



ABRIR VOLUMEN I

Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología
Departamento Sociología V

EL CIUDADANO DE LAS DOS CARAS:
AMBIVALENCIA EN LAS ACTITUDES ANTE LA IGUALDAD
Y EL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR EN ESPAÑA.

Tesis doctoral

VOLUMEN II:
ANEXO DE TABLAS Y GRAFICOS

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VOLUMEN 2:
TABLAS Y GRAFICOS

ANEXO 1: TABLAS

3^a PARTE:
IGUALITARISMO

Actitudes ante la desigualdad en España

Tabla 1.1

| | ECBC (1991) | ISSP (1993) | CIRES (1993) |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| * las desigualdades son demasiado grandes en España | 83.7 | 87.0 | 79.0 |
| * las desigualdades que existen hoy día en España son injustas | | | 74 |
| * una de las causas principales de la pobreza es: | | | |
| - que algunas personas no son lo suficientemente inteligentes como para competir en este mundo moderno | 30.1 | | |
| - la falta de oportunidades de educación y empleo para los pobres | 79.4 | | |
| - que muchas personas pobres simplemente no quieren trabajar | 36.5 | | |
| - que la economía se basa en la propiedad privada y el lucro | 63.1 | | |
| - que en toda sociedad unos tienen que estar arriba y otros abajo | 44.6 | | |
| - la política del gobierno | 55.1 | | |
| * es importante para tener éxito en la vida: | | | |
| - ser de familia rica | | 45.2 | |
| - tener padres con estudios | | 39.9 | |
| - tener estudios | | 68.5 | |
| - tener ambición | | 57.7 | |
| - tener inteligencia natural | | 60.6 | |
| - trabajar mucho | | 54.1 | |
| - tener buenos contactos | | 69.2 | |
| - tener influencias políticas | | 42.5 | |
| - la raza | | 21.9 | |
| - la religión | | 8.6 | |
| - la parte de España de donde se es | | 11.3 | |
| - ser hombre o mujer | | 20.8 | |
| - la ideología política | | 20.1 | |

| | ECBC (1991) | ISSP (1993) | CIRES (1993) |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| * para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar es importante: | | | |
| - la responsabilidad del puesto de trabajo | | 91.5 (35.4) | |
| - los años de estudio y formación | | 86.4 (29.2) | |
| - que el puesto implique tener a su cargo a otros | | 79.4 (23.0) | |
| - lo que se necesita para mantener a una familia | | 85.2 (30.8) | |
| - que se tengan hijos que matener | | 82.5 (32.3) | |
| - lo bien que se haga el trabajo | | 90.7 (36.0) | |
| - lo mucho que se trabaje | | 87.4 (31.2) | |
| * el derecho de herencia es fundamental porque es un estímulo para el trabajo y la iniciativa | 75.9 | | |
| * son necesarias grandes diferencias salariales para mover a la gente a trabajar seriamente | 38.4 | | |
| * actualmente nadie debería ganar más de 400.000 pts. al mes | 61.2 | | |
| * en España hay mucha gente que gana menos de lo que merece | 86.6 | | |
| * nadie asume más responsabilidades en su trabajo a no ser que se le pague más por ello | 69.7 | 75.2 | |
| * los trabajadores sólo se esfuerzan en adquirir mayor cualificación si con ello pueden ganar más dinero | 62.9 | 74.2 | |
| * para la prosperidad de España es necesario que haya grandes diferencias de ingresos | 26.0 | 18.0 | |
| * el Estado debe garantizar la satisfacción de las necesidades básicas a todos los ciudadanos | 92.0 | | |
| * los ciudadanos son los principales responsables de satisfacer sus propias necesidades | 53.2 | | |
| * el Estado debería procurar que los parados tuvieran un nivel de vida decente | 89.1 | | |
| * el Estado debería garantizar un ingreso mínimo a todos | 87.5 | 86.2 | |

| | ECBC (1991) | ISSP (1993) | CIRES (1993) |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| * todo lo que la sociedad produce debe distribuirse entre sus miembros con el mayor grado de igualdad posible, sin que haya grandes diferencias | 82.3 | | |
| * la desigualdad se mantiene porque beneficia al rico y al poderoso | | 70.0 | |
| * nadie pasaría años estudiando para ser abogado o médico si no esperara ganar más que un trabajador corriente | | 73.1 | |
| * el mejor camino para mejorar el nivel de vida de todos es que las empresas tengan altos beneficios | | 57.4 | |
| * si sigue habiendo desigualdad es porque la gente corriente no se une para eliminarla | | 41.0 | |
| * es responsabilidad del Estado reducir las diferencias de ingresos entre las personas con ingresos altos y las personas con ingresos bajos | | 84.1 | |
| * el Estado debería proporcionar un puesto de trabajo a todo el que lo desee | | 87.8 | |
| * la idea que define mejor una sociedad justa es: | | | |
| - desigualdades basadas en méritos o capacidad | | | 15 |
| - desigualdades basadas en el esfuerzo | | | 38 |
| - pocas desigualdades | | | 43 |
| * es importante garantizar a todos: | | | |
| - que tengan las mismas oportunidades | | | 64 |
| - que gocen de un bienestar económico similar | | | 34 |

Nota: las cifras corresponden al porcentaje de personas que están de acuerdo o muy de acuerdo.

(*) entre paréntesis, porcentaje de muy de acuerdo.

Tabla 1.2
Experiencia de la desigualdad y valores igualitaristas,
según clase social y nivel de estudios

| | | CONDICIONES DE VIDA | | VALORES | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | movilidad subjetiva | expectativas de mejora | legitimación de la desigualdad | estatismo meritocrático | estatismo paternalista |
| CLASE | servicio I | 75 | 34 | 2.5 | 67 | 81 |
| | servicio II | 74 | 27 | 2.3 | 57 | 84 |
| | rut. no manual | 72 | 24 | 2.2 | 54 | 87 |
| | autónomos | 70 | 21 | 2.2 | 54 | 90 |
| | supervisores | 82 | 16 | 2.2 | 47 | 92 |
| | manual cualif. | 68 | 17 | 2.0 | 50 | 93 |
| | manual no cua. | 59 | 15 | 2.0 | 48 | 96 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | superiores | 78 | 35 | 2.4 | 64 | 82 |
| | medios | 77 | 26 | 2.2 | 57 | 89 |
| | básicos | 50 | 20 | 2.0 | 48 | 96 |

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia

ABREVIATURAS:

movilidad subjetiva

porcentaje de respuesta positiva a si "sus estudios y formación son mejores que las de su padre cuando tenía más o menos la misma edad que tiene Vd. ahora".

expectativas de mejora

porcentaje de respuesta afirmativa a si "la gente como yo y mi familia tenemos bastantes oportunidades para mejorar nuestro nivel de vida"

legitimación de la desigualdad

índice resultante de dividir los ingresos considerados justos para profesiones de prestigio alto por los considerados justos para las de prestigio bajo

estatismo meritocrático

índice equivalente a la media de respuestas afirmativas a las preguntas de si "en nuestra sociedad para tener éxito en la vida es importante ser de familia rica" y de si "todos los españoles no tenemos las mismas oportunidades para conseguir una buena educación".

estatismo paternalista

porcentaje de respuesta afirmativa a si "el Estado debería garantizar un ingreso mínimo a todos".

Tabla 1.3
Diferencias regionales de igualitarismo

| | España | Cataluña | Pais Vasco |
|--------------------|--------|----------|------------|
| anti-igualitarismo | 4.99 | 5.24 | 4.54 |
| estatismo | 5.92 | 5.80 | 6.26 |

Fuente: Orizo, 1994.

Tabla 1.4.1
Ingresos debidos, por ocupación
 Análisis factorial de componentes principales

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| propietario-gerente de fábrica | .79234 | .09324 |
| juez | .77636 | .11762 |
| presidente de gran empresa | .75867 | .07515 |
| ministro | .72254 | -.00786 |
| abogado | .70963 | .26871 |
| médico | .69564 | .27398 |
| trabajador no cualificado | -.01696 | .75721 |
| dependiente de grandes almacenes | .06122 | .75421 |
| trabajador cualificado | .28242 | .68733 |
| obrero agrícola | .08990 | .64971 |
| propietario de pequeño comercio | .39539 | .51521 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 4.23622 | 38.5 | 38.5 |
| 2 | 1.80536 | 16.4 | 54.9 |

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia

Tabla 1.4.2
Ingresos debidos partidos por ingresos creídos
Medias y desviaciones típicas

| | Media | Desviación típica | Pearson (*) | N |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------|------|
| trabajador cualificado | 1.37 | .81 | .510 ** | 1138 |
| médico | .94 | .37 | .593 ** | 868 |
| dependiente de grandes almacenes | 1.36 | .40 | .542 ** | 1073 |
| presidente de gran empresa | .78 | .52 | .610 ** | 531 |
| abogado | .83 | .31 | .560 ** | 647 |
| propietario de pequeño comercio | 1.24 | .42 | .645 ** | 637 |
| obrero agrícola | 1.74 | .72 | .292 ** | 1021 |
| propietario-gerente de fábrica | .85 | .61 | .576 ** | 426 |
| juez | .84 | .58 | .421 ** | 495 |
| trabajador no cualificado | 1.50 | .58 | .498 ** | 1081 |
| ministro | .64 | .50 | .393 ** | 599 |
| media ALTAS | 0.85 | .50 | .593 ** | 311 |
| media BAJAS | 1.55 | .55 | .444 ** | 743 |

NOTA: para cada ocupación o profesión se dividen los ingresos que se consideran justos por aquellos que se le atribuyen

* correlaciones entre los ingresos creídos y los ingresos debidos para cada ocupación o profesión

** p menor que .001

LEYENDA: ocupaciones ALTAS: médico, presidente de gran empresa y propietario-gerente de fábrica
ocupaciones BAJAS: trabajador no cualificado, obrero agrícola y dependiente de grandes almacenes

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia

Tabla 1.4.3
Microjusticia y macrojusticia
 Análisis de correlaciones lineales

| | PRINCIPIOS DE JUSTICIA | | | ESFERAS DE JUSTICIA | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | igualdad | equidad | necesidad | justicia política | justicia de mercado |
| ALTAS | -.1480 * | .1100 | -.1804 ** | -.1821 ** | .0101 |
| BAJAS | .0219 | -.0720 | .1070 | .0438 | -.1083 * |
| ALTAS/ BAJAS | -.1227 * | .1820 ** | -.1250 * | -.1765 ** | .0742 |

LEYENDA: ocupaciones ALTAS:
 ocupaciones BAJAS:

médico, presidente de gran empresa y propietario-gerente de fábrica
 trabajador no cualificado, obrero agrícola y dependiente de grandes almacenes

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia

Tabla 1.4.4
Imagen de sociedad justa y posición social
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| clase I | |
| clase II | -.093 * |
| clase III | |
| clase IV | |
| clase V | |
| estudios medios | |
| estudios altos | |
| mujer | |
| sector público | |
| ingresos | |
| edad | |
| clase social subjetiva | |
| autoubicación política | -.155 *** |
| religiosidad | |

| | |
|------------|------|
| CONSTANTE | 96.2 |
| R CUADRADA | .034 |

* p menor o igual a .05
 ** p menor o igual a .005
 *** p menor o igual a .0005

Tabla 1.4.5
Justicia de las diferencias de ingresos y posición social
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | |
|----------|--------|
| clase II | .139 * |
| clase I | .090 * |

estudios medios
 estudios altos

mujer

sector público

ingresos

| | |
|------|--------|
| edad | .126 * |
|------|--------|

clase social subjetiva

autoubicación política

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| religiosidad | .103 * |
|--------------|--------|

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| CONSTANTE | 1.56 *** |
|-----------|----------|

| | |
|------------|------|
| R CUADRADA | .047 |
|------------|------|

* p menor o igual a .05
 ** p menor o igual a .005
 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia

Tabla 1.4.6
Macrojusticia y posición social
Regresión logística

| | Minimax | Envidia | BOP | Promedio | Salario universal |
|------------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| clase II | | | | | |
| clase I | | | | .686 * | |
| estudios medios | | | | | |
| estudios altos | | | -.489 * | | |
| mujer | | | | | |
| sector público | .121 * | | | | |
| ingresos | | | | | |
| edad | | | -.041 * | | |
| clase social subjetiva | | -.324 ** | -.189 * | | .184 * |
| autoubicación política | | -.167 * | | | |
| religiosidad | | | -.243 * | | |
| CONSTANTE | -2.652 | -.796 | 4.344 | -2.233 | -2.907 |
| LOG L | 396.4 | 331.9 | 405.9 | 392.5 | 396.2 |
| GRADOS DE LIBERTAD | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| PSEUDO-R CUADRADA | .019 | .056 | .046 | .020 | .029 |

* p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: ECBC y elaboración propia

Tabla 1.4.7
Justicia para rentas bajas y altas, y posición social
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | RENTAS BAJAS | RENTAS ALTAS |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| clase II | | .186 ** |
| clase I | | |
| estudios medios | | |
| estudios altos | | |
| mujer | | |
| sector público | | -.098 * |
| ingresos | .198 *** | .310 *** |
| edad | | .186 ** |
| clase social subjetiva | | |
| autoubicación política | | |
| religiosidad | -.145 ** | |
| <hr/> | | |
| CONSTANTE | 158.2 | 174.1 |
| R CUADRADA | .051 | .131 |
| <hr/> | | |
| * p menor o igual a .05 | | |
| ** p menor o igual a .005 | | |
| *** p menor o igual a .0005 | | |

Etiquetas de las variables e items correspondientes de las tablas 2.1 a 2.3

| | |
|----------|---|
| v4 p6a | "en nuestra sociedad para tener éxito en la vida es importante ser de familia rica" |
| v6 p6c | "en nuestra sociedad para tener éxito en la vida es importante tener estudios" |
| v9 p6f | "en nuestra sociedad para tener éxito en la vida es importante trabajar mucho" |
| v10 p6g | "en nuestra sociedad para tener éxito en la vida es importante tener buenas relaciones o contactos" |
| v19 p8a | "nadie está dispuesto a asumir más responsabilidades en su trabajo si no se le paga más por ello" |
| v21 p8c | "la desigualdad se mantiene porque beneficia al rico y al poderoso" |
| v23 p8e | "para la prosperidad del país es necesario que haya grandes diferencias de ingresos" |
| v24 p8f | "el mejor camino para mejorar el nivel de vida de todos es que las empresas tengan altos beneficios" |
| v56 p10a | "las diferencias de ingresos son demasiado grandes en España" |
| v57 p10b | "es responsabilidad del gobierno reducir las diferencias de ingresos entre las personas con ingresos altos y las personas con ingresos bajos" |
| v66 p12 | "las personas con ingresos altos deberían pagar en impuestos una proporción mayor que las personas con ingresos bajos" |
| v67 p13a | "en España el conflicto entre ricos y pobres es fuerte" |
| v78 p18b | "para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar debe tener importancia los años de estudio y formación" |
| v83 p18g | "para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar debe tener importancia lo mucho que se trabaje" |
| v80 p18d | "para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar debe tener importancia lo que se necesita para mantener una familia" |
| v81 p18e | "para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar debe tener importancia que se tengan hijos que mantener" |

NOTA: la primera etiqueta corresponde a los datos internacionales ISSP; la segunda a los datos españoles

Tabla 2.1

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .82620 | * | 1 | 4.69773 | 36.1 | 36.1 |
| V67 | .91750 | * | 2 | 2.10710 | 16.2 | 52.3 |
| V6 | .72178 | * | 3 | 1.87167 | 14.4 | 66.7 |
| V9 | .76282 | * | 4 | 1.23506 | 9.5 | 76.2 |
| V10 | .81414 | * | 5 | 1.06520 | 8.2 | 84.4 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| V6 | -.77567 | -.14574 | .32221 | -.10975 | .07914 |
| V9 | -.71385 | .18549 | -.24249 | .24989 | -.15610 |
| V24 | -.02233 | .95903 | .08108 | -.13438 | .15737 |
| V23 | .15350 | .64757 | -.37051 | -.05651 | -.25568 |
| V80 | -.12054 | -.03676 | .99015 | -.02959 | -.01010 |
| V81 | -.01064 | -.06287 | .89900 | .01344 | .12069 |
| V10 | .48648 | .18458 | .65768 | -.11462 | .02123 |
| V83 | -.15778 | .53919 | .54654 | .42823 | -.08392 |
| V67 | -.02915 | -.14334 | -.06976 | .96058 | .00761 |
| V66 | -.23784 | .05091 | -.15429 | -.15805 | .93822 |
| V21 | .04208 | -.08550 | .04218 | .00105 | .81880 |
| V56 | .30720 | .01650 | .13339 | .36077 | .77874 |
| V57 | .36480 | .13812 | .26005 | .06843 | .64700 |

Structure Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| V6 | -.75147 | -.26108 | .26346 | -.06845 | .10652 |
| V9 | -.74213 | .10899 | -.33255 | .28335 | -.39328 |
| V24 | .15404 | .92913 | .17557 | -.05632 | .07411 |
| V23 | .17820 | .67739 | -.42120 | -.02255 | -.44500 |
| V83 | -.05905 | .59169 | .56791 | .53450 | -.00443 |
| V80 | -.03646 | -.00328 | .97095 | .06060 | .34178 |
| V81 | .07935 | -.03077 | .94020 | .07973 | .45586 |
| V10 | .58080 | .27802 | .70919 | -.06141 | .32099 |
| V67 | -.09323 | -.07097 | .00801 | .94288 | -.07260 |
| V21 | .15663 | -.17878 | .34205 | -.06210 | .85117 |
| V66 | -.09693 | -.12191 | .15711 | -.22448 | .85067 |
| V56 | .42466 | .00216 | .47989 | .30670 | .84632 |
| V57 | .50323 | .13052 | .54393 | .04294 | .77533 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .14600 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .09069 | .05285 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.03953 | .08460 | .08869 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .15051 | -.12425 | .36697 | -.07083 | 1.00000 |

tabla 2.2

Summaries of IGEQ1 REGR FACTOR SCORE 1 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | -7.837E-17 |
| AUSTRALIA | 1 | | -.8092830 |
| ALEMANIA | 2 | | .2865425 |
| EX-RDA | 3 | | .2265063 |
| UK | 4 | | -.4245557 |
| USA | 5 | | .2382217 |
| HUNGRIA | 7 | | -.6694335 |
| ITALIA | 8 | | 1.3583973 |
| NORUEGA | 9 | | -.7255523 |
| SUECIA | 10 | | -2.1025446 |
| CHECOSLOVAQUIA | 11 | | -.3832501 |
| POLONIA | 13 | | -.6862590 |
| BULGARIA | 14 | | .0547447 |
| RUSIA | 15 | | .3568937 |
| NUEVA ZELANDA | 16 | | -.1950589 |
| CANADA | 17 | | -.2100234 |
| FILIPINAS | 18 | | 1.6020671 |
| ESPAÑA | 19 | | 2.0825870 |

 Summaries of IGEQ2 REGR FACTOR SCORE 2 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | 2.9062E-16 |
| PAIS | 1 | | -.7509036 |
| PAIS | 2 | | .5944577 |
| PAIS | 3 | | 2.0562151 |
| PAIS | 4 | | .3966946 |
| PAIS | 5 | | -.8492337 |
| PAIS | 7 | | -.3431526 |
| PAIS | 8 | | .5122559 |
| PAIS | 9 | | -.1660797 |
| PAIS | 10 | | -.4791874 |
| PAIS | 11 | | -.3007405 |
| PAIS | 13 | | .5278707 |
| PAIS | 14 | | 2.0030628 |
| PAIS | 15 | | -.7099749 |
| PAIS | 16 | | -.3164844 |
| PAIS | 17 | | -.4178074 |
| PAIS | 18 | | -2.0263556 |
| PAIS | 19 | | .2693630 |

tabla 2.2 (cont.)

Summaries of IGEQ3 REGR FACTOR SCORE 3 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | -6.531E-17 |
| PAIS | 1 | | .3626312 |
| PAIS | 2 | | -1.3161344 |
| PAIS | 3 | | -1.4437212 |
| PAIS | 4 | | .0157378 |
| PAIS | 5 | | .5026616 |
| PAIS | 7 | | -.5454875 |
| PAIS | 8 | | 1.2215594 |
| PAIS | 9 | | -.7241065 |
| PAIS | 10 | | .4522215 |
| PAIS | 11 | | .7536557 |
| PAIS | 13 | | 2.2329102 |
| PAIS | 14 | | .4249985 |
| PAIS | 15 | | -1.1955401 |
| PAIS | 16 | | -.0478647 |
| PAIS | 17 | | -1.2491031 |
| PAIS | 18 | | -.1692735 |
| PAIS | 19 | | .7248552 |

Summaries of IGEQ4 REGR FACTOR SCORE 4 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 5.0287E-16 | | |
| PAIS | 1 | | .4998092 | | |
| PAIS | 2 | | -.0030807 | | |
| PAIS | 3 | | .4341416 | | |
| PAIS | 4 | | .9284623 | | |
| PAIS | 5 | | 1.4508017 | | |
| PAIS | 7 | | -1.7613426 | | |
| PAIS | 8 | | -.5331016 | | |
| PAIS | 9 | | .1785378 | | |
| PAIS | 10 | | -.2634444 | | |
| PAIS | 11 | | -.9807197 | | |
| PAIS | 13 | | -.3430206 | | |
| PAIS | 14 | | .2919219 | | |
| PAIS | 15 | | -2.2015946 | | |
| PAIS | 16 | | 1.2646434 | | |
| PAIS | 17 | | .8448498 | | |
| PAIS | 18 | | .7144576 | | |
| PAIS | 19 | | -.5213209 | | |

Tabla 2.2. (cont.)

| Summaries of By levels of | IGEQS PAIS | REGR FACTOR SCORE | 5 FOR ANALYSIS | 1 |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | |
| For Entire Population | | | 4.0490E-16 | |
| PAIS | 1 | | -1.0373161 | |
| PAIS | 2 | | -1.5431526 | |
| PAIS | 3 | | .6030937 | |
| PAIS | 4 | | 1.0197460 | |
| PAIS | 5 | | 1.3905886 | |
| PAIS | 7 | | 1.4697464 | |
| PAIS | 8 | | .1397281 | |
| PAIS | 9 | | -1.2944861 | |
| PAIS | 10 | | -.9093633 | |
| PAIS | 11 | | -.7205618 | |
| PAIS | 13 | | .4687244 | |
| PAIS | 14 | | .3153803 | |
| PAIS | 15 | | .9971438 | |
| PAIS | 16 | | .6134018 | |
| PAIS | 17 | | -.2428980 | |
| PAIS | 18 | | .2162594 | |
| PAIS | 19 | | -1.4860346 | |

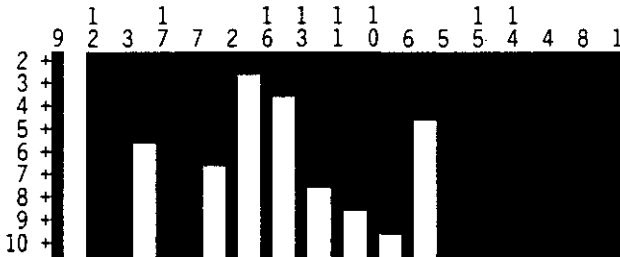
Figura 2.1

Agglomeration Schedule using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

| Stage | Clusters Cluster 1 | Combined Cluster 2 | Coefficient | Stage Cluster Cluster 1 | 1st Appears Cluster 2 | Next Stage |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 20.000000 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | 4 | 14 | 41.000000 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 3 | 1 | 8 | 65.000000 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 4 | 7 | 17 | 72.000000 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | 72.000000 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| 6 | 3 | 12 | 89.000000 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 7 | 1 | 4 | 98.500000 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| 8 | 6 | 10 | 113.000000 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 9 | 6 | 11 | 131.500000 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| 10 | 6 | 13 | 136.333328 | 9 | 0 | 13 |
| 11 | 2 | 7 | 144.000000 | 0 | 4 | 12 |
| 12 | 2 | 3 | 153.166672 | 11 | 6 | 15 |
| 13 | 1 | 6 | 193.333328 | 7 | 10 | 14 |
| 14 | 1 | 16 | 246.000000 | 13 | 0 | 15 |
| 15 | 1 | 2 | 316.509094 | 14 | 12 | 16 |
| 16 | 1 | 9 | 582.250000 | 15 | 0 | 0 |

Vertical Icicle Plot using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

(Down) Number of Clusters (Across) Case Label and number



Dendrogram using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine

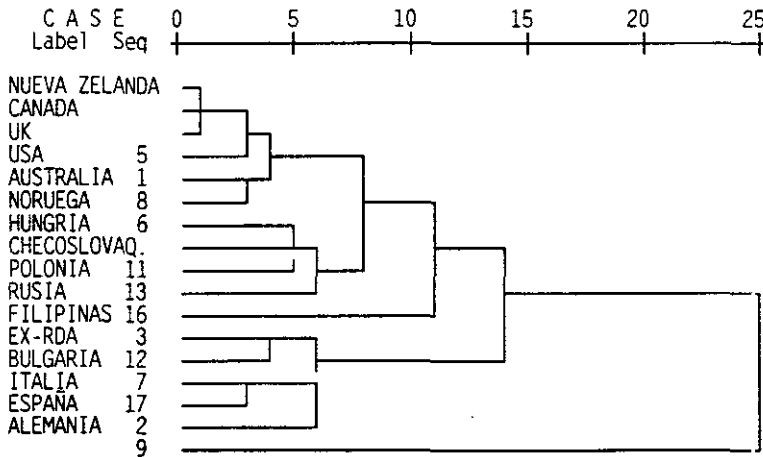


Tabla 2.3.

AUSTRALIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .23741 | * 1 | 3.15435 | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| V67 | .44458 | * 2 | 2.13376 | 13.3 | 33.1 |
| V4 | .73962 | * 3 | 1.66456 | 10.4 | 43.5 |
| V6 | .53988 | * 4 | 1.21450 | 7.6 | 51.0 |
| V9 | .59482 | * 5 | 1.00785 | 6.3 | 57.3 |

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V23 | -.74609 | -.02091 | .07720 | .05272 | .22139 |
| V24 | -.66543 | .06608 | -.03126 | .06956 | .14384 |
| V56 | .63332 | -.07419 | .05486 | .22415 | .23316 |
| V57 | .62174 | -.06709 | .07871 | .29961 | .14487 |
| V66 | .48446 | .07820 | -.03003 | -.04646 | .08224 |
| V9 | .03964 | .75080 | -.22044 | -.10687 | .06560 |
| V83 | -.01855 | .63879 | -.09709 | .17152 | .02910 |
| V6 | .10790 | .59535 | .38250 | -.12580 | -.06239 |
| V78 | -.11999 | .53133 | .15884 | .23419 | -.02287 |
| V4 | -.00735 | -.09430 | .86870 | -.01757 | -.08743 |
| V10 | -.02416 | .01418 | .77632 | .01577 | .10334 |
| V81 | -.00558 | .06079 | -.02088 | .92963 | -.02583 |
| V80 | .00433 | .06796 | -.00541 | .92323 | -.01832 |
| V19 | -.16579 | .15608 | .06736 | -.15518 | .73630 |
| V67 | .07594 | -.11323 | -.10622 | .14034 | .60383 |
| V21 | .39875 | -.01620 | .24565 | .10899 | .43321 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.11316 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .09371 | .09710 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | .16757 | .07585 | .05575 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .09874 | .08353 | .10229 | .25742 | 1.00000 |

ALEMANIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .23433 | * 1 | 2.77009 | 17.3 | 17.3 |
| V67 | .28101 | * 2 | 2.01411 | 12.6 | 29.9 |
| V4 | .63797 | * 3 | 1.51907 | 9.5 | 39.4 |
| V6 | .44222 | * 4 | 1.18151 | 7.4 | 46.8 |
| V9 | .56572 | * 5 | 1.08844 | 6.8 | 53.6 |

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V80 | .71299 | .14215 | -.42542 | -.32769 | -.22106 |
| V81 | .71209 | .13387 | -.41528 | -.34822 | -.19548 |
| V56 | .68294 | -.20067 | .20952 | .27040 | .03428 |
| V57 | .64720 | -.20720 | .10029 | .23818 | -.02857 |
| V21 | .56002 | -.09386 | .27715 | .24041 | .08945 |
| V67 | .41304 | -.06823 | -.00668 | .31913 | .06223 |
| V66 | .32209 | -.21565 | .12682 | .00015 | .26076 |
| V9 | .00748 | .57583 | .26207 | -.12305 | .38763 |
| V23 | -.17089 | .56613 | -.28001 | .42469 | -.25034 |
| V24 | -.14792 | .54412 | -.31891 | .42715 | -.12547 |
| V83 | .26848 | .47918 | -.14194 | -.12575 | .42616 |
| V78 | .22494 | .40346 | -.20041 | -.07863 | .23118 |
| V4 | .12624 | .35311 | .52939 | -.08587 | -.45796 |
| V10 | .21435 | .38686 | .49599 | -.06504 | -.39916 |
| V6 | -.03994 | .35081 | .40831 | -.35203 | .16404 |
| V19 | .21009 | .30797 | .12908 | .35764 | .24455 |

Oblimin failed to converge in 25 iterations. Convergence = .0000

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

EX-REPUBLICA DEMOCRATICA ALEMANA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .59610 | * | 1 | 2.59185 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| V67 | .39677 | * | 2 | 1.75440 | 11.0 | 27.2 |
| V4 | .54877 | * | 3 | 1.70049 | 10.6 | 37.8 |
| V6 | .40027 | * | 4 | 1.19734 | 7.5 | 45.3 |
| V9 | .65708 | * | 5 | 1.15066 | 7.2 | 52.5 |
| V10 | .59096 | * | 6 | 1.02808 | 6.4 | 58.9 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V56 | .78769 | .05392 | -.05432 | -.04353 | -.09286 |
| V57 | .74557 | .00226 | .03506 | -.00037 | -.07768 |
| V67 | .52046 | -.11259 | .22764 | -.06053 | .01595 |
| V21 | .47133 | .21486 | -.12134 | .17711 | -.04529 |
| V10 | .02169 | .75030 | .02709 | -.09464 | .08332 |
| V4 | .00515 | .74507 | .08121 | .01041 | .03272 |
| V81 | -.00701 | .08360 | .96094 | .03700 | -.05309 |
| V80 | .01492 | .07333 | .95545 | .02164 | -.01371 |
| V9 | -.18395 | .12147 | .01692 | -.78843 | -.11767 |
| V83 | .21865 | -.06139 | -.00894 | -.60929 | .10751 |
| V6 | -.00981 | .36633 | -.07602 | -.46613 | -.15758 |
| V78 | .16657 | -.16397 | .08953 | -.42829 | .32568 |
| V23 | -.10292 | .11676 | -.04549 | .08057 | .80138 |
| V24 | -.08318 | .01465 | -.01557 | -.02429 | .77229 |
| V66 | -.09600 | -.29658 | .06540 | -.10538 | -.12389 |
| V19 | .02249 | .23837 | .05334 | -.01959 | .12338 |

FACTOR 6

| | |
|-----|---------|
| V56 | -.05033 |
| V57 | .05668 |
| V67 | -.14048 |
| V21 | .40144 |
| V10 | .01402 |
| V4 | -.00598 |
| V81 | .05160 |
| V80 | .02967 |
| V9 | .02794 |
| V83 | .08177 |
| V6 | -.04512 |
| V78 | .02900 |
| V23 | .00834 |
| V24 | -.02748 |
| V66 | .72063 |
| V19 | .65536 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .02903 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .20126 | -.09671 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.11551 | -.08372 | -.12702 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | -.05615 | -.02065 | .09260 | -.05327 | 1.00000 |
| FACTOR 6 | .14392 | .08666 | .03460 | -.03917 | -.02976 |

FACTOR 6

| | |
|----------|---------|
| FACTOR 6 | 1.00000 |
|----------|---------|

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * * * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| V66 | .51747 | * | 1 | 2.83273 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| V67 | .29821 | * | 2 | 1.89163 | 11.8 | 29.5 |
| V4 | .57571 | * | 3 | 1.50993 | 9.4 | 39.0 |
| V6 | .57479 | * | 4 | 1.38508 | 8.7 | 47.6 |
| V9 | .51546 | * | 5 | 1.05603 | 6.6 | 54.2 |
| | FACTOR 1 | | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
| V80 | .68833 | | .30335 | -.19300 | -.33521 | -.02456 |
| V81 | .68214 | | .31182 | -.21054 | -.34712 | -.00508 |
| V57 | .65881 | | -.27475 | -.16325 | -.00627 | .14716 |
| V21 | .55016 | | -.29838 | .04226 | .11466 | -.21338 |
| V67 | .51262 | | -.13640 | .10447 | .02051 | .07410 |
| V23 | .11682 | | .64086 | -.30662 | .06244 | .12488 |
| V24 | -.08541 | | .61366 | -.21273 | .04025 | .19526 |
| V56 | .51258 | | -.54206 | .11995 | .02691 | .02185 |
| V6 | .06745 | | .16710 | .68995 | .19614 | .16677 |
| V9 | .00761 | | .20202 | .63050 | -.21774 | -.17221 |
| V83 | .18462 | | .29206 | .46370 | -.38514 | -.24460 |
| V4 | .24016 | | .16438 | .01257 | .69978 | -.03418 |
| V10 | .34699 | | .25800 | .03937 | .62755 | -.19282 |
| V19 | .38744 | | .11555 | -.06016 | .08573 | -.57665 |
| V66 | .40280 | | -.22898 | .06858 | -.00828 | .54591 |
| V78 | .28514 | | .35319 | .36979 | .08505 | .37729 |
| Oblimin failed to converge in 25 iterations. Convergence = | | | | | | .0000 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

HUNGRIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .50246 | * 1 | 2.36589 | 14.8 | 14.8 |
| V67 | .39800 | * 2 | 1.72340 | 10.8 | 25.6 |
| V4 | .58179 | * 3 | 1.52048 | 9.5 | 35.1 |
| V6 | .61171 | * 4 | 1.23923 | 7.7 | 42.8 |
| V9 | .56564 | * 5 | 1.20334 | 7.5 | 50.3 |
| V10 | .58594 | * 6 | 1.00957 | 6.3 | 56.6 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V80 | .93503 | -.04555 | -.00517 | -.01919 | -.01103 |
| V81 | .92715 | -.03310 | .01421 | -.01082 | .01567 |
| V21 | .09653 | -.65540 | .13216 | .15166 | -.11903 |
| V57 | .18667 | -.63410 | -.03515 | -.17733 | .05307 |
| V56 | -.07099 | -.62112 | .02511 | -.22538 | .21485 |
| V4 | -.00261 | -.04228 | .75502 | .02173 | -.07975 |
| V10 | .04176 | -.11713 | .73489 | -.09280 | -.06714 |
| V6 | -.05162 | .28096 | .54588 | .01454 | .35718 |
| V24 | -.01410 | -.02497 | -.11025 | .76071 | .08077 |
| V23 | .03903 | .17396 | .01179 | .71138 | -.08779 |
| V19 | -.08501 | -.42226 | .10048 | .45547 | .07798 |
| V9 | .00270 | .07020 | -.03047 | -.01055 | .75089 |
| V83 | .03346 | -.27508 | -.02935 | .03775 | .69556 |
| V66 | -.14321 | -.08853 | -.05537 | -.08197 | -.05917 |
| V67 | .10506 | -.21056 | .00247 | .02653 | -.13831 |
| V78 | .21753 | .23779 | .03460 | .12714 | .29291 |

FACTOR 6

| | |
|-----|---------|
| V80 | -.03380 |
| V81 | -.04733 |
| V21 | .05399 |
| V57 | .16996 |
| V56 | .12170 |
| V4 | .04072 |
| V10 | -.21248 |
| V6 | .26472 |
| V24 | -.06900 |
| V23 | .03016 |
| V19 | .02365 |
| V9 | -.01346 |
| V83 | -.17752 |
| V66 | .69495 |
| V67 | .55006 |
| V78 | .37119 |

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.06937 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .06471 | -.09347 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | .02788 | .05964 | .06130 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .09317 | .01651 | .09390 | .06791 | 1.00000 |
| FACTOR 6 | .11956 | -.07948 | .09019 | -.01709 | .07982 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

ITALIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .65939 | * | 1 | 2.14106 | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| V67 | .57822 | * | 2 | 1.85665 | 11.6 | 25.0 |
| V4 | .51460 | * | 3 | 1.41147 | 8.8 | 33.8 |
| V6 | .51728 | * | 4 | 1.20816 | 7.6 | 41.4 |
| V9 | .42231 | * | 5 | 1.05838 | 6.6 | 48.0 |
| V10 | .44971 | * | 6 | 1.01681 | 6.4 | 54.3 |

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V80 | .69928 | .24081 | -.29732 | .00770 | -.16327 |
| V81 | .68686 | .19869 | -.35784 | .04316 | -.14636 |
| V57 | .52108 | -.51894 | -.13731 | -.10907 | .22420 |
| V78 | .32081 | .30365 | .17291 | .06519 | .06475 |
| V56 | .40171 | -.56117 | -.14855 | -.02025 | .09603 |
| V24 | .40871 | .42343 | .40715 | -.26555 | .02616 |
| V9 | .00219 | .35874 | -.14650 | .35361 | .19233 |
| V23 | .26345 | .41017 | .56207 | -.20443 | .02615 |
| V10 | .21793 | -.23583 | .45220 | .36760 | .03520 |
| V4 | .00553 | -.27835 | .43522 | .49538 | .03433 |
| V19 | .16626 | -.08764 | .15584 | .37394 | -.55090 |
| V6 | .18887 | .25808 | .04973 | .43427 | .46392 |
| V21 | .29949 | -.39046 | .16760 | .01931 | -.41428 |
| V66 | .21323 | -.30486 | -.08898 | .11814 | .41937 |
| V83 | .17004 | .36730 | -.30121 | .29492 | -.08485 |
| V67 | .36484 | -.13731 | .27139 | -.37692 | .18012 |
| | FACTOR 6 | | | | |
| V80 | -.18032 | | | | |
| V81 | -.15514 | | | | |
| V57 | .12070 | | | | |
| V78 | .10949 | | | | |
| V56 | .29135 | | | | |
| V24 | -.14555 | | | | |
| V9 | .33184 | | | | |
| V23 | -.04140 | | | | |
| V10 | .07583 | | | | |
| V4 | .03304 | | | | |
| V19 | -.12853 | | | | |
| V6 | -.09336 | | | | |
| V21 | .01418 | | | | |
| V66 | -.56854 | | | | |
| V83 | .42681 | | | | |
| V67 | .42202 | | | | |

Oblimin failed to converge in 25 iterations. Convergence = .0020

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

NORUEGA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .25286 | * | 1 | 3.15191 | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| V67 | .30455 | * | 2 | 1.88898 | 11.8 | 31.5 |
| V4 | .67635 | * | 3 | 1.32334 | 8.3 | 39.8 |
| V6 | .51547 | * | 4 | 1.12784 | 7.0 | 46.8 |
| V9 | .62956 | * | 5 | 1.07787 | 6.7 | 53.6 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V23 | -.71654 | -.09296 | .07599 | .03059 | .26033 |
| V56 | .70653 | .23872 | -.10678 | -.06265 | .16131 |
| V57 | .66351 | .23796 | -.05609 | -.06454 | .18434 |
| V24 | -.61656 | .16541 | -.08709 | .01015 | .37027 |
| V21 | .54553 | -.00051 | .09291 | .09278 | .35260 |
| V66 | .50308 | -.06395 | .01962 | .00277 | .05017 |
| V81 | .07289 | .89494 | -.01487 | -.04246 | -.10027 |
| V80 | .07360 | .87937 | .01374 | .01563 | -.10016 |
| V78 | -.07066 | .25432 | .11941 | .20419 | .03431 |
| V4 | -.08002 | .03888 | .81080 | -.20217 | -.08431 |
| V6 | .05671 | -.09099 | .61620 | .33083 | -.11972 |
| V10 | .02474 | .07927 | .61543 | -.09548 | .21511 |
| V9 | .09239 | -.07553 | -.06147 | .80512 | -.02704 |
| V83 | -.12265 | .31188 | -.01100 | .56282 | .15442 |
| V67 | .16662 | .28905 | .08711 | -.32719 | .14458 |
| V19 | .04477 | -.12807 | .01208 | .00561 | .82717 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .13106 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .01506 | .14221 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.18599 | .01742 | .07829 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .06296 | .24206 | .07706 | .00267 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

CHECOSLOVAQUIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .17251 | * | 1 | 2.34690 | 14.7 | 14.7 |
| V67 | .49616 | * | 2 | 1.70996 | 10.7 | 25.4 |
| V4 | .60361 | * | 3 | 1.51342 | 9.5 | 34.8 |
| V6 | .60056 | * | 4 | 1.20337 | 7.5 | 42.3 |
| V9 | .57154 | * | 5 | 1.13116 | 7.1 | 49.4 |
| V10 | .39989 | * | 6 | 1.00750 | 6.3 | 55.7 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V56 | .67782 | -.22992 | .02717 | -.15482 | -.15160 |
| V57 | .67418 | -.21560 | -.16228 | -.01713 | -.07062 |
| V67 | .58559 | .27039 | .07542 | .16399 | .19044 |
| V66 | .40395 | .08179 | -.02429 | -.00021 | .03326 |
| V24 | .08745 | .79099 | .02570 | -.00369 | -.12422 |
| V23 | -.10432 | .78369 | -.02031 | -.02719 | -.07858 |
| V81 | -.01878 | -.00742 | -.91441 | .03365 | -.01232 |
| V80 | -.01043 | -.00536 | -.90956 | .04634 | -.04882 |
| V83 | .09881 | -.02823 | .00141 | -.74974 | -.05527 |
| V9 | -.10327 | .03863 | .06115 | -.71049 | -.03742 |
| V19 | -.01440 | .17780 | .02292 | -.03383 | -.73236 |
| V10 | -.02694 | .06968 | -.08929 | -.12722 | -.58469 |
| V21 | .39684 | -.14933 | .00012 | .08126 | -.44561 |
| V6 | -.05592 | -.00246 | .11166 | -.16165 | -.01299 |
| V4 | -.04086 | -.16551 | .05774 | .34799 | -.45245 |
| V78 | .13560 | .08810 | -.27274 | -.11702 | .12529 |

FACTOR 6

| | |
|-----|---------|
| V56 | .15540 |
| V57 | .06970 |
| V67 | -.16526 |
| V66 | -.02948 |
| V24 | -.03032 |
| V23 | .05213 |
| V81 | .01073 |
| V80 | .02439 |
| V83 | -.00585 |
| V9 | -.17385 |
| V19 | .18149 |
| V10 | -.13352 |
| V21 | -.05098 |
| V6 | -.74909 |
| V4 | -.49254 |
| V78 | -.48543 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.07281 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.19270 | .02809 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | .05523 | -.08338 | .06782 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | -.06645 | .11399 | .01678 | .02974 | 1.00000 |
| FACTOR 6 | -.08096 | -.11348 | .04318 | .04108 | .05965 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

POLONIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .29322 | * | 1 | 2.63729 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| V67 | .17784 | * | 2 | 1.78656 | 11.2 | 27.6 |
| V4 | .64810 | * | 3 | 1.45884 | 9.1 | 36.8 |
| V6 | .53072 | * | 4 | 1.31519 | 8.2 | 45.0 |
| V9 | .47230 | * | 5 | 1.21317 | 7.6 | 52.6 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V56 | .77671 | .06424 | -.01966 | .02777 | -.04658 |
| V57 | .74106 | .23787 | -.04207 | .06235 | -.03111 |
| V21 | .59794 | .05592 | -.07964 | .25347 | -.12692 |
| V66 | .49144 | -.14011 | .08499 | -.21362 | .03904 |
| V80 | .00581 | .95047 | -.01692 | -.10602 | -.02656 |
| V81 | .01133 | .94388 | .03005 | -.10774 | .01066 |
| V67 | .19576 | .25108 | .06135 | .15570 | -.07608 |
| V6 | -.01620 | -.08164 | .69390 | -.03738 | -.24352 |
| V78 | -.13267 | .02819 | .66904 | -.09417 | -.11432 |
| V9 | .03231 | .09960 | .53613 | .15391 | .35252 |
| V83 | .10104 | .03447 | .49607 | .07568 | .09984 |
| V24 | .00532 | -.00702 | .05999 | .69077 | .09022 |
| V23 | -.42915 | .10322 | -.00590 | .60893 | .00407 |
| V19 | .15084 | -.13295 | -.01843 | .60150 | -.10049 |
| V4 | -.00905 | .03383 | .13706 | -.01204 | -.79329 |
| V10 | .05312 | .02696 | -.03061 | .05083 | -.74436 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .13188 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .04287 | .13315 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | .05373 | .20788 | .04909 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | -.11478 | -.00164 | .00009 | -.02689 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

BULGARIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .76829 | * | 1 | 2.45683 | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| V67 | .35751 | * | 2 | 1.87551 | 11.7 | 27.1 |
| V4 | .68182 | * | 3 | 1.41188 | 8.8 | 35.9 |
| V6 | .57342 | * | 4 | 1.29812 | 8.1 | 44.0 |
| V9 | .55043 | * | 5 | 1.12551 | 7.0 | 51.0 |
| V10 | .57082 | * | 6 | 1.05205 | 6.6 | 57.6 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V81 | .90554 | -.03683 | -.02027 | -.02741 | -.10297 |
| V80 | .90011 | -.06126 | .01742 | -.04775 | -.02368 |
| V83 | .48126 | .05297 | .07057 | .01093 | .36014 |
| V23 | .04198 | .77460 | .00346 | -.05443 | -.13770 |
| V24 | -.06490 | .77128 | .10776 | .08668 | .19021 |
| V4 | -.02982 | -.11696 | -.82976 | .04634 | .02653 |
| V10 | .01003 | -.00745 | -.72714 | -.03372 | .14635 |
| V56 | -.06914 | -.11664 | .02392 | .71599 | .00354 |
| V21 | -.00833 | .22920 | -.13085 | .67609 | -.12801 |
| V57 | .18257 | -.41883 | -.01587 | .43036 | -.08250 |
| V67 | .01635 | -.08279 | .18910 | .42747 | .34099 |
| V9 | .03963 | .04848 | -.00608 | -.03067 | .73209 |
| V6 | -.12124 | -.01800 | -.34623 | -.08394 | .65849 |
| V78 | .29371 | .10206 | -.12871 | .04184 | .46484 |
| V66 | .00569 | -.07153 | .12455 | -.04073 | .16096 |
| V19 | .18614 | .23883 | -.29603 | .19356 | -.12127 |

FACTOR 6

| | |
|-----|---------|
| V81 | .00649 |
| V80 | .07640 |
| V83 | -.05881 |
| V23 | -.06552 |
| V24 | .02293 |
| V4 | -.00139 |
| V10 | -.09043 |
| V56 | .14445 |
| V21 | -.09317 |
| V57 | -.06752 |
| V67 | -.07233 |
| V9 | .12838 |
| V6 | .04314 |
| V78 | -.28868 |
| V66 | .86968 |
| V19 | .39603 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.00234 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.07290 | -.12362 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | .18666 | -.07721 | -.01075 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .14202 | .01440 | -.06162 | .00725 | 1.00000 |
| FACTOR 6 | -.05404 | .03728 | -.02805 | -.00157 | -.08635 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

RUSTIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .77433 | * 1 | 2.47048 | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| V67 | .38511 | * 2 | 1.78861 | 11.2 | 26.6 |
| V4 | .56022 | * 3 | 1.43540 | 9.0 | 35.6 |
| V6 | .66098 | * 4 | 1.19147 | 7.4 | 43.0 |
| V9 | .64381 | * 5 | 1.03286 | 6.5 | 49.5 |
| V10 | .63712 | * 6 | 1.01794 | 6.4 | 55.9 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V81 | .75399 | -.15131 | -.06562 | .00463 | -.04420 |
| V80 | .63634 | -.04053 | .09860 | -.07561 | -.08936 |
| V83 | .62390 | .18852 | -.00560 | .03524 | -.02520 |
| V78 | .56419 | .09579 | .08023 | .08638 | .34217 |
| V6 | -.02237 | .77858 | .22168 | -.06735 | .07391 |
| V9 | .05447 | .76285 | -.19167 | .10020 | -.06755 |
| V10 | .03460 | -.05398 | .80915 | -.05423 | -.04494 |
| V4 | .05473 | .08432 | .73548 | -.07116 | .03224 |
| V23 | .02702 | -.04600 | -.08221 | .85388 | .08658 |
| V24 | -.01387 | .07534 | -.07498 | .78298 | -.07497 |
| V66 | -.02254 | .00224 | -.01971 | -.02385 | .87710 |
| V56 | -.01050 | .13132 | -.07094 | -.16529 | -.05241 |
| V57 | .15209 | -.04799 | -.20581 | -.12975 | .23660 |
| V21 | .12470 | -.14359 | .13944 | .01250 | -.04777 |
| V67 | -.12472 | -.04996 | .29436 | .15118 | .26605 |
| V19 | .00942 | .04992 | .19238 | .26134 | -.17461 |
| | FACTOR 6 | | | | |
| V81 | .08672 | | | | |
| V80 | .09294 | | | | |
| V83 | -.00225 | | | | |
| V78 | -.14668 | | | | |
| V6 | -.05929 | | | | |
| V9 | .09841 | | | | |
| V10 | -.05708 | | | | |
| V4 | .00824 | | | | |
| V23 | -.03768 | | | | |
| V24 | -.12217 | | | | |
| V66 | .05455 | | | | |
| V56 | .77547 | | | | |
| V57 | .65956 | | | | |
| V21 | .54421 | | | | |
| V67 | .38687 | | | | |
| V19 | .33929 | | | | |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .11046 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .05887 | .02553 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.02880 | .12609 | .09221 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .08954 | -.01047 | .04220 | -.05785 | 1.00000 |
| FACTOR 6 | .17080 | -.08956 | .19961 | -.03175 | .04078 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

NUEVA ZELANDA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .25401 | * 1 | 3.27195 | 20.4 | 20.4 |
| V67 | .31721 | * 2 | 1.91493 | 12.0 | 32.4 |
| V4 | .68726 | * 3 | 1.37320 | 8.6 | 41.0 |
| V6 | .50793 | * 4 | 1.23801 | 7.7 | 48.7 |
| V9 | .49678 | * 5 | 1.00802 | 6.3 | 55.0 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V56 | .70384 | -.05238 | -.05118 | -.27553 | -.06344 |
| V57 | .67559 | -.18559 | .01830 | -.14736 | -.10089 |
| V21 | .66595 | .00358 | .09903 | -.13245 | -.00163 |
| V19 | .63104 | .17928 | .04072 | .30079 | .08495 |
| V67 | .52245 | .08486 | .03965 | .01314 | -.07125 |
| V9 | -.00598 | .71907 | -.06891 | -.06928 | .06341 |
| V83 | .20165 | .63038 | -.10213 | .10407 | -.08693 |
| V6 | -.13383 | .50935 | .37731 | -.29466 | -.00989 |
| V78 | -.01419 | .47297 | .08111 | .06446 | -.37559 |
| V66 | .27562 | -.28136 | -.01227 | -.13484 | -.17443 |
| V4 | -.00479 | -.10882 | .83999 | .01006 | .03491 |
| V10 | .16004 | -.01950 | .72654 | .13067 | -.03310 |
| V23 | -.05890 | -.07626 | .10287 | .79961 | -.04256 |
| V24 | -.09086 | .02151 | -.00276 | .66658 | .00092 |
| V80 | -.01001 | .02457 | .00002 | -.01869 | -.92543 |
| V81 | .02072 | -.02258 | -.02760 | .06173 | -.91991 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.01883 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .10567 | .14457 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.11096 | .12348 | .00613 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | -.35529 | -.08505 | -.08302 | .08118 | 1.00000 |

CANADA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .23145 | * 1 | 3.02298 | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| V67 | .49809 | * 2 | 1.82024 | 11.4 | 30.3 |
| V4 | .50050 | * 3 | 1.40186 | 8.8 | 39.0 |
| V6 | .52933 | * 4 | 1.34416 | 8.4 | 47.4 |
| V9 | .57423 | * 5 | 1.04216 | 6.5 | 53.9 |

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V57 | .74982 | -.09917 | .08479 | .00348 | .09382 |
| V56 | .72789 | -.14207 | .21967 | -.02343 | .17724 |
| V80 | .67437 | .15152 | -.46499 | -.21456 | -.25942 |
| V81 | .66433 | .18067 | -.48216 | -.18366 | -.21044 |
| V21 | .59045 | -.01320 | .23744 | .21492 | .11937 |
| V66 | .30971 | -.17556 | .12028 | -.12248 | .27430 |
| V78 | .07419 | .59133 | .05615 | -.21452 | -.31629 |
| V6 | .01587 | .54080 | .28297 | -.30012 | -.25781 |
| V23 | -.24032 | .45003 | -.38677 | .32668 | .22897 |
| V10 | .24586 | .44130 | .27780 | .36707 | .00840 |
| V83 | -.06768 | .42786 | -.02118 | -.40004 | .39706 |
| V24 | -.26632 | .32750 | -.49045 | .32284 | .25476 |
| V4 | .12926 | .38089 | .43362 | .37291 | -.10786 |
| V19 | .30038 | .25646 | -.00695 | .48077 | -.02769 |
| V9 | -.23251 | .39222 | .26803 | -.43121 | .32946 |
| V67 | .47938 | .09604 | -.12649 | -.06851 | .48824 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

FILIPINAS

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V66 | .23736 | * | 1 | 2.27198 | 14.2 | 14.2 |
| V67 | .48400 | * | 2 | 1.60477 | 10.0 | 24.2 |
| V4 | .53481 | * | 3 | 1.36802 | 8.6 | 32.8 |
| V6 | .65100 | * | 4 | 1.18816 | 7.4 | 40.2 |
| V9 | .62118 | * | 5 | 1.12873 | 7.1 | 47.3 |
| V10 | .43559 | * | 6 | 1.01264 | 6.3 | 53.6 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V81 | .83115 | -.05125 | .00539 | .14411 | -.02075 |
| V80 | .82341 | .02792 | .09113 | .06783 | -.00274 |
| V83 | .58871 | .06945 | -.14922 | -.18673 | .13525 |
| V78 | .36723 | -.09008 | .06684 | -.14454 | -.29770 |
| V19 | .00068 | .81744 | .21874 | .06092 | -.00666 |
| V21 | -.00972 | .61776 | -.15568 | -.06557 | -.02902 |
| V23 | .08148 | .04603 | .74236 | -.02399 | .12297 |
| V24 | -.04467 | .07134 | .71812 | -.00199 | -.04244 |
| V66 | .03475 | .25249 | -.28705 | -.16631 | .12919 |
| V6 | -.07526 | -.05077 | .08275 | -.82533 | -.03991 |
| V9 | .02298 | .05192 | -.09417 | -.77468 | .02792 |
| V67 | .08479 | .04128 | .27256 | -.13407 | .62598 |
| V4 | .04327 | .43010 | .07814 | -.00767 | -.58768 |
| V10 | .05693 | -.12728 | .22482 | -.23094 | -.51087 |
| V56 | -.08780 | -.00810 | .09128 | .03790 | .08319 |
| V57 | .03997 | .04426 | -.09816 | .06296 | -.01077 |

FACTOR 6

| | |
|-----|---------|
| V81 | -.00292 |
| V80 | .10715 |
| V83 | -.02130 |
| V78 | -.21832 |
| V19 | .07196 |
| V21 | -.16924 |
| V23 | .15424 |
| V24 | -.16083 |
| V66 | -.05936 |
| V6 | .03825 |
| V9 | .06301 |
| V67 | -.14928 |
| V4 | .00535 |
| V10 | -.07215 |
| V56 | -.78610 |
| V57 | -.71519 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .05479 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .08663 | -.07428 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.22120 | -.13330 | .01501 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | -.07508 | .03209 | -.11731 | .01676 | 1.00000 |
| FACTOR 6 | -.10681 | -.14189 | -.00613 | .16204 | .00909 |

Tabla 2.3. (cont.)

ESPAÑA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| P12 | .49497 | * | 1 | 2.80192 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| P6A | .62862 | * | 2 | 1.70418 | 10.7 | 28.2 |
| P6C | .58103 | * | 3 | 1.54078 | 9.6 | 37.8 |
| P6F | .66001 | * | 4 | 1.27479 | 8.0 | 45.8 |
| P6G | .57077 | * | 5 | 1.11218 | 7.0 | 52.7 |
| P8A | .48323 | * | 6 | 1.06770 | 6.7 | 59.4 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| P18D | .90786 | .15322 | .04350 | .03472 | .07085 |
| P18E | .89913 | .12900 | .05108 | .05879 | .06986 |
| P188 | .54860 | .18413 | .36658 | .23940 | -.20585 |
| P18G | .53732 | .19750 | .40233 | .19487 | -.00461 |
| P10A | .18835 | .81668 | .07900 | -.10469 | .16311 |
| P10B | .16965 | .77546 | .09602 | -.07272 | .16948 |
| P8A | .01622 | .53790 | -.08846 | .32816 | -.15316 |
| P6F | .12418 | .03342 | .80301 | .08627 | .06192 |
| P6C | .14767 | .16879 | .66761 | -.00368 | .01308 |
| P8E | .02887 | -.13837 | .02447 | .74245 | .13870 |
| P8F | .13545 | .06457 | .06444 | .71546 | -.13783 |
| P13A | .06059 | .06833 | .06177 | .11974 | .68606 |
| P12 | .00389 | .12931 | .00318 | -.15065 | .68134 |
| P6A | .05524 | .08945 | .04320 | -.00144 | .04200 |
| P6G | .07811 | .15058 | .43358 | .01868 | -.02126 |
| P8C | .12685 | .32554 | -.24830 | .21606 | .41893 |
| | FACTOR 6 | | | | |
| P18D | -.05474 | | | | |
| P18E | -.08967 | | | | |
| P188 | -.02801 | | | | |
| P18G | .07727 | | | | |
| P10A | -.12554 | | | | |
| P10B | -.02322 | | | | |
| P8A | -.30537 | | | | |
| P6F | -.01884 | | | | |
| P6C | -.39650 | | | | |
| P8E | .04607 | | | | |
| P8F | -.03519 | | | | |
| P13A | .04780 | | | | |
| P12 | -.12565 | | | | |
| P6A | -.78778 | | | | |
| P6G | -.64105 | | | | |
| P8C | -.43286 | | | | |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .18660 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .18119 | .05398 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | .12064 | .05610 | .03592 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .02352 | .08513 | -.04173 | -.03527 | 1.00000 |
| FACTOR 6 | -.03132 | -.19504 | -.05809 | -.04869 | -.04791 |

Tabla 1

EQUIDAD

| | Austria | Alemania (occ) | Alemania (OR) | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Hungría | Italia | Noruega | Suecia | Cheq. | Eslovenia | Polonia | Bulgaria | Rusia | N. Zelanda | Canadá | España |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| Cuenta propia (ref. asalariado) | .09** | | | | .06*** | | | | .08* | | | | | | | | | |
| Pensionista | | | .11* | | | | | | .10** | | | | | | | | | |
| Pagado (ref. ocupado) | | | | | -.06*** | | | | | | | | | | | -.07* | | |
| Sector público (ref. privado)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. superiores | | -.11** | | -.10** | | | .09** | .07* | | | .06* | | .15*** | | -.07* | -.09** | | -.07* |
| E. medios (ref. básicos) | | -.10* | | -.10** | | | .07* | .09** | | | | | .10** | .06* | -.06* | | | .05* |
| edad | | .16*** | | .20 | | | | | -.09* | | .11*** | | | .13* | .16*** | .05* | | |
| Mujer (ref. varón) | .09*** | .06** | | .11*** | .09*** | | | | | | | | | | .07* | .07* | .19** | |
| Anticipación Social | .11*** | | | | | | .09*** | | .07** | | | | | | | | | |
| Religiosidad*** | | | -.06* | | | | | .12*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 6.7*** | 6.8*** | 7.7*** | 7.0*** | 7.8*** | | 6.8*** | 7.5*** | 7.2*** | | 6.7*** | | 7.1*** | 7.3*** | 6.15 | 7.3 | 6.9*** | 6.4*** |
| R ² | .025 | .045 | .015 | .055 | .015 | | .016 | .015 | .021 | | .015 | | .018 | .007 | .045 | .032 | .038 | .007* |

* Información no disponible en Austria.

** Información no disponible en USA, Eslovenia.

*** Información no disponible en 10, 12, 15, 16.

Tabla 2
NECESIDAD

| | Australia | Alemania (OCU) | Alemania (OR) | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Hungria | Italia | Noruega | Suecia | Cheg | Eslovenia | Polonia | Bulgaria | Rusia | N. Zelanda | Canada | España | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Cuenta propia (ref. asalariado) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.08* |
| Pensionista | | | | | .10* | | | | .13*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parado (ref. ocupado) | .06** | | .22* | .08* | .10*** | | | .06* | | | .07* | | .05* | .10** | | | | | .05* |
| Sector Público (ref. privado) | | | .07* | | | | | | | .08* | .07* | | | | | | | | -.06* |
| E. superiores | -.11*** | -.12*** | -.12*** | -.20*** | -.32*** | | -.19*** | -.08* | -.22*** | -.25*** | -.15*** | | -.32*** | -.23*** | -.15*** | -.11*** | -.30*** | | -.09*** |
| E. medios (ref. básicos) | -.11*** | -.11** | -.12* | -.23** | -.14*** | | -.10** | | -.13*** | -.17*** | | | -.21** | | | -.19*** | -.21*** | | -.05* |
| Edad | .06* | | | .11* | | | | .09* | | | | | | | | | | | .12** |
| Mujer (ref. varón) | | .08*** | | .14*** | | | | .06* | | | .03* | | | | .08* | .07* | | | |
| Autobinción social | -.11*** | -.10*** | | -.17*** | -.18*** | | -.10*** | -.11** | -.13*** | -.07* | | | | -.06* | -.04* | -.17*** | -.19*** | | -.07* |
| Religiosidad | .05* | .05* | | | | | | | | | | | .09*** | -.09* | | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 6.23*** | 7.8*** | 7.6*** | 6.7** | 7.2*** | | 7.2*** | 7.9*** | 7.0*** | 4.8*** | 6.70*** | | 6.44*** | 8.33*** | 7.0*** | 7.4*** | 7.2*** | | 6.7*** |
| R ² | .080 | .034 | .021 | .11 | .12 | | .039 | .030 | .092 | .069 | .025 | | .090 | .033 | .026 | .11 | .10 | | .017 |

* No disponible en Austria.

Tabla 3

ADSCRIPTIVISMO

| | Austria | Alemania (OC) | Alemania (OB) | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Hungria | Italia | Noruega | Suecia | Chex. | Eslovenia | Polonia | Bulgaria | Rusia | N. Zelanda | Canada | España |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| Cuenta propia (ref. asalariado) | -.10*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.14*** | | | -.16*** | |
| Pensionista | .11** | | | | | | | -.09* | | | | | | | | | .13* | |
| Parado (ref. ocupado) | | .05* | | | .06* | | | | | | | .08* | | | | .06* | | |
| Sector público (ref. privado) | | | | | | | | | .07* | -.06* | | | | .15*** | | | | |
| E. superiores | .16*** | .06* | | .09* | | | | | .08* | .15** | -.05* | | -.12*** | | | .08* | | |
| E. medios (ref. bajos) | .12*** | .07** | | | | -.10* | | | | .17** | -.05* | | -.06* | | | .07* | | |
| Educl | | .09* | .12** | .19*** | | .09* | .09* | | .10** | .13* | .13*** | .09* | | | | .09* | | |
| Mujer (ref. varón) | | -.06* | | -.13*** | -.08** | | | | -.06* | | | | | | | | | |
| Autombicación Social | | | | | | -.10** | -.08** | | | | -.14*** | -.13*** | -.06** | -.17*** | -.11*** | | | -.05* |
| Religiosidad | -.06* | | | | | -.07* | | -.08* | | | .10** | | | | | | | -.05* |
| CONSTANTE | 5.58** | 5.62*** | 5.1*** | 4.9*** | 4.0*** | 6.6*** | 5.8*** | 6.8*** | 4.3*** | 4.5*** | 5.0*** | 5.7*** | 7.1*** | 7.4*** | 6.1*** | 4.6*** | 5.1*** | 6.78*** |
| R ² | .010 | .012 | .008 | .055 | .006 | .026 | .015 | .010 | .027 | .025 | .048 | .029 | .017 | .045 | .013 | .017 | .021 | .008 |

Tabla 4

STATUS ADQUIRIDO

| | Australia | Alemania (MNC) | Alemania (OR) | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Hungría | Italia | Noruega | Suecia | Cheq. | Eslovenia | Polonia | Bulgaria | Rusia | N. Zelanda | Canadá | España |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|------------|--------|---------|
| Cuenta propia (ref. asalariado) | | | | | | | .06* | | | | .10* | .08* | | | .05* | | | |
| Pensionista | | | | | -.09* | | | | -.08* | | | | | | | | | |
| Parado (ref. ocupado) | | | | -.12*** | | | | | | | -.13*** | | | | | -.10** | | |
| Sector público (ref. privado) | | | | | | | | .13** | | | | | | .10* | -.05* | | .17** | |
| E. superiores | | .06*** | .11*** | -.10* | .18*** | .05* | | | .09** | .07* | .13*** | .11*** | | .11** | .06* | | .11* | .04* |
| E. medios (ref. básica) | .05* | .05* | .09* | | .16** | | | | | .11* | .07* | | | | | .09*** | .12* | .06* |
| Edad | | .12*** | | | | -.10* | | -.08* | | .07* | | .08* | .09** | | .13*** | | | .10** |
| Mujer (ref. varón) | | -.06** | -.08** | | | -.07* | -.06* | | -.06* | | | | | | | .07* | | |
| Autoubicación Social | .10*** | .07*** | | | .10*** | | | | .08** | | .07* | | .08** | | .06* | .07* | .08** | |
| Religiosidad | | | | | .09*** | | | | | | | | .07** | .06* | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 7.6*** | 7.1*** | 8.2*** | 8.1*** | 8.0*** | 8.1*** | 6.3*** | 7.3*** | 7.5*** | 7.2*** | 6.5*** | 6.3*** | 6.8*** | 7.0*** | 6.1*** | 7.8*** | 8.1*** | 7.17*** |
| R ² | .010 | .021 | .014 | .020 | .041 | .006 | .006 | .009 | .021 | .005 | .044 | .022 | .021 | .016 | .020 | .028 | .024 | .007 |

Tabla 5

DESLEGITIMACIÓN

| | Australia | Alemania (OCU) | Alemania (OB) | UK | U.S.A. | Austria | Hungría | Italia | Noruega | Suecia | Chex. | Eslovenia | Polonia | República | Rusia | N. Zelanda | Canadá | España |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| Cuenta propia (ref. asalariado) | -.02** | -.05* | | | -.09*** | | | | | -.11*** | -.12* | -.08* | -.11*** | | -.09* | -.17*** | | |
| Pensionista | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .12* | | |
| Parado (ref. ocupado) | .05* | | | | | | | | | | | | .07* | | | | | |
| Sector público (ref. privado) | .10*** | .05* | | | | .10* | | | | .11** | | | | .07* | | .10* | | |
| E. superiores | | | -.13*** | .06* | .06* | | -.13*** | -.24*** | | -.14*** | -.16*** | | -.09* | | -.07* | | | .05* |
| E. medios (ref. básicos) | | | .16*** | | | | | -.11*** | | -.09* | -.05* | .06* | | | | | | |
| Ethd | | | | -.12*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mujer (ref. varón) | | .06* | .10** | | | .06* | .06* | .07* | .08* | .06* | | | .07* | | .09* | | | |
| Autobúsqueda Social | -.16*** | -.16*** | -.20*** | -.20*** | -.12*** | -.18*** | -.15*** | -.10** | -.25*** | -.17*** | -.17*** | -.18*** | -.12*** | -.11** | -.12*** | -.22*** | -.14*** | -.04* |
| Religiosidad | | -.08** | -.11*** | | | | | -.08* | | | | | | | | | | -.12*** |
| CONSTANTE | 7.7*** | 8.7*** | 9.0*** | 8.5*** | 7.6*** | 8.3*** | 7.2*** | 7.9*** | 8.8*** | 7.67*** | 7.6*** | 7.5*** | 7.2*** | 7.7*** | 8.2*** | 8.2*** | 8.0*** | 7.8*** |
| R ² | .14 | .040 | .082 | .050 | .030 | .040 | .047 | .018 | .11 | .083 | .065 | .044 | .041 | .034 | .025 | .068 | .018 | .013 |

Tabla 1

EVOLUCIÓN ACTITUDES DESIGUALDAD

1987

| | AUS | D | UK | USA | A | H | I | CH | PL |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|-------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------|
| Familia rica | 49 | 57 | 54 | 49 | 62 | 61 | 64 | 55 | 63 |
| Educación propia | 97 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 70 | 96 | 99 | 87 |
| Desigualdad: beneficia a los ricos | 57 | 68 | 63 | 51 | 70 | 38 | 74 | 59 | 70 |
| Desigualdad: necesaria para prosperidad | 29 | 27 | 28 | 33 | 27 | 26 | 18 | 17 | 47 |
| J (*) | G 4.3 D 3.5 J 1.2 | 9.1 6 1.5 | 11.3 7.3 1.6 | 11.3 7.3 1.6 | | 2.4 2.5 0.9 | | 5.6 4.2 1.4 | 2.3 2.4 0.9 |
| Diferencias son demasiado grandes | 60 | 76 | 76 | 58 | 89 | 76 | 87 | 67 | 81 |

1992

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|-------------------|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| Familia rica | 53 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 61 | 67 | 67 | 44 | 82 |
| Educación propia | 48 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 74 | 98 | 62 | 90 |
| Desigualdad: beneficia a los ricos | 59 | 75 | 65 | 58 | 67 | 52 | 75 | 60 | 73 |
| Desigualdad: necesaria para prosperidad | 24 | 21 | 19 | 26 | 17 | 20 | 32 | 28 | 35 |
| J (*) | G 8.1 D 4.5 J 1.8 | 12.2 6.2 2.0 | 13.2 6.2 2.1 | 23.1 9.1 2.5 | | 9.4 4.0 2.3 | | 5.8 4.0 1.4 | 20.2 9.2 2.2 |
| Diferencias son demasiado grandes | 65 | 85 | 81 | 77 | 82 | 84 | 89 | 83 | 88 |

1987 - 1992

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Familia rica | 4 | -9 | -6 | 1 | -1 | 6 | 3 | -11 | 19 |
| Educación propia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | -37 | 3 |
| Desigualdad: beneficia a los ricos. | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 | | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Desigualdad: necesaria para prosperidad. | -5 | -6 | -9 | -7 | -3 | -6 | 14 | 11 | -12 |
| J (*) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | -10 | 1.4 | | 0 | 1.3 |
| Diferencias son demasiado grandes. | 5 | 8 | 5 | 19 | -7 | 8 | 2 | 16 | 7 |

(*) J = sentimiento de injusticia = G/D = ingresos percibidos / ingresos justos

Ambivalencia e inconsistencia

Tabla 1
CRITERIOS DE JUSTICIA DISTRIBUTIVA

| | | FAMILIA QUE MANTENER | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | no importante | importante | Row Total |
| ESTUDIOS | Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct | 1 | 4 | |
| no importante | 1 | 26.2 | 73.8 | 195 |
| | | 22.8 | 6.9 | 8.4 |
| | | 2.2 | 6.2 | |
| importante | 4 | 8.2 | 91.8 | 2115 |
| | | 77.2 | 93.1 | 91.6 |
| | | 7.5 | 84.1 | |
| Column Total | | 224 | 2086 | 2310 |
| | | 9.7 | 90.3 | 100.0 |

ESTUDIOS

"¿Qué importancia deberían tener en su opinión los años de estudio y formación para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar?"

FAMILIA QUE MANTENER

"¿Qué importancia debería tener en su opinión lo que se necesita para mantener una familia para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar?"

Fuente: CIS-2046

Tabla 2
LEGITIMACION DE LA DESIGUALDAD

| | | JUSTIFICACION | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|
| Row Pct | Col Pct | en des | de | Row |
| Tot Pct | | cuerto | acuerdo | Total |
| | | 1 | 4 | |
| CRITICA | | | | |
| | 1 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 134 |
| en desacuerdo | | 5.6 | 12.4 | 7.1 |
| | | 4.3 | 2.8 | |
| | 4 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 1743 |
| de acuerdo | | 94.4 | 87.6 | 92.9 |
| | | 72.8 | 20.0 | |
| Column | | 1448 | 429 | 1877 |
| Total | | 77.1 | 22.9 | 100.0 |

CRITICA

"Las diferencias de ingresos son demasiado grandes en España"

JUSTIFICACION

"Para la prosperidad de España es necesario que haya grandes diferencias en ingresos"

Fuente: CIS-2046

Tabla 3
REDISTRIBUCION

| | | PRESION FISCAL | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------------|----------|------|-----------|
| Row Pct | Col Pct | baja | adecuada | alta | Row Total |
| Tot Pct | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| PROGRESIVIDAD | | | | | |
| 1 | | 5.9 | 11.8 | 82.4 | 17 |
| proporc. men | | 1.6 | .5 | .9 | .8 |
| | | .0 | .1 | .7 | |
| 2 | | 1.2 | 19.7 | 79.1 | 402 |
| misma propor | | 7.9 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.0 |
| | | .2 | 3.7 | 15.0 | |
| 3 | | 3.3 | 19.8 | 76.9 | 1702 |
| proporc. may | | 90.5 | 80.6 | 79.8 | 80.2 |
| | | 2.7 | 15.9 | 61.7 | |
| Column Total | | 63 | 418 | 1640 | 2121 |
| | | 3.0 | 19.7 | 77.3 | 100.0 |

PROGRESIVIDAD

"¿Cree Vd. que las personas con ingresos más altos deberían pagar en impuestos una proporción mayor, la misma, o menor que las personas con ingresos bajos?"

PRESION FISCAL

"¿Cómo diría Vd. que son hoy día los impuestos en España para las personas con ingresos medios?"

Fuente: CIS-2046

Tabla 4
ATRIBUCION CAUSAL DE LA RIQUEZA

| | | ESFUERZO | | | Row Total |
|---------------------|---------|----------|-------|------|--------------|
| | | baja | media | alta | |
| Row Pct | Col Pct | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| FAMILIA RICA | | | | | |
| baja | 1 | 12.9 | 33.7 | 53.4 | 534 |
| | | 21.8 | 24.8 | 21.3 | 22.4 |
| | | 2.9 | 7.6 | 12.0 | |
| media | 2 | 13.0 | 44.6 | 42.3 | 728 |
| | | 30.1 | 44.8 | 23.0 | 30.6 |
| | | 4.0 | 13.7 | 12.9 | |
| alta | 3 | 13.6 | 19.8 | 66.6 | 1118 |
| | | 48.1 | 30.4 | 55.7 | 47.0 |
| | | 6.4 | 9.3 | 31.3 | |
| Column | | 316 | 726 | 1338 | 2380 |
| Total | | 13.3 | 30.5 | 56.2 | 100.0 |

FAMILIA RICA

Grado de acuerdo con que "en nuestra sociedad ser de familia rica ayuda a tener éxito en la vida".

ESFUERZO

Grado de acuerdo con que "en nuestra sociedad trabajar mucho ayuda a tener éxito en la vida".

Fuente: CIS-2046

Tabla 5
 ATRIBUCION CAUSAL DE LA POBREZA

| Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct | INDIVIDUAL | | Row Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | no | sí | |
| | 1 | 4 | |
| ESTRUCTURAL | | | |
| 1 | 67.6 | 32.4 | 1173 |
| no | 22.4 | 18.8 | 21.1 |
| | 14.3 | 6.8 | |
| 4 | 62.7 | 37.3 | 4392 |
| sí | 77.6 | 81.2 | 78.9 |
| | 49.5 | 29.4 | |
| Column Total | 3547 63.8 | 2017 36.2 | 5564 100.0 |

ESTRUCTURAL

"Una de las principales razones de la pobreza es la falta de oportunidades de educación y de empleo para los pobres"

INDIVIDUAL

"Una de las principales razones de la pobreza es que muchas personas pobres simplemente no quieren trabajar"

Fuente: ECBC

Tabla 6
MACRO-MICRO

| | | DERECHO DE HERENCIA | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------|------|-------|
| | | no | sí | |
| Row Pct | Col Pct | | | Row |
| Tot Pct | | 1 | 4 | Total |
| FALTA DE OPORTUNIDADES | | | | |
| | 1 | 33.1 | 66.9 | 122 |
| | no | 28.9 | 19.1 | 21.5 |
| | | 7.1 | 14.4 | |
| | 4 | 22.3 | 77.7 | 446 |
| | sí | 71.1 | 80.9 | 78.5 |
| | | 17.5 | 61.0 | |
| Column | | 140 | 429 | 569 |
| Total | | 24.6 | 75.4 | 100.0 |

FALTA DE OPORTUNIDADES

"Una de las principales razones de la pobreza es la falta de oportunidades de educación y de empleo para los pobres"

DERECHO DE HERENCIA

"El derecho de herencia es fundamental porque es un estímulo para el trabajo y la iniciativa"

Fuente: ECBC

Tabla 1

Criterios de justicia distributiva

1982 - 1994

| | 1982 | 1994 |
|----------|------|------|
| Igualdad | 28.3 | 27.1 |
| Equidad | 71.7 | 72.9 |

<< Dos personas están hablando.

Una dice: "el objetivo de la política debe ser dar igualdad de oportunidades y después la posición de cada persona dependerá de su propio esfuerzo y sacrificio.

La otra dice: "el objetivo de la política debe tender a una mayor igualdad de bienes y riquezas, con independencia de la iniciativa y esfuerzo de cada persona"

¿Con cuál está usted más de acuerdo?.>>

1ª persona: equidad

2ª persona: igualdad

Datos:

1982: Encuesta DATA / Instituto de Estudios Económicos
"Mentalidad económica de los españoles"

1994: Encuesta CIS - 2107

Tabla 2

Percepcion de injusticia social
1982 - 1994

| | 1982 | 1994 |
|------------|------|------|
| Justicia | 51.1 | 37.2 |
| Injusticia | 48.9 | 62.8 |

1982: Encuesta DATA / IEE:
"¿Considera usted nuestro sistema económico...?
- muy justo
- bastante justo
- ni justo ni injusto
- bastante injusto
- muy injusto"

1994: Encuesta CIS - 2107:
"En general, ¿qué le parece la sociedad española,
justa o injusta?
- justa
- injusta"

Tabla 3

Criterios de justicia distributiva:
 Igualdad vs. Equidad
 (1= igualdad)

| | 1982 | 1994 |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Ingresos | | |
| Sector público | -.36* | |
| Estudios | | |
| Mujer | | |
| Edad | | |
| Autoubicación social | -.03* | .10** |
| Autoubicación política (izda) | .21*** | |
| Religiosidad | -.13* | |
| <hr/> | | |
| CONSTANTE | - 1.69 | -.61* |
| - 2 log | 930 | 1493 |
| - 2 log | 887 | 1479 |
| g.l. | 8 | 8 |
| pseudo - R ² | .05 | .01 |

Datos: DATA/IEE y CIS-2107

Tabla 4
Evaluación de injusticia

| | 1982 | 1994 |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Ingresos | -.16** | |
| Sector público | -.31* | |
| Estudios | | |
| Mujer | .30* | .18* |
| Edad | | -.03*** |
| Autoubicación social | -.34** | .15** |
| Autoubicación política (izda) | -.10* | |
| Religiosidad | -.13* | -.12* |
| <hr/> | | |
| CONSTANTE | 1.15** | 1.58*** |
| - 2 log | 1002 | 1539 |
| - 2 log | 1037 | 1512 |
| gr. lib | 8 | 8 |
| pseudo - R ² | .04 | .02 |

Tabla 5
Igualitaismo y voto (1982)

| | AP | UCD | PSOE | PC |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Ingresos | | | -.15*** | -.09** |
| Sector público | | | | |
| Estudios | | | -.16* | |
| Mujer | .20* | | -.24* | |
| Edad | .03** | .04*** | | -.03* |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Injusticia | | -.18* | -.16** | .08* |
| Igualdad | | | | .37*** |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | -1.6*** | -2.4** | 0.43*** | -2.6*** |
| - 2 L | 1561 | 1366 | 1784 | 1398 |
| - 2 L | 1543 | 1328 | 1705 | 1319 |
| g.l | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Pseudo-R cuadrado | .02 | .03 | .05 | .06 |

Tabla 6
Igualitarismo y voto (1994)

| | PP | CDS | PSOE | IU |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ingresos | | .32** | -.06* | |
| Sector público | | | | |
| Estudios | .25*** | | -.28*** | |
| Mujer | | | | -.47* |
| Edad | .03*** | .04* | | -.05*** |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Injusticia | | | .23** | .18* |
| Igualdad | | | -.46*** | .35*** |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | -3.4*** | -7.6*** | -.45** | -1.3** |
| - 2 L | 1447 | 158 | 1493 | 976 |
| - 2 L | 1913 | 152 | 1449 | 923 |
| g.1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Pseudo-R cuadrado | .03 | .04 | .03 | .06 |

Tabla 7

VALOR PREFERIDO:
LIBERTAD VS. IGUALDAD, 1981 - 1993.

| | 1981 | 1988 | 1990 | 1993 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| LIBERTAD | 36 | 39 | 43 | 21 |
| IGUALDAD | 39 | 33 | 38 | 51 |
| AMBAS | 13 | 25 | 10 | 20 |
| NS/NC | 12 | 13 | 9 | 8 |
| RATIO IGUALDAD/ LIBERTAD | 1.08 | 0.84 | 0.86 | 2.42 |

FUENTE: Orizó
Montero
Noya / Vallejos

Tabla 8.1

| 1990 | | | 1994 | | | |
|------|----|----|------|----|----|----------------|
| 12 | | | 7 | | | IGUALITARISMO |
| 8 | 32 | | 4 | 18 | | |
| 12 | | | 7 | | | |
| 10 | | | 7 | | | INDIVIDUALISMO |
| 14 | | | 20 | | | |
| 7 | 21 | 42 | 9 | 29 | 44 | |
| 11 | | | 8 | | | |
| 12 | | | 7 | | | INDIVIDUALISMO |
| 8 | 32 | | 4 | 18 | | |
| 12 | | | 7 | | | |
| 5 | 5 | | 13 | 13 | | NS/NC |

Fuente: ORIZO

Fuente: CIS - 2107

Tabla 8.2

| 1990 | | | 1994 | | | |
|------|----|----|------|----|----|-------------------------------|
| 4 | | | 4 | | | RESPONSABILIDAD DEL ESTADO |
| 7 | 20 | | 4 | 12 | | |
| 9 | | | 4 | | | |
| 8 | | | 7 | | | RESPONSABILIDAD INDIVIDUAL |
| 14 | | | 17 | | | |
| 8 | 22 | 42 | 10 | 27 | 44 | |
| 11 | | | 10 | | | |
| 12 | | | 11 | | | RESPONSABILIDAD INDIVIDUAL |
| 7 | 29 | | 7 | 29 | | |
| 10 | | | 11 | | | |
| 8 | | | 14 | | | NS/NC |

Fuente: ORIZO

Fuente: CIS - 2107

Tabla 9

| | Individualismo (1 -10) | Responsabilidad individual (1-10) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Autoevaluación moral | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Moralismo | 6.0 | 4.5 |
| F / eta ² | 9.3 (000) .09 | 12.3 (000) .11 |

Tabla 10
Ambivalencia moral y ambivalencia ante la igualdad

| | IGUALITARISMO | AMBIVALENCIA | INDIVIDUALISMO |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Cuenta propia | -.32** | | |
| Pensionista | .27* | | |
| Parado | | | |
| (Ocupado) | | | |
| Sector público | | .38** | -.38* |
| Estudios | | | |
| Superiores | | -.46** | .40* |
| Medios | | -.28* | |
| Mujer | .36*** | | |
| Edad | | | |
| Autoubicación social | -.24*** | | .29* |
| Religiosidad | -.08** | | |
| Ambivalencia moral | -.28** | .23** | -.23** |
| (referencia: moralismo) | | | |
| - 2 L | 2405 | 2782 | 2657 |
| - 2 L | 2349 | 2750 | 2630 |
| g.l. | 11 | 11 | 11 |

Tabla 11

Ambivalencia moral y ambivalencia ante el Estado de Bienestar

EL BIENESTAR ES RESPONSABLE DEL ...

| | ESTADO | AMBIVALENCIA | INDIVIDUALISMO |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| Cuenta propia | | .28* | .38** |
| Pensionista | | | |
| Parado | | | |
| (Ref.: Ocupado) | | | |
| Sector público | | | |
| Estudios | | | |
| Superiores | -.51* | | |
| Medios | -.42* | | |
| (Ref.: básicos) | | | |
| Mujer | .15* | .16* | .05** |
| Edad | | | |
| Autoubicación social | -.15* | | |
| Religiosidad | -.08** | | |
| Ambivalencia moral | -.15* | .16* | -.57*** |
| (referencia: moralismo) | | | |
| | 2760 | 2759 | 2232 |
| | 2729 | 1726 | 2151 |
| | 11 | 11 | 11 |

Table 1
Dimensions in the attitudes towards inequality
 Principal Component Analysis (varimax rotation)

Final Statistics:

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.04337 | 34.1 | 34.1 |
| 2 | 1.23342 | 20.6 | 54.6 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| INCODIFF | .81651 | -.13787 |
| GOVERESP | .80843 | -.07786 |
| RICHPOWE | .69616 | .01110 |
| PROFEVER | -.06701 | .77870 |
| PROSPERI | -.18743 | .75906 |
| PAYSUPER | .02997 | .51292 |

Variables:

| | |
|----------|--|
| INCODIFF | 'Differences in income are too large' |
| GOVERESP | 'It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes' |
| RICHPOWE | 'Inequality continues to exist because it benefits the rich and the powerful' |
| PROFEVER | 'Allowing business to make good profits is the best way to improve everyone's standard of living' |
| PROSPERI | 'Differences in income are necessary for prosperity' |
| PAYSUPER | 'It is important in deciding pay whether the job requires supervising others' |

Data: ISSP Social Inequality.

Table 2
Indexes of egalitarianism and individualism
 Values in each sample

| | | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min. | Max. |
|----------------|------|-------|-----------|------|-------|
| ISSP countries | INDI | 9.22 | 2.22 | 3.00 | 15.00 |
| | EGAL | 11.33 | 2.54 | 3.00 | 15.00 |
| Spain | INDI | 8.90 | 1.92 | 3.00 | 14.00 |
| | EGAL | 10.38 | 1.62 | 5.00 | 13.00 |

Table 3
Typology of people as to their abstract ambivalence
 Percentages per country

| | PRO-EQUALITY | ANTI-EQUALITY | IN-CONSISTENCY | AMBIVALENCE |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Australia | 45 | 21 | 12 | 22 |
| Germany (W) | 67 | 6 | 15 | 12 |
| Germany (E) | 84 | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| UK | 59 | 10 | 15 | 17 |
| USA | 42 | 16 | 17 | 25 |
| Hungary | 62 | 6 | 16 | 16 |
| Italy | 61 | 2 | 29 | 9 |
| Norway | 63 | 13 | 8 | 17 |
| Sweden | 44 | 26 | 15 | 16 |
| Czechoslovakia | 56 | 11 | 18 | 15 |
| Poland | 50 | 7 | 34 | 8 |
| Bulgaria | 64 | 3 | 32 | 3 |
| Russia | 67 | 6 | 18 | 9 |
| New Zealand | 53 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| Canada | 58 | 15 | 10 | 16 |
| Philippines | 30 | 14 | 30 | 29 |
| Spain | 40 | 7 | 18 | 35 |
| TOTAL (*) | 56 | 11 | 18 | 15 |

(*) NOTE: Spain is not counted.

