	21	5	9	100
Luxembourg	15	20	30	16	16	3	100
Nederland	18	14	51	7	3	7	100
United Kingdom	36	11	29	6	11	7	100

REGIONAL DISPARITIES

For the public, living conditions in the region lived in are made up of many elements. Of these, eight relating to different aspects of local life were chosen; for each one, the aim was to establish whether the inhabitants of a given region believe themselves to be better or worse off than people living elsewhere. This approach provides a series of indicators of the region's relative position which reflect feelings concerning regional inequalities. And not only that; the replies are clearly influenced by the general feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction concerning the various aspects of present living conditions. This explains why, on certain subjects, the dominant feeling in Europe is that, locally, people are worse off than in other regions.

Question : Comparing this region with other regions you know⁽¹⁾, would you say that it is better off or worse off than the others, or about the same, from the point of view of :

<u>WHOLE COMMUNITY</u>	<u>better off</u>	<u>Worse off</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
A pleasant way of life	38	21	34	7	100
Opportunity for work	28	39	26	7	100
Wage and income levels	23	32	34	11	100
Go-ahead industries	25	37	24	14	100
Go-ahead agriculture	25	31	26	18	100
Transport services by road, rail, air, etc.	30	30	32	8	100
Possibility of a good future for young people	20	43	27	10	100
Facilities for sport, music, theatre, libraries, etc.	31	29	31	9	100

(1) A further question was whether, in giving their replies, those interviewed had compared their region with another region in their country or with a region in another country. In most cases, the comparison was limited to national territory (the percentage figures for those thinking of regions outside their own country were as follows : Denmark 6 %, France 9 %, Italy 11 %, Federal Republic of Germany and Netherlands 14 %, United Kingdom 16 %, Belgium 23 %, Ireland 24 % and Luxembourg 34 %).

Generally speaking, therefore, it can be said that Europeans believe their regions to be relatively well off as regards way of life, social and cultural facilities and transport and communications, and to be relatively badly off as regards prospects for young people, the labour market, dynamic industry and - though to a lesser degree - wage and income levels, and dynamic agriculture.

Attention should be drawn to the overall differences of opinion by country ⁽¹⁾.

Respondents in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands are more confident than those in other countries that their regions are favourably placed.

Respondents in Italy, the United Kingdom and especially France gave answers reflecting below-average satisfaction on almost all points, while those in Italy came very close to the average, except for the social and cultural facilities indicator, where they generally felt that they were badly off.

The results for Belgium and Luxembourg show above-average satisfaction for most indicators, except for the vigour of industries and prospects for young people.

Ireland, according to its respondents, has some strong points : a pleasant way of life, go-ahead agriculture and go-ahead industries; its weakest point is transport and communications.

(1) The programme of comparative opinion polls conducted for ten years by the European Communities (Eurobarometer) provides regular information on the public's general level of satisfaction. These polls show systematic national differences : the larger countries regularly record lower levels of overall satisfaction (e.g. with way of life) than the others. In April 1980, the situation was as follows (in descending order of satisfaction): Denmark, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Ireland, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy (see Eurobarometer No. 13). It will be noted that the countries do not appear in the same order as regards satisfaction at regional level.

Construction of a subjective assessment index

Given the great importance of this complex question of the way in which Europeans view the relative positions of the regions in which they live, an attempt was made to show the results in a simple manner.

There are eight indicators of the situation in the regions. For each of these indicators (pleasant way of life, work opportunities, etc.), an index was calculated which sums up in a single figure - instead of four - the replies as follows :

$$\frac{[\text{Better off} \times 3] + [\text{About the same} \times 2] + [\text{Worse off} \times 1]}{\text{Total} - \text{Don't know}} \times 100$$

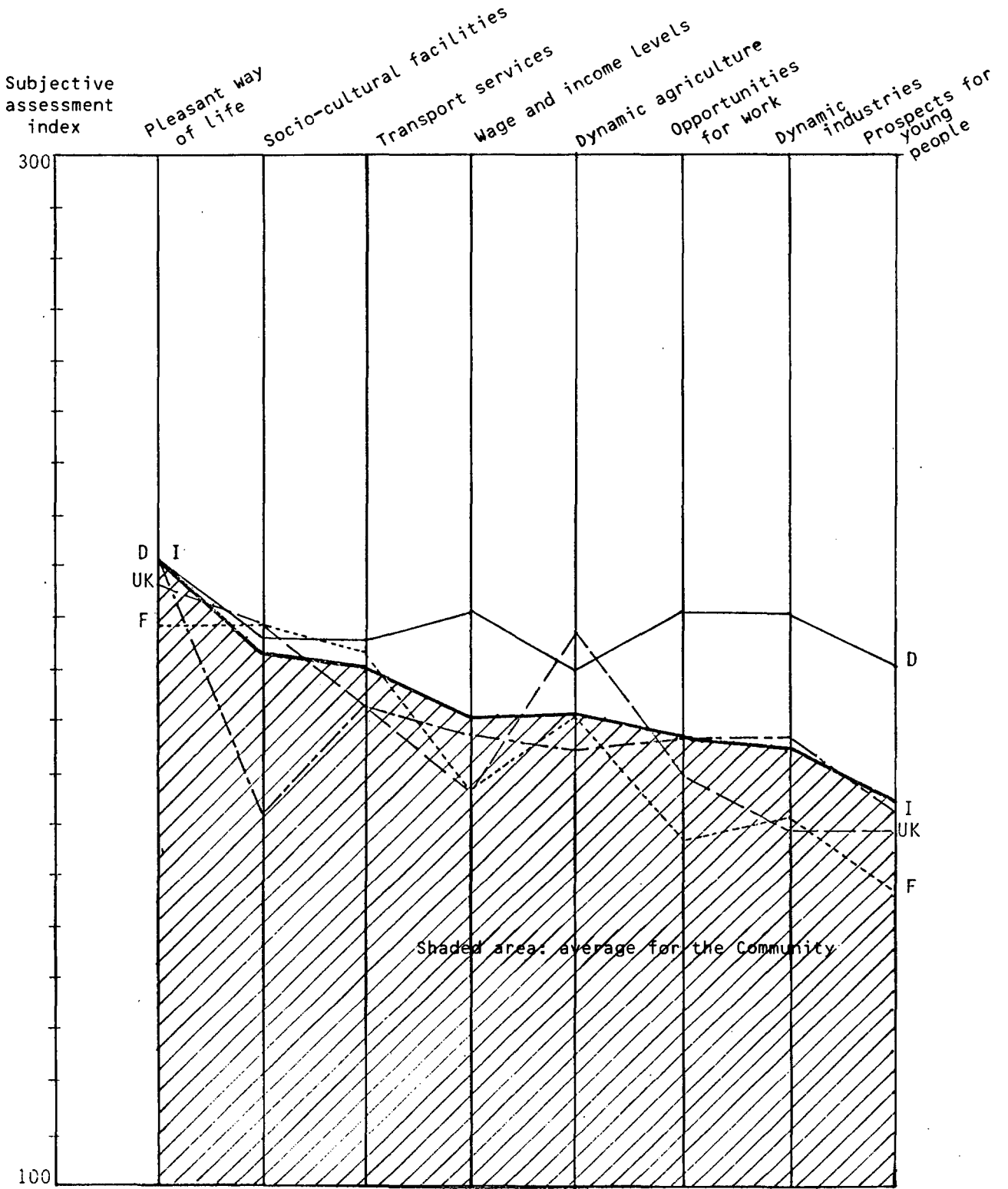
It is clear that the index may range from a minimum of 100 (where all respondents reply that their region is worse off than others) to a maximum of 300 (where all respondents reply that their region is better off than others).

The pattern of replies for the whole Community for each of the eight indicators is as follows :

	SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT INDEX
	Whole Community
A pleasant way of life	217
Facilities for sport, music, theatre, libraries, etc.	202
Transport services by road, rail, air, etc.	200
Wage and income levels	190
Go-ahead agriculture	193
Opportunity for work	188
Go-ahead industries	185
Possibility of a good future for young people	173

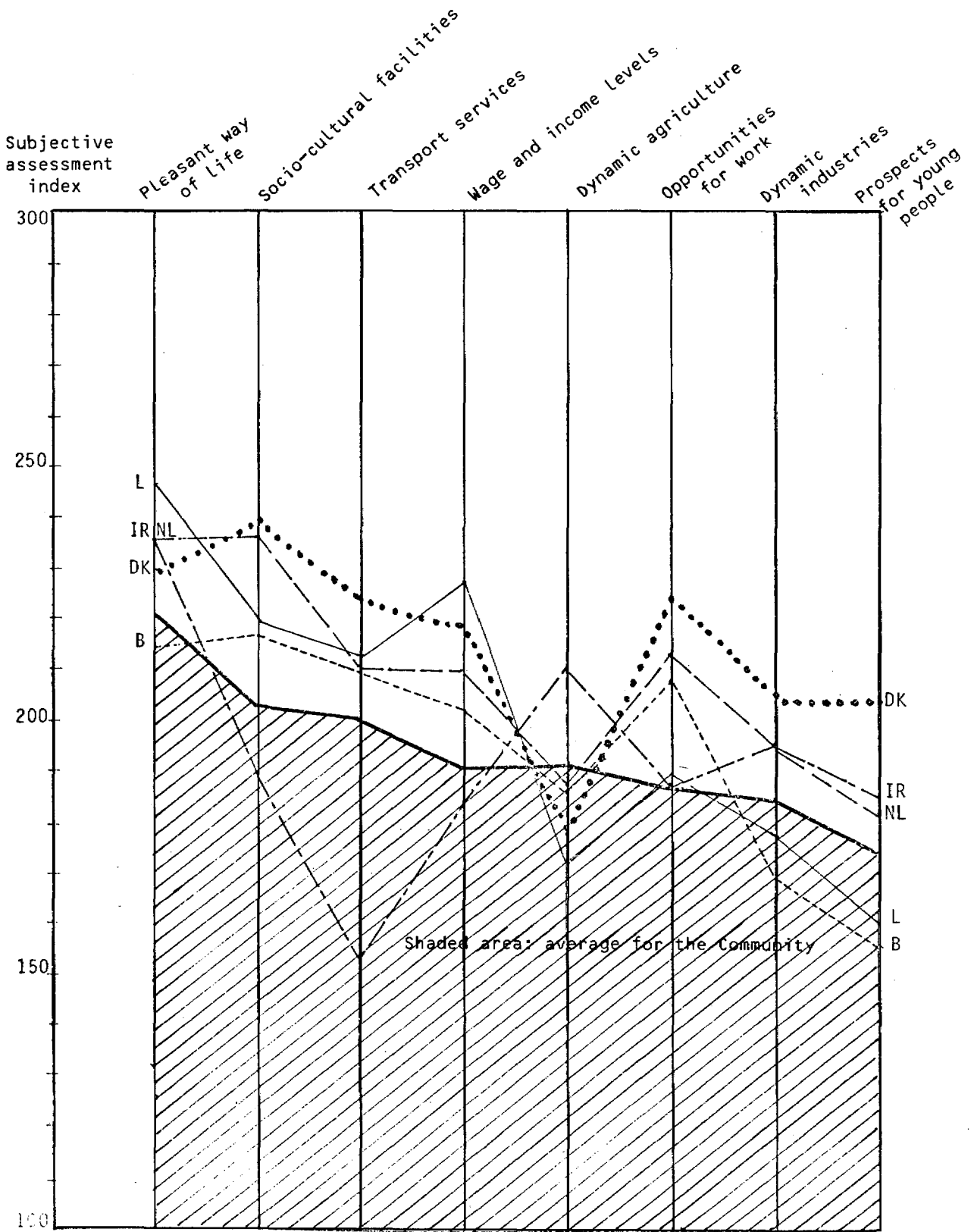
The following two graphs chart the replies for each of the Community countries.

INDICES FOR EACH OF THE FOUR LARGER COUNTRIES



(See page 13 for the method of calculating the index)

INDICES FOR EACH OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES



(See page 13 for the method of calculating the index)

However, this overall view by country gives an indication only of national averages. It is important to establish whether, from the views expressed in its component regions, the citizens of each country share much the same subjective impressions of regional situations or are deeply divided.

This we attempted to do by calculating, for each country and in each field of subjective assessment, the variation in the distribution of the index for each region. For this we used Pearson's coefficient of variation : standard deviation of the results for all the regions in the same country, divided by the average for the country, multiplied by 100.

Italy is far and away the country with the greatest regional differences as perceived by its citizens. After Italy come France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium. The countries with the smallest variations are Ireland and Denmark.

In almost all countries there is very substantial agreement as to the quality of life.

In most countries, industry is the area in which people see the greatest regional differences.

The fields with the greatest disparities, i.e. with the widest discrepancies between subjective assessments in the various regions, are as follows :

Belgique	:	Dynamic industries
Danmark	:	Wage and income levels
Deutschland	:	Dynamic industries
France	:	Opportunities for work and dynamic industries
Ireland	:	Dynamic agriculture and transport services
Italia	:	Dynamic industries, socio-cultural facilities
Nederland	:	Dynamic industries and opportunities for work
United Kingdom	:	Opportunities for work and wage and income levels

INTERREGIONAL VARIATIONS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY
(Values of the Pearson coefficients of variation)

NB. The higher the coefficient the greater the regional disparities within the country are felt to be

	<i>Pleasant way of life</i>	<i>Socio-cultural facilities</i>	<i>Transport services</i>	<i>Wage and income levels</i>	<i>Dynamic agriculture</i>	<i>Opportunities for work</i>	<i>Dynamic industries</i>	<i>Prospects for young people</i>
Belgique	9.2	12.5	13.9	11.9	12.2	15.1	21.6	15.3
Danmark	2.9	9.1	13.5	16.2	12.1	9.8	6.5	9.2
Deutschland	11.8	14.1	18.8	19.4	15.6	19.4	21.2	17.0
France	11.9	16.6	16.7	18.2	16.6	23.8	23.6	19.5
Ireland	4.8	13.5	18.2	8.7	20.5	7.4	12.4	12.0
Italia	18.9	31.5	24.8	23.6	23.0	29.7	35.5	25.8
Nederland	11.2	13.2	13.8	16.6	10.2	21.1	22.1	14.1
United Kingdom	12.1	14.8	14.1	19.6	14.3	23.2	16.5	18.7

(Pearson coefficient of variation : $V = 100 \frac{s}{\bar{x}}$)

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE REGIONS

The answers to the following question are important for explaining subjective attitudes towards the regions.

