

# **COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

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PILOT SCHEMES AND STUDIES TO COMBAT PROVERTY

## PILOT SCHEMES AND STUDIES TO COMBAT POVERTY

In accordance with the Council Decision of 22 July 1975 and Chapter 30, Art.306, Item 3060 of the Community Budget the Commission may use credits to promote or provide financial aid for pilot schemes with a view to developing new methods of helping persons beset by or threatened with poverty and to promote, carry out or provide financial aid for pilot studies to improve understanding of the nature, causes, scope and mechanisms of poverty in the Community for the purpose of providing concrete information to the Member States and the Community.

The Council Decision of 22 July also lays down that pilot schemes shall be planned and carried out as far as possible with the participation of those concerned and shall be of interest to the Community as a whole in that they deal with problems common to more than one Member State.

Annexes 1 - 23 contain a series of pilot schemes and studies involving a sum of two million five hundred thousand u.a. to be charged against the 1975 budget.

Each of these schemes and studies has been proposed by the Member State on whose territory it is to be carried out, with the exception of the transnational studies nos. 22 and 23 .  
Regarding study number 22 consent has been obtained from the 3 Member States concerned and regarding study number 23 consent has been obtained from the nine Member States.

The Commission is therefore requested :

- to decide on the desirability of implementing the pilot schemes and studies of which the technical details are attached;
- to authorise, for this purpose, the allocation of a total sum of two million five hundred thousand u.a. to be charged against the 1975 Budget pursuant to Chapter 30, Art.306, item 3060, to promote or aid pilot schemes and promote, carry out or aid pilot studies;
- to authorise the Director General for Social Affairs to sign the contracts for the first year of the said pilot schemes and studies, namely 1 December 1975 to 1 December 1976.

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- to authorise the Director General for Social Affairs to send letters to the Governments and organisations responsible for the pilot schemes and studies which appear in the appendix, indicating that the Commission agrees to provide Community aid for the second year of the said pilot schemes and studies, subject to the approval of the 1976 budget by the Community Authorities, for a total of two million eight hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and sixty four u.a. charged against the 1976 budget, Chapter 30, Art. 306, the said aid being granted in contracts covering the period 1 December 1976 to 1 December 1977.

PILOT SCHEMES AND STUDIES TO COMBAT POVERTY  
 PROJETS ET ETUDES-PILOTES POUR COMBATTRE LA PAUVRETE  
 MODELLVORHABEN UND STUDIEN ZUR BEKÄMPFUNG DER ARMUT

Responsible body or bodies Organisation(s) responsable(s) Verantwortliche Organisation(en)	EEC contribution / aide communautaire / EWG Beteiligung (50 %)			
	1975		1976	
	Nat. curr. Monnaie nat. Landeswahrung	U.A./U.C./R.E. (1)	Nat. curr. Monnaie nat. Landeswahrung	U.A./U.C./R.E. (1)
<u>BELGIQUE</u>				
1. Comite General d'Action des Marolles (Renovation urbaine)	BF 5.705.000	114.100	BF 6.560.750	131.215
<u>DENMARK</u>				
2. Kofoeds Skole (Welfare rights)	DKr 245.000	32.683		
<u>DEUTSCHLAND</u>				
3. Institut fur Sozialforschung und Gesellschaftspolitik - Koln (Bedarfsorientierte Sozial- verwaltung)	DM 325.100	88.825	DM 308.100	84.180
4. Verein fur Soziale Heimstatten (Stuttgart) und Psychologisches Institut der Universitat Tubingen (Nichtsesshaftenhilfe)	DM 319.750	87.363	DM 367.713	100.468
5. Projektverbund der beiden Kreis- verbande der Arbeiterwohlfahrt in Essen und Duisburg (Obdach- losenhilfe Ruhrgebiet)	DM 325.000	88.798	DM 373.750	102.117

(1) Unit of account = 50 BF/LF = 5,557 FF = 3,66 DM = 7,4962 DKr = 3,62 f = 625 liras = 0,4166 Br. or Ir. 1/2

<u>FRANCE</u>						
6. Centre d'Orientation Psychologique et Social C.O.P.E.S. - Paris (action coordonnée d'aide aux familles socialement handicapées)	FF	589.000	105.992	FF	677.350	121.891
7. Fédération Nationale des Centres P.A.C.T. - Paris (Lutte contre la pauvreté à travers l'habitat à Roubaix et Guéméné sur Scorff et dans la ville d'Orange)	FF	775.000	139.464	FF	775.000	139.464
8. Mouvement Aide à Toute Détresse-ATD Science et Service - à Pierrelaye (Action globale concertée au niveau d'une ville moyenne : REIMS)	FF	757.250	136.270	FF	995.500	179.143
9. A.T.D. - Science et Service (Action pré-scolaire dans les cités de transit Noisy-le-Grand, Herblay et Toulon)	FF	491.750	88.492	FF	565.000	101.674
<u>IRELAND</u>						
10. Irish National Committee on Pilot Schemes to combat Poverty (Community Action Research Project)	£	46.500	111.618	£	53.475	128.361
11. Idem (Welfare rights project)	£	49.450	118.699	£	56.868	136.505
12. Idem (Supplementary Welfare Allowances)	£	12.680(*)	30.437	£	14.582(*)	35.002

(\*) only 25% of the full cost.

<u>ITALIE</u>				
13. Administration municipale de Padoue, avec la supervision technique de l'Administration pour les Activités d'Assistance Italiennes et Internationales A.A.I. (Projet "Unité locale")(*)	Lires 400.000.000	640.000	Lires 460.000.000	736.000
<u>LUXEMBOURG</u>				
14. Institut Pédagogique Luxembourg (Perception et évaluation de la pauvreté persistante)	LF 720.000	14.400	LF 828.000	16.560
15. Idem (Prospection de la pauvreté chronique à partir des réseaux existants de scolarisation et d'éducation)	LF 2.715.000	48.300	LF 2.777.250	55.545
<u>NEDERLAND</u>				
16. Stichting ATD - Nederland ("Quart Monde" projet Breda)	f. 120.065	33.167	f. 130.675	36.098
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>				
17. London Council of Social Service Gingerbread, Croydon Aide à Toute Détresse Defoe Day Care Project Committee Cambridge House and Talbot Camden Family Service Unit Liverpool Personal Service Society (Family Day Centre Project)	£ 65.000	156.025	£ 65.000	156.025

(\*) Le coût total annuel pour le projet n°. 13 est de 1.850.000.000 de liras italiennes.

18a Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (AREA Resource Centre Project)	£ 20.000	48.008	£ 20.000	48.008
			20.000	
18b South Wales Poverty Action Committee (AREA Resource Centre Project)	£ 15.000	36.006	£ . . .	48.008
19a Craigmillar Festival Society (Community Development Project)	£ 53.500	128.420	£ 90.000	216.034
19b Edinburgh Corporation (Community Development Project)	£ 20.000	48.008	£ 20.000	48.008
20. National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux (Welfare rights)	£ 10.000	24.004	£ 10.000	24.004
21. Northern Ireland Department of Health and Social Services (Research into areas of special need)	£ 9.000	21.603	£ 4.000	9.601
<b><u>CROSS-NATIONAL PROJECTS</u></b>				
22. The Institute of Community Studies in conjunction with : - INFAS (Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft - Bonn) - CREDOC (Centre de Recherche et de Documentation sur la Consommation - Paris) - (project to investigate the composition of poverty groups and throw light on the operation of social services)		89.318 (*)		

(\*) Balancement CEE 100 %.

23. EMNID (Germany) GALLUPSMARKEDSANALYSE (Denmark) NIPO (Netherlands) DOXA (Italy) DIMARSO (Belgium and Luxemburg) IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS (Ireland) GALLUP (United Kingdom) IFOP (France) (Enquête-pilote sur différents aspects relatifs à l'image de la pauvreté en Europe)		70.000 (*)		
TOTAL		2.500.000 u.a.		2.653.911 u.a.

(\*) Financement CEE 100 %.

BELGIUM

I. Responsible body

General Action Committee of the Marolles (Comité Général d'Action des Marolles).

II. Description of the project, its aims and justification

The General Action Committee of the Marolles has undertaken to combat poverty by creating or strengthening basic groups for action on housing, economy and culture.

- 1) Poverty has various aspects : lack of food, clothing, accommodation, education, personal and social facilities. It also has causes that may be assigned to two categories : individual (psychological, physical, moral) and social (dysfunctioning of the socio-cultural framework).

Because of the specific characteristics and the causes of poverty, action to eliminate it must be taken on several levels. Appropriate individual social-welfare assistance cannot solve the whole question. It has proved necessary to form groups, whether or not of a formal nature, to enable people to recognize their situation and thus become self-aware.

- 2) Society tends, however, towards massification, towards the disappearance of institutions as intermediaries of the universal. The result is the formation of pockets of poverty, fringe groups who cannot establish the essential human contacts in towns and seek them, often in vain, in neighbourhood relations which, by their usually informal character, are a means for man to find himself again and raise himself.

Urban groups today, which are sets of people thrown together, need a "reactor", an organizational prop, in order to survive and evolve.

- 3) The lack of resources which is particularly characteristic of the Marolles quarter is reflected most clearly and forcibly in poor housing. That 72 % of housing is insanitary shows the need to tackle this problem.