Table 4

Typology of people as to their concrete ambivalence (necessity-dessert)

Percentages per country

| | CONSISTENCY | IN-CONSISTENCY | AMBIVALENCE |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Australia | 15 | 25 | 60 |
| Germany (W) | 9 | 45 | 46 |
| Germany (E) | 10 | 45 | 45 |
| UK | 10 | 35 | 55 |
| USA | 13 | 49 | 39 |
| Hungary | 15 | 20 | 65 |
| Italy | 8 | 56 | 36 |
| Norway | 15 | 25 | 60 |
| Sweden | 20 | 22 | 58 |
| Czekoslovaquia | 14 | 29 | 57 |
| Poland | 20 | 27 | 53 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 48 | 42 |
| Russia | 13 | 20 | 67 |
| New Zealand | 10 | 40 | 50 |
| Canada | 12 | 34 | 54 |
| Spain | 3 | 67 | 30 |
| TOTAL | 12 | 37 | 51 |

Table 5
Concrete ambivalence measured through the ISSP items
Items and typology of concrete ambivalence

- AMB1:** * 'the number of years spent in education and training is important in deciding pay'
* 'what is needed to support a family is important in deciding pay'
- AMB2:** * 'differences of income are too large'
* 'large differences in income are necessary for prosperity'
- AMB3:** * 'people with high incomes should pay a larger share of their income in taxes than those with low incomes'
* 'for those with middle incomes taxes in our countries are too high'
- AMB4:** * 'for getting ahead in life it is very important coming from a wealthy family'
* 'for getting ahead in life hard work is very important'

Table 6
 Cross-national differences in concrete ambivalence
 Means and standard deviations

Summaries of AMB1
 By levels of COUNTRY

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 2.6254 | 1.2527 | 20508 |
| | AUSTRALIA | | 2.4601 | 1.1270 | 2055 |
| | GERMANY (W) | | 2.9612 | 1.0776 | 2189 |
| | GERMANY (E) | | 2.8622 | 1.1808 | 1038 |
| | UK | | 2.6694 | 1.2359 | 1036 |
| | USA | | 2.9224 | 1.2631 | 1224 |
| | HUNGARY | | 2.2849 | 1.1516 | 1202 |
| | ITALY | | 3.1919 | 1.0601 | 985 |
| | NORWAY | | 2.4110 | 1.1837 | 1460 |
| | SWEDEN | | 1.6456 | 1.3747 | 680 |
| | CZECHOSLOVAKIA | | 2.3770 | 1.2200 | 1061 |
| | POLAND | | 2.2015 | 1.4445 | 1521 |
| | BULGARIA | | 2.9776 | 1.1546 | 1003 |
| | RUSSIA | | 2.1553 | 1.1968 | 1697 |
| | NEW ZEALAND | | 2.7508 | 1.2359 | 1194 |
| | CANADA | | 2.6293 | 1.2516 | 967 |
| | PHILIPPINES | | 3.4440 | .8539 | 1196 |
| | ESPAÑA | | 2.8957 | 1.0029 | 2310 |

Summaries of AMB2
 By levels of COUNTRY

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 1.5099 | 1.5858 | 21244 |
| | AUSTRALIA | | 1.6944 | 1.3016 | 2055 |
| | GERMANY (W) | | 1.5079 | 1.5223 | 2017 |
| | GERMANY (E) | | .9211 | 1.5438 | 982 |
| | UK | | 1.3982 | 1.4158 | 1012 |
| | USA | | 1.6268 | 1.5040 | 1203 |
| | AUSTRIA | | 1.2373 | 1.5973 | 948 |
| | HUNGARY | | 1.2867 | 1.5411 | 1158 |
| | ITALY | | 1.7419 | 1.7174 | 957 |
| | NORWAY | | 1.2045 | 1.2634 | 1430 |
| | SWEDEN | | 1.5995 | 1.3578 | 663 |
| | CZECHOSLOVAQUIA | | 1.5460 | 1.4961 | 979 |
| | SLOVENIA | | 1.7021 | 1.5698 | 950 |
| | POLAND | | 1.8352 | 1.6270 | 1341 |
| | BULGARIA | | 1.1067 | 2.2427 | 923 |
| | RUSSIA | | 1.3765 | 2.0218 | 1340 |
| | NEW ZEALAND | | 1.3078 | 1.3575 | 1147 |
| | CANADA | | 1.1943 | 1.3658 | 947 |
| | PHILIPPINES | | 2.5801 | 1.3038 | 1192 |
| | ESPAÑA | | 1.2832 | 1.1390 | 1877 |

Summaries of AMB3
By levels of COUNTRY

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 2.0795 | .8796 | 19555 |
| | | AUSTRALIA | 1.9901 | .8242 | 2019 |
| | | GERMANY (W) | 2.0621 | .8377 | 2054 |
| | | GERMANY (E) | 1.7906 | .8664 | 960 |
| | | USAUSA | 2.3540 | .8114 | 1168 |
| | | AUSTRIA | 2.0718 | .7937 | 884 |
| | | HUNGARY | 2.2469 | .9169 | 1047 |
| | | ITALY | 2.5016 | .9836 | 960 |
| | | NORWAY | 2.0161 | .8040 | 1426 |
| | | SWEDEN | 2.0699 | .7578 | 658 |
| | | CZECHOSLOVAKIA | 2.1627 | .8466 | 1005 |
| | | SLOVENIA | 2.0616 | .8446 | 747 |
| | | POLAND | 1.9976 | .9246 | 1227 |
| | | BULGARIA | 2.3156 | .9068 | 876 |
| | | RUSSIA | 1.9323 | .9514 | 1233 |
| | | NEW ZEALAND | 2.0142 | .7775 | 1163 |
| | | CANADA | 2.3476 | .8255 | 955 |
| | | PHILIPPINES | 1.6714 | .8901 | 1173 |
| | | ESPAÑA | 2.3955 | .8386 | 2121 |

Summaries of AMB4
By levels of COUNTRY

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 1.8521 | 1.4701 | 22788 |
| | | AUSTRALIA | 1.8214 | 1.4416 | 2125 |
| | | GERMANY (W) | 1.7535 | 1.3170 | 2195 |
| | | GERMANY (E) | 1.7239 | 1.4958 | 1043 |
| | | UK | 1.4952 | 1.4086 | 1050 |
| | | USA | 1.5789 | 1.4870 | 1229 |
| | | AUSTRIA | 1.9738 | 1.5016 | 993 |
| | | HUNGARY | 2.0799 | 1.3027 | 1221 |
| | | ITALY | 1.9706 | 1.3867 | 985 |
| | | NORWAY | 1.5512 | 1.2677 | 1495 |
| | | SLOVENIA | 1.7647 | 1.2911 | 695 |
| | | CZECHOSLOVAKIA | 1.5589 | 1.3788 | 1069 |
| | | SLOVENIA | 1.5714 | 1.4148 | 1015 |
| | | POLAND | 2.5952 | 1.5127 | 1513 |
| | | BULGARIA | 2.3493 | 1.6408 | 1065 |
| | | RUSSIA | 1.9971 | 1.6269 | 1716 |
| | | NEW ZEALAND | 1.5315 | 1.4044 | 1205 |
| | | CANADA | 1.3972 | 1.4002 | 978 |
| | | PHILIPPINES | 2.3942 | 1.4311 | 1196 |
| | | ESPAÑA | 2.4921 | 1.2900 | 2380 |

Table 7

Ambivalence and fragmentation

(Reliability analysis: 4 scales of concrete ambivalence)

| | Cronbach's alpha |
|----------------|------------------|
| Spain | .1323 |
| Australia | .0740 |
| Germany (W) | .1504 |
| Germany (E) | .1386 |
| UK | .1311 |
| USA | .2332 |
| Philippines | .1006 |
| Hungary | .0471 |
| Italy | .1087 |
| Norway | .1429 |
| Sweden | .1471 |
| Czechoslovakia | .1056 |
| Bulgaria | .0818 |
| Russia | .1812 |
| New Zealand | .1322 |
| Canada | .1242 |
| TOTAL | .1269 |

Table 8.1
 AMBI: explanatory variables
 Multiple OLS regression analysis

Multiple R .32256
 R Square .10405
 Adjusted R Square .10303
 Standard Error 1.16209

| Analysis of Variance | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
| Regression | 18 | 2489.19978 | 138.28888 |
| Residual | 15872 | 21434.37989 | 1.35045 |

F = 102.40189 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|
| Country: | | | | | |
| CAN | -.234827 | .052410 | -.037711 | -4.481 | .0000 |
| UK | -.317855 | .045630 | -.060900 | -6.966 | .0000 |
| USA | -.079831 | .042472 | -.017079 | -1.880 | .0602 |
| DEE | -.104998 | .044879 | -.020983 | -2.340 | .0193 |
| CZE | -1.043999 | .073514 | -.209958 | -14.201 | .0000 |
| HUN | -.734186 | .043249 | -.156762 | -16.976 | .0000 |
| NOR | -.513882 | .039999 | -.119435 | -12.847 | .0000 |
| BUL | -.490743 | .077717 | -.092834 | -6.314 | .0000 |
| PHI | .418379 | .045019 | .089922 | 9.293 | .0000 |
| ITA | .391496 | .052910 | .076461 | 7.399 | .0000 |
| AUS | -.977812 | .066289 | -.249474 | -14.751 | .0000 |
| POL | -1.327709 | .074033 | -.314765 | -17.934 | .0000 |
| (ref.: Germany-W) | | | | | |
| Soc.self-plac. | -.030026 | .005610 | -.044293 | -5.352 | .0000 |
| Level of education: | | | | | |
| medium | -.118061 | .042846 | -.030817 | -2.755 | .0059 |
| high | -.490184 | .057181 | -.179174 | -8.573 | .0000 |
| (ref.: low) | | | | | |
| Age | .005205 | 6.11439E-04 | .079245 | 8.513 | .0000 |
| Woman | .253080 | .582387 | .003272 | .435 | .6639 |
| Religiosity | .025045 | .005796 | .038682 | 4.321 | .0000 |
| (Constant) | 3.438355 | .104382 | | 32.940 | .0000 |

Table 8.2
AMB2: explanatory variables
 Multiple OLS regression analysis

Multiple R .25742
 R Square .06627
 Adjusted R Square .06516
 Standard Error 1.52068

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 19 | 2641.43280 | 139.02278 |
| Residual | 16095 | 37219.38933 | 2.31248 |

F = 60.11844 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Country: | | | | | |
| AUT | -.281662 | .060243 | -.041952 | -4.675 | .0000 |
| CAN | -.356694 | .069907 | -.043857 | -5.102 | .0000 |
| HUN | -.123814 | .058038 | -.020152 | -2.133 | .0329 |
| CZE | -.070515 | .099624 | -.010581 | -.708 | .4791 |
| BUL | -.492509 | .105293 | -.069568 | -4.677 | .0000 |
| UK | -.080585 | .060833 | -.011870 | -1.325 | .1853 |
| USA | .120801 | .056749 | .019860 | 2.129 | .0333 |
| DEE | -.507123 | .060593 | -.076543 | -8.369 | .0000 |
| NOR | -.292517 | .053510 | -.052147 | -5.467 | .0000 |
| PHI | 1.137950 | .059723 | .189292 | 19.054 | .0000 |
| AUS | .008799 | .089410 | .001737 | .098 | .9216 |
| ITA | .402357 | .070041 | .060078 | 5.745 | .0000 |
| POL | .184421 | .100338 | .032090 | 1.838 | .0661 |
| (ref.: Germany-W) | | | | | |
| Soc.self-plac. | .057073 | .007329 | .065136 | 7.787 | .0000 |
| Level of education: | | | | | |
| medium | -.092775 | .058833 | -.018055 | -1.577 | .1148 |
| high | -.170896 | .077240 | -.047435 | -2.213 | .0269 |
| (ref.: low) | | | | | |
| Age | .003399 | 7.90182E-04 | .040105 | 4.301 | .0000 |
| Woman | .739584 | .879755 | .006416 | .841 | .4005 |
| Religiosity | .014356 | .007514 | .017186 | 1.911 | .0561 |
| (Constant) | 1.254527 | .141263 | | 8.881 | .0000 |

Table 8.3
 AMB3: explanatory variables
 Multiple OLS regression analysis

Multiple R .24205
 R Square .05859
 Adjusted R Square .05745
 Standard Error .86194

| Analysis of Variance | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
| Regression | 18 | 687.33337 | 38.18519 |
| Residual | 14865 | 11043.93839 | .74295 |

F = 51.39677 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------|
| Country: | | | | | |
| AUT | .012182 | .034902 | .003226 | .349 | .7271 |
| CAN | .324857 | .039310 | .074061 | 8.264 | .0000 |
| HUN | .193230 | .033867 | .055140 | 5.706 | .0000 |
| BUL | .328755 | .060497 | .083758 | 5.434 | .0000 |
| CZE | .171451 | .057189 | .047963 | 2.998 | .0027 |
| USA | .297292 | .032285 | .089055 | 9.208 | .0000 |
| DEE | -.264283 | .034546 | -.072517 | -7.650 | .0000 |
| NOR | -.046237 | .030203 | -.015169 | -1.531 | .1258 |
| POL | .018712 | .057584 | .005745 | .325 | .7452 |
| PHI | -.374027 | .034139 | -.113471 | -10.956 | .0000 |
| AUS | -.010104 | .051454 | -.003642 | -.196 | .8443 |
| ITA | .457480 | .040182 | .125776 | 11.385 | .0000 |
| (ref.: Germany-W) | | | | | |
| Soc.self-plac. | .004281 | .004361 | .008593 | .981 | .3264 |
| Level of education: | | | | | |
| medium | .036209 | .034073 | .012692 | 1.063 | .2879 |
| high | .058340 | .044603 | .029156 | 1.308 | .1909 |
| (ref.: low) | | | | | |
| Age | 3.307038E-04 | 4.72486E-04 | .006883 | .700 | .4840 |
| Woman | -.046468 | .432012 | -8.579E-04 | -.108 | .9143 |
| Religiosity | -.002682 | .004461 | -.005677 | -.601 | .5477 |
| (Constant) | 1.933511 | .081825 | | 23.630 | .0000 |

Table 8.4
AMB4: explanatory variables
 Multiple OLS regression analysis

Multiple R .24409
 R Square .05958
 Adjusted R Square .05853
 Standard Error 1.41676

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 19 | 2162.43768 | 113.81251 |
| Residual | 17005 | 34132.49663 | 2.00720 |

F = 56.70203 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Country: | | | | | |
| CAN | -.388131 | .063806 | -.050751 | -6.083 | .0000 |
| AUT | .229747 | .054580 | .036667 | 4.209 | .0000 |
| UK | -.287036 | .055399 | -.044990 | -5.181 | .0000 |
| USA | -.158868 | .051725 | -.027678 | -3.071 | .0021 |
| DEE | -.056705 | .054600 | -.009238 | -1.039 | .2990 |
| CZE | -.441906 | .088739 | -.072613 | -4.980 | .0000 |
| HUN | .284049 | .052395 | .049719 | 5.421 | .0000 |
| NOR | -.196886 | .048443 | -.037628 | -4.064 | .0000 |
| BUL | .256373 | .093918 | .040681 | 2.730 | .0063 |
| PHI | .650143 | .054589 | .113754 | 11.910 | .0000 |
| ITA | .284012 | .063776 | .045132 | 4.453 | .0000 |
| AUS | -.132774 | .080041 | -.027783 | -1.659 | .0972 |
| POL | .579128 | .089383 | .111678 | 6.479 | .0000 |
| (ref.: Germany-W) | | | | | |
| Soc.self-plac. | -.024017 | .006634 | -.029715 | -3.620 | .0003 |
| Level of education: | | | | | |
| medium | -.203638 | .051511 | -.043895 | -3.953 | .0001 |
| high | -.182519 | .068914 | -.055163 | -2.648 | .0081 |
| (ref.: low) | | | | | |
| Age | .001889 | 7.10170E-04 | .024214 | 2.660 | .0078 |
| Woman | -.582709 | .709975 | -.006117 | -.821 | .4118 |
| Religiosity | -.014364 | .006780 | -.018579 | -2.119 | .0341 |
| (Constant) | 2.237317 | .125022 | | 17.895 | .0000 |

gráfico 1
LISREL

Tabla 1

Ambivalencia ante la igualdad y posición social en España

| | Criterios de justicia: igualdad / equidad | Macro - legitimación Micro - deslegitimación | Técnica: progresividad / presión fiscal | Atribución causal: adscripción <u>yz.</u> logro | Macro-deslegitimación Micro - legitimación |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| Sector | | parado | | privado | privado |
| Sexo | mujer | mujer | mujer | mujer | |
| Relación con la actividad | pensionista | pensionista | activos ocupados | parado | |
| Clase social | obrero | obrero | media | obrero | obrero |
| Religiosidad | religioso | religiosidad | | | religioso |
| Autoubicación política | | derecha | izquierda | izquierda | derecha |
| Autoubicación social | baja | alta | baja | baja | baja |
| Edad | viejos | viejos | viejos | viejos | viejos |
| Estudios | bajos | bajos / medios | bajos | bajos | |

Tabla 2

Escala aditiva de ambivalencias, por grupo social (*Alpha de Crombach*)

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Autoubicación Social | baja | .315 |
| | media | .243 |
| | alta | .307 |
| Autoubicación política | izquierda | .212 |
| | centro | .268 |
| | derecha | .346 |
| Relación con la actividad | dependiente | .351 |
| | independiente | .269 |
| Sector | público | .172 |
| | privado | .326 |
| Nivel Educativo | bajo | .295 |
| | medio | .252 |
| | alto | .199 |
| TOTAL | | .2784 |

Split-consciousness: comparación
de hipótesis con datos españoles

gráfico 1

Csepeli:

internacional comparando explicaciones de la riqueza adscr. versus logro

Tabla 1.1
Factores de éxito en la vida
Análisis factorial de componentes principales

Final Statistics:

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.90755 | 36.3 | 36.3 |
| 2 | 1.42248 | 17.8 | 54.1 |

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| inteligencia | .78693 | .08775 |
| esfuerzo | .74749 | -.07226 |
| estudios | .73093 | .23302 |
| ambición | .67275 | .24901 |
| familia | .07669 | .78101 |
| influencias | -.08157 | .74345 |
| padres con estudios | .24884 | .59454 |
| contactos | .38204 | .54713 |

" Ahora vamos a preguntarle sobre lo que ayuda a tener éxito en la vida. Dígame, según su opinión, si en nuestra sociedad para tener éxito es decisivo, muy importante, bastante importante, poco importante o nada importante..."

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| familia | 'ser de familia rica' |
| padres con estudios | 'tener padres con estudios' |
| estudios | 'tener estudios' |
| ambición | 'tener ambición' |
| inteligencia | 'tener inteligencia natural' |
| esfuerzo | 'trabajar mucho' |
| contactos | 'tener buenas relaciones o contactos' |
| influencias | 'tener influencias políticas' |

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia

Tabla 1.2
Atribución causal de la pobreza
 Análisis factorial de componentes principales

Final Statistics:

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 1.42379 | 35.6 | 35.6 |
| 2 | 1.25822 | 31.5 | 67.1 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| voluntad | .82652 | -.03725 |
| inteligencia | .81578 | .08885 |
| propiedad | .00732 | .81410 |
| oportunidades | .04258 | .81207 |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| voluntad | 'una de las principales razones de la pobreza es que muchas personas pobres simplemente no quieren trabajar' |
| inteligencia | 'una de las principales razones de la pobreza es que algunas personas no son lo suficientemente inteligentes para competir en este mundo moderno' |
| propiedad | 'una de las principales razones de la pobreza es que la economía está basada en la propiedad privada y el lucro' |
| oportunidades | 'una de las principales razones de la pobreza es la falta de oportunidades de educación y de empleo para los pobres' |

FUENTE: ECBC y elaboración propia

Tabla 1.3
Factores de éxito en la vida
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados sobre los factores de la tabla 2.4

| | LEGITIMACION MERITOCRATICA | DESLEGITIMACION ADSCRIPTIVISTA |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| clase I | .052 * | |
| clase II | | |
| clase III | | .079 * |
| clase IV | | |
| clase V | -.064 * | |
| estudios medios | | -.065 * |
| estudios altos | .101 * | |
| mujer | | |
| sector público | -.116 ** | -.110 * |
| ingresos | .063 * | .120 ** |
| edad | .114 ** | |
| clase social subjetiva | | -.082 * |
| autoubicación política | | |
| religiosidad | | -.093 ** |
| CONSTANTE | -.450 ** | .123 * |
| R CUADRADA | .035 | .032 |

* p menor o igual a .05
 ** p menor o igual a .005
 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia

Tabla 1.4
Atribución causal de la pobreza
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados sobre los factores de la tabla 2.5

| | LEGITIMACION INDIVIDUALISTA | DESLEGITIMACION ESTRUCTURALISTA |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| clase I | | |
| clase II | | |
| clase III | | |
| clase IV | | |
| clase V | | |
| estudios medios | | |
| estudios altos | -.162 ** | |
| mujer | | |
| sector público | | |
| ingresos | | |
| edad | | -.135 ** |
| clase social subjetiva | | -.102 * |
| autoubicación política | .131 *** | |
| religiosidad | .068 * | -.070 * |
| CONSTANTE | -.524 ** | .256 * |
| R CUADRADA | .075 | .042 |

* p menor o igual a .05
 ** p menor o igual a .005
 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: ECBC y elaboración propia

Tabla 2.1
Test of Arts et al.'s hypothesis
 Correlations among norms, evaluations and perceptions of inequality

| | MACRO-NORMS | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | diffinc | jobs | miniminc | taxprog |
| NORMS: | | | | |
| MICRO | | | | |
| hierarchy | .0561* | .1307** | .1444** | .0518 |
| education | .0647* | .0709** | .1060** | .0714** |
| necessity | .1469** | .1406** | .2130** | -.0258 |
| effort | .0999** | .1352** | .1093** | -.0327 |

N of cases: 1972

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| EVALUATIONS: | | | | |
| MICRO | | | | |
| origins | .0524 | .0531 | .0352 | -.0445 |
| hum. cap. | .0970** | .0933** | .0964** | -.0814** |
| individ. | .0534 | .0952** | .1031** | -.0224 |
| soc. cap. | .1281** | .1583** | .1452** | -.0595 |
| MACRO | | | | |
| egalit | .4853** | .4032** | .3762** | -.1597** |
| structu | .1409** | .1327** | .1460** | -.1640** |
| funcional | -.0631* | -.0545 | -.0453 | .0318 |
| conflict | .0948** | .0553 | .0939** | -.0979** |
| interclas | .1074** | .1032** | .1279** | -.1137** |
| intergene | .0216 | .0744* | .0409 | -.0639* |

N of cases: 1519

| | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| PERCEPTIONS: | | | | |
| SOCIOTROPIC | | | | |
| inequa | .0744** | .0605* | .1004** | -.0451 |
| incomopo | -.0885** | -.0063 | -.0825** | .0657* |
| educaopo | -.0713* | .0050 | -.0309 | .0317 |
| healthop | -.0396 | -.0269 | -.0603* | .0308 |
| EGOTROPIC | | | | |
| lifechan | -.1782** | -.1960** | -.1360** | .0844** |

N of cases: 1753

1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

2.2 Arts

tabla 3.1.
Test de la hipótesis de Kluegel
 Análisis factorial de componentes principales

Final Statistics:

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 3.23170 | 46.2 | 46.2 |
| 2 | 1.13128 | 16.2 | 62.3 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| responsabilidad | -.76904 | .08779 |
| eficiencia | .72118 | .22060 |
| estudios | .69365 | .19449 |
| esfuerzo | .66620 | .19393 |
| jerarquía | -.60829 | .16234 |
| hijos | .21132 | .92598 |
| familia | .23306 | .91755 |

"¿ Qué importancia debería tener, en su opinión, cada una de las cosas siguientes para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar ?":

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| responsabilidad | 'la responsabilidad del puesto de trabajo' |
| estudios | 'los años de estudio y formación' |
| jerarquía | 'que el puesto de trabajo implique tener a su cargo a otros' |
| familia | 'lo que se necesita para mantener a una familia' |
| hijos | 'que se tengan hijos que mantener' |
| eficiencia | 'lo bien que se haga el trabajo' |
| esfuerzo | 'lo mucho que se trabaje' |

NOTA: Se ha invertido la escala de las variables JERARQUIA y SUPERVISION para obtener dos que representen igualdad.

LEYENDA: CIS

Tabla 3.2.
Test de la hipótesis de Kluegel: actitudes y posición social
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados sobre los factores de la tabla 3.2

| | EQUIDAD | NECESIDAD |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| clase I | | |
| clase II | | |
| clase III | .067 * | -.066 * |
| clase IV | | |
| clase V | | |
| estudios medios | | -.056 * |
| estudios altos | | -.103 ** |
| mujer | | |
| sector público | -.090 * | |
| ingresos | .80 * | -.158 *** |
| edad | | -.065 * |
| clase social subjetiva | | |
| autoubicación política | | |
| religiosidad | | |
| <hr/> | | |
| CONSTANTE | -.481 ** | .522 ** |
| R CUADRADA | .016 | .039 |

* p menor o igual a .05
 ** p menor o igual a .005
 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS

Table 4.1
Primary and secondary ideology in Spain

| | EGALITARIANISM | | FUNCTIONALISM | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|------|
| | Spain | BRD/USA | Spain | BRD/USA | |
| guaranteed income | ,88 | ,87 | ,02 | ,10 | |
| job for everyone | ,87 | ,87 | ,07 | ,11 | |
| tax progressivity | ,02 | ,31 | ,80 | ,72 | |
| taxes too low for wealthy | -,06 | ,5 | | -,79 | -,87 |

Tabla 4.2

| | Germany | USA | Spain | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Primary ideology | EGALITARIANISM | FUNCTIONALISM | EGALITARIANISM | |
| | 1,75 | -,57 | -,20 | service class |
| | 4,28 | -,06 | ,03 | other classes |
| | 3,02 (*) | ,75 | -3,00 (*) | T-statistic |
| Secondary ideology | FUNCTIONALISM | EGALITARIANISM | FUNCTIONALISM | |
| | 4,05 | -7,21 | -0,80 | service class |
| | 0,98 | -2,49 | 0,10 | other classes |
| | 5,38 (**) | 7,10 (**) | -1,28 | T-statistic |

(*) p minor o equal to ,01

(**) p minor o equal to ,001

Source: ISSP survey

Tabla 5.1
Operacionalización en la hipótesis de las incongruencias mentales

Legitimación de la desigualdad. índice construido a partir de las preguntas sobre los ingresos que se consideran justos para distintas ocupaciones.

$$\text{ALTAS/BAJAS} = \frac{(\ln(\text{MEDICO}) + \ln(\text{PRESIDENTE GRAN EMPRESA}) + \ln(\text{GERENTE}))}{(\ln(\text{TRAB. CUALIF.}) + \ln(\text{TRAB. NO CUALIF.}) + \ln(\text{OBRERO AGRICOLA}))}$$

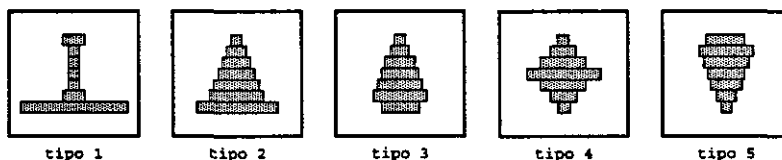
STANDARD PRIMARIO

Percepción de la desigualdad. índice construido a partir de las preguntas sobre los ingresos que se creen que ganan distintas ocupaciones.

$$\text{ALTAS/BAJAS} = \frac{(\ln(\text{MEDICO}) + \ln(\text{PRESIDENTE GRAN EMPRESA}) + \ln(\text{GERENTE}))}{(\ln(\text{TRAB. CUALIF.}) + \ln(\text{TRAB. NO CUALIF.}) + \ln(\text{OBRERO AGRICOLA}))}$$

Crítica de la desigualdad. "Las diferencias de ingresos son demasiado grandes en España"

Imagen normativa de la sociedad. para la elaboración de éste y de los tres índices siguientes aplico la operacionalización numérica realizada por Kelley/Evans/Kolosi sobre un juego de imágenes de la sociedad. Al encuestado se le pide que elija la figura que en su opinión corresponde a su imagen ideal de la sociedad. Estos autores asignan a cada figura un índice de igualdad.



| IMAGEN DE LA SOCIEDAD | INDICE DE IGUALDAD |
|--|--------------------|
| - Tipo 1: sociedad polarizada de clases bajas. | 0 |
| - Tipo 2: sociedad gradual de clases bajas. | 47 |
| - Tipo 3: sociedad de clases medias bajas. | 80 |
| - Tipo 4: sociedad canónica de clases medias. | 93 |
| - Tipo 5: sociedad de clases medias altas | 100 |

Imagen de la sociedad: pasado. Índice anterior para la imagen de la desigualdad en el pasado

Imagen de la sociedad: presente. Índice anterior para la imagen de la desigualdad en el pasado

Imagen de la sociedad: futuro. Índice anterior para la imagen de la desigualdad en el pasado

Autoubicación social. Escala de 1 (abajo)-10 (arriba).

STANDARD SECUNDARIO

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Desigualdad: incentiva jerarquía | "Nadie está dispuesto a asumir más responsabilidades en su trabajo si no se le paga más por ello" |
| Desigualdad: incentiva formación | "Los trabajadores sólo se esfuerzan en adquirir más cualificación si con ello pueden ganar más dinero" |
| Desigualdad: incentiva carrera | "Nadie pasaría años estudiando para ser abogado o médico si no esperara ganar mucho más que un trabajador corriente" |
| Desigualdad: prosperidad | "Para la prosperidad de España es necesario que haya grandes diferencias de ingresos" |
| Desigualdad: beneficios sociales | "El mejor camino para mejorar el nivel de vida de todos es que las empresas obtengan altos beneficios" |
| Justicia: jerarquía | "La responsabilidad del puesto de trabajo es una cosa importante para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar" |
| Justicia: mérito | "Los años de estudio y formación son una cosa importante para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar" |
| Justicia: esfuerzo | "Lo mucho que se trabaje es una cosa importante para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar" |

Tabla 5.2.
Test de la hipótesis de la incongruencia mental (Szirmai)

Análisis de regresión múltiple.
 (Var. dep. = legitimación de la desigualdad de ingresos).

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|--------|
| PERCEPCIÓN | | | | |
| Percepción de desigualdad de ingresos | .44*** | | | .49*** |
| STANDARD PRIMARIO | | | | |
| Crítica de la desigualdad | | -.08* | | |
| Imagen normativa de la sociedad | | -.09* | | -.08* |
| Imagen de la sociedad: pasado | | .13* | | |
| Imagen de la sociedad: presente | | | | .17* |
| Imagen de la sociedad: futuro | | | | |
| Autoubicación social | | | | |

STANDARD SECUNDARIO

Desigualdad: Incentiva

Jerarquía

Desigualdad: Incentiva
formación

Desigualdad: Incentiva
caneva

Desigualdad: prosperidad

Desugualdad: beneficios

Justicia: jerarquía

Justicia: mérito

Justicia: esfuerzo

CONSTANTE

R² ajustada

DATOS: CIS-2046

-.10*

-.12*

.19**

.08*

.08*

.14*

.16*

2.48***

2.60***

2.02***

2.15**

.20

.02

.15

.31

Table 6.1
Correlations between class consciousness items and egalitarianism items

| Correlations: | CLC01 | CLC02 | CLC03 | CLC04 | CLC05 | CLC06 | CLC07 | CLC08 |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| EGAL1 | .0761 | -.0681 | -.0436 | .0348 | -.0067 | .0252 | .0912 | .0353 |
| EGAL2 | .1470* | .0153 | -.0107 | .0438 | -.0645 | .1219* | .1235* | -.0658 |
| EGAL3 | .1141 | .0240 | -.0670 | .0353 | .0425 | -.0087 | .0274 | -.0647 |
| EGAL4 | -.0510 | -.1682** | -.0827 | -.0199 | -.0412 | -.1361* | -.1261* | .1511* |
| EGAL5 | .2295** | .2558** | .1649** | -.0248 | -.0196 | .2658** | .2093** | -.2247** |
| EGAL6 | .2780** | .2585** | .1802** | .0713 | .1227* | .3390** | .3021** | -.2227** |
| EGAL7 | .0539 | -.0800 | .0300 | .0279 | -.0266 | -.0508 | .0086 | .1653** |
| EGAL8 | .2975** | .2553** | .1374* | .0727 | .1442* | .2378** | .2875** | -.2485** |
| EGAL9 | .2282** | .2695** | .1180 | .0670 | .1652** | .2606** | .2983** | -.3016** |
| EGAL10 | .2264** | .2567** | .2836** | .1553* | .1468* | .2680** | .2821** | -.1700** |

N of cases: 368 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

Correlations: CLCON

| | |
|------|----------|
| IGU | -.1609** |
| HIGH | -.0258 |
| LOW | .0692 |

N of cases: 517 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

Source: ECBC-survey

| | |
|---------------|---|
| CLCO1 | Corporations benefit owners at the expense of workers and consumers |
| CLCO2 | During a strike, management should be prohibited by law from hiring workers to take the place of strikers |
| CLCO3 | It is possible for a modern society to run effectively without the profit motive |
| CLCO4 | If given the chance, non-management employees at the place where you work could run things effectively without bosses |
| CLCO5 | Striking workers are generally justified in physically preventing strike workers from entering the place of work |
| CLCO6 | Big corporations have far too much power in Spanish society today |
| CLCO7 | Most firm owners only look forward to earn as much money as they can at the expense of workers |
| CLCO8 | Imagine that workers in a major industry are out on strike over working conditions and wages. Which of the following outcomes would you like to see occur: (4) the workers win their most important demands; (3) the workers win some of their demands and make some concessions; (2) the workers win only a few of their demands and make major concessions; (1) the workers go back to work without winning any of their demands. |
| EGAL1 | Large income differences are necessary in order to move people to work hard |
| EGAL2 | people would not want to take extra responsibility at work unless they were paid extra for it |
| EGAL3 | workers would not bother to get skills and qualifications unless they were paid extra for having them |
| EGAL4 | large differences in income are necessary for Spain's prosperity |
| EGAL5 | the government must guarantee that the basic needs of every citizen are satisfied |
| EGAL6 | inequalities in Spain are too large |
| EGAL7 | individuals are responsible for the satisfaction of their own needs |
| EGAL8 | the government should provide a decent standard of living for the unemployed |
| EGAL9 | the government should provide everyone with a guaranteed basic income |
| EGAL10 | everything produced in our society should be distributed among its members as <i>equally as possible, so that there are not large differences</i> |
| clcon | class consciousness index |
| high | legitimate income of high occupations |
| low | legitimate income of low occupations |
| igu | ratio of the legitimate income of high occupations and the legitimate income of low occupations |

Table 6.2

Egalitarianism and the explanatory power of class models

Summaries of EGALITARIANISM
By levels of WRIGHT Wright II classes

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | | |
| | | | 5.8941 | 4.3109 | 405 |
| 1 | | bourgeoisie | 2.8682 | 4.6685 | 2 |
| 2 | | small employer | 3.8673 | 2.8305 | 10 |
| 3 | | petit bourgeoisie | 4.3676 | 4.5192 | 84 |
| 4 | | expert managers | 4.1146 | 3.5062 | 9 |
| 5 | | semicrede. manager | 3.3282 | 8.4140 | 7 |
| 6 | | uncrede. manager | 5.2153 | .4936 | 3 |
| 7 | | expert supervisors | 6.2789 | 4.2274 | 12 |
| 8 | | semicred. supervisor | 4.2194 | 5.6097 | 7 |
| 9 | | uncrede. supervisor | 3.5832 | 4.7554 | 5 |
| 10 | | expert non-manager | 5.9962 | 3.2739 | 13 |
| 11 | | semicred. worker | 6.5560 | 4.1002 | 79 |
| 12 | | proletarians | 6.7749 | 3.9754 | 176 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 547.3940 | 11 | 49.7631 | 2.8069 | .0016 |
| Linearity | 475.8689 | 1 | 475.8689 | 26.8415 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 71.5251 | 10 | 7.1525 | .4034 | .9449 |
| | R = .2516 | R Squared = .0633 | | | |
| Within Groups | 6967.4471 | 393 | 17.7289 | | |
| | Eta = .2699 | Eta Squared = .0728 | | | |

Table 6.3

Egalitarianism and the explanatory power of class models

| Summaries of EGALITARIANISM By levels of GOLDTHORPE | | Goldthorpe classes | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|---------|-------|--|
| Variable | Value Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases | |
| For Entire Population | | 5.9451 | 4.2999 | 455 | |
| 1 | cI | 3.7190 | 4.3912 | 33 | |
| 2 | cII | 6.3887 | 4.0608 | 68 | |
| 3 | cIIIa | 5.6032 | 4.8044 | 80 | |
| 4 | cIIIb | 5.2307 | 5.2084 | 26 | |
| 5 | cIVa | 5.9718 | .8728 | 3 | |
| 6 | cIVb | 5.0182 | 3.7959 | 48 | |
| 7 | cIVc | 4.7957 | 2.3820 | 10 | |
| 8 | cV | 5.3249 | 4.7412 | 16 | |
| 9 | cVI | 6.2638 | 4.2832 | 71 | |
| 10 | cVIIa | 7.1390 | 3.8974 | 85 | |
| 11 | cVIIb | 7.9083 | 2.7308 | 15 | |

| Analysis of Variance | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| Between Groups | 445.2034 | 10 | 44.5203 | 2.4878 | .0066 |
| Linearity | 174.5920 | 1 | 174.5920 | 9.7563 | .0019 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 270.6114 | 9 | 30.0679 | 1.6802 | .0913 |
| | R = .1442 | R Squared = .0208 | | | |
| Within Groups | 7945.5554 | 444 | 17.8954 | | |
| | Eta = .2303 | Eta Squared = .0531 | | | |

Source: ECBC survey.

Table 6.4
 Test of Evans' hypothesis
 Class, class consciousness and egalitarianism
 OLS multiple regression analysis

| | LOW | HIGH | HIGH/LOW | EGALITARIANISM INDEX |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| service class intermediate classes | -.142 * | | .114 * | -.109 * |
| trade union membership | | .171 * | | |
| class consciousness index | | -.146 * | -.140 ** | .336 *** |
| stike activism | | | | .162 * |
| communitarianism: friendship | | -.110 * | -.120 * | |
| communitarianism: leasure | | | | |
| communitarianism: ecological effect | | | | |
| CONSTANT | 5.86 *** | 6.901 *** | 1.214 *** | 17.2 *** |
| R SQUARE | .046 | .087 | .080 | .169 |

SOURCE: ECBC SURVEY

table 7.1
Hipótesis de la cuadrícula-grupo (Wegener)

| ACTITUDES ANTE LA IGUALDAD | CONSTELACION CUADRICULA-GRUPO | SOCIAL POSITION |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| individualismo | low grid weak group | upward mover |
| egalitarianism | low grid strong group | young age group |
| ascriptivism | high grid strong group | service class |
| fatalism | high grid weak group | women |

GRID: 'Dimension of individuation'. 'External constraints of social environments'. 'Hierarchical structures and the regulations associated with such social constructions: the sticter and more extensiev these constraints are, the less individuals may dictate their own actions'.

GROUP: 'Dimension of social incorporation'. 'All social environments are characterized by the extent to wich individuals are part of demarcated social entities'.

Source: Wegener (1993, p.3).

table 7.2
Test of Wegener's grid-group hypothesis Multiple regression analysis

| | INDIVIDUALISM | EGALITARIANISM | ASCRPTIVISM | FATALISM |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| service class | | -.0313 * | .3833 ** | -.0234 * |
| class IV | .2460 * | | .0531 * | -.0268 * |
| intragenerational job mobility (a) | | | .0194 * | |
| age | | | | |
| sex (b) | | | | -.2219 * |
| CONSTANT | 4.331 | 6.645 | 5.163 | 5.980 |
| R SQUARE | 0.045 | 0.021 | 0.026 | 0.052 |

(a) upward=1

(b) female=1

Source: ECBC-survey

Table 8.1
Test of Hochschild's hypothesis
(Multiple Classification Analysis)

*** ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ***

BY INCONS1 (index of conflict among norms)
 INCOME
 OBJECTIVE CLASS (Golthorpe's scheme)
 SUBJECTIVE CLASS

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|--------------------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 2.733 | 9 | .304 | 3.590 | .000 |
| INCOME | .636 | 3 | .212 | 2.506 | .058 |
| O. CLASS | .938 | 4 | .234 | 2.772 | .026 |
| S. CLASS | .191 | 2 | .095 | 1.129 | .324 |
| 2-way Interactions | 2.365 | 26 | .091 | 1.075 | .362 |
| INCOME O. CLASS | .709 | 12 | .059 | .699 | .754 |
| INCOME S. CLASS | 1.055 | 6 | .176 | 2.079 | .053 |
| O. CLASS S. CLASS | .431 | 8 | .054 | .637 | .747 |
| 3-way Interactions | 1.099 | 17 | .065 | .765 | .736 |
| INCOME O. CLASS S. CLASS | 1.099 | 17 | .065 | .765 | .736 |
| Explained | 6.197 | 52 | .119 | 1.409 | .030 |
| Residual | 129.917 | 1536 | .085 | | |
| Total | 136.114 | 1588 | .086 | | |

2502 Cases were processed.
 913 Cases (36.5 PCT) were missing.

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

BY INCONS1 (index of conflict among norms)
 INCOME
 OBJECTIVE CLASS (Golthorpe's scheme)
 SUBJECTIVE CLASS

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Beta |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Grand Mean = | 1.050 | | | |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Quartile 1 | 650 | -.02 | -.01 | |
| Quartile 2 | 708 | .00 | .00 | |
| Quartile 3 | 193 | .05 | .04 | |
| Quartile 4 | 38 | .13 | .11 | |
| | | .10 | | .08 |
| OBJECTIVE CLASS | | | | |
| Salarial | 195 | .06 | .03 | |
| Routine non-manual | 282 | .01 | .01 | |
| Petty bourgeoisie | 313 | .03 | .03 | |
| Skilled manual | 370 | -.02 | -.01 | |
| Working class | 429 | -.04 | -.03 | |
| | | .12 | | .09 |
| SUBJECTIVE CLASS | | | | |
| High | 60 | .02 | -.02 | |
| Medium | 712 | .02 | .01 | |
| Low | 817 | -.02 | -.01 | |
| | | .07 | | .04 |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | .020 |
| Multiple R | | | | .142 |

Tabla 8.2

Test of Hochschild's hypothesis
(Multiple Classification Analysis)

*** ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ***

BY INCONS2 (index of conflict between the real and the ideal)
INCOME
OBJECTIVE CLASS (Golthorpe's scheme)
SUBJECTIVE CLASS

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|--------------------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 6.008 | 9 | .668 | 1.755 | .072 |
| INCOME | 3.791 | 3 | 1.264 | 3.322 | .019 |
| O. CLASS | 1.083 | 4 | .271 | .712 | .584 |
| S. CLASS | 2.288 | 2 | 1.144 | 3.008 | .050 |
| 2-way Interactions | 6.836 | 26 | .263 | .691 | .876 |
| INCOME O. CLASS | 4.862 | 12 | .405 | 1.065 | .386 |
| INCOME S. CLASS | 1.347 | 6 | .224 | .590 | .739 |
| O. CLASS S. CLASS | .968 | 8 | .121 | .318 | .959 |
| 3-way Interactions | 6.017 | 17 | .354 | .930 | .537 |
| INCOME O. CLASS S. CLASS | 6.017 | 17 | .354 | .930 | .537 |
| Explained | 18.860 | 52 | .363 | .953 | .569 |
| Residual | 585.811 | 1540 | .380 | | |
| Total | 604.672 | 1592 | .380 | | |

2502 Cases were processed.
909 Cases (36.3 PCT) were missing.

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

BY INCONS2 (index of conflict between the real and the ideal)
INCOME
OBJECTIVE CLASS (Golthorpe's scheme)
SUBJECTIVE CLASS

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Unadjusted Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Beta |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Grand Mean = | 1.154 | | | | |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 | 645 | .02 | | .04 | |
| Quartile 2 | 713 | .01 | | .00 | |
| Quartile 3 | 195 | -.08 | | -.12 | |
| Quartile 4 | 40 | -.10 | | -.15 | |
| | | | .06 | | .09 |
| OBJECTIVE CLASS | | | | | |
| Salarial | 199 | .00 | | .03 | |
| Routine non-manual | 287 | .02 | | .02 | |
| Petty bourgeoisie | 313 | .03 | | .03 | |
| Skilled manual | 368 | -.03 | | -.04 | |
| Working class | 426 | -.02 | | -.02 | |
| | | | .04 | | .04 |
| SUBJECTIVE CLASS | | | | | |
| High | 62 | -.02 | | .03 | |
| Medium | 718 | .03 | | .04 | |
| Low | 813 | -.03 | | -.04 | |
| | | | .05 | | .07 |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | .010 | |
| Multiple R | | | | .100 | |

Source: ISSP-survey

Tabla 9.1
Test de la hipótesis de Walzer

| | IGUALDAD | NECESIDAD | EQUIDAD |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| PUESTO DE TRABAJO | 3.60 / 3.48 4.0 (.04) | 6.41 / 6.52 3.9 (.05) | 6.52 / 6.63 3.5 (.05) |
| INGRESOS | 3.57 — | 6.43 — | 6.51 |
| EDUCACIÓN | 3.56 — | 6.44 — | 6.52 |
| ASISTENCIA SANITARIA | 3.56 — | 6.41 — | 6.52 |
| ABUSO / INJUSTICIA | 3.59 — | 6.38 / 6.47 4.1 (.05) | 6.50 / 6.61 5.2 (.04) |

NOTA: La tabla presenta los medios de cada principio para la gente que percibe desigualdades en cada una de las cinco esferas recogidas en el cuestionario. Sólo cuando hay diferencias significativas se presentan los resultados de las dos categorías de la variable independiente (primero, percepción de desigualdades, y segundo, no percepción de desigualdades).

FUENTE: CIS-2046

Tabla 9.2
Esferas de desigualdades

| | EMPLEO | RENTA | EDUCACION | SANIDAD | JUSTICIA |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| IGUALDAD | .09* | | | | |
| NECESIDAD | | | | | |
| EQUIDAD | | -.12* | -.09* | -.10* | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 1.59*** | 2.00*** | .46* | .97** | .89* |
| - 2 Log likelihood | 1962 | 2064 | 3064 | 2974 | 3067 |
| - 2 log likelihood | 1958 | 2062 | 3061 | 2972 | 3065 |
| Chi square | 3.09 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Pseudo - R ² | | | | | |

Tabla 9.3

Puesto de trabajo

| Correlations: | IGUA | NECE | EQUI |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|
| IGUA | 1.0000 | | |
| NECE | -.3327** | 1.0000 | |
| EQUI | -.5674** | .4307** | 1.0000 |

Ingresos

| Correlations: | IGUA | NECE | EQUI |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|
| IGUA | 1.0000 | | |
| NECE | -.3243** | 1.0000 | |
| EQUI | -.5745** | .4232** | 1.0000 |

Educación

| Correlations: | IGUA | NECE | EQUI |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|
| IGUA | 1.0000 | | |
| NECE | -.3069** | 1.0000 | |
| EQUI | -.5975** | .4315** | 1.0000 |

Asistencia sanitaria

| Correlations: | IGUA | NECE | EQUI |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|
| IGUA | 1.0000 | | |
| NECE | -.3310** | 1.0000 | |
| EQUI | -.5730** | .4326** | 1.0000 |

Abusos e injusticias

| Correlations: | IGUA | NECE | EQUI |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|
| IGUA | 1.0000 | | |
| NECE | -.3233** | | |
| EQUI | -.5932** | .4403** | 1.0000 |

Tabla 9.4.1

Percepción de desigualdades.

| | N | % |
|-------------------|------|------|
| En ninguna esfera | 268 | 10.7 |
| En una esfera | 164 | 6.6 |
| En dos esferas | 509 | 20.3 |
| En tres esferas | 503 | 20.1 |
| En cuatro esferas | 1058 | 42.3 |

Tabla 9.4.2

| Principios Esferas | Igualdad | Necesidad | Equidad |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 0 | 1.45 | 4.51 | 4.70 |
| 1 | 1.63 | 4.36 | 4.42 |
| 2 | 1.64 | 4.34 | 4.54 |
| 3 | 1.60 | 4.48 | 4.51 |
| 4 | 1.55 | 4.42 | 4.52 |

Tabla 9.5

Esferas: 0

| Correlations: | IGUAL | NECES | EQUID |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| IGUAL | 1.0000 | -.5477** | -.6960** |
| NECES | -.5477** | 1.0000 | .5421** |
| EQUID | -.6960** | .5421** | 1.0000 |

Esferas: 1

| Correlations: | IGUAL | NECES | EQUID |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| IGUAL | 1.0000 | -.4233** | -.5568** |
| NECES | -.4233** | 1.0000 | .4994** |
| EQUID | -.5568** | .4994** | 1.0000 |

Esferas: 2

| Correlations: | IGUAL | NECES | EQUID |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| IGUAL | 1.0000 | -.3619** | -.5761** |
| NECES | -.3619** | 1.0000 | .3855** |
| EQUID | -.5761** | .3855** | 1.0000 |

Esferas: 3

| Correlations: | IGUAL | NECES | EQUID |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| IGUAL | 1.0000 | -.3324** | -.5360** |
| NECES | -.3324** | 1.0000 | .4120** |
| EQUID | -.5360** | .4120** | 1.0000 |

Esferas: 4

Correlations: IGUAL NECES EQUID

| | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| IGUAL | 1.0000 | -.3096** | -.5939** |
| NECES | -.3096** | 1.0000 | .4448** |
| EQUID | -.5939** | .4448** | 1.0000 |

Tabla 10.1

*** ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ***

Deslegitimación
 BY P43: Ingresos familiares (mensuales)
 P29: Estudios
 P6A: Fatalismo (para tener éxito en la vida: ser de familia rica)

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 38.950 | 6 | 6.492 | 3.090 | .005 |
| P43 | 18.971 | 3 | 6.324 | 3.010 | .029 |
| P29 | .407 | 2 | .203 | .097 | .908 |
| P6A | 17.520 | 1 | 17.520 | 8.341 | .004 |
| 2-way Interactions | 27.879 | 11 | 2.534 | 1.207 | .277 |
| P43 P29 | 15.801 | 6 | 2.634 | 1.254 | .276 |
| P43 P6A | 2.604 | 3 | .868 | .413 | .744 |
| P29 P6A | 5.803 | 2 | 2.901 | 1.381 | .252 |
| 3-way Interactions | 16.534 | 5 | 3.307 | 1.574 | .164 |
| P43 P29 P6A | 16.534 | 5 | 3.307 | 1.574 | .164 |
| Explained | 83.363 | 22 | 3.789 | 1.804 | .013 |
| Residual | 2980.723 | 1419 | 2.101 | | |
| Total | 3064.086 | 1441 | 2.126 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

Grand Mean = 7.541

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n Beta |
|---------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| P43 | | | | |
| 1 bajos | 562 | -.14 | -.15 | |
| 2 medios-bajos | 656 | .08 | .08 | |
| 3 medios-altos | 185 | .17 | .18 | |
| 4 altos | 39 | .00 | -.02 | |
| | | .08 | | .09 |
| P29 | | | | |
| 1 superiores | 165 | .07 | -.01 | |
| 2 medios | 320 | .02 | -.03 | |
| 3 básicos | 957 | -.02 | .01 | |
| | | .02 | | .01 |
| P6A | | | | |
| 1 no | 327 | -.21 | -.20 | |
| 2 sí | 1115 | .06 | .06 | |
| | | .08 | | .08 |
| Multiple R Squared | | | .013 | |
| Multiple R | | | .113 | |

Tabla 10.2

BY Percepción de conflictos: pobres y ricos
 P43: Ingresos familiares (mensuales)
 P29: Estudios
 P6A: Fatalismo (para tener éxito en la vida: ser de familia rica)

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 1.243 | 6 | .207 | .251 | .959 |
| P43 | .195 | 3 | .065 | .079 | .971 |
| P29 | 1.022 | 2 | .511 | .619 | .538 |
| P6A | .158 | 1 | .158 | .192 | .662 |
| 2-way Interactions | 6.744 | 11 | .613 | .743 | .698 |
| P43 P29 | 3.095 | 6 | .516 | .625 | .710 |
| P43 P6A | 1.621 | 3 | .540 | .655 | .580 |
| P29 P6A | 3.099 | 2 | 1.549 | 1.878 | .153 |
| 3-way Interactions | 9.308 | 5 | 1.862 | 2.256 | .047 |
| P43 P29 P6A | 9.308 | 5 | 1.862 | 2.256 | .047 |
| Explained | 17.296 | 22 | .786 | .953 | .524 |
| Residual | 1243.557 | 1507 | .825 | | |
| Total | 1260.853 | 1529 | .825 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

Grand Mean = 1.990

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| P43 | | | | | | | |
| 1 bajos | 603 | .00 | | .01 | | | |
| 2 medios-bajos | 701 | .00 | | .00 | | | |
| 3 medios-altos | 187 | .00 | | -.02 | | | |
| 4 altos | 39 | -.02 | | -.05 | | | |
| | | | .00 | | .01 | | |
| P29 | | | | | | | |
| 1 superiores | 161 | .07 | | .08 | | | |
| 2 medios | 337 | .01 | | .01 | | | |
| 3 básicos | 1032 | -.01 | | -.02 | | | |
| | | | .03 | | .03 | | |
| P6A | | | | | | | |
| 1 no | 347 | .02 | | .02 | | | |
| 2 sí | 1183 | -.01 | | -.01 | | | |
| | | | .01 | | .01 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .001 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .031 | | |

Tabla 10.3

BY Libertad individual vs. igualdad social
 P43: Ingresos familiares (mensuales)
 P29: Estudios
 P6A: Fatalismo (para tener éxito en la vida: ser de familia rica)

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 40.938 | 6 | 6.823 | 11.532 | .000 |
| P43 | 7.943 | 3 | 2.648 | 4.475 | .004 |
| P29 | 18.574 | 2 | 9.287 | 15.697 | .000 |
| P6A | 1.250 | 1 | 1.250 | 2.113 | .146 |
| 2-way Interactions | 11.469 | 11 | 1.043 | 1.762 | .055 |
| P43 P29 | 7.998 | 6 | 1.333 | 2.253 | .036 |
| P43 P6A | 1.937 | 3 | .646 | 1.091 | .352 |
| P29 P6A | .162 | 2 | .081 | .137 | .872 |
| 3-way Interactions | 3.576 | 5 | .715 | 1.209 | .303 |
| P43 P29 P6A | 3.576 | 5 | .715 | 1.209 | .303 |
| Explained | 55.983 | 22 | 2.545 | 4.301 | .000 |
| Residual | 990.415 | 1674 | .592 | | |
| Total | 1046.398 | 1696 | .617 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

Grand Mean = 2.343

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| P43 | | | | | | | |
| 1 bajos | 709 | .06 | | .01 | | | |
| 2 medios-bajos | 753 | .02 | | .04 | | | |
| 3 medios-altos | 195 | -.24 | | -.14 | | | |
| 4 altos | 40 | -.42 | | -.30 | | | |
| | | | .14 | | .09 | | |
| P29 | | | | | | | |
| 1 superiores | 171 | -.27 | | -.21 | | | |
| 2 medios | 354 | -.17 | | -.16 | | | |
| 3 básicos | 1172 | .09 | | .08 | | | |
| | | | .17 | | .15 | | |
| P6A | | | | | | | |
| 1 no | 382 | .04 | | .05 | | | |
| 2 sí | 1315 | -.01 | | -.01 | | | |
| | | | .03 | | .03 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .039 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .198 | | |

Tabla 10.4

*** ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ***

Criterio de justicia: necesidad
 BY P43: Ingresos familiares (mensuales)
 P29: Estudios
 P6A: Fatalismo (para tener éxito en la vida: ser de familia rica)

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 37.394 | 6 | 6.232 | 4.210 | .000 |
| P43 | 7.254 | 3 | 2.418 | 1.633 | .180 |
| P29 | 9.639 | 2 | 4.820 | 3.256 | .039 |
| P6A | 7.288 | 1 | 7.288 | 4.923 | .027 |
| 2-way Interactions | 13.450 | 11 | 1.223 | .826 | .614 |
| P43 P29 | 4.672 | 6 | .779 | .526 | .789 |
| P43 P6A | 3.739 | 3 | 1.246 | .842 | .471 |
| P29 P6A | 3.744 | 2 | 1.872 | 1.265 | .283 |
| 3-way Interactions | 12.674 | 5 | 2.535 | 1.712 | .129 |
| P43 P29 P6A | 12.674 | 5 | 2.535 | 1.712 | .129 |
| Explained | 63.518 | 22 | 2.887 | 1.950 | .005 |
| Residual | 2365.720 | 1598 | 1.480 | | |
| Total | 2429.238 | 1620 | 1.500 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Grand Mean - | 6.503 | | | | | | |
| P43 | | | | | | | |
| 1 bajos | 669 | .11 | | .06 | | | |
| 2 medios-bajos | 725 | -.02 | | -.01 | | | |
| 3 medios-altos | 189 | -.25 | | -.18 | | | |
| 4 altos | 38 | -.19 | | -.07 | | | |
| | | | .09 | | .06 | | |
| P29 | | | | | | | |
| 1 superiores | 166 | -.26 | | -.19 | | | |
| 2 medios | 343 | -.12 | | -.09 | | | |
| 3 básicos | 1112 | .08 | | .06 | | | |
| | | | .10 | | .07 | | |
| P6A | | | | | | | |
| 1 no | 368 | .12 | | .12 | | | |
| 2 sí | 1253 | -.04 | | -.04 | | | |
| | | | .05 | | .05 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .015 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .124 | | |

Tabla 10.5

*** ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ***

Estatismo
 BY P43: Ingresos familiares (mensuales)
 P29: Estudios
 P6A: Fatalismo (para tener éxito en la vida: ser de familia rica)

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 32.868 | 6 | 5.478 | 4.375 | .000 |
| P43 | 15.568 | 3 | 5.189 | 4.145 | .006 |
| P29 | 5.437 | 2 | 2.719 | 2.171 | .114 |
| P6A | 2.297 | 1 | 2.297 | 1.835 | .176 |
| 2-way Interactions | 11.332 | 11 | 1.030 | .823 | .617 |
| P43 P29 | 9.989 | 6 | 1.665 | 1.330 | .240 |
| P43 P6A | .181 | 3 | .060 | .048 | .986 |
| P29 P6A | 1.320 | 2 | .660 | .527 | .590 |
| 3-way Interactions | 4.574 | 5 | .915 | .731 | .600 |
| P43 P29 P6A | 4.574 | 5 | .915 | .731 | .600 |
| Explained | 48.774 | 22 | 2.217 | 1.771 | .015 |
| Residual | 1903.051 | 1520 | 1.252 | | |
| Total | 1951.825 | 1542 | 1.266 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

Grand Mean = 6.535

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted | | Adjusted for | |
|---------------------|------|------------|-----|--------------|---------------------------|
| | | Dev'n | Eta | Independents | Independents + Covariates |
| | | | | Beta | Beta |
| P43 | | | | | |
| 1 bajos | 624 | .10 | | .08 | |
| 2 medios-bajos | 697 | -.02 | | -.02 | |
| 3 medios-altos | 183 | -.11 | | -.07 | |
| 4 altos | 39 | -.66 | | -.58 | |
| | | | .11 | | .10 |
| P29 | | | | | |
| 1 superiores | 158 | -.28 | | -.19 | |
| 2 medios | 339 | -.01 | | .02 | |
| 3 básicos | 1046 | .05 | | .02 | |
| | | | .09 | | .06 |
| P6A | | | | | |
| 1 no | 345 | .08 | | .07 | |
| 2 sí | 1198 | -.02 | | -.02 | |
| | | | .04 | | .03 |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .017 |
| Multiple R | | | | | .130 |

Tabla 10.6

| | Percepción de injusticia (vs. Percepción de justicia) | Igualdad (vs. libertad) | Igualdad de resultados (vs. igualdad de oportunidades) |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| CONFIANZA | 56 | 37 | 28 |
| DESCONFIANZA | 66 | 41 | 28 |
| chi-sq./c.c. | 35.3 (.000) .12 | 6.3 (.04) .04 | — |
| EFICACIA | 62 | 42 | 28 |
| INEFICACIA | 68 | 43 | 30 |
| chi-sq./c.c. | 11.3 (.005) .09 | — | — |
| ESFUERZO | 61 | 39 | 26 |
| SUERTE | 68 | 44 | 31 |
| chi-sq./c.c. | 16.2 (.000) .09 | 10.2 (.05) .05 | 9.7 (.05) .05 |
| MEDIA | 64 | 40 | 28 |

Fuente: CIS-2107 y elaboración propia

Tabla 10.7

| | Igualdad | Estatismo | Colectivismo |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| CONFIANZA | 5.3 | 5.9 | 4.6 |
| DESCONFIANZA | 5.3 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| F | — | 10.8 (.001) | — |
| EFICACIA | 5.2 | 6.3 | 4.5 |
| INEFICACIA | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| F | 6.7 (.005) | 4.8 (.04) | 17.3 (.000) |
| ESFUERZO | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.2 |
| SUERTE | 5.2 | 6.7 | 5.1 |
| F | — | 65.6 (.000) | 71.8 (.000) |
| MEDIA | 5.3 | 6.2 | 4.7 |

Nota: Rango de las tres escalas: de 1 a 10.

Fuente: CIS-2107 y elaboración propia

Tabla 10.9

*** ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ***

Estatismo: "El Estado debería asumir más responsabilidades para proporcionar medios de vida a todo el mundo"
 BY P67: clase social
 P71A: estudios
 P7: desconfianza: "nunca se es lo bastante prudente cuando uno trata con los demás"
 P44E: ineficacia: "trabajar no suele traer éxito. Es más una cuestión de suerte y contactos"

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 337.424 | 6 | 56.237 | 9.221 | .000 |
| P67 | 36.955 | 2 | 18.477 | 3.030 | .049 |
| P71A | 18.254 | 2 | 9.127 | 1.496 | .224 |
| P7 | 35.109 | 1 | 35.109 | 5.756 | .017 |
| P44E | 226.192 | 1 | 226.192 | 37.086 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 50.947 | 13 | 3.919 | .643 | .819 |
| P67 P71A | 13.474 | 4 | 3.368 | .552 | .697 |
| P67 P7 | 2.102 | 2 | 1.051 | .172 | .842 |
| P67 P44E | 3.187 | 2 | 1.594 | .261 | .770 |
| P71A P7 | 3.780 | 2 | 1.890 | .310 | .734 |
| P71A P44E | 14.804 | 2 | 7.402 | 1.214 | .297 |
| P7 P44E | 8.558 | 1 | 8.558 | 1.403 | .236 |
| 3-way Interactions | 71.275 | 12 | 5.940 | .974 | .472 |
| P67 P71A P7 | 32.850 | 4 | 8.213 | 1.347 | .250 |
| P67 P71A P44E | 26.100 | 4 | 6.525 | 1.070 | .370 |
| P67 P7 P44E | 14.579 | 2 | 7.290 | 1.195 | .303 |
| P71A P7 P44E | 7.044 | 2 | 3.522 | .577 | .561 |
| 4-way Interactions | 71.410 | 4 | 17.852 | 2.927 | .020 |
| P67 P71A P7 P44E | 71.410 | 4 | 17.852 | 2.927 | .020 |
| Explained | 531.055 | 35 | 15.173 | 2.488 | .000 |
| Residual | 9911.092 | 1625 | 6.099 | | |
| Total | 10442.147 | 1660 | 6.290 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Grand Mean = | 6.230 | | | | | | |
| P67 | | | | | | | |
| 1 baja | 617 | .15 | | .08 | | | |
| 2 media | 754 | -.17 | | -.15 | | | |
| 3 alta | 290 | .13 | | .24 | | | |
| | | | .06 | | .06 | | |
| P71A | | | | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 1093 | .06 | | .04 | | | |
| 2 medios | 332 | .03 | | .07 | | | |
| 3 superiores | 236 | -.31 | | -.27 | | | |
| | | | .05 | | .04 | | |
| P7 | | | | | | | |
| 1 no | 534 | -.26 | | -.21 | | | |
| 2 sí | 1127 | .12 | | .10 | | | |
| | | | .07 | | .06 | | |
| P44E | | | | | | | |
| 1 no | 823 | -.39 | | -.37 | | | |
| 2 sí | 838 | .38 | | .37 | | | |
| | | | .15 | | .15 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | .032 | | | |
| Multiple R | | | | .180 | | | |

Tabla 10.10

BY Colectivismo: "la competencia es perjudicial: saca a flote lo peor de las personas"
 P67: clase social
 P71A: estudios
 P7: desconfianza: "nunca se es lo bastante prudente cuando uno trata con los demás"
 P44E: ineficacia: "trabajar no suele traer éxito. Es más una cuestión de suerte y contactos"

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 376.032 | 6 | 62.672 | 12.523 | .000 |
| P67 | 44.404 | 2 | 22.202 | 4.437 | .012 |
| P71A | .006 | 2 | .003 | .001 | .999 |
| P7 | .378 | 1 | .378 | .076 | .783 |
| P44E | 310.630 | 1 | 310.630 | 62.072 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 96.943 | 13 | 7.457 | 1.490 | .113 |
| P67 P71A | 39.113 | 4 | 9.778 | 1.954 | .099 |
| P67 P7 | 16.306 | 2 | 8.153 | 1.629 | .196 |
| P67 P44E | 1.062 | 2 | .531 | .106 | .899 |
| P71A P7 | 10.069 | 2 | 5.034 | 1.006 | .366 |
| P71A P44E | 8.889 | 2 | 4.444 | .888 | .412 |
| P7 P44E | 6.202 | 1 | 6.202 | 1.239 | .266 |
| 3-way Interactions | 47.709 | 12 | 3.976 | .794 | .657 |
| P67 P71A P7 | 4.900 | 4 | 1.225 | .245 | .913 |
| P67 P71A P44E | 19.808 | 4 | 4.952 | .990 | .412 |
| P67 P7 P44E | 4.830 | 2 | 2.415 | .483 | .617 |
| P71A P7 P44E | 16.789 | 2 | 8.395 | 1.677 | .187 |
| 4-way Interactions | 34.669 | 4 | 8.667 | 1.732 | .140 |
| P67 P71A P7 P44E | 34.669 | 4 | 8.667 | 1.732 | .140 |
| Explained | 555.353 | 35 | 15.867 | 3.171 | .000 |
| Residual | 8147.118 | 1628 | 5.004 | | |
| Total | 8702.471 | 1663 | 5.233 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Grand Mean = | 4.707 | | | |
| P67 | | | | |
| 1 baja | 610 | .19 | .16 | |
| 2 media | 759 | .00 | .01 | |
| 3 alta | 295 | -.38 | -.35 | |
| | | .09 | | .08 |
| P71A | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 1086 | .06 | .00 | |
| 2 medios | 338 | -.07 | .00 | |
| 3 superiores | 240 | -.18 | .00 | |
| | | .04 | | .00 |
| P7 | | | | |
| 1 no | 547 | -.07 | -.02 | |
| 2 sí | 1117 | .03 | .01 | |
| | | .02 | | .01 |
| P44E | | | | |
| 1 no | 820 | -.45 | -.44 | |
| 2 sí | 844 | .43 | .43 | |
| | | .19 | | .19 |
| Multiple R Squared | | | .043 | |
| Multiple R | | | .208 | |

Tabla 10.11

| | FATALISTA | NO FATALISTA |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| deslegitimación | sí | no |
| conflictivismo | no | sí |
| igualitarismo | no | sí |
| necesidad | no | sí |
| estatismo | no | sí |

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| | FATALISTA | NO FATALISTA |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| igualdad (vs. libertad) | sí/ no | no |
| igualdad de resultados (vs. igualdad de oportunidades) | sí/ no | no |
| deslegitimación (vs. justicia) | sí | no |
| igualitarismo | no | sí |
| estatismo | sí | no |
| colectivismo | sí | no |

CIS-2017

Absoluto y relativo:
¿igualitarismo o envidia?

Tabla 1
Justicia de las diferencias de ingresos y posición social
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| clase II | .139 * |
| clase I | .090 * |
| estudios medios | |
| estudios altos | |
| mujer | |
| sector público | |
| ingresos | |
| edad | .126 * |
| clase social subjetiva | |
| autoubicación política | |
| religiosidad | .103 * |

| | |
|------------|----------|
| CONSTANTE | 1.56 *** |
| R CUADRADA | .047 |

* p menor o igual a .05
 ** p menor o igual a .005
 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia

Tabla 2
Justicia para rentas bajas y altas, y posición social
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | RENTAS BAJAS | RENTAS ALTAS |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| clase II | | .186 ** |
| clase I | | |
| estudios medios | | |
| estudios altos | | |
| mujer | | |
| sector público | | -.098 * |
| ingresos | .198 *** | .310 *** |
| edad | | .186 ** |
| clase social subjetiva | | |
| autoubicación política | | |
| religiosidad | -.145 ** | |
| <hr/> | | |
| CONSTANTE | 158.2 | 174.1 |
| R CUADRADA | .051 | .131 |
| <hr/> | | |
| * p menor o igual a .05 | | |
| ** p menor o igual a .005 | | |
| *** p menor o igual a .0005 | | |

Tabla3

Legitimate income: high occupations
Multiple OLS regression

| | SPAIN | AUSTRALIA | GERMANY(BRD) | GERMANY(DDR) | UK | USA | HUNGARY | ITALY | NORWAY |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| SES | .05 | .04* | .08** | .06* | .02 | .02 | .10*** | .20*** | .11*** |
| NORM: DESERT | .20*** | .14*** | .08** | .11** | .02 | .06* | .03 | .02 | .10*** |
| NORM: NEED | -.08* | -.09** | -.03 | .05* | -.01 | -.08* | -.09** | -.05* | -.10*** |
| PERC.: ADSCR. | -.12** | -.10*** | -.08** | -.03 | -.06* | .01 | -.01 | -.06* | -.01 |
| PERC.: ATTAIN. | .04 | .03 | .02 | .02 | .03 | -.04 | .06* | -.02 | .05* |
| R SQUARE | .05 | .04 | .02 | .02 | .01 | .02 | .03 | .04 | .04 |

| | CZECHOSLOVAQUIA | POLAND | BULGARIA | RUSSIA | NEW ZEALAND | CANADA | PHILIPPINES | SWEDEN |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| SES | .08* | .05* | .11** | .05* | .07* | .06* | .03 | |
| NORM: DESERT | .03 | .06* | .04 | .02 | .14*** | .01 | .03 | |
| NORM: NEED- | .03- | .05* | -.04 | -.03 | -.07* | -.05* | -.14*** | |
| PERC.: ADSCR. | -.04 | -.02 | .01 | -.01 | -.02 | -.01 | -.04 | |
| PERC.: ATTAIN. | .03 | .01 | .04 | .09** | .03 | .04 | .04 | |
| R SQUARE | .01 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .01 | .03 | |

Tabla 4
Legitimate income: low occupations
Multiple OLS regression

| | SPAIN | AUSTRALIA | GERMANY(BRD) | GERMANY(DDR) | UK | USA | HUNGARY | ITALY | NORWAY |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------|
| SES | -.11* | -.06* | -.07** | -.06* | -.10* | .03 | .01 | -.13*** | -.10*** |
| NORM: DESERT | -.08* | -.10*** | -.04* | -.02 | -.02 | .01 | -.10*** | -.02 | -.04* |
| NORM: NEED | .06* | .18*** | .06* | .02 | .04 | .07* | -.01 | .10** | .14*** |
| PERC.: ADSCR. | .06* | .04* | .01 | .05 | .01 | -.02 | .11*** | .09** | -.01 |
| PERC.: ATTAIN. | .06- | .02 | .01 | -.02 | -.05* | .01- | .03 | .04 | .02 |
| R SQUARE | .05 | .04 | .01 | .008 | .01 | .006 | .03 | .04 | .03 |
| | CZECHOSLOVAQUIA | POLAND | BULGARIA | RUSSIA | NEW ZEALAND | CANADA | PHILIPPINES | SWEDEN | |
| SES | .02 | .02 | -.07* | -.02- | .08* | -.02 | -.06*- | .17*** | |
| NORM: DESERT | .04 | -.06* | -.06* | -.01 | .03 | -.03 | -.01 | -.10** | |
| NORM: NEED | .05* | .01 | .02 | .01 | .15*** | .11** | .01 | .01 | |
| PERC.: ADSCR. | -.04 | .04 | -.03 | .01 | .07* | .07* | -.01 | .08* | |
| PERC.: ATTAIN. | .02 | -.04 | .02 | -.02 | -.02 | .03 | .03 | -.01 | |
| R SQUARE | .01 | .006 | .01 | .002 | .04 | .01 | .004 | .04 | |

Tabla 5
Legitimate income inequality
Multiple OLS regression

| | SPAIN | AUSTRALIA | GERMANY(BRD) | GERMANY(DDR) | UK | USA | HUNGARY | ITALY | NORWAY |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|
| SES | -.03 | .14*** | .02 | .01 | .02 | .10** | .07* | .08 | *.10*** |
| NORM: DESERT | .18*** | .10*** | .05* | .08* | .07* | .05* | .03 | .05 | .07* |
| NORM: NEED- | .16*** | -.12*** | -.05* | -.06* | -.13*** | -.06* | -.15*** | -.04 | -.15*** |
| PERC.: ADSCR. | -.03 | -.01 | .02 | -.01 | .01 | .01 | .01 | -.04 | -.02 |
| PERC.: ATTAIN. | .02 | .01 | .04* | .06* | .06* | .02 | .05* | .01 | .08** |
| R SQUARE | .04 | .05 | .01 | .01 | .03 | .02 | .03 | .01 | .05 |
| | CZECHOSLOVAQUIA | POLAND | BULGARIA | RUSSIA | NEW ZEALAND | CANADA | PHILIPPINES | SWEDEN | |
| SES | .02 | -.01 | .15*** | .01 | .13*** | .09** | .01 | .05 | |
| NORM: DESERT | .01 | .05* | .04 | -.03 | .10** | .07* | .11** | .07* | |
| NORM: NEED | -.06* | -.15*** | -.15*** | -.02- | .13*** | -.13*** | -.04 | .01 | |
| PERC.: ADSCR. | -.01 | -.03 | .02 | -.01 | -.01 | .01 | -.01 | -.03 | |
| PERC.: ATTAIN. | .01 | .02 | .03 | .04 | .03 | .06* | .01 | .02 | |
| R SQUARE | .006 | .03 | .04 | .003 | .05 | .04 | .01 | .009 | |

Incetidumbre e igualitarismo

Tabla 1.1

Desigualdad de ingresos: percepción, justicia y frustración relativa.

| | DESIGUALDAD PERCIBIDA | DESIGUALDAD LEGITIMADA | DISONANCIA |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Australia | 4.9 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| Alemania (BRD) | 9.9 | 5.4 | 1.8 |
| Alemania (DDR) | 9.3 | 4.2 | 2.2 |
| Reino Unido | 6.2 | 3.6 | 1.7 |
| Estados Unidos | 10.8 | 5.6 | 2.1 |
| Hungría | 7.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Italia | 6.2 | 4.0 | 1.5 |
| Noruega | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Checoslovaquia | 5.9 | 3.7 | 1.6 |
| Bulgaria | 4.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| Rusia | 9.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Nueva Zelanda | 4.6 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| Canadá | 4.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| España | 3.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 |

FUENTE: ISSP, CIS y elaboración propia.

NOTA: para la forma de elaboración de los índices ver apartado de 'Datos y variables' de este trabajo.

Tabla 1.2

Comparación internacional de la percepción de la igualdad en distintos momentos del tiempo e igualdad deseada

| | PASADO | PRESENTE | FUTURO | SOCIEDAD IDEAL |
|----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|
| Australia | 57 | 61 | 55 | 88 |
| Hungría | 62 | 31 | 65 | 90 |
| Italia | 35 | 62 | 70 | 86 |
| Noruega | 61 | 76 | 65 | 70 |
| Checoslovaquia | 62 | 48 | 70 | 90 |
| Polonia | 53 | 28 | 65 | 77 |
| Canadá | 60 | 53 | 44 | 89 |
| España | 27 | 52 | 62 | 92 |

FUENTE: ISSP, CIS y elaboración propia.

NOTA: para la forma de elaboración de los índices ver apartado de 'Datos y variables' de este trabajo.

Tabla 2

| | PERSPECTIVA DE AUMENTO DE LA DESIGUALDAD | PERSPECTIVA DE DISMINUCION DE LA DESIGUALDAD |
|------------------------|---|---|
| PAISES CAPITALISTAS | Australia Noruega Canadá | Italia España |
| PAISES POST-COMUNISTAS | | Hungría Checoslovaquia Polonia |

Tabla 3.1

Comparación internacional de la autoubicación social

| | AUS | HUN | ITA | NOR | CHE | POL | CAN | ESP |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| C. BAJA | 35 | 50 | 7 | 30 | 43 | 55 | 17 | 46 |
| C. MEDIA | 60 | 48 | 78 | 41 | 50 | 41 | 54 | 46 |
| C. ALTA | 3 | 1 | 12 | | 6 | 4 | 14 | 4 |
| NINGUNA | | | | 23 | | | 12 | |

FUENTE: ISSP, CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 3.2

DISONANCIA CORTO / LARGO PLAZO

(correlación positiva: consistencia)
 (correlación negativa: inconsistencia).

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| ESPAÑA | -1314** |
| CHECOSLOVAQUIA | -.0901* |
| ITALIA | -.1449** |
| NORUEGA | 1103** |
| HUNGRIA | -1754** |
| POLONIA | -0827* |
| AUSTRALIA | 0641* |
| CANADA | 2105** |

Tabla 4

Dep = NORM.

| | ESPAÑA | CHECOSLOVAQUIA | ITALIA | HUNGRIA | POLONIA | NORUEGA | AUSTRIA | CANADA |
|------------------------|---------|----------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| PROSPECTS EGO | -072* | -.106** | -.113*** | -.028 | -.069* | -.052* | -.053* | .011 |
| PROSPECTS SOC | .079* | .121** | .128*** | .032 | .093* | .007* | .038 | -.036 |
| PROSPECTS EGO / SOC | .036 | -.002 | .081* | .046 | .055 | -.134*** | .011 | -.117** |
| PRESENTE EGO | -.088* | .021 | .059 | .054 | -.092* | .032 | -.015 | -.078* |
| PRESENTE SOC | .176*** | .005 | .008 | -.067* | -.112** | .221*** | .115*** | .052 |
| CONSTANTE | 88.7*** | 89.8*** | 78.1* | 85.2*** | 88.4*** | 90.7*** | 86.0*** | 98.7*** |
| R2 | .052 | .021 | .034 | .011 | .035 | .065 | .029 | .022 |

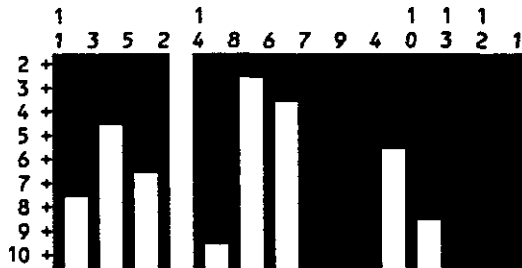
Gráfico 1.1.2
 CONGLOMERADOS DE PAISES SEGUN SU DISONANCIA REALIDAD-DESEO

Agglomeration Schedule using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

| Stage | Clusters Cluster 1 | Combined Cluster 2 | Coefficient | Stage Cluster 1 | 1st Appears Cluster 2 | Next Stage |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | 4 | 9 | 11.000000 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | 12 | 19.000000 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | 19.500000 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| 4 | 1 | 13 | 51.500000 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 5 | 8 | 14 | 52.000000 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 6 | 1 | 10 | 114.666664 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 7 | 3 | 11 | 123.000000 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 8 | 2 | 5 | 134.000000 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 9 | 1 | 4 | 248.833328 | 6 | 3 | 11 |
| 10 | 2 | 3 | 453.500000 | 8 | 7 | 13 |
| 11 | 1 | 6 | 570.285706 | 9 | 0 | 12 |
| 12 | 1 | 8 | 852.000000 | 11 | 5 | 13 |
| 13 | 1 | 2 | 2984.100098 | 12 | 10 | 0 |

Vertical Icicle Plot using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

(Down) Number of Clusters (Across) Case Label and number



Dendrogram using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine

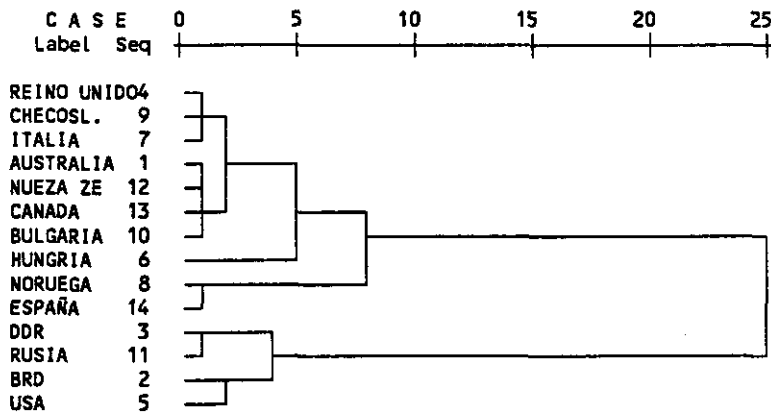


Gráfico 2.1

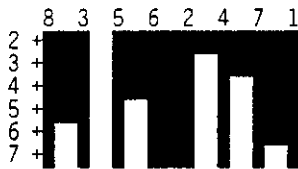
CONGLOMERADOS DE PAISES SEGUN SU HORIZONTE TEMPORAL

Agglomeration Schedule using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

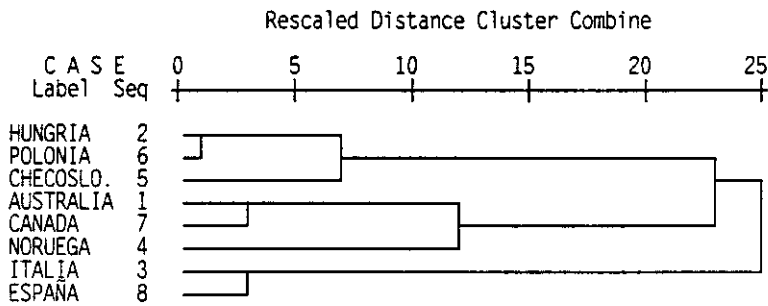
| Stage | Clusters Cluster 1 | Combined Cluster 2 | Coefficient | Stage Cluster 1 | 1st Appears Cluster 2 | Next Stage |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 90.000000 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 7 | 194.000000 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 228.000000 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 4 | 2 | 5 | 410.000000 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 5 | 1 | 4 | 656.000000 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 1178.000000 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 7 | 1 | 3 | 1296.666626 | 6 | 3 | 0 |

Vertical Icicle Plot using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

(Down) Number of Clusters (Across) Case Label and number



Dendrogram using Average Linkage (Between Groups)



Movilidad y explicaciones de la riqueza y la pobreza

1

Tabla 1
Subjective mobility and explanation of wealth (social)

Multiple R .28403
R Square .08068
Adjusted R Square .07976
Standard Error 1.78080

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 22 | 6138.86896 | 279.03950 |
| Residual | 22059 | 69954.74362 | 3.17126 |

F = 87.99021 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| COUNTRY: | | | | | |
| Italy | .513105 | .068602 | .057254 | 7.479 | .0000 |
| UK | -.167121 | .067452 | -.018958 | -2.478 | .0132 |
| Slovenia | -.346625 | .078823 | -.036862 | -4.398 | .0000 |
| Sweden | -.281572 | .085095 | -.026446 | -3.309 | .0009 |
| Germany (E) | -.013187 | .067664 | -.001501 | -.195 | .8455 |
| Czechoslova. | -.792305 | .067371 | -.090831 | -11.760 | .0000 |
| Canada | -.216969 | .069499 | -.023608 | -3.122 | .0018 |
| Austria | .249785 | .076695 | .027818 | 3.257 | .0011 |
| USA | .178101 | .064271 | .021741 | 2.771 | .0056 |
| Bulgaria | .702403 | .069327 | .078527 | 10.132 | .0000 |
| New Zealand | -.020909 | .064797 | -.002520 | -.323 | .7469 |
| Polonia | .944951 | .061467 | .126972 | 15.373 | .0000 |
| Norway | -.648918 | .060098 | -.087195 | -10.798 | .0000 |
| Hungary | .021543 | .065359 | .002646 | .330 | .7417 |
| Philippin. | 1.280537 | .066415 | .156070 | 19.281 | .0000 |
| Australia | .112190 | .056527 | .016699 | 1.985 | .0472 |
| Russia | .343508 | .059111 | .049553 | 5.811 | .0000 |
| (Reference: West-Germany) | | | | | |
| SOC.SELF-PLAC. | -.038509 | .007340 | -.037847 | -5.247 | .0000 |
| SUBJECTIVE MOBILITY: | | | | | |
| upwards | -.059767 | .030561 | -.014812 | -1.956 | .0505 |
| downwards | .097228 | .035322 | .024119 | 2.753 | .0059 |
| (Reference: stable) | | | | | |
| PROSPECTS: | | | | | |
| upwards | -.011929 | .027898 | -.003132 | -.428 | .6690 |
| downwards | .059666 | .028591 | .015945 | 2.087 | .0369 |
| (Reference: stable) | | | | | |
| (Constant) | 5.871344 | .064302 | | 91.309 | .0000 |

Source: ISSP-social inequality 1992

Tabla 2
Subjective mobility and explanation of wealth (individual)

Multiple R .35693
R Square .12740
Adjusted R Square .12654
Standard Error 1.39352

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 22 | 6286.31782 | 285.74172 |
| Residual | 22172 | 43055.97027 | 1.94191 |

F = 147.14488 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| COUNTRY: | | | | | |
| UK | 1.014392 | .052515 | .143317 | 19.316 | .0000 |
| Italy | -.098975 | .053764 | -.013631 | -1.841 | .0656 |
| Slovenia | .094916 | .061837 | .012442 | 1.535 | .1248 |
| Sweden | .584739 | .065963 | .069011 | 8.865 | .0000 |
| Germany (E) | .577279 | .052384 | .082492 | 11.020 | .0000 |
| Czechoslova. | .500136 | .052292 | .071693 | 9.564 | .0000 |
| Canada | 1.138979 | .053988 | .154854 | 21.097 | .0000 |
| Austria | .773261 | .059597 | .107829 | 12.975 | .0000 |
| USA | 1.288809 | .049750 | .197539 | 25.906 | .0000 |
| Bulgaria | .972990 | .053807 | .136130 | 18.083 | .0000 |
| New Zealand | 1.276207 | .050438 | .191578 | 25.302 | .0000 |
| Russia | -.312891 | .047006 | -.054055 | -6.656 | .0000 |
| Norway | .867644 | .046952 | .144302 | 18.479 | .0000 |
| Hungary | .165740 | .051003 | .025257 | 3.250 | .0012 |
| Philippin. | 1.087486 | .051719 | .164879 | 21.027 | .0000 |
| Poland | .913272 | .047248 | .156112 | 19.329 | .0000 |
| Austria (Reference: West-Germany) | 1.010386 | .043921 | .187633 | 23.004 | .0000 |
| SOC.SELF-PLAC. | .033082 | .005709 | .040562 | 5.795 | .0000 |
| SUBJECTIVE MOBILITY: | | | | | |
| upwards | .043490 | .023891 | .013429 | 1.820 | .0687 |
| downwards (Reference: stable) | -.024907 | .027601 | -.007694 | -.902 | .3669 |
| PROSPECTS: | | | | | |
| upwards | .085301 | .021792 | .027882 | 3.914 | .0001 |
| downwards (Reference: stable) | -.094255 | .022291 | -.031345 | -4.228 | .0000 |
| (Constant) | 7.007484 | .049894 | | 140.446 | .0000 |

Source: ISSP-social inequality 1992

Tabla 3
 Movilidad subjetiva y explicaciones de la riqueza en España.
 Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | EXPLICACIÓN SOCIAL O ADSCRIPTIVISTA | EXPLICACIÓN INDIVIDUAL O MERITOCRÁTICA |
|--|--|---|
| AUTOUBICACIÓN SOCIAL | | |
| MOVILIDAD INTERGENERACIONAL SUBJETIVA | | |
| ascendente | -.045* | .039* |
| descendente (referencia: estable) | | |
| EXPECTATIVAS: | | |
| ascendente | | |
| descendente (referencia: estable) | .102*** | -.072** |
| CONSTANTE | 7.26*** | 7.28*** |
| R ² | .017 | .004 |

Datos: CIS - 2046

Tabla 3

Tabla 4
Inter- and intra- generational mobility in Spain
 Frequencies of significant cells

| FATHER'S CLASS | 1ST CLASS | NOW CLASS | MOBILITY | % |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | stable | 3.8 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | counter-mobility | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | upward | 6.7 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | upward | 1.7 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | upward | 2.1 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | downward | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | stable | 25.4 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | counter-mobility | 8.5 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | upward | 4.5 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | upward | 1.9 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | downward | 5 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | downward | 25 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | stable | 9 |

Note: 1 = salariat
 2 = intermediate classes
 3 = working-class

Base: N = 1022 (people \geq 45 years old)

Source: ECBC survey

Tabla 5
Social mobility and explanations of wealth in Spain

INDIVIDUAL

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| CLASS | | | | |
| | salariat | .09*** | .08** | .08** |
| | rout.n.-m. | | | |
| | self-empl. | | | |
| | foremen | | | |
| | (ref.: working class) | | | |
| FATHER'S CLASS | | | | |
| | salariat | | | |
| | rout.n.-m. | | -.04* | |
| | self-empl. | | | |
| | foremen | | | |
| | (ref.: working class) | | | |
| AGE | | | | .10*** |
| LEVEL OF EDUCATION | | | | |
| | higher | | | .06* |
| | medium | | | .04* |
| | (ref.: lower) | | | |
| RELIGIOSITY | | | | .07** |
| INTERCEPT | | 7.28*** | 7.31*** | 6.89*** |
| R SQUARE (ADJ.) | | .002 | .003 | .013 |

Data: CIS survey

Tabla 6
Social mobility and explanations of wealth in Spain

SOCIAL

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| CLASS | | | |
| | salariat | -.06*** | -.04* |
| | rout.n.-m. | | |
| | self-empl. | | |
| | foremen | | |
| (ref.: working class) | | | |
| FATHER'S CLASS | | | |
| | salariat | | |
| | rout.n.-m. | | |
| | self-empl. | | |
| | foremen | -.04** | -.05* |
| (ref.: working class) | | | |
| AGE | | | |
| LEVEL OF EDUCATION | | | |
| | higher | | -.08* |
| | medium | | -.06* |
| (ref.: lower) | | | |
| RELIGIOSITY | | | -.05** |
| INTERCEPT | | | |
| | | 7.14*** | 7.19*** |
| | | | 7.35*** |
| R SQUARE (ADJ.) | | | |
| | | .004 | .005 |
| | | | .017 |

Data: CIS survey

Tabla 7
Social mobility and explanations of poverty in Spain

INDIVIDUAL

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| CLASS | | | | | |
| | salariat | -.13*** | -.11*** | -.11*** | -.07*** |
| | rout.n.-m. | -.09*** | -.07*** | -.05*** | -.04*** |
| | self-empl. | .09*** | .08*** | .08*** | .06*** |
| | foremen | | | | |
| | farmers | .14*** | .11*** | .08*** | .06** |
| (ref.: working class) | | | | | |
| INTER-GEN. MOBILITY (FATHER'S CLASS) | | | | | |
| | salariat | | | | |
| | rout.n.-m. | | | | |
| | self-empl. | | .04* | | |
| | foremen | | | | |
| | farmers | | .07*** | .06*** | |
| (ref.: working class) | | | | | |
| INTRA-GEN. MOBILITY (1ST OCCUPATION) | | | | | |
| | salariat | | | | |
| | rout.n.-m. | | | -.06** | |
| | self-empl. | | | | |
| | foremen | | | | |
| | farmers | | | .06* | |
| (ref.: working class) | | | | | |
| AGE | | | | | |
| | | | | | .12*** |
| LEVEL OF EDUCATION | | | | | |
| | higher | | | | -.11*** |
| | medium | | | | -.05*** |
| (ref.: lower) | | | | | |
| RELIGIOSITY | | | | | |
| | | | | | .06*** |
| INTERCEPT | | | | | |
| | | 3.50*** | 3.70*** | 3.98*** | 3.85*** |
| R SQUARE (ADJ.) | | | | | |
| | | .025 | .030 | .034 | .061 |

Data: ECBC survey

Tabla 8
Social mobility and explanations of poverty in Spain
SOCIAL

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| CLASS | | | | | |
| | salariat | -.05** | -.04* | | |
| | rout.n.-m. | -.09*** | -.08** | -.08** | -.06** |
| | self-empl. | -.10*** | -.09*** | -.06** | -.06** |
| | foremen | .06** | .06** | .04* | |
| | farmers | .11*** | .09** | .05* | .05* |
| (ref.: working class) | | | | | |
| INTER-GEN. MOBILITY (FATHER'S CLASS) | | | | | |
| | salariat | | | | |
| | rout.n.-m. | | | | |
| | self-empl. | | | | |
| | foremen | | .06** | .04** | .04** |
| | farmers | | | | |
| (ref.: working class) | | | | | |
| INTRA-GEN. MOBILITY (1ST OCCUPATION) | | | | | |
| | salariat | | | | |
| | rout.n.-m. | | | | |
| | self-empl. | | | | |
| | foremen | | | | |
| | farmers | | | .10*** | .08** |
| (ref.: working class) | | | | | |
| AGE | | | | | |
| | | | | | .04* |
| LEVEL OF EDUCATION | | | | | |
| | higher | | | | |
| | medium | | | | |
| (ref.: lower) | | | | | |
| RELIGIOSITY | | | | | |
| | | | | | -.07 |
| INTERCEPT | | | | | |
| | | 5.91*** | 5.87*** | 5.88*** | 6.02*** |
| R SQUARE (ADJ.) | | | | | |
| | | .012 | .014 | .015 | .020 |

Data: ECBC survey

Tabla 9
Intergenerational mobility and explanations of poverty in Spain
Diagonal reference models

Nonlinear Regression Summary Statistics Dependent Variable INDIVIDUAL

| Source | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|-------------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 9 | 68299.16676 | 7588.79631 |
| Residual | 4153 | 8953.83324 | 2.15599 |
| Uncorrected Total | 4162 | 77253.00000 | |
| (Corrected Total) | 4161 | 9415.22753 | |

R squared = 1 - Residual SS / Corrected SS = .04901

| Parameter | Estimate | Asymptotic Std. Error | Asymptotic 95 % Confidence Interval | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| P | .980238216 | .088891585 | .805963119 | 1.154513313 |
| SERV.1 | 3.125061852 | .105637220 | 2.917956346 | 3.332167358 |
| SERV.2 | 3.116307388 | .088800127 | 2.942211598 | 3.290403178 |
| ROUT.N.M. | 3.395157313 | .076506700 | 3.245163223 | 3.545151404 |
| PETT.BOU. | 3.818651869 | .108389972 | 3.606149494 | 4.031154243 |
| FOREMEN | 3.474305518 | .089779804 | 3.298289036 | 3.650321999 |
| WORKING | 3.544378129 | .091352899 | 3.365277540 | 3.723478718 |
| AGRICUL. | 3.915267071 | .126250488 | 3.667748523 | 4.162785618 |
| AGE | .015868236 | .001749071 | .012439119 | .019297352 |

Nonlinear Regression Summary Statistics Dependent Variable SOCIAL

| Source | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|-------------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 9 | 131780.39120 | 14642.26569 |
| Residual | 3929 | 7778.60880 | 1.97979 |
| Uncorrected Total | 3938 | 139559.00000 | |
| (Corrected Total) | 3937 | 7911.62544 | |

R squared = 1 - Residual SS / Corrected SS = .01681

| Parameter | Estimate | Asymptotic Std. Error | Asymptotic 95 % Confidence Interval | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| P | .789032425 | .092208454 | .608251486 | .969813365 |
| SERV.1 | 5.516046011 | .108873696 | 5.302591732 | 5.729500291 |
| SERV.2 | 5.785888205 | .091219402 | 5.607046368 | 5.964730042 |
| ROUT.N.M. | 5.661898627 | .082231243 | 5.500678687 | 5.823118568 |
| PETT.BOU. | 5.627651613 | .112822718 | 5.406455007 | 5.848848218 |
| FOREMEN | 6.065987431 | .092954225 | 5.883744357 | 6.248230505 |
| WORKING | 6.046514559 | .095476915 | 5.859325580 | 6.233703538 |
| AGRICUL. | 6.136870002 | .128728532 | 5.884488967 | 6.389251037 |
| AGE | -.001179259 | .001738930 | -.004588549 | .002230032 |

Tabla 10
Intergenerational mobility and explanations of wealth in Spain
 Diagonal reference models

Nonlinear Regression Summary Statistics Dependent Variable SOCIAL

| Source | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|-------------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 5 | 79246.59069 | 15849.31814 |
| Residual | 1532 | 3369.40931 | 2.19935 |
| Uncorrected Total | 1537 | 82616.00000 | |

(Corrected Total) 1536 3375.07872

R squared = 1 - Residual SS / Corrected SS = .00168

| Parameter | Estimate | Asymptotic Std. Error | Asymptotic 95 % Confidence Interval | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| P | .562647573 | .426148527 | -.273248587 | 1.398543732 |
| SALARIAT | 7.166080984 | .107324901 | 6.955561723 | 7.376600245 |
| INTERMED. | 7.261480251 | .116991239 | 7.032000337 | 7.490960165 |
| WORKING | 6.955079467 | .191196975 | 6.580043988 | 7.330114947 |
| AGE | -7.66541E-06 | .002140600 | -.004206482 | .004191151 |

Nonlinear Regression Summary Statistics Dependent Variable INDIVIDUAL

| Source | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|-------------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 5 | 81102.93753 | 16220.58751 |
| Residual | 1532 | 3312.06247 | 2.16192 |
| Uncorrected Total | 1537 | 84415.00000 | |

(Corrected Total) 1536 3368.85751

R squared = 1 - Residual SS / Corrected SS = .01686

| Parameter | Estimate | Asymptotic Std. Error | Asymptotic 95 % Confidence Interval | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| P | 1.203398319 | .492492013 | .237368504 | 2.169428134 |
| SALARIAT | 6.853656852 | .103641352 | 6.650362924 | 7.056950781 |
| INTERMED. | 6.885267146 | .104996526 | 6.679315024 | 7.091219268 |
| WORKING | 7.259624524 | .188122470 | 6.890619728 | 7.628629320 |
| AGE | .008619120 | .002117206 | .004466192 | .012772048 |

Ambivalencia
desigualdad:
cualitativa

ante la
evidencia

Tabla 1.1

C. SERVICIO

- Más diferencias en España que en otros países.
- Posibilidad de reducción política de la desigualdad, responsabilidad del Estado.
- "Siempre existirán las clases": fatalismo.
- Igualdad de oportunidades.
pero es bueno que haya desigualdad para mover a la gente al esfuerzo.
- Critica de la igualdad de oportunidades: paro, sobrecualificación.
- (3a) diferencias, pero justas.
- El prestigio, más que el dinero:
inconsistencia del carnicero: "pobrecillo, tiene dinero pero no tiene categoría" (53)

Tabla 1.2

INTERMEDIAS

- Educación: excesos de la información (libertad y libertaje).
- Comparación con la educación propia.
- Énfasis en los aspectos morales de la educación.
- + sacrificio personal: por el bienestar de los hijos.
- Se cree que los hijos no tienen la capacidad de sacrificio de ellos.
- Percepción de la igualdad de oportunidades.
- Comparación con los padres de uno.
- Auto culpable vanón por los efectos perversos de la democratización.
- Falta de políticas educativas igualitarias: becas escasas.
- Problemas en la enseñanza pública; defensa de la privada contra la masificación.
- Educación (descenso):
 - necesaria para la moralidad.
 - única alternativa al paro.
 - moda.
- Énfasis en la moralidad ascendente de los hijos, más en prestigio que en dinero.
- Injusticia en el acceso a la Universidad:
 - problema de los hijos de obreros.
- Explicación del fracaso de los hijos de obreros:
 - baja calidad de la enseñanza pública.
 - enchufe de los ricos.
 - mejor preparación de los hijos ricos.
- Poca percepción de desigualdades:
 - sobre todo ante los jóvenes ha aumentado la informalización social.
- Heterogancia.
- SEMVET / LOBB: el sacrificio en vano:
 - ambivalencia ante la educación porque quebrante el respecto al padre.
- Educación vs cultura.
- Incapacidad de sacrificio de los jóvenes.
- Explicación individual: el sacrificio.