Question : All things considered, do you have the impression that, from the economic point of view, your region is :

	<u>ALL COMMUNITY</u>
A region which more or less pays its way	33 %
A region which is helping to support other regions	23 %
A region which needs support from outside	30 %
Don't know	<u>14 %</u>
	100 %

Opinions on this question vary from one Community country to another.

- In the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY and the NETHERLANDS only a small proportion of respondents think that their region needs support from outside (11 % and 17 % respectively), while a high proportion consider that their region is helping to support others (31 % for both countries).

- In DENMARK a small proportion of respondents feel that their region needs support (11 %) and a further small proportion feels that their region is helping to support others (16 %).

- In ITALY and BELGIUM the dominant response is that the region needs help from outside (44 % and 36 % respectively).

- In FRANCE, the UNITED KINGDOM, IRELAND and LUXEMBOURG the dominant response is that the region more or less pays its way, although substantial minorities, amounting to a third of the total number of respondents, feel that their region needs support from outside.

Assessment by inhabitants of the economic situation
of their regions

	The region can pay its way	The region helps to support other regions	The region needs support	Don't know	TOTAL
WHOLE COMMUNITY	33	23	30	14	100
Belgique	32	13	36	19	100
Danmark	46	16	11	27	100
Deutschland	33	31	12	24	100
France	40	14	38	8	100
Ireland	43	13	37	7	100
Italia	21	26	44	9	100
Luxembourg	42	18	37	3	100
Nederland	38	31	17	14	100
United Kingdom	37	20	31	12	100

INTERRELATIONSHIP OF OPINIONS

The replies to these questions are not independent of each other. An attempt is made below, on the basis of a correlation analysis, to explain how the opinions are cross-connected.

Positive assessments as regards opportunities for work, way of life, the vigour of industries and wage and income levels are most closely associated with the impression that the region is holding its own. A positive assessment of prospects for young people is associated mainly with the feeling that the region is steadily developing.

As regards the financial position of the region compared with others, a positive assessment as regards the way of life is associated most closely with a feeling that the region is paying its way. The other indicators tend to be associated with the idea that the region is helping to support other regions.

These indicators are almost all interrelated, although in different ways.

Three indicators are very closely associated, with correlations of the order of 0.90 : those which express most clearly the feeling that the region is disadvantaged, i.e. employment, the vigour of industries and prospects for young people. To this group can be added the indicator relating to wages and incomes, which is again closely associated with the dynamism of industry.

Socio-cultural facilities, wage and income levels and transport services are also associated with each other, and with opportunities for work and the prospects for young people.

Favourable assessments of the way of life are associated mainly with opportunities for work, prospects for young people and the vigour of industry and appreciably less with the other indicators.

Favourable assessments concerning agriculture appear to be associated, albeit to a moderate degree, with a pleasant way of life in the region.

A factor analysis was made of all the replies given by each of the respondents to the ten questions concerning their region's performance (1). This analysis shows that the main factor which differentiates the regions is the feeling that things are going well or badly for the region, i.e. that the region is declining and needs help compared with others or, conversely, that it is developing and paying its way. Of less importance, other factors shown in the analysis are those which correspond to the advantages or disadvantages peculiar to one or another region; difficulties relating to transport and communications are felt particularly in agricultural regions whose dynamism is in question⁽²⁾.

(1) Analysis into main components, based on replies to questions 114, 115 to 122 and 124.

(2) If more diverse questions had been asked, it would probably have been possible to take the analysis further, but the subjective structures revealed here appear to provide a reliable basis for discussion and action.

PROPENSITY TO MIGRATE

Earlier studies have shown that the propensity to migrate from one region to another is not necessarily the outcome of a logical thought process. For example, a study carried out in 1978 for Directorate General V of the Commission of the European Communities entitled "Unemployment and looking for a job", showed that the more people are threatened with unemployment, the less they are prepared to entertain the idea of moving elsewhere. Replies to any straightforward question relating to regional migration must therefore be treated with caution. Subject to this reservation, it is worth studying the replies to the following series of questions, which provide interesting comparisons.

- Question : If you were assured that life was better there, would you be willing or not :
- to move to another region of your country;
 - to move to another country in the European Community;
 - to move to another country outside the Community, in Europe or elsewhere?

Almost all those interviewed readily replied to these questions (93 % on average). The dominant response was negative in all countries, although there were substantial minorities of affirmative replies, particularly in France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Those prepared to move :

	a) to another region in their country	b) to another country in the Community	c) elsewhere
Belgique	26 %	22 %	18 %
Danmark	24 %	13 %	14 %
Deutschland	22 %	13 %	10 %
France	44 %	22 %	20 %
Ireland	23 %	17 %	17 %
Italia	34 %	22 %	15 %
Luxembourg	29 %	16 %	13 %
Nederland	41 %	25 %	20 %
United Kingdom	40 %	24 %	29 %
Whole Community	34 %	20 %	18 %

NB. The replies in each column relate to different questions. They cannot be aggregated.

We shall see in Part II of the report how the propensity to migrate varies according to the type of region lived in. The purpose here is to show, taking the Community population as a whole, how replies vary according to socio-demographic category.

Not surprisingly, age is the most important factor. In second place is level of education followed by income level and, in last position, type of environment (urban/rural). The lower the level of education, the lower the income level and the more rural the environment of those interviewed, then the less willing they are to move to another region.

Those prepared to move :

	a) to another region in their country	b) to another country in the Community	c) else- where
Whole Community	34	20	18
<u>Age :</u>			
15-24 years	52	37	33
25-39 years	41	26	25
40-54 years	33	15	13
55 years and over	18	8	6
<u>Age at which formal education ended :</u>			
15 years or less	27	13	10
16-19 years	39	23	21
20 years and over	42	29	32
<u>Sex :</u>			
Men	35	22	20
Women	34	18	16
<u>Income level :</u>			
Low R --	24	13	13
R -	34	20	17
R +	40	22	20
High R ++	37	23	22
Inhabitants of a village	31	18	14
of a small town	35	20	19
of a large town or city	39	23	22

NB. The replies in each column relate to different questions. They cannot be aggregated.

AID TO LESS-FAVoured REGIONS

We have seen that 30 % of Europeans feel that, from the economic viewpoint, the region in which they live needs help from outside. However, we must now examine how they see regional aid policy as a whole.

First of all, how do opinions divide between the principle of an egalitarian policy (designed to help those most in need) and the principle of an enterprise policy (designed to help those regions that can make best use of the aid)?

Question : Considering that resources for aid to regions are limited, would it be more worthwhile to give it to the regions in the greatest need or to the regions that can make best use of it?

	To regions most in need	To regions that make best use of it	Don't know	Total
Belgique	42 %	38 %	20 %	100 %
Danmark	39 %	35 %	26 %	100 %
Deutschland	54 %	19 %	27 %	100 %
France	61 %	27 %	12 %	100 %
Ireland	48 %	45 %	7 %	100 %
Italia	59 %	30 %	11 %	100 %
Luxembourg	59 %	36 %	5 %	100 %
Nederland	58 %	32 %	10 %	100 %
United Kingdom	45 %	45 %	10 %	100 %
Whole Community	54 %	31 %	15 %	100 %

Those in favour of giving aid where it is put to best effect are clearly in the minority, except in the United Kingdom; it should be noted, however, that sizeable minorities are receptive to this idea.

The principle of assisting less-favoured regions is therefore well supported. However, for most Europeans, solidarity stops at the national frontier; only a minority is prepared to contribute through their taxes to the development of less-favoured regions in other Community countries. This minority's opinion is most prevalent in the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

Question : Do you agree or not that a part of the taxes you are paying :

- be used for the development of the most needy regions of your country?
- be used for the development of the most needy regions of the European Community, even if they are not in your country?

Respondents prepared to contribute part of their taxes for the development of needy regions

	<u>a) in their country⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>b) in the Community⁽¹⁾</u>
Belgique	74 %	25 %
Danmark	76 %	18 %
Deutschland	65 %	45 %
France	85 %	29 %
Ireland	84 %	23 %
Italia	87 %	41 %
Luxembourg	93 %	41 %
Nederland	83 %	48 %
United Kingdom	80 %	17 %
Whole Community	79 %	33 %

(1) The replies in each column relate to different questions. They cannot be aggregated.

These figures provide an indirect but significant measure of attitudes towards the European Community. The Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Luxembourg are the countries in which the concept of Community solidarity is most widely accepted.

PART II

THE REGIONS OF EUROPE CLASSIFIED BY TYPE

THE REGIONS OF EUROPE CLASSIFIED BY TYPE

We come now to the very heart of the analysis of the results.

The questions (the answers to which are presented in aggregate form in Part I of this report) were asked in the 123 regions shown on the map on page 5, and details are available of the replies given in each of these regions. As was specified at the planning stage, however, it is out of the question, on the basis of a sample of some 9.000, to show the replies for each of these 120 or so micro-regions. The analysis is therefore based on a classification of attitudes by type and on a classification of regions by similarity of attitudes.

The data used for the classification, i.e. the active variables, are as follows :

- the eight subjective assessment indices (quality of life, social and cultural facilities, dynamism of industry, etc. as defined on page 11),
- the question relating to the dynamism of the region,
- the question concerning the region's financial situation.

All other available data are treated as passive variables.

The computer was programmed ("cluster analysis") to classify all the regions, as characterized by the replies of their inhabitants to the questions used as active variables, into a small number of groups or types, in such a way that the regions within each type were as similar as possible and the types were as different from each other as possible.

After several trial groupings, all the regions were finally classified into seven types. These seven types are in overall descending order, ranging from that in which the feeling is strongest that the region is well off down to that in which it is most commonly felt that the region is badly off. However, this overall order is not necessarily followed for each of the elements used in constructing the classification, which would be the case if the types were arranged solely according to differences of degree; in other words, the types have different dominant features - for one it may be views on the dynamism of agriculture, while for others it may be attitudes towards, for example, the question whether the region is progressing or declining.

With these qualifications, the classification of the seven types is as follows :

		Number of regions	Population as % of Community population
Best off :	Type A	9	10 %
	B	9	12 %
	C	19	18 %
	D	29	20 %
	E	31	18 %
	F	19	15 %
Worst off :	G	7	7 %

For many reasons, a subjective classification of regions by type, based on what individuals interviewed think of their situation, cannot coincide exactly with an objective classification based on the observations of economists and statisticians. One reason is that economic data, for the most part, can be compared objectively from one end to the other of the territory studied (all the regions of the European Community), whereas subjective data correspond to the implicit assessments of the respondents when they compare, as best they may and on the basis of what they believe they know, their own region and other regions in their country.

Each of the seven types of region is described in the pages which follow⁽¹⁾. However, it may be useful to give first an overall view of the elements which show the most marked distinctions and so go to explain the differences between the types.

The active variables included in the calculation correlate to a greater or lesser degree with the result of the classification by type. Those with a high degree of correlation include :

- opportunity for work,
- the feeling that the region needs help,
- the feeling that the region is declining.