Local groups have formed, urged on above all by the immediate needs of survival and, secondly, concerned with their future.

- 4) Another means of combatting poverty is to adapt production units to the requirements of the district and its inhabitants. The well-known atmosphere of the Marolles is born of the unity of the living and working environment, and the special features of local work are the lack of apprenticeships and of fixed working hours. The General Action Committee wants to find new outlets for existing crafts, to attract new industry and to set up a few small model workshops which would in a sense act as an incentive and spur to future development.
- 5) The aim of the whole project is to integrate the district and its inhabitants into urban society.

III. Technical features

a) The Committee can see no way of, or even any point in, "coordinating" or "putting under one hat" the various groups operating in this district either at local level or in terms of activities. Yet these groups must meet in order to exist. The meetings can no longer, however, be based on the pyramid system, which was inspired by observation of a stable world and reflected a hierarchic view of society. Other forms of inter-group relations are possible and have been or will be established :

- Local Committees
- Executive Committees responsible for promoting the various activities
- Management Committee made up of the Chairmen of the Executive Committees and of the local groups.

Five Executive Committees cover a number of programmes :

- health
- economy
- urban planning
- schooling
- allegiance (religion, language, identification)
- social
- political.

b) The Marolles district covers about 50 hectares and now has some 15 000 inhabitants. About one tenth of this population is affected by a pilot scheme for urban renewal, now in progress, which is planned eventually to cover the entire district.

A high proportion of the population lives on or below the poverty line : 39 % of families have an income below Bfrs 7 500 /month, 73 % an income below Bfrs 15 000/month.

c) This project will be defined more precisely in the course of its operation and in close collaboration with the population concerned.

d) In the near future the action team for the Marolles will be expanded and a parallel, similar team set up for a second sub-district.

As soon as possible, four local teams will be put to work (about three campaigners to a team) supervised by a coordinating team (three or four persons), making a total of some 15 persons.

e) Organizations with which coordinated activities are planned :

- Action Nationale pour la Sécurité Vitale (National action group working for improvement of living standards)
- Habitat Humain (Human Habitat)
- Atelier de Recherche et d'Action Urbaine (Urban Research and Action Group)
- Ministry for French Cultural Affairs
- Ministry of Construction
- Commission française de la culture (French Culture Committee).

#### IV. Financial Aspects

	Other financements	E.E.C.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1975	BF 5.705.000	BF 5.705.000
1976	BF 6.560.750	BF 6.560.750

DENMARK

I. Responsible organisation

KOFOEDS School

II. Brief description of the project, including its purpose and the reasons for it

The mesh of the Danish social assistance system net is, for a number of reasons, so fine that it catches almost all those who are in any need whatsoever. It is therefore probable that the categories of person who fail to obtain the aid prescribed by the system are relatively few and of little statistical importance. Moreover, hidden distress is a known phenomenon. Thus, the number of permanently homeless in Copenhagen is estimated at around 4 000.

The programme at issue aims to :

1. determine the categories of person which
  - a. are either not covered by the system,
  - b. or cannot be so covered,
  - c. do not know how to take advantage of the possibilities which are open to them;
2. find out for what reason, whether inherent in the structure of society in general or in the system of social assistance in particular, certain categories of needy persons escape through the mesh of the system;
3. determine the conditions and the possible methods of granting aid;
4. create forms of aid designed to
  - a. meet the basic needs (food, lodging, heating, clothing),
  - b. engender a wish to change the existing situation and
  - c. provide the desired opportunities for social betterment, medical treatment and vocational assistance.

In theory, this aid will depend on the situation of those affected and will be developed and amended as it evolves.

This project must be set up at once in order that the first months may be devoted to defining problems, and in particular to seeking out the affected categories. The next six months will be devoted to making contact with those affected and creating various forms of aid.

The promoters of the project have in mind a three-year programme, structured in such a way that the first year of the programme can be of value in its own right if finance for the second and third years should not be forthcoming.

III. Financial Aspects

Other  
financements

E.E.C.

1975

DKr 245.000

DKr 245.000

GERMANY

I. Responsible organization

Institute for social research and social policy (Institut für Sozialforschung und Gesellschaftspolitik - Cologne)

II. Project, aims and motivation

A considerable number of people who are entitled to the material and personal welfare assistance guaranteed by law do not apply for it.

Moreover, there is reason to presume that the demand for social welfare and, therefore, the burden on the social welfare offices will increase in the coming years.

The situation in the social welfare offices, which are already chronically overworked, must be viewed against this background.

The aim of the survey is, therefore:

1. To adapt the social administration to the expected increased demand for social welfare and the resulting increased burden.
2. To investigate means of stopping the flow of social welfare to persons who, in some cases at least, are able to help themselves. In order to achieve this, a number of persons from this group of clients could be given intensive help over a fairly long period of time by an interdisciplinary social-therapeutic team with the aim of making them increasingly independent of social welfare measures.

III. Implementation of the project

- a) Methods of proven value in empirical social research, social education and social work will be used.
- b) It is intended to investigate two areas of Cologne inhabited mainly by members of the lower class (labourers) and lower lower class (the homeless, people without steady jobs, people living on the margin of or below subsistence level).

There are 20 000 inhabitants in the old part of the city; at present there are 10 000 inhabitants in the new development area, which was planned to house 20 000.

- c) The target groups to be investigated will take part in the planning, implementation and conclusions of the project:
  - the social administration
  - the clients of the social-therapeutic team.

d) Methodical steps, duration and timetable of the project:

Phase 1. - Development of the methodological instruments and assessment thereof in preliminary tests;

- Training the participants and beginning of the "social serial investigation";

- Coordination of the social-therapeutic team's work and beginning of work with selected groups of clients.

Duration: six months

Phase 2. - Duration: six months

Phase 3. - Duration: six months

Phase 4. - Development of models of demand-oriented social administration and social work.

Duration: six months

The data that can be standardized will be evaluated in the computer centre of Cologne University by electronic data-processing machines.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>Other financements</u>	<u>EEC</u>
1975:	325 100 DM	325 100 DM
1976:	308 100 DM	308 100 DM

GERMANY

I. Responsible organization

- 1) Association for Welfare Housing (Verein für Soziale Heimstätten)
- 2) Institute of Psychology of Tübingen University

II. Description of the project, its aims and motivation

- a) No group of people in the FGR presents so many of the features of poverty as the group which we can call vagrants.

They have no money, no fixed abode, no job and often suffer from serious illnesses.

The number of vagrants in the FGR is estimated at 100 000.

In principle the system of aid for the vagrants has not changed since the mid-nineteenth century. Because of the lack of diagnostic and therapeutic facilities, aid begins, after a brief period of recuperation in welfare institutions, with the immediate attempt to reintegrate the person concerned into working and social life. This attempt nearly always fails.

Research done by the Institute of Psychology of Tübingen University in cooperation with the Association for Welfare Housing clearly indicated a complex of symptoms which suggests a psychosyndrome that exists, can be described and can be treated by therapeutic means. The fight against poverty among vagrants by material means has failed: the next step is to remove the psychosyndrome and to reorganize rehabilitation measures.

- b) Like the preliminary research, the project itself takes account of medical, sociological, socio-pedagogic and legal aspects.

The main aim of the research group is as follows: to amplify the welfare scheme for vagrants, which was hitherto based merely on material benefits, by diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive measures, and to make existing rehabilitation measures as efficient as possible.

III. Implementation of the project

- a) The methods of various disciplines will be used. For the rest, the project will satisfy the requirements of empirical social research, modified as

required by the nature of the research project.

- b) The number of permanent vagrants in the Federal Republic is estimated at 50 000 to 100 000. The number of periodic vagrants is difficult to estimate, but presumably exceeds 200 000.
- c) Hitherto, no vagrants have participated in planning the project. Almost by definition, this group does not attempt to organize itself to protect its interests. Active participation in the project by vagrants is thus one of the main objectives of this programme.
- d) Work on the programme will begin on 1 January 1976 and finish on 31 December 1977. The project's programme is divided up into five phases.
- e) Following the principles of behavioural research, the project will be evaluated step by step during its course and the results will then be incorporated in the programme.  
The final report will be completed on 31 December 1977.
- f) A consultative research committee will be formed for the project. It will include representatives of:
  - 1. The Federal Ministry for Health, Youth and Family Affairs
  - 2. The Ministry for Labour and Social Order
  - 3. the charitable organizations of the Evangelical Church in Germany, etc.

#### IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>Other financements</u>	<u>EEEC</u>
1975:	319 750 DM	319 750 DM
1976:	367 713 DM	367 713 DM

GERMANY

I. Responsible organization/authority

Joint project of the two district associations for "Arbeiterwohlfahrt" in Essen and Duisburg (Ruhr area).

II. Description of the project, its aims and motivation

For various reasons the homeless represent an unusually high proportion of the total population in areas of municipal concentration such as the Ruhr area. Over a period of three years the bases and means of working with this target group are to be examined and modified in Essen and Duisburg within the framework of eight different joint projects.

The working bases and methods are directed at mobilizing the target population with a view eventually to creating self-help organizations in housing estates, municipalities and regional units.

A working approach coordinated in terms of content, method and organization of the kind described makes it possible to reduce the material and psycho-social deficit in the situation of the homeless and to take measures to prevent children and young people from developing wrongly.