Tabla 1.3

C. OBRERA

- Percepción de aumento de la igualdad en el trato ("parte humana").
- Informalización / democratización.
- Percepción de un trato entre lo que ocurre:
 - DENTRO de la empresa: jerarquía-desigualdad.
 - FUERA de la empresa: igualdad.
- Percepción de más igualitarismo en la clase alta.
- Igualitarismo de los jóvenes en general.
- Puede que aumente la igualdad como democratización (acceso pero la desigualdad económica-social es resalcitante, siempre "habrá ricos y pobres").
- La igualdad ha aumentado por abajo: los ricos son ricos, los pobres menos pobres.
- *Progresividad fiscal.*
- Percepción de aumento de la desigualdad económica ("parte económica").
- El mérito, crítico de política distributiva.
- Percepción de fraude en el seguro de paro.
- Aumento del número de derecho, y necesidad de tomar conciencia de las obligaciones.
- Explicación estructural de la desigualdad: "el capital".
- Redistribución de la riqueza.
- Aceptación pragmática basada en el consumo.
- Insatisfacción con el Estado de Bienestar (78-79).

Tabla 1.4

| Clase alta | Clase media | Calse baja |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| MACRO | MICRO/MACRO | MACRO |
| SOC | EGO | SOC |
| SAL | SAL | VOZ |
| NOR | NDR | NOR-PER |
| INDI | INDI-ESTR | ESTR |
| POS | ABS | ABS |
| CIP | CIP | CIE/CIS |
| OPO | OPO | RES |

Abreviaturas de la tabla 1.4

| | |
|-------|---|
| EGO | perspectiva egotrópica |
| SOC | perspectiva sociotrópica |
| SAL | salida individual |
| VOZ | voz colectiva |
| NOR | normas |
| PER | percepciones |
| EVA | evaluaciones |
| EMIO | emociones |
| MICRO | micro |
| MACRO | macro |
| POS | distancia posicional |
| ABS | niveles absolutos |
| CIP | ciudadanía política: democracia |
| CIE | ciudadanía económica: participación en decisiones en el trabajo |
| CIS | ciudadanía social: Estado de Bienestar |
| RES | evaluación de resultados |
| OPO | evaluación de oportunidades |
| EQU | criterio de justicia distributiva: equidad |
| NEC | criterio de justicia distributiva: necesidad |
| INDI | atribución causal: individual |
| ESTRU | atribución causal: estructural |

Tabla 2

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| AMBIVALENCIAS | | Esfera no económica: igualdad | esfera económica: desigualdad |
| PRIMARIAS | | Aumento de igualdad: deseabilidad | Desigualdad inevitable: fatalismo |
| AMBIVALENCIAS SECUNDARIAS | cl. | igualitarismo | desigualdad funcional para la motivación |
| | servicio | dinero | prestigio |
| | cl. | educación como movilidad (funcional) | educación como desmoralización (disfuncional) |
| | medias | individualismo (logro) | estructuralismo (adscipión) |
| cl. | libertad | libertad | igualdad |
| | proletariado | crítica de la desigualdad | consumismo como aceptación pragmática de la desigualdad |

4^a PARTE:
LEGITIMACION DEL ESTADO DE
BIENESTAR

Actitudes ante el Estado de
Bienestar en España

Tabla 1.1

En términos generales, ¿considera Vd. que debería ser responsabilidad del gobierno...?

% si, sin duda más probablemente

| | |
|--|----|
| - Crear un puesto de trabajo para todo aquel que lo demanda. | 88 |
| - Ofrecer asistencia sanitaria para todos. | 98 |
| - Asegurar pensiones dignas a los ancianos. | 48 |
| - Asegurar un subsidio digno a los parados. | 90 |
| - Reducir las diferencias de ingresos entre ricos y pobres. | 86 |
| - Ofrecer becas a los estudiantes universitarios procedentes de familias con pocos ingresos. | 97 |
| - Facilitar una vivienda digna a las familias con pocos ingresos. | 95 |

CIS 2206

Tabla 1.2

De las cosas que le voy a leer a continuación ¿cree Vd. que deberían ser principalmente gestionados por empresas públicas o privadas?

| | % a favor de empresas públicas | NS/NC |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Electricidad | 46.8 | 23.6 |
| Bancos | 33.4 | 24.9 |
| Hospitales | 67.2 | 15.1 |

CIS 2206

Tabla 1.3

| | INDIVIDUO (1) | SOCIEDAD CIVIL (2) | ESTADO (3) |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Derecho de estar alimentado | 58.4 | 10.9 | 30.6 |
| Derecho a recibir cuidado médico | 36.2 | 9.8 | 50.4 |
| Derecho a la educación | 16.4 | 8.0 | 74.5 |
| Derecho a vivienda digna | 12.7 | 9.1 | 78.2 |
| Derecho al trabajo | 5.2 | 7.6 | 87.3 |
| Derecho a recibir ayuda en situaciones de necesidad | 11.2 | 15.4 | 73.2 |

En las conversaciones de todos los días es frecuente oír hablar de los derechos de las personas. Hablando de este tema, ¿quién o quienes piensa Vd. que son los mayores responsables de garantizar los siguientes derechos de las personas?.

- (1) Familia, más personas del entorno, más individuo.
- (2) Organizaciones y asociaciones ciudadanas más "sociedad en general".
- (3) Estado más Administración Autonómica, local.

Tabla 2.1

Ahora me gustaría que me dijera cual de las siguientes frases se acerca más a su opinión personal.

| | <u>% de acuerdo</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| - El Gobierno es el responsable del bienestar de todos y cada uno de los ciudadanos, y tiene la obligación de ayudarlos a solucionar sus problemas. | 60.1 |
| - El gobierno es sólo responsable del bienestar de los ciudadanos más desfavorecidos y tiene la obligación de ayudarles a solucionar todos sus problemas. | 18.2 |
| - Los ciudadanos son verdaderos responsables de su propio bienestar y tienen la obligación de valerse por sí mismos para solucionar sus problemas. | 15.8 |

CIS - 2111

Tabla 2.2

| | |
|--|-----|
| - El Estado debe continuar asegurando a todo el mundo un amplio abono de beneficios de seguridad social aunque este suponga aumentar los impuestos y contribuciones. | 73% |
| - El Estado debe asegurar sólo un número limitado de beneficios esenciales y estimular a la gente a que se aseguren ellos mismos en el resto. | 47% |

Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 2.3

¿Cree que los siguientes grupos de personas están
suficientemente bien protegidas en España?

| | <u>% de desacuerdo</u> |
|----------|------------------------|
| Parados | 69 |
| Viejos | 72 |
| Enfermos | 62 |
| Pobres | 84 |

Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 3.1

SATISFACI3N CON EL
 FUNCIONAMIENTO DEL E. D. B.
 (1994)

| | ++ | + | - | -- | NS/NC |
|--|-----|------|------|------|-------|
| Enseñanza | 4.5 | 50.6 | 30.1 | 4.4 | 10.4 |
| S a n i d a d (Hospitales) | 4.7 | 41.5 | 39.9 | 9.5 | 4.4 |
| S a n i d a d (Centros de Salud) | 5.1 | 38.4 | 42.0 | 10.4 | 4.1 |
| Pensiones | 4.1 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 9.1 | 13.3 |
| Servicios Sociales | 3.1 | 39.5 | 36.3 | 6.5 | 14.4 |
| Protecci3n p o r desempleo | 2.9 | 28.7 | 41.1 | 14.1 | 13.2 |

CIS 2111 (1994)

Tabla 3.2

Nos gustarí3 saber en qué grado está Vd. satisfecho con el funcionamiento y servicios que el presta el Sistema Nacional de Salud.

| | |
|---------------|------|
| -Satisfecho | 67.9 |
| -Insatisfecho | 21.1 |
| -NS/NC | 11.0 |

CIRES - 94

Tabla 3.3
SATISFACCIÓN Y EXPECTATIVAS ANTE LA SANIDAD PÚBLICA.

| | ARAGÓN | ANDALUCIA | CATALUÑA | GALICIA | C. VALENCIANA |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| SATISFACCIÓN CONSULTORIOS PÚBLICOS DE MEDICINA GENERAL. | 80 | 64 | 75 | 67 | 70 |
| INSATISFACCIÓN S. PÚBLICO. | | | | | |
| ESPECIALISTAS | 20 | 30 | 18 | 27 | 24 |
| HOSPITALIZACIÓN | 7 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 15 |
| INSATISFACCIÓN C. PRIVADA. | | | | | |
| ESPECIALISTAS | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| HOSPITALIZACIÓN | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| EVOLUCIÓN SISTEMA PÚBLICO. | | | | | |
| Mejor | 40 | 36 | 47 | 41 | 40 |
| Regular | 20 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 17 |
| Peor | 11 | 22 | 10 | 20 | 18 |
| NECESIDAD DE COMPLEMENTAR PÚBLICO CON PRIVADO. | | | | | |
| Sí | 28 | 45 | 33 | 43 | 39 |
| No | 44 | 31 | 40 | 30 | 33 |
| | N = 400 (marzo 95) | N = 1104 (mayo 94) | N = 1600 (octubre 94) | N = 500 (mayo 94) | N = 400 (enero 94) |

Fuente: Encuesta MAPFRE (Demoscopia) y elaboración propia.

Tabla 4.1

A la hora de pensar en cómo funcionarían servicios como la sanidad o la enseñanza, ¿qué cree Vd. que es socialmente más justo?.

| | |
|---|------|
| - Que la gente pague el precio de mercado por los servicios de educación o sanidad que utilice. | 10.6 |
| - Que la gente pueda utilizar estos servicios públicos como hasta ahora, contribuyendo a mantenerlos a través de los impuestos. | 75.1 |
| - Ambas por igual. | 2.7 |
| - NS/NC | 0.8 |

CIS - 2111

Tabla 4.2

| | |
|--|------|
| Los impuestos son un medio para distribuir mejor la riqueza a la sociedad. | 19.0 |
| Los impuestos son algo que el Estado nos obliga a pagar sin saber muy bien a cambio de qué. | 26.8 |
| Los impuestos son necesarios para que el Estado pueda prestar servicios públicos, hacer carreteras, etc. | 48.3 |
| NS/NC | 5.9 |

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Tabla 4.3

Teniendo en cuenta los servicios públicos y prestaciones sociales existentes, ¿diría Vd. que, en conjunto, la sociedad se beneficia mucho, bastante, poco o nada de lo que pagamos al Estado en impuestos y cotizaciones?.

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Mucho + bastante | 35.9 |
| Poco + nada | 55.9 |
| NS/NC | 8.1 |

Y, más en concreto, teniendo en cuenta lo que Vd. y su familia reciben del Estado en servicios sanitarios, SS, enseñanza, carreteras, etc. ¿diría Vd. que el Estado le da...?.

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| - más de lo que Vd. paga | 10.1 |
| - más o menos lo que paga | 27.4 |
| - menos de lo que paga | 54.8 |
| - NS/NC | 7.7 |

CIS - 2111

Tabla 4.4

Como Vd. sabe, el Estado destina el dinero que los españoles pagamos en impuestos a formar los servicios públicos y prestaciones de las que venimos hablando.

Me gustaría que me dijera si a Vd. le gustaría que se gastara más o menos en cada uno de ellos (tenga en cuenta que para poder gastar "mucho más" podría ser necesario aumentar los impuestos).

| | % a favor de gastar más o mucho más | NS/NC |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| SANIDAD | 74 | 5 |
| EDUCACIÓN | 70 | 6 |
| PENSIONES | 65 | 5 |
| SEGURO DE DESEMPLEO | 47 | 8 |

CIS - 2206

Tabla 4.5

Suponiendo que el Estado se viera obligado a gastar menos en prestaciones y servicios públicos, dígame, por favor, si estaría a favor o en contra de que gastara menos en:

| | % a favor | % NS/NC |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Enseñanza | 5 | 10 |
| SS primarios | 6 | 9 |
| Sanidad | 4 | 9 |
| Vicienda | 8 | 12 |
| Atención al desempleo | 9 | 13 |

2111

Tabla 4.6

La SS es demasiado costosa. Habrá que reducir las prestaciones y las contribuciones

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| % de acuerdo | 48 |
| % en desacuerdo | 30 |
| % NS/NC | 22 |

Tabla 4.7

Si el Gobierno pudiera elegir entre bajar los impuestos o gastar más en servicios públicos y prestaciones sociales, ¿qué cree Vd. que debería hacer?

| | % |
|--|------|
| - Bajar los impuestos aunque esto signifique gastar menos en prestaciones sociales y servicios públicos. | 33.4 |
| - Gastar más en prestaciones sociales y servicios públicos, aunque esto signifique pagar más impuestos | 43.0 |
| - NS/NC | 23.6 |

CIS - 2206

Tabla 4.8

| | % de acuerdo | % de desacuerdo | NS/NC |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------|
| Si queremos tener más y mejores servicios públicos y prestaciones sociales es necesario que aumenten los impuestos. | 23.1 | 66.1 | 10 |
| Es preferible pagar menos impuestos y reducir algo la calidad y la cantidad de los servicios públicos y prestaciones sociales. | 13.6 | 73.4 | 13 |

CIS - 2111 (son dos items independientes)

Tabla 4.9

Supongamos por un momento que la presión fiscal en España se mantiene estable, esto es, ni aumenta ni disminuye. ¿Que pienssa Vd. que debería hacer en ese caso el Estado?

| | % |
|--|------|
| - Gastar lo mismo que ahora en servicios públicos y prestaciones sociales, aunque esto signifique mantener el déficit en susituación actual. | 41.2 |
| - Gastar menos en la actualidad en servicios públicos y prestaciones sociales, y de esta forma reducir el déficit. | 30.0 |
| - NS/NC | 28.8 |

CIS - 2206 (mismo ítem)

Tabla 5.1

| | <u>% de acuerdo</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| La S.S. es demasiado complicada. No sé lo suficiente sobre mis derechos ni sobre cómo hacerlos valer. | 71% |

Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 5.2

| | <u>% de acuerdo</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| Muchos pobres lo siguen siendo porque no saben que hay ayudas para ellos. | 73 |
| Muchos pobres no acuden a pedir atención social porque no quieren que se les considere como pobres. | 63 |

Eurobarómetro

Tabla 5.3

Hay varias opiniones sobre el seguro de paro, ¿De qué opinión es Vd.?

| | <u>% de acuerdo</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| - Es mejor que los parados reciban una cantidad mayor para por un período más corto, para que estén más dispuestos a buscar un trabajo. | 28% |
| - Es mejor que reciban menos pero durante más tiempo, de forma que estén cubiertas, si no encuentran empleo rápidamente. | 59% |

Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 6.1

En comparación con otros países de Europa, ¿diría Vd. que en España los servicios que ofrece el Estado a los ciudadanos en educación, sanidad, seguridad social, etc. son mejores, peores o iguales?.

| | <u>% de "peor"</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Educación | 56.5 |
| Sanidad | 60.7 |
| Seguridad Social | 59.8 |
| Servicios Sociales | 58.7 |

Tabla 7.1

RESPONSABILIDAD DEL BIENESTAR:
ESTADO VS. INDIVIDUOS (1985 - 1994)

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1994 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| GOV. | 79.6 | 75.4 | 78.9 | 76.7 | 69.0 | 63.1 | 59.7 | 62.8 | 60.1 |
| IND. | 20.3 | 24.6 | 21.1 | 23.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 15.8 |
| POV. | | | | | 24.6 | 27.5 | 20.5 | 19.1 | 18.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| N | 2155 | 2112 | 2109 | 2163 | 2093 | 2202 | 2288 | 2311 | 2502 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

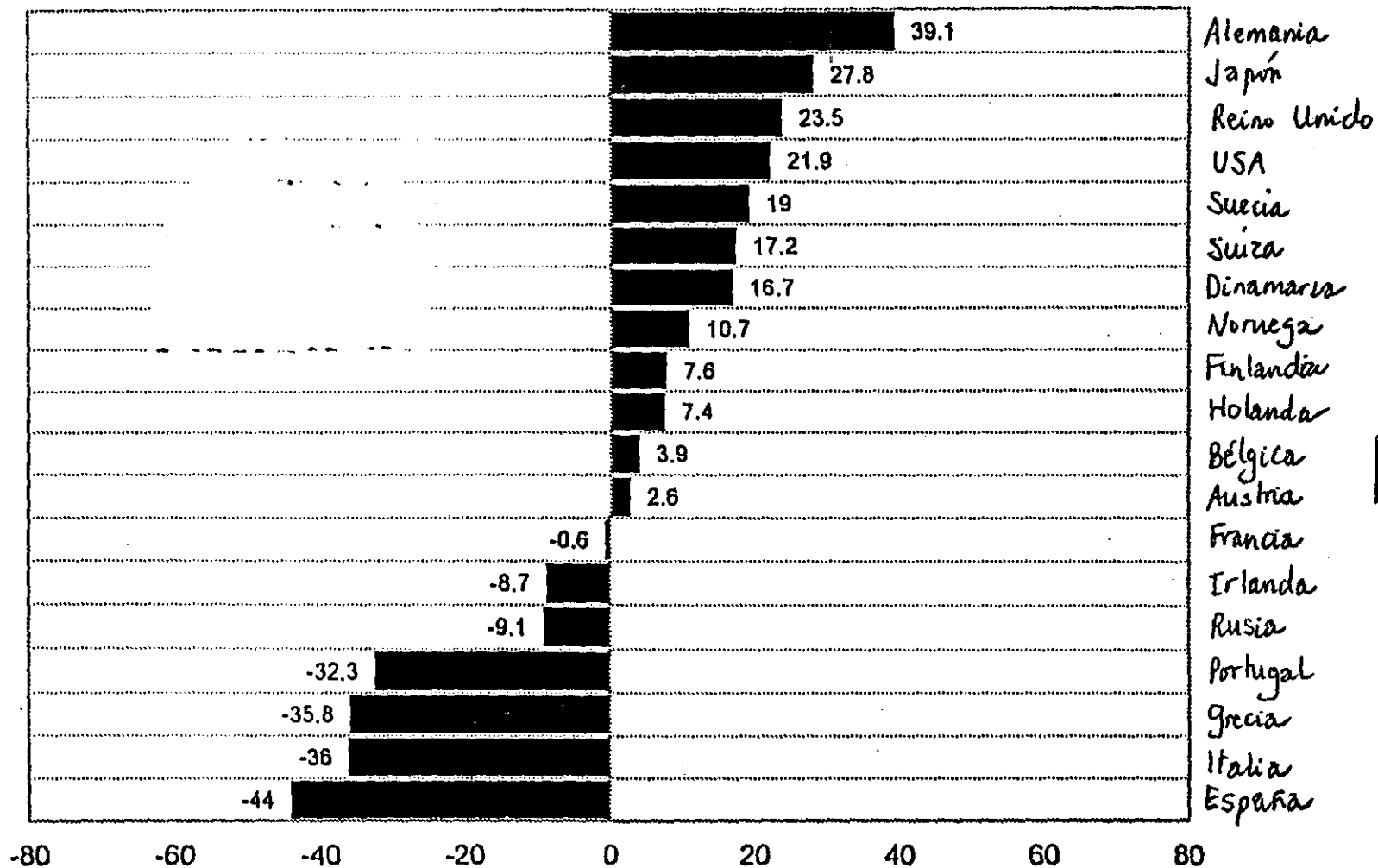
- (1) GOBIERNO: el gobierno es responsable del bienestar de los ciudadanos.
- (2) INDIVIDUOS: los individuos son responsables de su propio bienestar.
- (3) POBREZA: el gobierno es responsable sólo del bienestar de las personas más desfavorecidas.

NOTA: La opción (3) sólo se ofrece al encuestado a partir de 1989.

DATOS: Serie de encuestas de fiscalidad y gasto público del CIS.

db intr. txt

Figura 6.2
IMAGEN EXTERIOR DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR DE DISTINTOS PAISES



Fuente : INRA - Country Image III (1994)

Derived Stimulus Configuration
Euclidian distance model

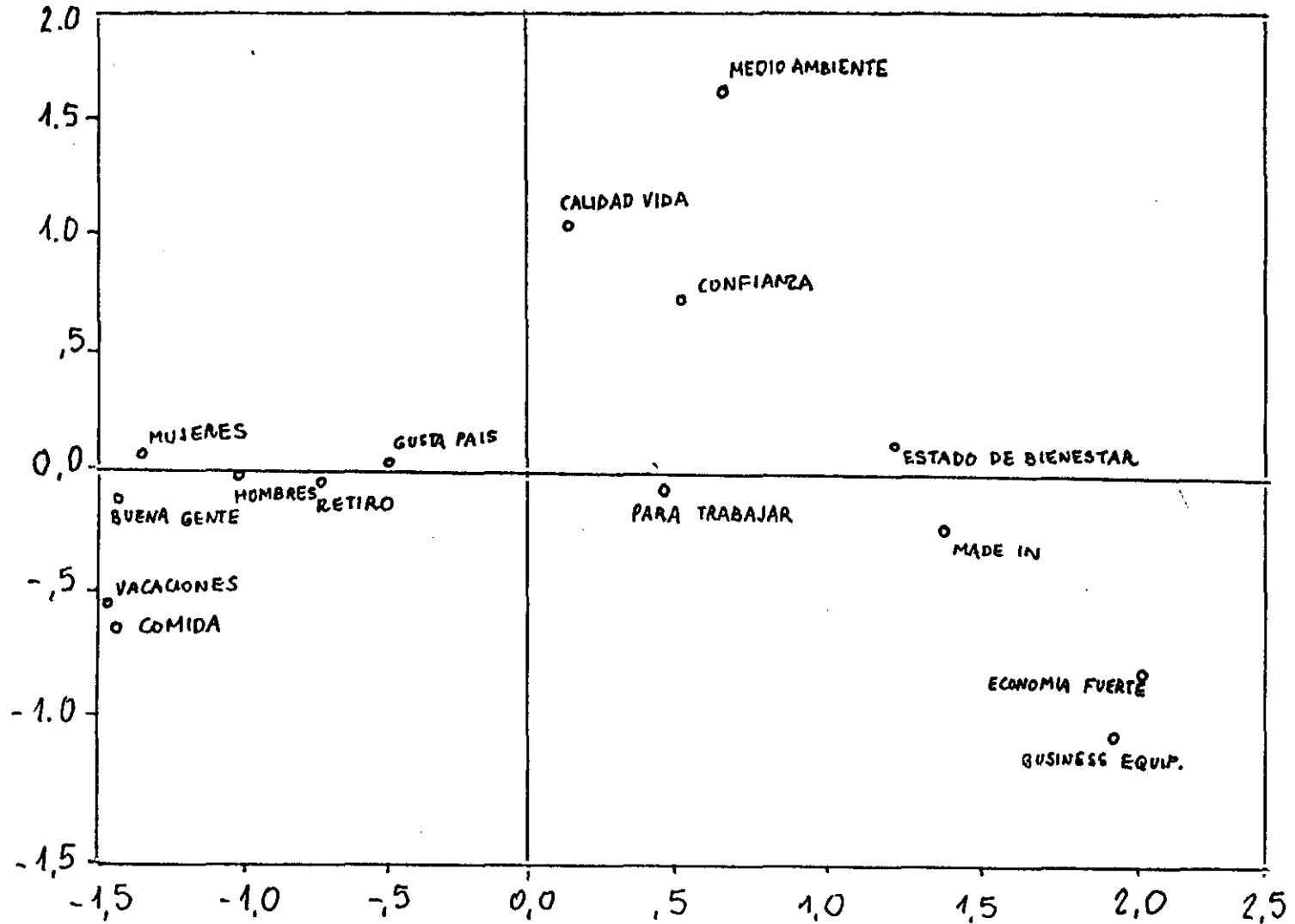


Tabla 7.2

PERCEPCIÓN DE LOS BENEFICIOS QUE SE OBTIENEN DEL
ESTADO A CAMBIO DE LOS IMPUESTOS

| | more | the same | less |
|------|------|----------|------|
| 1980 | 9.7 | 17.5 | 72.8 |
| 1985 | 11.2 | 23.6 | 65.2 |
| 1990 | 10.7 | 28.7 | 60.6 |
| 1992 | 7.7 | 18.0 | 74.3 |

DATOS: Serie de encuestas de fiscalidad y gasto público del CIS.

Tabla 7.3

PERCEPCIÓN DE JUSTICIA FISCAL

¿Y Vd. cree que, en general, los impuestos se cobran con justicia, esto es, que pagan más los que más tienen, o no lo cree así?

| | justicia | injusticia |
|------|----------|------------|
| 1980 | 24.3 | 75.7 |
| 1985 | 17.7 | 82.3 |
| 1990 | 24.6 | 75.4 |
| 1992 | 15.3 | 84.7 |
| 1994 | 18.1 | 81.9 |

Tabla 7.4

EVOLUCIÓN DE LAS ACTITUDES
ANTE LA INJUSTICIA FISCAL

| | 1980 | 1992 |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| Capitalistas | 84.2 | 79.9 |
| Pequeña burguesía | 65.6 | 85.6 |
| Profesionales | 81.0 | 85.7 |
| Managers | 72.7 | 87.3 |
| Empleados | 70.8 | 86.3 |
| Supervisores / trabajadores cualificados | 79.0 | 84.5 |
| Trabajadores no cualificados | 79.3 | 83.6 |
| Chi cuadrado (coef. contingencia) | 12.9 (.03) / 18.7 | n.s. / n.c. |

NOTA: Los dígitos son % de personas de acuerdo con que el sistema fiscal es injusto.

DATOS: CIS, varios años.

Tabla 7.5

EVOLUCIÓN DE LA
PRESIÓN FISCAL

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| España | 24 | 29 | 34 |
| U.E. | 36 | 39 | 40 |
| Países de la O.C.D.E. | 35 | 37 | 38 |

Ingresos tributarios totales como % del Producto Nacional Bruto.

Fuente O.C.D.E. (1994: 73).

Tabla 7.6

CAMBIO EN LA COMPOSICIÓN DE LOS IMPUESTOS
(COMO PORCENTAJE DE LA RECAUDACIÓN FISCAL TOTAL)
1975 - 1988

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| IRPF | 12.6 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 17.0 | 21.1 | 21.6 |
| IMPUESTO DE PROPIEDAD | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| CUOTAS DE LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL | 46.1 | 48.7 | 41.7 | 40.4 | 38.4 | 37.9 |
| - empresario | 8.8 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| - trabajador | 37.3 | 38.9 | 33.5 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 31.7 |
| IMPUESTO DE SOCIEDADES | 5.9 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| IMPUESTO SOBRE EL CONSUMO | 27.7 | 18.1 | 24.3 | 30.3 | 27.8 | 27.5 |
| OTROS | 4.2 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 |

Tabla 7.7

VARIACIÓN DE LA VISIBILIDAD FISCAL
(1975-1988)

VISIBILIDAD: Impuesto sobre la renta.
Cuotas de los empleados a la Seg. Social.
Impuesto de propiedad.

INVISIBILIDAD: Impuestos al consumo.
Cuotas a los empleados a la Seg. Social.
Impuesto de sociedades.

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| % DE IMPUESTOS VISIBLES | 24.9 | 32.7 | 30.8 | 27.4 | 30.4 | 31.6 |
| % DE IMPUESTOS INVISIBLES | 75.1 | 68.3 | 69.2 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 68.4 |
| VISIBLES / INVISIBLES | 0.33 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.46 |

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| CAMBIO 1975-1988: | aumento de la visibilidad: | 6.7 |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----|

NOTA: La Tipología sigue los criterios y la argumentación de D. Mitchell.

Fuente: Albi y elaboración propia.

Tabla 7.8

REDISTRIBUCIÓN Y PROGRESIVIDAD
DEL IMPUESTO SOBRE LA RENTA, 1982 - 1992

| | 1982 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Gini, antes de impuestos | 0.331 | 0.379 | 0.394 | 0.403 | 0.411 | 0.416 |
| Gini, despues de impuestos | 0.304 | 0.339 | 0.352 | 0.360 | 0.365 | 0.367 |
| Diferencia (Reynolds- Smolenski) | 0.027 | 0.040 | 0.042 | 0.043 | 0.046 | 0.049 |
| Progresividad fiscal (Kakwani) | 0.209 | 0.257 | 0.247 | 0.277 | 0.268 | 0.274 |

Source: Lasheras, p. 30

1.8. Público vs. privado

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| W11A | .61062 | * | 1 | 4.55679 | 35.1 | 35.1 |
| W11E | .54507 | * | 2 | 2.15463 | 16.6 | 51.6 |
| W11G | .59535 | * | 3 | 1.19631 | 9.2 | 60.8 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| electricidad | .75841 | .24976 | .03884 |
| ferrocarriles | .75609 | .12813 | .15010 |
| autobuses | .69473 | .02932 | .33443 |
| siderurgia | .65891 | .42947 | -.00444 |
| bomberos | .63480 | -.25342 | .43624 |
| hospitales | .55223 | .00636 | .48997 |
| almacenes | .08103 | .81159 | .11061 |
| restaurantes | -.00355 | .79527 | -.06267 |
| expl. agrar. | .10070 | .70509 | .09822 |
| bancos | .41639 | .53915 | .11589 |
| escuelas | .15763 | .06481 | .85986 |
| guarderías | .09494 | .16846 | .84133 |
| correos | .43287 | .01889 | .48148 |

1.9. Demanda de gasto público social: evolución en España

1980

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| hous | .74067 | -.12390 |
| pens | .73733 | .02159 |
| agri | .68131 | -.08348 |
| educ | .68022 | -.07801 |
| indu | .66347 | .07165 |
| infr | .60750 | -.00474 |
| unem | .33524 | -.03505 |
| ordo | .04428 | .85934 |
| defe | -.13606 | .84903 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.99655 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| 2 | 1.45924 | 16.2 | 49.5 |

1984

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| heal | .67085 | -.06272 |
| hous | .66603 | -.32548 |
| educ | .65102 | -.27630 |
| infr | .61980 | -.08502 |
| agri | .59111 | -.40013 |
| secu | .57339 | .26361 |
| defe | .39158 | .68956 |
| ordo | .49237 | .62307 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.77557 | 34.7 | 34.7 |
| 2 | 1.28675 | 16.1 | 50.8 |

1985

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| agri | .82245 | .04531 | .00023 |
| hous | .75581 | .16656 | .01594 |
| educ | .64379 | .24333 | -.01713 |
| secu | .06542 | .88882 | .04637 |
| heal | .27312 | .80984 | -.03198 |
| infr | .44366 | .46106 | .04920 |
| defe | -.12394 | .00311 | .82945 |
| ordo | .13588 | .03033 | .82103 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.67803 | 33.5 | 33.5 |
| 2 | 1.36829 | 17.1 | 50.6 |
| 3 | 1.04191 | 13.0 | 63.6 |

1986

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| heal | .75183 | .08865 |
| hous | .73897 | -.00951 |
| agri | .71525 | -.04799 |
| educ | .67549 | .05563 |
| infr | .61573 | .12667 |
| secu | .56619 | .23730 |
| defe | -.08536 | .84630 |
| ordo | .24048 | .75036 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.93750 | 36.7 | 36.7 |
| 2 | 1.27147 | 15.9 | 52.6 |

1987

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| heal | .75203 | .05386 |
| agri | .73500 | .02476 |
| hous | .72295 | -.00053 |
| educ | .67317 | -.03841 |
| secu | .66566 | .12040 |
| infr | .58737 | .15925 |
| defe | -.08065 | .83791 |
| ordo | .20652 | .78172 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.97453 | 37.2 | 37.2 |
| 2 | 1.30234 | 16.3 | 53.5 |

1988

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| heal | .78668 | .07331 |
| hous | .71154 | .04436 |
| secu | .70507 | .10190 |
| educ | .68933 | -.00098 |
| agri | .63966 | .07171 |
| infr | .61771 | .17210 |
| defe | -.06438 | .85687 |
| ordo | .25806 | .74905 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 4.22114 | 35.2 | 35.2 |
| 2 | 1.38424 | 11.5 | 46.7 |

1989

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| asis | .70575 | .19629 | .02596 |
| hous | .70442 | .18542 | -.02582 |
| heal | .67962 | .09938 | .08281 |
| agri | .66887 | .05796 | .05063 |
| tran | .62740 | .20086 | .16748 |
| just | .56754 | -.03831 | .40116 |
| pens | .51412 | .38847 | -.17018 |
| unem | .01814 | .84413 | -.00216 |
| infr | .27251 | .53816 | .25843 |
| educ | .42912 | .43165 | .05284 |
| defe | -.17663 | .10262 | .81391 |
| ordo | .29088 | .04223 | .71432 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 3.84845 | 32.1 | 32.1 |
| 2 | 1.34570 | 11.2 | 43.3 |
| 3 | 1.01469 | 8.5 | 51.7 |

1990

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| hous | .74104 | -.07381 |
| asis | .73678 | .06844 |
| agri | .68746 | .03734 |
| pens | .67728 | -.04064 |
| heal | .67653 | .02763 |
| tran | .63793 | .23102 |
| educ | .62786 | .08482 |
| just | .52240 | .36441 |
| infr | .48821 | .33330 |
| unem | .46340 | .11738 |
| defe | -.18166 | .81445 |
| ordo | .19755 | .72783 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 4.22114 | 35.2 | 35.2 |
| 2 | 1.38424 | 11.5 | 46.7 |

1991

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| hous | .78182 | .12006 | .00841 |
| agri | .77652 | .11197 | .07422 |
| heal | .75710 | .12002 | .09845 |
| asis | .71002 | .33480 | .02066 |
| pens | .57936 | .37088 | .04335 |
| just | .56304 | .08850 | .44836 |
| tran | .52592 | .43402 | .23638 |
| unem | .08893 | .80152 | .04107 |
| infr | .21475 | .70151 | .20752 |
| educ | .49878 | .53990 | -.01444 |
| defe | -.16124 | .20787 | .80770 |
| ordo | .26833 | .00402 | .79358 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 4.70519 | 39.2 | 39.2 |
| 2 | 1.40856 | 11.7 | 50.9 |
| 3 | 1.06595 | 8.9 | 59.8 |

1992

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| heal | .72721 | .07491 |
| hous | .72665 | .06975 |
| pens/secu | .67489 | .05236 |
| educ | .58086 | .21323 |
| unem | .55940 | .10173 |
| just | .48595 | .43114 |
| defe | -.15603 | .78412 |
| ordo | .12933 | .74181 |
| infr | .31912 | .55367 |
| tran | .43909 | .46733 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 3.30994 | 33.1 | 33.1 |
| 2 | 1.36956 | 13.7 | 46.8 |

1994

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| pensiones | .72008 | .02981 |
| vivienda | .71067 | .06980 |
| sanidad | .69182 | .14266 |
| enseñanza | .65271 | .14209 |
| paro | .53958 | .13881 |
| justicia | .45906 | .43533 |
| defensa | -.13485 | .80917 |
| orden | .11391 | .73733 |
| obras públ. | .29266 | .53372 |
| transportes | .45312 | .49419 |

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 3.33910 | 33.4 | 33.4 |
| 2 | 1.39570 | 14.0 | 47.3 |

1996

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------------|----------|----------|
| sanidad | .72089 | -.05356 |
| educación | .71268 | -.05146 |
| orden | .66855 | .29161 |
| pensiones | .65649 | .04815 |
| paro | .59995 | .04488 |
| cultura | .59284 | -.08177 |
| medio amb. | .53470 | -.49242 |
| defensa | .13864 | .88222 |

Final Statistics:

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.92211 | 36.5 | 36.5 |
| 2 | 1.12229 | 14.0 | 50.6 |

(Voy a leerle una serie de servicios públicos en los que el Estado gasta el dinero que los españoles pagamos en impuestos. Me gustaría que me dijera, para cada uno de ellos, si Vd. cree que el Estado gasta demasiado, lo justo o demasiado poco.)

ASIS: "social assistance"
DEFE: "defence, army"
EDUC: "education"
JUST: "justice"
INFR: "infrastructures"
ORDO: "law and order"
UNEM: "protection for the unemployed"
PENS: "pensions"
HEAL: "health"
SECU: "social security"
TRAN: "transport and communications"
HOUS: "housing"
INDU: "industry"

Tabla 1

| | Redistribución (1) | Puesto de trabajo (2) | Ingreso mínimo (3) | Progresividad fiscal (4) | MEDIA |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Australia | 43 | 40 | 51 | 71 | 51 |
| Alemania (RFA) | 65 | 66 | 58 | 87 | 54 |
| Alemania (RDA) | 89 | 92 | 87 | 94 | 90 |
| U.K. | 65 | 56 | 66 | | 62 |
| U.S.A. | 38 | 46 | 34 | 74 | 48 |
| Austria | 70 | 72 | 51 | 81 | 68 |
| Hungría | 74 | 85 | 85 | 81 | 81 |
| Italia | 80 | 86 | 69 | 85 | 80 |
| Noruega | 60 | 78 | 78 | 73 | 72 |
| Suecia | 53 | 72 | 43 | 76 | 61 |
| Checoslovaquia | 67 | 78 | 66 | 86 | 74 |
| Eslovenia | 80 | 81 | 77 | 85 | 81 |
| Polonia | 77 | 89 | 87 | 76 | 82 |
| Bulgaria | 81 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 88 |
| Rusia | 65 | 94 | 92 | 65 | 79 |
| N. Zelanda | 53 | 49 | 60 | 72 | 58 |
| Canada | 48 | 40 | 48 | 73 | 52 |
| Filipinas | 57 | 86 | 84 | 63 | 72 |
| España | 84 | 87 | 86 | 74 | 83 |
| Media (excepto España) | 65 | 72 | 68 | 78 | 70 |

Fuente: ISSP - 92 Sinal Inequality, y CIS - 2046

- (1) Es responsabilidad del Gobierno reducir las diferencias de ingresos entre las personas con ingresos altos y las personas con ingresos bajos.
- (2) El Estado debería proporcionar un puesto de trabajo a todo el que lo desee.
- (3) El Estado debería garantizar un ingreso mínimo a todos.
- (4) Las personas con ingresos altos deberían pagar en impuestos una proporción mayor que las personas con ingresos bajos.

NOTA:

- Las escalas ISSP son de cinco puntos:

- muy de acuerdo.
- de acuerdo.
- ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo.
- muy en desacuerdo.

- Las escalas CIS son de cuatro puntos para las tres primeros ítems:

- muy de acuerdo.
- de acuerdo.
- en desacuerdo.
- muy en desacuerdo.

y en 3 puntos para el último ítem:

- una proporción mayor.
- una proporción igual.
- una proporción menor.

Tabla 2

| | CIUDADANIA SOCIAL | IMPUESTOS - GASTOS | ASISTENCIALISMO | INSATISFACCIÓN | PRIVATIZACIÓN |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Bélgica | 86 | 63 | 78 | 37 | 41 |
| Dinamarca | 91 | 58 | 46 | 46 | 72 |
| Alemania (RFA) | 90 | 57 | 70 | 25 | 40 |
| Alemania (RDA) | 96 | 67 | 81 | 35 | 28 |
| Grecia | 93 | 76 | 89 | 82 | 39 |
| Francia | 93 | 65 | 82 | 36 | 66 |
| Irlanda | 91 | 66 | 76 | 58 | 47 |
| Italia | 93 | 58 | 84 | 82 | 41 |
| Luxemburgo | 86 | 66 | 54 | 32 | 38 |
| Holanda | 89 | 53 | 43 | 32 | 51 |
| Portugal | 95 | 82 | 90 | 80 | 39 |
| U.K. | 92 | 79 | 73 | 43 | 74 |
| España | 93 | 71 | 84 | 72 | 43 |
| Media | 92 | 65 | 77 | 50 | 51 |

NOTA: Pagina siguiente.

CIUDADANIA SOCIAL

La Seguridad Social es un logro de las sociedades modernas. El gobierno debe garantizar que nadie quede desprotegido en caso de paro, pobreza, enfermedad, etc.

IMPUESTOS-GASTOS

El gobierno debe continuar garantizando a todo el mundo un amplio abanico de prestaciones de seguridad social aunque esto signifique aumentar los impuestos y las cotizaciones.

ASISTENCIALISMO

En mi país los pobres no están suficientemente bien protegidos.

INSATISFACCIÓN

Los servicios de salud a los que tiene acceso el ciudadano medio en mi país son ineficientes, y no se trata a los pacientes todo lo bien que se debiera.

PRIVATIZACIÓN

En el futuro las pensiones serán privadas; el papel del Estado pagará un papel menor.

Tabla 3.1

SANIDAD

| | (1) más | (2) lo mismo | (3) menos | (1 - 3) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| Australia | 62 | 32 | 6 | 56 |
| Alemania | 52 | 40 | 7 | 45 |
| U.K. | 87 | 11 | 1 | 86 |
| U.S.A. | 58 | 34 | 8 | 50 |
| Austria | 60 | 38 | 2 | 58 |
| Italia | 79 | 14 | 6 | 73 |
| España | 62 | 20 | 3 | 59 |
| MEDIA | 66 | 27 | 5 | 61 |

Tabla 3.2

EDUCACIÓN

| | (1) más | (2) lo mismo | (3) menos | (1 - 3) |
|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| Australia | 64 | 32 | 4 | 60 |
| Alemania | 40 | 53 | 7 | 33 |
| U.K. | 75 | 23 | 2 | 73 |
| U.S.A. | 64 | 31 | 5 | 61 |
| Austria | 37 | 55 | 9 | 28 |
| Italia | 64 | 32 | 4 | 60 |
| España | 50 | 30 | 3 | 47 |
| MEDIA | 56 | 36 | 5 | 51 |

Tabla 3.3

PENSIONES

| | (1) más | (2) lo mismo | (3) menos | (1 - 3) |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Australia | 54 | 41 | 4 | 50 |
| Alemania | 47 | 50 | 4 | 43 |
| U.K. | 75 | 24 | 1 | 74 |
| U.S.A. | 44 | 42 | 13 | 31 |
| Austria | 51 | 47 | 2 | 49 |
| Italia | 75 | 20 | 5 | 70 |
| España | 57 | 25 | 3 | 54 |
| MEDIA | 57 | 36 | 5 | 52 |

Tabla 3.4

PARO

| | (1) más | (2) lo mismo | (3) menos | (1 - 3) |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| Australia | 13 | 35 | 52 | -39 |
| Alemania | 35 | 52 | 13 | 22 |
| U.K. | 41 | 40 | 15 | 26 |
| U.S.A. | 26 | 49 | 24 | 2 |
| Austria | 15 | 44 | 41 | -26 |
| Italia | 56 | 27 | 11 | 45 |
| España | 45 | 25 | 13 | 32 |
| MEDIA | 33 | 39 | 24 | 9 |

ESPAÑA

| Correlations: | NEDU | NPEN | NPAR | NSAN |
|---------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| ORDO | -.1749** | -.1009** | -.1061** | -.2508** |
| N of cases: | 1739 | 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001 | | |

AUSTRALIA

| Correlations: | NEDU | NPEN | NPAR | NSAN |
|---------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| ORDO | -.2409** | -.1413** | .0470 | -.2795** |
| N of cases: | 1452 | 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001 | | |

ALEMANIA

| Correlations: | NEDU | NPEN | NPAR | NSAN |
|---------------|-------|------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| ORDO | .0130 | -.0411 | -.0033 | -.1432** |
| N of cases: | 942 | 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001 | | |

REINO UNIDO

process if (v3 eq 3).

| Correlations: | NEDU | NPEN | NPAR | NSAN |
|---------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| ORDO | -.0282 | -.0257 | .0893** | -.0412 |
| N of cases: | 1410 | 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001 | | |

ESTADOS UNIDOS

process if (v3 eq 4).

| Correlations: | NEDU | NPEN | NPAR | NSAN |
|---------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| ORDO | -.3045** | -.1592** | -.1049* | -.3054** |
| N of cases: | 614 | 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001 | | |

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

AUSTRIA

process if (v3 eq 5).

| Correlations: | NEDU | NPEN | NPAR | NSAN |
|---------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| ORDO | -.1661** | -.0741 | -.0961* | -.2129** |
| N of cases: | 838 | 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001 | | |

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

ITALIA

| Correlations: | NEDU | NPEN | NPAR | NSAN |
|---------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|
| ORDO | -.2144** | -.0493 | -.0476 | -.1276** |

N of cases: 1439 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

LEYENDA:

ORDO: demanda de más gasto público en orden público
NEDU: demanda de menos gasto público en educación
NPEN: demanda de menos gasto público en pensiones
NPAR: demanda de menos gasto público en seguro de paro
NSAN: demanda de menos gasto público en sanidad

FUENTE: Para España: CIS-1465 (1985).
 Resto de países: ISSP (1985).

ESPAÑA

Final Statistics:

| Cum Pct | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var |
|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2.07893 | 34.6 |
| 34.6 | | | |
| | 2 | 1.28999 | 21.5 |
| 56.1 | | | |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| PENS | .74184 | -.06172 |
| SANI | .73015 | .06171 |
| ENSE | .71233 | .01864 |
| PARO | .60807 | .11887 |
| DEFE | -.14796 | .84139 |
| ORDO | .25386 | .76939 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .09219 | 1.00000 |

AUSTRALIA

Final Statistics:

| Cum Pct | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var |
|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| 31.9 | 1 | 1.91394 | 31.9 |
| 51.9 | 2 | 1.20223 | 20.0 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| PARO | .71240 | -.37155 |
| PENS | .69595 | .10668 |
| SANI | .61780 | .35787 |
| EDUC | .49429 | .40447 |
| ORDO | .14434 | .77027 |
| DEFE | .00727 | .66558 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.16158 | 1.00000 |

ALEMANIA

Final Statistics:

| Cum Pct | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var |
|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| 29.9 | 1 | 1.79165 | 29.9 |
| 51.2 | 2 | 1.28081 | 21.3 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| PENS | .72183 | .04045 |
| PARO | .69975 | -.09692 |
| SANI | .62205 | .13551 |
| EDUC | .61449 | -.05964 |
| ORDO | .09329 | .80720 |
| DEFE | -.08319 | .77270 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .01145 | 1.00000 |

REINO UNIDO

Final Statistics:

| Cum Pct | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var |
|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| 28.6 | 1 | 1.71303 | 28.6 |
| 50.8 | 2 | 1.33726 | 22.3 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| SANI | .67954 | .03336 |
| EDUC | .67607 | -.02604 |
| PARO | .64099 | -.20815 |
| PENS | .60442 | .12109 |
| ORDO | .04570 | .80518 |
| DEFE | -.06039 | .80089 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.03030 | 1.00000 |

ESTADOS UNIDOS

Final Statistics:

| Variable Cum Pct | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| V83A 37.4 | .64751 | * | 1 | 2.24446 | 37.4 |
| V84A 55.0 | .73370 | * | 2 | 1.05283 | 17.5 |
| V85A 71.8 | .57306 | * | 3 | 1.01116 | 16.9 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| ORDO | .79215 | -.11340 | .30552 |
| EDUC | .70168 | .27970 | -.04974 |
| SANI | .67775 | .37006 | -.22632 |
| PARO | .08749 | .83866 | .00126 |
| PENS | .21463 | .81133 | .15318 |
| DEFE | .01911 | .11827 | .94923 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .04041 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.29462 | .05544 | 1.00000 |

AUSTRIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable Cum Pct | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| V83A 30.4 | .41485 | * | 1 | 1.82221 | 30.4 |
| V84A 48.1 | .63088 | * | 2 | 1.06210 | 17.7 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| PENS | .72949 | -.06307 |
| PARO | .65235 | -.00465 |
| SANI | .58344 | .27284 |
| EDUC | .51194 | .22337 |
| ORDO | .12205 | .78484 |
| DEFE | .04657 | .75016 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .22361 | 1.00000 |

ITALIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable Cum Pct | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var |
|---------------------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|
| | | * | | | |
| V83A 33.5 | .45408 | * | 1 | 2.00862 | 33.5 |
| V84A 52.4 | .66281 | * | 2 | 1.13836 | 19.0 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| PENS | .76037 | -.05206 |
| PARO | .72239 | .01356 |
| SANI | .66056 | .13322 |
| EDUC | .55344 | .35528 |
| ORDO | .02441 | .81376 |
| EDUC | .08688 | .69794 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .19851 | 1.00000 |

LEYENDA:

ORDO: demanda de gasto público en orden público
 DEFE: demanda de gasto público en defensa
 EDUC: demanda de gasto público en educación
 PENS: demanda de gasto público en pensiones
 PARO: demanda de gasto público en seguro de paro
 SANI: demanda de gasto público en sanidad

FUENTE: Para España: CIS-1465 (1985).
 Resto de países: ISSP (1985).

GRAFICOS DE MATHESON

GRAFICO1
GRAFICO2

**ETIQUETAS DE LAS VARIABLES E ITEMS CORRESPONDIENTES EN LAS TABLAS
5.1 A 5.3**

- v291 "es responsabilidad de la sociedad resolver el problema de la pobreza"
- v392 "las pensiones son demasiado bajas y habría que subirlas, aunque esto suponga aumentar los impuestos o las cotizaciones"
- v232 "la seguridad social es demasiado costosa para la sociedad. Habría que reducir las prestaciones y las cotizaciones"
- v233 "el gobierno debe garantizar sólo un número limitado de beneficios básicos y estimular a la gente a proveerse por sí mismo de otros servicios"
- v234 "debiera ser sólo de los empleadores la responsabilidad de las pensiones y los seguros de salud de sus empleados"
- v235 "la seguridad social es un logro de las sociedades modernas. El gobierno debe asegurarse de que nadie quede desprotegido en caso de enfermedad, paro, etc."
- v236 "el gobierno debe continuar garantizando una amplia gama de prestaciones sociales, aunque haya que aumentar las cotizaciones o los impuestos"
- v273 "la calidad de la sanidad pública en (país) es buena"
- v277 "la sanidad pública a la que tiene acceso el ciudadano medio es poco eficiente, y los pacientes no son tratados todo lo bien que se debiera"
- v278 "el gobierno debe garantizar sólo un número limitado de servicios básicos, como atención en caso de enfermedad grave, y estimular a la gente a proveerse por sí mismo de otros servicios"
- v279 "es responsabilidad del individuo cuidar de su salud y hacerse cargo de su atención"
- v281 "estoy dispuesto a pagar para tener una atención sanitaria mejor"
- v287 "alguna gente no puede ganar lo suficiente, debido a la vejez, incapacidades, etc., y estoy de acuerdo con que hay que garantizar el derecho a reclamar asistencia del Estado"

Tabla 5.1

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .54461 | * | 1 | 5.28937 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| V392 | .88938 | * | 2 | 2.77309 | 21.3 | 62.0 |
| V232 | .83967 | * | 3 | 1.49311 | 11.5 | 73.5 |
| V233 | .83207 | * | 4 | 1.22598 | 9.4 | 82.9 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V392 | .92954 | .00651 | .01097 | .12147 |
| V273 | -.89545 | -.23500 | .16938 | -.03558 |
| V235 | .87973 | -.36820 | .13839 | .17756 |
| V277 | .83323 | .35436 | -.03765 | .18151 |
| V236 | .78619 | -.08582 | .45045 | -.19569 |
| V291 | .70825 | .05185 | -.10710 | -.19447 |
| V233 | -.14367 | .91830 | .12582 | .22437 |
| V232 | -.00086 | .80268 | -.22183 | -.27846 |
| V278 | .27676 | .70685 | -.17209 | .07044 |
| V281 | .31118 | .54969 | .50787 | -.14772 |
| V234 | .28967 | .00176 | -.94211 | -.03883 |
| V287 | .27735 | -.11545 | .69941 | .06568 |
| V279 | .07171 | .07323 | .00282 | .97429 |

Structure Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V392 | .93505 | .19370 | .16847 | .14078 |
| V273 | -.91772 | -.44086 | .05414 | -.03266 |
| V277 | .90404 | .52631 | .06456 | .18520 |
| V236 | .83631 | .02363 | .57024 | -.13954 |
| V235 | .82928 | -.20933 | .34118 | .21697 |
| V291 | .69801 | .21733 | -.01743 | -.19082 |
| V233 | .07049 | .86617 | .00307 | .20685 |
| V232 | .12401 | .83888 | -.34938 | -.31934 |
| V278 | .39673 | .78433 | -.21352 | .04195 |
| V281 | .50265 | .55230 | .47381 | -.11370 |
| V234 | .13919 | .18457 | -.89948 | -.11275 |
| V287 | .36623 | -.15049 | .76408 | .13353 |
| V279 | .10673 | .06084 | .08714 | .97395 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .20651 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .15929 | -.12941 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 4 | .01997 | -.02754 | .08455 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 5.2

Summaries of LEDB1 REGR FACTOR SCORE 1 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | -6.918E-16 |
| FRANCIA | 1 | | -.4989241 |
| BELGICA | 2 | | -.7999828 |
| HOLANDA | 3 | | -1.6664046 |
| ALEMANIA | 4 | | -.7501375 |
| ITALIA | 5 | | .9093714 |
| LUXEMBURGO | 6 | | -.6752904 |
| DINAMARCA | 7 | | -1.2274191 |
| IRLANDA | 8 | | .2710216 |
| UK | 9 | | .2537344 |
| GRECIA | 10 | | 1.4614245 |
| ESPAÑA | 11 | | .9418187 |
| PORTUGAL | 12 | | 1.2337160 |
| EX-RDA | 13 | | .5470718 |

Summaries of LEDB2 REGR FACTOR SCORE 2 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | 5.1241E-16 |
| PAIS | 1 | | .1107010 |
| PAIS | 2 | | .9448712 |
| PAIS | 3 | | .5819609 |
| PAIS | 4 | | -.9826170 |
| PAIS | 5 | | .7317345 |
| PAIS | 6 | | -.2205135 |
| PAIS | 7 | | .4259007 |
| PAIS | 8 | | -.1145222 |
| PAIS | 9 | | -1.0174029 |
| PAIS | 10 | | .4986600 |
| PAIS | 11 | | .8578879 |
| PAIS | 12 | | .7260368 |
| PAIS | 13 | | -2.5426972 |

Tabla 5.2 (cont.)

Summaries of LEDB3 REGR FACTOR SCORE 3 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | -1.281E-16 |
| PAIS | 1 | | -.4771422 |
| PAIS | 2 | | -.3780149 |
| PAIS | 3 | | .2422069 |
| PAIS | 4 | | -1.1455855 |
| PAIS | 5 | | -2.3840208 |
| PAIS | 6 | | .6193106 |
| PAIS | 7 | | .5996666 |
| PAIS | 8 | | -.0842539 |
| PAIS | 9 | | 1.4961087 |
| PAIS | 10 | | .6306875 |
| PAIS | 11 | | .9957494 |
| PAIS | 12 | | .2511934 |
| PAIS | 13 | | -.3659058 |

Summaries of LEDB4 REGR FACTOR SCORE 4 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | -3.672E-16 |
| PAIS | 1 | | -.5709595 |
| PAIS | 2 | | -.7225367 |
| PAIS | 3 | | 1.0713584 |
| PAIS | 4 | | .1063202 |
| PAIS | 5 | | .0793799 |
| PAIS | 6 | | -2.1913357 |
| PAIS | 7 | | 1.3481543 |
| PAIS | 8 | | .3682758 |
| PAIS | 9 | | .0502817 |
| PAIS | 10 | | 1.5309038 |
| PAIS | 11 | | -.7485422 |
| PAIS | 12 | | -.5303160 |
| PAIS | 13 | | .2090160 |

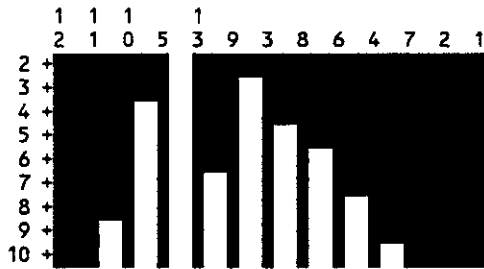
Gráfico 5.1

Agglomeration Schedule using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

| Stage | Clusters Cluster 1 | Combined Cluster 2 | Coefficient | Stage Cluster 1 | 1st Appears Cluster 2 | Next Stage |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 16.000000 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 11 | 12 | 42.000000 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 3 | 1 | 7 | 58.000000 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | 76.666664 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 5 | 10 | 11 | 82.000000 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 6 | 1 | 6 | 89.000000 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| 7 | 9 | 13 | 103.000000 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 118.000000 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 9 | 1 | 3 | 144.000000 | 8 | 0 | 11 |
| 10 | 5 | 10 | 161.333328 | 0 | 5 | 12 |
| 11 | 1 | 9 | 167.500000 | 9 | 7 | 12 |
| 12 | 1 | 5 | 387.000000 | 11 | 10 | 0 |

Vertical Icicle Plot using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

(Down) Number of Clusters (Across) Case Label and number



Dendrogram using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine

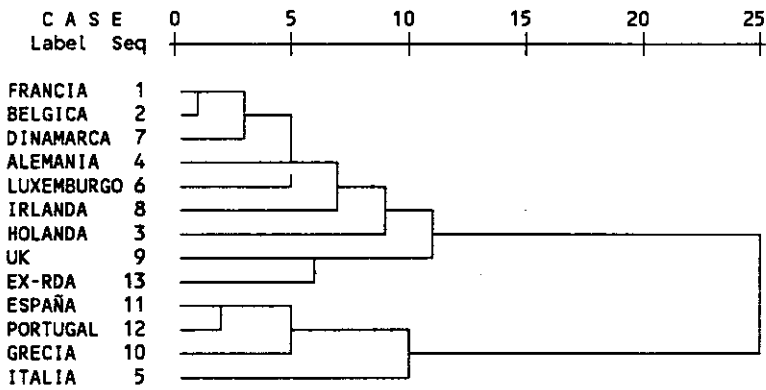


Tabla 5.3

FRANCIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .32372 | * | 1 | 2.23590 | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| V392 | .37626 | * | 2 | 1.49983 | 11.5 | 28.7 |
| V232 | .46850 | * | 3 | 1.38559 | 10.7 | 39.4 |
| V233 | .55417 | * | 4 | 1.10753 | 8.5 | 47.9 |

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V233 | .70208 | .22350 | .05530 | .09081 |
| V278 | .65254 | .18136 | .21659 | -.13533 |
| V232 | .64229 | -.11815 | -.04804 | .19924 |
| V234 | .43321 | -.09434 | .26776 | -.04016 |
| V273 | -.18671 | .55505 | -.24558 | -.10863 |
| V279 | .30653 | .50682 | .04903 | .42781 |
| V291 | .21748 | .49265 | -.05330 | .17572 |
| V277 | .36055 | -.46049 | .44426 | .04545 |
| V392 | -.04860 | -.15869 | .55719 | -.19558 |
| V235 | -.34561 | .23000 | .50154 | .42623 |
| V236 | -.37439 | .36967 | .48757 | -.21407 |
| V287 | -.33543 | .04998 | .39332 | .32001 |
| V281 | .19071 | .39646 | .21039 | -.66614 |

Oblimin failed to converge in 25 iterations. Convergence = .0014

BELGICA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .59056 | * | 1 | 2.08428 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| V392 | .55896 | * | 2 | 1.48823 | 11.4 | 27.5 |
| V232 | .59246 | * | 3 | 1.18629 | 9.1 | 36.6 |
| V233 | .57281 | * | 4 | 1.15637 | 8.9 | 45.5 |
| V234 | .39444 | * | 5 | 1.02986 | 7.9 | 53.4 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V232 | .77678 | -.06881 | .03586 | -.02948 | -.12320 |
| V233 | .75258 | .01964 | .03306 | .08723 | -.04279 |
| V278 | .55826 | -.12575 | -.14714 | .11768 | .03671 |
| V234 | .54106 | .03875 | .05284 | -.23491 | .19033 |
| V235 | -.11316 | .73146 | -.00637 | .20770 | -.04782 |
| V236 | .08007 | .65556 | .12973 | -.01420 | .31402 |
| V287 | -.08258 | .56460 | -.04716 | -.18451 | -.11351 |
| V273 | .17602 | .14357 | .80346 | -.02381 | -.05715 |
| V277 | .17967 | .11438 | -.67892 | -.08033 | .03605 |
| V291 | -.10731 | -.12933 | .15924 | .74046 | .07421 |
| V279 | .20021 | .25780 | -.22214 | .58383 | -.09251 |
| V392 | -.11793 | .01953 | -.09093 | -.18278 | .71603 |
| V281 | .11764 | -.01076 | -.01241 | .29094 | .68012 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.01474 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.11210 | -.03566 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | .07764 | -.03442 | -.03601 | 1.00000 | |

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| FACTOR 5 | .13254 | .04219 | -.00625 | -.04011 | 1.00000 |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|

Tabla 5.3 (cont.)

HOLANDA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .57923 | * | 1 | 2.18883 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| V392 | .25318 | * | 2 | 1.51980 | 11.7 | 28.5 |
| V232 | .44070 | * | 3 | 1.26261 | 9.7 | 38.2 |
| V233 | .62490 | * | 4 | 1.11967 | 8.6 | 46.9 |
| V234 | .72608 | * | 5 | 1.05920 | 8.1 | 55.0 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V233 | .78493 | -.04769 | .07708 | -.01896 | -.24690 |
| V278 | .65818 | .02288 | .08391 | -.09078 | .01368 |
| V232 | .60392 | .14059 | -.18695 | .00895 | .00379 |
| V236 | -.43978 | -.03437 | .28979 | -.14823 | -.42314 |
| V277 | .06559 | .81705 | .10758 | -.05729 | .01038 |
| V273 | -.04543 | -.79085 | .07925 | -.02776 | -.01596 |
| V287 | -.04383 | .16377 | .65910 | -.03440 | .03760 |
| V279 | .43411 | -.26257 | .55633 | .07175 | .18634 |
| V235 | -.24164 | -.08941 | .49282 | .00519 | -.36435 |
| V281 | -.03181 | .15435 | .26110 | -.78016 | .08573 |
| V291 | .10166 | -.11836 | -.23740 | -.67536 | -.13633 |
| V234 | .24434 | .01220 | -.15110 | .00366 | -.84035 |
| V392 | -.05778 | .21117 | .17659 | .24754 | -.25738 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.07003 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.14975 | .01643 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.05306 | .08215 | .03643 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .12894 | -.10706 | -.08927 | -.02880 | 1.00000 |

ALEMANIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .28969 | * | 1 | 2.53414 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| V392 | .40895 | * | 2 | 1.63935 | 12.6 | 32.1 |
| V232 | .48986 | * | 3 | 1.18399 | 9.1 | 41.2 |
| V233 | .61769 | * | 4 | 1.07413 | 8.3 | 49.5 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V233 | .70735 | .05957 | -.06602 | .30369 |
| V235 | -.68012 | .00543 | .08279 | .29083 |
| V232 | .66829 | .04870 | -.01671 | .17138 |
| V278 | .62272 | .07617 | .18351 | .19601 |
| V287 | -.56432 | .16614 | -.14231 | .33493 |
| V277 | .08830 | .77315 | -.11212 | -.05184 |
| V273 | -.08831 | -.64223 | .11201 | .22113 |
| V392 | -.18483 | .56198 | .19338 | .07501 |
| V281 | .22266 | -.16657 | .67931 | -.02645 |
| V236 | -.41471 | .06234 | .66805 | -.07408 |
| V234 | .26068 | .29193 | .37032 | .07112 |
| V279 | -.03980 | -.08021 | .02899 | .76891 |
| V291 | .14965 | -.10536 | -.05374 | .48807 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FACTOR 2 | -.01862 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .05934 | .10277 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 4 | .06564 | -.05818 | .02421 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 5.3 (cont.)

ITALIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .42974 | * 1 | 1.96790 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| V392 | .35994 | * 2 | 1.59319 | 12.3 | 27.4 |
| V232 | .51208 | * 3 | 1.42300 | 10.9 | 38.3 |
| V233 | .61767 | * 4 | 1.20129 | 9.2 | 47.6 |
| V234 | .60781 | * 5 | 1.06917 | 8.2 | 55.8 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V233 | .75536 | .06087 | .00231 | .18424 | .00529 |
| V232 | .67988 | .12707 | -.09954 | .00942 | -.13949 |
| V234 | .59830 | -.08984 | -.04607 | -.28705 | .47101 |
| V278 | .56120 | -.10019 | .20757 | .27547 | -.17017 |
| V277 | .04041 | .81689 | .02089 | .07840 | .09960 |
| V273 | -.05460 | -.80856 | .00558 | .10769 | .11662 |
| V236 | -.03602 | -.08890 | .73970 | -.03959 | .18814 |
| V281 | -.03644 | -.08416 | .68485 | .19588 | -.14046 |
| V392 | .04009 | .22602 | .52348 | -.18391 | .01975 |
| V279 | .10310 | .02236 | -.01027 | .76010 | .16324 |
| V291 | .06633 | -.06644 | -.01376 | .63488 | -.04141 |
| V235 | -.02361 | -.06465 | .11423 | .03148 | .79629 |
| V287 | -.22465 | .22209 | -.06315 | .24350 | .50823 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.02359 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .03991 | -.03044 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | .05165 | -.10096 | .02046 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | -.08171 | .09448 | .01103 | -.04534 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 5.3 (cont.)

LUXEMBURGO

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .57729 | * 1 | 2.02750 | 15.6 | 15.6 |
| V392 | .56609 | * 2 | 1.49730 | 11.5 | 27.1 |
| V232 | .63977 | * 3 | 1.36032 | 10.5 | 37.6 |
| V233 | .57681 | * 4 | 1.22931 | 9.5 | 47.0 |
| V234 | .67464 | * 5 | 1.05874 | 8.1 | 55.2 |
| V235 | .60868 | * 6 | 1.00715 | 7.7 | 62.9 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V278 | .77348 | -.00148 | -.14798 | .03497 | .15004 |
| V279 | .69183 | .00437 | .14083 | -.07447 | -.38076 |
| V233 | .68210 | .00112 | -.01536 | .00324 | .25471 |
| V273 | -.02298 | .81642 | .08463 | .03487 | .18776 |
| V277 | -.01456 | -.76464 | .08537 | .08774 | .20344 |
| V236 | .00943 | .02665 | .77980 | -.08156 | -.02905 |
| V235 | -.06528 | -.01625 | .76541 | .05178 | .03621 |
| V281 | .03631 | -.10968 | .15323 | .77205 | .00163 |
| V392 | .06324 | -.07051 | .22878 | -.69077 | .08463 |
| V232 | .05908 | -.04193 | -.06328 | .04031 | .78063 |
| V234 | .08525 | .03076 | .09437 | -.15053 | .77630 |
| V287 | .10284 | .09684 | .14433 | .18069 | -.03359 |
| V291 | .09256 | .12129 | .09937 | .22941 | .03508 |

FACTOR 6

| | |
|------|---------|
| V278 | -.04138 |
| V279 | .12803 |
| V233 | -.06842 |
| V273 | .04677 |
| V277 | .04764 |
| V236 | .11635 |
| V235 | -.16149 |
| V281 | .01627 |
| V392 | .00362 |
| V232 | .01952 |
| V234 | .06438 |
| V287 | -.76584 |
| V291 | .69005 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .05883 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .09111 | .01637 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.02564 | -.00325 | -.03364 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .15600 | -.06873 | -.03715 | -.04272 | 1.00000 |
| FACTOR 6 | .11445 | .08345 | .00260 | -.04729 | .00122 |

FACTOR 6

| | |
|----------|---------|
| FACTOR 6 | 1.00000 |
|----------|---------|

Tabla 5.3 (cont.)

DINAMARCA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .37502 | * 1 | 2.67313 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| V392 | .28503 | * 2 | 1.42394 | 11.0 | 31.5 |
| V232 | .58632 | * 3 | 1.27640 | 9.8 | 41.3 |
| V233 | .53757 | * 4 | 1.02695 | 7.9 | 49.2 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V235 | -.77182 | -.03652 | .07220 | .06397 |
| V236 | -.71404 | .03102 | .09509 | -.17773 |
| V287 | -.58150 | .00994 | -.08079 | .04115 |
| V273 | -.14029 | -.79015 | .05018 | .06371 |
| V277 | -.00142 | .75307 | .06956 | .11131 |
| V392 | -.21034 | .38039 | -.18587 | -.06162 |
| V279 | -.00910 | -.19004 | .59430 | .08434 |
| V291 | .09063 | -.05562 | .59122 | -.01569 |
| V281 | -.26869 | .22928 | .55988 | -.07578 |
| V234 | -.32013 | .00111 | -.13220 | .74893 |
| V233 | .10085 | -.08206 | .13199 | .66358 |
| V232 | .36029 | .01224 | -.06060 | .60879 |
| V278 | .26636 | .16419 | .29805 | .50348 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.18219 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .09650 | -.06842 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 4 | .22058 | -.06772 | .10807 | 1.00000 |

IRLANDA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .48233 | * 1 | 2.40561 | 18.5 | 18.5 |
| V392 | .52774 | * 2 | 1.51342 | 11.6 | 30.1 |
| V232 | .48300 | * 3 | 1.36880 | 10.5 | 40.7 |
| V233 | .54740 | * 4 | 1.05581 | 8.1 | 48.8 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V278 | .70852 | .13415 | .01122 | .05608 |
| V233 | .68883 | .01003 | .04648 | -.17988 |
| V232 | .59097 | -.12834 | -.12043 | -.26901 |
| V234 | .56949 | -.26245 | -.13051 | .12102 |
| V273 | -.01298 | .80118 | -.06078 | .12149 |
| V277 | .19477 | -.75143 | .12533 | .16842 |
| V281 | .26464 | .29822 | .17082 | -.01200 |
| V291 | .17506 | .08831 | .63802 | -.17212 |
| V235 | -.20747 | -.12699 | .55998 | .08168 |
| V287 | -.24092 | -.26055 | .53299 | .04779 |
| V279 | .41962 | .24776 | .48317 | .12156 |
| V236 | -.08577 | .12957 | .04281 | .76409 |
| V392 | .06259 | -.11430 | -.07168 | .71242 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FACTOR 2 | .12857 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.01127 | .09224 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.15352 | -.12417 | .08058 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 5.3 (cont.)

REINO UNIDO

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .31100 | * | 1 | 2.67004 | 20.5 | 20.5 |
| V392 | .30112 | * | 2 | 1.57472 | 12.1 | 32.7 |
| V232 | .51702 | * | 3 | 1.20980 | 9.3 | 42.0 |
| V233 | .49743 | * | 4 | 1.00092 | 7.7 | 49.7 |

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V232 | .68227 | -.16484 | .12328 | .09566 |
| V233 | .65746 | .12126 | .18816 | .12277 |
| V236 | -.62045 | .25597 | .21183 | -.11436 |
| V392 | -.51327 | .04834 | .17265 | -.07436 |
| V278 | .47107 | -.18583 | .35362 | -.20287 |
| V235 | -.42344 | .35412 | .26079 | .32517 |
| V273 | .37151 | .63469 | -.34644 | .03428 |
| V277 | -.39228 | -.62351 | .41373 | .00282 |
| V291 | .24763 | .35494 | .35151 | -.01166 |
| V279 | .20275 | .42382 | .46719 | .06929 |
| V234 | .33305 | -.26218 | .26927 | .56632 |
| V287 | -.46461 | .21766 | .01595 | .53929 |
| V281 | -.03934 | .30287 | .43090 | -.43991 |

Oblimin failed to converge in 25 iterations. Convergence = .0003

GRECIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .51718 | * | 1 | 2.36193 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| V392 | .51154 | * | 2 | 1.67039 | 12.8 | 31.0 |
| V232 | .48916 | * | 3 | 1.20346 | 9.3 | 40.3 |
| V233 | .54735 | * | 4 | 1.16564 | 9.0 | 49.2 |
| V234 | .47031 | * | 5 | 1.02266 | 7.9 | 57.1 |

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V233 | .69334 | -.05051 | .01501 | -.25130 | .02647 |
| V278 | .69172 | -.00388 | .14014 | .06182 | .08415 |
| V279 | .59625 | .31212 | -.07036 | .29847 | .12036 |
| V232 | .54447 | .00067 | -.26239 | -.32086 | .14461 |
| V281 | .52224 | .32408 | .17321 | .24605 | .03544 |
| V234 | .50979 | -.01832 | .20613 | -.40939 | -.00004 |
| V273 | .09317 | -.64185 | .28068 | .23896 | .32313 |
| V392 | .03750 | .62205 | .06784 | .05029 | -.34068 |
| V236 | -.26492 | .31453 | .70167 | .04123 | .10251 |
| V291 | .20698 | -.07831 | .51230 | .26849 | -.36561 |
| V277 | -.21411 | .50755 | .08260 | -.52056 | -.02698 |
| V287 | .01985 | .44158 | -.39657 | .51723 | .16434 |
| V235 | -.22091 | .32934 | .18720 | -.08101 | .76540 |

Oblimin failed to converge in 25 iterations. Convergence = .0000

Tabla 5.3 (cont.)

ESPAÑA

| Final Statistics: | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
| V291 | .51115 | * | 1 | 2.14954 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| V392 | .57869 | * | 2 | 1.55351 | 12.0 | 28.5 |
| V232 | .50961 | * | 3 | 1.31859 | 10.1 | 38.6 |
| V233 | .62598 | * | 4 | 1.13202 | 8.7 | 47.3 |
| V234 | .42839 | * | 5 | 1.03059 | 7.9 | 55.3 |

| Pattern Matrix: | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
| V233 | .77370 | -.03171 | -.04026 | .10865 | -.10302 |
| V278 | .71904 | -.01708 | .09341 | -.02067 | -.03837 |
| V234 | .61856 | -.07471 | .05208 | -.11858 | .12061 |
| V273 | .11289 | -.81875 | -.03900 | .16228 | -.06103 |
| V277 | -.01151 | .74006 | .00242 | .09810 | .01067 |
| V279 | .03089 | .00513 | .77176 | .10067 | .04874 |
| V291 | .14677 | -.06306 | .61671 | -.28995 | .01609 |
| V281 | -.11194 | .16617 | .47860 | .36302 | -.22185 |
| V236 | .20404 | .00295 | .00444 | .73043 | .23168 |
| V235 | -.21334 | -.04519 | -.00188 | .70534 | -.02861 |
| V287 | .00128 | -.02384 | -.01750 | .23310 | .66816 |
| V392 | .00961 | .41767 | -.08347 | -.03961 | .62755 |
| V232 | .34641 | .32722 | -.15944 | .16075 | -.45614 |

| Factor Correlation Matrix: | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.06992 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .04856 | -.09170 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.06433 | .17565 | .01795 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | -.09135 | -.01201 | -.07653 | -.02140 | 1.00000 |

PORTUGAL

| Final Statistics: | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
| V291 | .27403 | * | 1 | 2.98178 | 22.9 | 22.9 |
| V392 | .38843 | * | 2 | 1.39796 | 10.8 | 33.7 |
| V232 | .50913 | * | 3 | 1.20187 | 9.2 | 42.9 |
| V233 | .65824 | * | 4 | 1.04739 | 8.1 | 51.0 |

| Pattern Matrix: | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
| V233 | .81714 | .10265 | -.05097 | .01287 |
| V234 | .74317 | -.07793 | .04971 | -.16318 |
| V278 | .71995 | .16518 | -.07641 | .16711 |
| V232 | .68271 | -.07961 | -.12325 | -.04374 |
| V291 | .38370 | -.17127 | .26441 | .06952 |
| V277 | .08729 | .78934 | .05253 | .12525 |
| V273 | .03218 | -.61244 | .08795 | .17270 |
| V287 | -.21174 | .41343 | .29679 | -.10096 |
| V236 | .22979 | -.29638 | .66230 | .12871 |
| V392 | -.08226 | .06905 | .56626 | -.18865 |
| V235 | -.19220 | .20880 | .50758 | .07134 |
| V281 | -.20376 | -.18676 | -.03971 | .83879 |
| V279 | .30699 | .31437 | .01409 | .57405 |

| Factor Correlation Matrix: | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FACTOR 2 | -.19867 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.07235 | .03634 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 4 | .24188 | -.06717 | .00204 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 5.3 (cont.)

EX-RDA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| V291 | .48395 | * 1 | 2.18382 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| V392 | .40983 | * 2 | 1.43350 | 11.0 | 27.8 |
| V232 | .48462 | * 3 | 1.31170 | 10.1 | 37.9 |
| V233 | .51892 | * 4 | 1.17812 | 9.1 | 47.0 |
| V234 | .57631 | * 5 | 1.03310 | 7.9 | 54.9 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| V234 | .74500 | -.03174 | .07458 | .04813 | -.32382 |
| V233 | .68677 | -.05697 | -.08389 | .03996 | .09105 |
| V232 | .67671 | .07698 | .02726 | .10218 | .04340 |
| V278 | .53299 | .06014 | -.18224 | -.21967 | .23897 |
| V273 | .11260 | -.79117 | .05831 | -.13037 | .08808 |
| V277 | .12751 | .76736 | .10029 | -.13529 | .03275 |
| V287 | -.01473 | .11852 | .73712 | -.06235 | .00708 |
| V235 | -.06437 | -.09057 | .70933 | -.15402 | -.13669 |
| V236 | -.07410 | -.14678 | .09767 | -.75475 | -.11982 |
| V392 | -.04384 | .12455 | .04975 | -.61856 | .06056 |
| V291 | -.11249 | -.04336 | -.10166 | .06583 | .68310 |
| V281 | .22637 | -.02055 | -.07558 | -.34087 | .53930 |
| V279 | .07304 | -.06401 | .48752 | .27288 | .53510 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .07537 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.11162 | -.01775 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.02963 | -.05433 | .00012 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 5 | .15988 | -.04475 | -.07610 | .00775 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2

EVOLUCION ACTITUDES EDB

1987

| | AUS | D | UK | USA | A | H | I | CH | PL |
|--|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Gobierno: reducir diferencias. | 43 | 60 | 63 | 29 | 80 | 78 | 80 | 43 | 70 |
| Gobierno: puestos de trabajo al que lo desee. | 39 | 77 | 59 | 44 | 80 | 91 | 82 | 50 | 90 |
| Gobierno: ingresos mínimos a todos. | 38 | 56 | 60 | 21 | 57 | 79 | 67 | 42 | |
| Progresividad fiscal. | 67 | 79 | | 67 | 85 | 75 | 79 | 82 | |
| Presión fiscal: impuestos para ingresos medios | 64 | 51 | 41 | 70 | 46 | 39 | 62 | 51 | |

1992

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Gobierno: reducir diferencias. | 43 | 65 | 65 | 38 | 70 | 74 | 80 | 67 | 77 |
| Gobierno: puestos de trabajo al que lo desee | 39 | 66 | 56 | 47 | 72 | 85 | 86 | 78 | 89 |
| Gobierno: ingresos mínimos a todos. | 51 | 58 | 66 | 34 | 51 | 85 | 69 | 66 | |
| Progresividad fiscal | 71 | 87 | | 74 | 81 | 81 | 85 | 86 | |
| Presión fiscal: impuestos para ingresos medios. | 54 | 46 | 38 | 77 | 49 | 70 | 90 | 55 | |

1987 - 1992

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Gobierno: reducir diferencias. | 0 | 5 | 2 | 9 | -10 | -4 | 0 | 24 | 7 |
| Gobierno: puestos de trabajo al que lo desee. | 0 | -11 | 7 | 3 | -8 | -6 | 4 | 28 | -1 |
| Gobierno: ingresos mínimos a todos. | 13 | 2 | 6 | 13 | -6 | 6 | 2 | 24 | |
| Progresividad fiscal. | 4 | 8 | | 7 | -4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | |
| Presión fiscal: impuestos para ingresos medios. | -10 | -5 | -3 | 7 | 3 | 31 | 28 | 4 | |

Tabla 1.1

Consistencia en las actitudes ante el Estado de Bienestar

| | Analisis de fiabilidad (alpha de Crombach) | Analisis factorial (porcentaje de varianza explicada) |
|----------------|---|---|
| España | .797 | 62.3 |
| Australia | .778 | 59.9 |
| Alemania OCC. | .773 | 59.5 |
| Alemania OR. | .733 | 55.9 |
| U.K. | .815 | 64.4 |
| U.S.A. | .778 | 59.9 |
| Austria | .629 | 48.0 |
| Hungria | .720 | 55.0 |
| Italia | .685 | 52.3 |
| Noruega | .795 | 61.8 |
| Suecia | .776 | 60.1 |
| Checoslovaquia | .718 | 54.4 |
| Eslovenia | .698 | 52.5 |
| Polonia | .792 | 62.0 |
| Bulgaria | .680 | 51.2 |
| Rusia | .643 | 49.1 |
| Nueva Zelanda | .751 | 57.3 |
| Canada | .805 | 63.3 |

ITEMS:

- Las diferencias de ingresos son demasiado grandes en España.
- Es responsabilidad del Gobierno reducir las diferencias de ingresos entre las personas con ingresos altos y las personas con ingresos bajos.
- El Estado debería proporcionar un puesto de trabajo al que lo desee.
- El Estado debería garantizar un ingreso mínimo a todos.

FUENTE: ISSP-92 "Desigualdad Social".