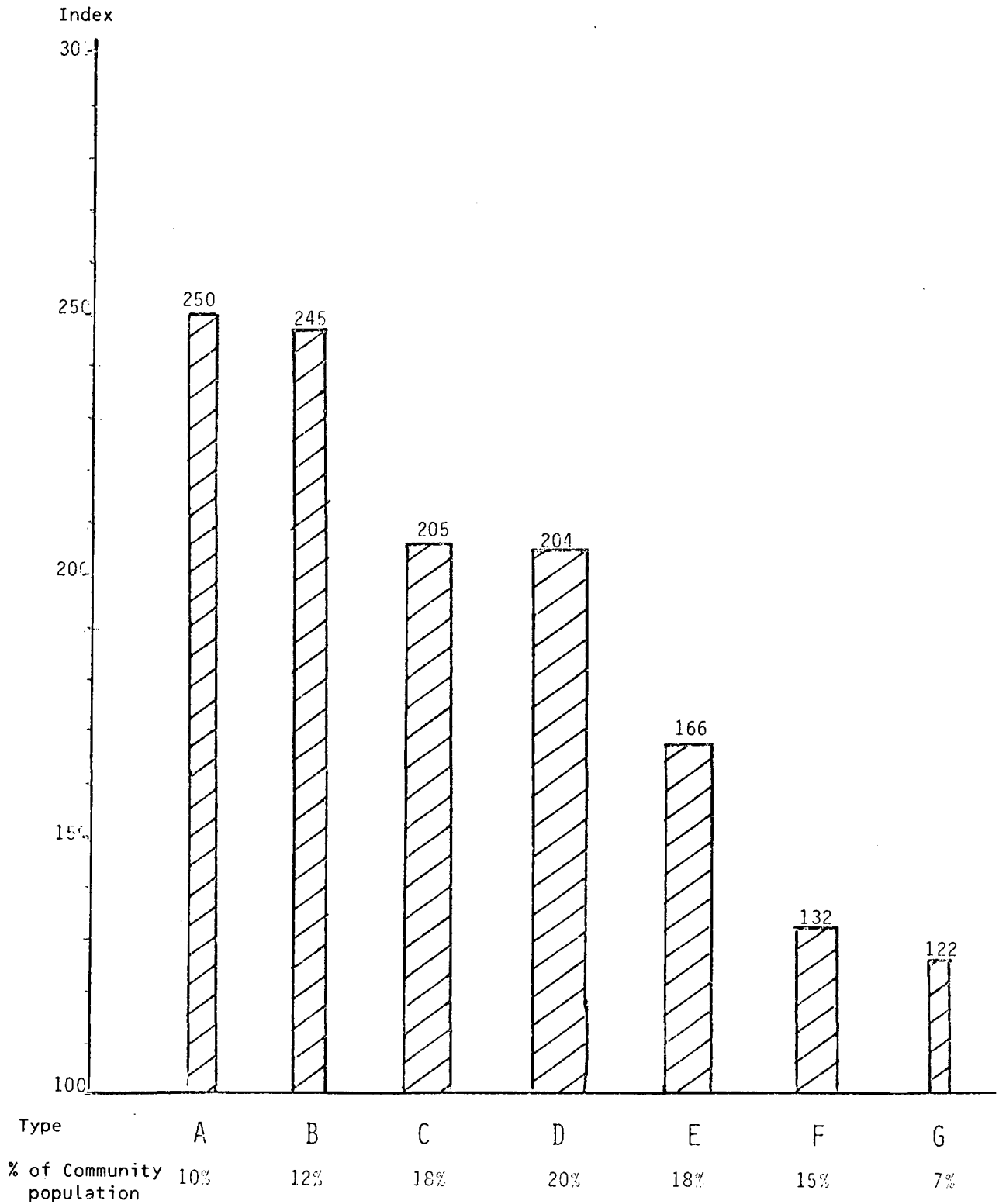
The following three graphs (on pages 30, 31 and 32) clearly show how the seven types differ as regards these three variables. As explained above, the classification of the seven groups is not strictly the same according to the variable studied, even in the case of variables with a high degree of correlation. For example, while the last group (G) is less pessimistic than the preceding one (F) as regards the region's dynamism, it is by far the one in which the need for help is most frequently expressed.

This confirms the important notion that each type has its salient characteristics. It is to this that we turn now.

(1) Those not requiring a detailed description may wish to turn directly to pages 45 and 46, where we give a summary classification of all the regions into the seven types.

SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT INDICES OF THE SEVEN TYPES OF REGION

FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES

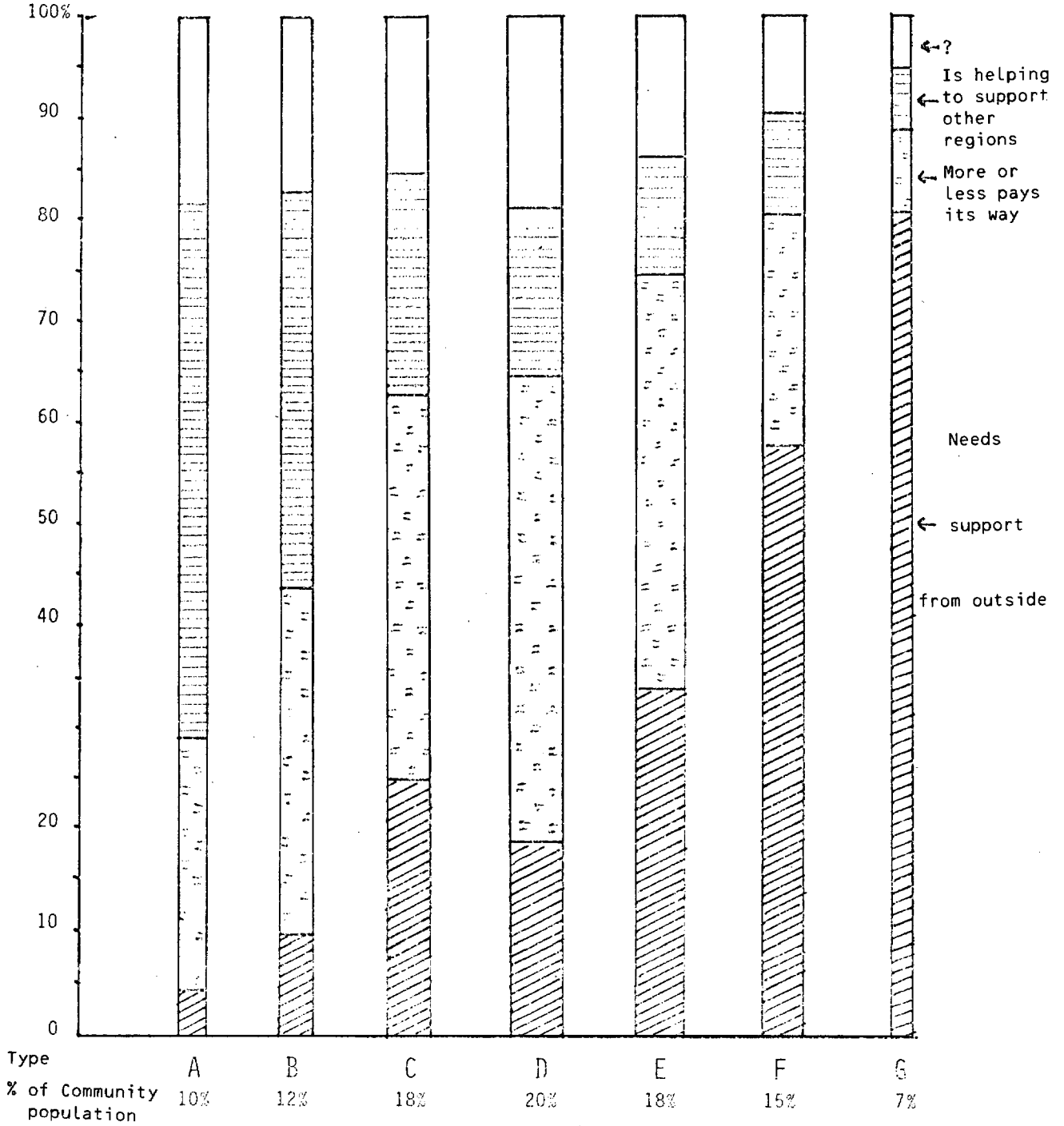


(See page 13 for the method of calculating the index)

Replies from the seven types of region to the question :

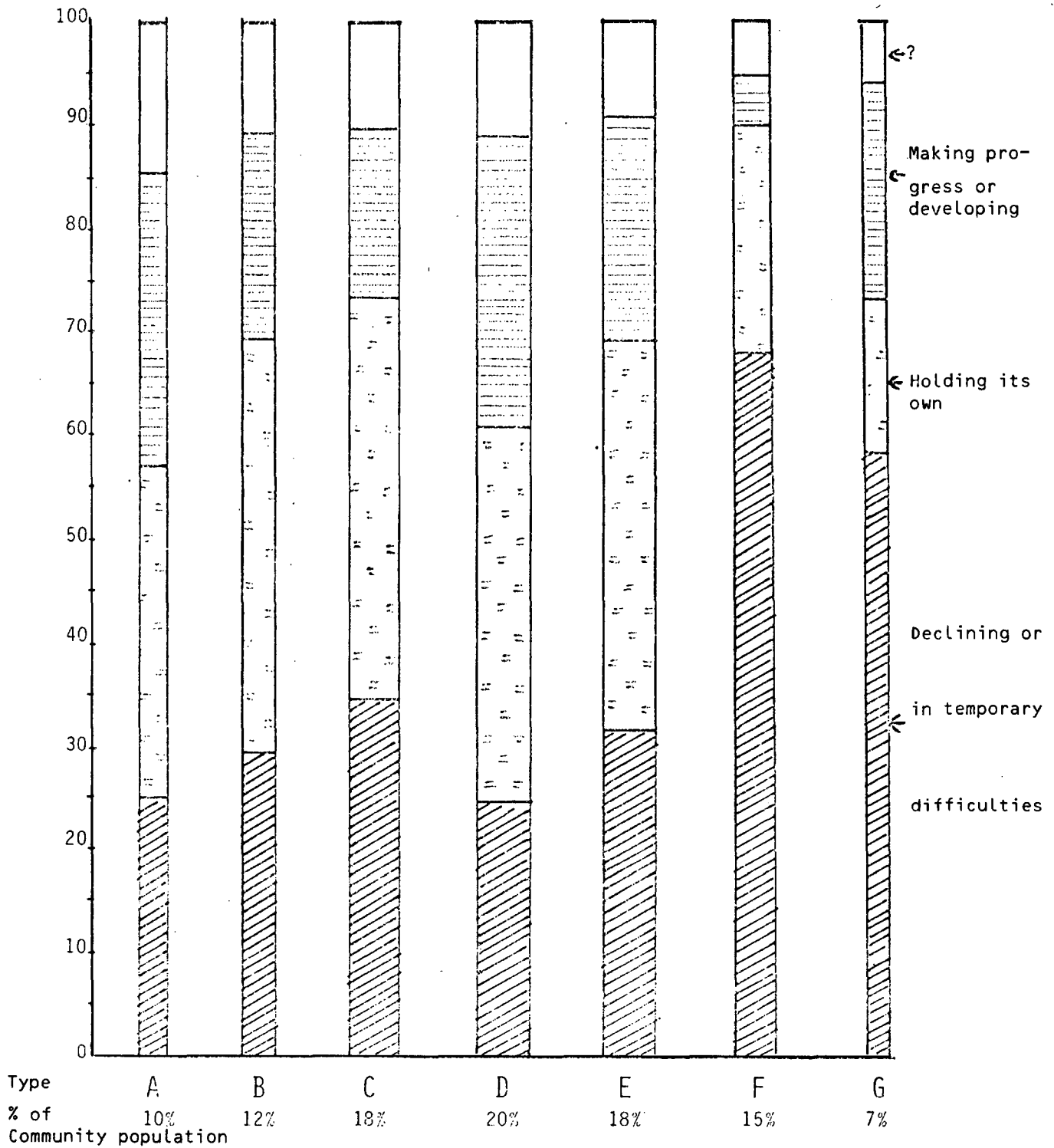
All things considered, do you have the impression that, from the economic point of view, your region is :

- a region which more or less pays its way,
- a region which is helping to support other regions,
- a region which needs support from outside



Replies from the seven types of region to the question :
 In your opinion, is this region :

- { declining
- { in temporary difficulties
- holding its own
- { making some progress at the moment
- steadily developing



We come now to the description of the seven types of region.

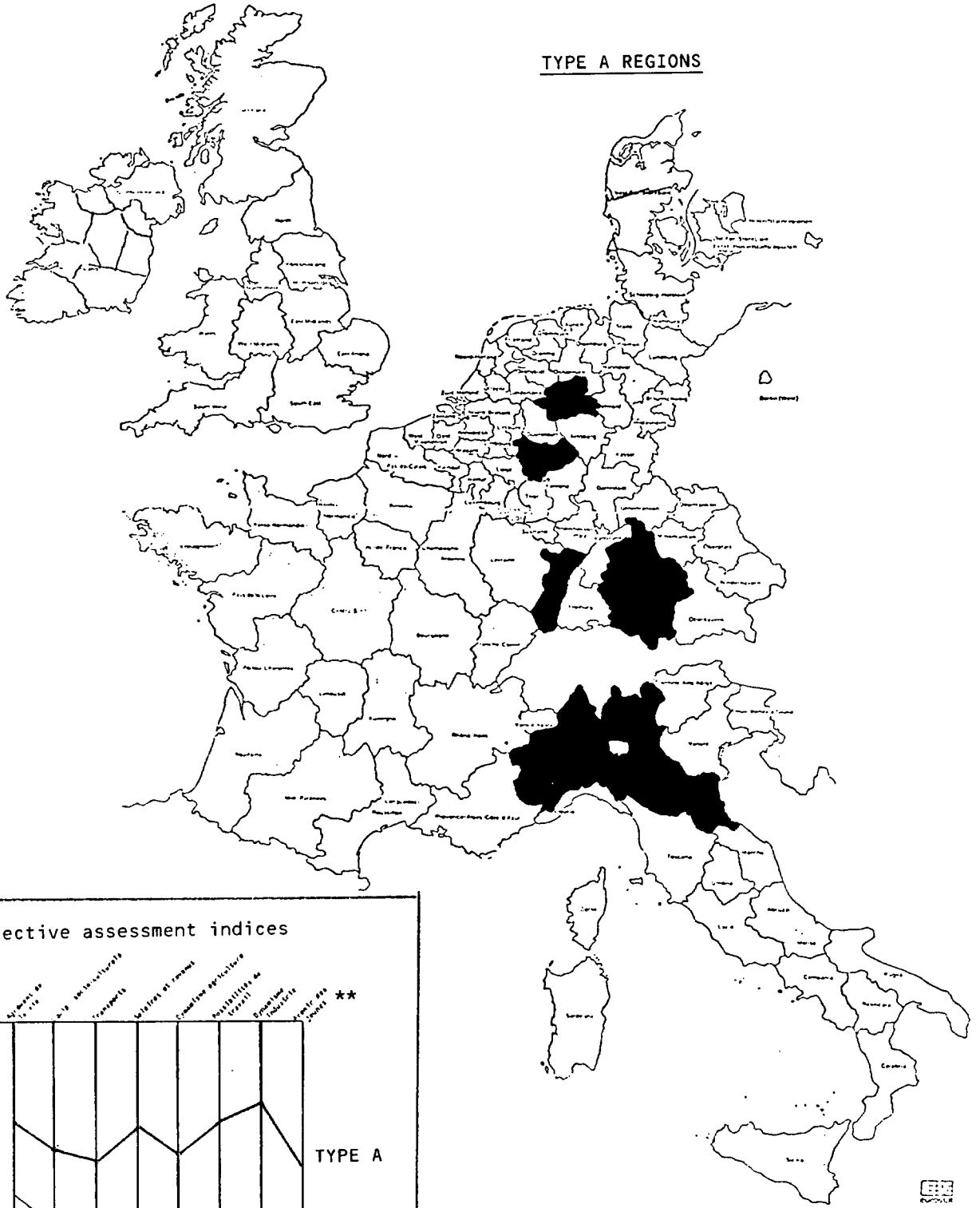
To explain these types, use has been made of all the information gathered from the survey, including questions which were part of Eurobarometer 13 and which are relevant here (such as satisfaction with way of life, attitude towards the building of the Community, respondent's position on the Left/Right political scale).