III. Technical features

a) The objective of the project suggests that, during the individual phases, trends and processes will emerge which will be evaluated and supported by the resources and methods of the research project.

That is why various methods will be based only on the interim results and experiences gained during the course of the project.

On the other hand, even at this stage the project is based on methods which may be summarized as follows:

- stimulative interviews with persons concerned
- group work
- further education weekends
- advice.

b) At the present time it is estimated that some 600.000 people may be described as homeless. The characteristics of this group are as follows:

- very low level of socialization
- high risk of loss of job
- material poverty
- frequent personality disturbances
- large number of children
- living conditions unfit for human beings.

The joint project in Essen and Duisburg comprises campaigns covering in all some 3 000 adults, young people and children in this target group.

- c) The project is based on intensive cooperation and participation by the target group concerned.
- d) All the details of the project cannot be described at this stage. However, it can be divided into basic phases:

Phase I

Structural analyses, stimulative interviews, analysis of requirements, further education arrangements, beginning of new approaches in group work.

Phase II

Expansion of adult groups and children's play groups, homework assistance, advisory service for schoolchildren, establishment of self-help organizations.

Phase III

Expansion of self-help organizations, resettlement, stabilization of Phase II.

- e) The working bases in the various projects make great demands on the qualified staff associated in them. The project must be supported by interdisciplinary work.
- f) It is not yet possible to provide a list of organizations, associations, etc. with which the project will cooperate. Certain cooperation requirements will emerge from the project itself.

IV. Financial Aspects

Other financements

EEG

1975

DM 375 000

DM 325 000

1976

DM 431 250

DM 373 750

FRANCE

I. Responsible body

Centre d'Orientation Psychologique et Social (C.O.P.E.S.) (Centre for Psychological and Social Adjustment)

II. Description of the project - aims and justification

a) These are proposals for a series of measures to assist socially handicapped families, by keeping the young children in their original environment so that both the child and the family group can be educated and their social position improved. Emphasis has been placed on the setting up of an experimental centre for guidance in child care (age 0-4 years), area reception homes and the provision of women welfare workers to assist the families in question.

b) In France many studies have been made of socially handicapped families. This work has indicated a number of priorities which will be programmed into a policy to prevent social maladjustment and break the vicious circle of maladjustment which recurs in certain social groups over many generations. Such groups are called 'social cases'.

This policy intends to avoid the build-up of marginal groups, made 'vulnerable' by circumstances, by associating them with a scheme of social betterment for their young children.

The services offered to these poor families will be organised around two small area homes which can give temporary shelter to some twelve children in case of major family difficulties. The assistance of three home helps will give material and educational help to the families.

c) A report published in 1972 by a group of specialists in infant welfare proposes an overall policy for the care of young children. In its findings, it hopes, that child care will be organised at area level by a CENTRE which, although not changing the existing structures, would truly co-ordinate the work of the various bodies at present operating and would encourage the adaptation of traditional methods to meet the true needs of the population concerned, by taking basic preventive measures and instilling the proper mental attitudes.

The experts say that child care must be reorganised because of the lack of correlation between the theory and the practice of such care and the lack of understanding of the true needs of the young children and their families.

- d) The basic concept behind the existing organisation :
- 1) does not consider child care as a facility provided for the mother who is compelled to work;
  - 2) brings into play administrations and services which have different budgets, help different categories of families and base their actions on different criteria, etc.
  - 3) could not cope with an increase in demand for child care and does not take account of the special difficulties of poor families.
- e) Reform becomes more and more imperative under the pressure of events, such as the public's increased awareness of its needs and more vocal expression of its demands and the fundamental changes in the way of life and in morals.

### III. Technical characteristics

The XIVth Arrondissement in Paris (180,000 inhabitants), which is now being renovated, comprises residential areas in which there are many working wives, areas where new blocks of flats (Habitations à Loyers Modérés - Moderate Rent Dwellings) are being built and decrepit areas, some of which are appalling and whose inhabitants live like people in shanty towns.

Child care is the responsibility of the public and private bodies. In the XIVth arrondissement a total of 250 places are available distributed among eight nurseries: 440 authorisations for child-minders have been given by the PMI (Protection Maternelle et Infantile - Mother and Child Welfare). They come and go and are very often mediocre in quality. The care given by the child-minders has to be paid for by the families, except in cases

where the families receive the child care allowance, which is given only for day nurseries and does not apply where members of the family look after the children.

The 'Aide Sociale à l'Enfance' (Child Welfare Assistance) provides accommodation for temporary long- or short-term care and makes arrangements for the care of children outside their normal areas; it pays out the allowances for the children taken into shelter, but checks are hardly ever made on the use of such allowances. The terms of employment of the inadequate numbers of family helps prevent them from being effectively used in the systems of child care.

As the co-ordinating body for various services and organisations which share the medico-psychological and welfare resources, the COPEs seems ideally situated to be the focus for carrying out a pilot scheme to devise a new method of co-ordinating the work of bodies and officials currently operating in a disorganised fashion and even competing one against the other.

IV. Financial aspects :

	<u>National and local authorities</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	FF 591.000	FF 589.000
1976	FF 679.650	FF 677.350

FRANCE

I. Responsible body :

The National Federation of PACT Centres

II. Description of the project - aims and justification

The Federation intends to carry out various measures to improve the dwellings of the poorest sections of the community. Starting with the four issues which it considers vital (information, training, finance, rehousing), it advocates specific measures in three characteristic areas : the North, Brittany and Midi-Pyrénées.

1. Roubaix

Since it was formed in 1954 the PACT Housing Improvement Centre of Roubaix has given particular attention to the problems of insanitary dwellings and to the fate of the poorest sections of the community.

The symposium on slum clearance, which was held in November 1969, enabled the size of the task to be measured: 7,000 slum dwellings of which 40% had no running water, 80% no separate WCs and 69% of the inhabitants of which had a monthly income of less than FF1500. The population of the insanitary areas consists mainly of families who are so maladjusted that consideration had to be given to very long-term rehabilitation measures.

2. Guéméné sur Scorff

Rural living conditions are still all too frequently well below the minimal standards of comfort. This sub-standard state contributes to the drift from the land.

This situation may be ascribed not only to the low incomes of the rural population but also to the inadequacy of the communal resources. The populations concerned are mainly composed of a large percentage of old persons with modest incomes and small farmers with a very low standard of living.

The PACT Federation is currently carrying out a number of schemes for area housing repairs in rural areas, the results of which have already exceeded its early expectations.

The development of a pilot housing restoration scheme in a rural village could quickly arouse the interest of various similar communes.

The market town of Guéméné-sur-Scorff (2,000 inhabitants) on the borders of Morbihan and the Côtes-du-Nord seems to possess the characteristics required for implementing this pilot scheme.

### 3. The town of Orange

Under its town and country planning policy, the French Government has developed a powerful movement of interest for the 'average towns'. The urban areas concerned have been requested to define their own planning policy. Institutional and financial assistance has been given to them for this purpose.

The town of Orange has given the rehabilitation of its Centre top planning priority. Having characteristic narrow and tortuous streets and a series of small squares usually joined by shopping streets and pedestrian passages, the Centre of Orange is a typical example of old local architecture. The Centre is made up of a number of very dilapidated dwellings, some of them uninhabited. The population of 2,5000 inhabitants is steadily decreasing: it has a large percentage of old persons (17%) and immigrants (11.5%). 20% of the dwellings have no running water and an even greater number is not yet connected to the drains.

The municipality of Orange hopes to be able to take action to avoid an aggravation of this poverty stricken state. It intends to use the procedures for demolition of insanitary dwellings or for the restoration of area housing rather than those of renovation.

The project has two main aims:

- To seek the improvements to be made in the procedure for area restoration carried out on behalf of the poorest sections of the community: ways to speed up the work, means of making this system more effective, seeking out the weaknesses of the systems of aids and financial incentives;
- To seek ways of institutionalising the system of aids and incentives. In future the results should benefit all the associations concerned with housing restoration and the population groups affected.

III. Financial aspects

	Other	E.E.C.
	<u>Financing</u>	<u>                    </u>
1975	FF 775.000	FF 775.000
1976	FF 775.000	FF 775.000

FRANCE

I. Responsible body :

Mouvement Aide à Toute Bêtrresse (ATD-Science et Service)(Movement for aid in any form of need - Science and Service).

II. Description of the project - aims and justification

a) Poverty is a world phenomenon, the lack of resources going hand in hand with poor educational, cultural and social facilities, a lack of vocational qualifications, aptitudes, poor health, inadequate housing and socio-cultural environment, etc.

There is no lack of public and private schemes for overcoming poverty; all kinds of institutions each try to accept their share of responsibility, depending on their specialisation. However, the results achieved are still most unsatisfactory to those who make such efforts. Each one, working alone, remains unable to break the vicious circle of privation of all kinds, while concerted and joint initiatives remain difficult so long as each institution remains unable to analyse all the aspects of its role and the problems peculiar to it.

Among the towns willing to face these problems, REIMS is in the forefront both as regards common ideas and concertation.

It has been thought best to entrust the organisational, technical and administrative work relating to a pilot project initiated by the municipal authorities to a single competent organisation : the ATD Movement. The consistency, continuity and communicability of the project depend to some extent on the possibility of centralizing a number of services to be introduced for all participants.

b) The final purpose of the project is a municipal organisation which will enable the least endowed groups of the population to take their destiny into their own hands and to assume their rights and responsibilities as citizens.