Tabla 1.2

CIUDADANIA SOCIAL EN ESPAÑA

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Cuenta Propia | |
| Pensionista | |
| Sector Público | .07** |
| Parado | |
| Autoubicación Social | |
| Nivel de estudios: | |
| medios | |
| superiores: | -.07** |
| Edad | |
| Sexo | .04* |
| Religiosidad | |
| Constante | 13.2** |
| R ² | .01 |
| R ² Ajustada | .007 |

Datos: CIS - 2046

Tabla 1.3

LEGITIMACIÓN DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR: CIUDADANIA SOCIAL.

| | Australia | Alem. Occ. | Alem. Or. | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Hungria | Italia | Noruega |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cuenta Propia | -.07* | | | -15*** | -.07** | | -.08* | -.10* | -13*** |
| Jubilado | .08* | | | | | | | | .07* |
| Sect. Público | .10*** | | | .06* | | .08* | | | .09** |
| Parado | .05* | .06* | | | .05* | | | .08* | .12*** |
| Ausoc. | -.23*** | -.17*** | -.19*** | -.28*** | -.12*** | -.13*** | -.15*** | -.14*** | -.16*** |
| Es. medios | -.06* | -.14*** | | -.24*** | -.21*** | -.12** | -.09** | -.10** | -.14*** |
| Es. supers | | -.15*** | -.11** | -.15*** | -.28*** | -.23*** | -.20*** | -.19*** | -.35*** |
| Edad | -.05* | -.11*** | .15** | -.10** | -.13** | | .07* | | |
| Sexo | .07** | .13*** | .05* | .09** | .13*** | | .05* | .16*** | .13*** |
| Religiosid. | | | -.07* | | | .06* | | | |
| Constante | 16.3*** | 18.0*** | 18.3*** | 19.5*** | 16.5*** | 15.8*** | 17.8*** | 17.9*** | 17.8*** |
| R ² | .08 | .11 | .08 | .19 | .11 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .20 |
| R ² Ajustada | .07 | .11 | .07 | .18 | .10 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .19 |

* CONTINUA DE LA TABLA 1.3

| | Suecia | Checoslovaq. | Eslovenia | Polonia | Bulgaria | Rusia | N. Zelanda | Canadá |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|------------|--------|
| Cuenta Propia | -09* | | -11** | -10*** | | -12*** | -14** | -15** |
| Jubilado | | | | 09* | | 12*** | | |
| Sect. Público | 12** | 10* | | | | | 09* | |
| Parado | | | 07* | 06* | | | 10** | |
| Ausoc. | -20*** | -16*** | -12*** | -11*** | -10** | | -25*** | -20*** |
| Es. medios | -21*** | -16*** | | | -09* | | -07* | -33*** |
| Es. supers | -30*** | -25*** | -32*** | -28*** | -25*** | -16*** | -09* | -35*** |
| Edad | | 07* | 08* | | 09* | | | |
| Sexo | 11** | 14*** | 10** | 07** | 07* | .13*** | 12*** | 15*** |
| Religiosidad | | 10** | | 08** | | | | |
| Constante | 17.1*** | 15.7*** | 16.8*** | 16.9*** | 18.2*** | 17.4*** | 16.4*** | 17*** |
| R ² | .17 | .16 | .16 | .14 | .11 | .06 | .13 | .14 |
| R ² Ajustada | .16 | .15 | .15 | .13 | .10 | .05 | .12 | .13 |

Tabla 1.4

| | | CONSENSO | |
|--------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | MAYOR | MENOR |
| LEGITIMACIÓN | MAYOR | España Rusia | Suecia Noruega U.K. |
| | MENOR | Austria Australia Nueva Zelanda | Checoslovaquia |

Tabla 1.5

| | | CONSENSO | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | + | - |
| CONSISTENCIA | + | España Australia Nueva Zelanda | Suecia Noruega U.K. |
| | - | Rusia Austria | Checoslovaquia |

Tabla 2.1

Universalismo y particularismo: comparación internacional.
Medias y desviaciones típicas de los índices.

| | UNIVERSALISMO | | PARTICULARISMO | |
|------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Media | Desviación Típica | Media | Desviación Típica |
| Francia | 5.0 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Belgica | 4.7 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| Ex- RDA | 5.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| RFA | 4.9 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Italia | 5.0 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Luxemburgo | 5.0 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| Dinamarca | 5.0 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Irlanda | 5.4 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| U.K. | 5.4 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Grecia | 5.4 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 1.1 |
| España | 5.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 1.1 |
| Portugal | 5.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Holanda | 5.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Media U.E. | 5.1 | .08 | 2.7 | 1.3 |

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 2.2

Universalismo
España

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Autoubicación Social | |
| Estudios | |
| Edad | |
| Mujer | |
| Sector Público | |
| Dependiente | |
| Cuenta Propia | -0.11** |
| Postmaterialista | |
| Materialista | -0.09* |
| CONSTANTE | 5.36*** |
| R ² | .030 |

Datos: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 2.3

Estado de bienestar universalista^L
Regresión múltiple OLS

| | Francia | Bélgica | Ex-RDA | Alemania | Italia | Luxemburgo | Dinamarca | Irlanda | U.K. | Grecia | Portugal | Holanda |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| Ausoc | -.06* | | | | | .08* | -.15*** | -.07* | -.10** | -.06* | | -.13*** |
| Estudios | | .11** | | | .12** | | | -.08* | .10** | -.06* | | |
| Edad | | | | | .12** | | | | | | .08* | |
| Mujer | .09* | | | | .07* | | .06* | | .07* | | .13*** | .08* |
| Sector Público | .07* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dependiente | | .08* | .11** | .08* | | | .08* | | | | | |
| Cuenta Propia | | -.06* | | | -.07* | | | -.07* | | | | |
| Postmaterialista | .14*** | .08* | | .11** | | | .15*** | | | | | |
| Materialista | | | | | | | | | | -.07* | | .10** |
| CONSTANTE = | 4.59*** | 4.13*** | 5.19*** | 4.69*** | 4.35*** | 4.46*** | 5.31*** | 5.92*** | 5.96** | 5.66*** | 4.86*** | 5.19*** |
| R ² = | .038 | .025 | .015 | .023 | .020 | .016 | .064 | .021 | .015 | .021 | .032 | .026 |

L "La seguridad social es un logro de la sociedad moderna. El Estado debe velar porque nadie quede desprotegido en caso de enfermedad, paro, etc...".

Datos: Eurobarómetro

Tabla 2.4

Particularismo
España

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Autoubicación social | |
| Estudios | |
| Edad | .07* |
| Mujer | .08* |
| Sector Público | |
| Dependientes | |
| Cuenta Propia | |
| Postmaterialista | -.11** |
| Materialista | |
| CONSTANTE | 5.43*** |
| R ² | .029 |

Tabla 2.5

Estado de Bienestar particularista^L
Regresión múltiple OLS

| | Francia | Bélgica | Ex-RDA | RFA | Italia | Luxemburgo | Dinamarca | Irlanda | U.K- | Grecia | Portugal | Holanda |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| Ausoc | | | | | | | | .09* | | | .11** | |
| Estudios | -.10* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edad | | | | .08* | | .09* | .15* | .09* | .09* | .09* | | |
| Mujer | | | | | | | | | -.08* | .08* | | |
| Sector Público | | | | | .06* | | | | -.08* | | | |
| Dependiente | | | | | .06* | | | | | | | |
| Cuenta propia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Postmaterilista | -.08* | | | -.12*** | | | | | | | -.07* | |
| Materialista | | -.06* | .06* | | | | | | | .08* | .07* | -.05 |
| CONSTANTE | 7.31*** | 6.02*** | 5.11*** | 4.80*** | 7.20*** | 6.17*** | 4.96*** | 6.03*** | 6.59*** | 6.11*** | 5.54*** | 3.95*** |
| R ² = | .018 | .010 | .012 | .020 | .023 | .053 | .028 | .027 | .035 | .030 | .027 | .008 |

L. "Es responsabilidad de la sociedad resolver el problema de la pobreza"

Datos: Eurobarómetro.

Tabla 3.1

CONSISTENCIA EN LA DEMANDA DE
GASTO SOCIAL

| | Análisis de fiabilidad (alpha de Crombach) | Análisis factorial (% var. expl.) |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|
| AUSTRALIA | .527 | 42.1 |
| ALEMANIA | .575 | 44.5 |
| U.K. | .517 | 42.5 |
| U.S.A. | .682 | 51.5 |
| AUSTRIA | .485 | 40.0 |
| ITALIA | .689 | 52.1 |
| ESPAÑA | .694 | 52.4 |

Para cada una de estas partidas de gasto público dígame si le gustaría que se gastara más o menos en cada una de ellas.

Índice: Sanidad + Educación + Pensiones + Paro

Datos: ISSP-95
CIS-96, e2206

Tabla 3.2

DEMANDA DE GASTO SOCIAL
(ÍNDICE)
ESPAÑA

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Ingresos | -.09** |
| Cuenta propia | |
| Dependiente | |
| Sector Público | |
| Mivel de estudios | |
| Edad | -.05* |
| Mujer | |
| CONSTANTE | 16.9*** |
| R ² | .01 |
| R ² AJUSTADA | .009 |

Tabla 3.3
TOTAL (ÍNDICE)

| | AUSTRALIA | ALEMANIA | U.K. | U.S.A. | AUSTRIA | ITALIA |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ingresos | -.14** | -.11** | -.12* | -.20*** | -.17*** | |
| Autónomo * | -.11** | -.10** | -.08* | -.10* | -.12** | -.08* |
| Dependiente * | | .09* | | | .09* | .07* |
| S. Público | | | .10* | .13** | | |
| Educación | | | -.11** | -.19*** | | -.14*** |
| Edad | | | | | | |
| Mujer | .05* | | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 14.5*** | 14.8*** | 15.9*** | 16.5*** | 13.9*** | 16.7*** |
| R ² | .04 | .04 | .04 | .12 | .06 | .03 |
| R ² AJUSTADA | 4.0 | .03 | .04 | .11 | .05 | .02 |

* por cuenta propia

* parados + pensionistas

Tabla 3.4

| | | CONSENSO | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|---------|
| | | + | - |
| DEMANDA/ CONSISTENCIA | + | Italia España | U.S.A. |
| | - | Australia | Austria |

Tabla 3.5

SANIDAD

| | Australia | Alemania | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Italia | España |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ingresos | -.13*** | -.09* | -.12* | -.16** | -.10* | | |
| Auto | -.07* | | -.06* | -.09* | -.07* | | |
| Depend. | | | | | | | |
| S. Públic. | | | .10** | | | | |
| Educ. | -.07* | -.15*** | -.08* | | | -.16*** | |
| Edad | | | | | | -.07* | -.09* |
| Mujer | .08* | | | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 4.05* | 4.11*** | 4.55*** | 3.98*** | 3.99*** | 4.64*** | 4.20*** |
| R ² | .04 | .05 | .03 | .04 | .02 | .03 | .008 |
| R ² AJUSTADA | .03 | .04 | .02 | .03 | .01 | .02 | .003 |

Tabla 3.6

EDUCACIÓN

| | Australia | Alemania | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Italia | España |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Ingresos | | | -.16*** | -.09** | | | |
| Auto | -.06* | | | | | -.05* | |
| Depend. | | | | | | | |
| S. Public. | | | .07* | .11* | | | .09** |
| Educación | | .12** | .07* | | | | .088** |
| Edad | -.13*** | -.10* | -.07* | -.13** | -.08* | -.06* | -.05* |
| Mujer | .12*** | | | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 4.09*** | 3.51*** | 4.17*** | 4.29*** | 3.38 | 3.83 | 3.89*** |
| R ² | .04 | .03 | .04 | .04 | .01 | .01 | .02 |
| R ² AJUSTADA | .04 | .02 | .03 | .02 | .001 | .006 | .02 |

Tabla 3.7

PENSIONES

| | Australia | Alemania | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Italia | España |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Ingresos | -.14*** | -.08* | | -.10* | -.17*** | | -.07* |
| Auto | -.08** | -.07* | -.10*** | -.09* | -.08* | -.06* | |
| Depend. | | .12** | | | | | |
| S. Public. | | | | .14** | | | |
| Educación | | -.07* | -.14*** | -.28*** | | -.16*** | |
| Edad | .06* | | .14*** | | .16*** | .078 | .08** |
| Mujer | | | | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 3.83*** | 3.78*** | 3.92*** | 4.47*** | 3.50*** | 4.08*** | 3.89 |
| R ² | .03 | .05 | .06 | .14 | .07 | .05 | .01 |
| R ² AJUSTADA | .03 | .04 | .05 | .13 | .06 | .04 | .008 |

Tabla 3.8

PARO

| | Australia | Alemania | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Italia | España |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ingresos | -.13*** | -.10* | | -.20*** | -.20*** | -.06* | -.14*** |
| Auto | -.08** | -.11** | -.06* | -.10* | -.10* | -.07* | |
| Depend. | .11** | | | | | .07* | |
| S. Públic. | | | .11** | .09* | | | |
| Educación | | | -.11** | -.16** | | -.12*** | |
| Edad | | | | | | -.07* | -.08** |
| Mujer | | | | | -.11* | | |
| CONSTANTE | 2.53*** | 3.51*** | 3.32*** | 3.64*** | 2.91*** | 4.06*** | 4.05*** |
| R ² | .05 | .03 | .04 | .11 | .05 | .04 | .03 |
| R ² AJUSTADA | .04 | .02 | .03 | .10 | .04 | .03 | .02 |

Ambivalencia e inconsistencia

Tabla 1
 AMBIVALENCIA IGUALITARISMO-LEGITIMACION DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR

| | | DESLEGITIMACION DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR | | | |
|----------------|---------|---|-------|------|-------|
| Row Pct | Col Pct | | | | Row |
| Tot Pct | | baja | media | alta | Total |
| | | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | |
| INDIVIDUALISMO | | | | | |
| 1.00 | | 44.7 | 35.1 | 20.2 | 425 |
| bajo | | 27.3 | 14.2 | 30.2 | 20.9 |
| | | 9.3 | 7.3 | 4.2 | |
| 2.00 | | 25.6 | 65.4 | 9.0 | 1023 |
| medio | | 37.6 | 63.7 | 32.3 | 50.3 |
| | | 12.9 | 32.9 | 4.5 | |
| 3.00 | | 41.9 | 39.8 | 18.3 | 585 |
| alto | | 35.2 | 22.2 | 37.5 | 28.8 |
| | | 12.1 | 11.5 | 5.3 | |
| Column | | 697 | 1051 | 285 | 2033 |
| Total | | 34.3 | 51.7 | 14.0 | 100.0 |

INDIVIDUALISMO

Grado de acuerdo con una escala 1-10 en la que:

- 10= "Debería haber mayores incentivos para el esfuerzo individual"
- 1= "Los ingresos deberían hacerse más iguales"

DESLEGITIMACION DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR

Grado de acuerdo con una escala 1-10 en la que:

- 10= "Las personas deberían asumir individualmente más responsabilidades para proveerse de medios de vida para sí mismos"
- 1= "El Estado debería asumir más responsabilidades para proporcionar medios de vida a todo el mundo"

Tabla 2
AMBIVALENCIA NORMATIVA

| | | GARANTIA DE DERECHOS | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-------|-----------|
| Row Pct | Col Pct | no | sí | Row Total |
| Tot Pct | | 1 | 4 | |
| LEGITIMACION | | | | |
| | 1 | | 100.0 | 19 |
| | no | | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| | | | 2.1 | |
| | 4 | .9 | 99.1 | 907 |
| | sí | 100.0 | 97.9 | 97.9 |
| | | .9 | 97.1 | |
| Column | | 8 | 918 | 926 |
| Total | | .9 | 99.1 | 100.0 |
| Number of Missing Observations: | | 74 | | |

LEGITIMACION

"La seguridad social es un logro muy importante de las sociedades modernas. El Estado es responsable de que nadie quede desprotegido en caso de enfermedad, paro, etc."

GARANTIA DE DERECHOS

"Muchas personas no pueden valerse por sí mismas debido a enfermedad, la vejez, etc.. ¿Está de acuerdo con que debe garantizarse el derecho a ser asistidos por el Estado?"

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 3
INCONSISTENCIA LOGICA

| | | DISPOSICION A PAGAR POR MAS | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| Row Pct | Col Pct | | | Row |
| Tot Pct | | no | sí | Total |
| REDUCCION DE PRESTACIONES | | 1 | 4 | |
| 1 | | 18.1 | 81.9 | 343 |
| no | | 36.7 | 44.7 | 43.0 |
| | | 7.8 | 35.3 | |
| 4 | | 23.6 | 76.4 | 454 |
| sí | | 63.3 | 55.3 | 57.0 |
| | | 13.4 | 43.5 | |
| Column | | 169 | 628 | 797 |
| Total | | 21.2 | 78.8 | 100.0 |

REDUCCION DE PRESTACIONES

"La seguridad social resulta muy costosa a la sociedad. Habría que recortar las prestaciones y reducir las contribuciones"

DISPOSICION A PAGAR POR MAS

"El Estado debe continuar garantizando a todo el mundo un amplio abanico de servicios aunque esto signifique aumentar los impuestos o las contribuciones"

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 4
AMBIVALENCIA TECNICA (1)

| | | GASTO-COSTE | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|------|-------|
| Row Pct | Col Pct | no | sí | Row |
| Tot Pct | | 1 | 4 | Total |
| LEGITIMACION | | | | |
| | 1 | 31.6 | 68.4 | 19 |
| | no | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| | | .7 | 1.5 | |
| | 4 | 19.9 | 80.1 | 868 |
| | sí | 96.6 | 98.2 | 97.9 |
| | | 19.5 | 78.4 | |
| | Column | 179 | 708 | 887 |
| | Total | 20.2 | 79.8 | 100.0 |

Number of Missing Observations: 113

LEGITIMACION

"La seguridad social es un logro muy importante de las sociedades modernas. El Estado es responsable de que nadie quede desprotegido en caso de enfermedad, paro, etc."

GASTO-COSTE

"El Estado debe continuar garantizando a todo el mundo un amplio abanico de servicios aunque esto signifique aumentar los impuestos o las contribuciones"

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 5
AMBIVALENCIA TECNICA (2)

| Row Pct | DEMANDA Y DISPOSICION A PAGAR | | | | Row Total |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | menos 1 | igual 2 | sin pago 3 | más con pago 4 | |
| PAIS | | | | | |
| Francia | .6 | 24.7 | 45.0 | 29.6 | 931 8.2 |
| Bélgica | 1.7 | 21.0 | 37.6 | 39.7 | 926 8.1 |
| Holanda | .2 | 48.7 | 30.9 | 20.2 | 836 7.3 |
| Alemania (RFA) | 1.1 | 28.6 | 46.7 | 23.5 | 918 8.1 |
| Italia | .8 | 10.3 | 25.5 | 63.4 | 867 7.6 |
| Luxemburgo | 2.5 | 49.2 | 19.1 | 29.2 | 435 3.8 |
| Dinamarca | .3 | 29.9 | 38.3 | 31.5 | 967 8.5 |
| Irlanda | .7 | 21.2 | 42.0 | 36.1 | 815 7.2 |
| Reino Unido | .3 | 16.0 | 22.2 | 61.5 | 1006 8.8 |
| Grecia | .3 | 5.9 | 16.1 | 77.6 | 861 7.6 |
| España | .3 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 75.3 | 894 7.9 |
| Portugal | 1.0 | 2.8 | 17.3 | 79.0 | 937 8.2 |
| Alemania (ex-RDA) | | 16.3 | 30.3 | 53.4 | 982 8.6 |
| Column Total | 79 .7 | 2334 20.5 | 3433 30.2 | 5529 48.6 | 11375 100.0 |

"Hay diversidad de opiniones sobre el nivel de las pensiones. Cuál de las siguientes está más próxima a la suya?"

- las pensiones son demasiado altas y deberían recortarse
- las pensiones actuales están bien
- las pensiones son demasiado bajas, pero tendrán que continuar como ahora porque no se deberían subir los impuestos ni las contribuciones a la seguridad social
- las pensiones son demasiado bajas y deberían aumentarse, aunque esto signifique aumentar los impuestos y las contribuciones a la seguridad social"

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 6
AMBIVALENCIA CONTEXTUAL

| | | REDUCCION DE PRESTACIONES | | |
|----------------------|------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | no 1 | sí 4 | Row Total |
| SERVICIOS BASICOS | 1 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 599 |
| | no | 82.4 | 70.6 | 75.6 |
| | | 35.4 | 40.3 | |
| | 4 | 31.1 | 68.9 | 193 |
| | sí | 17.6 | 29.4 | 24.4 |
| | | 7.6 | 16.8 | |
| Column | 340 | 452 | 792 | |
| Total | 42.9 | 57.1 | 100.0 | |

Number of Missing Observations: 208

SERVICIOS BASICOS

"El Estado debe garantizar a todo el mundo sólo unos servicios básicos, como atención en caso de enfermedades graves, e incentivar a la gente a hacerse cargo por sí mismas en los restantes casos"

REDUCCION DE PRESTACIONES

"La seguridad social resulta muy costosa a la sociedad. Habría que recortar las prestaciones y reducir las contribuciones"

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 7
UNIVERSALISMO-PARTICULARISMO

| | | PARTUCULARISMO | | |
|---------------|---------|----------------|------|-----------|
| Row Pct | Col Pct | no | sí | Row Total |
| Tot Pct | | 1 | 4 | |
| UNIVERSALISMO | | | | |
| 1 | | 20.0 | 80.0 | 20 |
| no | | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| | | .4 | 1.8 | |
| 4 | | 22.0 | 78.0 | 886 |
| sí | | 98.0 | 97.7 | 97.8 |
| | | 21.5 | 76.3 | |
| Column | | 199 | 707 | 906 |
| Total | | 22.0 | 78.0 | 100.0 |

Number of Missing Observations: 94

UNIVERSALISMO

"La seguridad social es un logro muy importante de las sociedades modernas. El Estado es responsable de que nadie quede desprotegido en caso de enfermedad, paro, etc."

PARTICULARISMO

"Es responsabilidad de la sociedad resolver el problema de la pobreza"

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

ETIQUETAS PARA LOS GRÁFICOS DEL APARTADO 2 (ANEXSANT)

Etiquetas de los items en el gráfico (CIS-2111).

"Dejando al margen que la oferta de servicios existente sea suficiente o insuficiente, ¿en qué medida diría Vd. que cada uno de los siguientes servicios públicos funciona satisfactoriamente?"

| | |
|--------------|--|
| S-PENSIONES. | "gestión de las pensiones" |
| S-EDUCACION. | "enseñanza" |
| S-SANIDAD. | "asistencia sanitaria en los ambulatorios" |
| S-PARO. | "gestión de los subsidios de protección por desempleo" |

"Como Vd. sabe el Estado destina el dinero que los españoles pagamos en impuestos a financiar distintos servicios públicos y prestaciones. Dígame si cree que el Estado dedica demasiados, los justos o demasiado pocos recursos a cada uno de los servicios que le voy a mencionar":

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| G-PENSIONES. | "pensiones, seguridad social" |
| G-EDUCACION. | "enseñanza" |
| G-SANIDAD. | "sanidad" |
| G-PARO. | "protección al desempleo" |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| COSTE/BENEFICIO SOCIOTR&PICO. | "Teniendo en cuenta los servicios públicos y prestaciones sociales existentes, ¿diría Vd. que, en conjunto, la sociedad se beneficia (1) mucho, (2) bastante, (3) poco o (4) nada de lo que pagamos al Estado en impuestos y cotizaciones?" |
|-------------------------------|---|

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| COSTE/BENEFICIO EGOTR&PICO. | "Teniendo en cuenta lo que Vd. y su familia reciben del Estado en servicios sanitarios, Seguridad Social, enseñanza, etc. ¿diría Vd. que el Estado le da (1) más de lo que paga en impuestos y cotizaciones, (2) más o menos lo que paga, o (3) menos de lo que paga en impuestos y cotizaciones?" |
|-----------------------------|--|

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| RESPONSABILIDAD PUBLICA. | "El gobierno es el responsable del bienestar de todos y cada uno de los ciudadanos y tiene la obligación de ayudarles a solucionar todos sus problemas" |
|--------------------------|---|

Etiquetas de los items en el gráfico (CIS-2206).

"Ahora le voy a mencionar diversos capítulos de gasto público. Dígame, por favor, si le gustaría que se gastara mucho más (5), más (4), lo mismo que ahora (3), menos (2) o mucho menos (1) en cada uno de ellos. (Tenga en cuenta que para poder gastar mucho más podría ser necesario aumentar los impuestos)"

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| G-PENSIONES. | "pensiones" |
| G-EDUCACION. | "educación" |
| G-SANIDAD. | "sanidad" |
| G-PARO. | "seguro de desempleo" |

"¿Considera Vd. que debería ser responsabilidad del gobierno...?"

| | |
|--------------|---|
| L-PENSIONES. | "asegurar pensiones dignas para los ancianos" |
| L-EDUCACION. | "ofrecer becas a los estudiantes universitarios procedentes de familias con pocos ingresos" |
| L-SANIDAD. | "ofrecer asistencia sanitaria para todos" |
| L-PARO. | "asegurar un subsidio digno a los parados" |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| RESPONSABILIDAD DEL ESTADO | "El Estado tiene la responsabilidad de reducir las diferencias entre las personas que tienen ingresos altos y las que tienen ingresos bajos" |
|----------------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| JUSTICIA FISCAL | índice construido dividiendo los impuestos que se consideran justos para una persona con un salario bruto anual de doce millones de pesetas por los impuestos considerados justos para otra persona que gane millón y medio. |
|-----------------|--|

| | |
|------------------|---|
| RECORTE DE GASTO | "Le voy a leer algunas medidas que el Gobierno podría adoptar en relación con la economía. Dígame si está de acuerdo en reducir el gasto público" |
|------------------|---|

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| RECORTE DE IMPUESTOS | "Los impuestos para las personas con ingresos medios en España son demasiado altos" |
|----------------------|---|

Tabla 1

LEGITIMACIÓN

| | 1980 | 1994 | |
|------------|------|------|-------|
| Índice | 5.30 | 4.57 | 0 - 6 |
| Fiabilidad | 7.13 | 6.53 | |
| N = | 8.39 | 1865 | |

Items del índice:

demanda de más gasto en
enseñanza, vivienda, pensiones

Datos: CIS - 1239 (1980)
CIS - 2111 (1994)

Tabla 2
 LEGITIMACIÓN
 Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | 1980 | 1994 |
|--|---------|-------|
| Cl. capitalista | -.08* | -.05* |
| Vieja cl. media | -.11** | |
| Nueva cl. media (ref. proletariado) | | .05* |
| Pensionista | | |
| Parado | | |
| Estudiante (ref. ocupado) | | -.05* |
| Est. universitarios | | |
| Est. medios (ref. básicos) | | |
| Mujer (ref. hombre) | | |
| Autoubicación política (derecha) | -.16*** | — |
| CONSTANTE | 6.01 | 4.52 |
| R ² CUADRADO | .05 | .01 |

Tabla 3
Relación coste - beneficio
Análisis de regresión múltiple

(* = teniendo en cuenta lo que Vd. y su familia reciben del Estado, diría que es menos de lo que pago en impuestos y contribuciones).

| | 1980 | 1994 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Legitimación | .12** | .19*** |
| Cl. capitalista | | |
| Vieja cl. media | | |
| Nueva cl. media (ref. proletariado) | -.08* | |
| Pensionista | -.16*** | -.19*** |
| Parado | | |
| Estudiante (ref. ocupado) | | |
| Est. universitarios | -.12* | |
| Est. medios (ref. básicos) | | |
| Mujer (ref. hombre) | | -.05** |
| Autobicación política (derecha) | | .08** |
| CONSTANTE | 2.56*** | 2.01*** |
| R ² CUADRADO | .06 | .08 |

Tabla 4

ESTATISMO 1982 - 1994

Se confía mucho en que el Estado puede resolver los
problemas de nuestra sociedad porque tiene medios para ello;
¿Diría Vd. que el Estado puede resolver...?

| | 1982 | 1994 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Todos los problemas / La mayoría de los problemas | 25.5 | 34.5 |
| Bastantes problemas | 37.7 | 31.7 |
| Sólo algunos problemas / Ningún problema | 36.8 | 33.8 |
| N = | 3.911 | 2.491 |

Datos: 1982: DATA / Instituto de Estudios Económicos.
1994: CIS - 2107

Tabla 5

/1982/

| | | Estatismo | | |
|----------|--|-----------|-------|----|
| | | + | + / - | - |
| Equidad | | 22 | 38 | 39 |
| | | 15 | 27 | 27 |
| Igualdad | | 33 | 36 | 29 |
| | | 10 | 10 | 9 |

58.8 (.000)
.12

/1994/

| | | Estatismo | | |
|----------|--|-----------|-------|----|
| | | + | + / - | - |
| Equidad | | 32 | 32 | 34 |
| | | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| Igualdad | | 36 | 31 | 33 |
| | | 11 | 10 | 10 |

2.2 (.31)
.03

Tabla 6

ESTATISMO E IGUALITARISMO
1982 - 1994
(Dep. eficacia del Estado)

| | 1982 | | 1994 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Ingresos | | | -.04* | -.04* |
| Sector Público | | | | |
| Estudios | | | -.06* | -.06* |
| Mujer | | | | |
| Edad | | | | |
| Autoubicación Social | | | | |
| Autoubicación Política (izda.) | .09*** | .08*** | .04** | .05** |
| Religiosidad | -.03* | | | |
| Deslegitimación de la desigualdad | | | | |
| Igualdad (vs. igualdad) | | .19*** | | |
| CONSTANTE | 3.26*** | 3.28*** | 3.13** | 3.08** |
| R ² | .033 | .041 | .015 | .012 |

Tabla 7

Universalismo y asistencialismo

| | 1980 | 1994 | Rango del índice |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------|
| a) Universalismo / Asistencialismo | 1.10 | 1.02 | 0 - 2 |
| b) Índice de Griffin | 1.50 | 1.42 | 0.5 - 3 |

Universalismo- demanda de más gasto en pensiones.

Asistencialismo- demanda de más gasto en paro.

Redistribución y seguridad

| | 1980 | 1994 | Rango del índice |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------------------|
| a) Redistribución / seguridad | 1.05 | 0.99 | 0 - 2 |
| b) Índice de Griffin | 1.60 | 1.29 | 0.5 - 3 |

Redistribución- demanda de más gasto en educación.

Seguridad- demanda de más gasto en pensiones.

Tabla 8
Ambivalencia universalismo / asistencialismo
Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | 1980 | | 1994 | |
|--|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Cl. capitalista | -.13* | -.07* | | |
| Vieja cl. media | | | | -.07** |
| Nueva cl. media (ref. proletariado) | | | | |
| Jubilado | .07* | .04* | | -.07* |
| Parado | | | .04* | .06* |
| Estudiante (ref. ocupado) | | | -.04* | -.06* |
| Est. universitarios | | | | |
| Est. medios (ref. básicos) | | | -.05* | -.07* |
| Mujer (ref. hombre) | | | | |
| Autoubicación política (derecha) | -.09* | -.24*** | -.06* | -.05* |
| CONSTANTE | 1.01 | 2.06 | .099 | 1.25 |
| R CUADRADO | .027 | .065 | .011 | .023 |

NOTA: En los modelos (a) la variable depende en el índice simple, y en los (b) el índice de Griffin.

Tabla 9
Ambivalencia redistribución / seguridad
Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | 1980 | | 1994 | |
|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Cl. capitalista | | | .09** | .05* |
| Vieja cl. media | -.11** | -.10* | .07* | .07* |
| Nueva cl. media (ref. proletariado) | | | | |
| Jubilado | -.12** | -.06* | | |
| Parado | | | | |
| Estudiante (ref. ocupado) | | | .05* | |
| Est. universitarios | | | | |
| Est. medios (ref. básicos) | | | .04* | |
| mujer (ref. hombre) | | | | |
| Autoubicación política (derecha) | -.06* | -.17*** | -.05* | |
| CONSTANTE | .97*** | 2.03*** | 1.00*** | 1.05*** |
| R CUADRADO | .039 | .042 | .015 | .013 |

Tabla 10

| | | 85 | 90 | 92 | 94 |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| Educación | a | 28.3 | 23.6 | 13.9 | 10.3 |
| | b | 36.4 | 37.2 | 50.3 | 39.3 |
| | c | 18.1 | 18.6 | 10.2 | 16.6 |
| | d | 17.1 | 20.4 | 25.4 | 33.6 |
| | N | 1738 | 1816 | 1832 | 1887 |
| Seguridad Social | a | 20.4 | 26.8 | 13.6 | 19.9 |
| | b | 30.8 | 40.1 | 50.5 | 44.4 |
| | c | 25.8 | 15.4 | 10.9 | 14.8 |
| | d | 22.8 | 17.5 | 24.8 | 28.7 |
| | N | 1738 | 1826 | 1896 | 1894 |
| Sanidad | a | 24.4 | 29.1 | 16.1 | 13.3 |
| | b | 33.1 | 43.9 | 56.4 | 45.8 |
| | c | 21.9 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 13.0 |
| | d | 20.4 | 14.0 | 18.6 | 27.5 |
| | N | 1698 | 1844 | 1931 | 1942 |
| Vivienda | a | 26.8 | 25.9 | 15.2 | 16.3 |
| | b | 33.9 | 41.2 | 56.4 | 50.8 |
| | c | 19.7 | 10 | 9 | 10.2 |
| | d | 19.4 | 16.7 | 19.1 | 33.6 |
| | N | 1618 | 1774 | 1825 | 1882 |
| Paro | a | | 20.2 | 11 | 12.2 |
| | b | | 33.6 | 45.5 | 43.0 |
| | c | | 22.0 | 13.1 | 14.3 |
| | d | | 24.1 | 30.1 | 30.2 |
| | N | | 1803 | 1842 | 1876 |
| Asistencia Social | a | | 22.8 | | |
| | b | | 36.5 | | |
| | c | | 14.5 | | |
| | d | | 21.1 | | |
| | N | | 1630 | | |
| Media | a | 24.9 | 26.3 | 14.7 | 12.9 |
| | b | 33.5 | 40.6 | 53.4 | 45 |
| | c | 21.3 | 15.7 | 9.7 | 13.6 |
| | d | 20.1 | 17.1 | 21.9 | 28.1 |

- a) más impuestos / más gasto
- b) menos impuestos / más gasto
- c) más impuestos / menos gasto
- d) menos impuestos / menos gasto

Tabla 1

Demanda de recorte en gasto público, según marco de sentido.

| | Frecuencia de ganancias (1) | | Frecuencia de pérdidas (2) | | Diferencia | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------|---------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (3 - 1) | (4 - 2) |
| Enseñanza | 3.3 | 18.6 | 4.8 | 9.8 | 1.5 | -8.8 |
| Paro | 8.7 | 19.1 | 8.5 | 11.4 | -0.2 | -7.7 |
| Sanidad | 3.7 | 15.9 | 4.0 | 9.2 | 0.3 | -6.7 |
| Vivienda | 2.5 | 18.4 | 7.9 | 11.7 | 5.4 | -6.7 |
| Pensiones | 4.4 | 18.0 | 5.6 | 9.4 | 1.2 | -8.6 |
| Obras Públicas | 14.7 | 19.7 | 23.0 | 13.0 | 8.3 | -6.7 |
| Defensa | 44.0 | 22.0 | 57.8 | 14.8 | 13.8 | -7.2 |
| Orden Público | 14.5 | 21.1 | 23.7 | 14.7 | 9.2 | -6.3 |
| Justicia | 7.1 | 25.7 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 9 | -10.4 |
| Transportes / comunicaciones | 8.1 | 21.8 | 19.8 | 14.8 | 11.7 | -7.0 |

- (1) % de personas que cree que "se gasta demasiado" en esas partidas; en el cuestionario se ofrecen aparte 2 opciones más: "se gasta lo justo" y "demasiado poco".
- (3) % de personas que están a favor de que se gaste menos en caso de que el Estado tuviera que reducir prestaciones y servicios; en el cuestionario sólo se ofrece otra opción: "en contra" de que se gaste menos.
- (2) y (4) % de NS / NC.

Tabla 2

Diferencia perdidas-ganancias (%) y posición social.

| | | Educación | | | Sanidad | | | Pensiones | | | Vivienda | | | Paro | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|---|----------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----|-----------|----------|----|-----------|------|----|-----------|
| Clase | Servicio | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | -3 | 7 | 5 | -2 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | -1 |
| | Media | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| | Proletariado | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 8 | -1 |
| Estudios | Altos | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | -2 | 10 | 7 | -3 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 3 |
| | Medios | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| | Bajos | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Sector | Público | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 10 | -2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 10 | -2 |
| | Privado | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Rama | Social | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 6 | -1 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 11 | -4 |
| | No social | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Sit. Laboral | C. Propia | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 11 | -3 |
| | Asalariado | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Rel. Activiada | Pensionista | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| | Parado | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | -3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| | Ocupado | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 5 | -1 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 11 | -4 |
| Ideología Política | Derecha | 6 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 2 |
| | Izquierda | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | -1 |

Tabla 3

Posición social y efecto framing en el gasto social:
recortes en vivienda y en educación.
Regresión Logística.

| | VIVIENDA | | EDUCACIÓN | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Ganancia | Perdidas | Ganancia | Perdidas |
| Estudios Universitarios | 1.13* | .69* | -1.52* | |
| Est. Medios (ref. básicos) | 1.23** | | | |
| Pensionistas | .89* | | .91* | .75* |
| Parado (ref. ocupado) | | | | .45* |
| Cuenta Propia (ref. asalariado) | | .50* | | |
| Sector Público (ref. S. Privado) | | -.64* | | |
| Rama: Social (ref. no social) | -.71* | | | |
| Edad | | | | |
| Sexo | | | -.81* | |
| CONSTANTE | -4.89*** | -2.29*** | -3.10*** | -2.76*** |
| L | 305.2 | 829 | 374 | 609 |
| L | 290.0 | 818 | 356 | 601 |
| df. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| R ² | .05 | .02 | .0 | .01 |

Tabla 1.1

Summaries of AMB1
By levels of NATION

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | .2221 | .9451 | 12006 |
| V1 | 1 | FRANCIA | .3514 | .9744 | 959 |
| V1 | 2 | BELGICA | .5826 | 1.0614 | 962 |
| V1 | 3 | ALEMANIA (ESTE) | .0119 | .7956 | 1008 |
| V1 | 4 | ALEMANIA (OESTE) | .4301 | .9839 | 952 |
| V1 | 5 | ITALIA | .3115 | .9182 | 979 |
| V1 | 6 | LUXEMBURGO | .3701 | 1.0136 | 458 |
| V1 | 7 | DINAMARCA | .3512 | 1.0336 | 971 |
| V1 | 8 | IRLANDA | .1207 | .8832 | 932 |
| V1 | 9 | GRAN BRETAÑA | .0444 | .9137 | 1037 |
| V1 | 11 | GRECIA | -.0431 | .7168 | 927 |
| V1 | 12 | ESPAÑA | .0373 | .8373 | 926 |
| V1 | 13 | PORTUGAL | .0709 | .8319 | 945 |
| V1 | 14 | HOLANDA | .3289 | 1.0481 | 950 |

Tabla 1.2

Summaries of AMB2
By levels of NATION

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | .4011 | .9048 | 11711 |
| V1 | 1 | FRANCIA | .5434 | .8927 | 945 |
| V1 | 2 | BELGICA | .6736 | .9888 | 962 |
| V1 | 3 | ALEMANIA (ESTE) | .2749 | .8037 | 984 |
| V1 | 4 | ALEMANIA (OESTE) | .6510 | .9307 | 934 |
| V1 | 5 | ITALIA | .5410 | .8850 | 939 |
| V1 | 6 | LUXEMBURGO | .4808 | .9719 | 442 |
| V1 | 7 | DINAMARCA | .4824 | .8792 | 967 |
| V1 | 8 | IRLANDA | .3507 | .8756 | 874 |
| V1 | 9 | GRAN BRETAÑA | .1962 | .8858 | 1017 |
| V1 | 11 | GRECIA | .0288 | .7510 | 885 |
| V1 | 12 | ESPAÑA | .3382 | .9087 | 887 |
| V1 | 13 | PORTUGAL | .1617 | .8378 | 946 |
| V1 | 14 | HOLANDA | .5226 | .9068 | 929 |

Tabla 1.3

Summaries of AMB3
By levels of NATION

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 1.1361 | 1.3138 | 11162 |
| V1 | 1 | FRANCIA | 1.3042 | 1.2972 | 932 |
| V1 | 2 | BELGICA | 1.3710 | 1.2630 | 930 |
| V1 | 3 | ALEMANIA (ESTE) | .7668 | 1.2913 | 967 |
| V1 | 4 | ALEMANIA (OESTE) | 1.0989 | 1.2282 | 910 |
| V1 | 5 | ITALIA | 1.4121 | 1.3060 | 893 |
| V1 | 6 | LUXEMBURGO | 1.2460 | 1.3306 | 441 |
| V1 | 7 | DINAMARCA | 1.0928 | 1.3234 | 954 |
| V1 | 8 | IRLANDA | .9818 | 1.2199 | 824 |
| V1 | 9 | GRAN BRETAÑA | .7188 | 1.2092 | 971 |
| V1 | 11 | GRECIA | .9558 | 1.2786 | 791 |
| V1 | 12 | ESPAÑA | 1.7487 | 1.3542 | 792 |
| V1 | 13 | PORTUGAL | .9297 | 1.3104 | 860 |
| V1 | 14 | HOLANDA | 1.2804 | 1.3156 | 897 |

Tabla 1.4

Summaries of AMB4
By levels of NATION

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | .7582 | .7938 | 11477 |
| V1 | 1 | FRANCIA | .7612 | .8263 | 957 |
| V1 | 2 | BELGICA | .8844 | .9440 | 956 |
| V1 | 3 | ALEMANIA (ESTE) | .7860 | .6329 | 1000 |
| V1 | 4 | ALEMANIA (OESTE) | .9553 | .7677 | 929 |
| V1 | 5 | ITALIA | .6502 | .8553 | 912 |
| V1 | 6 | LUXEMBURGO | .7790 | .8082 | 439 |
| V1 | 7 | DINAMARCA | .8745 | .8205 | 964 |
| V1 | 8 | IRLANDA | .7306 | .7190 | 852 |
| V1 | 9 | GRAN BRETAÑA | .8504 | .6141 | 979 |
| V1 | 11 | GRECIA | .6126 | .7004 | 839 |
| V1 | 12 | ESPAÑA | .5535 | .8698 | 831 |
| V1 | 13 | PORTUGAL | .5582 | .7569 | 902 |
| V1 | 14 | HOLANDA | .8108 | .8352 | 917 |

Tabla 1.5
 Índice sintético de ambivalencia ante el Estado de Bienestar

| | INDICE | COMPARACIÓN CON EL MENOS AMBIVALENTE |
|----------------------|--------|--|
| FRANCIA | .73 | 2.4 |
| BÉLGICA | .87 | 3.0 |
| ALEMANIA (EX-RDA) | .34 | 1.1 |
| ALEMANIA (RDA) | .72 | 2.4 |
| ITALIA | .75 | 2.5 |
| LUXEMBURGO | .69 | 2.3 |
| DINAMARCA | .64 | 2.1 |
| IRLANDA | .48 | 1.6 |
| GRAN BRETAÑA | .31 | 1.1 |
| GRECIA | .30 | 1 (BASE) |
| ESPAÑA | .70 | 2.3 |
| PORTUGAL | .38 | 1.2 |
| HOLANDA | .71 | 2.5 |

Tabla 2.1

Variables explicativas de la ambivalencia:
ambivalencia normativa

Multiple R .21518
R Square .04630
Adjusted R Square .04452
Standard Error .92005

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 21 | 461.63167 | 21.98246 |
| Residual | 11232 | 9507.87855 | .84650 |

F = 25.96867 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Francia | .034520 | .043848 | .009831 | .787 | .4311 |
| Bélgica | .257977 | .043508 | .074798 | 5.929 | .0000 |
| Ex-RDA | -.265968 | .044880 | -.078032 | -5.926 | .0000 |
| Alemania | .107532 | .043378 | .031240 | 2.479 | .0132 |
| Italia | -.007684 | .043376 | -.002268 | -.177 | .8594 |
| Luxemburg. | .025608 | .055486 | .005031 | .462 | .6444 |
| Dinamarca | .069108 | .043629 | .020305 | 1.584 | .1132 |
| Irlanda | -.218980 | .045091 | -.060437 | -4.856 | .0000 |
| UK | -.266593 | .043384 | -.079455 | -6.145 | .0000 |
| Grecia | -.366493 | .044609 | -.103502 | -8.216 | .0000 |
| España | -.295429 | .044450 | -.083521 | -6.646 | .0000 |
| Portugal | -.259676 | .043726 | -.075778 | -5.939 | .0000 |
| (Ref.: Holanda) | | | | | |
| Cuenta pr. | .085174 | .034011 | .024745 | 2.504 | .0123 |
| Pensionista | -.014746 | .030139 | -.006122 | -.489 | .6247 |
| Parado | -.114358 | .036255 | -.030247 | -3.154 | .0016 |
| Estudiante | -.079907 | .036759 | -.024725 | -2.174 | .0297 |
| (ref.: ocupado asalariado) | | | | | |
| Sect. públi. | -.042569 | .022318 | -.019255 | -1.907 | .0565 |
| (ref.: sector privado) | | | | | |
| Estudios | -.005911 | .002307 | -.029792 | -2.562 | .0104 |
| Edad | -.001951 | 7.17800E-04 | -.036815 | -2.718 | .0066 |
| Mujer | -.058077 | .017652 | -.030835 | -3.290 | .0010 |
| (Ref.: varón) | | | | | |
| Clase s.s. | .031426 | .009158 | .035023 | 3.432 | .0006 |
| (Constant) | .478023 | .063858 | | 7.486 | .0000 |

Tabla 2.2

**VARIABLES explicativas de la ambivalencia:
ambivalencia técnica**

Multiple R .22879
 R Square .05234
 Adjusted R Square .05053
 Standard Error .87791

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 21 | 467.05825 | 22.24087 |
| Residual | 10971 | 8455.68463 | .77073 |

F = 28.85687 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Francia | .038966 | .042206 | .011657 | .923 | .3559 |
| Bélgica | .154586 | .041727 | .047398 | 3.705 | .0002 |
| Ex-RDA | -.224564 | .043265 | -.068923 | -5.190 | .0000 |
| Alemania | .148333 | .041845 | .045071 | 3.545 | .0004 |
| Italia | .019200 | .042033 | .005872 | .457 | .6478 |
| Luxemburgo | -.029935 | .053935 | -.006085 | -.555 | .5789 |
| Dinamarca | -.002735 | .041932 | -8.464E-04 | -.065 | .9480 |
| Irlanda | -.181736 | .043964 | -.051391 | -4.134 | .0000 |
| UK | -.306723 | .041828 | -.095661 | -7.333 | .0000 |
| Grecia | -.513338 | .043174 | -.150538 | -11.890 | .0000 |
| España | -.190869 | .043115 | -.055849 | -4.427 | .0000 |
| Portugal | -.367039 | .041946 | -.113262 | -8.750 | .0000 |
| Cuenta pr. Pensionista | .110389 .012929 | .032734 .029199 | .033610 .005586 | 3.372 .443 | .0007 .6579 |
| Parado | -.101484 | .035082 | -.027958 | -2.893 | .0038 |
| Estudiante | -.038356 | .035381 | -.012428 | -1.084 | .2783 |
| Sect.públi. | -.026081 | .021489 | -.012350 | -1.214 | .2249 |
| Estudios | -.004682 | .002225 | -.024639 | -2.105 | .0353 |
| Edad | -.003394 | 6.94182E-04 | -.066622 | -4.890 | .0000 |
| Mujer | -.027245 | .017037 | -.015115 | -1.599 | .1098 |
| Clase s.s. | .008531 | .008820 | .009937 | .967 | .3334 |
| (Constant) | .740428 | .061557 | | 12.028 | .0000 |

Tabla 2.3

Variables explicativas de la ambivalencia:
ambivalencia contextual

Multiple R .22434
R Square .05033
Adjusted R Square .04843
Standard Error 1.28123

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 21 | 912.62373 | 43.45827 |
| Residual | 10490 | 17219.98662 | 1.64156 |

F = 26.47373 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| Francia | .025804 | .062322 | .005382 | .414 | .6789 |
| Bélgica | .089710 | .061913 | .019005 | 1.449 | .1474 |
| Ex-RDA | -.441095 | .063943 | -.094064 | -6.898 | .0000 |
| Alemania | -.178070 | .062035 | -.037434 | -2.870 | .0041 |
| Italia | .104991 | .062675 | .021991 | 1.675 | .0939 |
| Luxemburgo | -.066925 | .079230 | -.009524 | -.845 | .3983 |
| Dinamarca | -.108763 | .062004 | -.023414 | -1.754 | .0794 |
| Irlanda | -.294447 | .065637 | -.056883 | -4.486 | .0000 |
| UK | -.564817 | .062167 | -.121111 | -9.085 | .0000 |
| Grecia | -.354183 | .065298 | -.069244 | -5.424 | .0000 |
| España | .434181 | .065103 | .085041 | 6.669 | .0000 |
| Portugal | -.403348 | .063232 | -.083499 | -6.379 | .0000 |
| Cuenta pr. | .064278 | .049237 | .013321 | 1.305 | .1918 |
| Pensionista | -.022967 | .043712 | -.006761 | -.525 | .5993 |
| Parado | -.159187 | .052129 | -.030218 | -3.054 | .0023 |
| Estudiante | .059795 | .053006 | .013121 | 1.128 | .2593 |
| Sect.públ. | -.068896 | .031890 | -.022494 | -2.160 | .0308 |
| Estudios | -.014949 | .003328 | -.053628 | -4.491 | .0000 |
| Edad | -.003765 | .001039 | -.050228 | -3.622 | .0003 |
| Mujer | .044615 | .025410 | .016980 | 1.756 | .0791 |
| Clase s.s. | .021787 | .013184 | .017422 | 1.653 | .0984 |
| (Constant) | 1.652080 | .091761 | | 18.004 | .0000 |

Tabla 2.4

VARIABLES explicativas de la ambivalencia:
ambivalencia por riesgo moral

Multiple R .15905
R Square .02530
Adjusted R Square .02340
Standard Error .78447

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 21 | 172.03300 | 8.19205 |
| Residual | 10771 | 6628.35216 | .61539 |

F = 13.31199 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------|-------|
| Francia | -.038293 | .037709 | -.013195 | -1.015 | .3099 |
| Bélgica | .075939 | .037433 | .026635 | 2.029 | .0425 |
| Ex-RDA | -.019315 | .038674 | -.006828 | -.499 | .6175 |
| Alemania | .154970 | .037559 | .053757 | 4.126 | .0000 |
| Italia | -.138105 | .037932 | -.047759 | -3.641 | .0003 |
| Luxemburgo | -.016895 | .048375 | -.003923 | -.349 | .7269 |
| Dinamarca | .059625 | .037653 | .021088 | 1.584 | .1133 |
| Irlanda | -.082807 | .039648 | -.026511 | -2.089 | .0368 |
| UK | .051602 | .037775 | .018144 | 1.366 | .1720 |
| Grecia | -.186092 | .039206 | -.060955 | -4.747 | .0000 |
| España | -.242852 | .039154 | -.079407 | -6.202 | .0000 |
| Portugal | -.229138 | .038061 | -.079118 | -6.020 | .0000 |
| Cuenta pr. | -.003469 | .029625 | -.001195 | -.117 | .9068 |
| Pensionista | -.002981 | .026376 | -.001458 | -.113 | .9100 |
| Parado | -.040320 | .031430 | -.012691 | -1.283 | .1996 |
| Estudiante | -.043839 | .032247 | -.015766 | -1.359 | .1740 |
| Sect.públ. | -.013758 | .019314 | -.007416 | -.712 | .4763 |
| Estudios | .004486 | .002006 | .026690 | 2.236 | .0254 |
| Edad | 1.129204E-04 | 6.28091E-04 | .002496 | .180 | .8573 |
| Mujer | -.020437 | .015359 | -.012869 | -1.331 | .1833 |
| Clase s.s. | 3.387769E-04 | .007965 | 4.4814E-04 | .043 | .9661 |
| (Constant) | .732690 | .055388 | | 13.228 | .0000 |

Tabla 3.1

**VARIABLES explicativas de la ambivalencia y valores:
ambivalencia normativa**

Multiple R .22028
 R Square .04852
 Adjusted R Square .04649
 Standard Error .91911

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 24 | 483.76029 | 20.15668 |
| Residual | 11229 | 9485.74993 | .84475 |

F = 23.86099 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Francia | .021045 | .043951 | .005994 | .479 | .6321 |
| Bélgica | .234607 | .043710 | .068022 | 5.367 | .0000 |
| Ex-RDA | -.289107 | .045729 | -.084821 | -6.322 | .0000 |
| Alemania | .088411 | .043537 | .025685 | 2.031 | .0423 |
| Italia | -.034306 | .043808 | -.010123 | -.783 | .4336 |
| Luxemburgo | .013319 | .055511 | .002617 | .240 | .8104 |
| Dinamarca | .068105 | .043591 | .020010 | 1.562 | .1182 |
| Irlanda | -.241041 | .045342 | -.066526 | -5.316 | .0000 |
| UK | -.275428 | .043393 | -.082088 | -6.347 | .0000 |
| Grecia | -.401357 | .045432 | -.113348 | -8.834 | .0000 |
| España | -.313003 | .044579 | -.088490 | -7.021 | .0000 |
| Portugal | -.296461 | .044640 | -.086512 | -6.641 | .0000 |
| Cuenta pr. | .084945 | .033977 | .024678 | 2.500 | .0124 |
| Pensionista | -.018797 | .030119 | -.007804 | -.624 | .5326 |
| Parado | -.110141 | .036228 | -.029131 | -3.040 | .0024 |
| Estudiante | -.082770 | .036735 | -.025611 | -2.253 | .0243 |
| Sect.públ. | -.035731 | .022337 | -.016162 | -1.600 | .1097 |
| Estudios | -.004237 | .002329 | -.021355 | -1.820 | .0688 |
| Edad | -.002315 | 7.27057E-04 | -.043680 | -3.184 | .0015 |
| Mujer | -.063789 | .017785 | -.033868 | -3.587 | .0003 |
| Clase s.s. | .033303 | .009159 | .037115 | 3.636 | .0003 |
| Materialista | .037400 | .020696 | .017900 | 1.807 | .0708 |
| Postmaterias (Ref.: mixtos) | -.105906 | .026029 | -.039841 | -4.069 | .0000 |
| Religiosidad | .025884 | .020131 | .013255 | 1.286 | .1986 |
| (Constant) | .468498 | .064532 | | 7.260 | .0000 |

Tabla 3.2

**VARIABLES explicativas de la ambivalencia y valores:
ambivalencia técnica**

Multiple R .23482
 R Square .05514
 Adjusted R Square .05307
 Standard Error .87674

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 24 | 492.01960 | 20.50082 |
| Residual | 10968 | 8430.72328 | .76867 |

F = 26.67066 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|------------------|----------|-------------|------------|---------|-------|
| Francia | .023124 | .042281 | .006918 | .547 | .5845 |
| Bélgica | .129782 | .041902 | .039793 | 3.097 | .0020 |
| Ex-RDA | -.252064 | .044080 | -.077363 | -5.718 | .0000 |
| Alemania | .127391 | .041969 | .038708 | 3.035 | .0024 |
| Italia | -.006171 | .042424 | -.001887 | -.145 | .8844 |
| Luxemburg. | -.041000 | .053936 | -.008335 | -.760 | .4472 |
| Dinamarca | -.002372 | .041883 | -7.340E-04 | -.057 | .9548 |
| Irlanda | -.203034 | .044178 | -.057413 | -4.596 | .0000 |
| UK | -.315052 | .041822 | -.098258 | -7.533 | .0000 |
| Grecia | -.551292 | .043960 | -.161668 | -12.541 | .0000 |
| España | -.209047 | .043212 | -.061168 | -4.838 | .0000 |
| Portugal | -.407301 | .042803 | -.125687 | -9.516 | .0000 |
| Cuenta pr. | .109988 | .032691 | .033488 | 3.364 | .0008 |
| Pensionista | .009434 | .029167 | .004076 | .323 | .7464 |
| Parado | -.097506 | .035043 | -.026862 | -2.782 | .0054 |
| Estudiante | -.041291 | .035346 | -.013379 | -1.168 | .2428 |
| Sect.públ. | -.018747 | .021499 | -.008877 | -.872 | .3832 |
| Estudios | -.002883 | .002244 | -.015173 | -1.285 | .1989 |
| Edad | -.003812 | 7.02716E-04 | -.074819 | -5.425 | .0000 |
| Mujer | -.033550 | .017168 | -.018613 | -1.954 | .0507 |
| Clase s.s. | .010823 | .008819 | .012607 | 1.227 | .2197 |
| Materialista | .061858 | .020030 | .030856 | 3.088 | .0020 |
| Postmaterialista | -.096991 | .025017 | -.038287 | -3.877 | .0001 |
| Religiosidad | .020646 | .019402 | .011053 | 1.064 | .2873 |
| (Constant) | .726376 | .062187 | | 11.681 | .0000 |

Tabla 3.3

VARIABLES explicativas de la ambivalencia y valores:
ambivalencia contextual

Multiple R .23474
R Square .05510
Adjusted R Square .05294
Standard Error 1.27819

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 24 | 999.14371 | 41.63099 |
| Residual | 10487 | 17133.46664 | 1.63378 |

F = 25.48137 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|--------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| Francia | .007165 | .062365 | .001494 | .115 | .9085 |
| Bélgica | .043633 | .062108 | .009244 | .703 | .4824 |
| Ex-RDA | -.466120 | .065059 | -.099401 | -7.165 | .0000 |
| Alemania | -.211055 | .062164 | -.044368 | -3.395 | .0007 |
| Italia | .045444 | .063177 | .009518 | .719 | .4720 |
| Luxemburgo | -.094555 | .079161 | -.013456 | -1.194 | .2323 |
| Dinamarca | -.108957 | .061865 | -.023455 | -1.761 | .0782 |
| Irlanda | -.343069 | .065878 | -.066276 | -5.208 | .0000 |
| UK | -.578510 | .062084 | -.124047 | -9.318 | .0000 |
| Grecia | -.435959 | .066398 | -.085232 | -6.566 | .0000 |
| España | .397899 | .065184 | .077935 | 6.104 | .0000 |
| Portugal | -.485424 | .064404 | -.100490 | -7.537 | .0000 |
| Cuenta pr. | .065417 | .049121 | .013557 | 1.332 | .1830 |
| Pensionista | -.029273 | .043618 | -.008617 | -.671 | .5022 |
| Parado | -.151730 | .052017 | -.028802 | -2.917 | .0035 |
| Estudiante | .054112 | .052895 | .011874 | 1.023 | .3063 |
| Sect.públ. | -.053848 | .031887 | -.017581 | -1.689 | .0913 |
| Estudios | -.011487 | .003356 | -.041207 | -3.423 | .0006 |
| Edad | -.004717 | .001051 | -.062924 | -4.487 | .0000 |
| Mujer | .029262 | .025559 | .011137 | 1.145 | .2523 |
| Clase s.s. | .024330 | .013165 | .019456 | 1.848 | .0646 |
| Materialista | .066885 | .029983 | .022771 | 2.231 | .0257 |
| Postmateria. | -.192148 | .037124 | -.052216 | -5.176 | .0000 |
| Religiosidad | .100592 | .028820 | .037060 | 3.490 | .0005 |
| (Constant) | 1.612695 | .092617 | | 17.412 | .0000 |

Tabla 3.4

Variables explicativas de la ambivalencia y valores:
ambivalencia por riesgo moral

Multiple R .16049
R Square .02576
Adjusted R Square .02358
Standard Error .78439

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 24 | 175.14937 | 7.29789 |
| Residual | 10768 | 6625.23578 | .61527 |

F = 11.86127 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------|-------|
| Francia | -.036719 | .037828 | -.012652 | -.971 | .3317 |
| Bélgica | .083458 | .037640 | .029272 | 2.217 | .0266 |
| Ex-RDA | -.021526 | .039459 | -.007610 | -.546 | .5854 |
| Alemania | .158983 | .037731 | .055149 | 4.214 | .0000 |
| Italia | -.125703 | .038330 | -.043471 | -3.279 | .0010 |
| Luxemburg. | -.011127 | .048440 | -.002584 | -.230 | .8183 |
| Dinamarca | .059777 | .037655 | .021143 | 1.587 | .1124 |
| Irlanda | -.073034 | .039882 | -.023382 | -1.831 | .0671 |
| UK | .052861 | .037812 | .018587 | 1.398 | .1621 |
| Grecia | -.169079 | .039965 | -.055382 | -4.231 | .0000 |
| España | -.235845 | .039290 | -.077116 | -6.003 | .0000 |
| Portugal | -.212124 | .038876 | -.073244 | -5.456 | .0000 |
| Cuenta pr. | -.003280 | .029622 | -.001130 | -.111 | .9118 |
| Pensionista | -.001938 | .026381 | -9.477E-04 | -.073 | .9415 |
| Parado | -.041745 | .031436 | -.013139 | -1.328 | .1842 |
| Estudiante | -.042433 | .032252 | -.015260 | -1.316 | .1883 |
| Sect.públ. | -.015985 | .019353 | -.008616 | -.826 | .4088 |
| Estudios | .003942 | .002027 | .023454 | 1.945 | .0518 |
| Edad | 3.253586E-04 | 6.36365E-04 | .007192 | .511 | .6092 |
| Mujer | -.016468 | .015485 | -.010370 | -1.063 | .2876 |
| Clase s.s. | -1.70418E-05 | .007973 | -2.254E-05 | -.002 | .9983 |
| Materialista | -.010585 | .018101 | -.005985 | -.585 | .5587 |
| Postmateria. | .022386 | .022566 | .010032 | .992 | .3212 |
| Religiosidad | -.030973 | .017462 | -.018871 | -1.774 | .0761 |
| (Constant) | .745442 | .056039 | | 13.302 | .0000 |

TABLA 3.5

Tipos de ambivalencia y autoubicación política.

| | | R ² del modelo (1) sin valores | R ² del modelo (2) con religiosidad y materialismo/ postmaterialismo | Mejora en la R ² del modelo 1 al modelo 2 |
|--|-----------------|--|---|---|
| A M B I V A L E N C I A | Lógica | .44 | .46 | .2 |
| | Técnica | .50 | .53 | .3 |
| | Contextual | .48 | .53 | .5 |
| | Riesgo Moral | .23 | .23 | .0 |

TABLA 1.5

INDICE SINTÉTICO DE AMBIVALENCIA
ANTE EL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR

| | INDICE | COMPARACIÓN CON EL MENOS AMBIVALENTE |
|----------------------|--------|--|
| FRANCIA | .73 | 2.4 |
| BÉLGICA | .87 | 3.0 |
| ALEMANIA (EX-RDA) | .34 | 1.1 |
| ALEMANIA (RDA) | .72 | 2.4 |
| ITALIA | .75 | 2.5 |
| LUXEMBURGO | .69 | 2.3 |
| DINAMARCA | .64 | 2.1 |
| IRLANDA | .48 | 1.6 |
| GRAN BRETAÑA | .31 | 1.1 |
| GRECIA | .30 | 1 (BASE) |
| ESPAÑA | .70 | 2.3 |
| PORTUGAL | .38 | 1.2 |
| HOLANDA | .71 | 2.5 |

Tabla 1

Ambivalencia ante el Estado de Bienestar y posición social en España

| | Normativa | Técnica | Contextual | Legitimación riesgo moral | - Sobredemanda estigmatización | - Legitimación insatisfacción |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sector | privado | público | privado | privado | | privado |
| Sexo | | | | | hombres | mujer |
| Relación con la actividad | activos o no dependientes | activos o a. d. | - activos - estudiantes | pensionistas | activos | parados |
| Clase social | vieja clase media | clase de servicio | proletariado | servicio y n. c. medias | - vieja clase media - proletariado | servicio |
| Religiosidad | religiosos | | religiosos | religiosos | no religiosos | religiosos |
| Autoubicación política | centro-derecha | centro - derecha | derecha | | centro - derecha | izquierda |
| Autoubicación social | baja | alta y baja, no media | baja y media | baja y media | alta | media - alta |
| Edad | jóvenes | jóvenes y media | jóvenes | mayores | maduros | maduros |
| Estudios | bajos | universitarios | universitarios | bajos | universitarios | bajos |

Tabla 2

Escala aditiva de ambivalencia, por grupo social (*alpha de Crombach*)

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|------|
| Autoubicación social | baja | .302 |
| | media | .051 |
| | alta | .133 |
| Autoubicación política | izquierda | .123 |
| | centro | .210 |
| | derecha | .142 |
| Relación con la actividad | dependiente | .038 |
| | independiente | .246 |
| Nivel de estudios | bajos | .252 |
| | medios | .106 |
| | superiores | .079 |
| TOTAL | | .103 |

En la escala se han utilizado sólo cinco escalas de ambivalencia para que los resultados fuesen comparables con los del apartado correspondiente en las actitudes ante la desigualdad.

Igualitarismo y legitimación del Estado de Bienestar en España

Tabla 1

| | Estado de Bienestar | Igualdad | Materialismo/ Postmaterialismo |
|--------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Eurobarómetro 37.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - universalismo - asistencialismo | | Sí: ranking |
| ECBC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redistribucionismo - gasto público universalista | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - atribución causal de la pobreza - igualitarismo | No |
| CIRES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gasto público universalista - gasto público asistencial - evaluación de igualdad producida por el EdB - igualdad de oportunidades vs. de bienestar - responsabilidad: individuo vs. Estado - provisión de bienestar: mercado, sociedad civil o Estado | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - criterios de justicia distributiva - equidad vs. igualdad - evaluación y legitimación de la desigualdad - política: igualdad vs. libertad | Sí: ranking |

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|------------|
| CIS (2046) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evaluación de igualdad producida por el EdB - redistribucionismo - ingreso mínimo - empleo garantizado - progresividad fiscal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - criterios de justicia distributiva - evaluación y legitimación de la desigualdad - atribución causal del éxito - política: igualdad vs. libertad | No |
| CIS (2107) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - responsabilidad: individuo vs. Estado - eficacia del Estado | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deslegitimación de la desigualdad - política: igualdad vs. libertad - equidad vs. igualdad - fatalismo social | Sí: rating |

Tabla 4.1

Hipótesis

| | U.S.A. | España | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| VALOR DOMINANTE | Individualismo | Estatismo | ABSTRACTO |
| | Toda la población | Toda la población | |
| VALOR CONFLICTIVO | Estatismo | Individualismo | CONCRETO |
| | Progresistas | Conservadores | |

Tabla 6.1.1

CRITERIOS DE JUSTICIA DISTRIBUTIVA
Análisis factorial. Rotación varimax

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.55404 | 36.5 | 36.5 |
| 2 | 1.47104 | 21.0 | 57.5 |
| 3 | 1.08426 | 15.5 | 73.0 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Familia | .93219 | .08422 | .09078 |
| Hijos | .92723 | .05666 | .13784 |
| Estudios | .06635 | .82289 | .01431 |
| Jerarquía | .05315 | .72027 | .11281 |
| Responsabilidad | .04193 | .67509 | .26104 |
| Esfuerzo | .07203 | .16367 | .87570 |
| Eficacia | .16115 | .14322 | .86950 |

Fuente: CIRES-95.

Tabla 6.1.2

CRITERIOS DE JUSTICIA DISTRIBUTIVA
Análisis factorial. Rotación oblimin

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.55404 | 36.5 | 36.5 |
| 2 | 1.47104 | 21.0 | 57.5 |
| 3 | 1.08426 | 15.5 | 73.0 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Estudios | .85197 | -.02283 | .11763 |
| Jerarquía | .72917 | -.00374 | -.00383 |
| Responsabilidad | .65782 | .02191 | -.16899 |
| Familia | .01971 | -.94209 | .02126 |
| Hijos | -.01665 | -.93321 | -.03334 |
| Esfuerzo | .01965 | .03243 | -.89462 |
| Eficacia | -.00569 | -.06080 | -.88117 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.15524 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 3 | -.31539 | .23878 | 1.00000 |

Fuente: CIRES-95.

Tabla 6.2.1

FACTORES DE EXITO EN LA VIDA
Análisis factorial. Rotación varimax

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 3.73687 | 28.7 | 28.7 |
| 2 | 2.06753 | 15.9 | 44.6 |
| 3 | 1.21520 | 9.3 | 54.0 |
| 4 | 1.02845 | 7.9 | 61.9 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Religión | .800185 | .06176 | .03762 | -.08079 |
| Región | .77460 | .07176 | .05406 | .00629 |
| Raza | .73879 | .06643 | .11325 | .08790 |
| Sexo | .71537 | .03351 | .10857 | .13706 |
| Ideología | .69922 | -.05234 | .21643 | .25225 |
| Esfuerzo | .04307 | .75360 | -.18133 | .10426 |
| Inteligencia | .02125 | .73939 | .07709 | .08446 |
| Estudios | .05318 | .62334 | .41240 | -.06107 |
| Ambición | .05961 | .59694 | .23987 | .11768 |
| Padres con estud. | .19588 | .25442 | .79697 | -.00623 |
| Familia rica | .18182 | .00211 | .75372 | .30711 |
| Influenc. polit. | .19064 | -.02333 | .27706 | .78736 |
| Relacio./contac. | .04202 | .38159 | -.03815 | .76314 |

Fuente: CIRES '95.

Tabla 6.2.2

FACTORES DE EXITO EN LA VIDA Y CRITERIOS DE JUSTICIA
ANALISIS DE CORRELACIONES

| Correlations: | EXIT1 | EXIT2 | EXIT3 | EXIT4 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| JUST1 | .0539 | -.0022 | -.0135 | .0208 |
| JUST2 | .0420 | .1789** | .1261** | -.0631 |
| JUST3 | -.03779 | .2091** | -.0388 | .1760 |

N of cases: 1031 1-tailed Signif: * -.01 ** -.001

Leyenda:

Criterios de justicia distributiva:

| | |
|-------|--------------------|
| JUST1 | Necesidad |
| JUST2 | Merito (Jerarquía) |
| JUST3 | Equidad |

Factores de éxito en la vida:

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| EXIT1 | Capital simbólico |
| EXIT2 | Logro |
| EXIT3 | Familia |
| EXIT4 | Contactos |

Tabla 6.3.1

Análisis factorial. Rotación oblimin

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 3.73687 | 28.7 | 28.7 |
| 2 | 2.06753 | 15.9 | 44.6 |
| 3 | 1.21520 | 9.3 | 54.0 |
| 4 | 1.02845 | 7.9 | 61.9 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Estado: Puesto de trabajo | .81448 | .03340 | .00327 | -.00511 |
| " : Ingreso mínimo | -.80023 | -.06275 | .03898 | .03785 |
| " : Reducción diferen. | -.76287 | -.04726 | .00537 | .01652 |
| Exito: Estudios | .08513 | .79456 | .05433 | -.05997 |
| " : Inteligencia 9922 | .12769 | .78069 | -.09044 | .05182 |
| " : Padres con estudios | -.11631 | .51728 | .51570 | .03992 |
| Exito: Padres ricos | -.10739 | .28539 | .71286 | -.05157 |
| Desigualdad benefic. al rico | .15761 | -.27369 | .66063 | .01609 |
| Las desiguald. son necesar. | -.07071 | -.11198 | .089994 | .72197 |
| Impuestos son bajos para ricos | .08510 | -.17246 | .32650 | -.68191 |
| Estudiar para ganar más | .18343 | -.01836 | .30862 | .39683 |

Tabla 6.3.2

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .02833 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 3 | .15493 | .09144 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 4 | -.00506 | .03688 | .06224 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 6.3.2

ANALISIS DE REGRESION MULTIPLE OLS

| | ESTATISMO (OPORTUNIDADES) | PERCEPCION DE LOGRO | PERCEPCION DE ADSCRIPCION | LEGITIMACION DE LA DESIGUALD. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Posición social: | | | | |
| Cuenta propia | | | | |
| Dependiente Edb | | | .08** | |
| Sector público | | | | |
| Estudios | | | | .08* |
| Edad | .08** | .06* | | |
| Mujer | | | | |
| Autoubicación social | .08** | | -.13*** | .06** |
| Principios de justicia: | | | | |
| Igualdad | .10** | | | -.11** |
| Equidad | -.10*** | .18*** | | .10** |
| Necesidad | -.10*** | | .07** | |
| CONSTANTE | .45** | -1.09** | .49** | -.77* |
| R ² | .07 | .05 | .03 | .05 |

Tabla 6.4.1

UNIVERSALISMO Y PARTICULARISMO: COMPARACION INTERNACIONAL
Medias y desviaciones típicas de los índices

| | UNIVERSALISMO | | PARTICULARISMO | |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Media | Desviación típica | Media | Desviación típica |
| Francia | 5.0 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Bélgica | 4.7 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| Ex - RDA | 5.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| RFA | 4.9 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Italia | 5.0 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Luxemburgo | 5.0 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| Dinamarca | 5.0 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Irlanda | 5.4 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| UK | 5.4 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Grecia | 5.4 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 1.1 |
| España | 5.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 1.1 |
| Portugal | 5.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| Holanda | 5.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Media UE | 5.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.3 |

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 6.4.4

UNIVERSALISMO Y PARTICULARISMO
Regresión múltiple OLS

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Cuenta propia | -.12*** |
| Dependientes | |
| Sector público | |
| Educación | |
| Edad | |
| Mujer | |
| Autoubicación social | .08* |
| <hr/> | |
| Particularismo | -.10** |
| <hr/> | |
| CONSTANTE | 5.4*** |
| R ² | .03 |

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 6.5.1

CIUDADANIA SOCIAL:

Regresión múltiple OLS

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Cuenta propia | -.07** |
| Dependientes | |
| Sector público | |
| Educación | .05* |
| Edad | -.08** |
| Mujer | |
| Autoubicación social | |
| <hr/> | |
| Individualismo | |
| Ineficacia personal | -.07** |
| Fatalismo | .24*** |
| Percepción de injusticia | .05* |
| Escala de altruismo | |
| Igualdad (us. libertad) | .10*** |
| Igualdad (v. equidad) | .09*** |

CONSTANTE

R²

Fuente: CIS - 2107

(*) "El Estado debería asumir más responsabilidades para proporcionar medios de vida a todo el mundo".

Tabla 6.5.2

FORMAS DE CIUDADANIA SOCIAL
Regresión logística

| | INDIVIDUALISMO | PARTICULARISMO | UNIVERSALISMO |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| BIENESTAR (OPORTUNIDADES) VERSUS BIENESTAR) | -.24* | -.22* | |
| DESLEGITIMACION DE LA DESIGUALDAD | -.26*** | -.10* | .34*** |
| POBREZA: INTERNO | .31** | | |
| POBREZA: EXTERNO | -.32 | -.19* | |
| ADSCRIPTIVISMO | | .21* | .23* |
| AUTOUBICACION SOCIAL | | | -.17* |
| ESTUDIOS | .29* | | |
| EDAD | | .09* | |
| SECTOR PUBLICO | | .23* | -.52* |
| DEPENDIENTES | | | |
| CUENTA PROPIA | | | |
| POSTMATERIALISTAS | | | |
| MATERIALISTAS | | | |
| CONSTANTE | -.24* | -.41* | .12* |
| LOG L | 697.4 | 1323.4 | 1351.7 |
| GR. LIB | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| PSEUDO-R ² | .06 | .02 | .04 |

FUENTE: CIRES-94 y elaboración propia.

Tabla 6.6.1

GASTO SOCIAL
Análisis factorial. Rotación varimax

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------|
| % | Varianza explicada | .56% |
| | Sanidad | .21215 |
| | Educación | .21767 |
| | Asis. social | .25326 |
| | Pensiones | .24991 |
| | Paro | .25183 |
| | Vivienda | .25408 |

Fuente: CIRES-94 ('Demandas sociales de bienestar').

Tabla 6.6.2

GASTO SOCIAL

Análisis de regresión múltiple sobre el factor 6.6.1

| | |
|--|---------|
| Cuenta propia | |
| Dependientes | |
| Sector público | |
| Educación | -.07* |
| Edad | -.11** |
| Mujer | |
| Autoubicación social | |
| Materialismo | .07* |
| Postmaterialismo (Ref: mixto) | |
| Percepción de desigualdad de oportunidades | |
| Deslegitimación de la desigualdad | .12*** |
| Atribución causal de la pobreza: | |
| - Estructural | .08** |
| - Individual | -.15*** |
| Criterio de imagen de la desigualdad | |
| - Clase social | .09** |
| - Riqueza | |
| - Estudios | |
| - Poder | |
| - Oportunidades | |
| R ² | .08 |
| CONSTANTE | -.56** |

FUENTE: CIRES-94 (Demandas sociales de Bienestar).

Tabla 6.6.3

GASTO SOCIAL
Análisis de regresión múltiple OLS

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Cuenta propia | |
| Dependientes | |
| Sector público | |
| Educación | -.13** |
| Edad | -.09** |
| Mujer | |
| Autoubicación social | -.12** |
| Atribución causal de la pobreza: | |
| - Estructural | .12*** |
| - Individual | -.06** |
| CONSTANTE | 8.14 |
| R ² | .05 |

Fuente: ECBC

Tabla 6.6.5

GASTO PUBLICO SOCIAL:
 UNIVERSALISMO, PARTICULARISMO Y JUSTICIA
 Análisis de clasificación múltiple

| EFECTOS | UNIVERSALISMO (SEG. SOC., SAN, EDUC) | | PARTICULARISMO (PARO, ASIS. SOC.) | |
|-------------------------|---|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | F | Sig. F | F | Sig. F |
| 1 JUSTICIA DISTRIBUTIVA | .34 | .74 | 5.0 | .01 |
| 2 JUSTICIA POLITICA | .88 | .71 | 6.4 | .04 |
| 3 LIB. VS. IGU | .08 | .47 | 3.2 | .02 |
| VAR. EXPLICADA | .61 | .74 | 4.1 | .01 |
| MEDIA = | | 4.5 | | 3.2 |
| AJUSTE POR INDEPEND. | DESV. | BETA | DESV. | BETA |
| 1. MERITOS | -.03 | | -.14 | |
| ESFUERZO | -.03 | | -.01 | |
| NO DESIG. | .04 | .03 | .08 | .10 |
| 2. PERSONALIDAD | .25 | | .02 | |
| SORTEO | -.16 | | -.28 | |
| ANTIGÜEDAD | -.18 | | .08 | |
| TRABAJADOR | .06 | | .08 | |
| MERITO | -.02 | .06 | -.04 | .12 |
| 3. IGUALDAD | -.02 | | .05 | |
| LIBERTAD | -.01 | .01 | -.05 | .06 |
| R ² MULTIPLE | | .004 | | .019 |

FUENTE: CIRES-93 y elaboración propia.

Tabla 6.6.6
GASTO SOCIAL, POR POLITICAS
Análisis de regresión múltiple OLS.

R cuadrada del modelo

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| SANIDAD | .039 |
| EDUCACION | .038 |
| ASISTENCIA SOCIAL | .073 |
| PENSIONES | .045 |
| PARO | .070 |
| VIVIENDA | .062 |

NOTA: El modelo causal es el mismo de la tabla 6.6.2 . En lugar de utilizar el índice de gasto conjunto, lo aplico a cada política.

Tabla 6.7.1

EFICACIA DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR (*)
Análisis de regresión múltiple OLS.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Cuenta propia | |
| Dependientes | |
| Sector público | |
| Educación | .05* |
| Edad | |
| Mujer | |
| Autoubicación Social | |
| <hr/> | |
| Ciudadania Social | .16*** |
| <hr/> | |
| Individualismo | -.05* |
| Ineficacia personal | -.06** |
| Fatalismo | |
| Percepción de injusticia | -.05* |
| Escala de altruismo | |
| Igualdad (vs. libertad) | .05* |
| Igualdad (vs. equidad) | |
| <hr/> | |
| CONSTANTE | 2.62 |
| R ² | .04 |
| <hr/> | |

FUENTE: CIS-2107

(*) "Se confía mucho en que el Estado puede resolver los problemas de nuestra sociedad porque tiene medios para ello. Dirá Vd. que el Estado puede resolver todos los problemas?".

Tabla 6.8.2

BIENES, SEGUN MECANISMO DE PROVISION DESEADO
Análisis factorial. Rotación varimax

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Trabajo | .83325 | .04040 |
| Vivienda | .72487 | .18874 |
| Ayuda en necesidad | .64607 | .17944 |
| Salud | .15383 | .83029 |
| Alimentación | .04356 | .75254 |
| Educación | .40519 | .58282 |

FUENTE: CIRES-94 ('Demandas sociales de bienestar').

Tabla 6.8.3

FORMAS DE PROVISION DE BIENESTAR

(Regresión logística)

| 1= | ESTADO DE BIENESTAR | TERCER SECTOR | MERCADO |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|
| DESLEGITIMACION DE LA DESIGUALDAD | .09** | -.09* | |
| POBREZA: INTERNO | -.10* | | .23*** |
| POBREZA: EXTERNO | | | |
| ADSCRIPTIVISMO | | | |
| AUTOUBICACION SOCIAL | | -.23** | |
| ESTUDIOS | | | |
| EDAD | | | .05* |
| MUJER | | | |
| SECTOR PUBLICO | | | |
| DEPENDIENTES | | | |
| CUENTA PROPIA | -.08* | | |
| POSMATERIALISTAS | -.12* | .19** | -.16* |
| MATERIALISTAS | | | |
| CONSTANTE | -.22* | -.29* | .15* |
| LOG L | 1397.5 | 1038.5 | 1282 |
| GR. LIB | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| PSEUDO R ² | .02 | .02 | .03 |

FUENTE: CIRES - 94

Tabla 6.9.1

OPORTUNIDADES US. BIENESTAR
(1= Oportunidades)

Regresión logística

| | |
|--|----------|
| Cuenta propia | - .34* |
| Dependientes | .72* |
| Sector público | .31** |
| Educación | |
| Edad | |
| Mujer | |
| Autoubicación social | |
| Percepción de desigualdad de oportunidades | |
| Deslegitimación de la desigualdad | |
| Atribución causal de la pobreza: | |
| - estructural | |
| - individual | |
| Criterio de imagen de la desigualdad: | |
| - Clase social | - .42*** |
| - Riqueza | |
| - Estudios | |
| - Poder | |
| - Oportunidades | |
| <hr/> | |
| - 2 log likelihood | 1362 |
| - 2 log likelihood | 1360 |
| - dF. | 18 |
| - CONSTANTE | 1.15** |
| <hr/> | |

Fuente: CIRES '94 (Demandas sociales de Bienestar)

Tabla 6.9.2

IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES
VS.
IGUALDAD DE BIENESTAR
(1= Bienestar)

Regresión logística

JUSTICIA DISTRIBUTIVA:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| - MERITOS | -.48** |
| - ESFUERZO | -.27* |
| (REF: POCAS DESIGUALDADES) | |
| - INJUSTICIA DE LA DESIGUALDAD | |
| - IGUALDAD (REF: LIBERTAD) | .51*** |
| AUTOUBICACION SOCIAL | -.15* |
| ESTUDIOS | -.11* |
| EDAD | |
| MUJER | |
| SECTOR PUBLICO | |
| DEPENDIENTES CUENTA PROPIA | |
| POSTMATERIALISTAS MATERIALISTAS | |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| CONSTANTE | -.30* |
| LOG L | 1298.0 |
| GR. LIB. | 13 |
| PSEUDO R ² | .04 |

FUENTE: CIRES - 93 Y E.P.

Tabla 6.9.3

OPORTUNIDADES VS. BIENESTAR
Regresión múltiple OLS

| | OPORTUNIDADES (Derecho al trabajo) | BIENESTAR (Ingreso mínimo) |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Cuenta propia | | .04* |
| Dependientes | | |
| Sector público | .06* | |
| Educación | | |
| Edad | | |
| Mujer | .04* | |
| Autoubicación social | | |
| Estado: resp. de redistribuir | .39** | -.39** |
| Igualdad (us. libertad) | | |
| Criterios de justicia: | | |
| - Igualdad | -.04* | .03* |
| - Equidad | | -.10** |
| - Necesidad | | |
| Atribución de la riqueza: | | |
| - Logro | | |
| - Adscripción | | |
| CONSTANTE | 1.02*** | 2.77*** |
| R ² | .18 | .21 |

DATOS: CIS - 2046

Tabla 6.10.1

REDISTRIBUCION PUBLICA (L)
 Regresión múltiple OLS

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Cuenta propia | |
| Dependientes | .07* |
| Sector público | |
| Educación | |
| Edad | -.10** |
| Mujer | |
| Autoubicación Social | |
| Deslegitimación de la desigualdad | .53*** |
| Atribución causal de la pobreza: | |
| - Individuo | -.09** |
| - Estructura | .16*** |
| CONSTANTE | 2.1 |
| R ² | .35 |

Datos: ECBC

(L) "Todo lo que la sociedad produce debe distribuirse entre los miembros con el mayor grado de igualdad posible sin que haya grandes diferencias".

Tabla 6.10.2

REDISTRIBUCION PUBLICA (L)
Regresión múltiple OLS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Cuenta propia | - .04* |
| Dependientes | |
| Sector público | |
| Educación | - .06* |
| Edad | |
| Mujer | |
| Autoubicación social | |
| Percepción de desigualdad de oportunidades | |
| Deslegitimación de la desigualdad | .06* |
| Atribución causal de la pobreza: | |
| - Estructural | .23*** |
| - Individual | |
| Criterio de imagen de la desigualdad | |
| - Clase social | |
| - Riqueza | .21** |
| - Estudios | |
| - Poder | |
| - Oportunidades | .38*** |
| CONSTANTE | |
| R ² | |

(L) "Ya que hay diferencias entre clases sociales, la gente con mayor capacidad económica debería aportar algo de su dinero en beneficio de los que no tienen unas mínimas condiciones de vida".

Datos: CIRES-94

Tabla 6.10.3

REDISTRIBUCION PUBLICA
Regresión múltiple OLS

| | RESPONSABILIDAD REDISTRIBUTIVA DEL ESTADO | PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Cuenta propia | | -.03* |
| Dependientes | | .06* |
| Sector público | | |
| Educación | .07** | |
| Edad | | |
| Mujer | | |
| Autoubicación social | | -.14*** |
| Deslegitimación de la desigualdad | .11** | .15*** |
| Igualdad (us. libertad) | .04* | |
| Criterios de justicia: | | |
| - Igualdad | .04* | |
| - Equidad | | -.10** |
| - Necesidad | | |
| Atribución de la riqueza: | | |
| - Logro | -.04* | |
| - Adscripción | | |
| CONSTANTE | 3.07*** | 2.48*** |
| R ² | .15 | .16 |

DATOS: CIS - 2046

Tabla 6.11.1

EFFECTO REDISTRIBUTIVO DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR: ACCESO
 Regresión logística

(1= *No hay igualdad de oportunidades)

| | TRABAJO | SANIDAD | INGRESOS | EDUCACION |
|---|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| JUSTICIA: NECESIDAD MERITO ESFUERZO | | .10* | .18* | -.10* |
| EXITO: LOGRO ADSCRIPCION CONTACTOS | .37*** | -.10* .16* | .23* .21* | |
| DESLEGITIMACION DE LA DESIGUALDAD | .42** | .35*** | .42** | .5*** |
| CONFLICTO RICOS-POBRES | | | | .14* |
| FATALISMO POLITICO | .43** | .30*** | .38** | .17* |
| AUSOC | | | | |
| ESTUDIOS | | | | |
| EDAD | -.06* | -.02* | -.02* | -.03* |
| MUJER | .45* | | | |
| SECTOR PUBLICO | | -.73* | | |
| DEPENDIENTES | | | | |
| CUENTA PROPIA | | | | |
| POSTMATERIALISTAS MATERIALISTAS | | | -.39** | -.20* |
| CONSTANTE | .83* | -1.26** | .91* | -1.02** |
| LOG L | 635.5 | 1262.1 | 734.5 | 1280.8 |
| GR. LIB | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| PSEUDO R ² | .07 | .06 | .06 | .04 |

FUENTE: CIRES - 95

Tabla 6.11.2

EFFECTO REDISTRIBUTIVO DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR.
DESIGUALDAD DE COBERTURA O RESULTADOS DEL
ESTADO DE BIENESTAR

Porcentajes por países de personas que opinan
que no hay suficiente cobertura de:

| | Paro | Pensiones | Sanidad | Asistencia social |
|--------------|------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| Francia | 44 | 54 | 56 | 81 |
| Belgica | 33 | 68 | 59 | 78 |
| Alemania (E) | 69 | 71 | 71 | 80 |
| Alemania (o) | 31 | 63 | 57 | 70 |
| Italia | 73 | 84 | 77 | 83 |
| Luxemburgo | 16 | 54 | 50 | 56 |
| Dinamarca | 27 | 66 | 56 | 48 |
| Holanda | 50 | 66 | 66 | 75 |
| UK | 53 | 76 | 68 | 75 |
| Grecia | 85 | 85 | 82 | 89 |
| España | 70 | 73 | 72 | 84 |
| Portugal | 79 | 86 | 85 | 90 |
| Holanda | 17 | 43 | 39 | 43 |

Datos: Eurobarómetro

Tabla 6.11.3

EFFECTO REDISTRIBUTIVO DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR:
DESIGUALDAD DE COBERTURA O RESULTADOS DEL
ESTADO DE BIENESTAR EN ESPAÑA

Regresión logística

(1= no hay suficiente cobertura)

| | PARO | PENSIONES | SANIDAD | ASISTENCIA |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| CUENTA PROPIA | -.37* | -.22* | -.24* | -.51* |
| DEPENDIENTES | | | | |
| SECTOR PUBLICO | -.21* | | | -.60* |
| EDUCACION | | | | |
| EDAD | -.12* | | | -.20* |
| MUJER | | | | |
| AUTOUBICACION SOCIAL | -.25* | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 1.33*** | 0.37*** | 1.28*** | 1.95*** |
| | 1152 | 1068 | 1080 | 784 |
| | 1104 | 1064 | 1085 | 762 |
| | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

DATOS: Eurobarómetro

Tabla 7.1.1

CONSISTENCIA EN EL IGUALITARISMO

| Value Label | Value | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cum Percent |
|-------------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| | 1.00 | 122 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| | 2.00 | 476 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 24.2 |
| | 3.00 | 751 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 54.5 |
| | 4.00 | 1125 | 45.0 | 45.5 | 100.0 |
| | | 28 | 1.1 | Missing | |
| | Total | 2502 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Valid cases | 2474 | Missing cases | 28 | | |

CONSISTENCIA EN EL ESTATISMO

| Value Label | Value | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cum Percent |
|-------------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| | 1.00 | 85 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| | 2.00 | 680 | 27.2 | 27.8 | 31.3 |
| | 3.00 | 281 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 42.8 |
| | 4.00 | 1398 | 55.9 | 57.2 | 100.0 |
| | | 58 | 2.3 | Missing | |
| | Total | 2502 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Valid cases | 2444 | Missing cases | 58 | | |

CONSISTENCIA EN EL ESTATISMO

| | | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | Row Total |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| CONSISTENCIA EN EL IGUALITARISMO | 1.00 | 21.2 27.2 .9 | 42.3 6.5 1.8 | 13.5 5.0 .6 | 23.1 1.7 1.0 | 104 4.3 |
| | 2.00 | 9.7 54.3 1.8 | 36.4 24.4 6.8 | 16.6 26.9 3.1 | 37.3 12.1 7.0 | 453 18.6 |
| | 3.00 | 1.1 9.9 .3 | 29.4 32.5 9.1 | 10.0 26.9 3.1 | 59.5 31.9 18.3 | 748 30.8 |
| | 4.00 | .6 8.6 .3 | 22.0 36.5 10.2 | 10.2 41.2 4.7 | 67.2 54.2 31.1 | 1125 46.3 |
| Column Total | 81 3.3 | 676 27.8 | 279 11.5 | 1394 57.4 | 2430 100.0 | |

| Chi-Square | Value | DF | Significance |
|-------------------------|-----------|----|--------------|
| Pearson | 311.28319 | 9 | .00000 |
| Contingency Coefficient | .33698 | | .00000 *1 |

Tabla 1

ALBER

servicio (sector privado)
resto (" ")
servicio (sector público)
resto (" ")
beneficiario de pensión
otros beneficiarios

NAVARRO

clases del sector monopolista
clases del sector competitivo
clases del sector estatal

VAN PARIJS

empresario
autoempleado
fijo (sector público)
fijo (sector privado)
eventual
parado cubierto
parado no cubierto

CLASES EN EL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR: modelo EDB8

| | beneficiario | empleado sector público | impuestos |
|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| clase 1 | - | - | - |
| clase 2 | + | - | - |
| clase 3 | - | + | - |
| clase 4 | + | + | - |
| clase 5 | - | - | + |
| clase 6 | + | - | + |
| clase 7 | - | + | + |
| clase 8 | + | + | + |

RELACION CON LA VIVIENDA

no propietario
propietario no rentista
propietario rentista

ESPING-ANDERSON

Propietarios y managers
Empleados de la administración
Empleados del comercio
Trabajadores manuales cualificados
Trabajadores manuales no cualificados
Profesionales
Semiprofesionales y técnicos
Trabajadores cualificados del sector servicios
Trabajadores no cualificados del sector primario
Otros: sector primario

Tabla 2

ALBER

| Value Label | Value | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cum Percent |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| servicio (sector privado) | 1.00 | 217 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| resto (" ") | 2.00 | 1543 | 23.3 | 33.7 | 38.5 |
| servicio (sector público) | 3.00 | 185 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 42.5 |
| resto (" ") | 4.00 | 241 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 47.8 |
| beneficiario de pensión | 5.00 | 1132 | 17.1 | 24.7 | 72.5 |
| otros beneficiarios | 6.00 | 1259 | 19.0 | 27.5 | 100.0 |
| . | . | 2055 | 31.0 | Missing | |
| | | ----- | ----- | ----- | |
| | Total | 6632 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Valid cases | 4577 | Missing cases | 2055 | | |

NAVARRO

| Value Label | Value | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cum Percent |
|---------------------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| clases monopolistas | 1.00 | 1540 | 23.2 | 46.9 | 46.9 |
| clases competitivas | 2.00 | 876 | 13.2 | 26.7 | 73.5 |
| clases estatales | 3.00 | 870 | 13.1 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| . | . | 3346 | 50.5 | Missing | |
| | | ----- | ----- | ----- | |
| | Total | 6632 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Valid cases | 3286 | Missing cases | 3346 | | |

VAN PARIJS

| Value Label | Value | Frequency | Valid Percent | Cum Percent | Percent |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| empresario | 1.00 | 102 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| autoempleado | 2.00 | 683 | 10.3 | 20.0 | 23.0 |
| fijo (sector público) | 3.00 | 397 | 6.0 | 11.6 | 34.6 |
| fijo (sector privado) | 4.00 | 1072 | 16.2 | 31.4 | 66.0 |
| eventual | 5.00 | 772 | 11.6 | 22.6 | 88.5 |
| parado cubierto | 6.00 | 232 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 95.3 |
| parado no cubierto | 7.00 | 159 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 100.0 |
| . | . | 3215 | 48.5 | Missing | |
| | | ----- | ----- | ----- | |
| | Total | 6632 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Valid cases | 3417 | Missing cases | 3215 | | |

CLASES EN EL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR: modelo EDB8

EDB8

| Value Label | Value | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cum Percent |
|-------------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| | 1.00 | 549 | 8.3 | 21.6 | 21.6 |
| | 2.00 | 523 | 7.9 | 20.6 | 42.2 |
| | 3.00 | 57 | .9 | 2.2 | 44.4 |
| | 4.00 | 28 | .4 | 1.1 | 45.5 |
| | 5.00 | 729 | 11.0 | 28.7 | 74.2 |
| | 6.00 | 364 | 5.5 | 14.3 | 88.5 |
| | 7.00 | 220 | 3.3 | 8.6 | 97.1 |
| | 8.00 | 72 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| | . | 4092 | 61.7 | Missing | |
| Total | | 6632 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Valid cases | 2540 | Missing cases | 4092 | | |

RELACION CON LA VIVIENDA

| Value Label | Value | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cum Percent |
|----------------------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| no propietario | 1.00 | 1305 | 19.7 | 21.2 | 21.2 |
| propietario no renti | 2.00 | 4652 | 70.1 | 75.5 | 96.7 |
| propietario rentista | 3.00 | 203 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| . | . | 472 | 7.1 | Missing | |
| Total | | 6632 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Valid cases | 6160 | Missing cases | 472 | | |

ESPING-ANDERSON

| Value Label | Value | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cum Percent |
|----------------------|-------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| Propietarios y manag | 1 | 366 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Empleados administra | 2 | 658 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 19.5 |
| Empleados del comerc | 3 | 393 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 27.0 |
| Trabaj. manuales cua | 4 | 1245 | 18.8 | 23.7 | 50.8 |
| Trabaj. manuales no | 5 | 555 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 61.4 |
| Profesionales | 6 | 233 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 65.8 |
| Semiprof. y técnicos | 7 | 252 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 70.6 |
| Trabaj. cualif. serv | 8 | 385 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 77.9 |
| Trabaj. no cualif. s | 9 | 602 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 89.4 |
| Otros: sector primar | 10 | 555 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 100.0 |
| | 0 | 1388 | 20.9 | Missing | |
| Total | | 6632 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Valid cases | 5244 | Missing cases | 1388 | | |

Tabla 3

Clases sociales y categorías de riesgo: poder explicativo sobre las actitudes

| | | VOTO | AUTO- UBICACION ECONOMICA (pobre-rico) | AUTO- UBICACION POLITICA (izda.-dcha.) | AUTO- UBICACION SOCIAL (clase baja-cl. alta) | IGUALITARISMO | LEGITIMACION DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR | COLECTIVISMO |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---------------|--|--------------|
| modelos de clases del Estado de Bienestar | ALBER | .096 (.000) | 47.1 (.000) | 4.6 (.000) | 38.1 (.000) | _____ | 3.4 (.012) | 3.8 (.000) |
| | NAVARRO | .064 (.000) | 28.1 (.000) | _____ | 17.9 (.000) | _____ | _____ | 4.7 (.000) |
| | VAN PARUS | .102 (.000) | 12.2 (.000) | 12.3 (.000) | 13.8 (.000) | 5.1 (.000) | 6.2 (.000) | 4.3 (.000) |
| | EDB8 | .156 (.000) | 39.1 (.000) | _____ | 26.6 (.000) | _____ | 6.3 (.000) | 3.5 (.000) |
| modelos de clases post-industriales | ESPING- ANDERSON | .144 (.000) | 57.7 (.000) | 9.4 (.000) | 51.9 (.000) | 4.7 (.000) | 9.0 (.000) | 4.2 (.000) |
| | CONSUMO (VIVIENDA) | .082 (.000) | 23.7 (.000) | 16.9 (.000) | 18.9 (.000) | 4.9 (.000) | 13.4 (.000) | _____ |
| modelos de clases convencionales | WRIGHT | .133 (.000) | 14.3 (.000) | 6.6 (.000) | 11.7 (.000) | 4.4 (.000) | 4.6 (.000) | 4.5 (.000) |
| | GOLDTHORPE | .171 (.000) | 53.3 (.000) | 10.8 (.000) | 46.6 (.000) | 5.5 (.000) | 9.9 (.000) | 6.2 (.000) |

NOTA: en todos los casos se utiliza el estadístico F, con su significación entre paréntesis, excepto para el voto, en que empleamos el coeficiente de contingencia estandarizado. Un guión en una casilla indica que no hay asociación significativa.