For each type, there is :

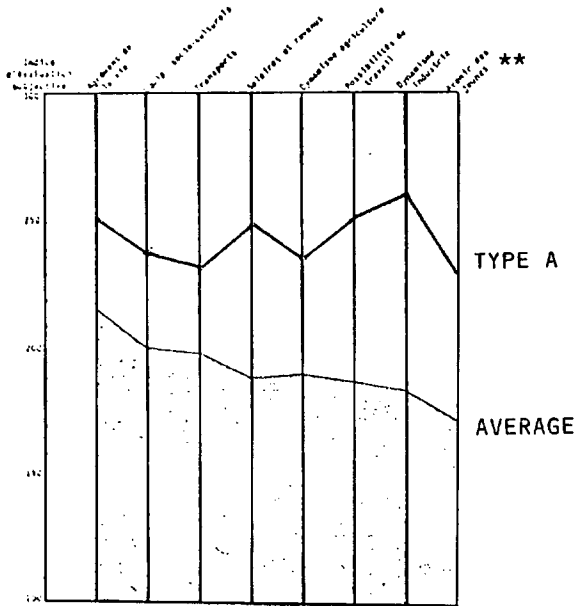
- a description of the characteristics of the type and a list of the regions classified therein;
- a map showing the regions concerned;
- a graph showing the subjective assessment indices of these regions for the eight indicators.

Finally, the report closes with a series of tables showing all the figures on which the statements made in the text are based.

TYPE A REGIONS



Subjective assessment indices



** for translation please see page 15

TYPE A

9 regions 10 % of the Community population
--

For all indicators the replies are markedly more favourable than the average, particularly as regards dynamism of industry, wages and incomes, opportunities for work and prospects for young people. The people in this type of region also feel they have a relatively pleasant way of life.

Not all those interviewed consider their region very dynamic; nevertheless, the conviction that progress is being made is most common in this type of region (progress : 21 %; steady development 9 %).

It is widely felt in this type of region that the region is supporting others (53 %).

From a socio-demographic viewpoint, these regions tend to be more rural than the average, although not agricultural; their population includes a sizeable number of tradespeople and craftsmen and enjoys an average standard of living.

There are few complaints of difficulties relating to work and few people are attracted by the idea of going to live in another region.

However, the inhabitants of these regions are not entirely satisfied with the life they lead and their political leanings tend to be towards the left.

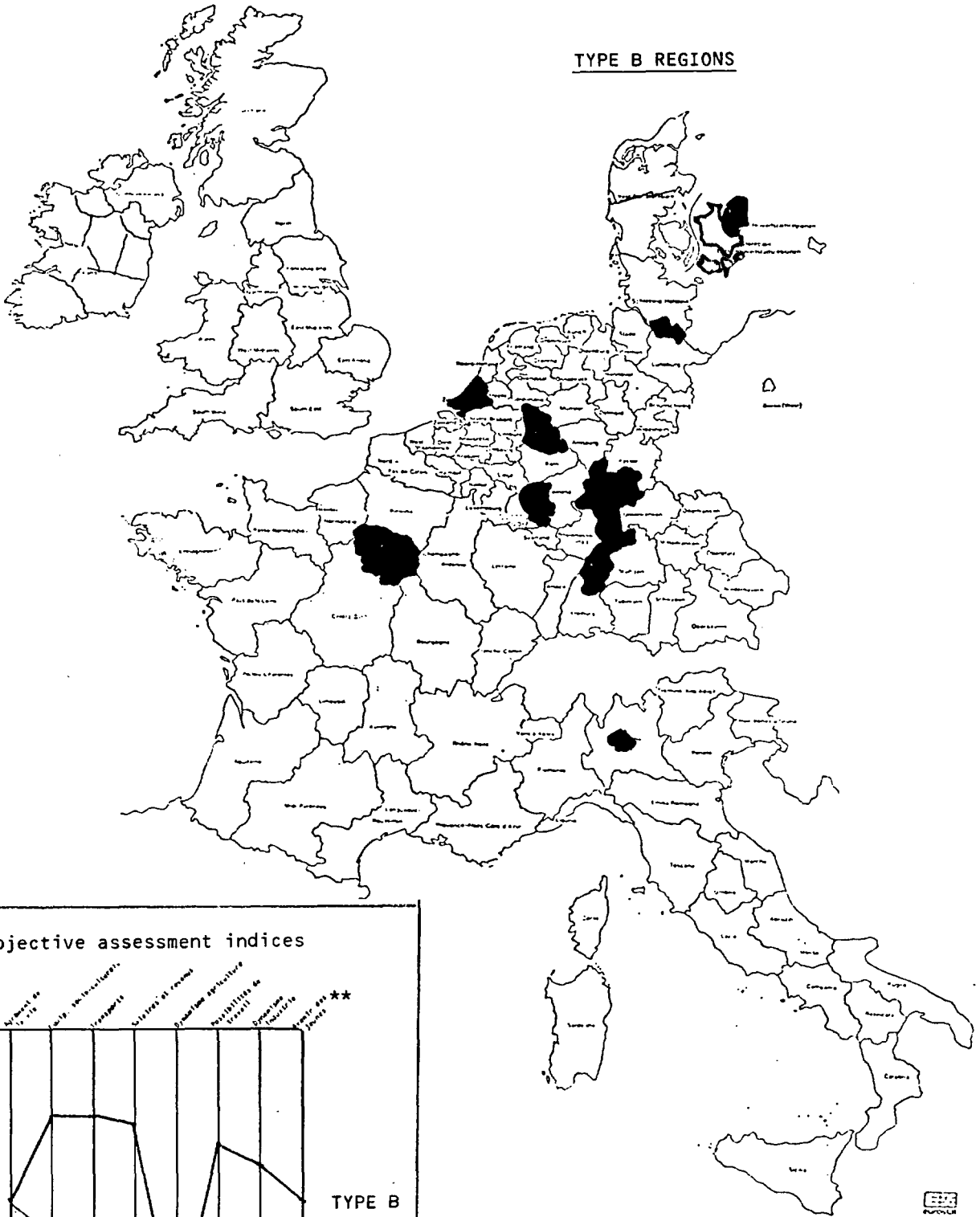
They are more European-minded than the average.

To sum up, the dominant feeling here is that the region lived in is well off, although, as we have just seen, this does not necessarily mean that people are universally satisfied with the life they lead (see Table on p. 43).

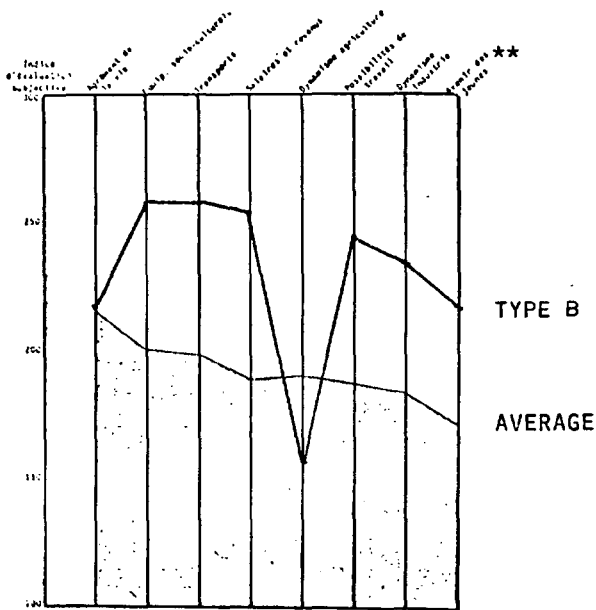
REGIONS IN WHICH THE INHABITANTS FEEL THEY ARE WELL OFF

D Köln	F Alsace
Münster	
Nord-Württemberg	I Piemonte
Süd-Württemberg	Lombardia
Schwaben	Emilia

TYPE B REGIONS



Subjective assessment indices



** for translation please see page 15

TYPE B

9 regions	12 % of the Community population
-----------	----------------------------------

The subjective assessment indices are positive for all indicators but two : quality of life, where the score is no higher than the Community average, and dynamism of agriculture (where the score is well below average. There is less optimism concerning the vigour of industries than in the A-type regions; on the other hand, transport and communications and social and cultural facilities are felt to be satisfactory.

The dominant impression is that the region is holding its own and there is again a large number of people who feel that it is supporting other regions (40 %).

From a socio-demographic viewpoint, this group of regions is the most typically urban (60 % of respondents live in a large town or city). The population includes many white-collar and salaried workers; these regions contain the most persons with high levels of income and education.

People are reasonably satisfied with their way of life and with their work situation. Politically, they tend towards the Left.

It is in this type of region that people are most open to the idea of moving outside the region, provided that the conditions offered elsewhere are better.

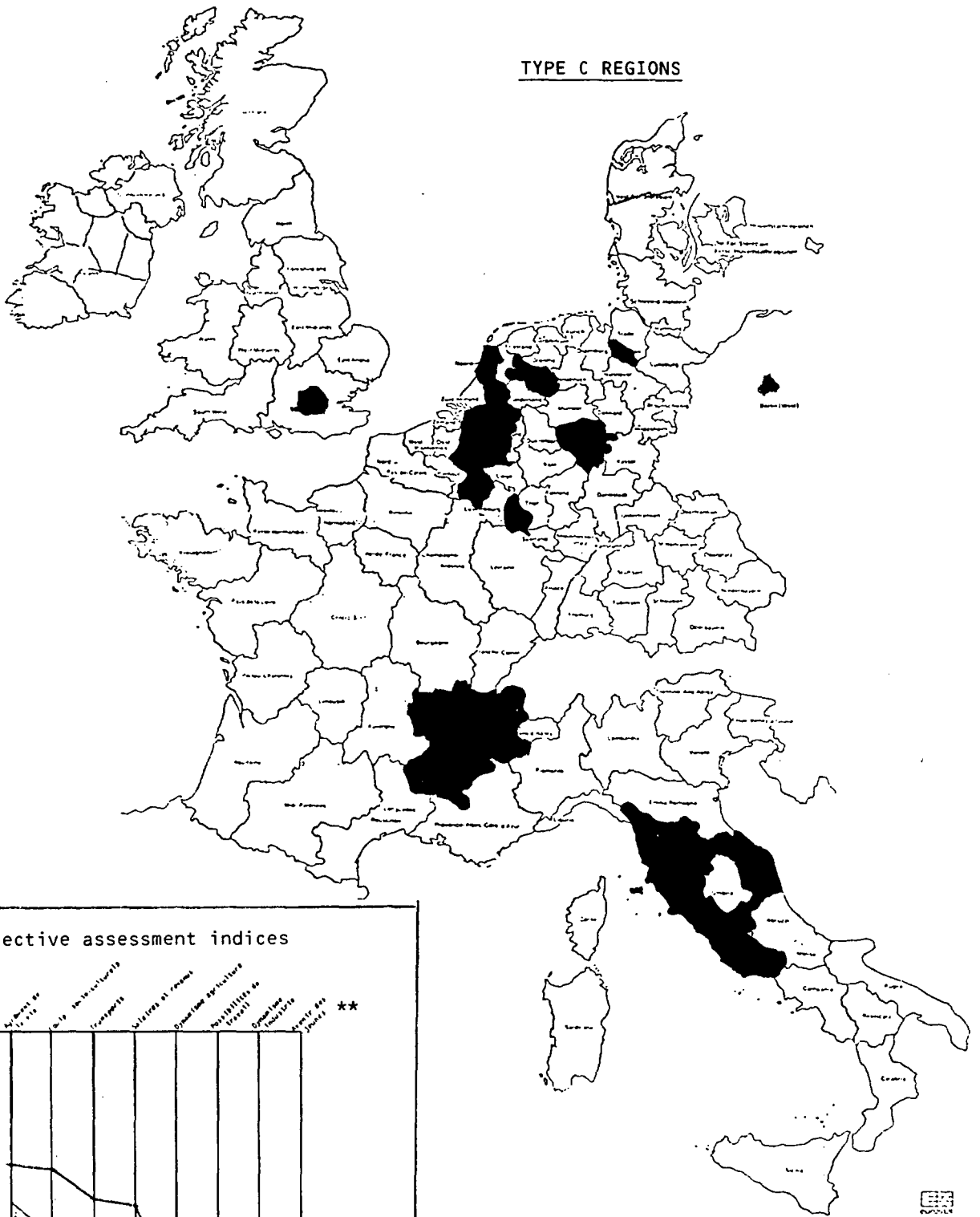
These regions are highly European-minded.

This type of region might be defined as one of large metropolitan centres, well endowed with long-established transport, social and cultural facilities, where wage and income levels are acknowledged to be good, but where the quality of life is not regarded as being better than average. The situation is felt to be stable.