Without claiming to abolish once and for all the tendencies of any community to exclude some of its members, the town will provide itself with means to detect any manifestation of this tendency and to restore to the victims the possibility of participating freely and fully in the corporate life of the city. The more

immediate aim will be to set up a pilot scheme for using those means of detection and action on behalf of the most deprived groups of the population.

### III; Technical characteristics

1. An ATD team is taking on the task of organising meetings of the representatives of the institutions acting in concert: administrators, social workers, doctors, teachers, etc. It will help to analyse the problems and to provide possible solutions. The power of decision of the organisations brought together remains therefore unaltered.
2. An ATD team is spread within the population in different parts of the town. Its members participate in the actual life of the population and gather the latter around common interests. This team enhances effective collaboration between the services which are already available and those who benefit from them.
3. An ATD team is programming and executing a project to identify the most deprived persons, families and groups. It is defining the criteria for the methods used in the programme, by exploring the existant sources of information.
4. The pilot project is fundamentally aimed at the formerly nomadic and new urban French proletariat as well as at the most underprivileged migrant workers and their families. By the very force of circumstance this population is in a world apart, whose interests are not safeguarded by the existing political, trade union or family organisations.
5. Participation at a number of levels is hoped for:
  - collective participation by the poorer sections of the community;
  - participation by the public and private institutions concerned;
  - participation by the citizens, who must be put in the picture and possibly give their vote as electors on the main guidelines for this type of project.

6. The project for overall concerted action, which is a decisive part of the town of Reims's policy, remains of an experimental nature in the sense that it is an experiment from which other municipalities will be able to learn. This is the reason that such importance has been attached to the study of the population, its development, the type of teaching which suits it, to the research work, to the problems with which the institutions are faced and to the flexibility of the solutions which have been worked out.
7. The project is planned to take 5 years.
8. The project is capable of expansion. This means that the staff which will be established in the first year will probably be increased the following year to cope with any requirements which have come to light.

IV. Financial aspects:

	<u>Local</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Départemental</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>National</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	FF 250.000	FF 307.250	FF 200.000	FF 757.250
1976	FF 290.000	FF 475.500	FF 230.000	FF 995.500

FRANCE

I. Responsible body :

Mouvement Aide à Toute Détress (ATD Science et Service)

II. Description of the project - aims and justification :

- a) The importance of pre-school action in the campaign against poverty is now self-evident. However, the efforts undertaken are rarely of any benefit to the children of the poorest social levels. At this level of poverty all the infant's problems are inextricably mixed up and cannot be solved separately. Moreover, these problems are linked to his family's history, living conditions and environment. The ATD programme is therefore aimed at the parents and the environment as much as at the children. It comprises a spectrum of activities which will be centred on the nursery school.
- b) Among the two million or so men, women and children who form the sub-proletariat in France the project proposes to carry out a pilot scheme involving three groups of families comprising 1,240 persons, of whom 256 are children from 0 to 5 years old. These three groups are located at Noisy-le-Grand, Herblay and Toulon.
- c) The purpose of the proposed programme is to provide the sub-proletariat with the means of offering their children, especially the most underprivileged children, the basis which will enable them to achieve successful scholastic results. The children who will benefit from the project, if helped by those around them, should, when they enter the normal stream of national schooling, have developed their imagination and intelligence, their emotional balance and sense of belonging to society to the same extent as the children of less indigent families.

III Technical characteristics

- a) In pursuance of these aims, activities are taking place in four fields :
  - 1) On-the-spot action in respect of the children and their family, social and educational environment;
  - 2) Study of the children, their environment and their development;
  - 3) Development of teaching methods : programming and definition of the teaching and the corresponding methods;
  - 4) Evaluation and development of methodology.

- b) The whole project is based on the principle of the population's self-sufficiency, its voluntary participation and its control over its own existence and environment. Participation is a sine qua non condition if, within a few generations, the poorest sections of the community are to cease to exist as such.
- c) Given the experimental nature of the project, the data relating to means and staff can be provisional only. They will be re-defined and adjusted, according to experience gained, as the programme proceeds.

The following are required :

- (i) nursery school premises which may also be used as a meeting place and play centre for young children;
  - (ii) socio-educational equipment, which meets the requirements of the teaching methods being prepared and will develop as those teaching methods are better understood and applied;
  - (iii) equipment for general intelligence and language testing and for assessing psycho-motor impediments;
  - (iv) staff (director, psychologist, secretaries, teaching counsellor, pediatrician, etc.).
- d) The ATD Movement collaborates in this project with, amongst others :
- The inspection service of the Academy
  - Local nursery schools
  - The Ministry of Education
  - municipal authorities of Noisy-le-Grand, Herblay and Toulon
  - Directions Départementales de l'Action Sanitaire et Sociale de Seine-Saint-Denis, Val d'Oise et Var ( the Département authorities for Health and Social Services)
  - The Ministry of Health
  - The Van Leer Foundation at the Hague
  - The Institut Pédagogique, Luxembourg
  - The University of Louvain.
- e) The project will be spread over 5 years.

IV. Financial aspects

	<u>Départemental Level</u>	<u>National Level</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	FF 384.500	FF 107.250	FF 491.750
1976	FF 442.000	FF 123.000	FF 565.000

I R E L A N D

I. Responsible body

Irish National Committee on Pilot Schemes to Combat Poverty.

II. Description of the project, its aims and justification

Community Action Research Project.

It is intended to establish four community action research programmes. Two based in urban areas and two in rural areas. Locations to be finally determined by preparatory research and evaluation. The programmes will each last for five years.

Objective:

To establish and develop, in conjunction with the local community concerned, programmes of planned social action in four separate areas experiencing high levels of social deprivation - in order to examine and explore the ways and means of :

- understanding and tackling the problems.
- developing, in conjunction with the local community, experimental methods of planned action in an attempt to provide guidelines for future social and economic policy.

The justification for these action research projects is evidenced by the existence of high levels of social deprivation within certain Regions of Ireland. While it is not envisaged that solutions can be found within the local communities selected to problems which are created by structures underpinned by the prevailing social and economic systems, it is felt that controlled experiments, in selected areas, can provide clear implications for future social and economic policy revision. These projects will therefore not only attempt to alleviate the problems of certain groups within the communities concerned but will contribute to an

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increasing public awareness of the problems experienced, and test the extent to which local people, through their membership of voluntary and statutory organisations can influence the development of social and economic policies relevant for the area in which they live.

Also it is hoped to examine specific interrelated structures within the four locations as a means of understanding the relationships between the increasing participation of local people (and local democratic structures) and regional and national planning.

It is intended to promote the maximum amount of local participation from local people and agencies; also that local people will provide the basis of the operational staffing of the projects in so far as professional project staff will often be exercising essentially an enabling function.

It is hoped that by such an approach the specific elements of the project which are successful will be able to continue to develop after the completion of the project period.

Controlled Community Action Research Programmes of this kind should be of particular value within the European context as the developments emerging from the projects (urban and rural) may well have implications for the European Community as a whole.

### III. Financial Aspects

	<u>Irish Government</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	£ 46.500	£ 46.500
1976	£ 53.475	£ 53.475

I R E L A N D

I. Responsible body

Irish National Committee on Pilot Schemes to Combat Poverty.

II. Description of the project, its aims and justification

Welfare Rights Project.

The project will have two distinct objectives :

Objective 1

To examine ways and means of ensuring that people receive the full statutory welfare benefits and allowances to which they are entitled.

There is evidence that a number of people on low incomes do not get all their entitlements under the Social Welfare Code. This is often because they do not have the necessary information about them and lack the competence to make claims.

This part of the project will, over a period of five years:

- examine the reasons for the non take up of benefits
- seek to improve the methods of communicating the information and understanding about benefits
- seek to improve the knowledge and skills of helping personnel
- seek to provide a service of skilled advice and advocacy.

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Method of operation:

Five action/research units will be established, one in Dublin and two other urban centres to be selected; two in rural areas.

It is intended to promote the maximum amount of participation from local people and agencies (voluntary and statutory). It is intended, for example, to base units within a particular street or group of streets and/or within a specific "grass roots" organisation to enable local people to become as fully involved as possible.

The method of setting up an action/research unit will be by initiating contact with local people and agencies as part of the planning and operation of the unit.

It is envisaged that through such an approach the resulting structure will enable local people and organisations to continue to develop the service after the completion of the project period.

Objective 2

To evaluate the effectiveness of the present system of statutory welfare benefits as a means of providing an adequate income and preventing financial poverty.

It is intended to evaluate the extent to which the existing system contributes to the needs of persons entitled to or in need of welfare benefits

and to

examine alternative systems of providing for the financial needs of persons at risk throughout the country.

Method of operation, over a three year period :

The method of operation will be either to establish a research project through a National Research Agency experienced in undertaking research into problems of social deprivation or to undertake the project directly.

The results arising out of the two objective elements will contribute to a better informed discussion on the means used and needed to prevent, alleviate and end financial poverty and its consequences in Ireland.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>Irish Government</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	£ 49.450	£ 49.450
1976	£ 58.868	£ 58.868

I R E L A N D

I. Responsible body

Irish National Committee on Pilot Schemes to Combat Poverty.