FUENTE: elaboración propia a partir de la Encuesta de Estructura, Conciencia y Biografía de Clase.

Absoluto y relativo: ¿economía
posicional en el Estado de
Bienestar?

Tabla 1.1

| 1987 | AUS | D | UK | USA | A | H | I | PL | X |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Conflicto ricos-pobres | 45 | 39 | 54 | 60 | 35 | 56 | 60 | 48 | 49.6 |
| clase obrera clase media | 18 | 14 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 39 | 47 | 37 | 26.2 |
| parados con empleo | 48 | 39 | 40 | 48 | 48 | | 59 | | 47 |
| viejos - jóvenes | 35 | 35 | 39 | | 35 | 40 | 32 | 40 | 36.5 |

Tabla 1.2

| 1992 | X(19) X(8) | AUS | D-W | D-E | UK | USA | A | H | I | N | S | CS | SLD | PL | BG | RUS | NL | CON | RP | ESP |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| Conflicto ricos-pobres | 47.5 52.1 | 35 | 39 | 63 | 60 | 69 | 31 | 70 | 57 | 18 | 30 | 32 | 43 | 56 | 55 | 62 | 55 | 47 | 55 | 26 |
| clase obrera clase media | 20.2 25 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 25 | 29 | 10 | 29 | 44 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 21 | 34 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 37 | 14 |
| parados empleados | 37.4 45 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 46 | 52 | 42 | 50 | 55 | 25 | 16 | 25 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 20 | 50 | 36 | 43 | 18 |
| viejos jóvenes | 28.6 34 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 38 | 44 | 39 | 34 | 31 | 15 | 14 | 21 | 30 | 33 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 32 | 16 |

Tabla 2

Clase y percepción de conflicto posicional

| | F | Diferencias significativas entre grupos (Test de Sheffe). |
|----------------|-------------|---|
| Australia | 15.6 (.000) | 1 - 2 / 1 - 3 |
| Alemania (BRD) | 6.3 (.001) | 1 - 2 / 1 - 3 |
| Alemania (DDR) | .8 (.440) | |
| UK | 7.8 (.000) | 1 - 2 / 1 - 3 |
| USA | 10.8 (.000) | 1 - 2 / 2 - 3 (*) / 1 - 3 |
| Austria | .7 (.464) | |
| Hungría | 7.1 (.000) | 1 - 2 |
| Italia | 4.9 (.007) | 1 - 3 |
| Noruega | 19.5 (.000) | 1 - 2 / 1 - 3 |
| Suecia | 5.3 (.005) | 1 - 3 / 2 - 3 (**) |
| Checoslovaquia | .07 (.843) | |
| Eslovenia | 3.6 (.026) | 1 - 3 |
| Polonia | .5 (.601) | |
| Bulgaria | 1.2 (.286) | |
| Rusia | .2 (.817) | |
| Nueva Zelanda | 5.7 (.003) | 1 - 2 / 1 - 3 |
| Canadá | 2.3 (.092) | |
| Filipinas | 1.0 (.346) | |
| España | 5.6 (.003) | 1 - 2 |

(*) 2.3 - 2.0

(**) 2.0 - 1.7

Var. dep. : "En (PAIS) el conflicto entre la clase media y la clase obrera es muy fuerte". Rango = 1 - 5

Var. ind.: Autoubicación social:

- 1 = clase alta
- 2 = clase media
- 3 = clase baja

Tabla 3

Legitimación del Estado de Bienestar y percepción de conflictos sociales.
Análisis de regresión múltiple OLS.

| | Australia | Alemania | Alemania | UK | USA | Austria (BRD) | Hungría (DDR) | Italia | Noruega | España |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| PERCEPCION DE CONFLICTOS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| pobres - ricos | 09*** | 14*** | 20*** | 22*** | 16*** | 14*** | 15*** | 13** | 16*** | 07* |
| cl.obrera - cl.medias | | | | | 13*** | | | | 07* | |
| parados - ocupados | | 05* | | | | | | | 09* | |
| capitalistas-trabajadores | 09*** | 07** | 08* | 16*** | 07* | | | 07* | | |
| jóvenes- viejos | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTOUBICACION SOCIAL | -19*** | -18*** | -15*** | -20*** | -13*** | -13*** | -23*** | -16*** | -20*** | -05* |
| CONSTANTE | 2.77*** | 3.42*** | 3.93*** | 2.73*** | 1.54*** | 4.18*** | 3.94*** | 3.84*** | 3.15*** | 3.18*** |
| R ₂ | .09 | .08 | .07 | .16 | .13 | .03 | .08 | .08 | .12 | .01 |

Tabla 3 (cont.)

| | Suecia | Checoslovaquia | Eslovenia | Polonia | Bulgaria | Rusia | Nueva Zelanda | Canada | Filipinas |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| CONFLICTOS: | | | | | | | | | |
| pobres - ricos | 14** | 13** | 19*** | 15*** | 13*** | 14*** | 21*** | 25*** | |
| cl.obrera - cl.medias | 06* | | | | 07* | | | | |
| parados - ocupados | 07* | 07* | | | | 09** | | | |
| capitalistas-trabajadores | | 10* | | | -10* | | 15*** | | 08** |
| jóvenes- viejos | | -07* | | | -07* | | | | |
| AUTOUBICACION SOCIAL | -21*** | -17*** | -16*** | -19*** | -17*** | -06*** | -20*** | -17*** | |
| CONSTANTE | 2.61*** | 3.30*** | 3.91*** | 3.73*** | 4.52*** | 3.23*** | 2.71*** | 2.92*** | 3.16*** |
| R ₂ | .14 | .08 | .07 | .07 | .05 | .03 | .14 | .10 | .01 |

Tabla 4

HIRSCH1
 BY EGP3
 P10D El Estado debe garantizar un ingreso mín
 P11B Impuestos para las personas con ingresos
 P29

| Source of Variation | Sun of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 1.310 | 6 | .218 | 2.310 | .032 |
| EGP3 | .695 | 2 | .347 | 3.674 | .026 |
| P10D | .126 | 1 | .126 | 1.333 | .248 |
| P11B | .398 | 1 | .398 | 4.204 | .040 |
| P29 | .045 | 2 | .023 | .239 | .788 |
| 2-way Interactions | 1.585 | 13 | .122 | 1.289 | .212 |
| EGP3 P10D | .413 | 2 | .207 | 2.187 | .113 |
| EGP3 P11B | .199 | 2 | .099 | 1.052 | .349 |
| EGP3 P29 | .604 | 4 | .151 | 1.596 | .173 |
| P10D P11B | .119 | 1 | .119 | 1.258 | .262 |
| P10D P29 | .158 | 2 | .079 | .836 | .434 |
| P11B P29 | .175 | 2 | .088 | .926 | .396 |
| Explained | 2.895 | 19 | .152 | 1.612 | .046 |
| Residual | 171.135 | 1810 | .095 | | |
| Total | 174.030 | 1829 | .095 | | |

672 Cases (26.9 PCT) were missing.

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

Grand Mean = .920

| Variable+Category | N | Anadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|--------------------|------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| EGP3 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 278 | -.04 | | -.04 | | | |
| 2 | 1111 | .02 | | .02 | | | |
| 3 | 441 | -.02 | | -.02 | | | |
| | | | .07 | | | | .07 |
| P10D | | | | | | | |
| 1 de acuerdo | 1662 | .00 | | .00 | | | |
| 2 desacuerdo | 168 | .02 | | .03 | | | |
| | | | .02 | | | | .03 |
| P11B | | | | | | | |
| 1 altos | 1392 | .01 | | .01 | | | |
| 2 bajos | 438 | -.03 | | -.03 | | | |
| | | | .05 | | | | .05 |
| P29 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1137 | .01 | | .00 | | | |
| 2 | 459 | -.01 | | -.01 | | | |
| 3 | 234 | -.02 | | .00 | | | |
| | | | .03 | | | | .02 |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .008 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .087 | | |

Tabla 5

| CLASE | CONFLICTO CL. MEDIA - CL. OBRERA | LEGITIMACION DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR | SATISFACCION CON LAS OPORTUNI- DADES EDUCATIVAS |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Servicio | SI | 95 | 40 |
| | NO | 80 | 42 |
| Rutina no manual | SI | 88 | 38 |
| | NO | 88 | 41 |
| Autónomos | SI | 85 | 30 |
| | NO | 95 | 51 |
| Supervisiones es y t | SI | 75 | 48 |
| | NO | 95 | 44 |
| Manual | SI | 98 | 32 |
| | NO | 87 | 45 |

(A) El estado debe redistribuir.

(B) Si hay igualdad de oportunidades respecto a la educación

Tabla 6

| CLASE | SATISFACCION CON EL EDB | SATISFACCION SOCIAL (A) | SATISFACCION PERSONAL (B) | INSATISFACCION POSICIONAL (A - B) |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Servicio (I + II) | | 32 | 32 | 0 |
| Rutina no manual 1 | | 40 | 35 | 5 |
| Rutina no manual 2 | | 47 | 32 | 15 |
| Autónomos 1 | | 43 | 18 | 25 |
| 2 | | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| 3 | | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| Supervisiones | | 28 | 40 | -12 |
| Trabajadores cualificados | | 36 | 43 | - 7 |
| Trab. no cualificados | | 40 | 40 | 0 |
| Trab. agrícolas | | 51 | 40 | 10 |

(A) % que dice que la sociedad se beneficia mucho o bastante de lo que se paga en impuestos.

(B) % que dice que recibe del Estado más o lo mismo que lo que paga en impuestos.

Tabla 7: Hipótesis posicional y Estado fiscal

| | (1) CLASE DE SERVICIO | (2) CLASES INTERMEDIAS | (3) CLASE OBRERA |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Variables egotrópicas y sociotrópicas: | | | |
| VISIBILIDAD | .39*** | .35*** | .28** |
| JUSTICIA | -.16** | -.09* | -.18** |
| BENEFICIO | | -.11* | -.09* |
| Variables posicionales: | | | |
| COMPARACION | .13** | .11* | .14** |
| INGRESOS ALTOS | | | |
| INGRESOS MEDIOS | | .11* | |
| INGRESOS BAJOS | | | .16** |

Incertidumbre y legitimación del
Estado de Bienestar

Table 2.1
Attitudes towards social expenditure (1980-1996)

| | | 1980 | 1985 | 1988 | 1990 | 1992 | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| education | more | 67.8 | 51.9 | 58.6 | 50.3 | 51.4 | 9 |
| | the same as now | 13.7 | 26.6 | 23.5 | 30.5 | 26.2 | 9 |
| | less | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3 |
| | no answer | 15.1 | 18.7 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 19.7 | 8 |
| social security | more | 66.5 | 41.1 | 57.7 | 57.1 | 53.7 | 4 |
| | the same as now | 13.4 | 23.2 | 20.8 | 24.5 | 25.1 | 5 |
| | less | 4.5 | 15.3 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 4 |
| | no answer | 15.6 | 20.4 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 8 |
| health care | more | | 45.5 | 60.8 | 61.9 | 61.0 | 4 |
| | the same as now | | 25.3 | 21.0 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 3 |
| | less | | 8.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3 |
| | no answer | | 20.8 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 8 |
| housing allowances | more | 64.1 | 45.4 | 50.9 | 54.5 | 56.8 | 5 |
| | the same as now | 10.3 | 25.7 | 26.0 | 24.5 | 21.3 | 5 |
| | less | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3 |
| | no answer | 22.5 | 24.9 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 8 |
| unemployment benefits | more | 46.0 | | | 45.3 | 45.8 | 4 |
| | the same as now | 15.7 | | | 24.8 | 23.2 | 5 |
| | less | 19.0 | | | 13.1 | 11.7 | 3 |
| | no answer | 19.3 | | | 16.8 | 19.3 | 8 |

Data: CIS, 'Fiscal Surveys'.

Table 2.1 (cont.)
Attitudes towards social expenditure

Balance of opinions
(more - less)

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1988 | 1990 | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| education | 64 | 49 | 55 | 48 | 48 | 36 | 68 |
| social security | 62 | 26 | 51 | 54 | 49 | 42 | 62 |
| health care | — | 38 | 57 | 59 | 59 | 45 | 72 |
| housing all. | 61 | 46 | 46 | 52 | 55 | 52 | — |
| unemployment | 27 | — | — | 32 | 34 | 35 | 40 |

Data: CIS, 'Fiscal Surveys'.

Balance of opinions (all years compared to 1980).

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1988 | 1990 | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| education | 64 | -15 | -9 | -16 | -16 | -28 | 4 |
| social security | 62 | -36 | -11 | -8 | -13 | -20 | 0 |
| health care | — | — | 19 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 34 |
| housing all. | 61 | -15 | -15 | -9 | -6 | -9 | — |
| unemployment | 27 | — | — | 5 | 7 | 8 | 13 |

Data: CIS, 'Fiscal Surveys'.

Table 2.2 (cont.)

Class and attitudes towards social expenditure (1980-1996) Balance of opinions (more - less)

PENSIONS

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| capitalist class | 50 | -19 | 25 | 52 | 50 | 60 |
| petit bourgeoisie | 70 | 8 | 58 | 40 | 44 | 64 |
| professionals | 75 | 8 | 57 | 80 | 51 | 59 |
| managers | 71 | 22 | 54 | 44 | 46 | 50 |
| employees | 70 | 23 | 60 | 62 | 51 | 65 |
| supervisors/ skilled workers | 80 | 34 | 67 | 54 | 49 | 68 |
| unskilled workers | 79 | 43 | 62 | 58 | 57 | 68 |

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| capitalist class | 5 | | 34 | 21 | 55 | 35 |
| petit bourgeoisie | 17 | | 2 | 11 | 25 | 38 |
| professionals | 42 | | 20 | 36 | 44 | 30 |
| managers | 33 | | 34 | 30 | 33 | 39 |
| employees | 24 | | 38 | 49 | 46 | 40 |
| supervisors/ skilled workers | 40 | | 46 | 45 | 45 | 49 |
| unskilled workers | 43 | | 38 | 66 | 49 | 51 |

Tabla 3
 Año, clase y actitudes ante el gasto público social:
 resultado de modelos linear-logarítmicos

| | | MODELO DE INDEPENDENCIA | | | | MODELO SIN TENDENCIA | | | | MODELO DE CAMBIO UNIFORME | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----|-----------------|----|----------------------|----|-----------------|------|---------------------------|----|-----------------|------|
| | | G ² | dF | rG ² | DI | G ² | dF | rG ² | DI | G ² | dF | rG ² | DI |
| CATEGORÍAS DE RIESGO | Seguridad social | 101.3 | 42 | 2.4 | 0 | 765 | 36 | 1.7 | 24.4 | 62.7 | 30 | 1.6 | 38.5 |
| | Paro | 162.1 | 30 | 4.3 | 0 | 113.2 | 24 | 3.5 | 30.1 | 77.8 | 20 | 2.9 | 51.9 |
| | Educación | 147.4 | 42 | 2.6 | 0 | 88.8 | 36 | 2.2 | 39.7 | 70.9 | 30 | 2.0 | 51.9 |
| | Sanidad | 68.8 | 36 | 2.1 | 0 | 58.6 | 30 | 2.0 | 14.9 | 49.5 | 25 | 1.6 | 27.9 |
| | Vivienda | 80.7 | 36 | 2.5 | 0 | 60.9 | 30 | 2.0 | 24.4 | 53.2 | 25 | 1.8 | 32.9 |
| CLASES SOCIALES | Seguridad social | 247.2 | 84 | 4.4 | 0 | 132.2 | 72 | 3.1 | 46.3 | 112.2 | 66 | 2.7 | 54.6 |
| | Paro | 255.2 | 60 | 5.8 | 0 | 143.7 | 48 | 3.9 | 55.1 | 101.1 | 44 | 3.6 | 60.3 |
| | Educación | 308.4 | 84 | 5.1 | 0 | 148.0 | 72 | 3.1 | 52.3 | 121.2 | 66 | 2.6 | 60.7 |
| | Sanidad | 666.2 | 72 | 6.5 | 0 | 399.9 | 60 | 5.3 | 40.6 | 202.7 | 55 | 3.0 | 72.0 |
| | Vivienda | 156.2 | 72 | 3.7 | 0 | 82.5 | 60 | 2.1 | 47.2 | 71.3 | 55 | 1.8 | 54.3 |

Table 4
Consistency of Welfare State legitimation

| | Reliability analysis (Cronbach's alpha) | Factor analysis (% of explained variance) |
|----------------|--|---|
| Australia | .778 | 59.9 |
| Germany (West) | .773 | 59.5 |
| Germany (East) | .733 | 55.9 |
| United Kingdom | .815 | 64.4 |
| United States | .778 | 59.9 |
| Austria | .629 | 48.0 |
| Hungary | .720 | 55.0 |
| Italy | .685 | 52.3 |
| Norway | .795 | 61.8 |
| Sweden | .776 | 60.1 |
| Czechoslovakia | .718 | 54.4 |
| Slovenia | .698 | 52.5 |
| Poland | .792 | 62.0 |
| Bulgaria | .680 | 51.2 |
| Russia | .643 | 49.1 |
| New Zealand | .751 | 57.3 |
| Canada | .805 | 63.3 |
| Spain | .797 | 62.3 |

ITEMS IN THE INDEX OF LEGITIMATION OF THE WELFARE STATE:

- << Differences in income are too large >>
- << It is the responsibility of government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes >>
- << The government should provide a job for everyone who wants one >>
- << The government should provide everyone with a guaranteed basic income >>

Data: ISSP and 'Barómetro de desigualdad social'.

Table 5
Welfare State legitimation
 Multiple OLS regression

| | SPAIN | AUSTRALIA | GERMANY(W) | GERMANY(E) | U.K. | U.S.A. | AUSTRIA | HUNGARY | ITALY | NORWAY |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Self-employed | | -.07* | | | -.15*** | -.07** | | -.08* | -.10* | -.13*** |
| Pensioner | | .08* | | | | | | | | .07* |
| Public sector | | .10*** | | | .06* | | .08* | | | .09** |
| Unemployed | .07** | .05* | .06* | | | .05* | | | .08* | .12*** |
| Social self-plac. | | -.23*** | -.17*** | -.19*** | -.28*** | -.12*** | -.13*** | -.15*** | -.14*** | -.16*** |
| Educ. level: medium | | -.06* | -.14*** | | -.24** | -.21*** | -.12*** | -.09** | -.10** | -.14*** |
| Educ. level: high | -.07** | | -.16*** | -.11** | -.15** | -.28*** | -.23*** | -.20*** | -.19*** | -.35*** |
| Age | | -.05* | -.11*** | .15** | -.10** | -.13*** | | .07* | | |
| Sex: woman | -.04* | .07** | .13*** | .05* | .09** | .13*** | | .05* | .16*** | .13*** |
| Religiosity | | | | -.07* | | | .06* | | | |
| INTERCEPT | 13.2*** | 16.3*** | 18.0*** | 18.5*** | 19.5*** | 16.5*** | 16.2*** | 17.8*** | 17.9*** | 17.8*** |
| R SQUARE | .01 | .08 | .11 | .08 | .19 | .11 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .20 |
| ADJUSTED R SQUARE | .009 | .07 | .11 | .07 | .18 | .10 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .19 |

Table 5 (cont.)
Welfare State legitimation
Multiple OLS regression

| | SWEDEN | CZECHOSLOVAQUIA | SLOVENIA | POLAND | BULGARIA | RUSSIA | NEW ZEALAND | CANADA |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Self-employed | -.09* | | -.10** | -.11*** | | -.12*** | -.14** | -.15** |
| Pensioner | | | | .09* | | .12*** | | |
| Public sector | .12** | .10* | | | | | .09* | |
| Unemployed | | | .07* | .06* | | | .10** | |
| Social self-plac. | -.20*** | -.16*** | -.12*** | -.11*** | -.10** | | -.25*** | -.20*** |
| Educ. level: medium | -.21*** | -.16*** | | | -.09* | | -.07* | -.33*** |
| Educ. level: high | -.30*** | -.25*** | -.32*** | -.28*** | -.25*** | -.16*** | -.09* | -.35*** |
| Age | | .07* | .08* | | .09* | | | |
| Sex | .11** | .14*** | .10** | .07** | .07* | .13*** | .12*** | .15*** |
| Religiosity | | .10** | | .08** | | | | |
| INTERCEPT | 17.1*** | 15.7*** | 16.8*** | 16.9*** | 18.2*** | 17.4*** | 16.4*** | 17.0*** |
| R SQUARE | .17 | .16 | .16 | .14 | .11 | .06 | .13 | .14 |
| ADJUSTED R SQUARE | .16 | .15 | .15 | .13 | .10 | .05 | .12 | .13 |

Data: ISSP and 'Barómetro de desigualdad social'.

Table 6
Welfare State legitimation: the effect of prospects
 Multiple OLS regression

| | R SQUARE OF THE MODEL | ADJUSTED R SQUARE OF THE MODEL | IMPROVEMENT IN R SQUARE | COEFFICIENT FOR PROSPECTS |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Australia | .08 | .07 | 0 | -.01 |
| Germany (West) | .14 | .14 | 3 | -.18**** |
| Germany (East) | .12 | .11 | 4 | -.19**** |
| U.K. | .27 | .26 | 8 | -.30**** |
| U.S.A. | .12 | .10 | 1 | -.09** |
| Austria | .10 | .09 | 0 | -.03 |
| Hungary | .12 | .10 | 2 | -.14**** |
| Italy | .10 | .09 | 0 | -.08* |
| Norway | .20 | .19 | 0 | -.04 |
| Sweden | .17 | .16 | 0 | -.08* |
| Czechoslovaquia | .20 | .19 | 4 | -.23**** |
| Slovenia | .16 | .15 | 0 | -.03 |
| Poland | .17 | .16 | 3 | -.18**** |
| Bulgaria | .12 | .11 | 1 | -.09* |
| Russia | .08 | .07 | 2 | -.15**** |
| New Zealand | .19 | .18 | 6 | -.25**** |
| Canada | .18 | .16 | 4 | -.15**** |
| Spain | .05 | .04 | 4 | -.20**** |

Table 7
Consistency of Welfare State legitimation
 Reliability analysis (Cronbach's alpha)

| | WELFARE STATE: SECURITY | WELFARE STATE: EQUALITY |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Spain | .759 | .683 |
| Czechoslovaquia | .659 | .619 |
| Italy | .616 | .608 |
| Hungary | .696 | .562 |
| Poland | .769 | .730 |
| Norway | .675 | .803 |
| Australia | .717 | .770 |
| Canada | .743 | .730 |

Table 8.1
Welfare State legitimation (SECURITY): the effect of several measures of uncertainty and prospects
Multiple OLS regression

| | SPAIN | CZECHOSLOVAKIA | ITALY | HUNGARY | POLAND | NORWAY | AUSTRALIA | CANADA |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Social self-placement | | -.17*** | -.08* | -.10* | -.08* | -.11** | -.12*** | -.16*** |
| Present | -.20*** | -.06* | | | | -.17*** | | |
| Subjective mobility | | | | | -.10* | | | |
| Past | | | | | | | | |
| Prospects | -.20*** | -.18*** | | | -.25*** | | | -.08* |
| Future | | | | -.06* | | -.09** | | |
| Egotr./Sociotr. | | | .14** | .12* | .15*** | -.14*** | -.06* | -.10* |
| CONSTANT | 6.8*** | 10.2*** | 8.3*** | 8.7*** | 8.5*** | 11.5*** | 8.2*** | 9.4*** |
| R SQUARE | .08 | .10 | .05 | .05 | .14 | .12 | .05 | .08 |

Table 8.2
Welfare State legitimation (EQUALITY): the effect of several measures of uncertainty and prospects
Multiple OLS regression

| | SPAIN | CZECHOSLOVAKIA | ITALY | HUNGARY | POLAND | NORWAY | AUSTRALIA | CANADA |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Social self-placement | | -.10* | -.13** | -.11** | -.08* | -.19*** | -.17*** | -.13*** |
| Present | -.10** | -.08* | -.07* | -.06* | | -.17*** | -.14** | |
| Subjective mobility | | | | | -.09* | | -.06** | |
| Past | | | | | | | | |
| Prospects | -.20*** | -.25*** | -.07* | -.12*** | -.17*** | -.06* | | -.11** |
| Future | | | | | | -.12*** | | |
| Egotr./sociotr. | | .10** | .19*** | .18*** | .17*** | -.21*** | -.14*** | -.11** |
| CONSTANT | 7.2*** | 8.9*** | 8.4*** | 8.0*** | 7.6*** | 11.8*** | 10.5*** | 10.3*** |
| R SQUARE | .08 | .13 | .09 | .10 | .09 | .20 | .11 | .11 |

Items in table:

- Sociotropic (images of inequality transformed following Kelley/ Kolosi/ Evans):

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| PAST: | image of society 30 years ago |
| PRESENT: | image of society today |
| FUTURE: | image of society 30 years from now |

- Egotropic:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| SUBJECTIVE MOBILITY: | "Compared with your father when he was about your age, are you better or worst off in your income and standard of living generally?" |
| SOCIAL SELF-PLACEMENT: | "In our society there are groups which tend to be towards the top and groups that tend to be towards the bottom. Where would you put yourself in this scale?" (1 = bottom/ 10 = top). |
| PROSPECTS: | "People like me and my family have a good chance of improving our standard of living" |

- EGOTROPIC/ SOCIOTROPIC (depending on the future image of society in each country):

* Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy, Hungary, Spain:

"If incomes became more equal in your country, some people would get higher incomes and some would get lower incomes. Do you think your income... (5 = go up/ 1 = go down)".

* Norway, Australia, Canada:

"If incomes became less equal in your country, some people would get higher incomes and some would get lower incomes. Do you think your income... (5 = go up/ 1 = go down)".

Table 9.1

Legitimation of unemployment benefits and perceived risk of unemployment

(1 = disagree that "fewer people would be unemployed if unemployment benefits were lower")

| | Logistic regression analysis | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| | model 1 | model 2 |
| Social class (Goldthorpe): | | |
| cI | | |
| cII | .29* | |
| cIII | | |
| cV-VI | | |
| (ref.: cVII) | | |
| Unemployed in the past | .18* | .17* |
| Risk of unemployment | .45* | .45* |
| Interactions: | | |
| cI * risk of unemploy. | | |
| cII * risk of unemploy. | .70* | .58* |
| cIII * risk of unemploy. | | |
| cV-VI * risk of unemploy. | .40* | .17* |
| Political self-placement (right) | | -.10*** |
| Religiosity | | -.25*** |
| Materialism | | -.14* |
| Postmaterialism | | .37*** |
| (Ref.: mixed) | | |

 Note: Pooled data, only employed people (N = 5000 approx.)

Data: Eurobarometer 37.1

Table 9.2

Kind of unemployment benefits demanded and perceived risk of unemployment
 (1 = "it is better that the unemployed receive a lower amount for a longer period, so that they are protected if they do not find another job quickly" / 0 = "it is better that the unemployed receive a higher amount but for a limited period, so that they are more inclined to look for work")

Logistic regression analysis

| | model 1 | model 2 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Social class: | | |
| cI | | |
| cII | .21* | |
| cIII | | |
| cV-VI | | |
| (ref.: cVII) | | |
| Unemployed in the past | .24* | .23* |
| Risk of unemployment | | |
| Interactions: | | |
| cI * risk of unemploy. | | |
| cII * risk of unemploy. | | |
| cIII * risk of unemploy. | | |
| cV-VI * risk of unemploy. | | |
| Political self-placement (right) | | -.07*** |
| Religiosity | | -.11* |
| Materialism Postmaterialism (Ref.: mixed) | | -.14* |

Note: Pooled data, only employed people (N= 5000 approx.)

Data: Eurobarometer 37.1

Eficiencia y equidad

Tabla 1.1

| | EFICIENCIA | IGUALDAD |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| Australia | 25 | 40 |
| Alemania | 20 | 65 |
| Reino Unido | 19 | 65 |
| USA | 27 | 40 |
| Austria | 17 | 69 |
| Italia | 32 | 80 |
| España | 18 | 85 |

NOTA: "Eficiencia": Las diferencias son necesarias para la prosperidad del país
 "Igualdad": el Estado debe reducir las diferencias entre las personas con ingresos altos y bajos

FUENTE: ISSP-92 'Social Inequality', y CIS-2046

Tabla 1.2

| | EFICIENCIA | IGUALDAD |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| Australia | 75 | 62 |
| Alemania | 80 | 53 |
| Reino Unido | 39 | 88 |
| USA | 80 | 58 |
| Austria | 80 | 61 |
| Italia | 67 | 79 |
| España | 75 | 75 |

NOTA: "Eficiencia": el Estado debe recortar gastos para que la economía mejore
 "Igualdad": el Estado debe gastar más en sanidad

FUENTE: ISSP-87 'Role of Government', y CIS-2206 .

Tabla 2
CORRELACIONES DE EFICACIA (las diferencias son necesarias para la prosperidad)
CON OTRAS VARIABLES

| | EFICIENCIA | | | | | | | | | EQUIDAD | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | v22 | v20 | v19 | v24 | v77 | v78 | v79 | v82 | v83 | v56 | v57 | v59 | v62 |
| Toda la muestra | 10 | 10 | 05 | 36 | 04 | 10 | 12 | | 04 | -23 | -17 | -06 | -06 |
| Australia | 19 | 13 | 11 | 40 | 08 | 11 | 12 | | | -32 | -31 | -13 | -18 |
| BRD | 12 | 15 | 09 | 43 | | 12 | 17 | | 08 | -16 | -14 | | |
| DDR | 8 | 14 | | 38 | | | | | | -18 | -16 | -13 | -10 |
| U.K. | 16 | 10 | | 40 | 13 | 12 | 13 | | | -33 | -23 | | -12 |
| U.S.A. | 20 | 15 | | 35 | | 13 | 17 | | | -26 | | 10 | 10 |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | -10 | -9 | | |
| Hungria | 10 | 18 | | 30 | | | | | | -14 | -16 | -13 | -07 |
| Italia | 13 | | | 39 | 14 | 16 | | | | -11 | | | |
| Noruega | 10 | | | 38 | 18 | | 18 | 15 | 12 | -45 | -40 | -26 | -26 |
| Suiza | | | | | | | | | | -47 | -45 | -29 | -26 |
| Checoslov. | | | | 35 | 10 | | 12 | | | -21 | -20 | -14 | |
| Eslovenia | | | | | | | 10 | | | -19 | -16 | | |
| Polonia | 12 | 09 | 10 | 23 | | | | | | -16 | -14 | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | 35 | | | | | | | -23 | -13 | |
| Rusia | 11 | | | 44 | | | | | | -13 | -10 | -08 | -10 |
| N. Zelanda | 14 | 12 | | 31 | | | | | | -25 | -15 | | -15 |
| Canada | 16 | 13 | | 37 | | 10 | | | | -25 | -15 | -10 | -15 |

Tabla 2 (nota)

v22- Nadie pasaría años estudiando.

v20- Los trabajadores sólo se esfuerzan... mayor cualificación...

v19- Nadie está dispuesto a más responsabilidades.

v24- El mejor camino para mejorar el nivel de vida de todos...

v77- Responsabilidad del puesto de trabajo

v78- Años de estudio

v79- Superar o tener a cargo a otros

v82- Lo bien que se haga el trabajo

v83- Lo mucho que se trabaje

} Qué importaría para decidir lo que la gente debe ganar.

v56- Dip. de ingresos demasiado grandes.

v57- Es responsabilidad del gobierno reduc.

v59- Proporcionar puestos de trabajo el que lo desee.

v62- El Estado debería proponer ingresos mínimos a todos.

Tabla 3

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | Factor | Eligenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|-------------|------------|---------|
| V23 | .67760 | 1 | 2.64419 | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| V22 | .45022 | 2 | 2.36562 | 16.9 | 35.8 |
| V20 | .69663 | 3 | 1.59289 | 11.4 | 47.2 |
| V19 | .65104 | 4 | 1.20066 | 8.6 | 55.7 |
| V24 | .61284 | 5 | 1.16518 | 8.3 | 64.1 |

Matriz factorial rotada:

| | | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 | FACTOR 4 | FACTOR 5 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Trabajo para todos | V59 | .82458 | .05820 | -.08884 | .04698 | .07335 |
| Ingreso mínimo | V62 | .80589 | .01085 | -.06195 | .01954 | .09642 |
| Reducir diferencias | V57 | .78403 | .09484 | .05317 | -.04209 | -.19643 |
| Demasiadas diferencias | V56 | .62956 | .17004 | .02131 | .04967 | -.34473 |
| Cualificación extra | V20 | .06381 | .82816 | .03126 | .03910 | .06487 |
| Responsabilidad extra | V19 | .07980 | .79264 | -.07218 | .10137 | .03017 |
| Estudios avanzados | V22 | .09041 | .63332 | .18809 | -.04243 | .06147 |
| Importante: educación | V78 | .05554 | .03071 | .79563 | .01459 | .06633 |
| Importante: jerarquía | V79 | -.07147 | .04424 | .74458 | .06654 | .10642 |
| Importante: responsabilidad | V77 | -.06028 | .07136 | .66444 | .26711 | -.02727 |
| Importante: eficiencia | V82 | .00414 | .03871 | .13698 | .88117 | -.00054 |
| Importante: esfuerzo | V83 | .05471 | .04517 | .14438 | .86002 | .04973 |
| Diferencias necesarias | V23 | -.09814 | .08797 | .07482 | -.02448 | .80872 |
| Beneficios empresas | V24 | -.02989 | .07580 | .06882 | .07088 | .77230 |

Tabla 4

Regresión OLS: Eficacia (desigualdad innecesaria).

| | Australia | BRD | DDR | U.S.A. | Austria | Hungria | Italia | Noruega | Suecia | Chec. | Esloven. | Polonia | Bulgaria | Rusia | N. Zel. | Canada | ESPAÑA |
|----------------|-----------|------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-------|----------|---------|----------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| AUTO | | | | 06* | | | | 12** | 10* | | | 06* | | 07* | 09** | 12* | 07* |
| PUBL | | | | | -08* | | | -12*** | -10* | | | | | | | | |
| RETI | | | | | 08* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNIV | -07* | -06* | -13*** | -23*** | | | -09* | 15*** | | 10** | | | | | -11* | -16** | |
| MEDIOS | -06* | | -12** | -17*** | | | | 12** | | | | | | | 07* | | |
| MUJER | | -06* | -09** | | | | -07* | -07* | -11** | | | | -06* | | -07* | | |
| EDAD | | 08* | | | | | | 06* | 09* | 08* | | | | | | | 04* |
| AUSOC | 06* | 08** | 16*** | 06* | 15*** | 07* | | 15*** | 12** | 12*** | 12*** | 11*** | 06* | 08** | 08** | | |
| RELIG. | | | 06* | 06* | | | 08* | | | -08* | | | | | | | |
| R ² | 01 | 03 | 04 | 04 | 02 | 008 | 02 | 06 | 05 | 04 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 007 |
| CONSTANTE | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 |

Tabla 5

Modelización y operacionalización de las categorías de análisis

| | | GASTO 1 | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | MÁS | IGUAL | MENOS |
| RECORTE ² | SÍ | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| | NS / NC | | 5 | |
| | NO | 4 | | 2 |

INCONSISTENCIA = 1 + 2 + 6

CONSISTENCIA = 3 + 4

AMBIVALENCIA = 5

1.- "Me gustaría que el Estado gastara en".

2.- "Le voy a leer algunas medidas que el gobierno puede adoptar en relación con la economía: Estoy a favor de reducir el gasto público".

Tabla 6

SANIDAD

| | Australia | Alemania | U.K. | U.S.A. | Austria | Italia | España |
|--|-----------|----------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Inconsistencia | 68 | 70 | 36 | 75 | 76 | 64 | 83 |
| Consistencia | 12 | 10 | 35 | 10 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| Ambivalencia | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| Índice de consistencia de Zaller = $2/1+2+3$ | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.45 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.08 |
| PARO | | | | | | | |
| Inconsistencia | 36 | 64 | 30 | 62 | 48 | 57 | 65 |
| Consistencia | 42 | 13 | 30 | 25 | 34 | 20 | 20 |
| Ambivalencia | 10 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 15 |
| Índice de Zaller | 0.47 | 0.14 | 0.41 | 0.27 | 0.36 | 0.23 | 0.20 |

Tabla 7.1
 CONSISTENCIA: Regresión logística
 SANIDAD

| | AUSTRALIA | | U.K. | | U.S.A. | | AUSTRIA | | ITALIA | | ESPAÑA | |
|------------------|-----------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|-------|
| AUTO 112 | | .42* | | .50* | | .41* | | .54* | | | | .21* |
| PUBLIC 114 | | | .27* | -.34* | 38* | | | | | | | |
| EDUC 123 | | | | | | .14* | | | -.15*** | | | |
| EDAD 117 | .03* | | .05*** | | | | -.02* | | | | | |
| MUJER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INGR 128 | | | | | | | | .10* | | 0.4* | | -.14* |
| Lo | 642 | 942 | 1790 | 1650 | 554 | 868 | 551 | 1196 | 1215 | 1590 | 1034 | 1932 |
| L | 633 | 937 | 1338 | 1635 | 550 | 855 | 549 | 1185 | 1192 | 1585 | 1027 | 1925 |
| G1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Chi ² | 8.4 | 5.2 | 30.5 | 15.2 | 5.1 | 12.7 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 23.2 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 8.1 |

Tabla 7.2
CONSISTENCIA: Regresión logística
PARO

| | AUSTRALIA | | U.K. | | U.S.A. | | AUSTRIA | | ITALIA | | ESPAÑA | |
|------------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| AUTO 112 | -.46* | 1.68** | | | | | | 1.4*** | | .32* | | |
| PUBLIC. 114 | | | | | | | -.53* | | -.33* | | -.19* | |
| EDUC 123 | | .21* | | .08*** | -.15* | | -.13** | | -.08* | .10*** | | .05* |
| EDAD 117 | | .02* | -.02* | .04*** | | | .04*** | | .09* | | | .02** |
| MUJER | .23* | | .24* | | | | | | | | | |
| INGR 128 | | .04* | | .12*** | -.08* | .12*** | -.05* | .04* | -.04** | .05* | -.09* | |
| Lo | 985 | 795 | 1847 | 1835 | 761 | 742 | 1187 | 941 | 1459 | 1728 | 1527 | 2241 |
| L | 974 | 771 | 1833 | 1806 | 746 | 703 | 1173 | 921 | 1365 | 1710 | 1522 | 2226 |
| GI | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Chi ² | 10.6 | 24.6 | 14.0 | 47.2 | 14.7 | 39.3 | 13.9 | 20.7 | 22.5 | 18.2 | 5.9 | 14.8 |

Justicia fiscal: ¿normas de
justicia o ilusión fiscal?

Tabla 1

| INGRESOS | TASA IMPOSITIVA | INGRESOS | TASA IMPOSITIVA |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.500.000 | 4% | 600.000-1millón | 6.1 |
| | | 1-1.5millón | 8.0 |
| 3.000.000 | 11% | 1.5-2millones | 10.4 |
| | | 2-2.5millones | 12.8 |
| 6.000.000 | 18% | 2.5-4millones | 16.1 |
| | | 4-6millones | 20.4 |
| 12.000.000 | 26% | 6-10millones | 24.6 |
| | | 10-15millones | 28.6 |
| | | +15millones | 34 |

CIS - 2206 (1996)

ECBC (1992)

Tabla 2

| | | 1.500.000 | 3.000.000 | | 6.000.000 | | 12.000.000 | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|------|
| | | | % | 2/1 | % | 3/1 | % | 4/1 |
| CATEGORIA SOCIECONÓMICA | A | 3.9 | 10.8 | 2.8 | 17.2 | 4.4 | 27.2 | 6.7 |
| | B | 4.1 | 11.6 | 3.7 | 18.9 | 4.6 | 28.8 | 7.2 |
| | C | 5 | 11.7 | 2.3 | 17.3 | 3.4 | 27.1 | 5.1 |
| | D | 2.1 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 12.2 | 5.8 | 16.9 | 8.5 |
| | E | 6.1 | 13.2 | 2.1 | 21.3 | 3.4 | 28.7 | 4.8 |
| | F | 3.9 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 18.4 | 4.7 | 28.9 | 7.2 |
| | G | 4 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 19.0 | 4.7 | 27.4 | 6.7 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | Sin | 2 | 10.7 | 5.3 | 17.2 | 8.6 | 25.1 | 12.5 |
| | Prim. | 2.6 | 10.2 | 3.9 | 17.3 | 6.6 | 25 | 9.6 |
| | Secund. | 3.6 | 11.4 | 3.1 | 18.3 | 5.0 | 26.9 | 7.4 |
| | F.P. | 4.3 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 18.3 | 4.2 | 26.7 | 6.2 |
| | U. med. | 4.2 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 17.8 | 4.2 | 26.3 | 6.1 |
| | U. sup. | 4.1 | 12.5 | 3.0 | 19.5 | 4.7 | 28.9 | 7 |
| AUPOL | Ex. izda. | 2.8 | 11.8 | 4.2 | 17.5 | 6.2 | 26.6 | 9.5 |
| | C. izda. | 3.3 | 11 | 3.3 | 18.2 | 5.5 | 27.5 | 8.3 |
| | C. | 3.6 | 11.8 | 3.2 | 19.0 | 5.2 | 27.4 | 7.6 |
| | C. derecha | 4 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 17.4 | 4.3 | 23.6 | 5.9 |
| | Ex. derecha | 2.8 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 12.4 | 4.4 | 20.6 | 7 |
| | X | 4 | 11 | 2.7 | 18.1 | 4.5 | 26 | 6.5 |

Tabla 3.1 - INCONSISTENCIA IGUALITARISMO / IMPUESTOS

*** IMPUESTOS

Number of Valid Observations (listwise) = 422.24

| Variable | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum | N | Label |
|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----|-------|
| CC14A1 | 6.15 | 8.52 | 0 | 98 | 460 | |
| CC14A2 | 8.08 | 5.90 | 0 | 50 | 468 | |
| CC14A3 | 10.45 | 7.02 | 0 | 75 | 456 | |
| CC14A4 | 12.84 | 8.54 | 0 | 98 | 454 | |
| CC14A5 | 16.13 | 10.61 | 0 | 98 | 451 | |
| CC14A6 | 20.42 | 13.02 | 0 | 98 | 443 | |
| CC14A7 | 24.64 | 15.62 | 0 | 98 | 447 | |
| CC14A8 | 28.63 | 17.65 | 0 | 98 | 447 | |
| CC14A9 | 33.92 | 19.26 | 0 | 98 | 444 | |

*** INGRESOS DEBIDOS

Number of Valid Observations (Listwise) = 405.28

| Variable | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum | N | Label |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----|-------|
| CC13IB | 234.59 | 115.31 | 0 | 920 | 486 | |
| CC13JB | 277.97 | 119.76 | 9 | 888 | 490 | |
| CC13GB | 226.02 | 94.34 | 9 | 888 | 485 | |
| CC13DB | 108.29 | 47.62 | 9 | 888 | 557 | |
| CC13EB | 104.54 | 50.50 | 9 | 907 | 540 | |
| CC13HB | 104.96 | 42.55 | 9 | 918 | 604 | |

*** INDICES DE IGUALITARISMO Y PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL

| Variable | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum | n | Label |
|----------|------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| IGU | 2.39 | .87 | .71 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 405 |
| IMPU | 5.01 | 5.25 | .14 | .14 | 51.67 | 406 |

Correlations: IGU IMPU

IGU (high occ./low occ.) 1.0000 .0084

IMPU (imp. para ricos/imp. para pobres) .0084 1.0000

N of cases: 256 1-tailed signif: * - .01 ** - .001

Tabla 3.2

JUSTICIA FISCAL

| | IMPUESTOS JUSTOS PARA INGRESOS BAJOS | IMPUESTOS JUSTOS PARA INGRESOS ALTOS | JUSTICIA FISCAL |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| CLASE: | | | |
| Servicio | | | |
| Intermedia | | | |
| (ref. proletariado) | | -0.16** | -0.16** |
| EDAD | | | |
| ESTUDIOS: | | | |
| Universitarios | -0.14* | | 0.08* |
| Medios | -0.12* | | 0.10* |
| (ref. básico) | | | |
| RELIGIOSIDAD | | | |
| IGUALITARISMO | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 7.6 | 37.2 | 5.6 |
| R ² | .001 | .02 | .03 |

Tabla 4

| | | Ventas altas | Ventas medias | | | Ventas bajas |
|--------------------------|---|---|---------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | (% que cree que pagan <u>p o c o s</u> impuestos) | % <u>poco</u> | % <u>justo</u> | % <u>pagan mucho</u> | ventas bajas % <u>pagan mucho</u> |
| CATEGORIA SOCIOECONÓMICA | A | 43 | 1-4 | 33 | 59 | 78 |
| | B | 38 | 1 | 37 | 56 | 73 |
| | C | 48 | 4 | 32 | 56 | 78 |
| | D | 33 | 6 | 24 | 60 | 72 |
| | E | 40 | 6 | 36 | 52 | 71 |
| | F | 46 | 13 | 31 | 51 | 77 |
| | G | 50 | 13 | 39 | 40 | 73 |

La categoría C (comerciantes y pequeños empresarios) son los más inconsistentes:

- son de los que creen que los ricos deben pagar menos impuestos (solo 5.1 veces más que los ingresos más bajos).
- son los que creen en mayor medida que los ricos pagan demasiado pocos impuestos en España.

La categoría G es constante:

- cree que los ricos deben pagar más impuestos (casi 7 veces más que los pobres).
- son los que más creen que los ricos pagan poco.

Tabla 5

| | PRESIÓN FISCAL (1) | PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL (2) 1990 / 1980 | PERCEPCIÓN PRESIÓN FISCAL (3) | LEGITIMACIÓN PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL (4) |
|------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Alemania | 37 | 2.7 / 2.5 | 47 | 87 |
| Australia | 31 | 2.2 / 1.8 | 54 | 71 |
| Austria | 41 | 5 / 2.6 | 49 | 81 |
| Canada | 36 | 1.8 / 5.6 | 79 | 73 |
| España | 34 | 2.3 / 4.3 | 70 | 75 |
| U.S.A. | 29 | 1.8 / 4.5 | 78 | 74 |
| U.K. | 37 | 1.6 / 2 | 39 | |
| Italia | 39 | 5 / 6.2 | 90 | 86 |
| Noruega | 46 | 2.2 / 6.6 | 55 | 74 |
| N. Zelanda | 37 | 1.8 / 4.2 | 50 | 72 |
| Suecia | 56 | 2.2 / 12.5 | 55 | 77 |

- (1) Ingresos tributarios totales en 0% sobre P.N.B.
Fuente: O.C.D.E. (1994: 73).
- (2) Tipo marginal máximo dividido por tipo marginal mínimo.
Fuente: Mitchell y elaboración propia.
- (3) % de personas que piensan que los impuestos son altos o muy altos para las personas de ingresos medios.
- (4) % de personas que piensan que las personas con ingresos altos deben pagar en impuestos una proporción mayor que las personas con ingresos bajos.

Tabla 6
INCONSISTENCIA IMPUESTOS - NORMAS

| Factor | Eligenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.73150 | 39.0 | 39.0 |

Factor Score Coefficient Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 |
|-----|----------|
| V57 | .24244 |
| V58 | .24248 |
| V59 | .27637 |
| V60 | -.16635 |
| V61 | .23054 |
| V62 | .25952 |
| V66 | -.15469 |

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eligenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|-------------|------------|---------|
| V57 | .52164 | * | 1 | 2.65423 | 37.9 | 37.9 |
| V58 | .44877 | * | 2 | 1.04215 | 14.9 | 52.8 |
| V59 | .64900 | * | | | | |
| V60 | .43940 | * | | | | |
| V61 | .40888 | * | | | | |
| V62 | .73965 | * | | | | |
| V66 | .48905 | * | | | | |

Varimax Rotation.

Varimax converged in 3 iterations.

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|-----|----------|----------|
| V62 | .85990 | .01471 |
| V59 | .79449 | -.13337 |
| V61 | .63814 | .04071 |
| V57 | .63378 | -.34636 |
| V58 | .49746 | -.44867 |
| V66 | -.04407 | .69793 |
| V60 | -.02631 | .66235 |

ISSP - 92 (Total de la muestra)

Tabla 7

INCONSISTENCIA IMPUESTOS (IGUALITARISMO - LEDB)

DEP = PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL.

(Las personas con rentas más altas deberían pagar un porcentaje de renta en impuestos mayor que las que pagan las parsonas con rentas más bajas).

| | IGUALITARISMO | | LEDB | |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Beta para igualitarismo | R ² | Beta de LEDB | R ² |
| AUSTRALIA | -28*** | .12 | -19*** | .08 |
| ALEMANIA (W) | -26*** | .10 | -16*** | .06 |
| ALEMANIA (E) | -19*** | .07 | -18*** | .07 |
| U.S.A. | -25*** | .09 | -23*** | .07 |
| AUSTRIA | -19*** | .06 | | .03 |
| HUNGRIA | -11*** | 04 | -11*** | 03 |
| ITALIA | -13*** | 05 | -22*** | 08 |
| NORUEGA | -30*** | 13 | -14*** | 06 |
| SUECIA | -38*** | 16 | -16*** | 05 |
| CHECOSLOV. | -15*** | 07 | -15*** | 07 |
| ESLOVENIA | -13*** | 06 | -14*** | 07 |
| POLONIA | -23*** | 07 | -12*** | 04 |
| BULGARIA | | 01 | | 01 |
| RUSIA | -10** | 04 | -11** | 05 |
| N. ZELANDA | -26*** | 12 | -10*** | 08 |
| CANADA | -16*** | 07 | -14** | 07 |
| FILIPINAS | -13*** | 02 | -10*** | 02 |

Tabla 8.1

DEP = IMPUESTOS BAJOS PARA PERSONAS RICAS

| | PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL | LEDB | R ² | CONSTANTE |
|------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| ESPAÑA | | | | |
| AUSTRALIA | .32*** | .27*** | .25 | -1.02 |
| B.R.D. | .35*** | .21*** | .23 | -1.47 |
| D.D.R. | .25*** | .18*** | .15 | -1.59 |
| U.S.A. | .17*** | .30*** | .15 | -0.9 |
| HUNGRIA | .32*** | .09* | .16 | -2.1 |
| ITALIA | .29*** | .15*** | .18 | -2.6 |
| NORUEGA | .29*** | .27*** | .27 | -1.2 |
| SUECIA | .31*** | .37*** | .37 | -1.5 |
| CHECOSLOV. | .21*** | .13*** | .11 | .07 |
| POLONIA | .25*** | .17*** | .14 | .25 |
| BULGARIA | .14** | .11* | .07 | .69 |
| RUSIA | .16*** | | .06 | 2.5 |
| N. ZELANDA | .34*** | .22*** | .24 | -1.5 |
| CANADA | .23*** | .25*** | .15 | -.69 |

Tabla 8.2

DEP = IMPUESTOS BAJOS PARA PERSONAS MEDIAS

| | PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL | LEDB | R ² | CONSTANTE |
|------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| ESPAÑA | | | | |
| AUSTRALIA | -13*** | -06** | .06 | 5.28 |
| B.R.D. | | | .02 | 3.78 |
| D.D.R. | -10** | -08* | .05 | 4.75 |
| U.S.A. | | | .01 | 3.3 |
| HUNGRÍA | -06* | | .03 | 4.1 |
| ITALIA | | | .01 | 3.3 |
| NORUEGA | -16*** | -18*** | .08 | 4.4 |
| SUECIA | -15*** | -10* | .05 | 4.1 |
| CHECOSLOV. | | | .02 | 3.9 |
| POLONIA | | | .01 | 3.4 |
| BULGARIA | | | .01 | 3.8 |
| RUSIA | | 10** | .01 | 3.4 |
| N. ZELANDA | -12*** | | .05 | 4.0 |
| CANADA | | | .01 | 3.2 |

Tabla 8.3

IMPUESTOS BAJOS PARA PERSONAS BAJAS

| | PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL | LEDB | R ² | CONSTANTE |
|------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| ESPAÑA | | | | |
| AUSTRALIA | -10*** | -13*** | .06 | 7.58 |
| B.R.D. | -17*** | -20*** | .13 | 8.92 |
| D.D.R. | -12*** | -17*** | 08 | 8.5 |
| U.S.A. | -11*** | -15*** | 07 | 7.9 |
| HUNGRÍA | | -08* | 04 | 6.7 |
| ITALIA | -09* | | 02 | 5.9 |
| NORUEGA | -08* | -10*** | 08 | 7.12 |
| SUECIA | | -13*** | 07 | 7.1 |
| CHECOSLOV. | | -15 | 05 | 7.7 |
| POLONIA | | -23*** | 07 | 9.3 |
| BULGARIA | | -14*** | 03 | 7.7 |
| RUSIA | | -08* | 01 | 6.8 |
| N. ZELANDA | -08** | -14*** | 08 | 7.3 |
| CANADA | | -11** | 07 | 7.1 |

Tabla 9

PERCEPCIÓN DE PRESIÓN FISCAL* PARA...
(Regr. mult. OLS)

* = los impuestos son bajos.

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| | INGRESOS ALTOS | | INGRESOS MEDIOS | | INGRESOS BAJOS | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| Capitalistas | | | | | | |
| Autónomos (ref. asalariados) | | | -.07* | | | |
| Parado | | | | | | |
| Estudiante | -.06* | | | | | |
| Pensionista (ref. activo) | | | | | -.15* | -.15* |
| Mujer | | | | | | |
| Sector público | -.04* | | -.05* | -.05* | | |
| Universitario | | | | | | |
| Medios (ref. básicos) | | | | | | |
| Ingresos | -.08** | -.11** | | | .11*** | .11*** |
| Edad | | | -.09* | | .11* | .11* |
| JUSTICIA FISCAL | | .07* | | | | |
| Constante | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| R ² | .01 | .03 | .01 | .006 | .008 | .009 |

Comunidad y Estado de Bienestar

TABLA 2

Preferencias de Estado de Bienestar y Comunidad
(Porcentajes por países)

| | (1) EDB. SUPRA. INCL. | (2) EDB. SUPRA. EXCL. | (3) EDB. NAC. INCL. | (4) EDB. NAC. EXCL. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Francia | 12 | 11 | 34 | 43 |
| Bélgica | 12 | 15 | 32 | 40 |
| Alemania (Ex-RDA) | 5 | 3 | 54 | 39 |
| Alemania (RFA) | 8 | 7 | 37 | 47 |
| Italia | 33 | 18 | 31 | 17 |
| Luxemburgo | 6 | 3 | 63 | 28 |
| Dinamarca | 5 | 3 | 56 | 35 |
| Irlanda | 22 | 19 | 32 | 27 |
| Gran Bretaña | 18 | 18 | 30 | 34 |
| Grecia | 18 | 16 | 27 | 19 |
| España | 41 | 11 | 36 | 11 |
| Portugal | 39 | 22 | 28 | 12 |
| Holanda | 15 | 9 | 53 | 22 |
| UE | 19 | 13 | 39 | 29 |

(1) Estado de bienestar supranacional incluyente.

(2) Estado de bienestar supranacional excluyente.

(3) Estado de bienestar nacional incluyente.

(4) Estado de bienestar nacional excluyente.

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 3: Variables explicativas de las preferencias
(Regresión logística, N = 9.900)

| | | (1) EDB. SUPRA. INCLUY. | (2) EDB. SUPRA. EXCLUY. | (3) EDB. NAC. INCLUY. | (4) EDB. NAC. EXCLUY. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| PAIS | Francia | -.35* | ----- | -.81*** | .76*** |
| | Bélgica | -.58*** | ----- | -.92*** | .43*** |
| | Alemania (Ex-RDA) | -.80*** | -.66*** | ----- | .50*** |
| | Alemania (HRD) | -.55*** | -.40** | -.67*** | .83*** |
| | Italia | .74*** | .42*** | -.87*** | -.32* |
| | Luxemburgo | -1.10*** | -1.11*** | .30* | ----- |
| | Dinamarca | -1.20*** | -.11*** | ----- | .44*** |
| | Irlanda | .46*** | .47*** | -.67*** | ----- |
| | Gran Bretaña | ----- | ----- | -.92*** | ----- |
| | Grecia | .83*** | .89*** | -.72*** | ----- |
| | España | .98*** | ----- | -.61*** | -.65*** |
| | Portugal | 1.03*** | .44*** | -1.03*** | -.90*** |
| | (Ref: Holanda) | | | | |
| STATUS SOCIO-ECONÓMICO | Cuenta propia | ----- | ----- | ----- | -.24* |
| | Estudiante | ----- | ----- | .19* | ----- |
| | Parado | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | Pensionista | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | (Ref: Cuenta ajena) | | | | |
| SECTOR | Público (Ref: privado) | -.16* | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| NIVEL EDUCATIVO | | ----- | ----- | ----- | -.05*** |
| SEXO | Mujer (Ref: varón) | .16* | ----- | 27*** | ----- |
| EDAD | | ----- | ----- | ----- | .01*** |
| AUTOUBICACIÓN SOCIAL | | ----- | ----- | ----- | -.06* |
| AUTOUBICACIÓN POLÍTICA | | -.04*** | .51*** | -.06*** | .10*** |
| | | | | .16*** | |
| VALORES | Materialismo | -.15* | ----- | ----- | .21*** |
| | Postmaterialismo (Ref: mixtos) | ----- | -.17* | .16*** | -.46*** |

**5^a PARTE:
RIESGO MORAL**

Las tres dimensiones de las
consecuencias no queridas:

Tabla 1.1

Riesgo moral

(% de acuerdo sobre total de respuestas válidas)

| | España | Bélgica | Dinamarca | Alemania | Grecia | Francia | Irlanda | Italia | Luxemburgo | Holanda | Portugal | Reino Unido | X |
|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|------------|---------|----------|-------------|------|
| Sanidad * | 76 | 68 | 69 | 54 | 57 | 77 | 70 | 76 | 68 | 72 | 68 | 59 | 67 |
| Paro ** | 58 | 63 | 43 | 39 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 58 | 66 | 61 | 34 | 46 |
| N = | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 2000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1300 |

* % de acuerdo con que: "la gente hace uso con demasiada frecuencia de las facilidades que da el Estado en atención sanitaria contribuyendo con ello al aumento de sus costes.

** % de acuerdo con que: "Habría menos parados si lo que se cobra por seguro de paro fuera menos".

FUENTE: Eurobarómetro 37.1 (1992). Elaboración propia.

Tabla 1.2
Posición social y percepción de consecuencias no queridas

| | | Dependencia (Pensiones) (1) | Fraude (Paro) (2) | Sobredemanda (Sanidad) (3) |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Media | | 3.0 | 70 | 75 |
| Clase | 1. Servicio | 8.5 | 68 | 75 |
| | 2. Intermedias | 2.9 | 71 | 78 |
| | 3. Proletaria | 1.5 | 68 | 76 |
| Estudios | 1. Básicos | 2.4 | 70 | 74 |
| | 2. Medios | 2.5 | 70 | 72 |
| | 3. Superiores | 6.0 | 73 | 77 |
| Edad | - 25 | 2.3 | 77 | 68 |
| | 26 - 50 | 2.8 | 70 | 72 |
| | 51 - 65 | 2.6 | 68 | 79 |
| | 66 - | 3.2 | 68 | 85 |
| Ingresos | 1. Bajos | 3.0 | 70 | 78 |
| | 2. Medios | 2.5 | 71 | 76 |
| | 3. Altos | 9.5 | 66 | 75 |
| Sector | 1. Público | 4.5 | 73 | 73 |
| | 2. Privado | 2.5 | 70 | 79 |
| Ideología | 1. Izquierda | 2.6 | 70 | 73 |
| | 2. Derecha | 6.3 | 73 | 77 |
| Actividad | 1. Alta | 8.0 | 66 | 76 |
| | 2. Media | 2.8 | 66 | 79 |
| | 3. Baja | 1.9 | 79 | 71 |
| Valores | Postmaterialismo | 0 | -- | 70 |
| | Mixtos | 2.9 | -- | 75 |
| | Materialistas | 3.6 | -- | 80 |

NOTAS:

- (1) CIRES, mayo 94: " No deben tener derecho a una pensión los que no coticen a la SS, porque no es bueno que la gente dependa del Estado".
- (2) Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas
- (3) Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 3.1

PERCEPCION DEL FRAUDE FISCAL Y AL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR

| | | Frecuente | Poco frecuente | No sabe/no contesta |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|
| ESTADO DE BIENESTAR | Enfermedad | 38.3 | 48.0 | 13.7 |
| | Invalidez | 27.0 | 57.0 | 16.0 |
| | Recetas | 43.9 | 42.1 | 14.0 |
| | Paro | 63.3 | 27.0 | 9.7 |
| | Jubilación | 36.1 | 51.4 | 12.5 |
| | Becas | | | |
| ESTADO FISCAL | IRPF | 58.0 | 26.6 | 15.4 |
| | Cot. SS. empresario | 68.6 | 22.1 | 9.3 |
| | Desc. IRPF empresario | 60.4 | 27.1 | 12.5 |
| | Beneficios empresario | 75.1 | 16.8 | 8.1 |

Fuente: C.I.S., e. 2074 (1994).

Tabla 3.2

ATRIBUCION CAUSAL DE LOS FRAUDES AL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR
(PROPIOS DE LOS SALARIOS)
(Pregunta multirrespuesta)

| | |
|---|------|
| necesidad | 42.9 |
| falta de moral personal | 39.3 |
| falta de control | 32.4 |
| falta de moral colectiva | 32.0 |
| uso social | 17.5 |
| insatisfacción con los servicios públicos | 16.5 |
| insatisfacción con los impuestos | 15.5 |
| debilidad legal | 12.2 |
| insolidaridad | 12.8 |
| poder | 8.6 |
| otros | 0.8 |

N= 2520

Fuente: C.I.S.-2074 (1994).

Tabla 3.3

ATRIBUCION CAUSAL DE LOS FRAUDES AL ESTADO
(PROPIOS DE LOS EMPRESARIOS)
(Pregunta multirrespuesta)

| | |
|---|------|
| falta de moral personal | 37.4 |
| falta de control | 37.1 |
| necesidad | 31.8 |
| falta de moral pública | 28.0 |
| insatisfacción con los servicios públicos | 21.6 |
| uso social | 18.7 |
| insatisfacción con los impuestos | 18.5 |
| debilidad legal | 14.5 |
| insolidaridad | 12.9 |
| poder | 10.0 |
| otros | 1.4 |

N= 1935

Fuente: C.I.S.-2074 (1994).

Tabla 3.4

(IN)MORALIDAD DEL FRAUDE FISCAL Y AL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR

| | | Justificable | | AMBIVALENCIA | | Injustificable | | n.s./n.c. | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|----------------|------|-----------|-----|
| ESTADO DE BIENESTAR | Enfermedad | 1.9 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| | Invalidez | | 1.3 | | 3.2 | | 94.0 | | 1.5 |
| | Recetas | 2.5 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 91.2 | 87.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 |
| | Paro | 3.8 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 89.1 | 87.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| | Jubilación | | 4.1 | | 9.7 | | 84.3 | | 2.0 |
| | Becas | 2.8 | | 4.9 | | 91.6 | | 0.7 | |
| ESTADO FISCAL | IRPF | 13.7 | 4.8 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 69.1 | 84.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| | Cot. SS. empresario | | 2.2 | | 3.2 | | 92.1 | | 2.6 |
| | Desc. IRPF empres. | | 1.4 | | 2.8 | | 92.5 | | 3.2 |
| | Beneficios empres. | | 2.4 | | 4.2 | | 90.7 | | 2.8 |

Fuente: C.I.S., e. 2074 (1994).

NOTA:

La pregunta se hizo en dos momentos distintos de la entrevista.

La primera columna (en negrita) contiene las respuestas del primer momento

La segunda columna las del segundo momento. Como se puede observar la entrevista hace que aumente el NS/NC.

Tabla 4.1

PERCEPCION DE SOBREDEMANDA

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Cuenta propia | |
| Dependiente | |
| Sector público | -.08* |
| Ingresos | .19*** |
| Edad | .17*** |
| Mujer | |
| Estudios | |
| - Universitarios | -.05* |
| - Medios | |
| Autoubicación política (Derecha) | |
| CONSTANTE | 2.26*** |
| R ² | .07 |

Datos: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 4.2

PERCEPCION DE DEPENDENCIA

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Cuenta propia | |
| Dependiente | |
| Sector público | |
| Ingresos | |
| Edad | .04* |
| Mujer | |
| Estudios | |
| - Universitarios | .89* |
| - Medios | |
| Autoubicación política | |
| (Derecha) | |
| CONSTANTE | -4.5*** |
| - Lo | 342.2 |
| - Lo | 326.8 |
| gl | 9 |
| Pseudo R ² | .05 |

Datos: CIRES-94, "Demandas sociales de bienestar".

Tabla 4.3

ANALISIS DE FIABILIDAD DE ESCALAS DE RIESGO MORAL

Escala de percepción o frecuencia de ocurrencia de comportamientos

1. FRECUENCIA DE FRAUDE: FINGIR EMFERMEDAD
2. FRECUENCIA DE FRAUDE: FINGIR INVALIDEZ
3. FRECUENCIA DE FRAUDE: UTILIZAR RECETAS DE PENSIONISTAS
4. FRECUENCIA DE FRAUDE: ESTAR TRABAJANDO MIENTRAS SE COBRA PARO
5. FRECUENCIA DE FRAUDE: COBRAR LA JUBILACION

RELIABILITY COEFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 1805.0

N OF ITEMS = 5

ALPHA = .8404

Escala de tolerancia o justificación de ocurrencia de comportamientos

1. VALORACION DEL FRAUDE: FINGIR EMFERMEDAD
2. VALORACION DEL FRAUDE: FINGIR INVALIDEZ
3. VALORACION DEL FRAUDE: UTILIZAR RECETAS DE PENSIONISTAS
4. VALORACION DEL FRAUDE: ESTAR TRABAJANDO MIENTRAS SE COBRA PARO
5. VALORACION DEL FRAUDE: COBRAR LA JUBILACION

RELIABILITY COEFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 2415.0

N OF ITEMS = 5

ALPHA = .8404

Tabla 4.4

| | PERCEPCION DE FRAUDE EN EL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR | JUSTIFICACION DEL FRAUDE EN EL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Cuenta propia | -.07* | |
| Dependiente | | .05* |
| Sector público | | |
| Ingresos | -.07* | |
| Edad | | -.16*** |
| Mujer | | |
| Estudios | | |
| - Universitarios | | .06* |
| - Medios | | .05* |
| Autoubicación política (Derecha) | .05* | |
| CONSTANTE | 12.9*** | 8.3*** |
| R ² | .01 | .03 |

Datos: CIS - 2079

**ETIQUETAS DE LAS VARIABLES E ITEMS CORRESPONDIENTES EN LAS TABLAS
2.1 A 2.3**

- v302 "habría menos paro si las prestaciones por desempleo fuesen menores"
- v231 "la Seguridad Social es demasiado complicada. No sé lo suficiente sobre mis derechos ni donde hacerlos valer"
- v237 "muchas gente no cambia de trabajo porque teme perder algunos de los beneficios que van con el empleo"
- v274 "en el futuro la atención sanitaria pública será peor debido al aumento de los costes"
- v275 "la gente hace uso de la sanidad pública con demasiada frecuencia, lo que hace que aumenten los costes"
- v289 "muchas gente sin recursos muchas veces no pide ayuda a la asistencia social porque no quiere que le consideren un pobre"

Tabla 2.1

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .79765 | * | 1 | 2.49212 | 41.5 | 41.5 |
| V231 | .62549 | * | 2 | 1.49684 | 24.9 | 66.5 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V275 | -.89217 | -.09243 |
| V302 | -.88502 | -.06906 |
| V231 | .57151 | .50352 |
| V289 | .40245 | -.23521 |
| V274 | -.17647 | .89517 |
| V237 | .16683 | .82989 |

Structure Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V275 | -.89945 | -.16270 |
| V302 | -.89046 | -.13877 |
| V231 | .61117 | .54853 |
| V289 | .38393 | -.20351 |
| V274 | -.10596 | .88127 |
| V237 | .23220 | .84303 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .07876 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.2

Summaries of RIES1 REGR FACTOR SCORE 1 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | -2.050E-16 |
| FRANCIA | 1 | | .4846223 |
| BELGICA | 2 | | .3053397 |
| HOLANDA | 3 | | 1.2102383 |
| ALEMANIA | 4 | | -.1947949 |
| ITALIA | 5 | | .8059737 |
| LUXEMBURGO | 6 | | .4831872 |
| DINAMARCA | 7 | | .1667084 |
| IRLANDA | 8 | | -.0476559 |
| UK | 9 | | -1.1261678 |
| GRECIA | 10 | | .1921745 |
| ESPAÑA | 11 | | .0930285 |
| PORTUGAL | 12 | | .4148567 |
| EX-RDA | 13 | | -2.7875106 |

Summaries of RIES2 REGR FACTOR SCORE 2 FOR ANALYSIS 1
 By levels of PAIS

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| For Entire Population | | | 1.7080E-17 |
| PAIS | 1 | | -.7255278 |
| PAIS | 2 | | .0220614 |
| PAIS | 3 | | -.0458055 |
| PAIS | 4 | | -.8227737 |
| PAIS | 5 | | .1894596 |
| PAIS | 6 | | -2.3945199 |
| PAIS | 7 | | .1023051 |
| PAIS | 8 | | 1.1078070 |
| PAIS | 9 | | .7390644 |
| PAIS | 10 | | 1.5549526 |
| PAIS | 11 | | .0897499 |
| PAIS | 12 | | .7232028 |
| PAIS | 13 | | -.5399757 |

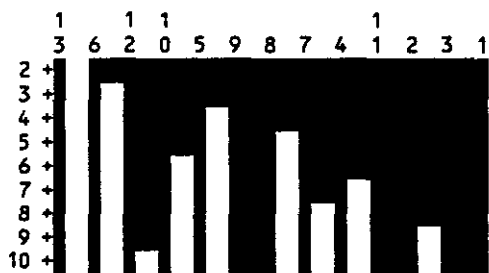
Gráfico 2.1

Agglomeration Schedule using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

| Stage | Clusters Combined | | Coefficient | Stage Cluster 1st Appears | | Next Stage |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Cluster 1 | Cluster 2 | | Cluster 1 | Cluster 2 | |
| 1 | 2 | 11 | 8.000000 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 18.000000 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 19.000000 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 4 | 10 | 12 | 20.000000 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 22.000000 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 6 | 4 | 7 | 24.000000 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 7 | 1 | 4 | 36.000000 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| 8 | 5 | 10 | 52.000000 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| 9 | 1 | 8 | 64.166664 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 10 | 1 | 5 | 78.458336 | 9 | 8 | 11 |
| 11 | 1 | 6 | 111.181816 | 10 | 0 | 12 |
| 12 | 1 | 13 | 139.083328 | 11 | 0 | 0 |

Vertical Icicle Plot using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

(Down) Number of Clusters (Across) Case Label and number



Dendrogram using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine

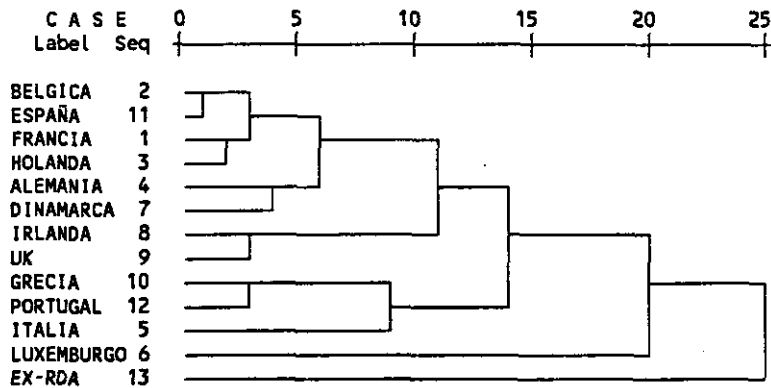


Tabla 2.3

FRANCIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .68981 | * | 1 | 1.45050 | 24.2 | 24.2 |
| V231 | .49790 | * | 2 | 1.02652 | 17.1 | 41.3 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V231 | .70301 | .01187 |
| V237 | .64064 | -.03952 |
| V274 | .44874 | .04956 |
| V302 | -.30414 | .83998 |
| V275 | .20172 | .56748 |
| V289 | .18501 | .44130 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .21187 | 1.00000 |

BELGICA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .91648 | * | 1 | 1.42729 | 23.8 | 23.8 |
| V231 | .78547 | * | 2 | 1.05701 | 17.6 | 41.4 |
| V237 | .41672 | * | 3 | 1.00930 | 16.8 | 58.2 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| V275 | .64343 | -.40213 | .32215 |
| V289 | .60847 | .01719 | -.05396 |
| V274 | .56624 | .01811 | -.09862 |
| V237 | .52295 | .34270 | .00375 |
| V231 | .06688 | .87734 | .12626 |
| V302 | -.11223 | .12931 | .95544 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .07197 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 3 | .03856 | -.06213 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.3 (cont.)

HOLANDA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .69125 | * | 1 | 1.41815 | 23.6 | 23.6 |
| V231 | .64773 | * | 2 | 1.12999 | 18.8 | 42.5 |
| V237 | .58553 | * | 3 | 1.01625 | 16.9 | 59.4 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| V274 | .70354 | .18763 | -.18641 |
| V237 | .68754 | -.22313 | .21066 |
| V302 | -.10928 | .82866 | -.00016 |
| V275 | .40564 | .58284 | .11866 |
| V231 | -.20268 | .22510 | .77044 |
| V289 | .19559 | -.15175 | .67609 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .04065 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 3 | .10700 | -.00137 | 1.00000 |

ALEMANIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .53010 | * | 1 | 1.32472 | 22.1 | 22.1 |
| V231 | .67884 | * | 2 | 1.07674 | 17.9 | 40.0 |
| V237 | .57519 | * | 3 | 1.03848 | 17.3 | 57.3 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| V275 | .77219 | .14181 | -.00963 |
| V302 | .72604 | -.05244 | -.00032 |
| V274 | .18119 | .70755 | .05382 |
| V289 | -.08183 | .70320 | -.03830 |
| V231 | -.19798 | .18578 | .79121 |
| V237 | .20871 | -.19293 | .68895 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.00324 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 3 | .09121 | .02532 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.3 (cont.)

ITALIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .40623 | * | 1 | 1.41818 | 23.6 | 23.6 |
| V231 | .53794 | * | 2 | 1.15038 | 19.2 | 42.8 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V231 | .73388 | -.16954 |
| V274 | .62909 | -.00855 |
| V237 | .58214 | .15297 |
| V289 | -.06780 | .73931 |
| V302 | -.08918 | .64171 |
| V275 | .24880 | .46675 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .11807 | 1.00000 |

LUXEMBURGO

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .32771 | * | 1 | 1.51038 | 25.2 | 25.2 |
| V231 | .55712 | * | 2 | 1.08198 | 18.0 | 43.2 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V275 | .77767 | .33946 |
| V302 | .56817 | -.02048 |
| V237 | .50368 | -.20587 |
| V289 | .41295 | -.13845 |
| V231 | -.00242 | -.74687 |
| V274 | .06990 | -.71916 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.19242 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.3 (cont.)

DINAMARCA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .67000 | * | 1 | 1.30189 | 21.7 | 21.7 |
| V231 | .35450 | * | 2 | 1.24583 | 20.8 | 42.5 |
| V237 | .69488 | * | 3 | 1.03655 | 17.3 | 59.7 |

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| V275 | .75678 | -.23160 | .10691 |
| V231 | .50448 | .31282 | -.04641 |
| V289 | .20198 | .66207 | -.03027 |
| V302 | .48512 | -.65929 | .00073 |
| V274 | .26463 | .36171 | .73905 |
| V237 | .35850 | .30084 | -.68982 |

Oblimin failed to converge in 25 iterations. Convergence = .0000

IRLANDA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .52505 | * | 1 | 1.29820 | 21.6 | 21.6 |
| V231 | .31185 | * | 2 | 1.09502 | 18.3 | 39.9 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V274 | .63959 | -.16820 |
| V237 | .61343 | .07292 |
| V231 | .55960 | -.01169 |
| V302 | -.07394 | .72902 |
| V275 | -.03504 | .70668 |
| V289 | .33909 | .34004 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .11030 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.3 (cont.)

REINO UNIDO

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .49286 | * | 1 | 1.34135 | 22.4 | 22.4 |
| V231 | .34412 | * | 2 | 1.29267 | 21.5 | 43.9 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V275 | -.71931 | .01402 |
| V302 | -.70212 | -.01716 |
| V237 | -.17052 | .63833 |
| V274 | .39938 | .59612 |
| V231 | .11993 | .57624 |
| V289 | -.33276 | .46488 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | -.01677 | 1.00000 |

GRECIA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .53149 | * | 1 | 1.42508 | 23.8 | 23.8 |
| V231 | .45349 | * | 2 | 1.05218 | 17.5 | 41.3 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V302 | .63315 | -.43104 |
| V275 | .60692 | .10033 |
| V289 | .58393 | .04628 |
| V237 | .51561 | .12082 |
| V274 | .01086 | .67698 |
| V231 | .14450 | .64328 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .10109 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.3 (cont.)

ESPAÑA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .61195 | * | 1 | 1.62779 | 27.1 | 27.1 |
| V231 | .80705 | * | 2 | 1.07322 | 17.9 | 45.0 |
| V237 | .51488 | * | 3 | 1.02206 | 17.0 | 62.1 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| V302 | .79268 | -.16848 | -.07203 |
| V289 | .61002 | .03427 | .24795 |
| V275 | .54471 | .43744 | -.29334 |
| V274 | -.17559 | .85061 | -.08697 |
| V237 | .11573 | .60646 | .29868 |
| V231 | .01857 | .03997 | .89401 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | | |
| FACTOR 2 | .16225 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 3 | .06807 | .04695 | 1.00000 |

PORTUGAL

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .39785 | * | 1 | 1.57219 | 26.2 | 26.2 |
| V231 | .36950 | * | 2 | 1.08521 | 18.1 | 44.3 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V302 | .63369 | -.08061 |
| V231 | .58965 | -.21802 |
| V275 | .57502 | .33869 |
| V289 | .57241 | .16174 |
| V274 | -.05072 | .71903 |
| V237 | .03138 | .71807 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .10001 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 2.3 (cont.)

EX-RDA

Final Statistics:

| Variable | Communality | * | Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|----------|-------------|---|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| V302 | .55756 | * | 1 | 1.41281 | 23.5 | 23.5 |
| V231 | .44119 | * | 2 | 1.14452 | 19.1 | 42.6 |

Pattern Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V237 | .67507 | -.01911 |
| V231 | .64026 | -.24522 |
| V274 | .58616 | .13652 |
| V289 | .39885 | .08765 |
| V302 | -.04506 | .74949 |
| V275 | .08741 | .73166 |

Factor Correlation Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| FACTOR 1 | 1.00000 | |
| FACTOR 2 | .09194 | 1.00000 |

Tabla 3.1
SANIDAD-SOBREDEMANDA

| Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct | SOBREDEMANDA (SANIDAD) | | Row Total |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------|--------------|
| | no | sí | |
| | 1 | 4 | |
| LEGITIMACION | | | |
| 1 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 18 |
| no | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| | .7 | 1.4 | |
| 4 | 24.4 | 75.6 | 819 |
| sí | 97.1 | 98.1 | 97.8 |
| | 23.9 | 74.0 | |
| Column | 206 | 631 | 837 |
| Total | 24.6 | 75.4 | 100.0 |

Number of Missing Observations: 163

LEGITIMACION

"La seguridad social es un logro muy importante de las sociedades modernas. El Estado es responsable de que nadie quede desprotegido en caso de enfermedad, paro, etc."

SOBREDEMANDA DE SANIDAD

"La gente hace uso de los servicios sanitarios con demasiada frecuencia, lo que contribuye a que aumenten los costes"

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Tabla 3.2
PARO-DESINCENTIVACION

| MAS COBERTURA DE PARO | Row Pct Col Pct Tot Pct | DESINCENTIVACION | | Row Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | no 1 | sí 2 | |
| 1 | | 37.9 | 62.1 | 190 |
| no | | 20.5 | 29.1 | 25.1 |
| | | 9.5 | 15.6 | |
| 2 | | 49.3 | 50.7 | 568 |
| sí | | 79.5 | 70.9 | 74.9 |
| | | 36.9 | 38.0 | |
| Column | | 352 | 406 | 758 |
| Total | | 46.4 | 53.6 | 100.0 |

Number of Missing Observations: 242

MAS COBERTURA DE PARO

"Los parados en España no están suficientemente protegidos"

DESINCENTIVACION

"Habría menos parados si las prestaciones por desempleo fuesen más bajas"

Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1

Percepción de riesgo moral y
sanidad pública: España en
perspectiva internacional

Tabla 1

| ENFOQUE CONVENCIONAL | ENFOQUE DE LAS CULTURAS DE RIESGO MORAL |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * micro * riesgo moral privado * fallos de mercado * económico * asimetría de información * externalidades de producción * utilidad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * macro * riesgo moral público * fallos del Estado * institucional * preferencias endógenas * externalidades del consumo * definición social de la situación |

Tabla 2

Regímenes de Estado de Bienestar y cleavages sociales en torno a la legitimación

| | | MODELOS DE CONFLICTOS DENTRO DE CADA REGIMEN | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|---|------------------|
| | | ESPING-ANDERSON | TAYLOR-GOOPY | PAPADAKIS | SVALLFORS |
| REGIMEN DE ESTADO DE BIENESTAR | SOCIAL-DEMOCRATA | género (varones vs. mujeres) sector (público vs. privado) | sector | clase (clases medias vs. clase obrera e infraclases) | clase |
| | CORPORATISTA | <i>insiders vs. outsiders</i> (contribuyentes vs. excluidos) | género | | ningún conflicto |
| | LIBERAL | clase (proletariado vs. clases medias) | clase | clase (infraclases vs. clase obrera y clases medias) | sector |

Tabla 3

FINANCIACION DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR EN LA U.E.

| | Empleador | Empleado | Impuestos | Otros | Total |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Bélgica | 42 | 20 | 27 | 11 | 100 |
| Dinamarca | 11 | 4 | 78 | 8 | 100 |
| Alemania | 41 | 30 | 25 | 3 | 100 |
| España | 52 | 19 | 26 | 2 | 100 |
| Francia | 52 | 27 | 18 | 3 | 100 |
| Irlanda | 22 | 13 | 64 | 1 | 100 |
| Italia | 53 | 16 | 29 | 3 | 100 |
| Luxemburg | 33 | 23 | 37 | 6 | 100 |
| Holanda | 33 | 36 | 14 | 17 | 100 |
| Portugal | 52 | 19 | 25 | 4 | 100 |
| Reino Un. | 28 | 17 | 43 | 12 | 100 |
| UE (media) | 42 | 24 | 28 | 6 | 100 |

Tabla 4
FINANCIACION DEL SISTEMA SANITARIO

sistemas financiados totalmente vía impuestos:

Portugal
Dinamarca

**sistemas financiados en su mayor parte vía impuestos, y con
proveedores principalmente públicos:**

España
Grecia
Irlanda
Italia
Reino Unido

**sistemas financiados en su mayor parte vía cotizaciones de la
Seguridad Social, y con mezcla de proveedores privados y
públicos:**

Alemania
Bélgica
Francia
Luxemburgo

**sistemas financiados con mezcla de seguros privados y públicos,
con proveedores principalmente privados:**

Holanda

Tabla 5
EVOLUCION DEL GASTO SANITARIO PUBLICO SOBRE EL PIB

| | 1981 | 1991 | DIFERENCIA (1981-1991) |
|-------------|------|------|---------------------------|
| Bélgica | 7.2 | 7.9 | + .7 |
| Dinamarca | 6.8 | 6.5 | - .3 |
| Alemania | 8.7 | 8.5 | - .2 |
| España | 5.8 | 6.8 | + 1.0 |
| Francia | 7.9 | 9.1 | + 1.2 |
| Grecia | 4.5 | 5.2 | + .7 |
| Irlanda | 8.8 | 7.3 | - 1.5 |
| Italia | 6.7 | 8.3 | + 1.6 |
| Luxemburgo | 7.1 | 7.2 | + .1 |
| Holanda | 8.2 | 8.3 | + .1 |
| Portugal | 6.4 | 6.8 | + .4 |
| Reino Unido | 6.1 | 6.6 | + .5 |

Tabla 6

COBERTURA DEL SEGURO MEDICO EN LA UNION EUROPEA

| | COBERTURA | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| | PUBLICA | PRIVADA |
| Bélgica | 100 | — |
| Francia | 99 | 20.0 |
| Alemania | 91 | 15.9 |
| Italia | 100 | 3.6 |
| Holanda | 61.3 | 38.9 |
| Portugal | 99 | 0.6 |
| España | 97 | 14.6 |
| Reino Unido | 100 | 9.5 |

Tabla 7
RANGO DE LOS PAISES DE LA U.E. SEGUN EL GRADO DE PRIVATIZACION

| | GRADO DE PRIVATIZACION | GASTO PRIVADO |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Alemania | 3 | 1 |
| Bélgica | 11 | 10 |
| Dinamarca | 9 | 7 |
| España | 8 | 9 |
| Francia | 4 | 2 |
| Grecia | 6 | 12 |
| Irlanda | 5 | 6 |
| Italia | 7 | 4 |
| Luxemburgo | 12 | 11 |
| Países Bajos | 2 | 3 |
| Portugal | 1 | 5 |
| Reino-Unido | 10 | 8 |

Tabla 8
ACTITUDES ANTE LA SANIDAD PUBLICA Y PRIVADA EN LA COMUNIDAD EUROPEA

| | Bélgica | Dinamarca | RFA | Ex-RDA | Grecia | España | Francia | Irlanda | Italia | Luxemburgo | Holanda | Portugal | Reino Unido |
|-----------|---------|-----------|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| CALIDAD | 92 | 93 | 92 | 85 | 24 | 36 | 95 | 73 | 34 | 89 | 93 | 42 | 80 |
| COSTE | 54 | 67 | 56 | 41 | 46 | 38 | 50 | 65 | 55 | 28 | 58 | 55 | 64 |
| ABUSO | 65 | 66 | 57 | 32 | 45 | 65 | 74 | 64 | 70 | 65 | 66 | 64 | 55 |
| EFICACIA | 37 | 46 | 25 | 35 | 82 | 73 | 36 | 58 | 82 | 33 | 32 | 80 | 43 |
| RECORTE | 32 | 26 | 25 | 7 | 37 | 22 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 22 | 26 | 45 | 17 |
| PERSONA | 71 | 87 | 79 | 78 | 80 | 73 | 74 | 79 | 77 | 65 | 78 | 74 | 78 |
| PAGO | 47 | 55 | 33 | 31 | 65 | 51 | 38 | 37 | 52 | 61 | 45 | 66 | 54 |
| CRISIS | 60 | 75 | 68 | 67 | 80 | 71 | 44 | 82 | 58 | 44 | 79 | 68 | 81 |
| GASTO (*) | | | 52 | | | 77 | | | 79 | | | | 87 |
| N | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 | 1000 | 1000 | 1300 |
| N (*) | | | 1048 | | | 2460 | | | 1580 | | | | 1530 |

PORCENTAJES: Las cifras son porcentajes de personas "de acuerdo" o "muy de acuerdo" con el ítem.