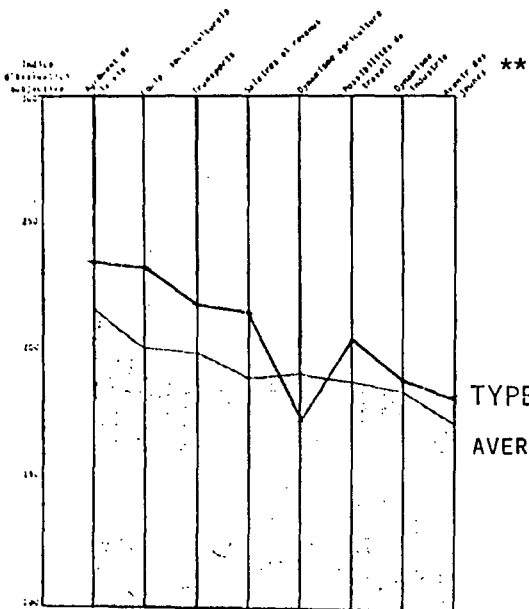
REGIONS WHICH ARE HOLDING THEIR OWN

DK	København	D	Hamburg
F	Région parisienne		Düsseldorf
I	Milano		Darmstadt
NL	Zuid-Holland		Trier
			Nordbaden

TYPE C REGIONS



Subjective assessment indices



TYPE C

19 regions 18 % of the Community population

The inhabitants of these regions consider that their region is in a better position than others in respect of all the indicators but one : the vigour of agriculture.

The way of life, social and cultural facilities, transport and wage and income levels are felt to be relatively satisfactory. The situation on the work front is regarded as fairly good.

These regions are holding their own rather than developing; they are considered capable of paying their way.

The population tends to be more European-minded than elsewhere and to reflect the Community average on the Left/Right political scale.

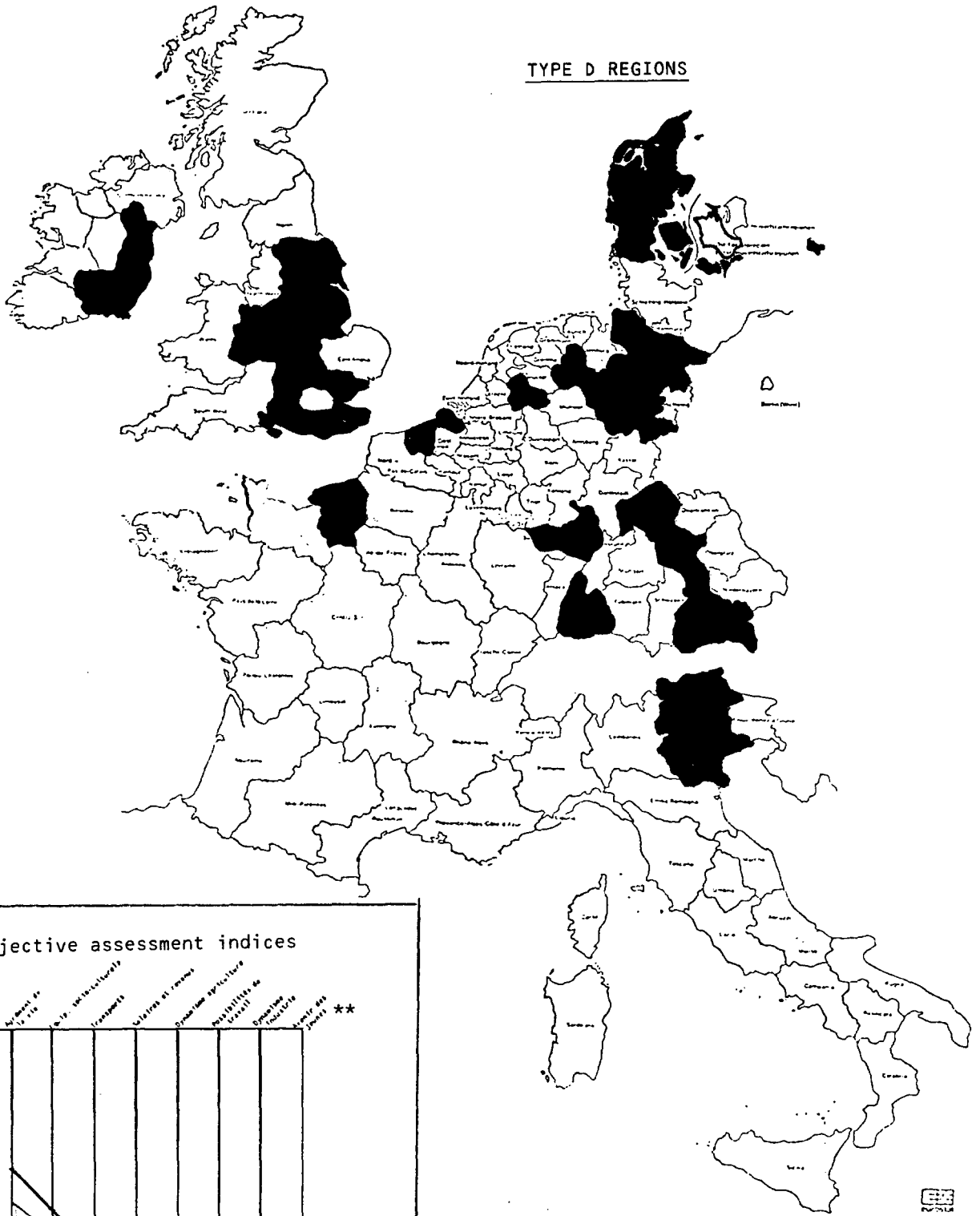
These regions are very close to the Community average in their socio-demographic characteristics.

This profile suggests that these regions have for a long time experienced a high level of development. Their inhabitants' relatively positive impressions are similar to those of the previous type (B), if slightly less favourable.

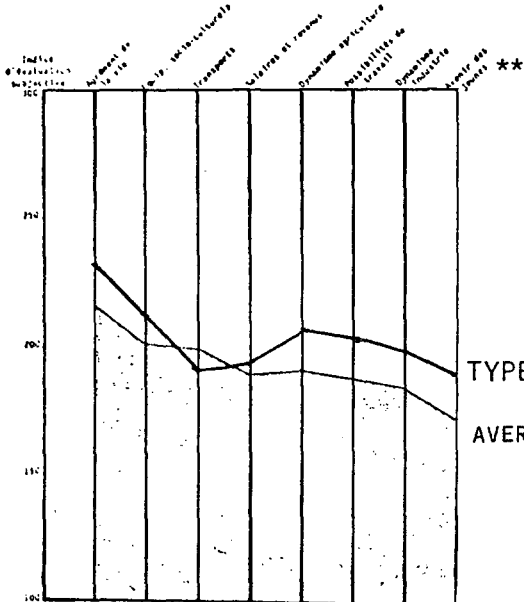
REGIONS LIVING ON PAST ACHIEVEMENTS

B	Bruxelles Brabant Limburg Antwerpen Namur	D	Bremen Arnsberg Berlin (West)	I	Toscana Marche Lazio	NL	Overijssel Utrecht Noord-Holland Noord-Brabant
		F	Rhône-Alpes	UK	Greater London		
		L	Luxembourg				

TYPE D REGIONS



Subjective assessment indices



** for translation please see page 15

TYPE D

29 regions	20 % of the Community population
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These regions are characterized less by their objective situation than by the optimistic outlook of the inhabitants.

Although the subjective assessment indicators are no more than slightly above average (except as regards transport), respondents, when asked about the extent to which they are satisfied with the life they lead, readily answer that they are satisfied or even very satisfied (40 % + 49 % = 89 % expressing satisfaction). Of those in employment, 70 % state that things are going fairly well at work. On the Left/Right political scale, they tend more towards the Right than any of the other six types.

The dominant feeling is that the region is able to pay its way; fewer people than elsewhere feel that difficulties exist and there is even a large minority (28 %) which feels that the region is progressing or developing.

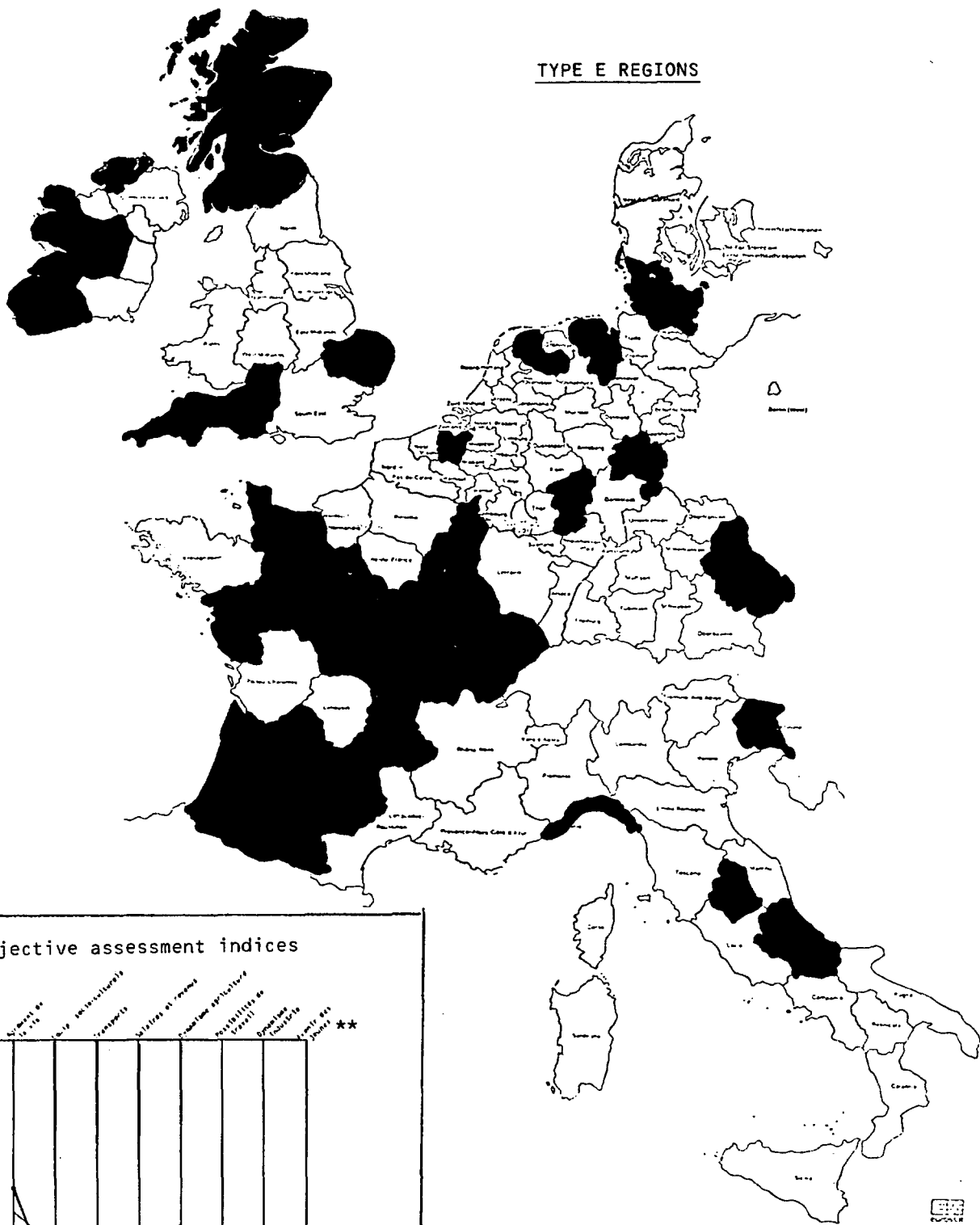
These are regions where small or medium-sized towns are predominant and income levels are higher than average.

They are among the regions whose people are the least attracted by the idea of relocating, even within the country. People are rather less European-minded than elsewhere.

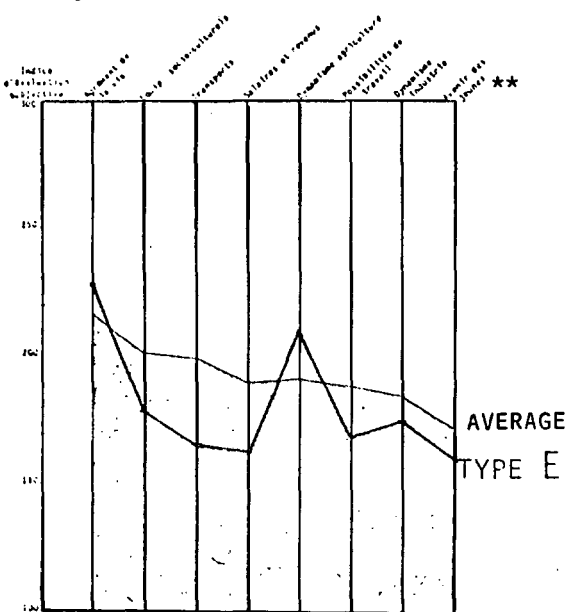
REGIONS IN WHICH THE MOOD IS OPTIMISTIC

B	West-Vlaanderen	D	Detmold	F	Hte-Normandie	NL	Gelderland
DK	Sjaelland		Rheinhessen-Pfalz	IRL	North East		Zeeland
	Fyn		Saarland		East	UK	Yorkshire
	Jylland		Südbaden		South East		East Midlands
D	Hannover		Oberbayern	I	Trentino		West Midlands
	Hildesheim		Mittelfranken		Veneto		South East
	Lüneburg		Unterfranken				
	Stade						
	Osnabrück						

TYPE E REGIONS



Subjective assessment indices



** for translation please see page 15

TYPE E

31 regions	18 % of the Community population
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This type consists of rural and agricultural regions. The inhabitants feels that their region is fairly go-ahead as regards agriculture.

On all other points the region is felt to be rather worse off than others, particularly as regards wages and incomes, opportunities for work, social and cultural facilities and transport.