II. Description of the project, its aims and justification

Supplementary welfare allowances project (to replace Home Assistance)

Objective I :

"To assess the new Scheme of Supplementary Welfare Allowances and to suggest ways in which it may be further improved".

At the present time there is a government-sponsored Bill before the Irish Parliament which provides for the introduction of a new scheme of Supplementary Welfare Allowances to replace the existing Home Assistance Scheme. Home Assistance is the Irish form of Public Assistance under which payments are made to those in need not qualified for benefit or assistance under the State Schemes, to persons whose needs are inadequately met under these schemes and to those confronted with emergency situations.

The scheme is administered by Local Authorities or by Health Boards on their behalf. It has been severely criticised on the grounds that there are very marked regional variations in standards of payments and also on the grounds that it is a highly stigmatised service.

The new scheme of Supplementary Welfare Allowances will attempt to rectify these and other defects by, inter alia, providing for uniform basic rates of payment and by providing for a contribution from Central funds towards the increased cost of the scheme. It is expected that the new scheme will come into operation early in 1976.

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Method of operation

The new scheme will be analysed and examined from a number of perspectives e.g. in relation to its stated objectives, the expectations of recipients or potential recipients and appropriate professionals, in relation to the welfare system as a whole, and in meeting the total needs of poor persons depending on the service.

Monitoring and assessing the new scheme will require an analysis of the service on a country-wide basis. A more detailed examination of the service will, it is envisaged, be made in a number of specific pilot areas, where the operation of the service will be looked at in more detail and over a period. This concentration on a number of localities will enable activities relating to Objectives 1 and 2 to be co-ordinated.

Information relevant to assessing the new scheme will be obtained from a number of sources and for this purpose a variety of techniques will be used. Full use will be made of existing data.

Objective 2

"To ascertain by experimentation improved methods of providing for the needs of recipients of Supplementary Welfare Allowances".

As a group, Home Assistance recipients suffer from many kinds of deprivations which prevent them from participating fully in the life of the community. Improved financial provision alone will not therefore enable these persons to take their rightful place in the community. The Committee has decided accordingly, that it should undertake a programme of carefully planned and monitored social action aimed at finding improved methods of meeting needs of Home Assistance recipients.

Method of operation :

It is envisaged that the part of the project relating to Objective 2 will be carried out in three areas which will include both urban and rural areas. Joint action and research teams will be developed in each of these areas.

It is hoped to involve appropriate local specialist personnel such as Assistance Officers, Public Health Nurses, Social Workers, Officials of the National Manpower Service, Psychiatrists etc. with the Project teams either at an advisory or an operational level. It is also intended to secure the maximum participation by persons receiving Supplementary Welfare Allowances.

The stages of the project, which will run for 5 years, will be : -

- pre-intervention research
- devising action programme which will include provision for evaluation
- implementation of action programme
- evaluation of achievements and making of policy recommendations.

### III. Financial Aspects

	<u>Irish Government</u>	<u>E.E.C. (1)</u>
1975	£ 38.220	£ 12.680
1976	£ 43.953	£ 14.582

(1) only 25% E.E.C.--contribution

I T A L Y

I. Responsible body

Municipal authority of Padua, under the technical supervision of the AAI\*

II. Brief description of the project, its aims and justification

The aim is to determine practical ways and means of helping people and families in difficult social circumstances (poor or otherwise handicapped) without setting up separate services specifically for this, but on the other hand using the integrated local system of social and health services which is known in Italy as the "Local Unit" and is gradually expanding to various regions in Italy. One of these regions is the Veneto, which has passed a law on Local Units to provide social and health services and which includes the commune of Padua, where in 1972 the procedure to set up ten Local Units was initiated.

The results to be achieved by the project will certainly be significant both for the commune in question and for all similar situations in other regions of Italy and in other Community countries that propose to implement a "local social service policy" as a weapon in the fight against poverty.

III. Technical features

An ad hoc study group will first prepare, after the widest possible consultation with various social groups, a description of the difficulties encountered by poor or marginal citizens in making use of the social and

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\* Administration for Italian and International Aid, which forms part of the Ministry of the Interior, is administered separately and is responsible for studies, experiments and the promotion of social service programmes.

health services and training and leisure facilities provided for everyone, and propose practical ways of tackling and solving these difficulties.

All the services operating in the ten Local Units in Padua during the five-year experimental period should make on-the-spot studies of the problems and the best ways of solving them, see that their social workers are trained for the fight against poverty, obtain where necessary the technical equipment and maintain a running record and assessment of the experiments carried out.

Furthermore, provision has been made for the local authority to carry out a programme which will guarantee a minimum standard of living for all citizens who are not in a position to achieve it for themselves and who are temporarily or permanently in serious economic difficulties.

A local "Supervision and Coordination Committee" will be set up, consisting of representatives of the bodies concerned. The pilot project will be prepared, followed up and checked by a "study and verification group", in conjunction with the University which will also be responsible for working out the methods for continuous checking and recording of the experiment.

#### IV. Financial Aspects

No contribution is asked from the Community towards the expenses relating to the guaranteed minimum standard of living (Lit. 1.000.000.000) in the total annual cost of the project (Lit. 1.850.000.000). The AAI will bear the expenses relating to the research element and the evaluation of the project (Lit. 50.000.000). Of the remaining sum of Lit. 800.000.000 the Community is asked to contribute 50 % i.e. Lit. 400.000.000 in 1975 and an allowance being made for inflation - Lit. 460.000.000 in 1976.

LUXEMBURG

PROJECT A

'Identification and assessment of persistent poverty'

I. Responsible body

Le Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration Sociale (the Ministry of the Family and Social Integration) entrusts the project to the research department of the Institut Pédagogique, Walferdange : an institution that trains primary and pre-school teachers and specialised instructors and social workers. The I.P. runs a research department and clinical psychology service. It is financed by the State budget.

II. Brief description of the project

Identification and assessment of persistent poverty.

Population affected

The most underprivileged families in the country, in the grip of poverty which is likely to be transmitted wholesale from the parents to the children.

Aims

1. Identify, locate and count such families.
2. Describe their circumstances, resources or lack thereof (accommodation, income, work, schooling and culture), their relations with social welfare networks and the surrounding community.
3. From the information referred to under 1. and 2. above, select the information which will make possible :

- 3.1 a better appreciation of the extent and seriousness of such poverty;
  - 3.2 a better understanding of the factors and processes which account for the persistence or transmission of such poverty;
  - 3.3 the suggestion of ways and means to provide aid and set up programmes in line with a social policy (specific and general).
4. Obtain general information to assist in the selection of areas for the application of project B.

#### Justification

The justification is implicit in the aims (in particular subparagraphs 3.3 and 4).

This project should provide the Ministry of Social Affairs with a method suitable for the identification and assessment of endemic poverty, particularly with regard to aspects untouched or only partially covered by official statistics.

It should also make it possible to determine (at least in general terms) to what extent welfare networks at various levels (local, national) succeed in identifying these families, their needs and problems. All this is to be done, of course, with a view to reaching practical conclusions.

#### III. Technical characteristics

1. Description of the population: the underprivileged families where poverty is likely to be transmitted from the parents to the children.
2. General information on the method of execution:
  - 2.1 First stage: collection and processing of available data by the ministerial departments concerned and the local authorities (in the case of the latter a representative sample will be used).
  - 2.2 Second stage: representative choice of a number of localities or areas to be the subject of in-depth enquiry using three methods:
    - 2.2.1 first, identification through all the institutions that are likely to be concerned with or come in contact with such families (family allowances, social security, housing service, welfare service, health service, clinics, schools, charities, etc.);

2.2.2 next, study of selected locations by specially trained workers to ensure that identification is as thorough as possible;

2.2.3 attempting, with the collaboration of a smaller number of families, to analyse their situation, problems, resources, relations with institutions and services and with the surrounding community.

3. Active cooperation by the group concerned (in a sample) is above all necessary for the preparation and execution of item 2.2.3.

4. Duration and timing of the project:

2.1: 1975

2.2: 1976.

5. Evaluation of the project and perfecting of the methodology: end 1976 and early 1977.

6. Collaboration:

6.1 with the authorities and services mentioned under 2.1 and 2.2.1

6.2 the ATD movement, Science and Service.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>National authority</u>	<u>EEC</u>
1975:	720.000 LF	720.000 LF
1976:	828.000 LF	828.000 LF

PROJECT B

Detection of chronic poverty through the existing school and educational networks and the development of programmes to assist underprivileged children

I. Responsible body

Le Ministère de l'Education (Ministry of National Education) and Le Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration sociale (Ministry of the Family and Social Integration) are entrusting the project to the research department of the Institut, Walferdange : a state institute that trains primary and pre-school teachers and specialised instructors and social workers. The Institute has a research department and a clinical psychology service.

II. Brief description of the project

In existing school and educational establishments, to undertake :

- a) the detection of chronic or hardcore poverty,
- b) develop assistance programmes.

Although not embracing all sectors of the poor nor covering the entire range of factors involved in poverty, it will be possible ;

- i) to reach the children (for preventive long-term aid) and their families (for more general aid) and
- ii) to gain insight into some of the active processes in the reproductive cycle of poverty.

This approach could be useful in a country where there is full employment, with medium-sized and small towns without slums or ghettos and where chronic poverty exists in more diffuse and less obvious forms.