BASE: Total de respuestas válidas (excluyendo los no sabe/ no contesta).

FUENTES: Eurobarómetro 37.1
Encuesta ISSP "Role of Government"
EFGP (Encuesta de fiscalidad y gasto público) del CIS

NOTA: Los datos corresponden al Eurobarómetro. Cuando se hace uso de datos de la encuesta ISSP se señala con un asterisco. En el caso de España los datos con asterisco corresponden a la EFGP. En la leyenda explicativa de la variable se indica en primer lugar su numeración en el cuestionario original.

Tabla 8 (cont.)

Leyenda de la tabla 1:

| | | |
|----------|------|---|
| CALIDAD | V273 | "La calidad de la atención sanitaria pública en nuestro país es buena". |
| COSTE | V274 | "En el futuro la atención sanitaria para el ciudadano medio de nuestro país será peor debido al aumento de los costos del sistema" |
| ABUSO | V275 | "La gente hace un uso demasiado frecuente de la sanidad pública, contribuyendo así al aumento de los costes" |
| EFICACIA | V277 | "Los servicios sanitarios a disposición del ciudadano medio son poco eficientes, y los pacientes no son tratados todo lo bien que se debiera" |
| RECORTE | V278 | "El Estado debiera dar al ciudadano sólo los servicios sanitarios más esenciales, fomentando que la gente se ocupase por ella misma de los servicios restantes" |
| PERSONA | V279 | "Es responsabilidad del individuo el mirar por su salud y evitar los problemas de salud" |
| PAGO | V281 | "Estoy dispuesto a pagar más para acceder a una mejor atención sanitaria" |
| CRISIS | V282 | "Si se recorta el gasto en sanidad pública, la calidad empeorará" |
| GASTO | Q22B | "El gasto en sanidad pública debe aumentar" |

Tabla 9

**HIPOTESIS DE LOS REGIMENES DE ESTADO DE BIENESTAR
Y SISTEMAS DE SANIDAD PUBLICA**

**REGIMEN
CATOLICO-LATINO**

Italia
España
Grecia
Portugal

**REGIMEN
CONSERVADOR-CORPORATISTA**

R.F. Alemana
Holanda
Francia

**REGIMEN
SOCIALDEMOCRATA**

Dinamarca

**REGIMEN
LIBERAL**

Inglaterra

**REGIMEN
POSTSOCIALISTA**

Ex-RDA

Fuente: Esping-Anderson, y elaboración propia

Tabla 10

**ACTITUDES ANTE EL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR Y EL SISTEMA SANITARIO.
ANALISIS FACTORIALES**

TOTAL SANIDAD PUBLICA

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.31880 | 33.1 | 33.1 |
| 2 | 1.29488 | 18.5 | 51.6 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V275 | .71128 | .07791 |
| V279 | .70413 | .01828 |
| V278 | .58020 | .21680 |
| V281 | .51364 | .21718 |
| V277 | .22149 | .83423 |
| V273 | .58148 | -.61347 |
| V274 | .43080 | .51564 |

REGIMEN CATOLICO-LATINO

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 1.57727 | 22.5 | 22.5 |
| 2 | 1.50121 | 21.4 | 44.0 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V279 | .66778 | .04227 |
| V278 | .65225 | -.07548 |
| V275 | .61073 | .02450 |
| V281 | .50352 | .03116 |
| V277 | -.00731 | .77557 |
| V273 | .18430 | -.74234 |
| V274 | .20952 | .58399 |

tabla 10 (cont.)

REGIMEN CONSERVADOR-CORPORATISTA

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 1.49362 | 21.3 | 21.3 |
| 2 | 1.35478 | 19.4 | 40.7 |
| 3 | 1.00700 | 14.4 | 55.1 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 | FACTOR 3 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| V277 | .76725 | .00109 | .13516 |
| V273 | -.66352 | .23540 | -.05959 |
| V274 | .57802 | .32321 | -.24602 |
| V275 | .07767 | .75280 | .04413 |
| V279 | -.16335 | .65724 | .07771 |
| V281 | -.03943 | -.03641 | .84220 |
| V278 | .16694 | .39384 | .56178 |

tabla 10 (cont.)

REGIMEN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATA

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 1.64217 | 23.5 | 23.5 |
| 2 | 1.40771 | 20.1 | 43.6 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V275 | .70587 | .10514 |
| V278 | .68087 | .12235 |
| V279 | .66844 | -.04836 |
| V277 | .07232 | .73982 |
| V273 | .32063 | -.64221 |
| V274 | .18857 | .62056 |
| V281 | .06656 | .34640 |

REGIMEN LIBERAL

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 4.73170 | 67.6 | 67.6 |

Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 |
|------|----------|
| V279 | .88438 |
| V273 | .85956 |
| V275 | .84863 |
| V274 | .83592 |
| V281 | .81202 |
| V277 | .75914 |
| V278 | .74573 |

tabla 10 (cont.)

REGIMEN SOCIALISTA

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 2.29963 | 32.9 | 32.9 |
| 2 | 1.11340 | 15.9 | 48.8 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| V278 | .68328 | .28696 |
| V281 | .67790 | -.10261 |
| V275 | .66205 | .23363 |
| V279 | .50355 | .03820 |
| V274 | .25716 | .71714 |
| V277 | .38103 | .66747 |
| V273 | .29830 | -.62106 |

Tabla 11
**CONSTRUCCION DE ESCALA DE RIESGO MORAL
ANALISIS DE FIABILIDAD (ALPHA DE CRONBACH)**

**RELIABILITY ANALYSIS -
SCALE (RIESGO)**

1. **COSTE:** "En el futuro la atención sanitaria para el ciudadano medio de nuestro país será peor debido al aumento de los costos del sistema"

2. **ABUSO:** "La gente hace un uso demasiado frecuente de la sanidad pública, contribuyendo así al aumento de los costes"

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 11032.0

N OF ITEMS = 2

ALPHA = .6367

Tabla 12.1
DIFERENCIAS INTERNACIONALES EN RIESGO MORAL PUBLICO
ANALISIS DE VARIANZA

Summaries of RIESGO
 By levels of NATION

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 2.7398 | 1.0667 | 12014 |
| V1 | 1 | FRANCE | 3.0134 | .8781 | 967 |
| V1 | 2 | BELGIUM | 2.8857 | .9429 | 971 |
| V1 | 3 | NETHERLANDS | 2.9663 | .9611 | 919 |
| V1 | 4 | WEST GERMANY | 2.7421 | .9120 | 954 |
| V1 | 5 | ITALY | 2.9979 | .8921 | 961 |
| V1 | 6 | LUXEMBOURG | 3.0249 | .9395 | 481 |
| V1 | 7 | DENMARK | 2.8235 | .9621 | 952 |
| V1 | 8 | IRELAND | 2.8943 | .9552 | 918 |
| V1 | 9 | GREAT BRITAIN | 2.6987 | 1.0599 | 1009 |
| V1 | 11 | GREECE | 2.6604 | 1.0278 | 792 |
| V1 | 12 | SPAIN | 2.9511 | .8823 | 859 |
| V1 | 13 | PORTUGAL | 2.7680 | 1.0371 | 944 |
| V1 | 14 | EAST GERMANY | 2.2370 | 1.0181 | 983 |

Total Cases = 12995
 Missing Cases = 981 OR 7.5 PCT.

Summaries of RIESGO
 By levels of V1 NATION - 13 COUNTRIES AND EAST GERMANY

| Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Sum of Sq | Cases |
|---------------------|---------------|--------|---------|------------|-------|
| 1 | FRANCE | 3.0134 | .8781 | 744.8252 | 967 |
| 2 | BELGIUM | 2.8857 | .9429 | 862.3110 | 971 |
| 3 | NETHERLANDS | 2.9663 | .9611 | 847.9543 | 919 |
| 4 | WEST GERMANY | 2.7421 | .9120 | 792.5660 | 954 |
| 5 | ITALY | 2.9979 | .8921 | 763.9958 | 961 |
| 6 | LUXEMBOURG | 3.0249 | .9395 | 423.7006 | 481 |
| 7 | DENMARK | 2.8235 | .9621 | 880.3529 | 952 |
| 8 | IRELAND | 2.8943 | .9552 | 836.7505 | 918 |
| 9 | GREAT BRITAIN | 2.6987 | 1.0599 | 1132.4083 | 1009 |
| 11 | GREECE | 2.6604 | 1.0278 | 835.6351 | 792 |
| 12 | SPAIN | 2.9511 | .8823 | 667.9464 | 859 |
| 13 | PORTUGAL | 2.7680 | 1.0371 | 1014.1939 | 944 |
| 14 | EAST GERMANY | 2.2370 | 1.0181 | 1017.7721 | 983 |
| Within Groups Total | | 2.7398 | .9496 | 10820.4124 | 12014 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| Between Groups | 2848.2135 | 13 | 219.0933 | 242.9778 | .0000 |
| Linearity | 374.6011 | 1 | 374.6011 | 415.4382 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 2473.6125 | 12 | 206.1344 | 228.6061 | .0000 |
| R = -.1655 | | R Squared = .0274 | | | |
| Within Groups | 10820.4124 | 12000 | .9017 | | |
| Eta = .4565 | | Eta Squared = .2084 | | | |

Tabla 12.2
 DIFERENCIAS DE RIESGO MORAL PUBLICO SEGUN REGIMEN DE ESTADO DE BIENESTAR
 ANALISIS DE VARIANZA

Summaries of RIESGO
 By levels of MODELO RE REGIMENES DE KORPI

| Variable | Value Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | 5.5837 | 1.4018 | 8528 |
| REGIMEN CORPORATISTA | | 5.6293 | 1.3891 | 3560 |
| REGIMEN DE SEGURIDAD BASICA | | 5.5780 | 1.3397 | 1884 |
| REGIMEN VOLUNTARIO | | 5.5184 | 1.4532 | 899 |
| PAISES CATOLICOS-LATINOS | | 5.5739 | 1.4523 | 2185 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 6.4364 | 3 | 2.1455 | 1.0918 | .3513 |
| Linearity | 2.8848 | 1 | 2.8848 | 1.4681 | .2257 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 3.5515 | 2 | 1.7758 | .9037 | .4052 |
| | R = -.0131 | R Squared = | .0002 | | |
| Within Groups | 16749.7846 | 8524 | 1.9650 | | |
| | Eta = .0196 | Eta Squared = | .0004 | | |

Summaries of RIESGO
 By levels of MODELO DE REGIMENES DE ESPING-ANDERSON

| Variable | Value Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | 5.5837 | 1.4018 | 8528 |
| REGIMEN CORPORATISTA | | 5.6661 | 1.4091 | 3604 |
| REGIMEN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATA | | 5.5327 | 1.3908 | 913 |
| REGIMEN LIBERAL | | 5.4985 | 1.2854 | 971 |
| PAISES CATOLICO-LATINOS | | 5.6038 | 1.4287 | 3040 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 31.8848 | 3 | 10.6283 | 5.4170 | .0010 |
| Linearity | 13.4292 | 1 | 13.4292 | 6.8446 | .0089 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 18.4556 | 2 | 9.2278 | 4.7032 | .0092 |
| | R = .0283 | R Squared = | .0008 | | |
| Within Groups | 16724.3361 | 8524 | 1.9620 | | |
| | Eta = .0436 | Eta Squared = | .0019 | | |

Tabla 13
Correlaciones entre variables dependientes

| Correlations: | V7 | V8 | V9 | V14 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| V7 | 1.0000 | | | |
| V8 | -.0064 | 1.0000 | | |
| V9 | .1434 | .0808 | 1.0000 | |
| V14 | -.3299 | -.3314 | .1379 | 1.0000 |

Tabla 14
 Correlaciones entre variables dependientes y variables independientes

| Correlations: | V7 | V8 | V9 | V14 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| V1 | .6780 | .1229 | -.4294 | -.0154 |
| V2 | .1098 | .1684 | .1801 | -.4244 |
| V3 | -.1045 | .5161 | -.2977 | -.6979 |
| V4 | -.0225 | -.1282 | -.4672 | -.0565 |
| V5 | -.1445 | -.1253 | .1976 | .3581 |
| V6 | .0295 | .5947 | -.0881 | -.8491** |
| V10 | .0177 | .2232 | .0322 | .2999 |
| V11 | .0983 | -.1521 | -.3669 | .0931 |
| V12 | .3458 | .2644 | -.2860 | -.8477** |
| V13 | .1185 | .1427 | -.2377 | -.6363 |

dibujol con los paises: cotizaciones SS x abuso

dibujo2 con los países: cofinanciación x RECORTE

Tabla 15
Regresión de "coste"

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. V7
Multiple R .98769
R Square .97553
Adjusted R Square .77980
Standard Error 3.91392

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|----|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 8 | 610.78125 | 76.34766 |
| Residual | 1 | 15.31875 | 15.31875 |

F = 4.98393 Signif F = .3339

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|------------|------------|-----------|----------|--------|-------|
| V13 | 2.490075 | 1.723519 | .809080 | 1.445 | .3854 |
| V4 | .678800 | .567067 | .664723 | 1.197 | .4431 |
| V5 | -.753689 | .309694 | -.898648 | -2.434 | .2482 |
| V6 | -3.474945 | 6.528520 | -.526996 | -.532 | .6886 |
| V10 | -.456027 | .384032 | -.656128 | -1.187 | .4456 |
| V3 | 9.463047 | 8.833360 | 9.198631 | 1.071 | .4781 |
| (Constant) | 132.844110 | 33.360304 | | 3.982 | .1566 |

Tabla 16
Regresión de "abuso"

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. V8

Multiple R .94423
R Square .89158
Adjusted R Square .02421
Standard Error 8.19949

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|----|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 8 | 552.86839 | 69.10855 |
| Residual | 1 | 67.23161 | 67.23161 |

F = 1.02792 Signif F = .6471

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|
| V13 | .445504 | 3.610697 | .145453 | .123 | .9218 |
| V4 | -.114629 | 1.187981 | -.112793 | -.096 | .9388 |
| V5 | -.213000 | .648795 | -.255193 | -.328 | .7981 |
| V6 | -1.852857 | 13.676966 | -.282353 | -.135 | .9143 |
| V10 | .291708 | .804530 | .421732 | .363 | .7786 |
| V3 | 7.859312 | 18.505506 | 7.676580 | .425 | .7443 |
| (Constant) | 40.371553 | 69.888388 | | .578 | .6665 |

Tabla 17
Regresión de "recorte"

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. V9
Multiple R .99077
R Square .98162
Adjusted R Square .83461
Standard Error 3.32501

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|----|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 8 | 590.54433 | 73.81804 |
| Residual | 1 | 11.05567 | 11.05567 |

F = 6.67694 Signif F = .2912

| ----- Variables in the Equation ----- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
| V13 | 6.847820 | 1.464188 | 2.269861 | 4.677 | .1341 |
| V4 | 1.796732 | .481743 | 1.794939 | 3.730 | .1668 |
| V5 | -.779908 | .263095 | -.948657 | -2.964 | .2071 |
| V6 | -30.813053 | 5.546201 | -4.767186 | -5.556 | .1134 |
| V10 | -1.437334 | .326248 | -2.109712 | -4.406 | .1421 |
| V3 | 41.120007 | 7.504242 | 40.776820 | 5.480 | .1149 |
| (Constant) | 116.496690 | 28.340721 | | 4.111 | .1519 |

Tabla 18
Regresión de "pago"

Equation Number 1 Dependent Variable.. V14
Multiple R .98716
R Square .97449
Adjusted R Square .77043
Standard Error 5.02621

Analysis of Variance

| | | | |
|------------|----|----------------|-------------|
| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
| Regression | 8 | 965.13718 | 120.64215 |
| Residual | 1 | 25.26282 | 25.26282 |

F = 4.77548 Signif F = .3406

| ----- Variables in the Equation ----- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
| V13 | .976188 | 2.213325 | .252191 | .441 | .7356 |
| V4 | .819815 | .728222 | .638309 | 1.126 | .4624 |
| V5 | .067019 | .397705 | .063534 | .169 | .8937 |
| V6 | -19.275643 | 8.383858 | -2.324261 | -2.299 | .2612 |
| V10 | -.956353 | .493170 | -1.094038 | -1.939 | .3031 |
| V3 | 18.534884 | 11.343710 | 14.325132 | 1.634 | .3496 |
| (Constant) | 92.031752 | 42.840959 | | 2.148 | .2774 |

Abreviatura de las variables en las tablas 13 a 18:

- V1 porcentaje de presión fiscal vía impuesto sobre la renta
- V2 porcentaje de presión fiscal vía cotizaciones de la Seguridad Social
- V3 presión fiscal total
- V4 el porcentaje de gasto público sobre el total del gasto sanitario
- V6 el porcentaje de gasto sanitario público sobre el conjunto del producto interior bruto
- V5 el porcentaje de la población cubierta por la atención hospitalaria y ambulatoria
- V7 "coste"
- V8 "abuso"
- V9 "recorte"
- V10 porcentaje de coste de las prestaciones que debe ser sufragado por el ciudadano (co-pago)
- V11 el porcentaje de gasto público en hospitales
- V12 uso per cápita de hospitales
- V13 media de consultas médicas por habitante
- V14 "pago"

Tabla 19 TOTAL UNION EUROPEA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 41 | 67 | 36 |
| | nu.c.media | 35 | 64 | 25 |
| | vi.c.media | 50 | 71 | 40 |
| | supervisor | 40 | 64 | 30 |
| | proletario | 35 | 60 | 29 |
| | chi square | 33.6 (.000) | 25.5 (.000) | 74.5 (.000) |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 40 | 63 | 33 |
| | c. m. a. | 40 | 64 | 28 |
| | c. m. b. | 40 | 65 | 29 |
| | c. bajo | 38 | 67 | 29 |
| | chi square | 3.1 | 7.4 (.05) | 11.6 (.009) |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 35 | 60 | 28 |
| | c. m. a. | 37 | 63 | 30 |
| | c. m. b. | 42 | 68 | 32 |
| | c. alta | 44 | 73 | 36 |
| | chi square | 55.6 (.000) | 89 (.000) | 23.5 (.000) |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 43 | 67 | 34 |
| | medio | 40 | 65 | 29 |
| | alto | 37 | 64 | 30 |
| | chi square | 14 (.000) | 3.4 | 31.5 (.000) |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 35 | 57 | 25 |
| | privado | 40 | 67 | 30 |
| | chi square | 7.8 (.001) | 48.2 (.000) | 16.5 (.000) |
| EDAD | - 25 | 45 | 64 | 33 |
| | 26-40 | 40 | 63 | 27 |
| | 41-55 | 38 | 67 | 30 |
| | 56 - | 37 | 67 | 30 |
| | chi square | 14.1 (.001) | 27.1 (.000) | 23.2 (.000) |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 45 | 70 | 35 |
| | público | 37 | 63 | 29 |
| | chi square | 19.7 (.000) | 20.4 (.000) | 13.1 (.000) |
| POLITICA | izda. | 34 | 60 | 23 |
| | centro-i. | 36 | 64 | 29 |
| | centro-d. | 39 | 67 | 31 |
| | dcha. | 50 | 72 | 37 |
| | chi square | 62.4 (.000) | 53.4 (.000) | 83.9 (.000) |
| VALORES | materialista | 45 | 65 | 33 |
| | post-mat. | 30 | 50 | 22 |
| | mixto | 38 | 65 | 30 |
| | chi square | 58.2 (.000) | 19.4 (.000) | 40.1 (.000) |

Tabla 20.1 ALEMANIA (REPUBLICA FEDERAL)

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 39 | 60 | 35 |
| | nu.c.media | 27 | 58 | 25 |
| | vi.c.media | 27 | 73 | 43 |
| | supervisor | 32 | 60 | 27 |
| | proletario | 32 | 48 | 21 |
| | chi square | 4.3 | 7.3 | 8 (.05) |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 30 | 68 | 30 |
| | c. m. a. | 30 | 58 | 24 |
| | c. m. b. | 33 | 55 | 30 |
| | c. bajo | 26 | 59 | 30 |
| | chi square | 1.9 | 8.2 (.04) | 2.6 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 28 | 51 | 23 |
| | c. m. a. | 24 | 56 | 29 |
| | c. m. b. | 32 | 65 | 27 |
| | c. alta | 30 | 63 | 30 |
| | chi square | 3.8 | 12.9 (.005) | 2.6 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 27 | 58 | 29 |
| | medio | 32 | 59 | 27 |
| | alto | 22 | 66 | 25 |
| | chi square | 6.5 (.03) | 3.6 | 0.5 |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 30 | 59 | 26 |
| | privado | 28 | 59 | 24 |
| | chi square | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.5 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 28 | 69 | 21 |
| | 26-40 | 30 | 52 | 25 |
| | 41-55 | 29 | 60 | 27 |
| | 56 - | 30 | 60 | 30 |
| | chi square | 0.1 | 12.1 (.007) | 4.7 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 33 | 61 | 28 |
| | público | 29 | 59 | 26 |
| | chi square | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| AUTO- UBICACION POLITICA | izda. | 22 | 57 | 19 |
| | centro-i. | 27 | 57 | 28 |
| | centro-d. | 30 | 67 | 32 |
| | dcha. | 43 | 67 | 27 |
| | chi square | 15 (.001) | 8.9 (.03) | 6.3 (.05) |
| VALORES | materialista | 33 | 62 | 25 |
| | post-mat. | 22 | 57 | 20 |
| | mixto | 29 | 60 | 28 |
| | chi square | 5.1 (.05) | 1 | 3.7 |

Tabla 20.2 EX-REPUBLICA DEMOCRATICA ALEMANA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 23 | 35 | 12 |
| | nu. c. media | 20 | 29 | 9 |
| | vi. c. media | 10 | 25 | 20 |
| | superrvisor | 22 | 39 | 10 |
| | proletario | 25 | 24 | 11 |
| | chi square | 4 | 11.3 (.02) | 3 |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 17 | 36 | 6 |
| | c. m. a. | 18 | 36 | 9 |
| | c. m. b. | 22 | 31 | 12 |
| | c. bajo | 22 | 29 | 8 |
| | chi square | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 23 | 35 | 10 |
| | c. m. a. | 16 | 32 | 9 |
| | c. m. b. | 19 | 31 | 9 |
| | c. alta | 20 | 32 | 3 |
| | chi square | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 24 | 36 | 13 |
| | medio | 22 | 31 | 9 |
| | alto | 13 | 35 | 7 |
| | chi square | 9.4 (.005) | 2.2 | 4.9 (.05) |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 22 | 31 | 10 |
| | privado | 16 | 38 | 10 |
| | chi square | 2 | 3 (.05) | 0.1 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 20 | 33 | 10 |
| | 26-40 | 21 | 34 | 8 |
| | 41-55 | 22 | 34 | 10 |
| | 56 - | 18 | 31 | 10 |
| | chi square | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 25 | 42 | 9 |
| | público | 20 | 32 | 9 |
| | chi square | 1.4 | 3.3 (.05) | 0.1 |
| POLITICA | izda. | 16 | 32 | 6 |
| | centro-i. | 20 | 34 | 10 |
| | centro-d. | 20 | 33 | 10 |
| | dcha. | 16 | 46 | 15 |
| | chi square | 1.8 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| VALORES | materialista | 21 | 29 | 10 |
| | post-mat. | 19 | 28 | 10 |
| | mixto | 20 | 35 | 10 |
| | chi square | 0.5 | 4.7 (.05) | 0.07 |

Tabla 20.3 BELGICA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 52 | 61 | 49 |
| | nu.c.media | 46 | 67 | 28 |
| | vi.c.media | 53 | 72 | 40 |
| | superrvisor | 54 | 69 | 36 |
| | proletario | 55 | 63 | 38 |
| | chi square | 4.3 | 3.2 | 11.5 (.02) |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 55 | 66 | 36 |
| | c. m. a. | 48 | 65 | 40 |
| | c. m. b. | 46 | 74 | 33 |
| | c. bajo | 43 | 65 | 31 |
| | chi square | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 52 | 70 | 34 |
| | c. m. a. | 46 | 66 | 33 |
| | c. m. b. | 49 | 65 | 33 |
| | c. alta | 49 | 69 | 39 |
| | chi square | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 47 | 70 | 40 |
| | medio | 52 | 66 | 32 |
| | alto | 47 | 68 | 40 |
| | chi square | 2.1 | 1.5 | 5.5 (.05) |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 55 | 63 | 29 |
| | privado | 46 | 70 | 33 |
| | chi square | 2.2 | 2.9 (.05) | 0.7 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 46 | 67 | 36 |
| | 26-40 | 51 | 59 | 35 |
| | 41-55 | 53 | 77 | 39 |
| | 56 - | 49 | 68 | 33 |
| | chi square | 2 | 19.1 (.000) | 1.4 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 48 | 63 | 29 |
| | público | 52 | 69 | 38 |
| | chi square | 1.8 | 2.4 | 7.4 (.006) |
| POLITICA | izda. | 52 | 78 | 37 |
| | centro-i. | 47 | 62 | 33 |
| | centro-d. | 47 | 67 | 37 |
| | dcha. | 60 | 78 | 32 |
| | chi square | 7.3 (.05) | 15.5 (.001) | 1.8 |
| VALORES | materialista | 52 | 65 | 37 |
| | post-mat. | 41 | 57 | 24 |
| | mixto | 51 | 70 | 37 |
| | chi square | 4.3 | 7.6 (.02) | 6.1 (.04) |

Tabla 20.4 DINAMARCA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 50 | 73 | 40 |
| | nu.c.media | 36 | 65 | 21 |
| | vi.c.media | 35 | 63 | 23 |
| | superrvisor | 40 | 68 | 25 |
| | proletario | 40 | 63 | 25 |
| | chi square | 6.5 | 3.2 | 11.9 (.01) |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 45 | 70 | 29 |
| | c. m. a. | 42 | 68 | 24 |
| | c. m. b. | 36 | 68 | 20 |
| | c. bajo | 39 | 60 | 29 |
| | | chi square | 3.7 | 4.9 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 37 | 66 | 22 |
| | c. m. a. | 29 | 65 | 22 |
| | c. m. b. | 42 | 67 | 26 |
| | c. alta | 53 | 74 | 35 |
| | | chi square | 12.1 (.006) | 2.5 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 41 | 61 | 33 |
| | medio | 43 | 70 | 25 |
| | alto | 38 | 65 | 25 |
| | | chi square | 1.9 | 3.8 |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 35 | 58 | 18 |
| | privado | 41 | 68 | 26 |
| | | chi square | 2.1 | 7.3 (.005) |
| EDAD | - 25 | 52 | 77 | 30 |
| | 26-40 | 41 | 61 | 21 |
| | 41-55 | 35 | 63 | 22 |
| | 56 - | 38 | 71 | 33 |
| | | chi square | 11.7 (.005) | 13.4 (.003) |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 43 | 68 | 25 |
| | público | 40 | 66 | 26 |
| | | chi square | 0.01 | 2 |
| POLITICA | izda. | 22 | 44 | 15 |
| | centro-i. | 32 | 62 | 20 |
| | centro-d. | 44 | 73 | 27 |
| | dcha. | 57 | 78 | 37 |
| | | chi square | 53.4 (.000) | 47 (.000) |
| VALORES | materialista | 56 | 70 | 41 |
| | post-mat. | 28 | 54 | 18 |
| | mixto | 44 | 72 | 27 |
| | | chi square | 29.8 (.000) | 25.4 (.000) |

Tabla 20.5 ESPAÑA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 63 | 75 | 25 |
| | nu.c.media | 59 | 75 | 23 |
| | vi.c.media | 62 | 80 | 28 |
| | superrvisor | 50 | 80 | 23 |
| | proletario | 50 | 75 | 35 |
| | chi square | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 65 | 75 | 14 |
| | c. m. a. | 62 | 70 | 35 |
| | c. m. b. | 60 | 80 | 30 |
| | c. bajo | 57 | 80 | 26 |
| | chi square | 2 | 3 | 15.1 (.001) |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 61 | 69 | 23 |
| | c. m. a. | 52 | 72 | 26 |
| | c. m. b. | 62 | 78 | 26 |
| | c. alta | 46 | 76 | 25 |
| | chi square | 8 (.04) | 5.6 | 0.5 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 57 | 80 | 27 |
| | medio | 58 | 76 | 23 |
| | alto | 57 | 62 | 23 |
| | chi square | 0.1 | 22.6 (.000) | 1.5 |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 55 | 74 | 32 |
| | privado | 54 | 78 | 23 |
| | chi square | 0.04 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 63 | 68 | 22 |
| | 26-40 | 56 | 71 | 22 |
| | 41-55 | 59 | 78 | 30 |
| | 56 - | 53 | 83 | 26 |
| | chi square | 5 | 17 (.000) | 4 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 60 | 80 | 23 |
| | público | 56 | 74 | 25 |
| | chi square | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| POLITICA | izda. | 55 | 80 | 21 |
| | centro-i. | 55 | 76 | 27 |
| | centro-d. | 56 | 77 | 29 |
| | dcha. | 60 | 77 | 20 |
| | chi square | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.4 |
| VALORES | materialista | 59 | 78 | 24 |
| | post-mat. | 55 | 65 | 18 |
| | mixto | 57 | 76 | 27 |
| | chi square | 0.6 | 8.1 (.009) | 4 |

Tabla 20.6 FRANCIA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 28 | 78 | 44 |
| | nu.c.media | 54 | 78 | 34 |
| | vi.c.media | 54 | 82 | 45 |
| | supervisor | 48 | 77 | 39 |
| | proletario | 52 | 75 | 44 |
| | chi square | 10.6 | 1 | 5 |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 29 | 77 | 33 |
| | c. m. a. | 45 | 80 | 38 |
| | c. m. b. | 50 | 75 | 35 |
| | c. bajo | 58 | 75 | 38 |
| | chi square | 27.9 (.000) | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 52 | 72 | 45 |
| | c. m. a. | 43 | 75 | 30 |
| | c. m. b. | 48 | 78 | 35 |
| | c. alta | 40 | 82 | 39 |
| | chi square | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.8 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 45 | 73 | 33 |
| | medio | 52 | 78 | 39 |
| | alto | 39 | 78 | 33 |
| | chi square | 12 (.002) | 1.7 | 3 |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 41 | 77 | 30 |
| | privado | 50 | 79 | 40 |
| | chi square | 2.5 | .06 | 3.2 (.05) |
| EDAD | - 25 | 53 | 80 | 40 |
| | 26-40 | 51 | 77 | 37 |
| | 41-55 | 43 | 76 | 35 |
| | 56 - | 43 | 73 | 32 |
| | chi square | 6.8 (.05) | 1.8 | 2 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 73 | 45 | 45 |
| | público | 75 | 34 | 34 |
| | chi square | 0.5 | 2.4 | 5.4 (.02) |
| POLITICA | izda. | 33 | 65 | 26 |
| | centro-i. | 50 | 82 | 37 |
| | centro-d. | 50 | 82 | 40 |
| | dcha. | 55 | 82 | 47 |
| | chi square | 18.9 (.000) | 20.4 (000) | 11.9 (.007) |
| VALORES | materialista | 49 | 77 | 36 |
| | post-mat. | 38 | 79 | 35 |
| | mixto | 50 | 75 | 37 |
| | chi square | 7.7 (.02) | 0.8 | 0.1 |

Tabla 20.7 GRAN BRETAÑA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 13 | 62 | 16 |
| | nu.c.media | 20 | 54 | 14 |
| | vi.c.media | 24 | 64 | 23 |
| | superrvisor | 16 | 62 | 20 |
| | proletario | 18 | 58 | 19 |
| | chi square | 2.5 | 3.6 | 5.7 |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 14 | 56 | 14 |
| | c. m. a. | 22 | 63 | 15 |
| | c. m. b. | 16 | 56 | 18 |
| | c. bajo | 24 | 62 | 19 |
| | | chi square | 8.5 (.03) | 3.2 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 17 | 59 | 15 |
| | c. m. a. | 18 | 60 | 23 |
| | c. m. b. | 20 | 60 | 20 |
| | c. alta | 28 | 68 | 33 |
| | | chi square | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 19 | 73 | 24 |
| | medio | 19 | 59 | 17 |
| | alto | 18 | 44 | 19 |
| | | chi square | 0.04 | 24.3 (.000) |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 17 | 51 | 15 |
| | privado | 17 | 59 | 15 |
| | | chi square | 0.1 | 2.6 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 22 | 48 | 22 |
| | 26-40 | 13 | 49 | 12 |
| | 41-55 | 19 | 61 | 13 |
| | 56 - | 21 | 74 | 24 |
| | | chi square | 7.8 (.05) | 48.5 (.000) |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 16 | 65 | 22 |
| | público | 19 | 59 | 17 |
| | | chi square | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| POLITICA | izda. | 8 | 37 | 12 |
| | centro-i. | 18 | 55 | 14 |
| | centro-d. | 17 | 65 | 20 |
| | dcha. | 25 | 72 | 23 |
| | | chi square | 14.5 (.002) | 41.3 (.000) |
| VALORES | materialista | 19 | 64 | 18 |
| | post-mat. | 13 | 47 | 15 |
| | mixto | 20 | 61 | 18 |
| | | chi square | 4 | 15 (.001) |

Tabla 20.8 GRECIA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 37 | 63 | 47 |
| | nu.c.media | 30 | 63 | 42 |
| | vi.c.media | 34 | 50 | 39 |
| | superrvisor | 36 | 59 | 44 |
| | proletario | 28 | 60 | 35 |
| | chi square | 2.3 | 4.9 | 2.5 |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 34 | 62 | 39 |
| | c. m. a. | 33 | 57 | 36 |
| | c. m. b. | 20 | 53 | 40 |
| | c. bajo | 23 | 49 | 39 |
| | chi square | 3.9 | 4.8 | 0.6 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 31 | 51 | 45 |
| | c. m. a. | 27 | 54 | 40 |
| | c. m. b. | 34 | 59 | 40 |
| | c. alta | 55 | 77 | 35 |
| | chi square | 8 (.04) | 9 (.03) | 2 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 28 | 52 | 38 |
| | medio | 36 | 59 | 47 |
| | alto | 32 | 61 | 38 |
| | chi square | 4 | 5.8 (.05) | 5.9 (.05) |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 40 | 70 | 40 |
| | privado | 28 | 58 | 45 |
| | chi square | 5.2 (.02) | 4.1 (.04) | 0.06 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 35 | 62 | 41 |
| | 26-40 | 35 | 61 | 42 |
| | 41-55 | 32 | 55 | 41 |
| | 56 - | 29 | 52 | 42 |
| | chi square | 2 | 4 | 0.3 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 39 | 65 | 49 |
| | público | 31 | 56 | 40 |
| | chi square | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| POLITICA | izda. | 25 | 54 | 38 |
| | centro-i. | 35 | 54 | 39 |
| | centro-d. | 37 | 67 | 39 |
| | dcha. | 35 | 60 | 50 |
| | chi square | 4 | 3 | 7.3 (0.05) |
| VALORES | materialista | 30 | 54 | 40 |
| | post-mat. | 40 | 51 | 40 |
| | mixto | 33 | 61 | 43 |
| | chi square | 2 | 5 | 0.3 |

Tabla 20.9 HOLANDA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 61 | 79 | 44 |
| | nu.c.media | 38 | 65 | 19 |
| | vi.c.media | 47 | 78 | 30 |
| | superrvisor | 43 | 79 | 25 |
| | proletario | 38 | 65 | 25 |
| | chi square | 12.9 (.01) | 11.7 (.01) | 21.6 (.000) |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 48 | 70 | 32 |
| | c. m. a. | 45 | 72 | 26 |
| | c. m. b. | 36 | 74 | 23 |
| | c. bajo | 36 | 70 | 25 |
| | | chi square | 8.3 (.03) | 1.3 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 30 | 69 | 20 |
| | c. m. a. | 43 | 72 | 21 |
| | c. m. b. | 43 | 72 | 27 |
| | c. alta | 50 | 73 | 38 |
| | | chi square | 13.5 (.003) | 0.7 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 40 | 78 | 28 |
| | medio | 43 | 69 | 25 |
| | alto | 38 | 72 | 29 |
| | | chi square | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 40 | 65 | 27 |
| | privado | 40 | 72 | 23 |
| | | chi square | 0.03 | 1.9 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 42 | 72 | 34 |
| | 26-40 | 43 | 63 | 21 |
| | 41-55 | 40 | 75 | 23 |
| | 56 - | 38 | 77 | 33 |
| | | chi square | 1.7 | 15.0 (.001) |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 49 | 71 | 32 |
| | público | 37 | 71 | 23 |
| | | chi square | 9.2 (.002) | 0.01 |
| POLITICA | izda. | 25 | 54 | 18 |
| | centro-i. | 38 | 67 | 20 |
| | centro-d. | 49 | 79 | 30 |
| | dcha. | 58 | 80 | 43 |
| | | chi square | 35.5 (.000) | 32.8 (.000) |
| VALORES | materialista | 50 | 70 | 27 |
| | post-mat. | 33 | 67 | 20 |
| | mixto | 42 | 73 | 29 |
| | | chi square | 11.7 (.002) | 3.9 |

Tabla 20.10 IRLANDA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 43 | 77 | 53 |
| | nu.c.media | 37 | 71 | 41 |
| | vi.c.media | 53 | 93 | 50 |
| | superrvisor | 41 | 68 | 40 |
| | proletario | 28 | 64 | 35 |
| | chi square | 9.6 (.04) | 7.7 | 4.7 |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 35 | 74 | 37 |
| | c. m. a. | 39 | 74 | 45 |
| | c. m. b. | 35 | 70 | 31 |
| | c. bajo | 35 | 66 | 48 |
| | chi square | 0.6 | 3.0 | 10.0 (.01) |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 32 | 67 | 39 |
| | c. m. a. | 36 | 74 | 38 |
| | c. m. b. | 39 | 78 | 42 |
| | c. alta | 54 | 78 | 60 |
| | chi square | 9.5 (.02) | 10.3 (.01) | 7.0 (.05) |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 34 | 66 | 41 |
| | medio | 37 | 73 | 40 |
| | alto | 35 | 66 | 41 |
| | chi square | 0.6 | 5.5 (.05) | 0.1 |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 39 | 76 | 39 |
| | privado | 32 | 69 | 38 |
| | chi square | 3 (.05) | 3 (.05) | 0.02 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 33 | 62 | 38 |
| | 26-40 | 31 | 71 | 35 |
| | 41-55 | 39 | 74 | 42 |
| | 56 - | 43 | 77 | 48 |
| | chi square | 9.5 (.02) | 11.8 (.008) | 9 (.02) |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 42 | 78 | 43 |
| | público | 33 | 68 | 39 |
| | chi square | 5.5 (.01) | 9.5 (.00) | 0.8 |
| POLITICA | izda. | 26 | 71 | 31 |
| | centro-i. | 36 | 72 | 43 |
| | centro-d. | 36 | 74 | 34 |
| | dcha. | 42 | 75 | 42 |
| | chi square | 5 | 0.4 | 7.4 (.05) |
| VALORES | materialista | 38 | 75 | 45 |
| | post-mat. | 28 | 69 | 31 |
| | mixto | 37 | 69 | 40 |
| | chi square | 3.9 | 2.5 | 7.5 (.01) |

Tabla 20.11 ITALIA

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 45 | 77 | 35 |
| | nu.c.media | 49 | 80 | 25 |
| | vi.c.media | 65 | 85 | 45 |
| | supervisor | 50 | 75 | 29 |
| | proletario | 65 | 75 | 36 |
| | chi square | 15.5 (.003) | 2.5 | 17 (.001) |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 53 | 82 | 33 |
| | c. m. a. | 56 | 82 | 36 |
| | c. m. b. | 60 | 76 | 35 |
| | c. bajo | 69 | 72 | 44 |
| | chi square | 8.2 (.04) | 6 | 3.1 |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 56 | 77 | 31 |
| | c. m. a. | 65 | 80 | 42 |
| | c. m. b. | 57 | 75 | 34 |
| | c. alta | 44 | 75 | 36 |
| | chi square | 6.9 (.05) | 1 | 3.7 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 60 | 78 | 39 |
| | medio | 56 | 78 | 33 |
| | alto | 53 | 68 | 33 |
| | chi square | 2.5 | 9.1 (.05) | 3.7 |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 47 | 79 | 34 |
| | privado | 55 | 79 | 30 |
| | chi square | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 63 | 63 | 33 |
| | 26-40 | 54 | 73 | 30 |
| | 41-55 | 57 | 86 | 37 |
| | 56 - | 54 | 78 | 39 |
| | chi square | 4.3 | 35 (.000) | 6 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 60 | 76 | 36 |
| | público | 55 | 77 | 35 |
| | chi square | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| POLITICA | izda. | 48 | 77 | 26 |
| | centro-i. | 55 | 78 | 37 |
| | centro-d. | 65 | 73 | 31 |
| | dcha. | 70 | 79 | 40 |
| | chi square | 11.2 (.01) | 1.3 | 7.4 (.05) |
| VALORES | materialista | 63 | 75 | 37 |
| | post-mat. | 46 | 68 | 40 |
| | mixto | 55 | 77 | 33 |
| | chi square | 8.6 (.01) | 3.8 | 2.2 |

Tabla 20.12 LUXEMBURGO

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 22 | 76 | 32 |
| | nu.c.media | 28 | 69 | 17 |
| | vi.c.media | 46 | 66 | 40 |
| | superrvisor | 45 | 58 | 20 |
| | proletario | 45 | 64 | 25 |
| | chi square | 10.7 (.02) | 3 | 7 |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 20 | 73 | 29 |
| | c. m. a. | 37 | 80 | 13 |
| | c. m. b. | 47 | 72 | 20 |
| | c. bajo | 45 | 75 | 28 |
| | chi square | 16.2 (.001) | 1.4 | 7 (.05) |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 46 | 63 | 18 |
| | c. m. a. | 29 | 42 | 30 |
| | c. m. b. | 33 | 80 | 20 |
| | c. alta | 33 | 85 | 22 |
| | chi square | 4.3 | 31.6 (.000) | 2.5 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 43 | 70 | 15 |
| | medio | 37 | 70 | 22 |
| | alto | 31 | 76 | 22 |
| | chi square | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1 |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 30 | 79 | 18 |
| | privado | 35 | 70 | 15 |
| | chi square | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 37 | 70 | 22 |
| | 26-40 | 35 | 69 | 21 |
| | 41-55 | 34 | 75 | 20 |
| | 56 - | 38 | 72 | 24 |
| | chi square | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 42 | 80 | 36 |
| | público | 34 | 67 | 18 |
| | chi square | 1.7 | 3.9 (.04) | 11.9 (.000) |
| POLITICA | izda. | 49 | 77 | 13 |
| | centro-i. | 30 | 71 | 24 |
| | centro-d. | 37 | 72 | 18 |
| | dcha. | 40 | 81 | 33 |
| | chi square | 7 (.05) | 2 | 6 |
| VALORES | materialista | 42 | 77 | 25 |
| | post-mat. | 26 | 61 | 23 |
| | mixto | 38 | 74 | 19 |
| | chi square | 5.6 (.05) | 7.6 (.02) | 1.7 |

Tabla 20.13 PORTUGAL

| | | COSTE | USO | RECORTE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| CLASE | capitalista. | 60 | 81 | 50 |
| | nu.c.media | 39 | 57 | 38 |
| | vi.c.media | 58 | 70 | 48 |
| | supervisor | 62 | 67 | 56 |
| | proletario | 45 | 60 | 48 |
| | chi square | 21 (.000) | 10 (.03) | 12 (.01) |
| RENTA | cuartil alto | 45 | 68 | 43 |
| | c. m. a. | 64 | 64 | 53 |
| | c. m. b. | 55 | 63 | 42 |
| | c. bajo | 52 | 70 | 60 |
| | chi square | 11 (.01) | 2.7 | 22 (.000) |
| CLASE SOCIAL SUBJETIVA | c. baja | 51 | 66 | 44 |
| | c. m. a. | 48 | 57 | 56 |
| | c. m. b. | 50 | 70 | 48 |
| | c. alta | 65 | 72 | 53 |
| | chi square | 4 | 9 (.02) | 5.2 |
| NIVEL DE ESTUDIOS | bajo | 50 | 64 | 44 |
| | medio | 51 | 69 | 50 |
| | alto | 53 | 72 | 56 |
| | chi square | 0.2 | 3.3 | 9.2 (.01) |
| SECTOR DE EMPLEO | público | 42 | 56 | 44 |
| | privado | 54 | 66 | 51 |
| | chi square | 5 (.04) | 3 (.05) | 0.9 |
| EDAD | - 25 | 59 | 67 | 54 |
| | 26-40 | 53 | 68 | 46 |
| | 41-55 | 47 | 64 | 45 |
| | 56 - | 47 | 68 | 49 |
| | chi square | 8 (.04) | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| SEGURO MEDICO | privado | 69 | 68 | 60 |
| | público | 48 | 67 | 45 |
| | chi square | 16 (.000) | 0.04 | 5.7 (.01) |
| POLITICA | izda. | 52 | 62 | 41 |
| | centro-i. | 48 | 65 | 42 |
| | centro-d. | 40 | 67 | 42 |
| | dcha. | 67 | 80 | 60 |
| | chi square | 22 (.000) | 9.3 (.01) | 13.3 (.04) |
| VALORES | materialista | 58 | 68 | 51 |
| | post-mat. | 35 | 74 | 42 |
| | mixto | 47 | 64 | 47 |
| | chi square | 17.5 (.000) | 3.7 | 2.4 |

Tabla 21.1

*** ANALISIS DE REGRESION MULTIPLE ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: DEMASIADO COSTOSA

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Multiple R | .30571 | | |
| R Square | .09346 | | |
| Adjusted R Square | .09104 | | |
| Standard Error | 1.02172 | | |
| Analysis of Variance | | | |
| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
| Regression | 26 | 1046.92213 | 40.26624 |
| Residual | 9728 | 10155.11949 | 1.04391 |
| F = | 38.57266 | Signif F = | .0000 |

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------|
| PAIS: | | | | | |
| ALEMANIA (O) | -.31541 | .05123 | -.08099 | -6.157 | .0000 |
| ALEMANIA (E) | -.53134 | .05281 | -.14154 | -10.062 | .0000 |
| BELGICA | .13292 | .05061 | .03511 | 2.627 | .0086 |
| DINAMARCA | -.10169 | .05076 | -.02771 | -2.003 | .0452 |
| ESPAÑA | .36662 | .05750 | .07891 | 6.376 | .0000 |
| FRANCIA | .06324 | .05140 | .01615 | 1.230 | .2186 |
| GRAN BRET. | -.64666 | .04997 | -.17611 | -12.941 | .0000 |
| GRECIA | -.31076 | .05364 | -.07553 | -5.793 | .0000 |
| IRLANDA | -.27679 | .05254 | -.06911 | -5.269 | .0000 |
| ITALIA | .28272 | .05436 | .06700 | 5.201 | .0000 |
| LUXEMBURGO | -.10730 | .06547 | -.01885 | -1.639 | .1013 |
| PORTUGAL | -.01856 | .05379 | -4.482E-03 | -.345 | .7300 |
| (País de referencia: Holanda) | | | | | |
| CLASE SOCIAL: | | | | | |
| CAPITALISTA | .02028 | .03281 | 9.2021E-03 | .618 | .5365 |
| NU.CL.MED. | -.08541 | .02487 | -.03925 | -3.434 | .0006 |
| VI.CL.MED. | -.03758 | .03484 | -.01695 | -1.078 | .2809 |
| SUPERVISOR | .02369 | .02658 | .01105 | .891 | .3728 |
| (Clase de referencia: proletario) | | | | | |
| MUJER | -.02137 | .02175 | -9.972E-03 | -.982 | .3259 |
| (ref: hombre) | | | | | |
| PARADO | -.08266 | .04234 | -.01928 | -1.952 | .0509 |
| (ref: ocupado) | | | | | |
| S. PUBL. | -4.84328E-03 | .02645 | -1.957E-03 | -.183 | .8547 |
| (ref: sector privado) | | | | | |
| EDAD | -.03062 | 6.43483E-03 | -.04790 | -4.759 | .0000 |
| SINDIC. | -.10470 | .02706 | -.04193 | -3.870 | .0001 |
| AUPOL | .05102 | 5.29811E-03 | .09739 | 9.630 | .0000 |
| VALORES: | | | | | |
| POSTMAT. | -.29088 | .03510 | -.09931 | -8.288 | .0000 |
| MIXTO | -.08893 | .02507 | -.04101 | -3.547 | .0004 |
| (Valor de referencia: materialista) | | | | | |
| VIV. PRIV. | .03789 | .02219 | .01767 | 1.707 | .0878 |
| (ref: alquiler) | | | | | |
| SAN. PRIV. | .11660 | .02579 | .04583 | 4.522 | .0000 |
| (ref: san públ.) | | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | 2.32399 | .06172 | | 37.656 | .0000 |

Tabla 21.2

*** ANALISIS DE REGRESION MULTIPLE ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: ABUSO

Multiple R .27392
 R Square .07503
 Adjusted R Square .07257
 Standard Error .92500

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 26 | 677.13645 | 26.04371 |
| Residual | 9756 | 8347.41328 | .85562 |

F = 30.43846 Signif F = .0000

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|----------|---|------|------|---|-------|
|----------|---|------|------|---|-------|

PAIS:

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| ALEMANIA (O) | -.19233 | .04648 | -.05534 | -4.138 | .0000 |
| ALEMANIA (E) | -.67285 | .04849 | -.19627 | -13.875 | .0000 |
| BELGICA | -.04541 | .04598 | -.01342 | -.988 | .3233 |
| DINAMARCA | -.13280 | .04640 | -.03988 | -2.862 | .0042 |
| ESPAÑA | .07488 | .05191 | .01817 | 1.443 | .1492 |
| FRANCIA | .10245 | .04678 | .02916 | 2.190 | .0285 |
| GRAN BRET. | -.31491 | .04532 | -.09626 | -6.949 | .0000 |
| GRECIA | -.33502 | .04950 | -.08829 | -6.769 | .0000 |
| IRLANDA | -.06613 | .04725 | -.01879 | -1.400 | .1617 |
| ITALIA | .10012 | .04889 | .02699 | 2.048 | .0406 |
| LUXEMBURGO | .10881 | .05851 | .02178 | 1.860 | .0630 |
| PORTUGAL | -.19606 | .04874 | -.05306 | -4.023 | .0001 |

(País de referencia: Holanda)

CLASE SOCIAL:

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|------------|-------|-------|
| CAPITALISTA | .03232 | .02993 | .01638 | 1.080 | .2802 |
| NU. CL. MED. | -4.43704E-03 | .02256 | -2.272E-03 | -.197 | .8441 |
| VI. CL. MED. | .02184 | .03159 | .01101 | .691 | .4895 |
| SUPERVISOR | -.02041 | .02414 | -.01062 | -.846 | .3978 |

(Clase de referencia: proletario)

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|------------|--------|-------|
| MUJER | -.10893 | .01968 | -.05671 | -5.537 | .0000 |
| PARADO | -.03812 | .03855 | -9.856E-03 | -.989 | .3228 |
| S. PUBL. | -.03940 | .02400 | -.01772 | -1.642 | .1006 |
| EDAD | .02652 | 5.79787E-03 | .04653 | 4.574 | .0000 |
| SINDIC. | -.05830 | .02451 | -.02595 | -2.378 | .0174 |
| AUPOL | .04315 | 4.81292E-03 | .09164 | 8.966 | .0000 |

VALORES:

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|------------|--------|-------|
| POSTMAT. | -.10679 | .03170 | -.04067 | -3.368 | .0008 |
| MIXTO | .01581 | .02262 | 8.1400E-03 | .699 | .4847 |

(Valor de referencia: materialista)

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| VIV. PRIV. | .04104 | .02011 | .02135 | 2.041 | .0413 |
| SAN. PRIV. | .05315 | .02320 | .02341 | 2.291 | .0220 |
| CONSTANTE | 2.68120 | .05632 | | 47.605 | .0000 |

Tabla 21.3

*** ANALISIS DE REGRESION MULTIPLE ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: RECORTE

Multiple R .28305
 R Square .08012
 Adjusted R Square .07770
 Standard Error .96242

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 26 | 799.78719 | 30.76105 |
| Residual | 9914 | 9182.95096 | .92626 |

F = 33.20991 Signif F = .0000

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|----------|---|------|------|---|-------|
|----------|---|------|------|---|-------|

PAIS:

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|
| ALEMANIA (O) | -.04853 | .04786 | -.01326 | -1.014 | .3106 |
| ALEMANIA (E) | -.38474 | .04958 | -.10799 | -7.760 | .0000 |
| BELGICA | .18043 | .04745 | .05040 | 3.802 | .0001 |
| DINAMARCA | -.10430 | .04746 | -.03016 | -2.198 | .0280 |
| ESPAÑA | -4.89840E-03 | .05316 | -1.143E-03 | -.092 | .9266 |
| FRANCIA | .17947 | .04814 | .04855 | 3.728 | .0002 |
| GRAN BRET. | -.33441 | .04630 | -.09848 | -7.223 | .0000 |
| GRECIA | .31895 | .04981 | .08334 | 6.403 | .0000 |
| IRLANDA | .25148 | .04879 | .06752 | 5.154 | .0000 |
| ITALIA | .16906 | .05014 | .04364 | 3.371 | .0008 |
| LUXEMBURGO | -.09430 | .06027 | -.01804 | -1.564 | .1177 |
| PORTUGAL | .35862 | .05039 | .09168 | 7.117 | .0000 |

(País de referencia: Holanda)

CLASE SOCIAL:

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|-------|
| CAPITALISTA | .09556 | .03068 | .04647 | 3.115 | .0018 |
| NU.CL.MED | -.08265 | .02327 | -.04055 | -3.551 | .0004 |
| VI.CL.MED | .01461 | .03261 | 7.0619E-03 | .448 | .6542 |
| SUPERVISOR | -.06011 | .02494 | -.02999 | -2.410 | .0160 |

(Clase de referencia: proletario)

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------|-------|
| MUJER | -.10169 | .02031 | -.05074 | -5.007 | .0000 |
| PARADO | -.01617 | .03978 | -4.003E-03 | -.406 | .6844 |
| S. PUBL. | -.01985 | .02470 | -8.572E-03 | -.803 | .4218 |
| EDAD | 8.805491E-03 | 5.97799E-03 | .01482 | 1.473 | .1408 |
| SINDIC. | -.13453 | .02526 | -.05754 | -5.325 | .0000 |
| AUPO | .03578 | 4.94815E-03 | .07318 | 7.232 | .0000 |

VALORES:

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|
| POSTMAT. | -.10143 | .03275 | -.03708 | -3.097 | .0020 |
| MIXTO | -2.24158E-03 | .02341 | -1.106E-03 | -.096 | .9237 |

(Valor de referencia: materialista)

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|-------|
| VIV. PRIV. | -.01442 | .02074 | -7.194E-03 | -.696 | .4867 |
| SAN. PRIV. | .07882 | .02403 | .03317 | 3.280 | .0010 |
| (Constant) | 1.87347 | .05780 | | 32.414 | .0000 |

Tabla 22.1

*** ANALISIS DE VARIANZA ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: DEMASIADO COSTOSA

POR REGIMEN SANITARIO
 CLASE
 SEGURO SANITARIO: PUBLICO VS PRIVADO

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 87.050 | 8 | 10.881 | 9.360 | .000 |
| REGSAN | 26.481 | 3 | 8.827 | 7.593 | .000 |
| CLASE | 44.304 | 4 | 11.076 | 9.527 | .000 |
| SEGURO | 12.787 | 1 | 12.787 | 10.999 | .001 |
| 2-way Interactions | 50.775 | 19 | 2.672 | 2.299 | .001 |
| REGSAN CLASE | 30.944 | 12 | 2.579 | 2.218 | .009 |
| REGSAN SEGURO | 1.195 | 3 | .398 | .343 | .795 |
| CLASE SEGURO | 14.641 | 4 | 3.660 | 3.148 | .014 |
| 3-way Interactions | 11.615 | 12 | .968 | .833 | .617 |
| REGSAN CLASE SEGURO | 11.615 | 12 | .968 | .833 | .617 |
| Explained | 149.440 | 39 | 3.832 | 3.296 | .000 |
| Residual | 8144.768 | 7006 | 1.163 | | |
| Total | 8294.208 | 7045 | 1.177 | | |

Tabla 22.2

*** ANALISIS DE CLASIFICACION MULTIPLE ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: DEMASIADO COSTOSA

POR REGIMEN SANITARIO
 CLASE
 SEGURO SANITARIO: PUBLICO VS PRIVADO

Grand Mean = 2.290

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted | | Adjusted for | | Independents | | Adjusted for | |
|---------------------|------|------------|-----|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| | | Dev'n | Eta | Dev'n | Beta | Dev'n | Beta | Dev'n | Beta |
| REGSAN | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1319 | .03 | | .03 | | | | | |
| 2 | 2885 | -.07 | | -.07 | | | | | |
| 3 | 2234 | .07 | | .06 | | | | | |
| 4 | 608 | .03 | | .05 | | | | | |
| | | | .06 | | .06 | | | | |
| CLASE | | | | | | | | | |
| capitalista | 692 | .07 | | .05 | | | | | |
| nueva cl. media | 2796 | -.06 | | -.07 | | | | | |
| vieja cl. media | 688 | .18 | | .18 | | | | | |
| supervisor | 1627 | .05 | | .05 | | | | | |
| proletario | 1243 | -.07 | | -.05 | | | | | |
| | | | .07 | | .07 | | | | |
| SEGURO | | | | | | | | | |
| privado | 1590 | .10 | | .08 | | | | | |
| público | 5456 | -.03 | | -.02 | | | | | |
| | | | .05 | | .04 | | | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | | .010 | | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | | .102 | | | |

Tabla 22.3

*** ANALISIS DE VARIANZA ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: DEMASIADO USADA

POR REGIMEN SANITARIO

CLASE

SEGURO SANITARIO: PUBLICO VS PRIVADO

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 44.998 | 8 | 5.625 | 6.292 | .000 |
| REGSAN | 18.815 | 3 | 6.272 | 7.015 | .000 |
| CLASE | 18.655 | 4 | 4.664 | 5.217 | .000 |
| SEGURO | 2.691 | 1 | 2.691 | 3.010 | .083 |
| 2-way Interactions | 34.771 | 19 | 1.830 | 2.047 | .005 |
| REGSAN CLASE | 22.596 | 12 | 1.883 | 2.106 | .014 |
| REGSAN SEGURO | 8.094 | 3 | 2.698 | 3.018 | .029 |
| CLASE SEGURO | 3.755 | 4 | .939 | 1.050 | .380 |
| 3-way Interactions | 13.302 | 12 | 1.108 | 1.240 | .248 |
| REGSAN CLASE SEGURO | 13.302 | 12 | 1.108 | 1.240 | .248 |
| Explained | 93.071 | 39 | 2.386 | 2.669 | .000 |
| Residual | 6299.983 | 7047 | .894 | | |
| Total | 6393.054 | 7086 | .902 | | |

Tabla 22.4

*** ANALISIS DE CLASIFICACION MULTIPLE ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: DEMASIADO USADA

POR REGIMEN SANITARIO

CLASE

SEGURO SANITARIO: PUBLICO VS PRIVADO

| Grand Mean = | | 2.849 | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|------|---|------|
| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
| REGSAN | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1307 | -.10 | | -.09 | | | |
| 2 | 2930 | -.00 | | -.01 | | | |
| 3 | 2255 | .03 | | .03 | | | |
| 4 | 595 | .10 | | .09 | | | |
| | | | .06 | | .05 | | |
| CLASE | | | | | | | |
| capitalista | 686 | .10 | | .09 | | | |
| nueva cl. media | 2816 | -.01 | | -.02 | | | |
| vieja cl. media | 683 | .11 | | .11 | | | |
| supervisor | 1635 | -.01 | | -.00 | | | |
| proletario | 1267 | -.08 | | -.07 | | | |
| | | | .06 | | .05 | | |
| SEGURO | | | | | | | |
| privado | 1605 | .06 | | .04 | | | |
| público | 5482 | -.02 | | -.01 | | | |
| | | | .03 | | .02 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .007 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .084 | | |

Tabla 22.5

*** ANALISIS DE VARIANZA ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: RECORTE
 POR REGIMEN SANITARIO
 CLASE
 SEGURO SANITARIO: PUBLICO VS PRIVADO

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 93.842 | 8 | 11.730 | 11.553 | .000 |
| REGSAN | 8.627 | 3 | 2.876 | 2.832 | .037 |
| CLASE | 66.844 | 4 | 16.711 | 16.459 | .000 |
| SEGURO | 10.641 | 1 | 10.641 | 10.480 | .001 |
| 2-way Interactions | 45.612 | 19 | 2.401 | 2.364 | .001 |
| REGSAN CLASE | 27.693 | 12 | 2.308 | 2.273 | .007 |
| REGSAN SEGURO | 15.646 | 3 | 5.215 | 5.137 | .002 |
| CLASE SEGURO | 4.429 | 4 | 1.107 | 1.091 | .360 |
| 3-way Interactions | 7.076 | 12 | .590 | .581 | .860 |
| REGSAN CLASE SEGURO | 7.076 | 12 | .590 | .581 | .860 |
| Explained | 146.529 | 39 | 3.757 | 3.700 | .000 |
| Residual | 7253.419 | 7144 | 1.015 | | |
| Total | 7399.949 | 7183 | 1.030 | | |

12995 Cases were processed.
 5811 Cases (44.7 PCT) were missing.

Tabla 22.6

*** ANALISIS DE CLASIFICACION MULTIPLE ***

SANIDAD PUBLICA: RECORTE

POR REGIMEN SANITARIO
 CLASE
 SEGURO SANITARIO: PUBLICO VS PRIVADO

| Grand Mean = | | 2.035 | | | |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|-----|--|------|
| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta |
| | | | | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n Beta | |
| REGSAN | | | | | |
| 1 | 1312 | .04 | | .03 | |
| 2 | 2999 | -.00 | | -.01 | |
| 3 | 2249 | .02 | | .02 | |
| 4 | 624 | -.12 | | -.10 | |
| | | .04 | | .03 | |
| CLASE | | | | | |
| capitalista | 707 | .16 | | .15 | |
| nueva cl. media | 2865 | -.10 | | -.10 | |
| vieja cl. media | 694 | .19 | | .18 | |
| supervisor | 1641 | .01 | | .02 | |
| proletario | 1277 | .03 | | .03 | |
| | | .10 | | .10 | |
| SEGURO | | | | | |
| privado | 1627 | .08 | | .07 | |
| público | 5557 | -.02 | | -.02 | |
| | | .04 | | .04 | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | .013 | |
| Multiple R | | | | .113 | |

Tabla 23
VARIABLES DE ACTITUD Y SUS ENCUNCIADOS EN EL CUESTIONARIO

| | |
|--------------|---|
| INEFICACIA | "Los servicios sanitarios a disposición del ciudadano medio son poco eficientes, y los pacientes no son tratados todo lo bien que se debiera" |
| MALA CALIDAD | "La calidad de la atención sanitaria pública en nuestro país es mala". |
| PESIMISMO | "La calidad de la sanidad para el ciudadano medio será peor en el futuro debido al aumento de los costes" |
| CIUDADANIA | "La seguridad social es un gran logro de las sociedades modernas. El Estado debe garantizar que nadie quede desprotegido en caso de caer enfermo" |
| PAGO | El Estado debe seguir garantizando a todos un amplio abanico de cobertura sanitaria aunque esto implique aumentar los impuestos o las contribuciones a la seguridad social" |
| COSTE | "En el futuro la atención sanitaria para el ciudadano medio de nuestro país será peor debido al aumento de los costos del sistema" |
| ABUSO | "La gente hace un uso demasiado frecuente de la sanidad pública, contribuyendo así al aumento de los costes" |
| RECORTE | "El Estado debiera dar al ciudadano sólo los servicios sanitarios más esenciales, fomentando que la gente se ocupase por ella misma de los servicios restantes" |

Tabla 24
Consenso en torno a las dimensiones de las actitudes
R cuadrado para cada factor y por países

| | INSATISFACCION | LEGITIMACION | RIESGO MORAL |
|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Francia | .081 | .053 | .052 |
| Bélgica | .032 | .064 | .057 |
| Ex-RDA | .035 | .047 | .032 |
| Alemania | .018 | .049 | .052 |
| Italia | .040 | .108 | .033 |
| Luxemburgo | .044 | .053 | .077/.073 |
| Irlanda | .081 | .063 | .100 |
| Grecia | .036 | .035 | .065 |
| España | .064 | .060 | .038 |
| Holanda | .045 | .151 | .040 |

| | INSATISFACCION | DESLEGITIMACION | Y RIESGO MORAL |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Dinamarca | .065 | .207 | |
| Portugal | .063 | .059 | |
| Reino Unido | .142 | .065 | |

6^a PARTE:
CONSISTENCIA ACTITUD-CONDUCTA:
CONSECUENCIAS POLITICAS
DE LA AMBIVALENCIA

Política y ambivalencia ante la
desigualdad y el Estado de
Bienestar.

Tabla 1
ACTITUDES ANTE LA DESIGUALDAD Y AUTOUBICACIÓN POLÍTICA

| | AUSTRALIA | ALEMANIA OCC. | ALEMANIA OR. | U.S.A. | ITALIA | POLONIA | ESPAÑA |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Cuenta propia (ref. asalariado) | .13*** | | .12* | .07* | .08* | | .11** |
| Pensionista | | | | | | | |
| Parado (ref. ocupado) | | | | | -.10** | | |
| Sector público | -.11*** | | -.13* | | | | |
| E. superiores | .05* | -.06* | -.24*** | | | .06* | |
| E. medios (ref. básicos) | | | -.10* | .09* | | .15** | |
| Edad | .15*** | .13*** | | | | | |
| Mujer (ref. varón) | .08** | -.06* | | -.09* | | | |
| Autoubicación social | .05* | | .08* | .06* | | .11* | .08* |
| Religiosidad | .12*** | .22*** | .29*** | .09* | .31*** | .13*** | .27*** |
| S. ADSCRITO | -.07** | | | -.06* | | | -.05* |
| S. ADQUIRIDO | .03* | | | .10** | | | |
| EQUIDAD | | | .12*** | | .08* | | .08* |
| NECESIDAD | -.15*** | -.07* | -.06* | -.10** | -.06* | .13*** | -.05* |
| DESLEGITIMACIÓN | -.22*** | -.13*** | -.16*** | -.29*** | -.17*** | -.09* | -.06* |
| CONSTANTE | 3.5*** | 2.8*** | 2.5*** | 3.8*** | 3.3*** | 2.3*** | 1.6*** |
| R ² | .15 | .10 | .19 | .13 | .15 | .06 | .11 |

Tabla 2
ACTITUDES ANTE EL EDB Y AUTOUBICACIÓN POLÍTICA

| | AUSTRALIA | ALEMANIA OCC. | ALEMANIA OR. | U.S.A. | ITALIA | POLONIA | ESPAÑA |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Cuenta propia (ref. asalariado) | .13*** | | .12* | .07* | .08* | | .12*** |
| Pensionista | | | | | | | |
| Parado (ref. ocupado) | | | | | -.10** | | |
| Sector Público | -.11*** | | -.13* | | | | |
| E. superiores | .05* | -.06* | -.24*** | | | .06* | |
| E. medios (ref. básicos) | | | -.10* | .09* | | .15** | |
| Edad | .15*** | .13*** | | | | | |
| Mujer (ref. varón) | .08** | -.06* | | -.09* | | | |
| Autoubicación social | .05* | | .08* | .06* | | .11* | .08** |
| Religiosidad | .12*** | .22*** | .29*** | .09* | .31*** | .13*** | .28*** |
| LEGITIMACION EDB. | -.23*** | -.16*** | | -.26*** | -.07* | -.09* | -.05* |
| PROGRESIVIDAD FISCAL | -.09*** | | | | | | -.06* |
| CONSTANTE | 3.2*** | 3.0*** | 2.5*** | 3.6*** | 2.9*** | 2.5*** | 1.9*** |
| R ² | .13 | .12 | .15 | .11 | .12 | .04 | .11 |

Tabla 1
Igualdad vs. libertad, y justicia distributiva
 Regresión logística
 (1 = IGUALDAD)

| | |
|---|----------|
| igualdad equidad necesidad | .210 *** |
| DESLEG2 | .098 * |
| imagen de sociedad justa | |
| legitimación meritocrática deslegitimación adscriptiva | -.145 * |
| expectativas de movilidad movilidad social subjetiva | -.124 * |

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| CONSTANTE | -.711 |
| LOG L | 1435.4 |
| GRADOS DE LIBERTAD | 9 |
| PSEUDO-R CUADRADA | .028 |

* p menor o igual a .05
 ** p menor o igual a .005
 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 2
Igualdad vs. libertad, posición social y justicia distributiva
 Regresión logística
 (1=IGUALDAD)

| | (1) | (2) |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| clase II | | |
| clase I | | |
| estudios medios | -.676 *** | -.813 *** |
| estudios altos | -1.020 *** | -1.168 *** |
| mujer | | |
| sector público | | |
| ingresos | -.127 * | |
| edad | | |
| clase social subjetiva | | |
| autoubicación política | | |
| religiosidad | | |
| DESLEG2 | | |
| SOCIEDAD JUSTA | | |
| IGUALDAD | | |
| EQUIDAD | | |
| NECESIDAD | | .238 ** |
| <hr/> | | |
| CONSTANTE | .803 ** | .362 * |
| LOG L | 1122.5 | 709.3 |
| GRADOS DE LIBERTAD | 14 | 16 |
| PSEUDO-R CUADRADA | .035 | .057 |

* p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005
 FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 3
Macrojusticia, microjusticia, y autoubicación política
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| igualdad | |
| equidad | .163 ** |
| necesidad | -.080 * |
| DESLEG2 | -.109 ** |
| imagen de sociedad justa | -.121 ** |
| legitimación meritocrática | .080 * |
| deslegitimación adscriptiva | -.070 * |
| expectativas de movilidad | |
| movilidad social subjetiva | |

| | |
|------------|-------|
| CONSTANTE | 6.329 |
| R CUADRADA | .051 |

* p menor o igual a .05

** p menor o igual a .005

*** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 4
Macrojusticia, microjusticia, posición social y autoubicación política
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | (1) | (2) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| clase I | .060 * | |
| clase II | .102 ** | |
| clase III | .140 *** | .165 *** |
| clase IV | | |
| clase V | | |
| estudios medios | | |
| estudios altos | | |
| mujer | | |
| sector público | | |
| ingresos | | |
| edad | .090 * | .090 * |
| clase social subjetiva | .145 *** | .118 *** |
| autoubicación política | | |
| religiosidad | .237 *** | .205 *** |
| DESLEG2 | | -.120 ** |
| SOCIEDAD JUSTA | | -.140 *** |
| IGUALDAD | | |
| EQUIDAD | | .125 ** |
| NECESIDAD | | |
| CONSTANTE | 1.401 *** | 3.812 *** |
| R CUADRADA | .123 | .163 |

*p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005
 FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 5
Voto, macro-justicia y micro-justicia
 Regresión logística

| | IU | PP | PSOE | Abstención |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| igualdad | | | | .447 ** |
| equidad | -.282 * | .205 * | -.235 * | .392 * |
| necesidad | | -.158 * | .160 * | |
| DESLEG2 | .103 * | -.120 *** | -.072 * | .245 *** |
| imagen de sociedad justa | .060 * | | | |
| legitimación meritocrática | | | | |
| deslegitimación adscriptiva | | -.143 * | | .230 * |
| expectativas de movilidad | -.180 * | | .131 * | |
| movilidad social subjetiva | | | .247 ** | |
| CONSTANTE | -2.226 * | -.010 * | .020 * | -7.410 ** |
| LOG L | 711.3 | 959.1 | 1270 | 314.3 |
| GRADOS DE LIBERTAD | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| PSEUDO-R CUADRADA | .027 | .023 | .027 | .054 |

* p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 6
Voto, posición social y micro-justicia
 Regresión logística

| | IU | PP | PSOE | Abstención |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| clase I | | | | |
| clase II | | | -.585 * | |
| estudios medios | | | -.477 * | |
| estudios altos | | | -.725 * | |
| mujer | .671 * | -.703 * | | |
| sector público | | 1.228 ** | | 1.461 * |
| ingresos | | | | |
| edad | | | | |
| clase social subjetiva | | | | |
| autoubicación política | -.609 *** | 1.201 *** | -.364 *** | |
| religiosidad | -.489 *** | .275 * | | -.366 * |
| DESLEG2 | | -.409 *** | -.119 * | .810 *** |
| SOCIEDAD JUSTA | | | | |
| IGUALDAD | | | | .379 * |
| EQUIDAD | -.405 * | | | |
| NECESIDAD | | | | |
| CONSTANTE | -1.507 * | -4.822 * | .582 * | -14.5 |
| LOG L | 372.3 | 269.5 | 642.5 | 101.8 |
| GRADOS DE LIBERTAD | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| PSEUDO-R CUADRADA | .159 | .298 | .103 | .263 |

* p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia.

Table 1
Ambivalencia ante la igualdad y autoubicación política
Ambivalencia abstracta
 Análisis de varianza

| | PRO-EQUALITY | ANTI-EQUALITY | IN-CONSISTENCY | AMBIVALENCE |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Spain | 5.50 | 6.41 | 5.53 | 5.41 |
| F = 6.2 (.000) Eta square = .02 | | | | |
| Australia | 2.63 | 3.41 | 2.89 | 3.01 |
| 63.1 (.000) .10 | | | | |
| Germany (W) | 2.74 | 3.57 | 2.96 | 2.90 |
| 17.8 (.000) .04 | | | | |
| Germany (E) | 2.59 | 4.00 | 3.20 | 2.85 |
| 7.7 (.000) .04 | | | | |
| USA | 2.92 | 3.66 | 3.05 | 3.30 |
| 19.5 (.000) .08 | | | | |
| Italy | 3.13 | 3.26 | 3.29 | 3.37 |
| 1.32 (.265) .006 | | | | |
| Poland | 2.75 | 2.96 | 2.82 | 3.00 |
| 1.82 (.142) .01 | | | | |

Table 2.1

Ambivalencia ante la igualdad y auto-ubicación política**Ambivalencia concreta**

Multiple OLS regression analysis, only ambivalence

| | Spain | Australia | Germany (W) | Germany (E) | USA | Italy | Poland |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| AMB1 | .02 | -.13*** | -.05* | .06* | -.09* | .02 | -.03 |
| AMB2 | .02 | .11*** | .07* | .16*** | .17*** | .20*** | .06* |
| AMB3 | -.02 | .01 | .09** | .01 | -.06* | -.06* | .01 |
| AMB4 | -.02* | -.05* | -.04 | .01 | -.09* | -.03 | -.03* |
| R square (adj.) | .001 | .03 | .01 | .03 | .04 | .03 | .006 |

Table 2.2

Ambivalencia ante la igualdad y auto-ubicación política**Ambivalencia concreta**

Multiple OLS regression analysis, ambivalence controlling for other independent variables

| | Spain | Australia | Germany (W) | Germany (E) | USA | Italy | Poland |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| AMB1 | .01 | -.16*** | -.07** | .07* | -.07* | -.02 | -.05 |
| AMB2 | .01 | .10*** | .05* | .15*** | .15*** | .18*** | .04 |
| AMB3 | -.03 | .01 | .10** | -.02 | -.05* | -.05* | .01 |
| AMB4 | -.02* | -.05 | -.05* | .01 | -.08* | -.01 | -.02* |
| AGE | .08* | .14*** | .15*** | -.03 | .02 | .02 | -.03 |
| SES | .09** | .10*** | .06* | .08* | .11** | .06* | .10* |
| RELIGIOSITY | .26*** | .12*** | .22*** | .28*** | .09* | .32*** | .13** |
| LEVEL OF EDUCATION: | | | | | | | |
| higher | .01 | .02 | -.06* | -.26** | .07 | -.01 | .03 |
| medium | .06* | .01 | .02 | -.16** | .14* | .01 | .04 |
| (ref.: low) | | | | | | | |
| R square (adj.) | .10 | .07 | .09 | .14 | .06 | .14 | .02 |

Table 3 Ambivalencia ante la igualdad y auto-ubicación política.

Ambivalencia concreta

Multiple logistic regression analysis

| | | LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT | DK/NA |
|-------------|------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| Spain | AMB1 | -.02 | -.02 | .03 | .03 |
| | AMB2 | -.03 | -.02 | .03 | .05 |
| | AMB3 | .01 | .04 | -.25** | .06* |
| | AMB4 | .002 | -.01 | -.07* | .08** |
| Australia | AMB1 | .24*** | .07 | -.20*** | .12* |
| | AMB2 | -.16*** | -.10* | .17*** | -.08 |
| | AMB3 | -.04 | .06 | .02 | .07 |
| | AMB4 | .06* | .02 | -.10** | .04 |
| Germany (W) | AMB1 | .09* | .03 | -.01 | .07 |
| | AMB2 | -.11** | -.02 | .02 | -.09* |
| | AMB3 | -.10* | .09* | .17*** | .08* |
| | AMB4 | .03 | -.03 | -.03 | -.01 |
| Germany (E) | AMB1 | -.01 | .03 | .11* | .06 |
| | AMB2 | -.09** | .02 | .13** | .02 |
| | AMB3 | -.05 | -.03 | -.01 | -.02 |
| | AMB4 | .01 | .03 | .03 | -.01 |
| USA | AMB1 | .15*** | .10* | -.10** | .12** |
| | AMB2 | -.11** | .08* | .22*** | .03 |
| | AMB3 | .09* | .05 | -.07 | .07 |
| | AMB4 | .11** | .05 | -.09* | .04 |
| Italy | AMB1 | .06 | .10* | .10* | .07 |
| | AMB2 | -.15*** | .01 | .15*** | .01 |
| | AMB3 | .05 | .01 | -.08 | .07 |
| | AMB4 | .01 | -.04 | -.02 | -.09* |
| Poland | AMB1 | .16*** | -.04 | -.13** | .11** |
| | AMB2 | -.01 | .03 | .03 | .02 |
| | AMB3 | .05 | -.01 | -.03 | -.03 |
| | AMB4 | .02 | -.02 | -.01 | .01 |

Tabla 4.1
**Efecto de la ambivalencia sobre la autoubicación política:
 ambivalencia normativa**

Multiple R .27841
 R Square .07751
 Adjusted R Square .07536
 Standard Error 1.96831

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 22 | 3074.68932 | 139.75861 |
| Residual | 9445 | 36592.15564 | 3.87424 |

F = 36.07385 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| Francia | -.532129 | .100498 | -.069739 | -5.295 | .0000 |
| Bélgica | -.123066 | .098392 | -.016855 | -1.251 | .2110 |
| Ex-RDA | -.140019 | .102002 | -.019219 | -1.373 | .1699 |
| Alemania | .011986 | .098808 | .001619 | .121 | .9035 |
| Italia | -.697228 | .102996 | -.088484 | -6.769 | .0000 |
| Luxemburgo | -.383667 | .129824 | -.034026 | -2.955 | .0031 |
| Dinamarca | .360932 | .097354 | .051278 | 3.707 | .0002 |
| Irlanda | .300606 | .102896 | .038680 | 2.921 | .0035 |
| UK | .561561 | .097249 | .080626 | 5.774 | .0000 |
| Grecia | .489452 | .102601 | .063587 | 4.770 | .0000 |
| España | -1.100798 | .109489 | -.127185 | -10.054 | .0000 |
| Portugal | .124665 | .103187 | .015999 | 1.208 | .2270 |
| (Ref.: Holanda) | | | | | |
| Cuenta pr. | .219287 | .080035 | .028952 | 2.740 | .0062 |
| Pensionista | -.119652 | .070529 | -.022736 | -1.697 | .0898 |
| Parado | -.126702 | .084968 | -.015313 | -1.491 | .1359 |
| Estudiante | .339773 | .087235 | .046740 | 3.895 | .0001 |
| (ref.: ocupado asalariado) | | | | | |
| Sect.públ. | -.216353 | .050876 | -.045853 | -4.253 | .0000 |
| (ref.: sector privado) | | | | | |
| Estudios | -.023948 | .005401 | -.054927 | -4.434 | .0000 |
| Edad | .012678 | .001691 | .108209 | 7.499 | .0000 |
| Mujer | .016384 | .041123 | .004002 | .398 | .6903 |
| (Ref.: varón) | | | | | |
| Clase s.s. | .226868 | .021335 | .117137 | 10.633 | .0000 |
| AMB.NORMATIVA | .215569 | .022024 | .099179 | 9.788 | .0000 |
| (Constant) | 4.696950 | .148679 | | 31.591 | .0000 |

Tabla 4.2
**Efecto de la ambivalencia sobre la autoubicación política:
ambivalencia técnica**

Multiple R .27382
R Square .07498
Adjusted R Square .07278
Standard Error 1.96844

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 22 | 2912.99459 | 132.40884 |
| Residual | 9275 | 35938.45389 | 3.87477 |

F = 34.17209 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------|
| Francia | -.514472 | .101317 | -.067781 | -5.078 | .0000 |
| Bélgica | -.087423 | .098677 | -.012134 | -.886 | .3757 |
| Ex-RDA | -.156109 | .103097 | -.021404 | -1.514 | .1300 |
| Alemania | -.001944 | .099666 | -2.638E-04 | -.020 | .9844 |
| Italia | -.660661 | .104349 | -.083517 | -6.331 | .0000 |
| Luxemburg. | -.357906 | .132023 | -.031482 | -2.711 | .0067 |
| Dinamarca | .385526 | .098091 | .055123 | 3.930 | .0001 |
| Irlanda | .265259 | .104847 | .033602 | 2.530 | .0114 |
| UK | .571645 | .098293 | .082234 | 5.816 | .0000 |
| Grecia | .496407 | .104457 | .064075 | 4.752 | .0000 |
| España | -1.116122 | .110630 | -.128810 | -10.089 | .0000 |
| Portugal | .172789 | .103755 | .022463 | 1.665 | .0959 |
| Cuenta pr. Pensionista | .205438 | .080416 | .027285 | 2.555 | .0106 |
| Parado | -.122693 | .071492 | -.023274 | -1.716 | .0862 |
| Estudiante | -.094169 | .086001 | -.011354 | -1.095 | .2736 |
| | .287285 | .087823 | .039655 | 3.271 | .0011 |
| Sect.públ. | -.230450 | .051357 | -.048897 | -4.487 | .0000 |
| Estudios | -.023478 | .005454 | -.053930 | -4.305 | .0000 |
| Edad | .013164 | .001711 | .112178 | 7.692 | .0000 |
| Mujer | -.001419 | .041476 | -3.471E-04 | -.034 | .9727 |
| Clase s.s. | .228928 | .021489 | .118293 | 10.653 | .0000 |
| AMB.TECNICA | .212581 | .023262 | .093755 | 9.139 | .0000 |
| (Constant) | 4.632986 | .150679 | | 30.747 | .0000 |

Tabla 4.3
**Efecto de la ambivalencia sobre la autoubicación política:
ambivalencia contextual**

Multiple R .27078
R Square .07332
Adjusted R Square .07104
Standard Error 1.96652

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 22 | 2737.86251 | 124.44830 |
| Residual | 8948 | 34603.59351 | 3.86719 |

F = 32.18057 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|----------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| Francia | -.491410 | .102245 | -.065771 | -4.806 | .0000 |
| Bélgica | -.035512 | .100059 | -.004961 | -.355 | .7227 |
| Ex-RDA | -.104135 | .104207 | -.014489 | -.999 | .3177 |
| Alemania | .101308 | .101313 | .013786 | 1.000 | .3174 |
| Italia | -.713427 | .106123 | -.090395 | -6.723 | .0000 |
| Luxemburg. | -.320423 | .132259 | -.028820 | -2.423 | .0154 |
| Dinamarca | .433462 | .099059 | .062970 | 4.376 | .0000 |
| Irlanda | .325444 | .107045 | .040999 | 3.040 | .0024 |
| UK | .618887 | .100009 | .089213 | 6.188 | .0000 |
| Grecia | .479799 | .107213 | .060488 | 4.475 | .0000 |
| España | -1.167867 | .114359 | -.131690 | -10.212 | .0000 |
| Portugal | .189171 | .106183 | .024308 | 1.782 | .0749 |
| Cuenta pr. | .215255 | .082697 | .028354 | 2.603 | .0093 |
| Pensionista | -.143411 | .072895 | -.027111 | -1.967 | .0492 |
| Parado | -.114593 | .086740 | -.013977 | -1.321 | .1865 |
| Estudiante | .247401 | .089163 | .034107 | 2.775 | .0055 |
| Sect.públ. | -.225916 | .052051 | -.048197 | -4.340 | .0000 |
| Estudios | -.021774 | .005552 | -.049907 | -3.921 | .0001 |
| Edad | .012794 | .001744 | .108620 | 7.336 | .0000 |
| Mujer | -.037021 | .042157 | -.009073 | -.878 | .3799 |
| Clase s.s. | .226000 | .021830 | .117246 | 10.353 | .0000 |
| AMB.CONTEXTUAL | .137812 | .016282 | .088370 | 8.464 | .0000 |
| (Constant) | 4.546715 | .154470 | | 29.434 | .0000 |

Tabla 4.4
**Efecto de la ambivalencia sobre la autoubicación política:
ambivalencia por riesgo moral**

Multiple R .25389
R Square .06446
Adjusted R Square .06221
Standard Error 1.97794

Analysis of Variance

| | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square |
|------------|------|----------------|-------------|
| Regression | 22 | 2463.58806 | 111.98128 |
| Residual | 9139 | 35753.96979 | 3.91224 |

F = 28.62331 Signif F = .0000

----- Variables in the Equation -----

| Variable | B | SE B | Beta | T | Sig T |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| Francia | -.479906 | .101798 | -.064104 | -4.714 | .0000 |
| Bélgica | -.037282 | .099525 | -.005211 | -.375 | .7080 |
| Ex-RDA | -.176663 | .103332 | -.024624 | -1.710 | .0874 |
| Alemania | .049220 | .100890 | .006686 | .488 | .6257 |
| Italia | -.683135 | .105884 | -.086116 | -6.452 | .0000 |
| Luxemburg. | -.356027 | .132757 | -.031616 | -2.682 | .0073 |
| Dinamarca | .400671 | .098988 | .057747 | 4.048 | .0001 |
| Irlanda | .288056 | .106099 | .036440 | 2.715 | .0066 |
| UK | .531628 | .099488 | .075993 | 5.344 | .0000 |
| Grecia | .418666 | .105907 | .053332 | 3.953 | .0001 |
| España | -1.109865 | .113568 | -.125392 | -9.773 | .0000 |
| Portugal | .110150 | .105209 | .014223 | 1.047 | .2951 |
| Cuenta pr. Pensionista | .223715 | .082042 | .029513 | 2.727 | .0064 |
| Parado | -.113519 | .072463 | -.021498 | -1.567 | .1172 |
| Estudiante | -.117389 | .086126 | -.014329 | -1.363 | .1729 |
| | .264729 | .089323 | .036132 | 2.964 | .0030 |
| Sect.públ. | -.228208 | .051847 | -.048568 | -4.402 | .0000 |
| Estudios | -.022435 | .005525 | -.051353 | -4.061 | .0000 |
| Edad | .011986 | .001737 | .101617 | 6.902 | .0000 |
| Mujer | -.013300 | .041960 | -.003256 | -.317 | .7513 |
| Clase s.s. | .227717 | .021733 | .118009 | 10.478 | .0000 |
| AMB.RIESGO | .029097 | .026645 | .011197 | 1.092 | .2749 |
| (Constant) | 4.731801 | .152432 | | 31.042 | .0000 |

Tabla 4.5. Efecto de la ambivalencia sobre la autoubicación política después de controlar por estructura social (coeficiente y R²)

| Pais | AMB1 R ² | AMB2 R ² | AMB3 R ² | AMB4 R ² | AJUSTADO R ² SIN AMBIVALENCIA |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Francia | .10*** .024 | .08* .022 | .06* .022 | .012 | .016 |
| Bélgica | .08* .032 | .08* .031 | .022 | .026 | .027 |
| Alemania E | .05 .045 | .07* .046 | .042 | .045 | .044 |
| Alemania O | .076 | .080 | .07* .080 | .072 | .075 |
| Italia | .11*** .025 | .14*** .026 | .10** .020 | .011 | .012 |
| Luxemburgo | .002 | .001 | .001 | .001 | .002 |
| Dinamarca | .25*** .191 | .23*** .162 | .17*** .157 | .10** .124 | .105 |
| Irlanda | .015 | .015 | .08* .018 | -.08* .017 | .016 |
| UK | .08* .059 | .08* .060 | .19*** .090 | .049 | .051 |
| Grecia | .07* .055 | .050 | .050 | .050 | .049 |
| España | .15*** .036 | .16*** .040 | .013 | .12*** .033 | .020 |
| Portugal | .08* .014 | .010 | .08* .016 | .014 | .011 |
| Holanda | .13*** .070 | .15*** .075 | .11** .061 | .050 | .055 |

La España fatal: fatalismo
social y fatalismo político en
España

Tabla 1
Desigualdad en España:
evolución 1980-1990, y comparación internacional.
Índice de Gini sobre gasto monetario disponible

| | 1980 | 1990 |
|----------------|------|------|
| España | 0.35 | 0.33 |
| Reino Unido | 0.27 | 0.29 |
| Alemania | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Holanda | 0.28 | 0.26 |
| Estados Unidos | 0.32 | 0.35 |
| Suecia | 0.19 | 0.22 |
| Francia | 0.30 | 0.33 |
| Canadá | 0.31 | 0.30 |
| Italia | — | 0.30 |
| Luxemburgo | — | 0.24 |
| Irlanda | — | 0.34 |

Fuente: L. Ayala

Tabla 2: Social fatalism, political fatalism, and social position. Analysis of variance

| | | SOCIAL FATALISM | | | | | POLITICAL FATALISM | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | % distrust | % unjust society | more equality | luck /contacts | ineficacy | not satisfied | no interest | democr. not satisfied | % non vote |
| CLASS | service | 50 | 60 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 13 |
| | intermed. | 65 | 64 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 14 |
| | proletar. | 70 | 69 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 17 |
| | F/chi sq. | 45(.000) | 4 (.04) | 14(.000) | 4 (.03) | 5 (.04) | 12(.002) | 52(.000) | _____ | _____ |
| EMPL. | unempl. | 66 | 70 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 16 |
| | employ. | 66 | 61 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 14 |
| | F/chi sq. | _____ | 5 (.04) | _____ | _____ | _____ | 39(.000) | 4 (.03) | 7 (.008) | _____ |
| EDUC. | low | 70 | 70 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 16 |
| | medium | 60 | 65 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 14 |
| | high | 40 | 60 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 13 |
| | F/chi sq. | 57(.000) | 13(.001) | 5 (.04) | 5 (.01) | 4 (.03) | 4 (.04) | 73(.000) | _____ | _____ |
| SECTOR | public | 54 | 65 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 15 |
| | private | 69 | 63 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 15 |
| | F/chi sq. | 20(.000) | _____ | _____ | 5 (.02) | _____ | 10(.001) | 15(.000) | _____ | _____ |
| VOTE | vote | 65 | 61 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | |
| | turnout | 70 | 70 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | |
| | F/chi sq. | _____ | 9 (.005) | 15(.000) | 10(.009) | 8 (.01) | 8 (.01) | 73(.000) | 18(.000) | |

SOURCE: CIS

Tabla 3.1
Análisis de fiabilidad de las escalas aditivas de fatalismo
Alpha de Cronbach

ENCUESTA CIRES.