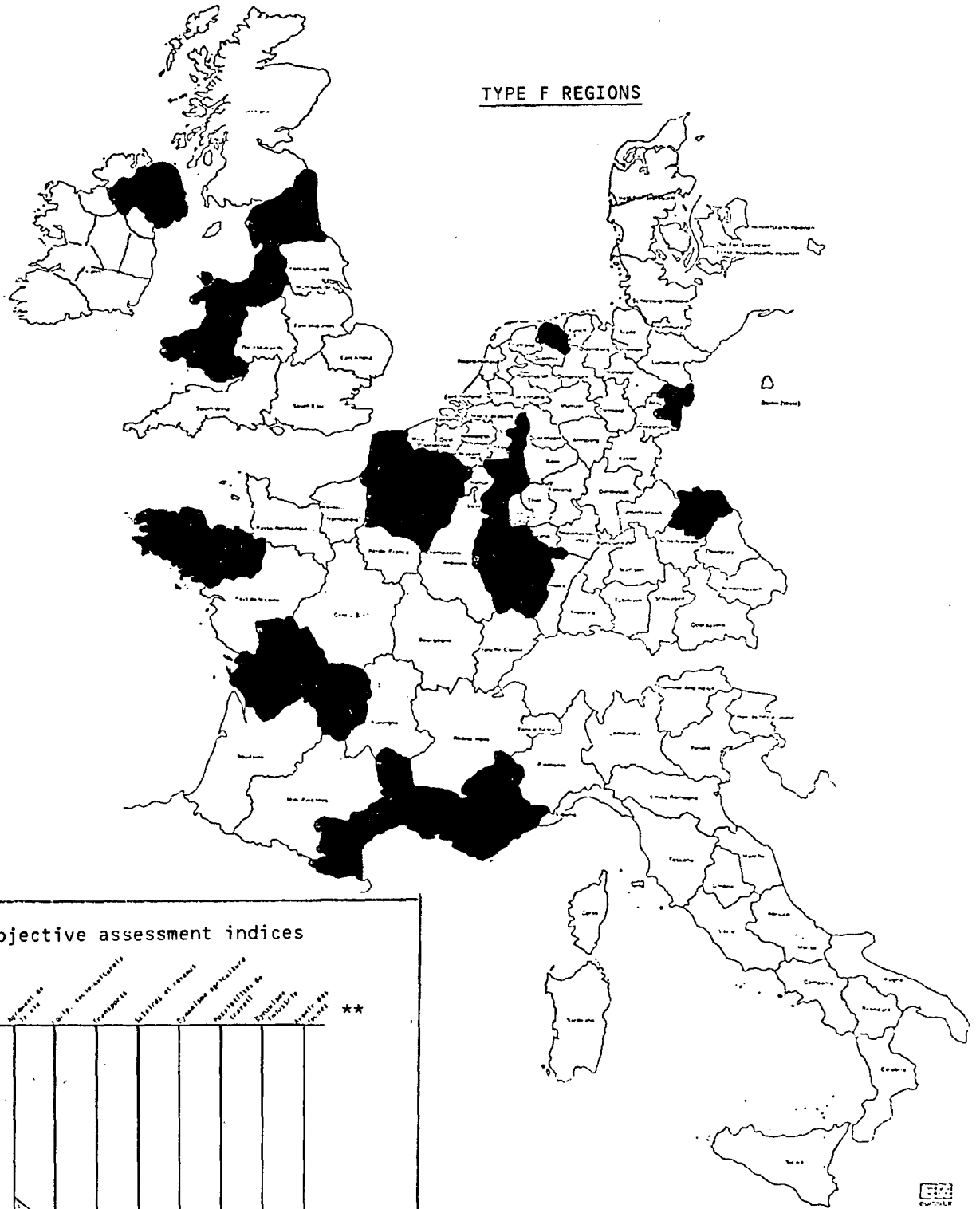
The level of satisfaction with the way of life is average for the Community, and the number of persons ready to consider migrating to another region is the lowest of all the types. However, 34 % of inhabitants consider that their region needs support from outside.

Attitudes towards European unification and the common market are average for the Community.

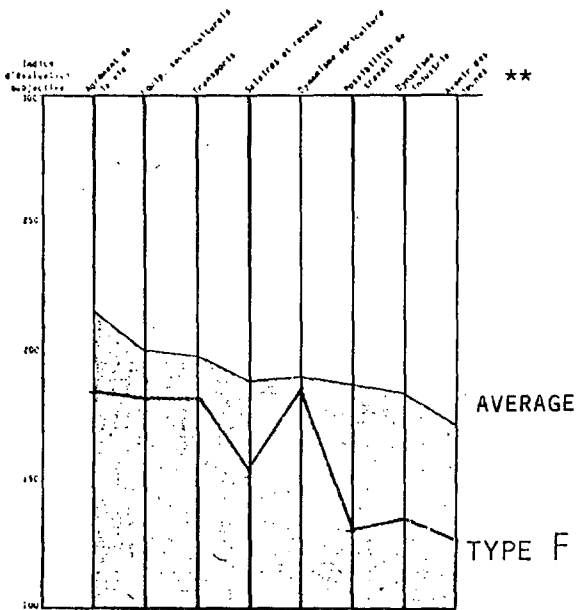
AGRICULTURAL REGIONS WHICH ARE RELATIVELY STABLE
BUT LAGGING BEHIND ON MANY POINTS

B	Oost-Vlaanderen	F	Champagne	IRL	Donegal	I	Liguria
D	Schleswig-Holstein		Centre		West		Friuli
	Aurich		Basse-Normandie		Midlands		Umbria
	Oldenburg		Bourgogne		Mid West		Abruzzi-
	Kassel		Franche-Comté		South West		Molise
	Koblenz		Pays de la Loire	NL	Friesland	UK	East Anglia
	Niederbayern		Aquitaine		Drenthe		South West
	Oberpfalz		Midi-Pyrénées				Scotland
			Auvergne				

TYPE F REGIONS



Subjective assessment indices



** for translation please see page 15

TYPE F

19 regions	15 % of the Community population
------------	----------------------------------

This type of region shows the most pessimism as regards the region's dynamism (declining : 43 %, + temporary difficulties : 25 % = 78 %). It is widely felt that the region needs help from outside (59 %).

From a socio-demographic viewpoint, this type differs little from the average, except that the proportion of manual workers is higher than elsewhere.

The subjective assessment indices are low, and even very low in the case of prospects for young people.

These regions are wary of the common market (22 % of respondents think that it is a bad thing for their country) and are among the least enthusiastic about efforts to unite Europe. It is in these regions that opposition is greatest to the idea that a part of taxes paid might be used for the development of needy regions in another Community country.

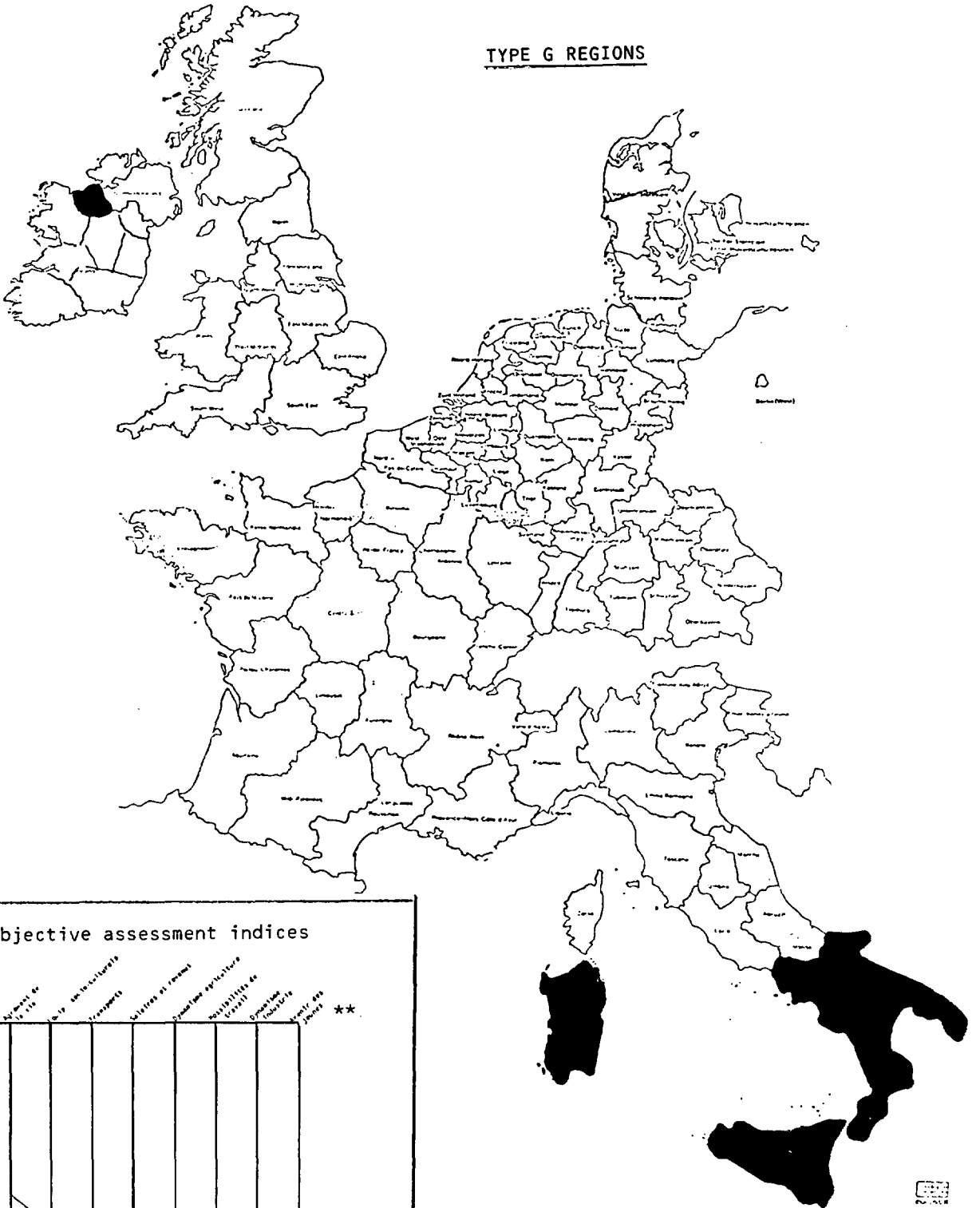
The attraction of moving away from the region is average for the Community, and even a little higher in the case of a move to non-European countries.

The impression here is that people feel their region is declining and are deeply resentful.

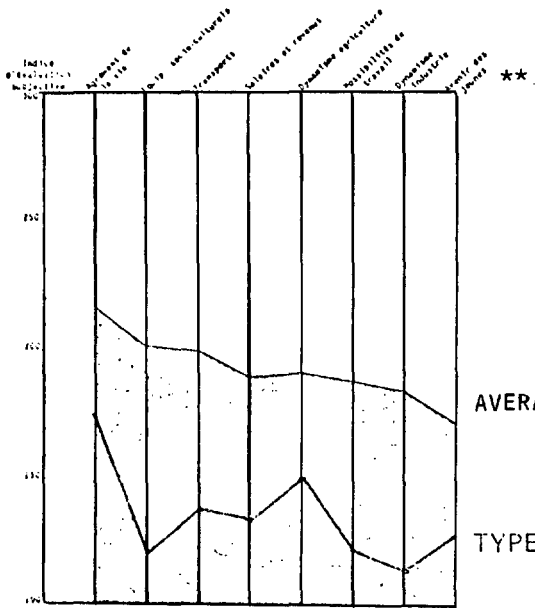
REGIONS FELT TO BE DECLINING

B	Hainaut	F	Picardie	F	Languedoc-Roussillon	UK	North
	Liège		Nord		Provence-Côte d'Azur		North West
	Luxembourg		Lorraine	NL	Groningen		Wales
D	Braunschweig		Bretagne		Limburg		Northern Ire-
	Oberfranken		Poitou-Charentes				land
			Limousin				

TYPE G REGIONS



Subjective assessment indices



** for translation please see page 15

TYPE G

7 regions 7 % of the Community population

The dominant feature here is the overwhelming conviction (82 %) that the region needs support from outside. The regions of this type show the gloomiest views in respect of all the indicators.

However, it should also be noted that a sizeable minority of respondents (21 %) feel that, although the region's present position is poor, it is not lacking in dynamism. There is less pessimism on this count than in regions of type F.

These regions consist predominantly of rural communities and small towns; the proportion of self-employed (farmers, craftsmen, tradespeople) is markedly higher than elsewhere (27 %). The level of education is particularly low.

People are not satisfied with the life they lead and, of those in employment, only a third express no worries about work.

The inhabitants of these regions express the most satisfaction at being part of the common market and the most support for efforts to unite Europe.

The idea of moving to other regions in the country or to another Community country is fairly well received, even among those who are no longer young. However, there is very little indication to move outside the Community.