### III. Technical characteristics

#### 1. General information

Whereas in project A the enquiry seeks to identify families affected by persistent poverty and is based in institutions through which it should be possible to identify them as such, project B seeks to identify such families through the children and is based in educational establishments.

The two approaches—to be carried out by the same central team—are complementary and will make it possible to cross-check and pinpoint respective blind spots.

Here the objective will be to define and analyse critical areas in schools, in particular

- a) special classes in primary school,
- b) final classes in compulsory schools (for children whose education stops there),
- c) pre-school classes (in this case, the children and families that do not take advantage of such facilities,
- d) children's homes,
- e) reception classes for immigrants' children.

Generally speaking, the main difference between project B and project A is as follows:

project B, in addition to the descriptive part, includes the development and application of assistance programmes for underprivileged children and a comprehensive approach to the problem of assistance for the families of the children concerned.

2. Description of the population group assisted

Children of chronically poor families.

At this stage it is not possible to state which of the critical areas mentioned under II a) - e) will be tackled first or how many will be tackled at the same time. The decisions cannot be taken until the preparatory phase is complete and will depend on several factors: generally speaking, we expect to begin with the area or areas on which we have collected the most information and mobilized the greatest number of resources, so that a high level of efficiency can be achieved.

It seems essential to organize our experiment in such a way as to constitute one or more control groups.

3. With regard to participation by the people concerned, the full support of parents or parent groups is essential to the method to be used, namely the provision of comprehensive assistance.

4. Duration and timing of the project

1975/76: one year of preparation for

- a) detection of critical areas in representative parts of the country  
(project B will start a few months after project A, in order to have an initial frame of reference)
- b) preparation of the assistance programmes and training of teams.

From September 1976: four to five years work in the field.

Then one year of work for the final evaluation.

5. Evaluation of the project: method, duration, timing

Constitution of one or more control groups.

Intermediate reports must be submitted annually during the experiment.

For the final evaluation, see under 4.

6. Collaboration/co-ordination

Collaboration in the first place with educational establishments and secondly with the institutions and services mentioned under project A.  
Co-ordination with ATD, Science and Service.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>National authority</u>	<u>EEC</u>
1975	LF 2.415.000	LF 2.415.000
1976	LF 2.777.250	LF 2.777.250

NETHERLANDS

I. Responsible body: Stichting ATD - Nederland

II. Short description of the project, objectives and motivation

The project of the Stichting ATD - Nederland concerns a group of about 300 families who live in a state of social impoverishment. The demands of present-day society are such that this group cannot take adequate advantage of goods and services of a material and spiritual nature. The group's chance of escaping from the social and cultural isolation caused by personality and environmental factors is very small.

The policy of the Stichting ATD - Nederland is based on solidarity with the so-called "fourth-world"; it wants to form a community with this group. On the basis of this community a programme of activities will be formulated with and through the group the object of which will be to make them into fully accepted citizens who can play a role in present-day society.

The method adopted for this is directed not towards the potential leaders in the group, but towards the very poorest of them. The potential leaders would, in fact, take advantage of this opportunity to rise out of their environment, with the result that the group as a whole would only become even poorer. It is in order to counteract this "skimming-off" process that attention is focussed on the poorest members of the group and a complete community is formed with them.

The group is not approached with a prearranged programme of activities, but is consulted first so that later, on the basis of what they say, activities may be undertaken which are in keeping with their real needs.

It is important to assess the effects of working in this way and at the same time to see how the results can be used for other welfare establishments in the Netherlands. It is obvious that the present range of welfare activities can be improved upon - particularly as far as the group referred to above is concerned.

III. Technical details

- i) a team of social and cultural workers who share the living conditions of the "fourth world" families;
- ii) new methods of community development in which priority is given to the poorest of the poor;

- iii) stress on cultural development and self-expression, broadening of social and geographical horizons and interest;
- iv) opening up of new lines of communication with institutions, services, local groups and organizations and trade unions, which are all normally concerned with welfare work in this type of district; close collaboration with all the authorities concerned;
- v) the importance of good planning, reporting and assessing;
- vi) continuous training and schooling of the team; collaboration with supporting scientific research carried out simultaneously (daily observation reports, etc.)

An endeavour will be made, as far as possible, to compare methods and results with those obtained from other projects which are being implemented elsewhere in the European Community.

#### IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>National authority</u>	<u>EEC</u>
1975:	F1 120 065	F1 120 065
1976:	F1 130 675	F1 130 675

UNITED KINGDOM

I. Initiating Organisation

Joint proposal by voluntary organisations:

London Council of Social Service  
Gingerbread, Croydon  
Aide à Toute Détresse  
Defoe Day Care Project Committee  
Cambridge House and Talbot  
Camden Family Service Unit  
Liverpool Personal Service Society

II. Short description of project, including objectives and justification

Family Day Centre Project

The project seeks to experiment in a variety of areas with different approaches to the task of helping the poorest families to counter the particular deprivations of extreme poverty - depression, sense of hopelessness and social and cultural isolation.

III. Technical characteristics

a. General data on proposed method of operation

In each setting the provision of a meeting place, or opportunities for meeting, is central to the intention. Thus families may be enabled to share experiences, develop their own targets and contend with their situation. But the meeting place will need to be a meeting place for the wider community if it is to help to bring the most isolated into contact with the wider community and develop their confidence and talents. Ways of achieving this will be tested through specific activities. These may include practical work in which groups can jointly create a tangible end product, increasing skills and developing a sense of achieving and ability to relax; discussion seminars; help with child-rearing, particularly in developing ability to play (London Council of Social Service); after-school and holiday play school activities for children of one-parent families (Gingerbread, Croydon); discussion groups backed by journal and library/resource centre (Aide à Toute Détresse); day care for children and educational opportunities for children and mothers and for child minders (Defoe Committee); training of older mothers to work with younger, more vulnerable families (Cambridge House); opportunities to develop contacts,

escape temporarily from home stresses and acquire domestic skills (Camden Family Service Unit). The essence of all these schemes is to provide for expressed needs of the poorest families in settings they themselves choose (not purpose built centres) and in ways they themselves help to devise.

b. Description of groups to be assisted

Families in extreme poverty in local communities who are socially isolated and lack the confidence to combat this isolation by their own resources. They would include single parent families, families who have been referred to Frimhurst Recuperative Home, schoolgirl and student mothers and their children, families deprived of normal extended family support, families including handicapped and elderly relatives.

c. Duration and timing of project

Two years on the proposed experimental basis.

d. Method, duration and timing of evaluation

Evaluation will be undertaken under the over-sight of a central organisation not itself directly initiating any of the activities, but will involve the initiating organisations and the users of centres themselves in describing the degree to which the centre is succeeding in attracting the poorest families, in involving the wider community, and in meeting the self-expressed needs of the families concerned. Evaluation will take place during the two years of experimental operation of the project. Six months should then be allowed for a final assessment of this period of work.

e. Other organisations with which co-ordination of activities is envisaged in the operation of the project

National Council of Social Service.

This is a deliberate attempt to explore new means of inspiring the most deprived families to break out of their social isolation and begin to overcome their exclusion from normal living patterns. It will have general relevance for the Community and will be directly comparable with some of the activities undertaken under the Programme in other Member States.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>National authority</u>	<u>EEC</u>
1975:	£ 65.000	£ 65.000
1976:	£ 65.000	£ 65.000

UNITED KINGDOM

I. Initiating Organisation

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Lisbon)

II. Short description of project, including objectives and justification

It is proposed to establish an Area Resource Centre in England for Community work. The preparations have been made by a working party with representatives from all over the U.K.

The centre will be focussed on a major town (e.g. London, Leeds, Sheffield) with areas of deprivation and will aim at helping field workers and supporting and assisting local groups by providing or obtaining technical aid and equipment for them as well as giving advice and help. The groups most needing these services are self help groups in the most deprived areas. This is a pilot scheme to enable the value of area resource centres to be assessed.

III. Technical characteristics

a. General data on proposed method of operation

There will be a Resource Centre. The staff will include people with practical experience in various aspects of community work. Information will be available which should help groups functioning in deprived neighbourhoods. Workers will give practical help and provide training.

b. Description of group(s) of population to be assisted

Neighbourhood groups and other organisations which may hesitate to use more formal channels of help.

c. Extent to which group(s) concerned will participate in the planning and/or operation of the project

Some of the groups which are likely to use the service will help to plan the details as well as the policy. These include various ethnic groups. Their participation is essential to the operation of the project.

d. Duration and timing of project

The initial funding is for a period of 3 - 5 years.

e. Method, duration and timing of evaluation

The same period of time; evaluation might start after April 1976 and continue after 1981.

f. Other organisations with which a coordination of activities is envisaged in the operation of the project

The intention is that the centre should be managed by a committee consisting of representatives of local community groups, voluntary agencies and community workers, as well as of local authorities. All local community and neighbourhood groups will be encouraged to coordinate activities. Names and addresses cannot be provided until the location of the centre has been finally decided.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>National Authority</u>	<u>Independent Organisation</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	£ 15.000	£ 5.000	£ 20.000
1976	£ 15.000	£ 5.000	£ 20.000

UNITED KINGDOM

I. Initiating Organisation

South Wales Poverty Action Committee

II. Short description of project

South Wales Poverty Action Resource Centre

Recognising the lack of support, advice and assistance available to local groups combating deprivation in South Wales, a consortium of groups has been formed to establish a multi-purpose resource centre. The resource centre will employ a number of workers including a lawyer, community workers and a research and development officer, and would have four primary objectives:

- a. to give information, advice and assistance to groups on a wide range of issues;
- b. to provide a feedback for sharpening understanding of the nature of deprivation and for making policies more effective;
- c. to pay particular attention to the implementation and practical workings of existing policy;
- d. to give special attention to the problems of poverty in rural areas.