Escala de fatalismo político.

Items: - CIUD
 - SATI
 - LAGE
 - ALOS

Nº de casos: 1058

Alpha = .58

Escala de fatalismo social.

Items: - DESI
 - JUST
 - INGR
 - EDUC
 - MEDI

Nº de casos: 1024

Alpha = .62

Escala de estatismo.

Items: - GASAN
 - GAEDU
 - GACLA
 - GAPEN
 - GAVIV

Nº de casos: 1067

Alpha = .66

Nota: en el apéndice al final del texto se encuentran los enunciados de los ítems en el cuestionario

ENCUESTA CIS/ISSP

Escala de fatalismo social.

Items: - PERC
 - DEMA
 - OPING
 - OPEDU
 - OPSAN

Nº de casos: 2022

Alpha= .52

Escala de estatismo.

Items: - ESTRE
 - ESTTR
 - ESTIN

Nº de casos: 2232

Alpha= .71

Nota: en el apéndice al final del texto se encuentran los enunciados completos de los ítems en el cuestionario

Tabla 3.2
Indices de fatalismo

ENCUESTA CIS/ISSP

| Indice | Desviación | | Mínimo | Máximo | N |
|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------|------|
| | Media | standard | | | |
| FATSOC | 10.8 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 13.0 | 2022 |

ENCUESTA CIRES

| Indice | Desviación | | Mínimo | Máximo | N |
|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------|------|
| | Media | standard | | | |
| FATSOC | 22.5 | 3.2 | 12.0 | 30.0 | 1024 |
| FATPOL | 11.6 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 18.0 | 1058 |

LEYENDA: * FATPOL: fatalismo político
* FATSOC: fatalismo social

Tabla 4
Posición social y fatalismo
Análisis de varianza

| | | FATALISMO POLITICO | FATALISMO SOCIAL | |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | | CIS | CIRES |
| EMPLEO | parado | 7.5 | 11.8 | 23 |
| | empleado | 6.9 | 10.8 | 22.4 |
| | F | 5.5 (.04) | 16 (.00) | 4.5 (.04) |
| SECTOR | público | 6.5 | 10.8 | 22.3 |
| | privado | 7.0 | 10.8 | 22.5 |
| | F | 4.2 (.04) | | |
| ESTUDIOS | básicos | 7.2 | 10.9 | 22.8 |
| | medios | 6.9 | 10.8 | 22.5 |
| | superiores | 6.5 | 10.7 | 21.9 |
| | F | 7.6 (.00) | .50 (.60) | 3.1 (.05) |
| CLASE | servicio | 6.1 | 10.7 | 21.1 |
| | intermedias | 6.7 | 10.8 | 22.4 |
| | proletarios | 7.0 | 10.9 | 23.2 |
| | F | 5.1 (.04) | 1.5 (.21) | 3.3 (.05) |
| VOTO | Votates | 6.9 | 10.6 | 22.2 |
| | Abstención | 7.5 | 11.2 | 23.4 |
| | F | 8.2 (.00) | 12.3 (.00) | 5.2 (.00) |

Datos: CIRES y CIS/ISSP

Tabla 5.1
Relación entre fatalismo social (FATS) y fatalismo político (FATP)
Análisis de correlaciones

| Correlaciones: FATS | DESI | JUST | INGR | EDU | SANI | VIVI | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| FATP | .1749** | .1403** | .0811* | .1497** | .0661 | .0685 | .1364** |
| CIUD | .0914* | .1101** | .1147** | .1077** | -.0551 | -.0386 | .1304** |
| SATI | .1310** | .1019** | .0458 | .0362 | .0684 | .1101** | .0974* |
| LAGE | .1144** | .0570 | .0254 | .1348** | .0549 | .0556 | .0881* |
| ALOS | .1336** | .1166** | .0463 | .1011* | .0912* | .0609 | .0668 |

N of cases: 928 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

Datos: encuesta CIRES

Tabla 5.2
Relación entre fatalismo social y fatalismo político
 Análisis de correlaciones

| Correlations: | INDIF | DEMOC | STAEF | DELEG |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| INDIF | 1.0000 | | | |
| DEMOC | .0208 | 1.0000 | | |
| STAEF | .0301 | .0282 | 1.0000 | |
| DELEG | .1074** | .2233** | .0832** | 1.0000 |

N of cases: 2095 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

| Correlations: | EGALIT | LUCK | STATE | COMPET | SATISF | INEFFI |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| EGALIT | 1.0000 | | | | | |
| LUCK | .0117 | 1.0000 | | | | |
| STATE | .0120 | .2673** | 1.0000 | | | |
| COMPET | .0595* | .2690** | .2359** | 1.0000 | | |
| SATISF | .0915** | .0684* | .0150 | .0576* | 1.0000 | |
| INEFFI | .0768** | .0404 | -.0520 | .0788** | .2935** | 1.0000 |

N of cases: 1826 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

| Correlations: | INDIF | DEMOC | STAEF | DELEG |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| EGALIT | .0081 | -.0144 | -.0388 | .0300 |
| LUCK | .0154 | .0355 | -.0527 | -.0376 |
| STATE | .0070 | .0554 | -.1626** | -.0047 |
| COMPET | .1243* | .0071 | .0406 | .0223 |
| SATISF | -.0698* | .0858** | .0359 | .0432 |
| INEFFI | -.0194 | .0434 | .0461 | .0343 |

N of cases: 1664 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

SOURCE: CIS

Tabla 6.1
Social position, social fatalism and political fatalism
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| clase I | |
| clase II | |
| parado | .0931 * |
| estudios medios | |
| estudios altos | |
| mujer | |
| sector público | |
| ingresos | |
| edad | |
| clase social subjetiva | -.0798 * |
| autoubicación política | |
| religiosidad | |
| ESTATISMO | .081 * |
| FATALISMO SOCIAL | .173 *** |

| | |
|------------|------------|
| CONSTANTE | .7.201 *** |
| R CUADRADA | .074 |

*p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIRES y elaboración propia.

Tabla 6.2
Social position, social fatalism and political fatalism
 Regresión de mínimos cuadrados

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| clase I | -.102 *** | | -.113 ** |
| clase II | | | |
| parado | | | |
| estudios medios | | | |
| estudios altos | | | |
| mujer | .129 *** | | .131 *** |
| sector público | | | |
| ingresos | -.132 *** | | -.142 *** |
| edad | | | |
| clase social subjetiva | | | |
| autoubicación política | | | |
| religiosidad | | | |
| SUERTE Y CONTACTOS | | .056 * | |
| IGUALITARISMO | | .070 * | |
| DESCONFIANZA | | .135 *** | .094 ** |
| INEFICACIA PERSONAL | | | |
| DESLEGITIMACION | | .063 ** | .059 ** |
| INSATISFACCION VITAL | | -.051 * | |
| CONSTANTE | 2.048 *** | 1.985 *** | 2.265 *** |
| R CUADRADA | .102 | .030 | .120 |

*p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005
 FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 7.1
Voto, macro-justicia y micro-justicia
 Regresión logística

| | IU | PP | PSOE | Abstención |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| igualdad | | | | .447 ** |
| equidad | -.282 * | .205 * | -.235 * | .392 * |
| necesidad | | -.158 * | .160 * | |
| DESLEG2 | .103 * | -.120 *** | -.072 * | .245 *** |
| imagen de sociedad justa | .060 * | | | |
| legitimación meritocrática | | | | |
| deslegitimación adscriptiva | | -.143 * | | .230 * |
| expectativas de movilidad | -.180 * | | .131 * | |
| movilidad social subjetiva | | | .247 ** | |
| CONSTANTE | -2.226 * | -.010 * | .020 * | -7.410 ** |
| LOG L | 711.3 | 959.1 | 1270 | 314.3 |
| GRADOS DE LIBERTAD | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| PSEUDO-R CUADRADA | .027 | .023 | .027 | .054 |

* p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 7.2
Social position, social fatalism and political fatalism (turnout)
 Regresión logística
 (1 = non vote)

| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| clase I | | | |
| clase II | -1.079 * | | -1.172 * |
| paro | | | |
| estudios medios | | | |
| estudios altos | | | |
| mujer | | | |
| sector público | .653 * | | 1.766 * |
| ingresos | | | |
| edad | | | |
| clase social subjetiva | | | |
| autoubicación política | | | |
| religiosidad | -.312 * | | -.477 * |
| IGUALDAD | | .359 * | .729 * |
| EQUIDAD | | | |
| NECESIDAD | | .446 * | |
| DESLEGITIMACION NORMATIVA | | .250 ** | |
| SOCIEDAD JUSTA | | | |
| FUNCIONALISMO | | | -.521 * |
| ADSCRIPTIVISMO | | .353 * | .745 * |
| CONFLICTIVISMO | | -.225 * | |
| EXPECTATIVAS DE MOVILIDAD | | -.153 * | -.642 * |
| MOVILIDAD INTER. SUBJ. | | -.297 * | -.411 * |
| CONSTANTE | -2.919*** | -6.600** | -12.7** |
| LOG L | 208.7 | 341.5 | 78.7 |
| GRADOS DE LIBERTAD | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| PSEUDO-R CUADRADA | .080 | .091 | .198 |

*p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005

FUENTE: ISSP/CIS y elaboración propia.

Tabla 7.3
Social position, social fatalism and political fatalism (turnout)
 Regresión logística (1 = non vote)

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| clase I | | | | |
| clase II | | | | |
| parado | | | | |
| estudios medios | | | | |
| estudios altos | | | | |
| mujer | | | | |
| sector público | | | | |
| ingresos | | | | |
| edad | -.023 ** | | | |
| clase social subjetiva | -.244 ** | | | |
| autoubicación política | | | | |
| religiosidad | -.071 * | | | -.065 * |
| SUERTE Y CONTACTOS | | | | |
| IGUALITARISMO | | .092 ** | | .089 ** |
| DESCONFIANZA | | .197 * | | |
| INEFICACIA PERSONAL | | .079 * | | |
| DESLEGITIMACION | | .345 ** | | .326 ** |
| INSATISFACCION VITAL | | | | |
| INDIFERENCIA | | | .342 * | .320 * |
| NO PARTIDOS POLITICOS | | | .238 * | |
| INEFICACIA DEL ESTADO | | | | |
| DESINTERES POLITICO | | | .600 *** | .532 *** |
| INSATISFACCION DEMOCRACIA | | | .275 ** | .299 * |
| CONSTANTE | -.414 * | -2.975 *** | -3.571 *** | -3.375 *** |
| LOG L | 673.4 | 1552.9 | 1729.7 | 135.5 |
| GRADOS DE LIBERTAD | 12 | 6 | 5 | 23 |
| PSEUDO-R CUADRADA | .035 | .029 | .056 | .112 |

*p menor o igual a .05 ** p menor o igual a .005 *** p menor o igual a .0005 FUENTE: CIS

Apéndice:

Etiquetas y enunciado de las variables en los cuestionarios

Encuesta CIRES

| | |
|-------|---|
| CIUD | Los ciudadanos influyen en una democracia |
| SATI | Satisfacción con el funcionamiento de la democracia |
| LAGE | La gente como yo no influye en el Gobierno |
| ALOS | A los gobernantes no les importa la gente como yo |
| DESI | Las desigualdades en España son muy grandes |
| JUST | Estas desigualdades son injustas |
| INGR | Las desigualdades en ingresos son grandes |
| EDUC | Las desigualdades en el acceso a la Univ. son grandes |
| MEDI | Las desigualdades en el acceso al cuidado médico son grandes |
| VIVI | Las desigualdades en el acceso a la vivienda son grandes |
| GASAN | El Estado debe gastar más dinero en sanidad |
| GAEDU | El Estado debe gastar más dinero en educación |
| GACLA | El Estado debe gastar más dinero en asistencia a clases bajas |
| GAPEN | El Estado debe gastar más dinero en pensiones |
| GAVIV | El Estado debe gastar más dinero en vivienda |

Encuesta CIS/ ISSP

| | |
|-------|---|
| PERC | En España existen muchas desigualdades en general |
| DEMA | En España existen demasiadas diferencias de ingresos |
| OPING | En España no existe igualdad de oportunidades para aumentar los ingresos |
| OPEDU | En España no existe igualdad de oportunidades para acceder a una buena educación |
| OPSAN | En España no existe igualdad de oportunidades para acceder a asistencia sanitaria |
| ESTRE | Es responsabilidad del Estado reducir las diferencias de ingresos |
| ESTTR | Es responsabilidad del Estado dar un puesto de trabajo al que lo necesite |
| ESTIN | Es responsabilidad del Estado garantizar un ingreso mínimo a todos los ciudadanos |

Encuesta CIS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| NO PARTIDOS POLITICOS | Los partidos políticos tienden a crear conflictos donde no los hay |
| INEFICACIA DEL ESTADO (STAEF) | El Estado no puede resolver ningún problema |
| DESINTERES POLITICO (INDIF) | No estoy interesado en absoluto por la política |
| INSATISFACCION DEMOCRACIA (DEMOC) | No estoy satisfecho con el funcionamiento de la democracia en España |
| LEGITIMACION DEMOCRACIA (DELEG) | A veces es preferible un gobierno autoritario a uno democrático |
| SUERTE Y CONTACTOS (LUCK) | Trabajar duro no suele traer el éxito. Es más una cuestión de suerte y de contactos |
| IGUALITARISMO (EGALIT) | Los ingresos deberían hacerse más iguales |
| DESCONFIANZA (NO TRUST) | No se puede confiar en la gente. Nunca se es lo bastante prudente cuando se trata con los demás |
| INEFICACIA PERSONAL (INEFFI) | Soy de los que piensan que el hombre no tiene completa libertad y control sobre su vida, de forma que mucho de lo que hace no tiene efecto real sobre su vida |
| DESLEGITIMACION (UNJUST) | Las desigualdades sociales son injustas |
| INSATISFACCION VITAL (SATISF) | No estoy satisfecho con mi vida |
| COMPETENCIA (COMPET) | La competencia es perjudicial, pues saca a flote lo peor de las personas |
| ESTATISMO (STATE) | El Estado debe asumir responsabilidades para proporcionar medios de vida a todo el mundo |

Nueva política, postmaterialismo
y ambivalencia ante el Estado de
Bienestar.

Tabla 1

| | | AMB1 | AMB2 | AMB3 | AMB4 |
|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Francia | Correlación | -.11** | -.08* | | |
| | Materialista | .45 | .63 | 1.3 | .76 |
| | Mixto | .37 | .54 | 1.3 | .75 |
| | Postmaterialista | .11 | .38 | 1.1 | .76 |
| | F | 6.4 (.00) | 3.7 (.02) | | |
| Bélgica | Correlación | | | | |
| | Materialista | .61 | .77 | 1.45 | .87 |
| | Mixto | .60 | .64 | 1.34 | .90 |
| | Postmaterialista | .40 | .56 | 1.26 | .79 |
| | F | | | | |
| Alemania | Correlación | | | -.12** | |
| | Materialista | .39 | .65 | 1.30 | .93 |
| | Mixto | .49 | .67 | 1.05 | .96 |
| | Postmaterialista | .25 | .53 | .81 | .96 |
| | F | 3.3 (.03) | | 7.3 (.007) | |
| Italia | Correlación | | | | |
| | Materialista | .33 | .64 | 1.44 | .64 |
| | Mixto | .32 | .50 | 1.44 | .63 |
| | Postmaterialista | .22 | .52 | 1.13 | .78 |
| | F | | | | |
| Luxemburgo | Correlación | | | | |
| | Materialista | .38 | .60 | 1.36 | .79 |
| | Mixto | .36 | .48 | 1.24 | .75 |
| | Postmaterialista | .37 | .38 | 1.16 | .84 |
| | F | | | | |
| Dinamarca | Correlación | | | -.14** | .10* |
| | Materialista | .28 | .51 | 1.29 | .54 |
| | Mixto | .42 | .53 | 1.21 | .90 |
| | Postmaterialista | .21 | .36 | .78 | .90 |
| | F | 4.5 (.01) | 3.5 (.03) | 11.4 (.000) | 7.8 (.000) |
| Irlanda | Correlación | | | | |
| | Materialista | .19 | .40 | .97 | .76 |
| | Mixto | .08 | .34 | .99 | .71 |
| | Postmaterialista | .13 | .26 | .94 | .72 |
| | F | | | | |

| | | AMB1 | AMB2 | AMB3 | AMB4 |
|-------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Reino Unido | Correlación | | | -12*** | |
| | Materialismo | .10 | .30 | .92 | .87 |
| | Mixto | .02 | .17 | .72 | .80 |
| | Postmaterialismo | .03 | .14 | .43 | .97 |
| | F | | | 7.5 (.000) | 5.2 (.005) |
| Grecia | Correlación | | | | |
| | Materialismo | -.04 | -.03 | .81 | .62 |
| | Mixto | -.02 | .10 | 1.08 | .61 |
| | Postmaterialismo | -.12 | -.09 | .95 | .52 |
| | F | | 4.7 (.008) | 3.9 (.01) | |
| España | Correlación | -.10* | | | |
| | Materialismo | .15 | .44 | 1.8 | .64 |
| | Mixto | .00 | .29 | 1.6 | .53 |
| | Postmaterialismo | -.09 | .27 | 1.8 | .45 |
| | F | 4.9 (.007) | 3.1 (.05) | 2.8 (.05) | |
| Holanda | Correlación | .04 | .01 | -.00 | .04 |
| | Materialismo | -.01 | .24 | .75 | .75 |
| | Mixto | .01 | .29 | .77 | .79 |
| | Postmaterialismo | .10 | .20 | .77 | .84 |
| | F | | | | |
| Portugal | Correlación | | | -.10* | |
| | Materialismo | .12 | .16 | 1.03 | .51 |
| | Mixto | .04 | .17 | .90 | .57 |
| | Postmaterialismo | -.09 | .10 | .47 | 6.7 |
| | F | 2.7 (.05) | | 5.3 (.004) | |

Nota: El rango de los 4 índices es siempre -0.5 / 4.

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| AMB1 | ambivalencia normativa | v235 / v287 |
| AMB2 | ambivalencia técnica | v235 / v236 |
| AMB3 | ambivalencia contextual | v232 / v278 |
| AMB4 | ambivalencia por riesgo moral | v232 / v235 |

Tabla 2

Materialismo / Postamaterialismo y ambivalencia ante el Estado de Bienestar
Regresión múltiple OLS

| | Francia | Belgica | Alemania | Italia | Luxemburgo | Dinamarca | Irlanda | U.K. | Grecia | España | Portugal | Holanda |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| Por cuenta propia | | | | | | | | | | | | -.07* |
| Pensionista | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parado | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estudiante (ref. asalariado) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sector Público (ref. parado) | | .08* | | | | .14*** | .08* | .07* | .09* | | .06* | |
| Mujer | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estudios | .19*** | .13** | .15*** | | .16*** | .14*** | .15** | .18*** | .22*** | .15*** | .15*** | .12*** |
| Edad | | -.12** | -.18*** | -.20*** | | -.11* | -.18*** | -.12** | | -.21*** | -.10*** | -.24*** |
| Culso social subjetiva | | | | | | | | | | | | .11** |
| AMB1 | -.15*** | | | | | -.10* | | .17** | -.19*** | -.11*** | -.10*** | |
| AMB2 | | | | -.10* | -.17** | | | -.19*** | | | | |
| AMB3 | | | -.11** | | | -.10** | | -.08* | | | -.08* | |
| AMB4 | .10** | | | | | .11** | | | | | .09* | |
| CONSTANTE | 1.21 | 1.52 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| R ² | .10 | .06 | .13 | .03 | .05 | .12 | .07 | .10 | .13 | .15 | .10 | .07 |

Igualitarismo y autoritarismo

Tabla 1.1
Fiabilidad de los índices de igualitarismo y autoritarismo
Encuesta CIS
Alpha de Crombach

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (ETNOC)

1. SEGRE
2. INMIG

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 2060.0

N OF ITEMS = 2

ALPHA = .6968

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (INTOL)

1. DROGA
2. ABORT
3. HOMOS

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 2115.0

N OF ITEMS = 3

ALPHA = .6556

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (NACIO)

1. PATRI
2. ORGUL

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 2054.0

N OF ITEMS = 2

ALPHA = .4338

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (AUTOR)

1. DROGA
2. ABORT
3. HOMOS
4. ORGUL

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 2058.0

N OF ITEMS = 4

ALPHA = .6163

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (POST)

1. DINER
2. TRABA

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 2193.0

N OF ITEMS = 2

ALPHA = .4363

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (MATE)

1. RESPE
2. FAMIL

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 2267.0

N OF ITEMS = 2

ALPHA = .4811

Tabla 1.2
Fiabilidad de los índices de igualitarismo y autoritarismo
Encuesta ECBC
Alpha de Crombach

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (IG)

1. INGRE
2. ESTAD

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 758.2

N OF ITEMS = 2

ALPHA = .6009

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (AU)

1. DELIN
2. FIRME

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 5180.3

N OF ITEMS = 2

ALPHA = .5539

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (CO)

1. PORRO
2. MILIT
3. JUNTA

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 847.9

N OF ITEMS = 3

ALPHA = .6513

Tabla 1.3
Valores de los índices de igualitarismo y autoritarismo

Encuesta CIS

| Variable | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum | N |
|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| INTOL | 19.33 | 6.61 | .00 | 27.00 | 2115 |
| ETNOC | 1.70 | 1.42 | .00 | 6.00 | 2060 |
| NACIO | 3.90 | 1.45 | .00 | 6.00 | 2054 |
| AUTOR | 21.85 | 6.80 | .00 | 30.00 | 2058 |
| IGUAL | 4.31 | 2.56 | .00 | 9.00 | 2161 |
| MATER | 3.70 | .69 | .00 | 4.00 | 2267 |
| POSTM | 2.70 | 1.33 | .00 | 4.00 | 2193 |

Encuesta ECBC

| Variable | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum | N |
|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| IGUAL | 4.60 | 1.29 | .00 | 6.00 | 758 |
| AUTOR | 3.28 | 1.63 | .00 | 6.00 | 5180 |
| CONSE | 18.74 | 6.51 | .00 | 30.00 | 848 |
| AUTAU | 4.18 | 2.12 | .00 | 10.00 | 5092 |
| AUTCO | 4.94 | 2.27 | .00 | 10.00 | 5108 |
| AUTPO | 4.52 | 2.11 | .00 | 10.00 | 4687 |

Tabla 2.1
Modelos de clase y autoidentificación liberal-autoritario
Análisis de varianza

| Summaries of AUTAU By levels of EGP | | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|--|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Variable | Value Label | | | |
| For Entire Population | | 4.1753 | 2.1281 | 4161 |
| EGP | 1 | 4.3056 | 2.2175 | 208 |
| EGP | 2 | 3.8982 | 1.9935 | 505 |
| EGP | 3 | 4.1368 | 2.0819 | 746 |
| EGP | 4 | 4.1212 | 2.2407 | 165 |
| EGP | 5 | 4.0067 | 1.9602 | 66 |
| EGP | 6 | 4.2822 | 2.0950 | 452 |
| EGP | 7 | 4.3905 | 2.0272 | 203 |
| EGP | 8 | 4.0322 | 2.2646 | 149 |
| EGP | 9 | 4.3644 | 2.2083 | 707 |
| EGP | 10 | 4.1114 | 2.1627 | 818 |
| EGP | 11 | 4.2345 | 2.0561 | 161 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 92.5489 | 10 | 9.2549 | 2.0488 | .0252 |
| Linearity | 13.5697 | 1 | 13.5697 | 3.0040 | .0831 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 78.9791 | 9 | 8.7755 | 1.9427 | .0419 |
| | R = .0268 | R Squared = | .0007 | | |
| Within Groups | 18836.7955 | 4170 | 4.5172 | | |
| | Eta = .0699 | Eta Squared = | .0049 | | |

| Summaries of AUTAU By levels of WRGHT | | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|--|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Variable | Value Label | | | |
| For Entire Population | | 4.1776 | 2.1143 | 3761 |
| WRGHT | 1 | 3.3808 | 2.2076 | 12 |
| WRGHT | 2 | 4.4311 | 2.2936 | 82 |
| WRGHT | 3 | 4.2471 | 2.1132 | 860 |
| WRGHT | 4 | 4.2929 | 2.2350 | 61 |
| WRGHT | 5 | 3.9901 | 2.1523 | 102 |
| WRGHT | 6 | 3.5217 | 1.8064 | 26 |
| WRGHT | 7 | 3.6266 | 1.9097 | 39 |
| WRGHT | 8 | 4.5007 | 1.9080 | 75 |
| WRGHT | 9 | 3.9914 | 2.1928 | 36 |
| WRGHT | 10 | 3.9728 | 1.6998 | 115 |
| WRGHT | 11 | 4.2630 | 2.2232 | 699 |
| WRGHT | 12 | 4.1327 | 2.0902 | 1653 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 66.8941 | 11 | 6.0813 | 1.3620 | .1838 |
| Linearity | 3.4179 | 1 | 3.4179 | .7655 | .3817 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 63.4762 | 10 | 6.3476 | 1.4216 | .1638 |
| | R = -.0143 | R Squared = | .0002 | | |
| Within Groups | 16739.7021 | 3749 | 4.4651 | | |
| | Eta = .0631 | Eta Squared = | .0040 | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 2.2
Modelos de clase y autoidentificación progresista-conservador
Análisis de varianza

| Summaries of By levels of | AUTCO EGP | Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | | 4.9161 | 2.2971 | 4168 |
| EGP | 1 | | | | 4.9537 | 2.4381 | 203 |
| EGP | 2 | | | | 4.8436 | 2.2463 | 510 |
| EGP | 3 | | | | 4.8059 | 2.2537 | 768 |
| EGP | 4 | | | | 4.8956 | 2.3138 | 163 |
| EGP | 5 | | | | 4.9099 | 2.3553 | 64 |
| EGP | 6 | | | | 5.2552 | 2.2512 | 465 |
| EGP | 7 | | | | 4.8911 | 2.3706 | 202 |
| EGP | 8 | | | | 4.8164 | 2.3556 | 144 |
| EGP | 9 | | | | 4.8394 | 2.2915 | 686 |
| EGP | 10 | | | | 4.9334 | 2.3194 | 814 |
| EGP | 11 | | | | 5.0363 | 2.3077 | 150 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 73.8042 | 10 | 7.3804 | 1.4000 | .1734 |
| Linearity | 2.3839 | 1 | 2.3839 | .4522 | .5013 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 71.4203 | 9 | 7.9356 | 1.5053 | .1397 |
| | R = .0104 | R Squared = .0001 | | | |
| Within Groups | 21914.5454 | 4157 | 5.2717 | | |
| | Eta = .0579 | Eta Squared = .0034 | | | |

| Summaries of By levels of | AUTCO WRGHT | Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | | 4.9312 | 2.2903 | 3745 |
| WRGHT | 1 | | | | 5.3262 | 2.1317 | 12 |
| WRGHT | 2 | | | | 5.2406 | 2.4827 | 79 |
| WRGHT | 3 | | | | 5.0393 | 2.3365 | 876 |
| WRGHT | 4 | | | | 5.0832 | 2.4571 | 61 |
| WRGHT | 5 | | | | 4.8075 | 2.3080 | 96 |
| WRGHT | 6 | | | | 5.5761 | 2.3685 | 26 |
| WRGHT | 7 | | | | 4.1645 | 2.1632 | 41 |
| WRGHT | 8 | | | | 5.1804 | 2.1967 | 75 |
| WRGHT | 9 | | | | 5.4146 | 2.5112 | 35 |
| WRGHT | 10 | | | | 4.9512 | 2.0958 | 114 |
| WRGHT | 11 | | | | 4.7461 | 2.2541 | 692 |
| WRGHT | 12 | | | | 4.9211 | 2.2737 | 1637 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 94.3207 | 11 | 8.5746 | 1.6379 | .0817 |
| Linearity | 20.5998 | 1 | 20.5998 | 3.9349 | .0474 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 73.7209 | 10 | 7.3721 | 1.4082 | .1697 |
| | R = -.0324 | R Squared = .0010 | | | |
| Within Groups | 19542.6633 | 3733 | 5.2351 | | |
| | Eta = .0693 | Eta Squared = .0048 | | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 2.3
Modelos de clase y autoidentificación izquierda-derecha
Análisis de varianza

Summaries of AUTPO
By levels of EGP

| Variable | Value Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | |
| | | 4.4568 | 2.1223 | 3790 |
| EGP | 1 | 4.9127 | 2.0397 | 190 |
| EGP | 2 | 4.5461 | 2.0614 | 472 |
| EGP | 3 | 4.5130 | 2.1656 | 676 |
| EGP | 4 | 3.8775 | 2.0902 | 134 |
| EGP | 5 | 4.3063 | 2.2993 | 60 |
| EGP | 6 | 5.2374 | 2.2780 | 409 |
| EGP | 7 | 4.7110 | 2.2122 | 184 |
| EGP | 8 | 4.3356 | 1.9600 | 125 |
| EGP | 9 | 4.1399 | 2.0204 | 648 |
| EGP | 10 | 4.2112 | 2.0255 | 728 |
| EGP | 11 | 4.1701 | 1.9658 | 163 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 477.1714 | 10 | 47.7171 | 10.8707 | .0000 |
| Linearity | 107.4863 | 1 | 107.4863 | 24.4871 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 369.6851 | 9 | 41.0761 | 9.3578 | .0000 |
| | R = -.0794 | R Squared = .0063 | | | |
| Within Groups | 16587.9498 | 3779 | 4.3895 | | |
| | Eta = .1672 | Eta Squared = .0280 | | | |

Summaries of AUTPO
By Levels of WRGHT

| Variable | Value Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | |
| | | 4.4615 | 2.1144 | 3396 |
| WRGHT | 1 | 5.4938 | 2.5317 | 12 |
| WRGHT | 2 | 4.7200 | 2.1619 | 75 |
| WRGHT | 3 | 4.9426 | 2.2759 | 788 |
| WRGHT | 4 | 4.8267 | 1.9642 | 57 |
| WRGHT | 5 | 4.6537 | 1.9288 | 88 |
| WRGHT | 6 | 4.2586 | 2.1354 | 23 |
| WRGHT | 7 | 4.4232 | 1.9901 | 38 |
| WRGHT | 8 | 4.7325 | 1.7044 | 66 |
| WRGHT | 9 | 4.3145 | 2.2436 | 28 |
| WRGHT | 10 | 4.5788 | 2.0132 | 105 |
| WRGHT | 11 | 4.2543 | 2.0959 | 630 |
| WRGHT | 12 | 4.2343 | 2.0211 | 1486 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 322.5773 | 11 | 29.3252 | 6.6808 | .0000 |
| Linearity | 298.9158 | 1 | 298.9158 | 68.0979 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 23.6616 | 10 | 2.3662 | .5390 | .8634 |
| | R = -.1403 | R Squared = .0197 | | | |
| Within Groups | 14854.0638 | 3384 | 4.3895 | | |
| | Eta = .1458 | Eta Squared = .0213 | | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 2.4
Modelos de clase e igualitarismo
Análisis de varianza

| Summaries of By levels of | IGU EGP | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | 4.6060 | 1.2678 | 613 |
| EGP | 1 | | | 4.3151 | 1.3183 | 41 |
| EGP | 2 | | | 4.8001 | 1.1944 | 79 |
| EGP | 3 | | | 4.4890 | 1.3275 | 99 |
| EGP | 4 | | | 4.3344 | 1.5392 | 32 |
| EGP | 5 | | | 4.3205 | 1.4171 | 8 |
| EGP | 6 | | | 4.3289 | 1.3390 | 75 |
| EGP | 7 | | | 4.8546 | 1.0986 | 17 |
| EGP | 8 | | | 4.4079 | 1.2290 | 26 |
| EGP | 9 | | | 4.6000 | 1.2385 | 94 |
| EGP | 10 | | | 4.7728 | 1.1297 | 110 |
| EGP | 11 | | | 5.3325 | 1.0306 | 31 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 38.2161 | 10 | 3.8216 | 2.4340 | .0076 |
| Linearity | 7.8356 | 1 | 7.8356 | 4.9906 | .0259 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 30.3805 | 9 | 3.3756 | 2.1500 | .0239 |
| | R = .0893 | R Squared = .0080 | | | |
| Within Groups | 945.1795 | 602 | 1.5701 | | |
| | Eta = .1971 | Eta Squared = .0389 | | | |

| Summaries of By levels of | IGU WRGHT | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | 4.5892 | 1.2834 | 550 |
| WRGHT | 1 | | | 3.8875 | 2.2979 | 2 |
| WRGHT | 2 | | | 4.6158 | 1.0840 | 15 |
| WRGHT | 3 | | | 4.2678 | 1.3354 | 126 |
| WRGHT | 4 | | | 4.2552 | 1.0489 | 10 |
| WRGHT | 5 | | | 4.6196 | 2.1688 | 10 |
| WRGHT | 6 | | | 4.0000 | .0000 | 3 |
| WRGHT | 7 | | | 4.8848 | 1.2539 | 12 |
| WRGHT | 8 | | | 4.3694 | 1.4270 | 19 |
| WRGHT | 9 | | | 4.2541 | 1.2895 | 6 |
| WRGHT | 10 | | | 4.5588 | .9769 | 16 |
| WRGHT | 11 | | | 4.7369 | 1.2720 | 102 |
| WRGHT | 12 | | | 4.7402 | 1.2243 | 228 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 26.3305 | 11 | 2.3937 | 1.4666 | .1401 |
| Linearity | 19.2818 | 1 | 19.2818 | 11.8135 | .0006 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 7.0487 | 10 | .7049 | .4319 | .9311 |
| | R = .1460 | R Squared = .0213 | | | |
| Within Groups | 878.1137 | 538 | 1.6322 | | |
| | Eta = .1706 | Eta Squared = .0291 | | | |

Tabla 2.5
Modelos de clase y autoritarismo
Análisis de varianza

Summaries of AUTO
By levels of EGP

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 3.2615 | 1.6257 | 4186 |
| EGP | 1 | | 2.9754 | 1.5263 | 195 |
| EGP | 2 | | 2.7575 | 1.5606 | 484 |
| EGP | 3 | | 2.9332 | 1.6410 | 753 |
| EGP | 4 | | 3.2592 | 1.5354 | 161 |
| EGP | 5 | | 2.7299 | 1.4095 | 63 |
| EGP | 6 | | 3.6442 | 1.4868 | 449 |
| EGP | 7 | | 4.0572 | 1.5482 | 235 |
| EGP | 8 | | 3.2478 | 1.6208 | 141 |
| EGP | 9 | | 3.2056 | 1.6637 | 682 |
| EGP | 10 | | 3.4881 | 1.5930 | 835 |
| EGP | 11 | | 3.6435 | 1.5716 | 189 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 525.1367 | 10 | 52.5137 | 20.8088 | .0000 |
| Linearity | 231.2579 | 1 | 231.2579 | 91.6371 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 293.8788 | 9 | 32.6532 | 12.9390 | .0000 |
| R = .1446 | | R Squared = .0209 | | | |
| Within Groups | 10536.1477 | 4175 | 2.5236 | | |
| Eta = .2179 | | Eta Squared = .0475 | | | |

Summaries of AUTO
By levels of WRGHT

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 3.2766 | 1.6153 | 3781 |
| WRGHT | 1 | | 2.7238 | 1.4114 | 12 |
| WRGHT | 2 | | 2.9067 | 1.4631 | 75 |
| WRGHT | 3 | | 3.5991 | 1.5852 | 893 |
| WRGHT | 4 | | 2.9374 | 1.5268 | 60 |
| WRGHT | 5 | | 3.0171 | 1.4180 | 87 |
| WRGHT | 6 | | 3.7758 | 1.5753 | 26 |
| WRGHT | 7 | | 2.7863 | 1.5850 | 39 |
| WRGHT | 8 | | 3.3830 | 1.8233 | 74 |
| WRGHT | 9 | | 3.0931 | 1.2803 | 36 |
| WRGHT | 10 | | 2.8654 | 1.5474 | 106 |
| WRGHT | 11 | | 3.1215 | 1.6852 | 690 |
| WRGHT | 12 | | 3.2439 | 1.5972 | 1682 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 174.0206 | 11 | 15.8201 | 6.1539 | .0000 |
| Linearity | 51.0486 | 1 | 51.0486 | 19.8575 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 122.9721 | 10 | 12.2972 | 4.7835 | .0000 |
| R = -.0719 | | R Squared = .0052 | | | |
| Within Groups | 9589.1610 | 3769 | 2.5708 | | |
| Eta = .1328 | | Eta Squared = .0176 | | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 2.6
Modelos de clase y conservadurismo
Análisis de varianza

Summaries of CONS
By levels of EGP

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 18.6092 | 6.4345 | 672 |
| EGP | 1 | | 17.9500 | 6.2727 | 39 |
| EGP | 2 | | 16.6896 | 6.2633 | 86 |
| EGP | 3 | | 17.4591 | 6.2578 | 111 |
| EGP | 4 | | 17.3901 | 5.6642 | 29 |
| EGP | 5 | | 17.6585 | 6.4127 | 13 |
| EGP | 6 | | 22.2375 | 5.9690 | 84 |
| EGP | 7 | | 22.0834 | 7.2527 | 34 |
| EGP | 8 | | 18.4186 | 6.1912 | 31 |
| EGP | 9 | | 16.9768 | 5.6774 | 96 |
| EGP | 10 | | 19.0324 | 6.4191 | 123 |
| EGP | 11 | | 20.7838 | 5.9100 | 25 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 2446.2643 | 10 | 244.6264 | 6.3854 | .0000 |
| Linearity | 265.0471 | 1 | 265.0471 | 6.9184 | .0087 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 2181.2172 | 9 | 242.3575 | 6.3261 | .0000 |
| | R = .0977 | R Squared = .0095 | | | |
| Within Groups | 25323.2715 | 661 | 38.3105 | | |
| | Eta = .2968 | Eta Squared = .0881 | | | |

Summaries of CONS
By levels of WRGHT

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 18.7128 | 6.5063 | 606 |
| WRGHT | 1 | | 24.4736 | 2.7576 | 2 |
| WRGHT | 2 | | 17.8275 | 6.0001 | 18 |
| WRGHT | 3 | | 20.5389 | 7.0106 | 161 |
| WRGHT | 4 | | 19.4218 | 5.0366 | 11 |
| WRGHT | 5 | | 19.1107 | 6.0005 | 14 |
| WRGHT | 6 | | 21.7847 | .4936 | 3 |
| WRGHT | 7 | | 16.0056 | 6.8272 | 13 |
| WRGHT | 8 | | 19.9341 | 6.1534 | 20 |
| WRGHT | 9 | | 16.8206 | 9.2952 | 6 |
| WRGHT | 10 | | 15.8376 | 6.1440 | 14 |
| WRGHT | 11 | | 16.3136 | 5.3162 | 99 |
| WRGHT | 12 | | 18.6683 | 6.3833 | 247 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 1469.2655 | 11 | 133.5696 | 3.2836 | .0002 |
| Linearity | 547.2124 | 1 | 547.2124 | 13.4526 | .0003 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 922.0531 | 10 | 92.2053 | 2.2668 | .0132 |
| | R = -.1461 | R Squared = .0213 | | | |
| Within Groups | 24162.2405 | 594 | 40.6772 | | |
| | Eta = .2394 | Eta Squared = .0573 | | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Nota a las tablas 2.1 a 2.6:

Abreviaturas empleadas en los modelos de clase.

MODELO DE GOLDTHORPE

| | | |
|--------|---------------|---|
| EGP 1 | - clase I: | profesionales superiores, directivos de grandes establecimientos y grandes empleadores (más de 25 empleados). |
| EGP 2 | - clase II: | profesionales de nivel medio e inferior, técnicos superiores, directivos de pequeños establecimientos (menos de 25 empleados), supervisores de empleados no manuales. |
| EGP 3 | - clase IIIa: | empleados no manuales de rutina en la administración y el comercio |
| EGP 4 | - clase IIIb: | trabajadores de servicios personales y de seguridad |
| EGP 5 | - clase IVa: | pequeños propietarios, artesanos, etc. con empleados |
| EGP 6 | - clase IVb: | pequeños propietarios, artesanos, etc. sin empleados |
| EGP 7 | - clase IVc: | agricultores, pescadores, etc. |
| EGP 8 | - clase V: | supervisores de trabajos manuales, técnicos de nivel inferior, etc. |
| EGP 9 | - clase VI: | trabajadores manuales cualificados |
| EGP 10 | - clase VIIa: | trabajadores semicualificados y sin cualificar no agrarios |
| EGP 11 | - clase VIIb: | trabajadores agrarios |

MODELO DE WRIGHT

| | |
|----------|------------------------|
| WRGHT 1 | capitalista |
| WRGHT 2 | pequeño empresario |
| WRGHT 3 | pequeña burguesía |
| WRGHT 4 | manager experto |
| WRGHT 5 | manager semiexperto |
| WRGHT 6 | manager sin título |
| WRGHT 7 | supervisor experto |
| WRGHT 8 | supervisor semiexperto |
| WRGHT 9 | supervisor sin título |
| WRGHT 10 | empleado experto |
| WRGHT 11 | empleado semiexperto |
| WRGHT 12 | proletario |

Tabla 3.1
Clase, educación, edad, sexo e igualitarismo
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

IGU
BY CLASE: clase social (Goldthorpe)
X1: sexo
X5B: nivel de estudios
X3: edad

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 18.960 | 7 | 2.709 | 1.717 | .102 |
| CLASE | 13.113 | 2 | 6.557 | 4.156 | .016 |
| X1 | .350 | 1 | .350 | .222 | .638 |
| X5B | 3.664 | 2 | 1.832 | 1.161 | .314 |
| X3 | .085 | 2 | .043 | .027 | .973 |
| 2-way Interactions | 30.390 | 18 | 1.688 | 1.070 | .379 |
| CLASE X1 | 5.427 | 2 | 2.713 | 1.720 | .180 |
| CLASE X5B | 6.771 | 4 | 1.693 | 1.073 | .369 |
| CLASE X3 | 4.544 | 4 | 1.136 | .720 | .578 |
| X1 X5B | 6.943 | 2 | 3.472 | 2.201 | .112 |
| X1 X3 | 3.632 | 2 | 1.816 | 1.151 | .317 |
| X5B X3 | 2.684 | 4 | .671 | .425 | .790 |
| 3-way Interactions | 36.108 | 20 | 1.805 | 1.144 | .299 |
| CLASE X1 X5B | 8.988 | 4 | 2.247 | 1.424 | .224 |
| CLASE X1 X3 | 11.109 | 4 | 2.777 | 1.761 | .135 |
| CLASE X5B X3 | 10.398 | 8 | 1.300 | .824 | .582 |
| X1 X5B X3 | 8.487 | 4 | 2.122 | 1.345 | .252 |
| 4-way Interactions | 10.163 | 4 | 2.541 | 1.611 | .170 |
| CLASE X1 X5B X3 | 10.163 | 4 | 2.541 | 1.611 | .170 |
| Explained | 95.621 | 49 | 1.951 | 1.237 | .136 |
| Residual | 887.775 | 563 | 1.577 | | |
| Total | 983.396 | 612 | 1.607 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Grand Mean = | 4.606 | | | | | | |
| CLASE | | | | | | | |
| 1 servicio | 120 | .03 | | -.02 | | | |
| 2 intermedia | 257 | -.17 | | -.15 | | | |
| 3 proletaria | 236 | .17 | | .18 | | | |
| | | | .12 | | .12 | | |
| X1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 varón | 360 | -.03 | | -.02 | | | |
| 2 mujer | 253 | .04 | | .03 | | | |
| | | | .03 | | .02 | | |
| X5B | | | | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 341 | .04 | | .01 | | | |
| 2 medios | 171 | -.14 | | -.10 | | | |
| 3 universitarios | 101 | .11 | | .15 | | | |
| | | | .07 | | .07 | | |
| X3 | | | | | | | |
| 1 joven | 156 | -.01 | | -.01 | | | |
| 2 adulto | 360 | -.01 | | .00 | | | |
| 3 mayor | 98 | .05 | | .03 | | | |
| | | | .02 | | .01 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .019 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .139 | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 3.2
Clase, educación, edad, sexo y autoritarismo
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

BY AUTO
CLASE: clase social (Goldthorpe)
X1: sexo
X5B: nivel de estudios
X3: edad

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 836.496 | 7 | 119.499 | 48.879 | .000 |
| CLASE | 5.323 | 2 | 2.661 | 1.089 | .337 |
| X1 | 9.881 | 1 | 9.881 | 4.042 | .045 |
| X5B | 193.113 | 2 | 96.557 | 39.494 | .000 |
| X3 | 304.977 | 2 | 152.489 | 62.372 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 34.857 | 18 | 1.936 | .792 | .712 |
| CLASE X1 | 1.063 | 2 | .532 | .217 | .805 |
| CLASE X5B | 2.045 | 4 | .511 | .209 | .933 |
| CLASE X3 | 6.894 | 4 | 1.723 | .705 | .589 |
| X1 X5B | .644 | 2 | .322 | .132 | .877 |
| X1 X3 | 7.460 | 2 | 3.730 | 1.526 | .218 |
| X5B X3 | 9.039 | 4 | 2.260 | .924 | .449 |
| 3-way Interactions | 78.807 | 20 | 3.940 | 1.612 | .041 |
| CLASE X1 X5B | 13.291 | 4 | 3.323 | 1.359 | .246 |
| CLASE X1 X3 | 16.058 | 4 | 4.015 | 1.642 | .161 |
| CLASE X5B X3 | 33.595 | 8 | 4.199 | 1.718 | .089 |
| X1 X5B X3 | 18.420 | 4 | 4.605 | 1.884 | .111 |
| 4-way Interactions | 6.313 | 6 | 1.052 | .430 | .859 |
| CLASE X1 X5B X3 | 6.313 | 6 | 1.052 | .430 | .859 |
| Explained | 956.473 | 51 | 18.754 | 7.671 | .000 |
| Residual | 10100.662 | 4131 | 2.445 | | |
| Total | 11057.136 | 4182 | 2.644 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n Beta |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Grand Mean = | 3.261 | | | |
| CLASE | | | | |
| 1 servicio | 679 | -.44 | -.08 | |
| 2 intermedia | 1800 | .04 | .04 | |
| 3 proletaria | 1704 | .13 | -.01 | |
| | | .12 | | .02 |
| X1 | | | | |
| 1 varón | 2478 | .05 | .04 | |
| 2 mujer | 1706 | -.07 | -.06 | |
| | | .03 | | .03 |
| X5B | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 2510 | .27 | .21 | |
| 2 medios | 1082 | -.28 | -.19 | |
| 3 superiores | 592 | -.64 | -.54 | |
| | | .22 | | .17 |
| X3 | | | | |
| 1 joven | 1104 | -.39 | -.30 | |
| 2 adulto | 2481 | .00 | -.01 | |
| 3 mayor | 599 | .72 | .61 | |
| | | .21 | | .17 |
| Multiple R Squared | | | .076 | |
| Multiple R | | | .275 | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 3.3
Clase, educación, edad, sexo y conservadurismo
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

CONS
BY CLASE: clase social (Goldthorpe)
X1: sexo
X5B: nivel de estudios
X3: edad

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 5861.472 | 7 | 837.353 | 25.773 | .000 |
| CLASE | 175.657 | 2 | 87.828 | 2.703 | .068 |
| X1 | 5.619 | 1 | 5.619 | .173 | .678 |
| X5B | 472.238 | 2 | 236.119 | 7.268 | .001 |
| X3 | 3580.626 | 2 | 1790.313 | 55.105 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 1137.079 | 18 | 63.171 | 1.944 | .011 |
| CLASE X1 | 205.054 | 2 | 102.527 | 3.156 | .043 |
| CLASE X5B | 58.053 | 4 | 14.513 | .447 | .775 |
| CLASE X3 | 259.207 | 4 | 64.802 | 1.995 | .094 |
| X1 X5B | 241.083 | 2 | 120.542 | 3.710 | .025 |
| X1 X3 | 157.238 | 2 | 78.619 | 2.420 | .090 |
| X5B X3 | 143.083 | 4 | 35.771 | 1.101 | .355 |
| 3-way Interactions | 554.137 | 20 | 27.707 | .853 | .649 |
| CLASE X1 X5B | 105.518 | 4 | 26.379 | .812 | .518 |
| CLASE X1 X3 | 188.854 | 4 | 47.213 | 1.453 | .215 |
| CLASE X5B X3 | 204.575 | 8 | 25.572 | .787 | .614 |
| X1 X5B X3 | 45.709 | 4 | 11.427 | .352 | .843 |
| 4-way Interactions | 50.249 | 5 | 10.050 | .309 | .907 |
| CLASE X1 X5B X3 | 50.249 | 5 | 10.050 | .309 | .907 |
| Explained | 7602.936 | 50 | 152.059 | 4.680 | .000 |
| Residual | 20166.600 | 621 | 32.489 | | |
| Total | 27769.536 | 671 | 41.385 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

Grand Mean = 18.609

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| CLASE | | | | | | | |
| 1 servicio | 125 | -1.53 | | -.55 | | | |
| 2 intermedia | 302 | .80 | | .58 | | | |
| 3 proletaria | 245 | -.20 | | -.44 | | | |
| | | | .13 | | .08 | | |
| X1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 varón | 409 | .05 | | .07 | | | |
| 2 mujer | 263 | -.08 | | -.11 | | | |
| | | | .01 | | .01 | | |
| X5B | | | | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 390 | 1.45 | | .86 | | | |
| 2 medios | 176 | -1.97 | | -1.12 | | | |
| 3 superiores | 106 | -2.05 | | -1.29 | | | |
| | | | .26 | | .16 | | |
| X3 | | | | | | | |
| 1 joven | 176 | -4.07 | | -3.68 | | | |
| 2 adulto | 380 | .66 | | .64 | | | |
| 3 mayor | 115 | 4.03 | | 3.50 | | | |
| | | | .42 | | .38 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .211 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .459 | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 3.4
Clase, educación, edad, sexo y autoidentificación izquierda-derecha
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

BY Autoidentificación izda.-dcha. (derecha)
CLASE: clase social (Goldthorpe)
X1: sexo
X5B: nivel de estudios
X3: edad

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 321.223 | 7 | 45.889 | 10.445 | .000 |
| CLASE | 185.674 | 2 | 92.837 | 21.131 | .000 |
| X1 | 6.071 | 1 | 6.071 | 1.382 | .240 |
| X5B | 6.583 | 2 | 3.291 | .749 | .473 |
| X3 | 96.996 | 2 | 48.498 | 11.039 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 210.560 | 18 | 11.698 | 2.663 | .000 |
| CLASE X1 | 33.735 | 2 | 16.867 | 3.839 | .022 |
| CLASE X5B | 20.236 | 4 | 5.059 | 1.151 | .331 |
| CLASE X3 | 40.044 | 4 | 10.011 | 2.279 | .059 |
| X1 X5B | 2.796 | 2 | 1.398 | .318 | .728 |
| X1 X3 | 38.757 | 2 | 19.378 | 4.411 | .012 |
| X5B X3 | 31.430 | 4 | 7.857 | 1.788 | .128 |
| 3-way Interactions | 101.834 | 20 | 5.092 | 1.159 | .281 |
| CLASE X1 X5B | 27.576 | 4 | 6.894 | 1.569 | .180 |
| CLASE X1 X3 | 18.429 | 4 | 4.607 | 1.049 | .381 |
| CLASE X5B X3 | 29.819 | 8 | 3.727 | .848 | .560 |
| X1 X5B X3 | 28.437 | 4 | 7.109 | 1.618 | .167 |
| 4-way Interactions | 19.749 | 6 | 3.292 | .749 | .610 |
| CLASE X1 X5B X3 | 19.749 | 6 | 3.292 | .749 | .610 |
| Explained | 653.367 | 51 | 12.811 | 2.916 | .000 |
| Residual | 16411.197 | 3735 | 4.393 | | |
| Total | 17064.564 | 3786 | 4.507 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Unadjusted Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Beta |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Grand Mean = | 4.457 | | | | |
| CLASE | | | | | |
| 1 servicio | 662 | .19 | | .25 | |
| 2 intermedia | 1587 | .19 | | .18 | |
| 3 proletaria | 1538 | -.28 | | -.30 | |
| | | | .11 | | .12 |
| X1 | | | | | |
| 1 varón | 2249 | -.03 | | -.03 | |
| 2 mujer | 1538 | .04 | | .05 | |
| | | | .01 | | .02 |
| X5B | | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 2220 | -.04 | | .01 | |
| 2 medios | 985 | .05 | | .04 | |
| 3 superiores | 583 | .06 | | -.11 | |
| | | | .02 | | .02 |
| X3 | | | | | |
| 1 joven | 1009 | -.22 | | -.21 | |
| 2 adulto | 2236 | .03 | | .02 | |
| 3 mayor | 543 | .30 | | .33 | |
| | | | .08 | | .08 |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | .019 | |
| Multiple R | | | | .137 | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 3.5
Clase, educación, edad, sexo y autoidentificación liberal-autoritario
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

BY Autoidentificación liberal-autoritario (autoritario)
CLASE: clase social (Goldthorpe)
X1: sexo
X5B: nivel de estudios
X3: edad

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 272.839 | 7 | 38.977 | 8.720 | .000 |
| CLASE | 1.847 | 2 | .923 | .207 | .813 |
| X1 | 24.729 | 1 | 24.729 | 5.533 | .019 |
| X5B | 82.265 | 2 | 41.133 | 9.202 | .000 |
| X3 | 89.552 | 2 | 44.776 | 10.017 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 72.574 | 18 | 4.032 | .902 | .576 |
| CLASE X1 | 6.508 | 2 | 3.254 | .728 | .483 |
| CLASE X5B | 23.044 | 4 | 5.761 | 1.289 | .272 |
| CLASE X3 | 11.199 | 4 | 2.800 | .626 | .644 |
| X1 X5B | 3.440 | 2 | 1.720 | .385 | .681 |
| X1 X3 | 10.800 | 2 | 5.400 | 1.208 | .299 |
| X5B X3 | 5.904 | 4 | 1.476 | .330 | .858 |
| 3-way Interactions | 129.707 | 20 | 6.485 | 1.451 | .088 |
| CLASE X1 X5B | 50.174 | 4 | 12.543 | 2.806 | .024 |
| CLASE X1 X3 | 7.548 | 4 | 1.887 | .422 | .793 |
| CLASE X5B X3 | 46.536 | 8 | 5.817 | 1.301 | .238 |
| X1 X5B X3 | 14.701 | 4 | 3.675 | .822 | .511 |
| 4-way Interactions | 7.367 | 7 | 1.052 | .235 | .977 |
| CLASE X1 X5B X3 | 7.367 | 7 | 1.052 | .235 | .977 |
| Explained | 482.488 | 52 | 9.279 | 2.076 | .000 |
| Residual | 18440.944 | 4126 | 4.470 | | |
| Total | 18923.432 | 4178 | 4.529 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Grand Mean = | 4.176 | | | | | | |
| CLASE | | | | | | | |
| 1 servicio | 713 | | -.16 | .05 | | | |
| 2 intermedia | 1781 | | .01 | .00 | | | |
| 3 proletaria | 1685 | | .05 | -.02 | | | |
| | | | .04 | | .01 | | |
| X1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 varón | 2447 | | -.06 | -.07 | | | |
| 2 mujer | 1732 | | .08 | .09 | | | |
| | | | .03 | | .04 | | |
| X5B | | | | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 2460 | | .15 | .14 | | | |
| 2 medios | 1098 | | -.15 | -.10 | | | |
| 3 superiores | 621 | | -.34 | -.37 | | | |
| | | | .09 | | .09 | | |
| X3 | | | | | | | |
| 1 joven | 1149 | | -.29 | -.25 | | | |
| 2 adulto | 2465 | | .11 | .11 | | | |
| 3 mayor | 564 | | .09 | .04 | | | |
| | | | .08 | | .07 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .014 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .120 | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 3.6
 Clase, educación, edad, sexo y autoidentificación progresista-conservador
 Análisis de clasificación múltiple
 Autoidentificación prog.-cons. (conservador)
 BY CLASE: clase social (Goldthorpe)
 X1: sexo
 X5B: nivel de estudios
 X3: edad

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 229.365 | 7 | 32.766 | 6.302 | .000 |
| CLASE | 16.963 | 2 | 8.481 | 1.631 | .196 |
| X1 | 67.095 | 1 | 67.095 | 12.905 | .000 |
| X5B | 51.499 | 2 | 25.750 | 4.953 | .007 |
| X3 | 89.252 | 2 | 44.626 | 8.584 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 207.099 | 18 | 11.506 | 2.213 | .002 |
| CLASE X1 | 4.132 | 2 | 2.066 | .397 | .672 |
| CLASE X5B | 20.968 | 4 | 5.242 | 1.008 | .402 |
| CLASE X3 | 13.070 | 4 | 3.267 | .628 | .642 |
| X1 X5B | 25.894 | 2 | 12.947 | 2.490 | .083 |
| X1 X3 | 28.037 | 2 | 14.019 | 2.696 | .068 |
| X5B X3 | 52.307 | 4 | 13.077 | 2.515 | .040 |
| 3-way Interactions | 113.613 | 20 | 5.681 | 1.093 | .349 |
| CLASE X1 X5B | 58.667 | 4 | 14.667 | 2.821 | .024 |
| CLASE X1 X3 | 5.605 | 4 | 1.401 | .270 | .898 |
| CLASE X5B X3 | 40.999 | 8 | 5.125 | .986 | .445 |
| X1 X5B X3 | 6.237 | 4 | 1.559 | .300 | .878 |
| 4-way Interactions | 36.557 | 6 | 6.093 | 1.172 | .318 |
| CLASE X1 X5B X3 | 36.557 | 6 | 6.093 | 1.172 | .318 |
| Explained | 586.635 | 51 | 11.503 | 2.212 | .000 |
| Residual | 21387.222 | 4114 | 5.199 | | |
| Total | 21973.857 | 4165 | 5.276 | | |

* * * MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS * * *

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| CLASE | | | | | | | |
| 1 servicio | 713 | -.04 | | .16 | | | |
| 2 intermedia | 1804 | .03 | | .01 | | | |
| 3 proletaria | 1649 | -.01 | | -.08 | | | |
| | | | .01 | | .04 | | |
| X1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 varón | 2450 | -.10 | | -.11 | | | |
| 2 mujer | 1715 | .14 | | .15 | | | |
| | | | .05 | | .06 | | |
| X5B | | | | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 2439 | .08 | | .08 | | | |
| 2 medios | 1104 | -.04 | | .01 | | | |
| 3 superiores | 623 | -.25 | | -.34 | | | |
| | | | .05 | | .06 | | |
| X3 | | | | | | | |
| 1 joven | 1149 | -.20 | | -.18 | | | |
| 2 adulto | 2437 | .01 | | .01 | | | |
| 3 mayor | 580 | .33 | | .32 | | | |
| | | | .07 | | .07 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .010 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .102 | | |

FUENTE: encuesta ECBC

Tabla 4.1
Autoritarismo
Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| ingresos | .08 ** |
| edad | .22 *** |
| sector público | |
| mujer | -.06 * |
| nivel de estudios | |
| clase social subjetiva | |
| satisfacción vital | |
| fatalismo | |
| autoubicación política | .25 *** |
| religiosidad | .32 *** |
| desinterés político | .06 * |
| materialismo | .19 *** |
| postmaterialismo | -.06 ** |
| rigorismo | .10 *** |
| justicia | |
| libertad | |
| igualdad | |
| <hr/> | |
| CONSTANTE | 4.70 |
| R CUADRADO AJUSTADO | .37 |
| <hr/> | |

FUENTE: encuesta CIS

Tabla 4.2
Intolerancia
 Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| ingresos | -.09 ** |
| edad | .19 *** |
| sector público | |
| mujer | -.06 * |
| nivel de estudios | |
| clase social subjetiva | |
| satisfacción vital | |
| fatalismo | |
| autoubicación política | .16 *** |
| religiosidad | |
| desinterés político | .06 * |
| materialismo | .17 *** |
| postmaterialismo | -.05 * |
| rigorismo | .11 *** |
| justicia | |
| libertad | |
| igualdad | |
| <hr/> | |
| CONSTANTE | 3.28 |
| R CUADRADO AJUSTADO | .36 |

FUENTE: encuesta CIS

Tabla 4.3
Nacionalismo
 Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| ingresos | -.08 * |
| edad | |
| sector público | |
| mujer | |
| nivel de estudios | -.09 ** |
| clase social subjetiva | |
| satisfacción vital | |
| fatalismo | -.06 * |
| autoubicación política | .13 *** |
| religiosidad | .19 *** |
| desinterés político | |
| materialismo | .20 *** |
| postmaterialismo | -.10 *** |
| rigorismo | .08 ** |
| justicia | |
| libertad | |
| igualdad | |
| <hr/> | |
| CONSTANTE | 2.36 |
| R CUADRADO AJUSTADO | .25 |

FUENTE: encuesta CIS

Tabla 4.4
Etnocentrismo
 Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| ingresos | |
| edad | |
| sector público | |
| mujer | -.13 *** |
| nivel de estudios | |
| clase social subjetiva | |
| satisfacción vital | |
| fatalismo | .10 *** |
| autoubicación política | |
| religiosidad | .10 ** |
| desinterés político | .12 *** |
| materialismo | |
| postmaterialismo | -.08 * |
| rigorismo | .12 *** |
| justicia | |
| libertad | |
| igualdad | |

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| CONSTANTE | .67 |
| R CUADRADO AJUSTADO | .06 |

FUENTE: encuesta CIS

Tabla 4.5
Igualitarismo
 Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| ingresos | |
| edad | .08 * |
| sector público | |
| mujer | |
| nivel de estudios | |
| clase social subjetiva | |
| satisfacción vital | -.10 ** |
| fatalismo | |
| autoubicación política | -.19 *** |
| religiosidad | |
| desinterés político | |
| materialismo | -.07 * |
| postmaterialismo | |
| rigorismo | |
| justicia | |
| libertad | -.10 *** |
| igualdad | .11 *** |
| <hr/> | |
| CONSTANTE | 6.51 |
| R CUADRADO AJUSTADO | .10 |

FUENTE: encuesta CIS

Tabla 5.1
Fiabilidad de los índices de feminismo
Alpha de Crombach

CIS

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (FEM)

1. P55D
2. P29A
3. P28

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 2101.0

N OF ITEMS = 3

ALPHA = .4861

ECBC

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (FE)

1. CD13A
2. CD13B
3. CD13C
4. CD13D
5. CD13E
6. CD13F

RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS

N OF CASES = 648.4

N OF ITEMS = 6

ALPHA = .6569

Tabla 5.2
Valores de los índices de feminismo

CIS

| Variable | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum | N | Label |
|----------|------|---------|---------|---------|------|-------|
| FEMIN | 5.10 | 1.92 | .00 | 8.00 | 2101 | |

ECBC

| Variable | Mean | Std Dev | Minimum | Maximum | N | Label |
|----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|------|-------|
| FEMIN | 12.07 | 3.15 | 1.00 | 18.00 | 648 | |
| W8F | 5.29 | 2.03 | 0 | 10 | 5243 | |

Tabla 6.1
Feminismo y materialismo-postmaterialismo
Análisis de correlaciones

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| Correlations: | P53A | P53B | P53C | P53D | P53E | P53F |
| P28 | .0469 | .0766** | .0237 | .0105* | -.1420** | -.1093** |
| P29A | .0622* | .1014** | .0418 | -.0057 | -.1157** | -.0654* |
| P55D | .0369 | .0137 | .0713* | .0067 | -.1169** | -.0721* |
| N of cases: | 1726 | 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001 | | | | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Correlations: | P53G |
| P28 | -.0170 |
| P29A | -.0184 |
| P55D | .0438 |
| N of cases: | 1726 |
| 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001 | |

Tabla 6.2
Feminismo y materialismo-postmaterialismo
Análisis factorial de componentes principales

| Factor | Eigenvalue | Pct of Var | Cum Pct |
|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | 1.59046 | 26.5 | 26.5 |
| 2 | 1.33397 | 22.2 | 48.7 |

Rotated Factor Matrix:

| | FACTOR 1 | FACTOR 2 |
|------|----------|----------|
| P53F | .78524 | -.01042 |
| P53E | .74942 | -.10379 |
| P53D | .50692 | .25948 |
| P53B | -.03485 | .76751 |
| P53A | .20790 | .73551 |
| P28 | -.31361 | .37172 |

Tabla 7.1
Modelos de clase social y feminismo
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

Summaries of FEMI
By levels of EGP

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 12.0570 | 3.2449 | 547 |
| EGP | 1 | | 12.4626 | 3.0773 | 27 |
| EGP | 2 | | 13.7966 | 3.4237 | 63 |
| EGP | 3 | | 12.5735 | 3.0752 | 123 |
| EGP | 4 | | 10.7107 | 2.3943 | 17 |
| EGP | 5 | | 13.5336 | 2.2012 | 4 |
| EGP | 6 | | 11.3075 | 2.9443 | 56 |
| EGP | 7 | | 11.7487 | 3.7388 | 22 |
| EGP | 8 | | 11.0874 | 2.6302 | 9 |
| EGP | 9 | | 11.4440 | 3.4712 | 105 |
| EGP | 10 | | 11.7912 | 2.9276 | 104 |
| EGP | 11 | | 10.9671 | 3.3408 | 17 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 377.9720 | 10 | 37.7972 | 3.7716 | .0001 |
| Linearity | 190.5450 | 1 | 190.5450 | 19.0137 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 187.4269 | 9 | 20.8252 | 2.0781 | .0298 |
| | R = -.1820 | R Squared = .0331 | | | |
| Within Groups | 5371.4894 | 536 | 10.0214 | | |
| | Eta = .2564 | Eta Squared = .0657 | | | |

Summaries of FEMI
By levels of WRGHT

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | 12.0710 | 3.2689 | 487 |
| WRGHT | 2 | | 10.5584 | 3.0637 | 9 |
| WRGHT | 3 | | 11.4110 | 3.1993 | 98 |
| WRGHT | 4 | | 13.5609 | 3.2421 | 5 |
| WRGHT | 5 | | 11.8487 | 3.5860 | 8 |
| WRGHT | 6 | | 12.4701 | 1.7105 | 10 |
| WRGHT | 7 | | 11.7259 | 4.9897 | 5 |
| WRGHT | 8 | | 13.1136 | 1.7189 | 3 |
| WRGHT | 9 | | 13.1235 | 3.9196 | 1 |
| WRGHT | 10 | | 14.1394 | 3.4607 | 19 |
| WRGHT | 11 | | 12.3294 | 3.3028 | 108 |
| WRGHT | 12 | | 12.0615 | 3.2405 | 220 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Between Groups | 170.3590 | 10 | 17.0359 | 1.6143 | .0994 |
| Linearity | 41.7993 | 1 | 41.7993 | 3.9609 | .0471 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 128.5597 | 9 | 14.2844 | 1.3536 | .2068 |
| | R = .0897 | R Squared = .0080 | | | |
| Within Groups | 5023.1946 | 476 | 10.5529 | | |
| | Eta = .1811 | Eta Squared = .0328 | | | |

Tabla 7.2
Modelos de clase social y autoubicación machista-feminista
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

Summaries of WBF
By levels of EGP

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | | |
| | | | 5.1702 | 2.0497 | 4227 |
| EGP | 1 | | 5.2627 | 1.7977 | 205 |
| EGP | 2 | | 5.6614 | 1.9370 | 490 |
| EGP | 3 | | 5.5274 | 1.9545 | 753 |
| EGP | 4 | | 5.2593 | 2.1993 | 167 |
| EGP | 5 | | 4.8810 | 2.1419 | 65 |
| EGP | 6 | | 4.9895 | 2.0735 | 464 |
| EGP | 7 | | 4.3683 | 2.0190 | 212 |
| EGP | 8 | | 4.6499 | 2.0714 | 146 |
| EGP | 9 | | 4.8430 | 1.9550 | 717 |
| EGP | 10 | | 5.3417 | 2.0776 | 836 |
| EGP | 11 | | 4.5668 | 2.2939 | 172 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 577.7566 | 10 | 57.7757 | 14.1805 | .0000 |
| Linearity | 180.0123 | 1 | 180.0123 | 44.1824 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 397.7442 | 9 | 44.1938 | 10.8470 | .0000 |
| | R = -.1007 | R Squared = .0101 | | | |
| Within Groups | 17177.2427 | 4216 | 4.0743 | | |
| | Eta = .1304 | Eta Squared = .0325 | | | |

Summaries of WBF
By levels of WRGHT

| Variable | Value | Label | Mean | Std Dev | Cases |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| For Entire Population | | | | | |
| | | | 5.1652 | 2.0427 | 3808 |
| WRGHT | 1 | | 4.9175 | 1.8594 | 12 |
| WRGHT | 2 | | 5.1079 | 2.0333 | 80 |
| WRGHT | 3 | | 4.9286 | 2.0696 | 880 |
| WRGHT | 4 | | 5.3219 | 1.6464 | 59 |
| WRGHT | 5 | | 4.7855 | 2.0347 | 99 |
| WRGHT | 6 | | 4.1336 | 1.9469 | 25 |
| WRGHT | 7 | | 5.3897 | 1.8119 | 41 |
| WRGHT | 8 | | 5.0722 | 1.9498 | 79 |
| WRGHT | 9 | | 5.4320 | 1.6609 | 36 |
| WRGHT | 10 | | 5.8041 | 1.7376 | 115 |
| WRGHT | 11 | | 5.0892 | 2.0204 | 704 |
| WRGHT | 12 | | 5.3069 | 2.0692 | 1679 |

Analysis of Variance

| Source | Sum of Squares | D.F. | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Between Groups | 181.9740 | 11 | 16.5431 | 3.9993 | .0000 |
| Linearity | 80.1112 | 1 | 80.1112 | 19.3671 | .0000 |
| Dev. from Linearity | 101.8628 | 10 | 10.1863 | 2.4626 | .0062 |
| | R = .0710 | R Squared = .0050 | | | |
| Within Groups | 15702.0280 | 3796 | 4.1365 | | |
| | Eta = .1070 | Eta Squared = .0115 | | | |

Tabla 7.3
Clase, educación, edad, sexo y feminismo
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

FEMI
BY CLASE: clase social (Goldthorpe)
X1: sexo
X5B: nivel de estudios
X3: edad

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 906.171 | 7 | 129.453 | 15.012 | .000 |
| CLASE | 18.563 | 2 | 9.282 | 1.076 | .342 |
| X1 | 278.387 | 1 | 278.387 | 32.283 | .000 |
| X5B | 126.476 | 2 | 63.238 | 7.333 | .001 |
| X3 | 138.223 | 2 | 69.112 | 8.014 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 350.250 | 18 | 19.458 | 2.256 | .002 |
| CLASE X1 | 38.650 | 2 | 19.325 | 2.241 | .107 |
| CLASE X5B | 38.481 | 4 | 9.620 | 1.116 | .348 |
| CLASE X3 | 74.022 | 4 | 18.506 | 2.146 | .074 |
| X1 X5B | 23.904 | 2 | 11.952 | 1.386 | .251 |
| X1 X3 | 28.088 | 2 | 14.044 | 1.629 | .197 |
| X5B X3 | 114.196 | 4 | 28.549 | 3.311 | .011 |
| Explained | 1256.421 | 25 | 50.257 | 5.828 | .000 |
| Residual | 4493.041 | 521 | 8.623 | | |
| Total | 5749.461 | 546 | 10.530 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Grand Mean = 12.057 | | Unadjusted | | Adjusted for | | Adjusted for | |
|---------------------|-----|------------|-----|--------------|------|--------------|--------------|
| Variable + Category | N | Dev'n | Eta | Independents | Beta | Independents | + Covariates |
| | | | | Dev'n | | Dev'n | Beta |
| CLASE | | | | | | | |
| 1 servicio | 91 | 1.34 | | .55 | | | |
| 2 intermedia | 231 | -.05 | | -.13 | | | |
| 3 proletaria | 225 | -.49 | | -.09 | | | |
| | | | .19 | | .08 | | |
| X1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 varón | 288 | -.76 | | -.68 | | | |
| 2 mujer | 259 | .84 | | .76 | | | |
| | | | .25 | | .22 | | |
| X5B | | | | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 299 | -.80 | | -.55 | | | |
| 2 medios | 157 | .73 | | .58 | | | |
| 3 superiores | 92 | 1.35 | | .80 | | | |
| | | | .28 | | .19 | | |
| X3 | | | | | | | |
| 1 joven | 145 | .65 | | .37 | | | |
| 2 adulto | 325 | .14 | | .14 | | | |
| 3 mayor | 77 | -1.81 | | -1.26 | | | |
| | | | .24 | | .16 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .158 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .397 | | |

FUENTE: Encuesta ECBC

Tabla 7.4
Clase, educación, edad, sexo y autoidentificación machista-feminista
Análisis de clasificación múltiple

BY Autoidentificación mach.-femi. (feminista)
CLASE: clase social (Goldthorpe)
X1: sexo
X5B: nivel de estudios
X3: edad

| Source of Variation | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F | Signif of F |
|---------------------|----------------|------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Main Effects | 2672.130 | 7 | 381.733 | 107.403 | .000 |
| CLASE | 19.402 | 2 | 9.701 | 2.729 | .065 |
| X1 | 2256.857 | 1 | 2256.857 | 634.979 | .000 |
| X5B | 89.801 | 2 | 44.900 | 12.633 | .000 |
| X3 | 83.347 | 2 | 41.674 | 11.725 | .000 |
| 2-way Interactions | 126.372 | 18 | 7.021 | 1.975 | .008 |
| CLASE X1 | 3.541 | 2 | 1.771 | .498 | .608 |
| CLASE X5B | 15.821 | 4 | 3.955 | 1.113 | .349 |
| CLASE X3 | 21.352 | 4 | 5.338 | 1.502 | .199 |
| X1 X5B | 24.637 | 2 | 12.318 | 3.466 | .031 |
| X1 X3 | 6.796 | 2 | 3.398 | .956 | .385 |
| X5B X3 | 29.200 | 4 | 7.300 | 2.054 | .084 |
| 3-way Interactions | 111.060 | 20 | 5.553 | 1.562 | .053 |
| CLASE X1 X5B | 19.343 | 4 | 4.836 | 1.361 | .245 |
| CLASE X1 X3 | 47.005 | 4 | 11.751 | 3.306 | .010 |
| CLASE X5B X3 | 25.677 | 8 | 3.210 | .903 | .513 |
| X1 X5B X3 | 13.242 | 4 | 3.311 | .931 | .445 |
| 4-way Interactions | 13.998 | 6 | 2.333 | .656 | .685 |
| CLASE X1 X5B X3 | 13.998 | 6 | 2.333 | .656 | .685 |
| Explained | 2923.560 | 51 | 57.325 | 16.129 | .000 |
| Residual | 14831.375 | 4173 | 3.554 | | |
| Total | 17754.935 | 4224 | 4.203 | | |

*** MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS ***

| Variable + Category | N | Unadjusted Dev'n | Eta | Adjusted for Independents Dev'n | Beta | Adjusted for Independents + Covariates Dev'n | Beta |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Grand Mean = | 5.170 | | | | | | |
| CLASE | | | | | | | |
| 1 servicio | 695 | .37 | | .18 | | | |
| 2 intermedia | 1806 | -.04 | | -.06 | | | |
| 3 proletaria | 1723 | -.11 | | -.01 | | | |
| | | | .08 | | .04 | | |
| X1 | | | | | | | |
| 1 varón | 2471 | -.62 | | -.62 | | | |
| 2 mujer | 1754 | .88 | | .87 | | | |
| | | | .36 | | .36 | | |
| X5B | | | | | | | |
| 1 básicos | 2517 | -.18 | | -.15 | | | |
| 2 medios | 1096 | .13 | | .15 | | | |
| 3 superiores | 612 | .51 | | .33 | | | |
| | | | .12 | | .09 | | |
| X3 | | | | | | | |
| 1 joven | 1159 | .24 | | .12 | | | |
| 2 adulto | 2475 | .01 | | .03 | | | |
| 3 mayor | 591 | -.50 | | -.34 | | | |
| | | | .11 | | .07 | | |
| Multiple R Squared | | | | | .151 | | |
| Multiple R | | | | | .388 | | |

FUENTE: Encuesta ECBC

Tabla 8
Feminismo
 Análisis de regresión múltiple

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| ingresos | |
| edad | -.17 *** |
| sector público | |
| mujer | -.09 ** |
| nivel de estudios | .13 *** |
| clase social subjetiva | |
| satisfacción vital | |
| fatalismo | |
| autoubicación política | -.11 *** |
| religiosidad | |
| desinterés político | -.06 * |
| materialismo | -.08 * |
| postmaterialismo | .07 * |
| rigorismo | |
| justicia | |
| libertad | |
| igualdad | |
| intolerancia | -.10 ** |
| etnocentrismo | -.19 *** |
| nacionalismo | |
| <hr/> | |
| CONSTANTE | 8.68 |
| R CUADRADO AJUSTADO | .26 |

FUENTE: encuesta CIS

Apéndice 1.1
Leyenda de abreviaturas empleadas para etiquetar los ítems de actitudes
Encuesta CIS

FEMTR: grado de desaprobación de "una familia donde sólo el hombre trabaje fuera de casa y sea exclusivamente la mujer la que se ocupe de las tareas del hogar y del cuidado de los hijos"

FEMHI: grado de acuerdo con que "una madre que trabaja puede tener una relación tan cálida y segura con sus hijos como una que no trabaja"

FEMMO: grado de aprobación de los "movimientos de la mujer"

53A

DINER: deseo de en el futuro "se dé menos importancia al dinero y a los bienes materiales"

53B

TRABA: deseo de en el futuro "disminuya la importancia del trabajo en nuestras vidas"

TECNO: deseo de en el futuro "se dé más importancia al desarrollo de la tecnología"

INDIV: deseo de en el futuro "se dé una mayor importancia al desarrollo del individuo"

53E

RESPE: deseo de en el futuro "se produzca un mayor respeto de la autoridad"

53F

FAMIL: deseo de en el futuro "se dé más importancia a la vida familiar"

SENCI: deseo de en el futuro "se llegue a una manera de vivir más sencilla y más natural"

p44a

IGUAL: "los ingresos deberían hacerse más iguales" (10); "debería haber mayores incentivos para el esfuerzo individual" (0).