POOR REGIONS

IRL	North West	I	Basilicata
			Calabria
I	Campania		Sicilia
	Puglia		Sardegna

OPINIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE SEVEN TYPES OF REGION CONCERNING THE
QUESTIONS USED AS ACTIVE VARIABLES

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	EC
Respondents who consider that the region in which they live is :								
declining	6	15	16	15	16	43	31	20
in temporary difficulties	19	13	18	9	16	25	27	17
holding its own making some progress at the moment	32	41	39	37	37	22	15	35
steadily developing	9	12	5	15	9	2	2	7
don't know	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Respondents who consider that the region more or less pays its way								
is helping to support other regions	24	34	38	47	41	23	6	33
needs support from outside	53	39	22	17	12	10	8	23
don't know	5	10	25	18	34	58	82	30
	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Subjective assessment indices								
Pleasant way of life	251	220	235	231	229	184	175	217
Social and cultural fac.	238	258	253	213	179	181	123	202
Transport	232	258	218	194	166	181	137	200
Wages/Incomes	248	253	216	197	164	151	133	190
Dynamism of agriculture	234	157	172	208	208	186	150	193
Opportunities for work	250	245	205	204	166	132	122	188
Dynamism of industry	260	233	193	200	173	135	116	185
Prospects for young people	228	220	185	193	158	127	129	173

OPINIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE SEVEN TYPES OF
REGIONS ON CERTAIN IMPORTANT QUESTIONS (continued)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	EC
With regard to European unification, respondents who are								
very much for	29	27	30	21	22	20	37	28
to some extent for	47	42	47	38	45	45	40	46
to some extent against	4	10	7	13	8	12	5	9
very much against	2	8	3	9	3	6	1	4
don't know	18	13	13	18	22	17	17	14
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Respondents who feel that their country's membership of the Common Market is :								
a good thing	63	61	69	44	54	42	70	55
a bad thing	5	12	7	24	15	22	4	15
neither good nor bad	21	20	17	24	22	26	17	22
don't know	11	7	7	8	9	10	9	8
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Average position on the Left/Right political scale</u>								
(Left = 1, Right = 10)	4.96	4.94	5.39	5.65	5.49	5.28	5.33	5.30

CLASSIFICATION OF REGIONS BY TYPE

TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE D
Köln	Köbenhavn	Bruxelles	W. Vlaanderen
Münster	Hamburg	Brabant	Sjaelland
Nord-Württemberg	Düsseldorf	Limbourg	Fyn
Süd-Württemberg	Darmstadt	Antwerpen	Jylland
Schwaben	Trier	Namur	Hannover
Alsace	Nordbaden	Bremen	Hildesheim
Piemonte	Région parisienne	Arnsberg	Lüneburg
Lombardia	Milano	West-Berlin	Stade
Emilia-Romagna	Zuid-Holland	Rhône Alpes	Osnabrück
		Toscana	Detmold
		Marche	Rheinessen-Pfalz
		Lazio	Saarland
		Luxembourg	Süd-Baden
		Overijssel	Oberbayern
		Utrecht	Mittelfranken
		Noord-Holland	Unterfranken
		Noord-Brabant	Haute-Normandie
		Greater London	Ireland N E
			Ireland E
			Ireland SE
			Trentino
			Veneto
			Gelderland
			Zeeland
			Yorkshire
			East Midlands
			West Midlands
			South East

TYPE E	TYPE F	TYPE G
O. Vlaanderen	Hainaut	Ireland NW
schleswig-Holstein	Liège	Campania
Aurich	Luxembourg belge	Puglia
Oldenburg	Braunschweig	Basilicata
Kassel	Oberfranken	Calabria
Koblenz	Picardie	Sicilia
Niederbayern	Nord	Sardegna
Oberpfalz	Lorraine	
Champagne	Bretagne	
Centre R.P.	Poitou-Charentes	
Basse-Normandie	Limousin	
Bourgogne	Languedoc-Roussillon	
Franche-Comté	Provence-Côte d'Azur	
Pays de la Loire	Groningen	
Aquitaine	Limburg	
Midi-Pyrénées	UK North	
Auvergne	North West	
Donegal	Wales	
Ireland W	Northern Ireland	
Ireland Midlands		
Ireland Mid West		
Ireland SW		
Liguria		
Friuli		
Umbria		
Abruzzi-Molise		
Friesland		
Drenthe		
East Anglia		
UK South West		
Scotland		

C O N C L U S I O N S

The aim of this exploratory study was to establish to what extent and in what areas inequalities between regions are perceived by the general public in the European Community.

Unlike the regional policy specialist, who has statistical data from many fields at his disposal and who needs to have an overall picture of Europe, the man in the street forms an opinion from what he observes around him and from what he reads in the national or regional press.

The survey carried out in 1980 therefore marks an original departure in that it gives a composite picture of the personal observations of Europeans, each from the viewpoint of his particular region.

The actual interviews took the form of a series of questions of the type : "In comparison with other regions you know, would you say that this region (where you live) is better off or worse off than the others from the point of view of". To obviate any uncertainty over the extent of the region referred to, the interviewer first produced a map of Europe, Then a map of the country, showing each of the basic administrative units as defined by Eurostat; he pointed to the region concerned on the map and named it. Each region in question was therefore perfectly demarcated.

We thus have an assessment, by the inhabitants, of the relative situation of each of the 120 or so Community regions compared with others. The very great majority of persons interviewed (9 out of 10) restricted their comparisons to other regions of their country.

The first two points to be made are that the questions asked were of great interest to those interviewed (the number of "don't know" was small), and that the replies received are very consistent (the factor analyses reveal very high levels of correlation). The main factor which differentiates one region from another is the feeling that the region is declining and needs support from outside or, on the contrary, that it is developing and paying its way. There is a high degree of correlation between the assessment of the vigour of industry in the region and of opportunities for work and prospects for young people. There is also a close association between wage and income levels, transport and communications, and social and cultural facilities. Conversely, difficulties in transport and communications are encountered particularly in agricultural regions which are felt to be declining.

It is therefore clear that the form given to the survey provides reliable data.

This said, what picture emerges from the subjective impressions of Europeans concerning the relative situation of the regions in which they live ?

It was not the intention of those carrying out the study to provide a description of attitudes for each of the regions; the number of interviews conducted during the course of this exploratory survey (some 9 000 altogether) is not sufficient for such an ambitious undertaking. The information was gathered with a view to establishing whether it was possible to classify regions by type, grouping together within each type the regions in which the inhabitants express much the same or at least very similar attitudes.

The experiment has been conclusive. With all countries combined, seven types of regions have been identified, each with its own characteristic mentality. They are arranged in overall descending order. The first type (A) expresses on all points a positive attitude towards the region's current situation ; the dominant feeling is that these regions are relatively well off compared with others from the viewpoints studied (dynamism, wage and income levels, a pleasant way of life, etc.), that they are steadily developing, making some progress or at least holding their own and that, economically speaking, they are paying their way or even helping to support other regions. This type includes many of the prosperous regions of Germany, northern Italy and Alsace. At the other extreme, the regions in the last group (G) feel at a severe disadvantage compared with the others on all the points studied, particularly as regards the dynamism of industry and the labour market; they are almost unanimous in believing that assistance is required. This type includes the south of Italy and the north-west of the Irish Republic.

However, the classification does not show only this overall order, ranging from the regions which feel well off to those which feel they are in a very bad way. It reflects more than differences of degree; some types show dominant characteristic of a particular kind.

One type (B) groups together most of the regions around the large metropolitan centres, e.g. København, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, the Paris region, Milano and Zuid-Holland. The inhabitants of these regions feel that they are enjoying the benefits of long-established development, hence their advantageous position as regards wage and income levels, transport and communications, social and cultural facilities and work opportunities.

Another type (E) consists of relatively stable agricultural regions : the West of Flanders, part of the Netherlands, Germany and agricultural France, the West of Ireland, the central part of Italy, as well as Liguria and Friuli, South-West England, as well as Scotland and East Anglia. The inhabitants here consider their regions to be well off as regards the development of agriculture and the way of life and rather badly off as regards the other points.

Type (F) consists of regions which are not the poorest, but whose decline is bitterly felt : for example, the regions of Hainaut, Liège and Luxembourg in Belgium, several French regions : Nord, Picardie, Lorraine, Languedoc-Roussillon and others, Groningen and Limburg in the Netherlands and, in the United Kingdom, the North, the North-West, Wales and Northern Ireland. The feeling that the region is declining brings with it a strong conviction that it is disadvantaged, particularly as regards work opportunities and prospects for young people. More than half the inhabitants consider that their region needs support from outside.

The regions belonging to types (C) and (D), which are near the middle of the relatively positive section of the overall scale of European regions, are less easy to characterize. The first group (type C) consists of regions in which the inhabitants feel that the region is holding its own and can pay its way and that it is fairly well off as regards the various fields studied; these are regions which have been developed for a long time and which appear to be relatively satisfied; they include, for example, Brabant and Antwerpen, Rhône-Alpes, Toscana, the Marche and Lazio, a large part of the Netherlands and Greater London. The second group (type D) is in the middle of the scale as regards assessments of the region's relative situation; the salient feature of these regions is that their inhabitants' morale is good, they seem well adapted to their situation, more satisfied than others and less inclined to consider moving to other regions in their country or in the Community. This group includes the provinces of Denmark, ten or so German regions, Yorkshire, the Midlands and South-East of England, the East of Ireland, Haute-Normandie, Trentino and Veneto and the regions of Gelderland and Zeeland.

The public's assessment of local situations varies much more from one region to another in the largest and most heavily populated countries than in the smallest and least populous countries, which is not surprising; within each of these two categories of country, however, there is again a wide range of opinion. Easily the broadest spectrum of the public's views of regions is found in Italy. Then come France, the United Kingdom and Germany. At the other extreme, Denmark is the country in which views of the local situation vary least from one region to another. Then come Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Such, therefore, is the "mental attitudes" map of Europe of the regions which emerges from a systematic processing of all the survey data without any preconceived bias. It is clearly based on people's reading of the current situation in their region, although their feelings and opinions are obviously also influenced by their perception of past history and by the depth of their aspiration for change.

It would be desirable - and indeed possible - to take the analysis of these data further, and in particular to find out what correlations there may be between this classification by type and a number of economic and demographic indicators used in other connections. At first sight, there would seem to be no very close correlation with gross national product figures broken down by region; a useful exercise to calculate systematically the correlations with all the indicators available at regional level and in particular with the development funds allocated to the regions. It would thus be possible to establish whether regional policy in fact corresponds to what the public thinks of it. We would not be surprised if the correspondence were fairly close.

Generally speaking, the principle of assisting less-favoured regions is accepted by public opinion : eight out of ten Europeans agree that part of their taxes should be used to help the least-favoured regions in their country.

People have greater reservations when it comes to devoting part of taxes paid to the development of less-favoured regions in other Community countries. On this point, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and Italy are the most European-minded, whereas the United Kingdom and Denmark are very reserved. Much therefore remains to be done to persuade Europeans of the need for Community solidarity.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

A. INSTITUTES WHICH CARRIED OUT THE SURVEY AND EXPERTS IN CHARGE

Belgique/België	DIMARSO / INRA	Patrick DAVIES
Danmark	GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE	Rolf RANDRUP
Deutschland	EMNID INSTITUT	Günther BIERBAUM
France	INSTITUT DE SONDAGE LAVIALLE	Albert LAVIALLE
Ireland	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS	John MEAGHER
Italia	DOXA	Ennio SALAMON
Luxembourg	INSTITUT LUXEMBOURGEOIS DE RECHERCHES SOCIALES (ILRES)	Louis MEVIS
Nederland	NIPO	Jan STAPEL
United Kingdom	SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL)	Norman WEBB
International coordination and report :		Hélène RIFFAULT FAITS & OPINIONS, Paris

B. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT

The questions which provided the material for this report were asked by member institutes of the European Omnibus Survey in April/May 1980.

In all, 8 882 persons were interviewed in their homes by professional interviewers.

In each country, a two-stage sampling method is used :

(1) Geographical distribution. In each country a random selection of sampling points is made in such a way that all regions and types of environment are represented in proportion to their populations.

Given the main theme of the study, particular care was taken in preparing and checking this phase of the work. Altogether, the interviews took place at not less than 1 100 sampling points.

(2) Respondents. The random selection of sampling points referred to above indicates not only where interviews are to be carried out, but also the number of persons to be interviewed at each sampling point. At the next stage, the individuals to be interviewed are chosen :

- either at random from lists in those countries where access to reliable lists of individuals or households is possible : Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg;

- or by quota sampling. In these cases, the quotas are established by sex, age and occupation on the basis of census data for each survey region : this system is used in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

In all cases, the statistical data were used to check that samples were representative and traditional weighting techniques were used where they appeared necessary.

The interviews were carried out between 8 April and 5 May 1980.