III. Technical characteristics

- a. A number of specific projects have been suggested, each of which grow out of work undertaken by members of the consortium. They include:
  - (a) welfare rights campaigns;
  - (b) exploring the use of the legal aid scheme, especially the £ 25 scheme;
  - (c) helping groups set up welfare rights and law centres in South Wales;
  - (d) piloting the use of mobile lawyers in rural areas;
  - (e) assisting the establishment of a range of community services and facilities;
  - (f) training programmes for lay tribunal representatives, community activists and welfare rights workers.

Mobility will be a keynote of the centre. Workers will operate from a

centrally located base, but will spend the bulk of their time in the field working with groups themselves.

- b. The target groups are those in poverty in urban areas in South Wales and in rural areas where traditional sources of livelihood, whether agricultural or industrial, are declining.
- c. The object is essentially to provide backing of advice and support to self-help groups.
- d. The initial experimental period would be two years.
- e. Evaluation would be based on recording the activities of the resource centre and assessment by the groups served of the extent to which their needs were met, or not met, through its work.
- f. Coordination of activities is envisaged with
  - Abercregan Action Group, Abercregan, Glamorgan
  - Cardiff Claimants Union, Cardiff
  - Family Care Housing Association, Cardiff
  - Merthyr Tydfil Civic Society, Merthyr Tydfil
  - Polypill Community Development Project, Newport, Mon.
  - Portmead and Blaen-y-Maes Community Development Group, Swansea
  - Sandfields Residents' Association, Swansea
  - Splott Association of Care for the Elderly, Cardiff.

The project will test new means of increasing the efficacy of voluntary self-help bodies in a region among the poorest in the Community. Its concern with rural areas, in which the population is distributed in small isolated communities, will help to provide pointers to solving particular problems common to all Member States.

#### IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>National Authority</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	£ 15.000	£ 15.000
1976	£ 20.000	£ 20.000

UNITED KINGDOM

I. Initiating Organisation

Craigmillar Festival Society

II. Short description of project, including objectives and justification

Craigmillar is an area of public housing built up since the 1930's on the periphery of Edinburgh. Thus it represents the physical expression of the attempts of government, national and local, to meet the problems of the poorer section of society. Yet, like so many similar schemes in the United Kingdom and Europe, it is characterised by empty houses and concentration of poverty. Why have the intentions of government been thwarted?

The problem is that government has tried (at least on the surface) yet failed. The question then is can some new government/community partnership make real inroads into the problem? Or are there structural economic constraints that determine the fate of these areas?

The project is the poor looking at the problems of the poor, the remedies and the changes needed. The social planning and action stage has been reached through tapping a wide network of people, including professionals, local Members of Parliament, ward councillors and politicians in outside institutions, all of whom work on a voluntary basis with limited time available. The object is to commission a team of professionals, including social planners, architects, artists, sociologists, educationalists, etc., to work together with the already highly developed team of local people and professionals, officials and politicians to implement a comprehensive local plan as part of an ongoing social and physical planning and action process of regeneration, and at the same time to study the key snags and blockages in communications preventing that implementation.

III. Technical characteristics

a. General data on proposed method of operation

The operation is to be conducted through the Craigmillar Festival Society Organisation and network, especially its Planning Workshop. The Planning

Workshop was set up by the Society to allow Craigmillar residents to discuss and activate the physical and social development in the area including acceptable proposals from the authorities for the future.

Representatives from area Tenants' and Residents' Associations in the ward as well as from parents' groups, schools, churches, youth and community groups and others, serve on the open Workshops and Working Parties etc. together with advisers from Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt Universities and elsewhere, who work on a voluntary and time-limited basis.

The Committees, Workshops, Working Parties and project groups meet regularly. There is a monthly progress report of the Society's Working Parties and meetings. There are wider community conferences for everyone. All meetings are open. There are weekly staff meetings and an occasional staff "Think Day".

The coordinating motion passed by the local authority enables participation of local government officials in the Planning Workshop and its Working Parties. It also urges the local authority committees to consider any local proposals for implementation. The new team of professionals and local people will link in with the existing organisational structure to accelerate this process and discover its blockages.

b. Description of group(s) of population to be assisted

A population of 25 000 whose social class breakdown is as follows:

Class I + II	- 4.0%
Class III	- 44.0%
Class IV	- 28.8%
Class V	- 23.2%

This population includes an unemployment rate of approximately 14%, a high percentage of single-parent families, a large number of pupils at the local comprehensive school receiving free school meals, the highest overcrowding of any ward in the City and a high ranking in juvenile delinquency, attempted suicide and rent arrears, etc.

c. Extent to which groups concerned will participate in the planning and/or operation of the project

It cannot be emphasised strongly enough that this project is being submitted by the people of the Craigmillar area of Edinburgh. It underlines the fact that what is happening in Craigmillar is a phenomenon in participation already called "shared social planning" and "liaison government".

d. Duration and timing of project

Two years from beginning of funding.

e. Method, duration and timing of evaluation

Action research, comparison of health and social indicators, six-monthly reports with a final report at the end of year two.

f. Other organisations with which a coordination of activities is envisaged in the operation of the project

Edinburgh Corporation.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>National Authority</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	£ 26.750	£ 26.750	£ 53.500
1976	£ 45.000	£ 45.000	£ 90.000

UNITED KINGDOM

I. Initiating organisation

Edinburgh Corporation

II. Short description of project

The programme is a pilot project by the local authority and varied areas of multiple deprivation in the City of Edinburgh. Its method is to combine the principles of corporate and area management in local government with eventual full participation of the local community in decision-making. With this approach it is expected that there will be positive discrimination in resources to such areas, greater relevance of decisions to the total needs of a community, and an emergence of confidence in the poor themselves that they can be effective in changing their own situation.

The objective of the programme is to combat poverty within those geographical areas of the City in which it is so obviously concentrated. It is intended that the work should not stay within a separate programme, but that the principles, objectives and methods should become part of the fabric of local government.

We believe that local government can be effective in this area because it plays the major part in influencing the every-day environment of its citizens and therefore the place which they see for themselves in society. If the self-image and aspirations of the poor can be changed - so can poverty.

III. Technical characteristics

a. The basic method of the project is set out in the following motion by Councillor Davies agreed by the Corporation early in 1973:

"To consider defining areas of multiple deprivation within the City and to create and implement policies on an inter-departmental basis with a view to eliminating such deprivation. Further, in relation to this aim, to consider:

- the establishment of a central information unit to collect and present all the Corporation's information on an inter-departmental basis;

- the establishment of "total service teams" comprising the fieldworkers of the major personal service departments based in the multiple deprivation areas and representatives of each major department, each team to have a permanent chairman;
- the appointment of a permanent, full-time senior officer to coordinate and direct the work of these teams;
- the establishment of an advisory committee of members, officials, voluntary organisations and citizens to advise the coordinating officer and the Corporation;
- means whereby such policies might be independently assessed as they proceed;
- the establishment of a sub-committee of members to be responsible for major policy decisions;
- the immediate financial consequences of the implementation of this "policy."

Much has happened since then, but this still remains the base of the work. Most discussion and action has taken place around the corporate delivery of services and therefore the establishment of "total service teams" or what are now called "area teams" and the involvement of the local community in the every-day decision-making for the area has evolved from an "advisory" nature, along with other groups, to a much more central role.

b. Description of groups to be assisted

The whole population within the four selected areas of the pilot project; these are:

<u>population</u>	<u>district</u>
(1) 16 000	(Gorgio/Dalry)
(2) 31 000	(Pilton)
(3) 17 000	(Wester Hailes)
(4) 14 000	(Central Leith)

We do not believe it possible to realistically isolate categories of need.

c. Community groups will be involved at every stage, both formally and informally, in the development of the programme - and in the governmental decisions which will flow from it.

d. Duration and timing of project

Two years for the initial experiment.

e. Method, timing and duration of evaluation

Monitored by CRU who can provide up-to-date information. Evaluation will be an ongoing process from start to finish of the programme. All groups who are involved in the project - people, officials and politicians - will be involved in evaluation. The University of Edinburgh is likely to be involved at the appropriate stage and members of its staff have already participated in the planning of the programme. A formal evaluation report would be submitted in the third year of operation but ongoing information would be provided by the Scottish Office Central Research Unit.

f. Other organisations with which coordination of activities is envisaged in the operation of the project

All kinds of statutory and voluntary bodies in the City are aware of the programme and many have already contributed to its development.

It is intended that the objectives and methods of the programme should continue into the reformed local government and the Lothian Regional Council has already begun to integrate the programme into its Policy Planning Project. This will determine the machinery to be used for the corporate policy-making and management of the new authority.