See the following page for details by country.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Interview dates</u>	<u>Number of interviews</u>	<u>Total adult population 000's</u>	<u>%</u>
B	12/28 April 1980	1009	7 703	3.84
DK	8/19 April	994	3 947	1.97
D	10/24 April	1009	48 778	24.38
F	20 April/5 May	993	40 587	20.26
IRL	11/25 April	1008	2 186	1.09
I	14/28 April	1116	43 000	21.47
L	14/30 April	300	285	0.14
NL	15/25 April	999	10 435	5.21
UK	11/25 April	1454	43 362	21.64
COMMUNITY TOTAL		8882	200.284	100.00

Private and Confidential	©	SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) LIMITED S.4009/13 APRIL 1980	Interviewer no.	Con. no.
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<p>112. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?</p> <p>1 Very satisfied 2 Fairly satisfied 3 Not very satisfied 4 Not at all satisfied 0 Don't know</p> <p>113. As far as your work is concerned (or your spouse's work if you are not working) would you say that things are going fairly well or rather badly?</p> <p>1 Fairly well 2 Neither well nor badly 3 Rather badly 0 Neither respondent nor spouse working</p> <p>114. Here is a map of Europe (<i>Show Map 1</i>) and a map of Britain (<i>Show Map 2</i>). We are here, that is to say ... (<i>Mention name of region</i>). In your opinion, is this region : (<i>Read out</i>)</p> <p>1 Going down, declining 2 In temporary difficulties 3 Holding its own 4 Making some progress at the moment 5 Steadily developing 0 Don't know</p> <p>115/ 122. Comparing this region with other regions you know in Britain or elsewhere in the European community, would you say that this region is better off or worse off than the others, or about the same from the point of view of : (<i>Read out reversing order for alternate contacts</i>)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">BETTER OFF</th> <th style="text-align: center;">WORSE OFF</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SAME</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DON'T KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A pleasant way of life</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Opportunity for work</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Wage and income levels</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Go ahead industries</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Go ahead agriculture</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Transport services by road, rail, air etc.</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Possibility of a good future for young people</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Facilities for sport, music, theatre, libraries etc.</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>123. In making the comparisons you have just done with the regions you know, were you thinking principally of other regions in Britain or principally of regions in other countries of the European Community (Common Market)?</p> <p>1 Other regions in Britain 2 Regions in other countries of EEC 0 Don't know</p> <p>124. All things considered, do you have the impression that, from the economic point of view your region is: (<i>Read out</i>)</p> <p>1 A region which more or less pays its way 2 A region which is helping to support other regions 3 A region which needs support from outside 0 Don't know</p> <p>125/ 127. If you were assured that life was better there, would you be willing or not: (<i>Read out</i>)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DON'T KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>To move to another region of Britain</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>To move to another country in the European Community (Common Market)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>To move to another country outside the Community, in Europe or elsewhere</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		BETTER OFF	WORSE OFF	SAME	DON'T KNOW	A pleasant way of life	1	2	3	0	Opportunity for work	1	2	3	0	Wage and income levels	1	2	3	0	Go ahead industries	1	2	3	0	Go ahead agriculture	1	2	3	0	Transport services by road, rail, air etc.	1	2	3	0	Possibility of a good future for young people	1	2	3	0	Facilities for sport, music, theatre, libraries etc.	1	2	3	0		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	To move to another region of Britain	1	2	0	To move to another country in the European Community (Common Market)	1	2	0	To move to another country outside the Community, in Europe or elsewhere	1	2	0	<p>128. Considering that resources for aid to regions are limited, would it be more worthwhile to give it: (<i>Read out</i>)</p> <p>1 To the regions in the greatest need 2 Or to the regions that can make best use of it 0 Don't know</p> <p>129/ 130. Do you agree or not that a part of the taxes you are paying (e.g. income tax, VAT, etc.): (<i>Read out</i>)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">AGREE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DIS- AGREE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DON'T KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Be used for the development of the most needy regions of Britain</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td>Be used for the development of the most needy regions of the European Community even if they are not in our country</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		AGREE	DIS- AGREE	DON'T KNOW	Be used for the development of the most needy regions of Britain	1	2	0	Be used for the development of the most needy regions of the European Community even if they are not in our country	1	2	0
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160. Are you: (Read out)
- 1 Single
 - 2 Married
 - 3 Living as married
 - 4 Divorced
 - 5 Separated
 - 6 Widowed
161. How old were you when you finished your full-time education?
- 1 Up to 14 years
 - 2 15 years
 - 3 16 "
 - 4 17 "
 - 5 18 "
 - 6 19 "
 - 7 20 "
 - 8 21 "
 - 9 22 years or older
 - X Still studying

166. Sex:
- 1 Man
 - 2 Woman
167. Can you tell me your date of birth please? Born: _____
(Write in date of birth AND age.) Age: _____
169. How many persons live your home, including yourself, all adults and children?
Write in number: _____
170. How many children living at home:
(a) between 8 and 15? _____
(b) under 8 years? _____

172. We would like to analyse the survey results according to the income of persons interviewed.

Show INCOME CARD: Here is a scale of incomes and we would like to know in what group your family is, counting all wages, salaries, pensions and any other income that comes in.

Just give me the number of the group your household falls into before tax and other deductions.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 X V

I hereby attest that this is a true record of an interview, made strictly in accordance with your requirements, with a person who is a stranger to me. This form was completed entirely at the time of interview.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

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202 Finchley Road London NW3 6BL 1980

173. Occupation of self: (Write in AND code)
-
- Self employed:
- 1 Farmers, fishermen (skippers)
 - 2 Professional - lawyers, accountants, etc.
 - 3 Business - owners of shops, craftsmen, proprietors
- Employed:
- 4 Manual worker
 - 5 White collar - office worker
 - 6 Executive, top management, director
- Not employed:
- 7 Retired
 - 8 Housewife, not otherwise employed
 - 9 Student, military service
 - 0 Unemployed

174. If self-employed or employed: Others go to Q.175
How many people are working where you work?
(Organisation, company, shop, factory, etc.)
- 1 Less than 5
 - 2 5 - 49
 - 3 50 - 499
 - 4 500 and over

175. Are you the head of the household?
- 1 Yes - go to Q.178
 - 2 No - ask Q.176

176. Occupation of head of household: (Write in AND code)
-
- Self employed:
- 1 Farmers, fishermen (skippers)
 - 2 Professional - lawyers, accountants, etc.
 - 3 Business - owners of shops, craftsmen, proprietors
- Employed:
- 4 Manual worker
 - 5 White collar - office worker
 - 6 Executive, top management, director
- Not employed:
- 7 Retired
 - 8 Housewife, not otherwise employed
 - 9 Student, military service
 - 0 Unemployed

177 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	0	X	V

178. Would you say you live in a: (Read out)
- 1 Rural area or village
 - 2 Small or middle size town
 - 3 Big town

179 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	0	X	V

Name and address of contact - please PRINT

Mr/ _____
Mrs/ _____
Miss: _____

Address: _____

na
Si nécessaire, préciser : Changeons de sujet.

Repro col. 1 à 10 [2] B.11

Q.112 - Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas du tout satisfait de la vie que vous menez ?

- Très satisfait 1 B.12
- Plutôt satisfait 2
- Plutôt pas satisfait . 3
- Pas du tout satisfait 4
- N.S.P. 0

Q.113 - Sur le plan professionnel, diriez-vous qu'en ce moment les choses vont plutôt bien ou plutôt mal pour vous (ou pour votre conjoint si vous ne travaillez pas) ?

- Plutôt bien 1 B.13
- Ni bien, ni mal 2
- Plutôt mal 3

Ni l'enquêté ni le conjoint ne travaillent 0

Q.114 - Voici une carte d'Europe et voici une carte de France. (Montrer les 2 cartes) ! Nous sommes ici, c'est à dire ... (Montrer la région sur la carte de France et la citer).

Cette région est-elle à votre avis une région ...

... en déclin 1 B.14
... qui a des difficultés temporaires ... 2
... qui se maintient 3
... qui progresse actuellement 4
... qui est en expansion durable 5
N.S.P. 0

1 seule réponse

Q.115 - Si l'on compare avec les autres régions que vous connaissez en France ou ailleurs dans la Communauté européenne, diriez-vous que cette région-ci est dans une meilleure position ou une moins bonne position que les autres du point de vue de ...

Enumérer - 1 réponse par ligne

MEIL LEURE	MOINS BONNE	A PEU PRES PAREIL	NSP
---------------	----------------	----------------------	-----

L'agrément de la vie	1	2	3	0	<u>B.15</u>
La possibilité de trouver du travail	1	2	3	0	<u>B.16</u>
Le niveau des salaires et revenus	1	2	3	0	<u>B.17</u>
Le dynamisme de l'industrie	1	2	3	0	<u>B.18</u>
Le dynamisme de l'agriculture	1	2	3	0	<u>B.19</u>
Les moyens de transport et voies de communication (route, rail, air)	1	2	3	0	<u>B.20</u>
Les espérances d'avenir pour les jeunes	1	2	3	0	<u>B.21</u>
Les équipements socio-culturels : sports, musique, théâtre, bibliothèques, etc... ..	1	2	3	0	<u>B.22</u>

Q.123 - En faisant ces comparaisons avec les autres régions que vous connaissez, est-ce que vous pensiez ...

... surtout à d'autres régions de France 1 B.23
... ou surtout aux régions d'autres pays de la Communauté européenne (ou Marché commun) 2
N.S.P. 3

na

Q.124 - Tout bien considéré, avez-vous l'impression que du point de vue de l'économie, votre région est ...

- ... une région qui est en mesure de subvenir à ses besoins . 1 B.24
- ... une région qui paie en partie pour les autres 2
- ... une région qui a besoin d'être aidée 3
- N.S.P. 0

Q.125 - Si vous étiez assuré d'y trouver des conditions de vie meilleures, seriez-vous disposé ou pas ...

1 réponse par ligne

OUI	NON	N.S.P.
-----	-----	--------

- ... à aller vivre dans une autre région de France ? 1 2 0 B.25
- ... à aller vivre dans un autre pays de la Communauté européenne ? 1 2 0 B.26
- ... à aller vivre dans un pays en dehors de la Communauté, en Europe ou ailleurs ? 1 2 0 B.27

Q.128 - Les ressources pour l'aide aux régions étant limitées, vaut-il mieux s'en servir pour les donner ...

- ... aux régions les plus défavorisées 1 B.28
- ... ou bien aux régions qui pourraient utiliser ces ressources avec le plus d'efficacité 2
- N.S.P. 0

Q.129 - Etes-vous d'accord ou pas pour qu'une partie des impôts et taxes que vous payez ...

Énumérer - 1 réponse par ligne

D'ACCORD	PAS D'ACCORD	N.S.P.
----------	--------------	--------

- ... serve au développement des régions de France les plus défavorisées 1 2 0 B.29
- ... serve au développement des régions les plus défavorisées de la Communauté européenne, même si elles se trouvent dans un autre pays que la France ? 1 2 0 B.30

Q.160 - Etes-vous ...

- Célibataire	1	<u>B.60</u>
- Marié	2	
- Vivant maritalement	3	
- Divorcé	4	
- Séparé	5	
- Veuf	6	

Q.161 - A quel âge avez-vous quitté
l'école ou l'université ? Je
veux dire terminé vos études
à temps complet.

14 ans ou moins	1	<u>B.61</u>
15 ans	2	
16 ans	3	
17 ans	4	
18 ans	5	
19 ans	6	
20 ans	7	
21 ans	8	
22 ans ou plus	9	
Est encore à l'école ou à l'université X		

Q.169 - Combien y a-t-il de personnes dans votre foyer, y compris vous-même ? → B.

Q.170 - Parmi ceux-ci combien y a-t-il d'enfants âgés entre 8 et 15 ans ? → B.64
(Borne comprise)

Aucun

Q.171 - Et combien y a-t-il d'enfants de moins de 8 ans ? → B.65

Aucun

Q.172 - Nous désirons analyser les résultats de cette étude en fonction des revenus familiaux des personnes que nous avons interrogées. Voici une échelle de revenus mensuels. Nous désirons savoir à quel niveau vous vous situez en comptant toutes les rentrées d'argent de votre foyer, telles que salaires, allocations familiales, pensions et revenus. Citez-moi la lettre correspondant à votre réponse.

Montrer liste

Insister pour obtenir une réponse

- (A) Moins de 800 F/mois 1 B.
- (B) 800 à moins de 1500 F 2
- (C) 1500 à moins de 2000 F 3
- (D) 2000 à moins de 2500 F 4
- (E) 2500 à moins de 3000 F 5
- (F) 3000 à moins de 4000 F 6
- (G) 4000 à moins de 5000 F 7
- (H) 5000 à moins de 6500 F 8
- (I) 6500 à moins de 10 000 F 9
- (J) 10 000 à moins de 15 000 F X
- (K) 15 000 F et plus par mois Y
- Ne veut pas dire*

Q.173 - Diriez-vous que vous vivez dans une commune rurale, un village .. 1 B.67
... dans une ville petite ou moyenne 2
... dans une grande ville 3

H | H | I S L 6-8, rue du 4 Septembre - 92130 ISSY-les-MOULINEAUX- Ct n°

FLASH EUROPÉEN

Nom de l'enquêteur :

N°

7-10

1
 11
A.12

A - Quelle est votre profession ? *Obligatoirement en clair*

Rel.

Salarié A son compte
Si salarié Si à son compte
Secteur { Public Nbre de salariés
 { Privé

en code →

Inter-
viewé(e) Chef de
 famille

- Agriculteur exploitant A A
- Salarié agricole B B
- Petit commerçant, artisan C C
- Profession lib., cadre sup. D D
- Industriel, gros commerçant E E
- Cadre moyen F F
- Employé G G
- Contremaître, ouvrier qual. H H
- Manoeuvre, O.S., service I I
- Divers J J
- Etudiant, écolier K K
- Retraité, inactif (ou chômeur
depuis plus d'un an) L L

13-14 15-16

B - Quelle est celle du chef de famille ?

Salarié A son compte
Si salarié Si à son compte
Secteur { Public Nbre de salariés
 { Privé

Poser C si l'interviewé travaille, sinon → D

- C - Combien y-a-t-il de salariés dans votre établissement ?
- moins de 5 1 A.17
 - 5 à 50 2
 - 51 à 500 3
 - Plus de 500 4

- D - Quel est votre lien avec le chef de famille ?
- Lui-même 1 A.18
 - Conjoint 2
 - Enfant 3
 - Autre 4

E - Quel est votre âge ? A.19-20

F - Quel est l'âge du chef de famille ? A.21-22

G - Quels sont les appareils possédés dans votre foyer parmi les suivants ? *énumérer*

- Réfrigérateur ou congélateur 1 A.23
- Machine à laver 2
- Voiture 3
- Baignoire 4
- Téléphone 5
- Machine à écrire 6
- Lave-vaisselle 7
- Aucun de ces appareils 8

- H - Type de logement
- Ferme 1 A.24
 - Maison individuelle .. 2
 - Appartement 3
 - Autre 4

Circonstances de l'interview : Date : Lieu :

Jour : D L M M J V S
Heure :

- Coopération de l'interviewé(e)
- Excellente. 1 A.25
 - Bonne 2
 - Moyenne ... 3
 - Médiocre .. 4

Nom et prénom de l'interviewé(e) :

Sexe : H Y A.26
 F X

Adresse :

Tél.:

Commune :

Dépt.:

HAB.

Si <2000 Epars Agglomérés

DEP. 27 28

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The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the
documents have been published :

DA = Danish, DE = German, EN = English, FR = French, IT = Italien,
NL = Dutch.