The programme is designed to use the normal resources of local government and to become part of the continuing policies and processes of government. It therefore has substantial implications for local, regional and national policy. It is a clear development of the corporate and area management principles of government. By being part of the normal process of government it is clearly available for comparison on a cross-national basis and has considerable potential in terms of feedback to future policy.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>National Authority</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	£ 10.000	£ 10.000	£ 20.000
1976	£ 10.000	£ 10.000	£ 20.000

UNITED KINGDOM

I. Initiating organisation

National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

II. Short description of project

A practical proposal for improving the effectiveness of Citizens' Advice Bureaux in giving advice and information about the rights of appeal to social security tribunals and the procedure involved, and in organising the provision of lay advocates to appear before these tribunals. Recent research has pointed to the need for advisory services which are accessible and broadly based. The Citizens' Advice Bureau Service already has considerable experience in social and welfare work.

III. Technical characteristics

- a. It is proposed initially to provide an increased CAB service in some twenty Citizens' Advice Bureaux, grouped in three areas. The areas would be a medium sized town, a rural area and a London Borough. The proposed staffing consists of one lawyer, three trained CAB staff, four secretarial staff and a training consultant. The lawyer would act as coordinator and legal consultant. The three trained CAB staff, with their secretaries, would work in the three chosen areas. They would have overall responsibility for the tribunal assistance service offered by Bureaux in their area. They would also be responsible for coordinating the CAB service in their area with that offered by other specialist agencies. The training consultant will be responsible for a special training course in the particular area of tribunal advocacy.
- b. The project aims to reach all those appearing before social security tribunals who need help in understanding the nature of the tribunals and in presenting their case. The very nature of these tribunals means that those people appearing before them are often in financial need and, especially in the case of Supplementary Benefit Appeal tribunals, they may be living on the poverty line.

c. Appellants will normally be encouraged to appear before the tribunals when their case is heard and to this extent they will participate in the operation of the project.

d. The project is intended to last for two years initially. It is likely that the basic training operation of the study will take the first six months. Towards the end of this time a careful publicity drive will be undertaken encouraging people to consult their local CAB if they have been refused a benefit.

e. Evaluation will be by way of reports to and discussions with a steering group representing interested government departments and NACAB.

f. NACAB recognise that many other organisations have a useful contribution in addition to that made by CABx. These include Trade Unions, British Legion, a number of organisations concerned with welfare rights as well as Law Centres and solicitors in private practice. The organisations likely to be most closely concerned are:

- The Child Poverty Action Group
- Citizens' Rights Office
- National Council for Civil Liberties
- Free Representation Unit
- United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service.

IV. Financial Aspects

	<u>National Authority</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	£ 10,000	£ 10,000
1976	£ 10,000	£ 10,000

UNITED KINGDOM

I. Initiating Organisation

Northern Ireland Department of Health and Social Services.

II. Short description of project

Surveys of areas of special need and of work of voluntary organisations in Northern Ireland

Two surveys are proposed, the first by an inter-departmental team, of the extent to which government and other services are being taken up and are fulfilling their purpose in the fields of housing, health and education. The main objectives are to study the extent of multiple deprivation and produce guidelines for improving effectiveness of services and to study the usefulness of designating particular areas as areas of special need.

The second survey, by the Department of Administration of the New University of Ulster at Coleraine, is of the part played by voluntary organisations in meeting social needs. Its purpose is to assess the scope people have to provide for themselves and for others services which would not otherwise be available.

III. Technical characteristics

a. The first survey will comprise two elements:

- (i) a multi-variate analysis of census data to produce a means of identifying and delineating the spatial concentration of various combinations of social need in Belfast and ultimately in Northern Ireland, and contemporaneously
- (ii) an in-depth study of the problems of a small number of selected areas in Belfast and, by assessing the impact and intentions of present programmes and relating these to the felt needs of the local population, to identify gaps and shortcomings in the existing provisions. The two areas selected in Belfast for the in-depth study are the middle Shankill (Protestant) and Lower Falls (Catholic) areas.

The second study will be an extensive field examination in Northern Ireland of the work of voluntary bodies and the extent and significance of their contribution to social welfare.

- b. Both surveys are directed at the benefit of the population of Northern Ireland who are in need. The local studies in Belfast will be of two particularly impoverished urban areas whose population has been severely affected by the longstanding unemployment problems of Northern Ireland and by the troubles of the last few years.
- c. The first survey is expected to be completed in six months, the second in two years.
- d. A coordination of activities is envisaged with Computer Studies Department, the Queen's University, Belfast and the Department of Social Administration, the New University of Ulster, Coleraine.

While the circumstances of Northern Ireland are unique, the methodology of these surveys will be of general interest and the study of voluntary organisations may be usefully compared with work done in the Republic of Ireland under the Programme.

#### IV. Financial aspects

	<u>National Authority</u>	<u>E.E.C.</u>
1975	£ 9.000	£ 9.000
1976	£ 4.000	£ 4.000

UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE AND GERMANY

I. Initiating Organisation

The Institute of Community Studies (London) in conjunction with :

- INFAS (Institut für Angewandte Sozialwissenschaft)  
Bonn - Bad Godesberg
- CREDOC (Centre de Recherches et de Documentation sur la  
Consommation), Paris.

II. Short description of project, including objectives and justification :

The intention is to carry out the first part of a comparative cross-national survey of poverty in Britain, France and Germany to investigate the composition of poverty groups and throw light on the operation of the social services. Community funds will not be committed to the second part of the proposed study, until the results of the first part have proved the validity of its methodology, to the satisfaction of the Commission and the Member States concerned.

The central aim of the proposed research is to learn more, on a cross-national basis, about the circumstances of deprived people and about the relative effectiveness of the social services and social policies in general.

The method used will be a combination of sample surveys in different countries, to discover how many people and what kinds of people are in poverty, with studies of the policies and institutional arrangements in those countries.

The purpose is to stimulate informed debate within the European Communities about the effectiveness of alternative national strategies to combat poverty.

### III. Technical Characteristics

a) Sample surveys will be combined with studies of the social policies and the institutional arrangements for the social services in the countries under comparison.

Such sample surveys pose particular technical problems. The aim is to draw a sample which provides an adequate representation of different categories of people in poverty, without being so large as to be prohibitively expensive.

The proposed solution is deliberately to bias the sample towards poor people, for example by drawing an 'overweighted' proportion of areas and sub-areas where they are likely to be found. The sample will then over-represent the poor but its results will be in a form which can be 'reweighted'.

b) Duration and timing : as soon as financial approval is given work will start on the selection of samples and the drafting of questionnaires. The pilot studies in the three countries will be completed and a report written in twelve months from commencement. A decision concerning the second part of the study must be taken on the basis of the results of the first part.

### IV. Financial aspects

The cost of the first part of the study will be 89.318 u.a. to be at the charge of the E.E.C.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY ON THE DEFINITION OF POVERTY  
IN EUROPE AND ITS DETERMINANCE

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Short description of the project, its aims and the reasons for conducting it

A preliminary survey is to be conducted on various aspects of poverty in the Community.

The aim is to add a further questionnaire to the "EEC Consumer Survey" to be conducted in October 1976 (under the supervision of the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs), based on a sample of 5 000 households in each Member State.

To prepare this supplement a preliminary survey will be carried out as part of the "Survey on the Attitudes of Europeans" - a semi-annual survey known as the "European Barometer" - in April 1976 (under the supervision of the Directorate-General for Information); it will be based on a sample of 1 000 households per Member State (300 in Luxembourg).

A draft questionnaire has been drawn up by the Commission with the help of qualified experts and representatives of the eight organizations which carry out the semi-annual "European Barometer" surveys.

The draft contains thirty questions to be asked orally and three calling for replies written in the interviewer's presence.

Although the final form of this questionnaire has not yet been fixed, the text gives an idea of the kind of questions to be put. Apart from the customary questions to establish identity, the questionnaire includes queries on income, the interviewee's satisfaction with his lot and his idea of poverty.

For example :

- the minimum income for a single person, a childless couple or a family of four ;
- the income level required for a decent standard of living ;
- the components of a household's overall income (wages and other income, pensions, family allowances, etc.) .

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- the characteristics of poverty (persons with very low incomes, the unemployed, persons with little or no schooling, the elderly or those living alone, the poorly housed, the sick or handicapped, etc.) ;
  - products, goods and services not accessible because of inadequate income (food, clothes, housing, medical care, education, durable consumer goods, transportation, etc.) ;
  - degree of contentment (income, housing, employment, education, medical care, social services, transportation, environment, participation in the social life of town, village, etc.) ;

#### Organizations involved

This preliminary survey will be conducted by :

EMNID (Germany), GALLUPSMARKEDSANALYSE (Denmark), NIPO (Netherlands), DOXA (Italy), DIMARSO (Belgium and Luxembourg), IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS (Ireland), GALLUP (United Kingdom) and IFOP (France). IFOP will coordinate the individual surveys, process the replies and draw up a summary report ; it will also sign the related contracts with the Commission on behalf of all the aforementioned organizations.

#### Results :

The results of the survey will be available from June/July 1976 and will provide the basis for drawing up a supplementary questionnaire on poverty, which will in turn be added to the October 1976 "Consumer Survey".

#### Financing

The survey will be paid for out of the funds made available to the Commission under the heading "Action against Poverty" (Council Decision of 22 July 1975), i.e. a sum of 70.000 u.a. This sum will cover the preparating work, the survey itself, the utilization of the results and a number of more detailed analyses.