P55G

SEGRE: desaprobación de los movimientos "en contra de la segregación racial"

P55I

INMIG: desaprobación de los movimientos "de apoyo y acogida a refugiados e inmigrantes"

P4E

DROGA: desaprobación de "tomar drogas blandas (marihuana o hachis)"

P4M

ABORT: desaprobación del "aborto"

P4R

HOMOS: desaprobación de "la homosexualidad"

P55L

PATRI: aprobación de los movimientos "patrióticos (defensa o unidad de España)"

P64

ORGUL: sentimiento de orgullo de ser un ciudadano español

Apéndice 1.1

Leyenda de abreviaturas empleadas para etiquetar los items de actitudes Encuesta ECBC

| | |
|--------|---|
| w8d | |
| AUTPO: | autoubicación en el continuum izquierda (0) /derecha (10) |
| W8C | |
| AUTCO: | autoubicación en el continuum progresista (0) /conservador (10) |
| W8G | |
| AUTAU: | autoubicación en el continuum liberal (0) /autoritario (10) |
| CB15J | |
| INGRE: | "las diferencias de ingresos en España son demasiado grandes" |
| CB15I | |
| ESTAD: | "el Estado debe garantizar la satisfacción de las necesidades básicas a todos los ciudadanos" |
| W1G | |
| DELIN: | "para reducir la delincuencia, los jueces deberían castigar más duramente a los delincuentes" |
| W1I | |
| FIRME: | "si los padres tratan a sus hijos con más firmeza, habría menos delincuencia" |
| CB14A | |
| PORRO: | desaprobación de "fumarse un porro" |
| CB14D | |
| MILIT: | desaprobación de "negarse a hacer el servicio militar" |
| CB14F | |
| JUNTA: | desaprobación de "que una pareja viva junta sin estar casados" |
| CD13A | |
| FUERA: | es mejor mejor para la familia si es el marido el que gana el pan fuera de la casa, y la esposa es la principal responsable de la casa y de los hijos |
| CD13B | |
| DENTR: | si trabajan tanto el marido como la mujer, deberían compartir por igual el trabajo de la casa y el cuidado de los niños |

CD13C

RESPO: *no hay suficientes mujeres en posiciones de responsabilidad, ni en el gobierno, ni en la empresa privada*

CD13D

IDEAL: *lo ideal sería que hubiese tantas mujeres como hombres en posiciones importantes en el gobierno y en las empresas*

CD13E

GUARD: *debería haber más guarderías para que las mujeres pudieran trabajar fuera de casa*

CD13F

MENOS: *sería mejor para la sociedad si menos mujeres trabajaran fuera de casa*

W8F

AUTFE: *autoubicación en el continuum machista (0) /feminista (10)*

Apéndice 2
Abreviaturas empleadas en las tablas 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 8 y 9

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| SATISFACCIαN VITAL: | "estoy insatisfecho con mi vida últimamente" |
| FATALISMO: | "en realidad no tengo completo control y libertad de acción sobre la manera en que se desarrolla mi vida; lo que hago por mí mismo no produce efectos reales sobre lo que me sucede" |
| AUTOUBICACION POLITICA: | escala izquierda-derecha |
| RELIGIOSIDAD: | "Dios es muy importante en mi vida" |
| DESINTERES POLITICO: | "no estoy interesado en absoluto por la política" |
| MATERIALISMO: | índice de materialismo |
| POSTMATERIALISMO: | índice de postmaterialismo |
| RIGORISMO: | "existen líneas directrices absolutamente claras sobre lo que es el bien y el mal, que se aplican siempre a todas las personas, cualesquiera que sean las circunstancias" |
| JUSTICIA: | "España es una sociedad justa" |
| LIBERTAD: | "prefiero la libertad a la igualdad" |
| IGUALDAD: | "prefiero la igualdad de bienestar a la equidad (igualdad de oportunidades)" |

ANEXO II: GRAFICOS

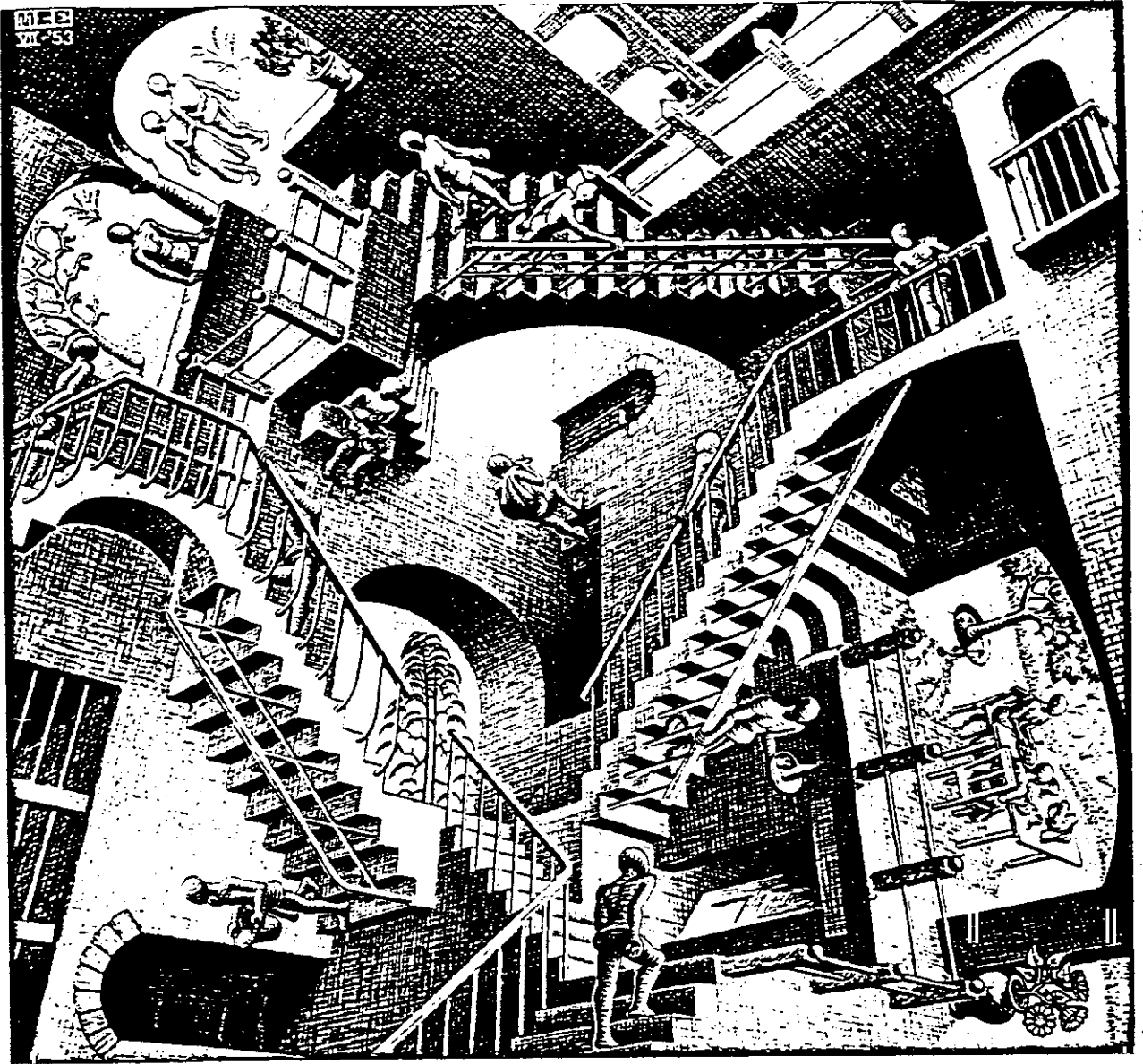
INTRODUCCION

Figura 1



'La casa de cristal', P. Magritte (1931)

Figura 2



'la relatividad', M.C. Escher (1953)

TEORIA Y METODOLOGIA DE LA AMBIVALENCIA

figura 3
Prospect theory

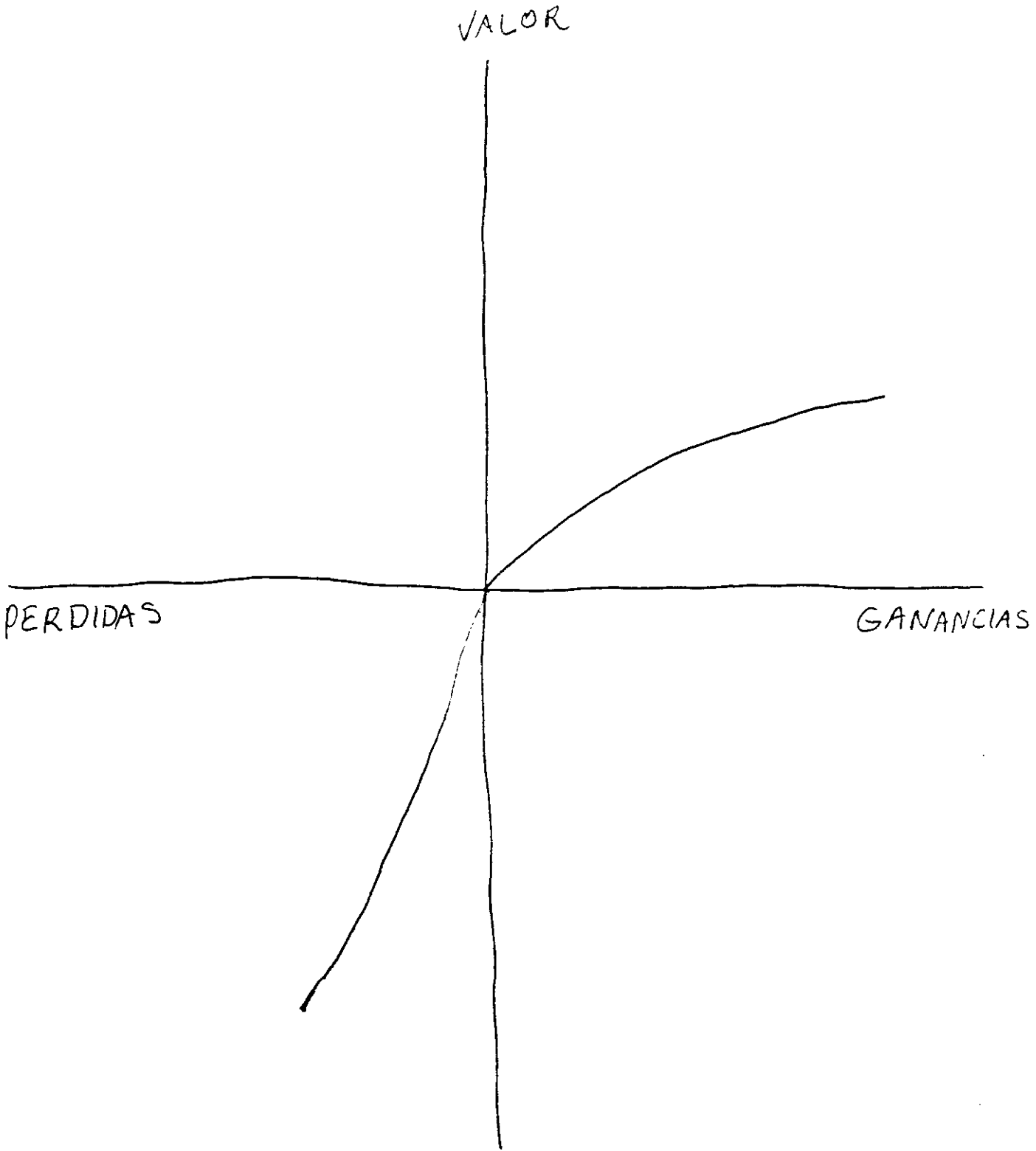


Figura 4: Picoeconomía: función hiperbólica de desahento

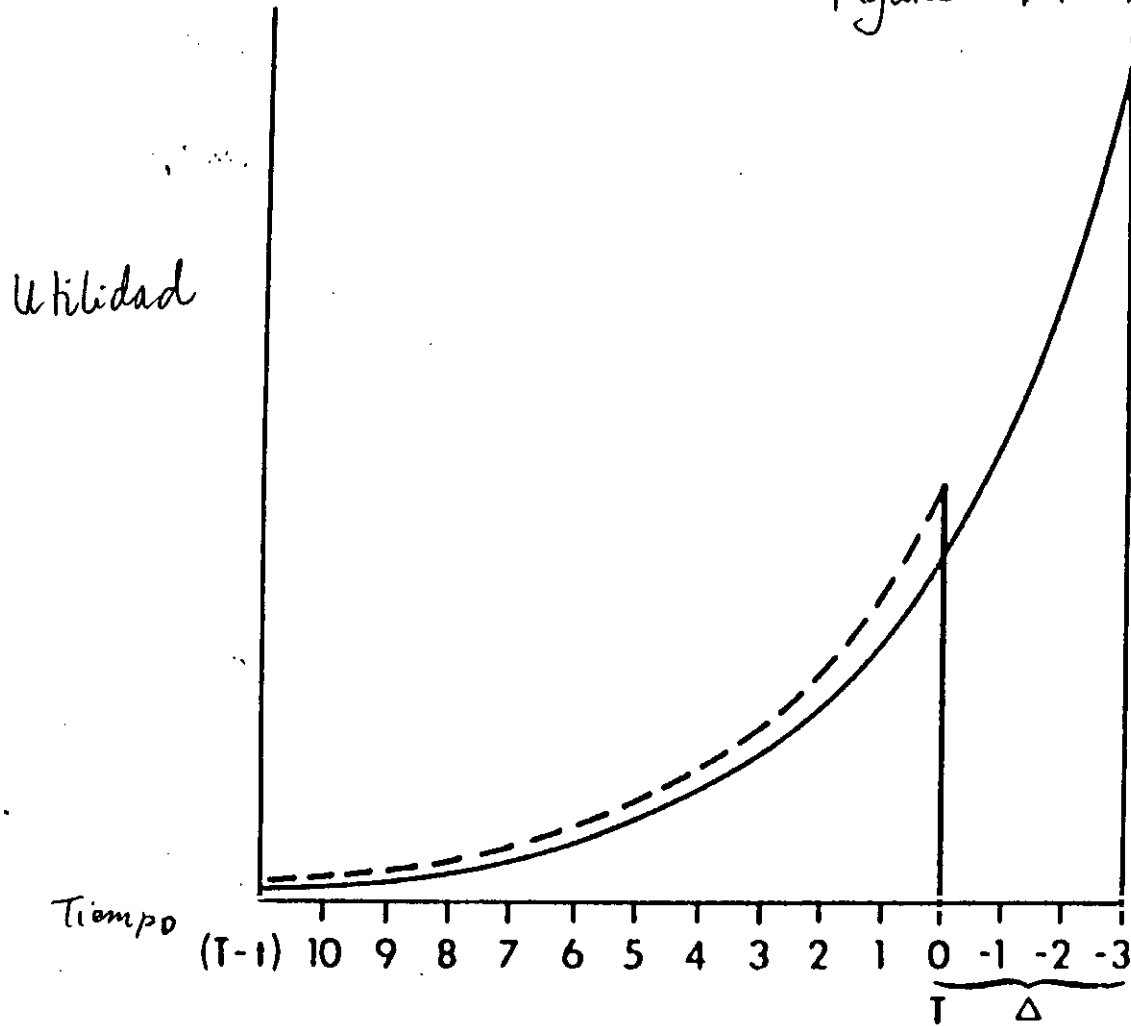
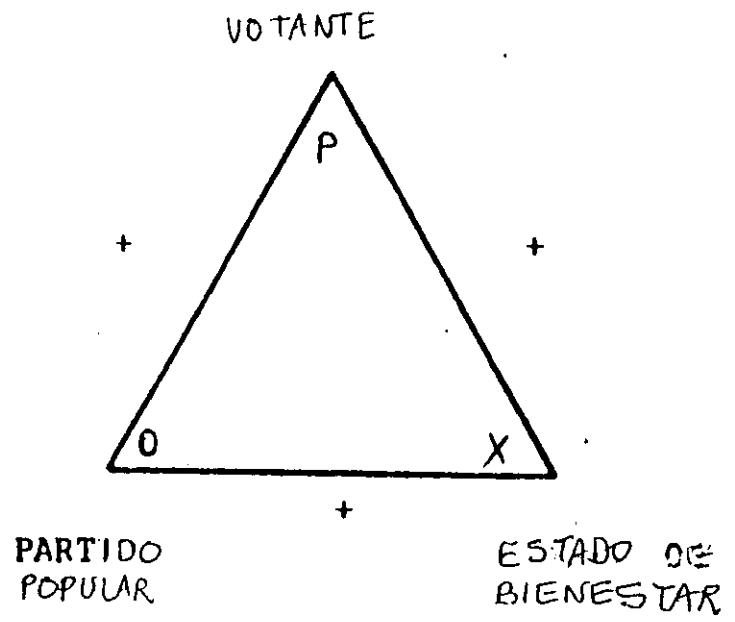
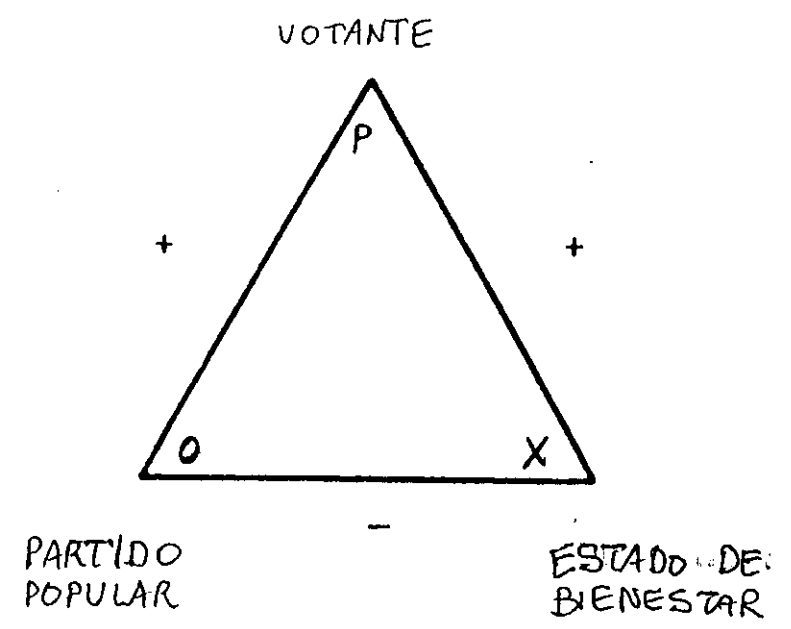


Figura 5
Gráficos de estructuras de Heider



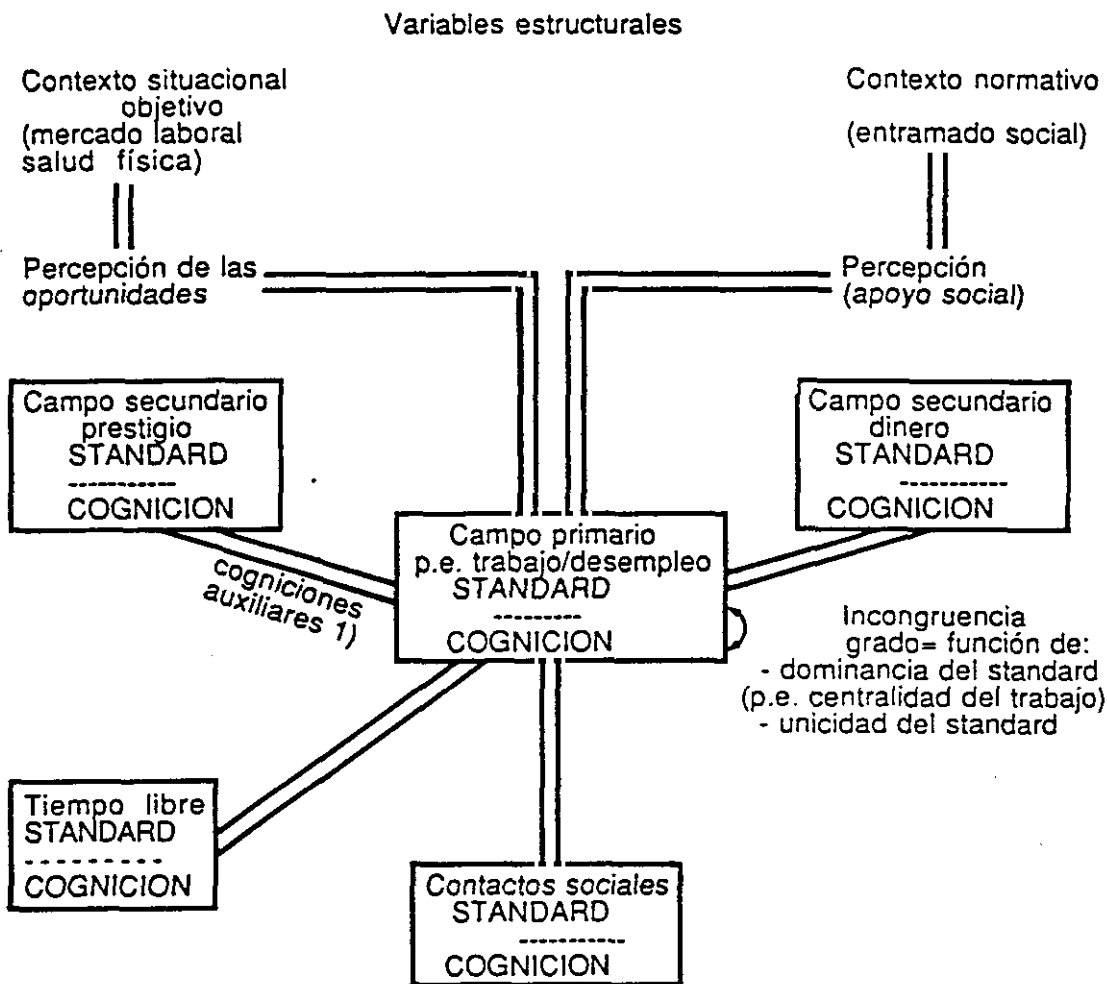
(a)



(b)

Figura 6

La teoría de la incongruencia mental



En este modelo es importante el stress total del sistema.

1) Un ejemplo de cognición auxiliar es: "Si encontrase un trabajo tendría más contactos sociales".

Fuente: Tazelaar (1986)

Figura 7

Modelo Ajzen-Fishbein del plan de conducta

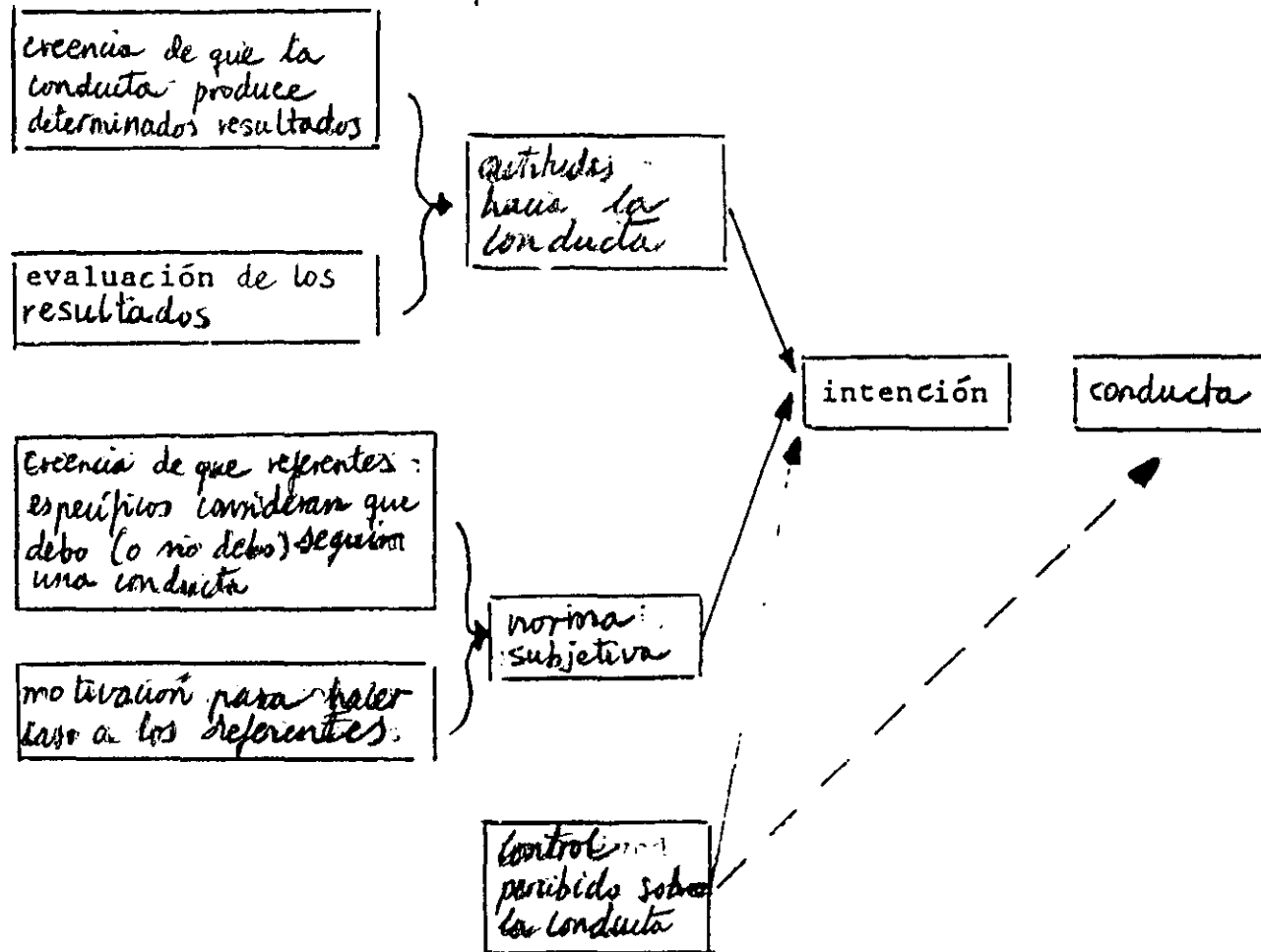
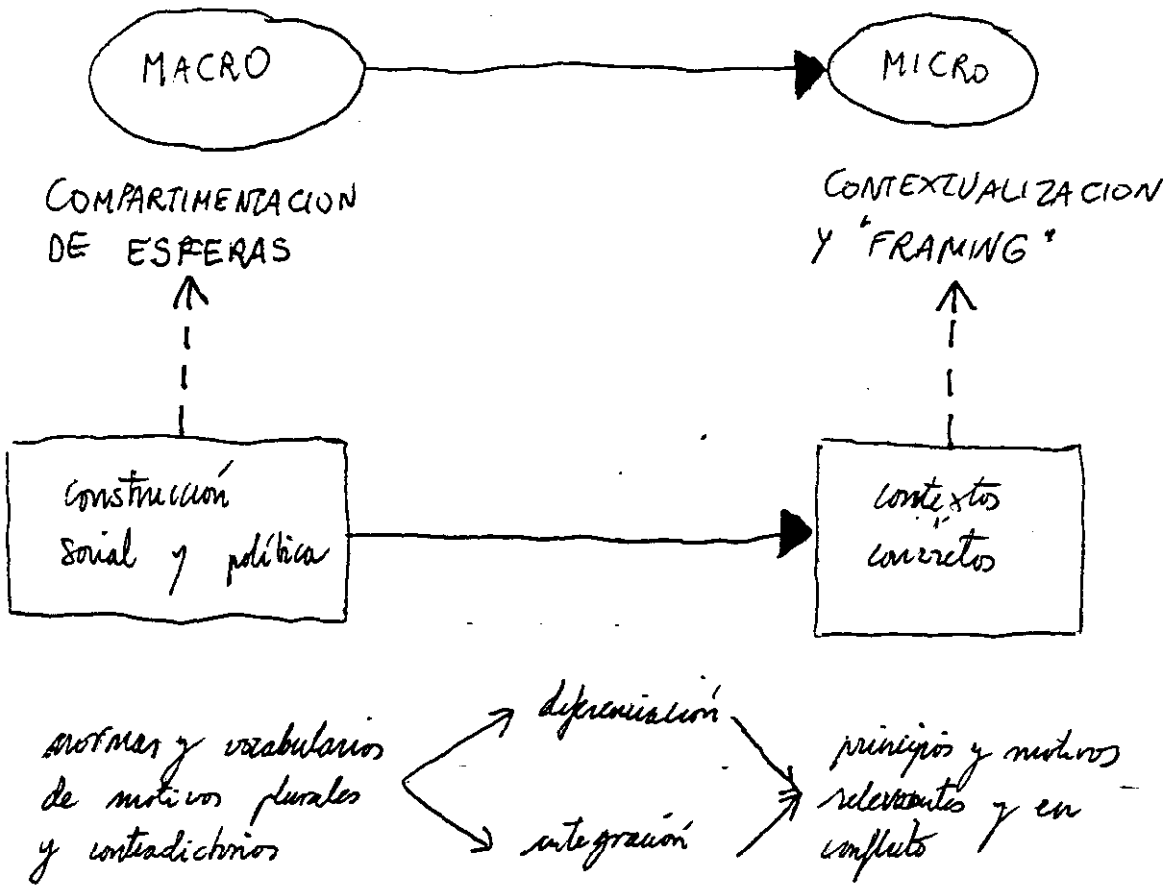


Figura 8



AMBIVALENCIA, IGUALITARISMO
Y LEGITIMACION DEL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR

Figura 1.1
Modelo de J. Rae de dimensiones de la igualdad

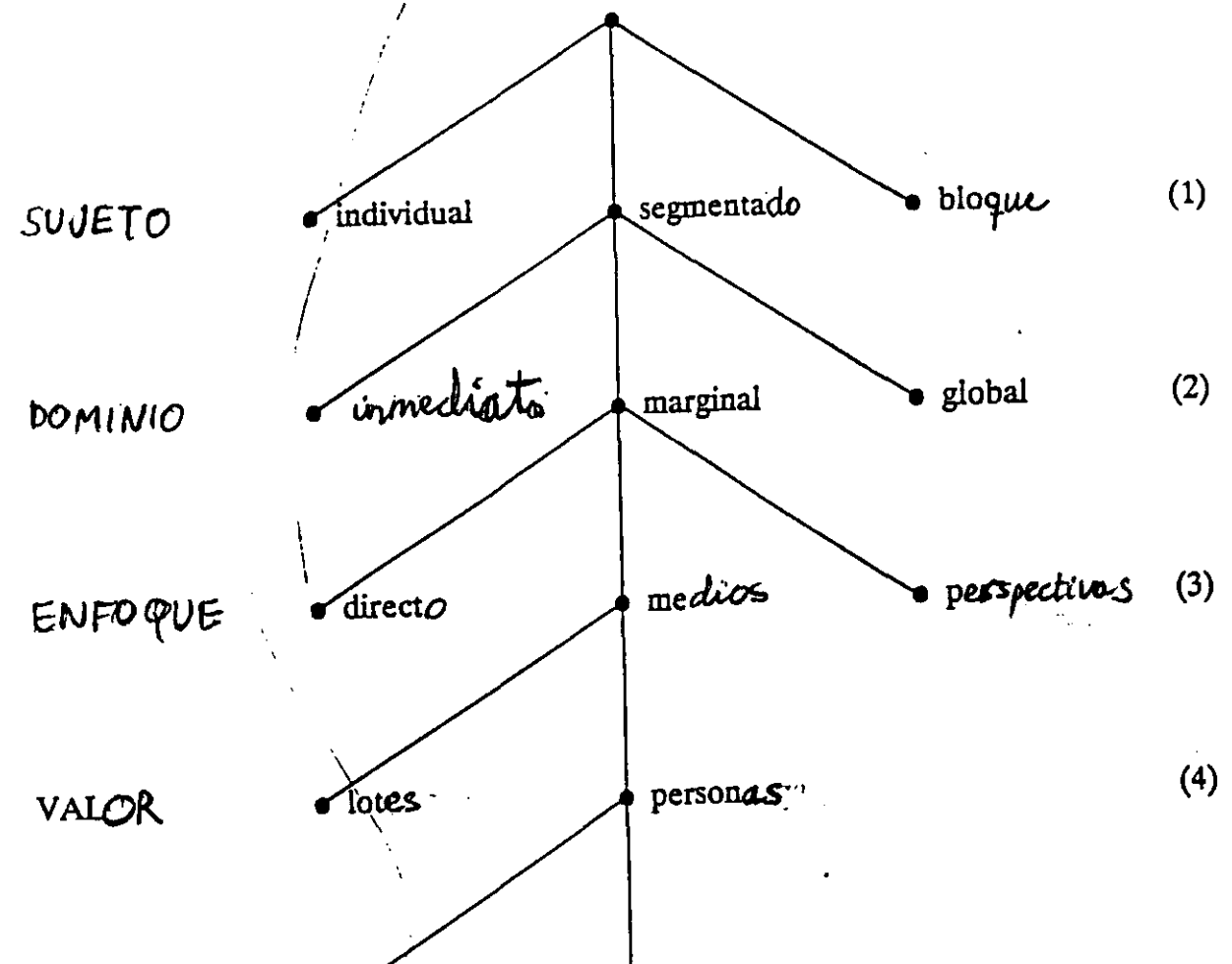


Figura 1.2

| ORDENACIONES DE SECUENCIAS ASPECTOS DE LA DESIGUALDAD | Cada vez mejor | Cada vez peor | Peor al principio y mejor después | Mejor al principio y peor después | Todas equivalentes |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| PM & PROM | X | | | | |
| PM & REM | | X | | | |
| PM & RTEM | X | | | | |
| PA & PROM | | | X | | |
| PA & REM | | X | | | |
| PA & RTEM | | | X | | |
| PAM & PROM | | | X | | |
| PAM & REM | | X | | | |
| PAM & RTEM | | | X | | |
| Desviación | | | X | | |
| Arbitrariedad | X | | | | |
| Desigualdad social | | | | | X |

PM = principio maximin de igualdad

PA = principio aditivo de igualdad

PAM = principio aditivo ponderado de igualdad

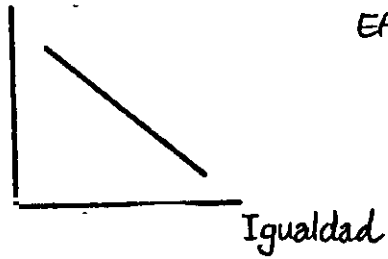
PROM = igualdad en relación con el promedio

REM = " " " con el que está mejor

RTEM = " " " con todos los que están mejor

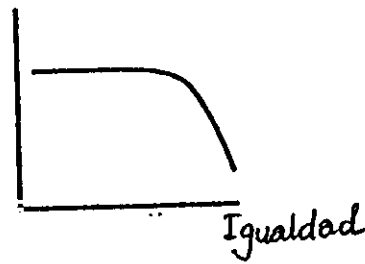
Figura 2.1

Eficiencia



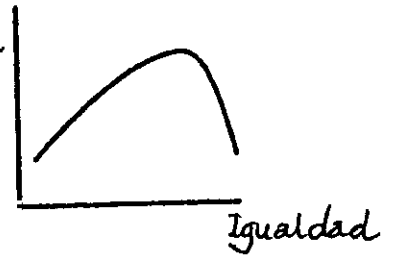
(1)

Eficiencia



(2)

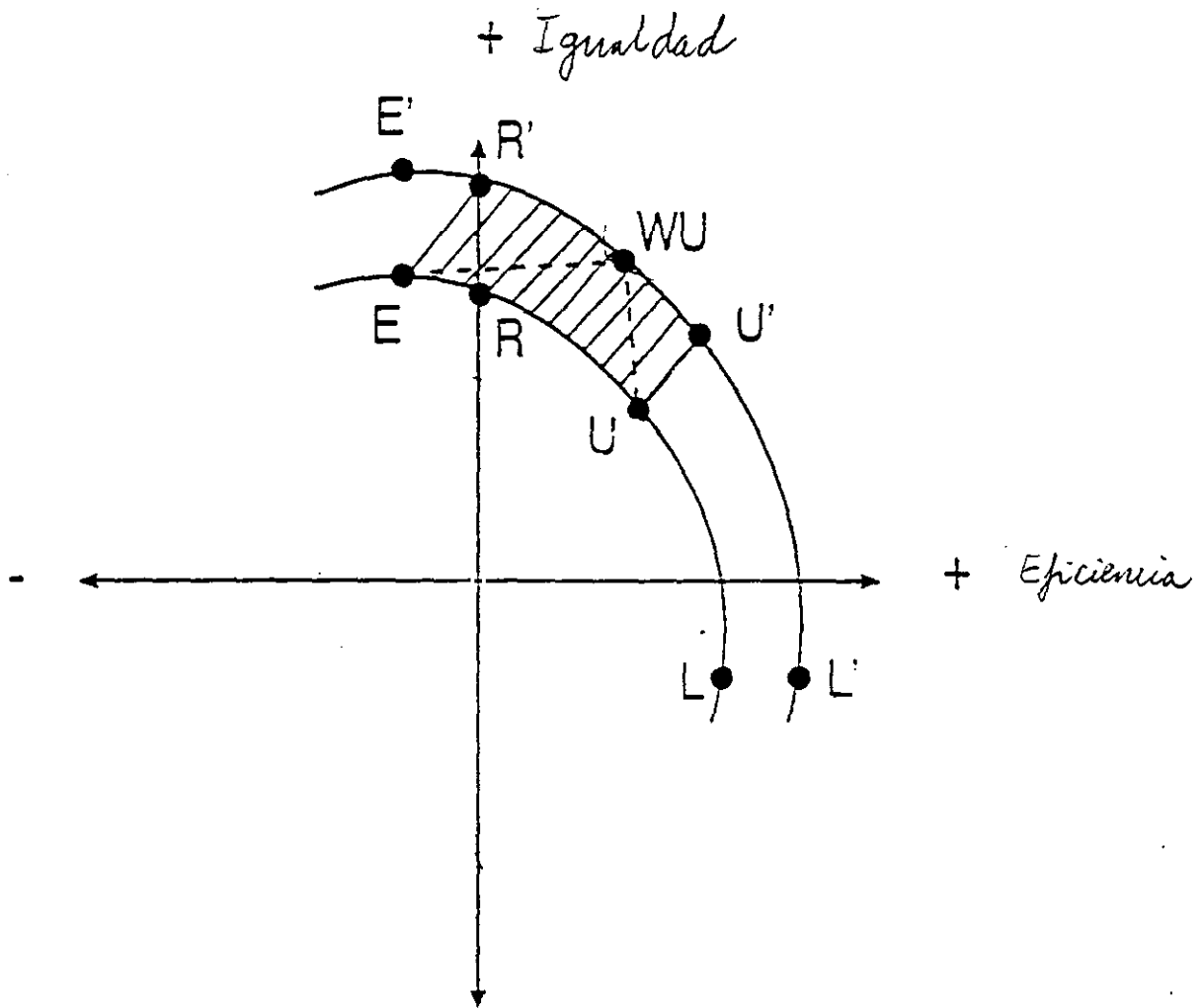
Eficiencia



(3)

Figura 2.2.

Modelo de Schmid del trade-off eficiencia-igualdad



- L, L' = liberalismo estricto
- U, U' = liberalismo moderado (utilitarismo)
- R, R' = igualitarismo rawlsiano
- E, E' = igualitarismo estricto
- WU = utilitarismo ponderado

Tipos de bienes, según Galvin/Lockhart

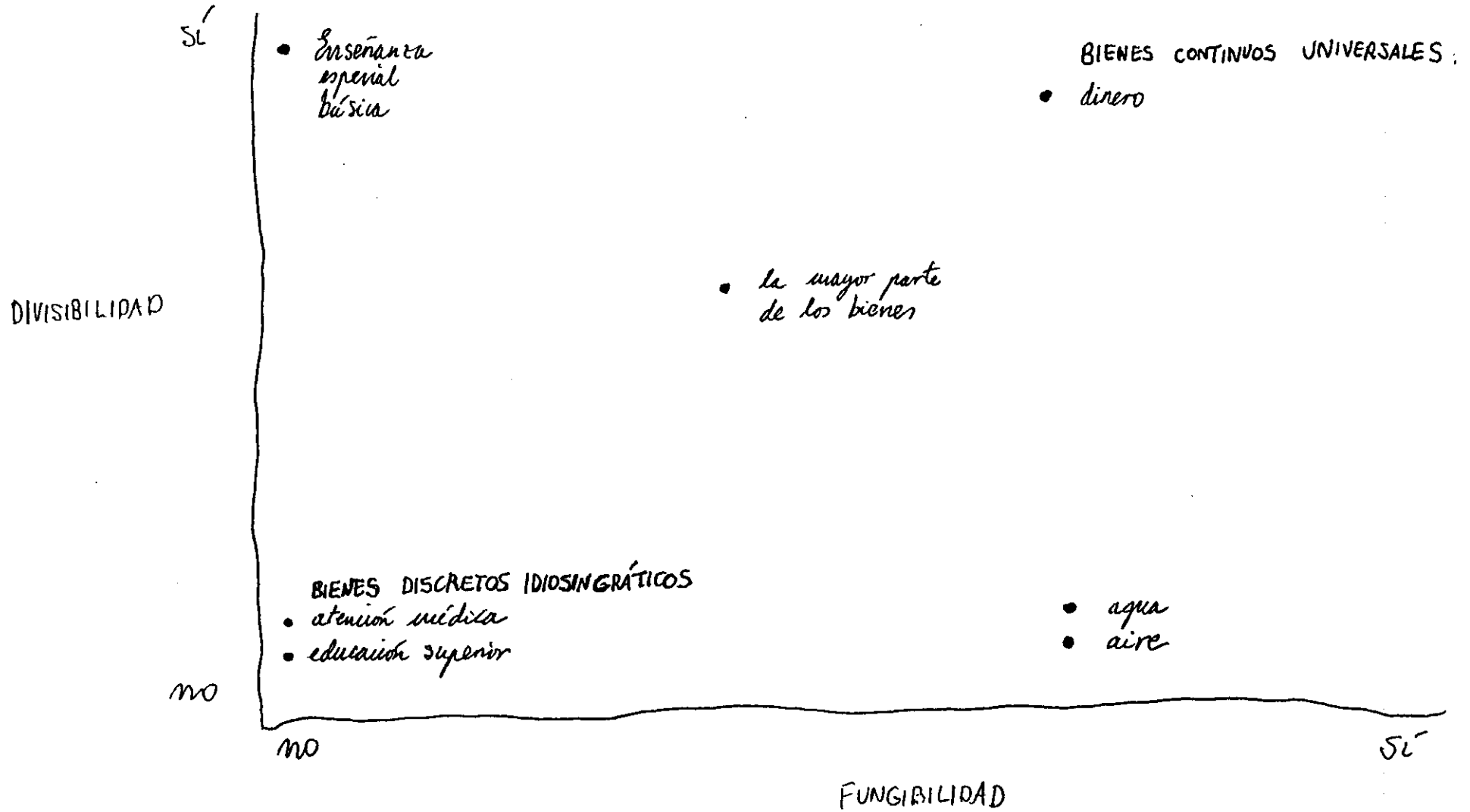
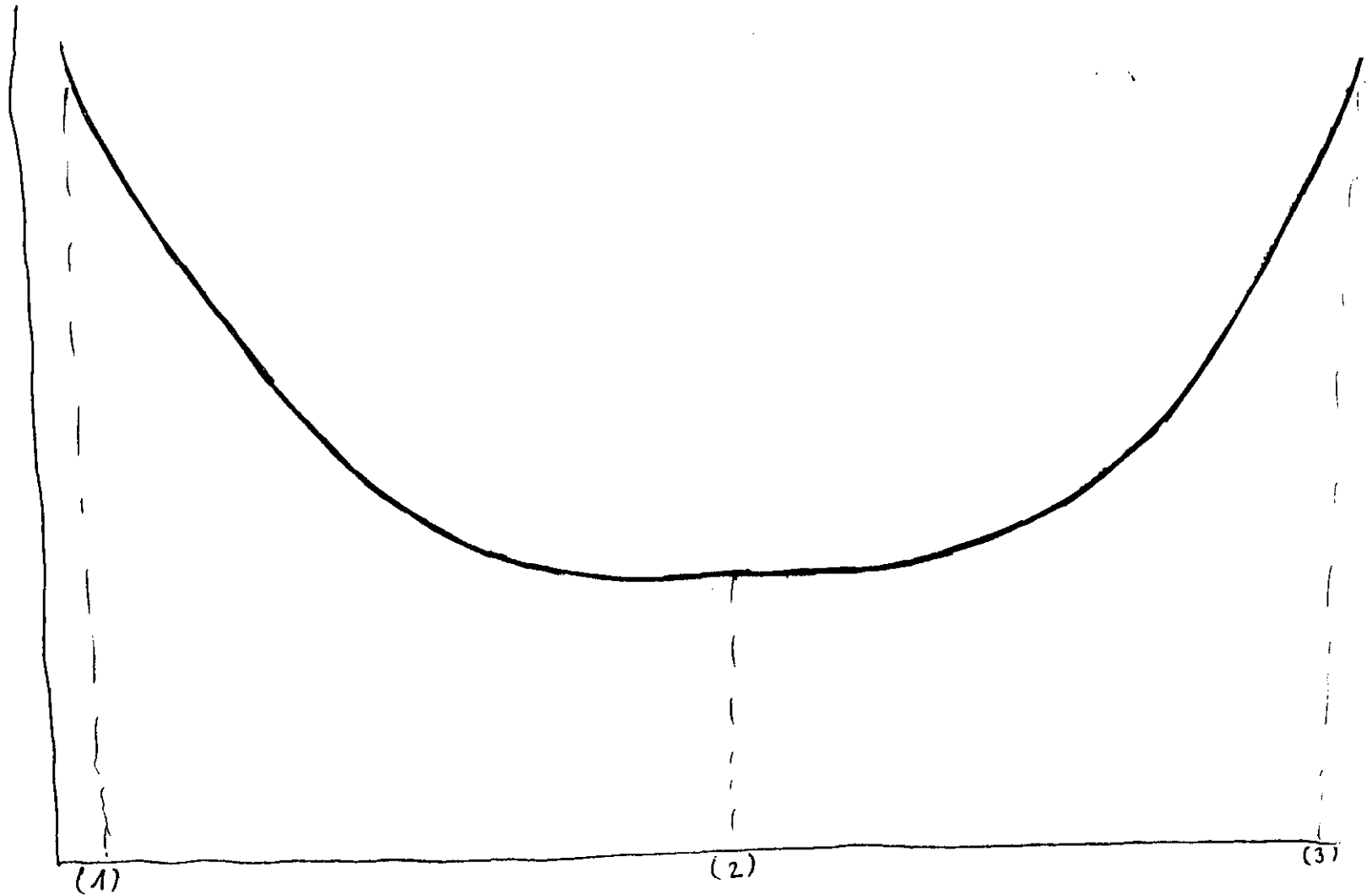


Figura 1
Modelo de Goldthorpe de la
relación clase - ciudadanía

CONFLICTO
DE
CLASE



- (1) Conflicto de clase, no hay derechos de ciudadanía
- (2) La institucionalización de los derechos de ciudadanía neutraliza el conflicto de clase
- (3) Frustración de expectativas: conflicto, por el desfase entre el ideal y la realidad de desigualdad

Figura 5

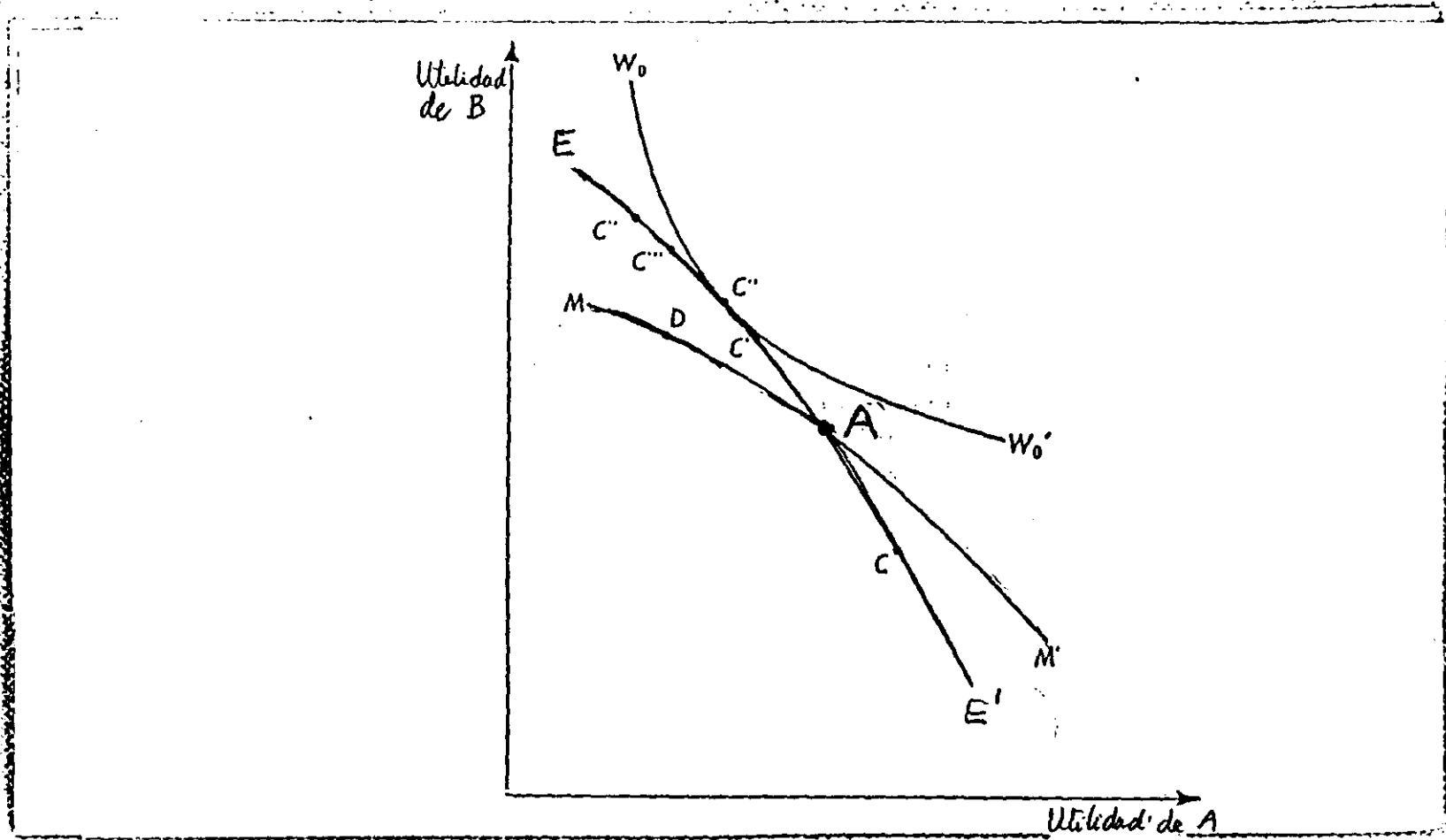


Figura 6

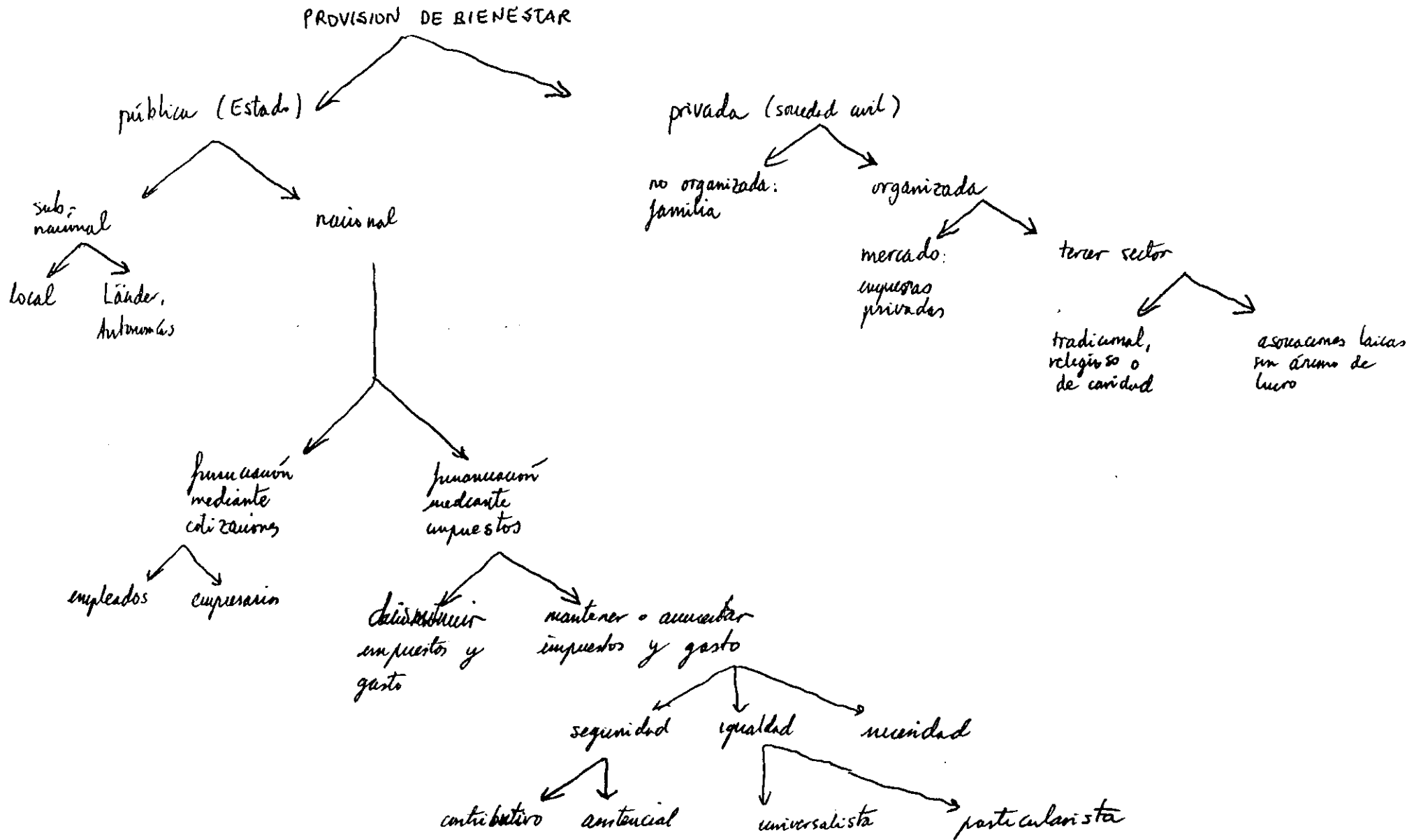
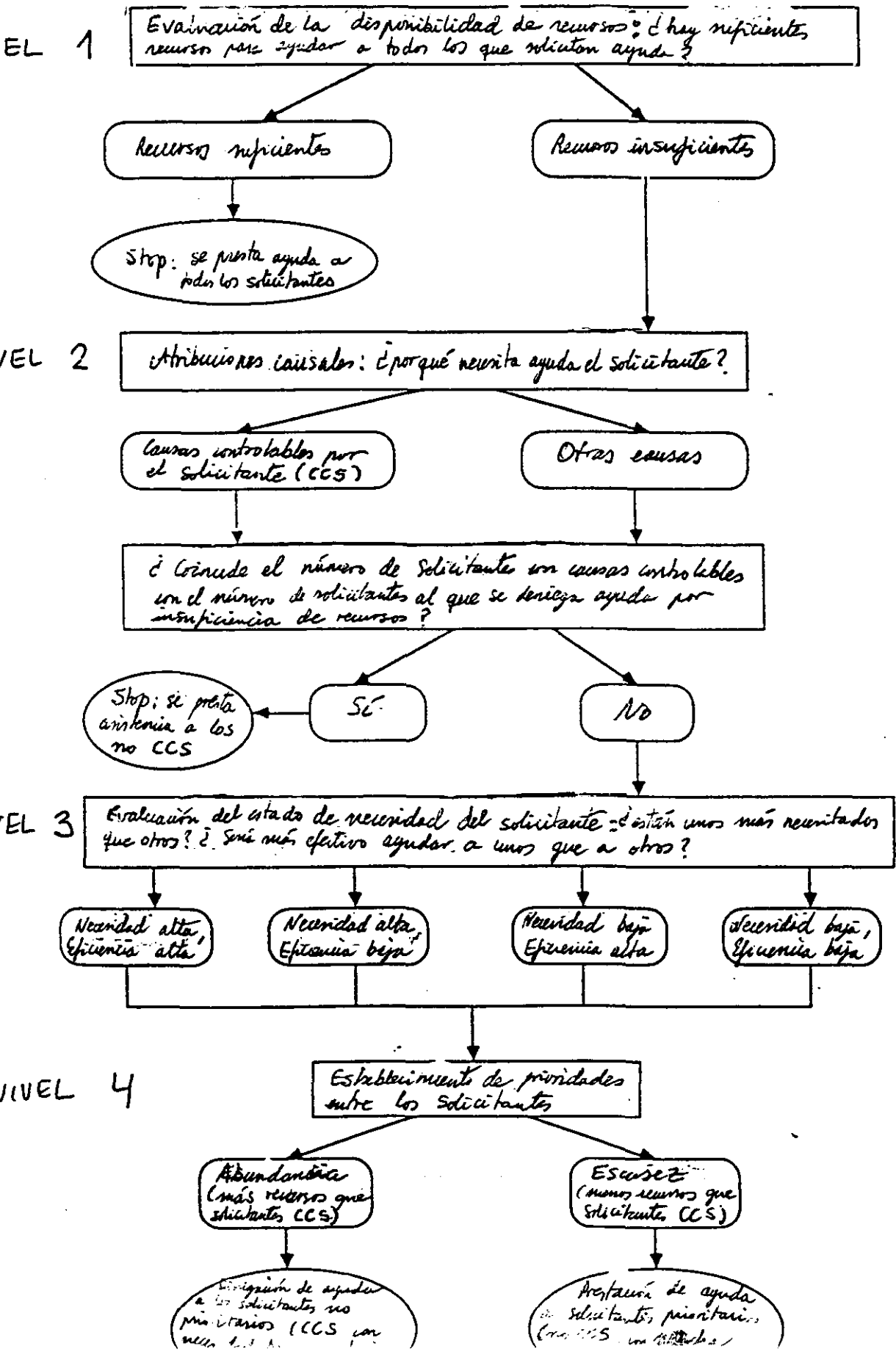


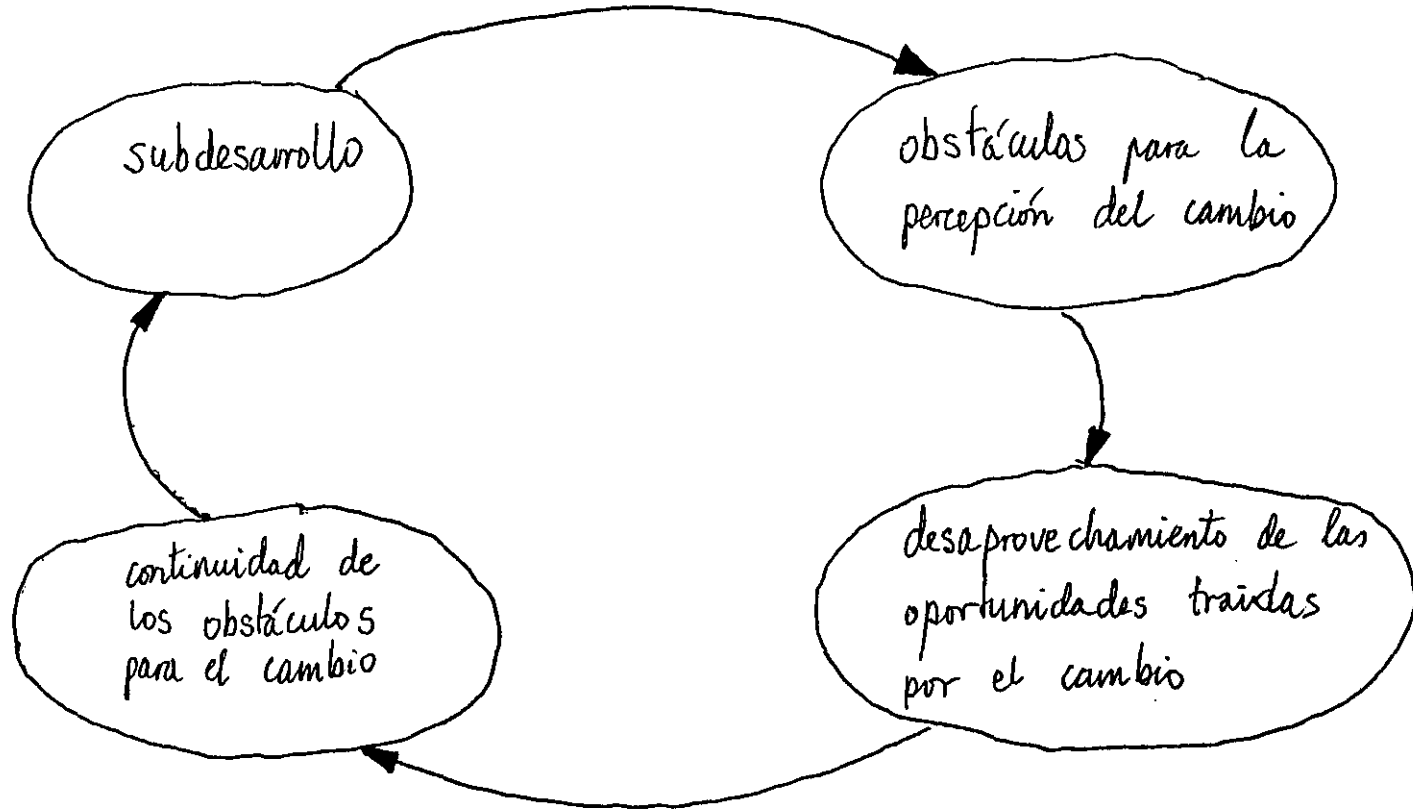
Figura 7



HIPOTESIS SOBRE AMBIVALENCIA EN ESPAÑA

Figura 1

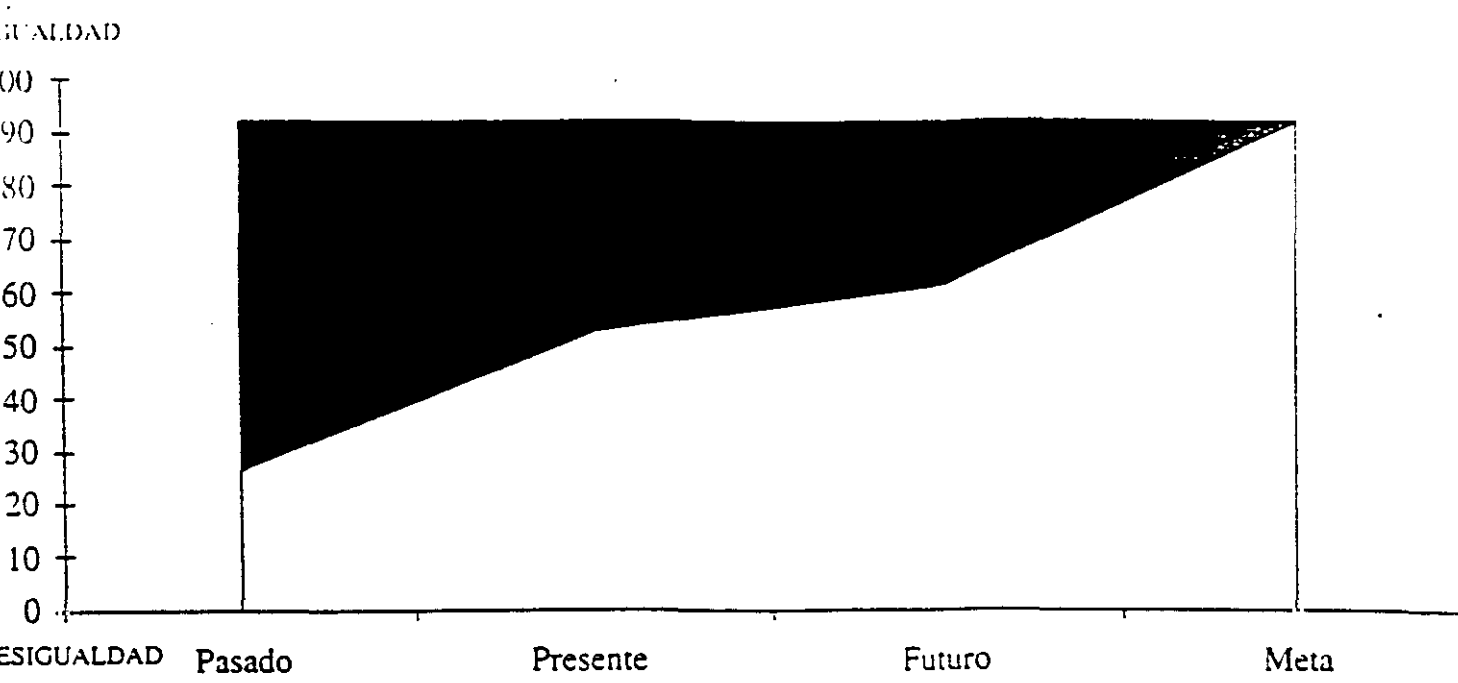
HIPÓTESIS DEL CÍRCULO VICIOSO, DE HIRSCHMAN



3^a PARTE:
IGUALITARISMO

Actitudes ante la desigualdad en España

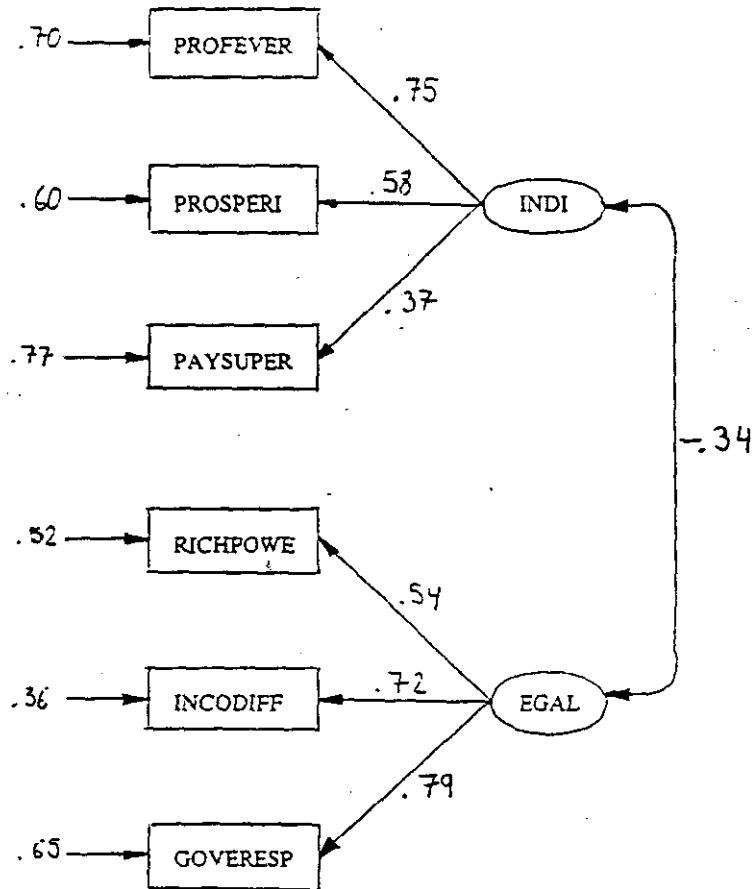
Gráfico 1.1



Ambivalencia e inconsistencia

Tabla 3

Dimensiones en las actitudes hacia la desigualdad
 Análisis LISREL de máxima verosimilitud



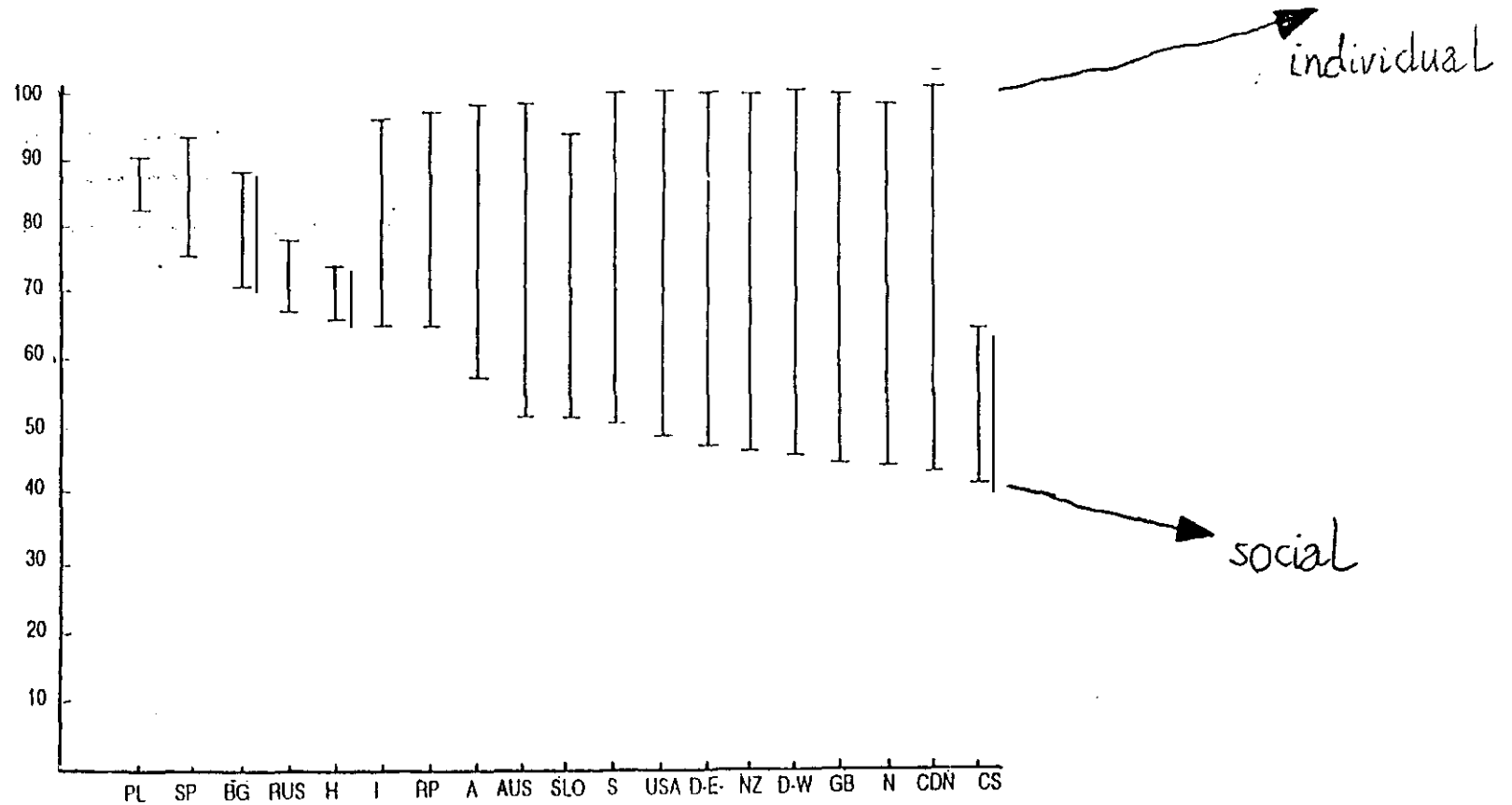
| | |
|------------|-------|
| Chi-square | 46.4 |
| df | 8 |
| GFI | .987 |
| RMR | 0.032 |

Datos: ISSP-1992 (Social Inequality)
 CIS- 2046

Split-consciousness: comparación
de hipótesis con datos españoles

bratofeld . esp

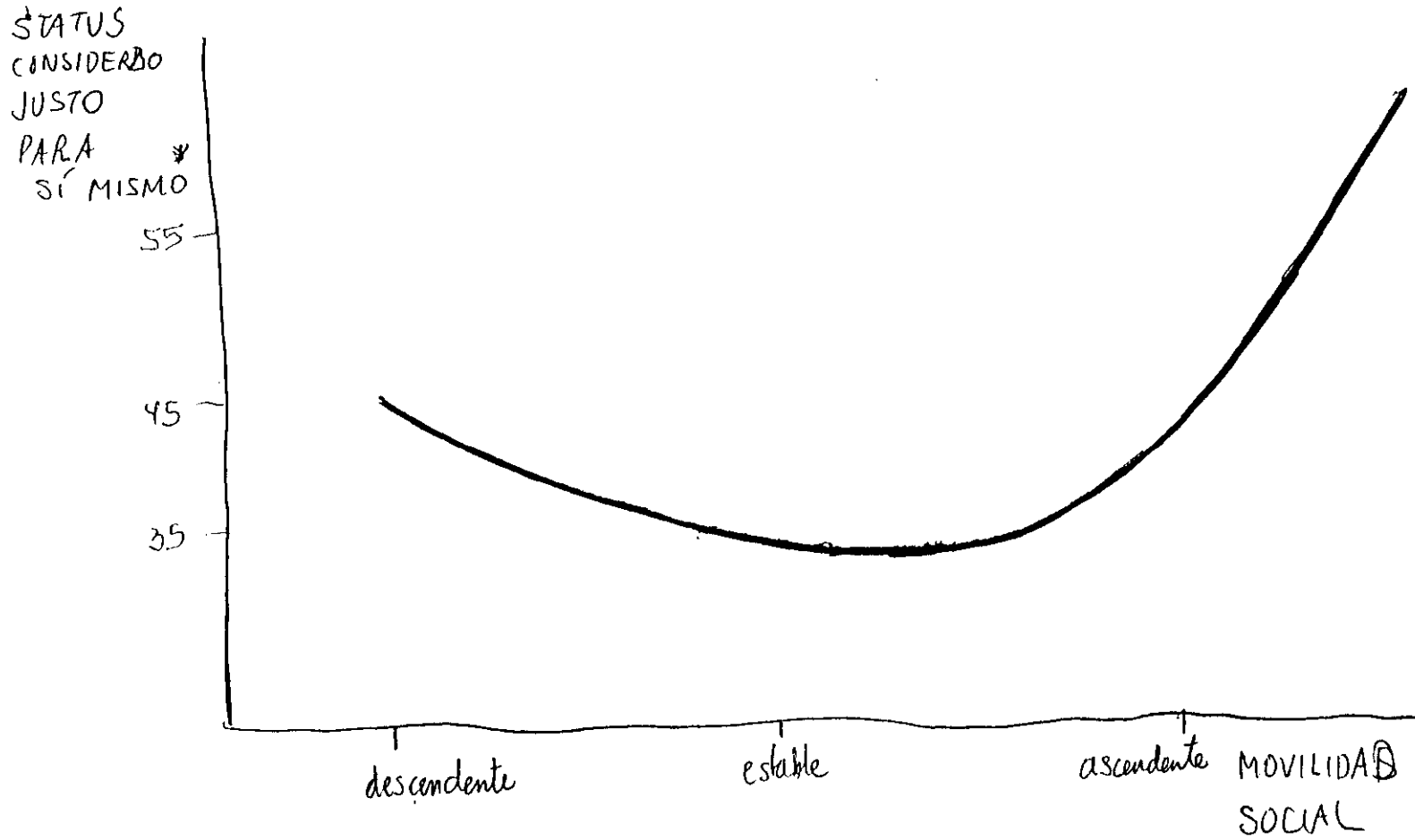
CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF EXPLANATIONS OF WEALTH



Data: ISSP and CIS

Movilidad y explicaciones de la
riqueza y la pobreza

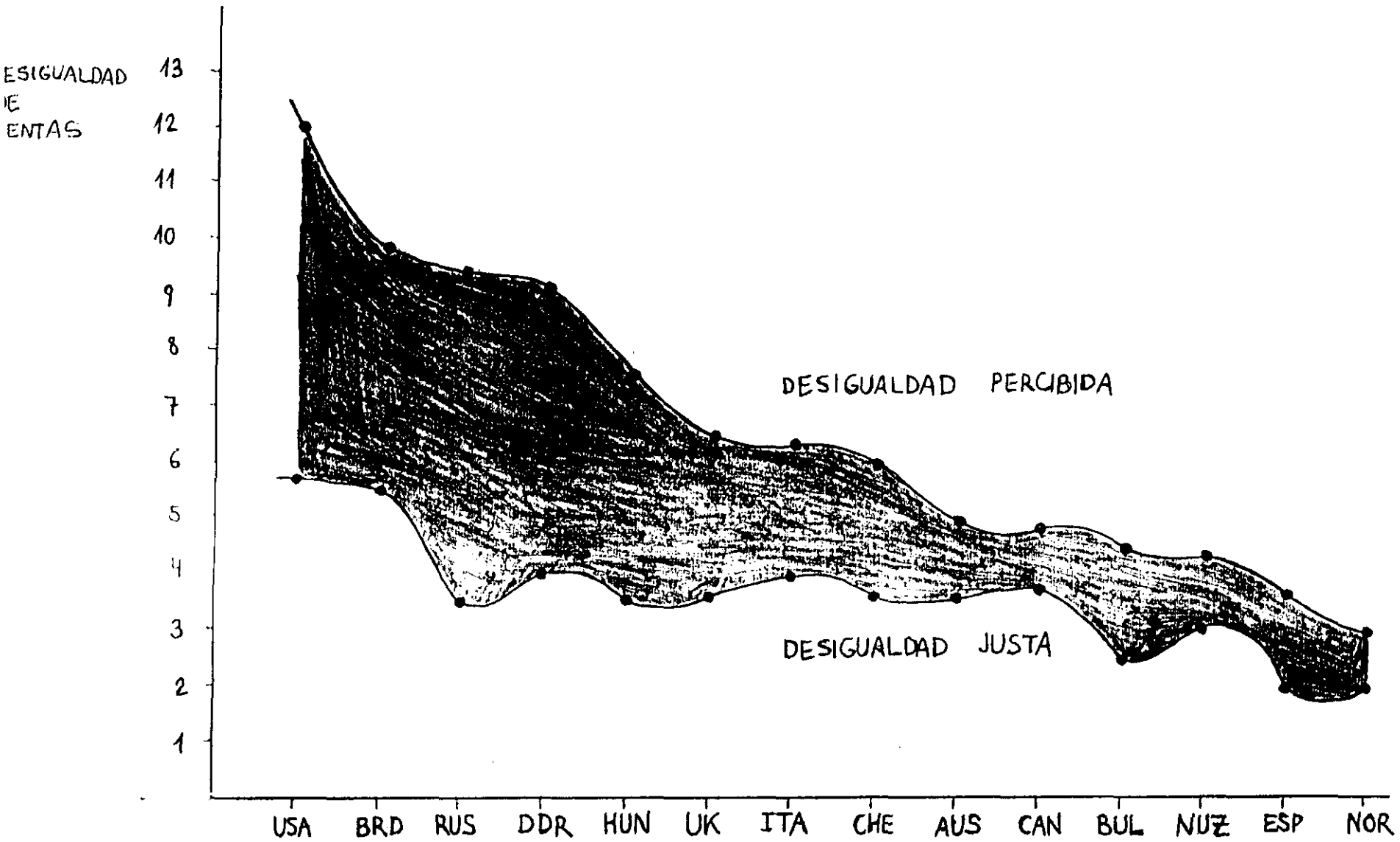
Modelo de Cherkavou



* porcentaje de individuos que reconocen un status alto

Incertidumbre e igualitarismo

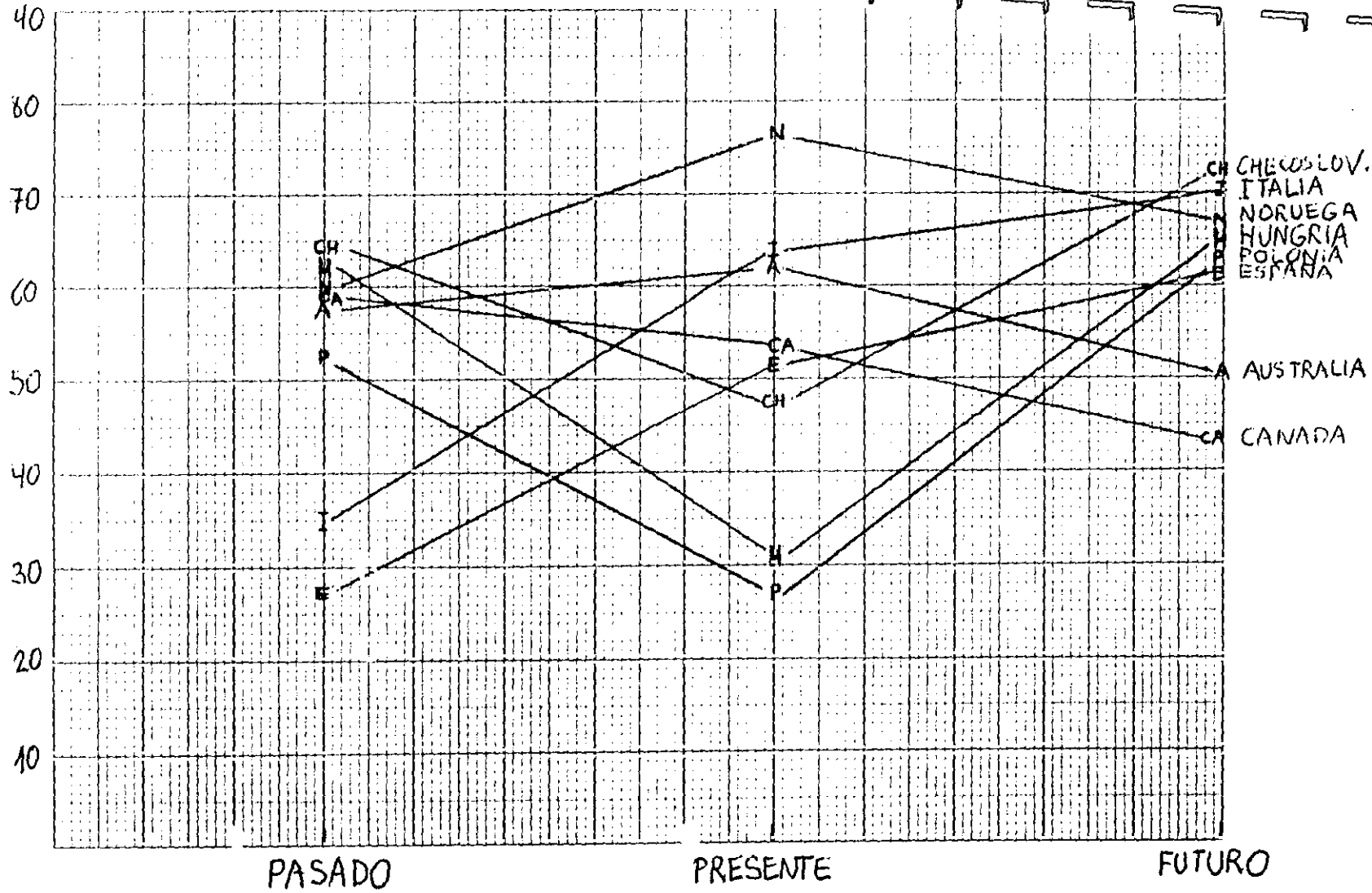
Gráfico 1-1



NOTA: EL índice refleja el número de veces en que los ingresos de las ocupaciones altas son (percibidos o deseados) mayores que los ingresos de las ocupaciones bajas

Gráfico 1.2





PASADO

PRESENTE

FUTURO

CH
I
A
H
P
CA
E

AUSTRALIA

CANADA

Gráfico 3

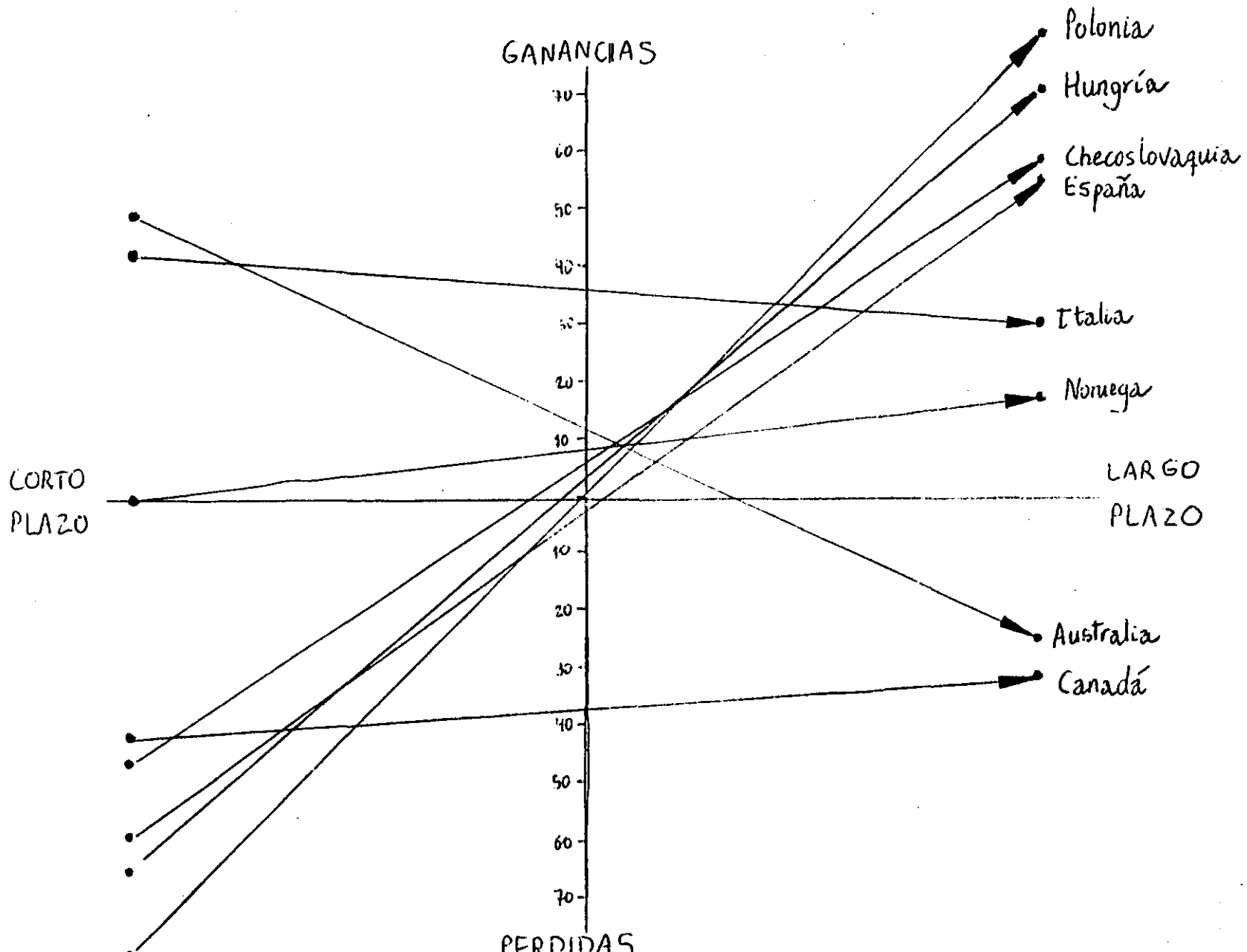


Gráfico 5

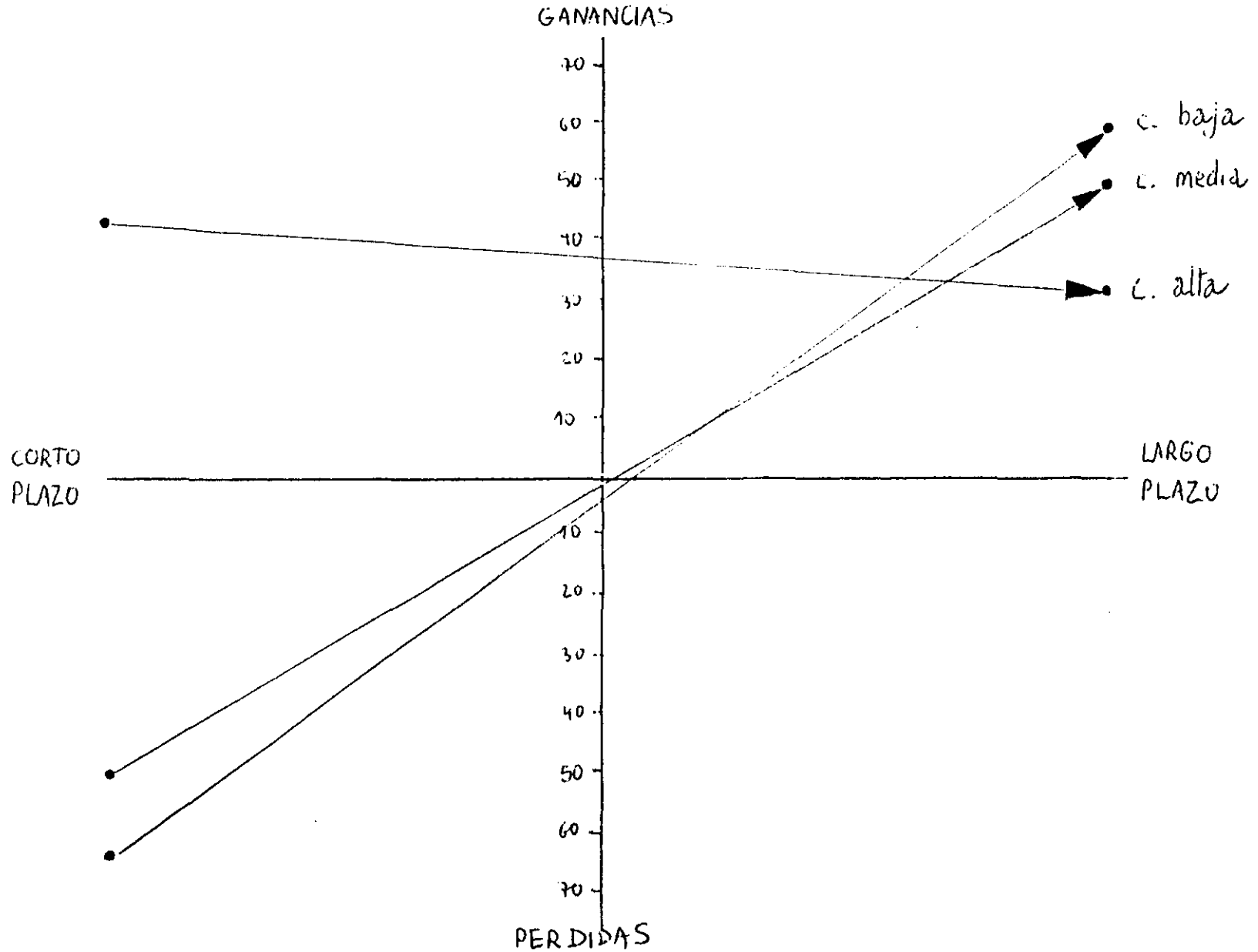
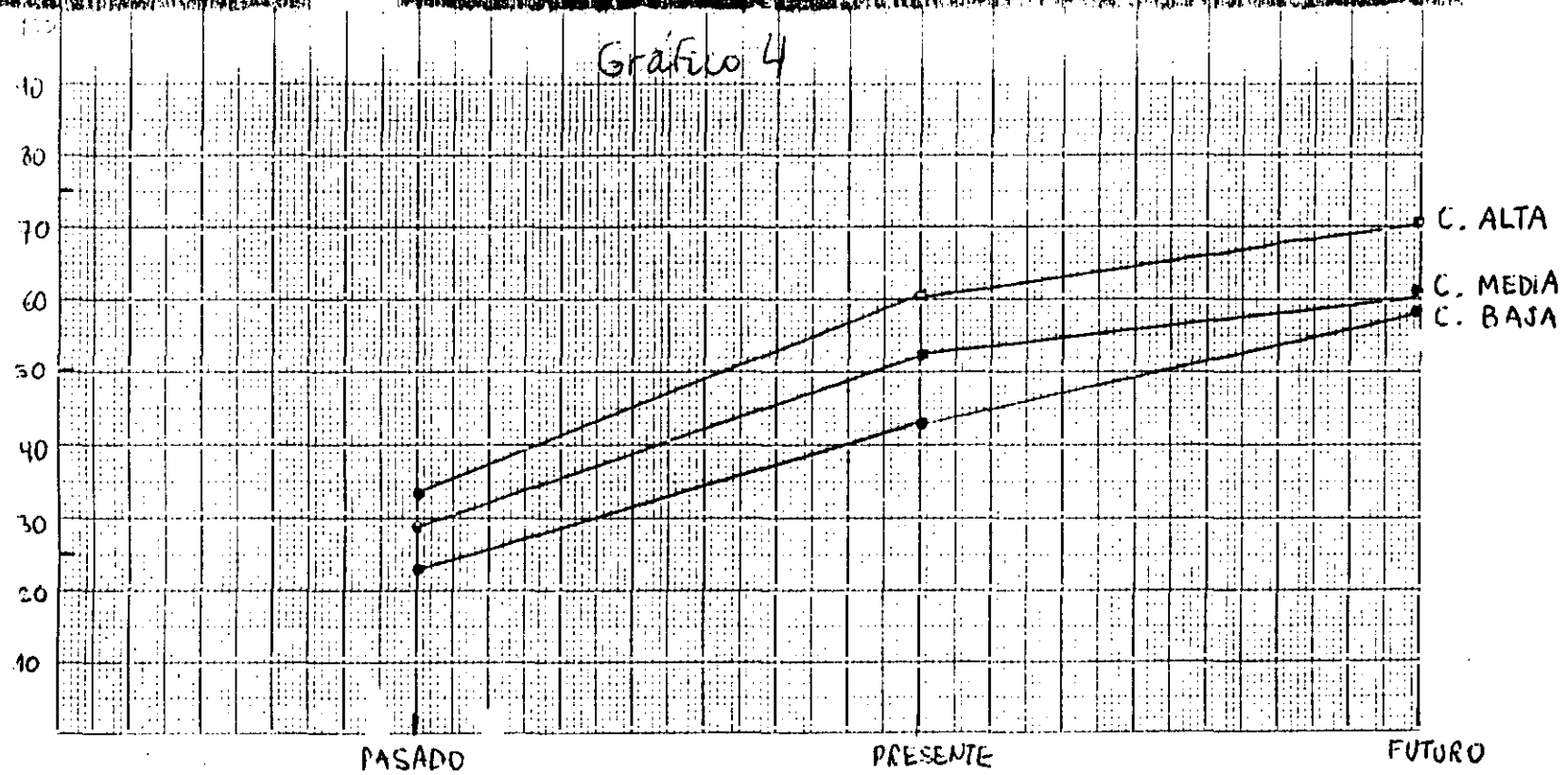


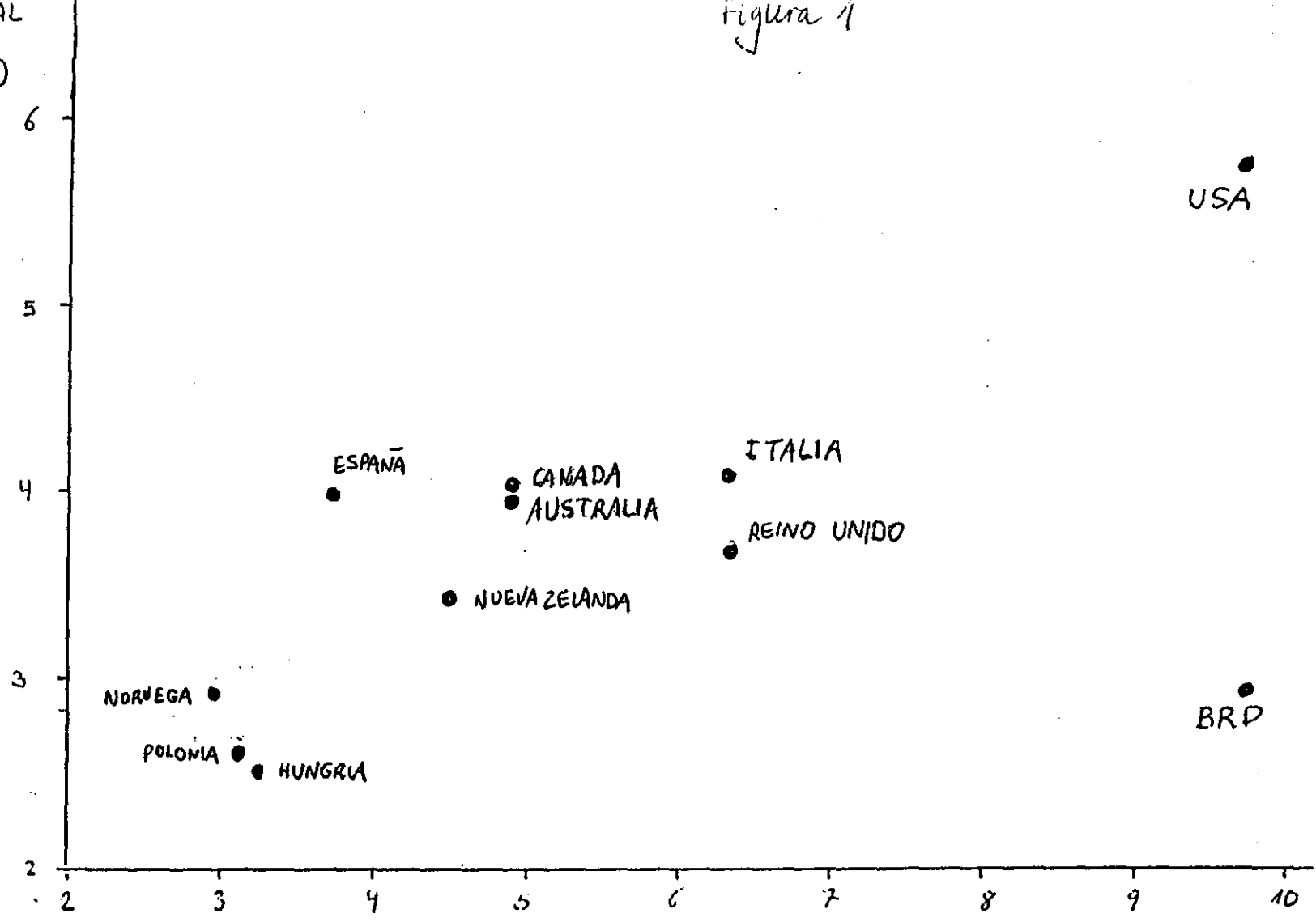
Gráfico 4



Absoluto y relativo:
¿igualitarismo o envidia?

Figura 1

DISTRIBUCION REAL
DE LA RENTA
(razón de decimas)



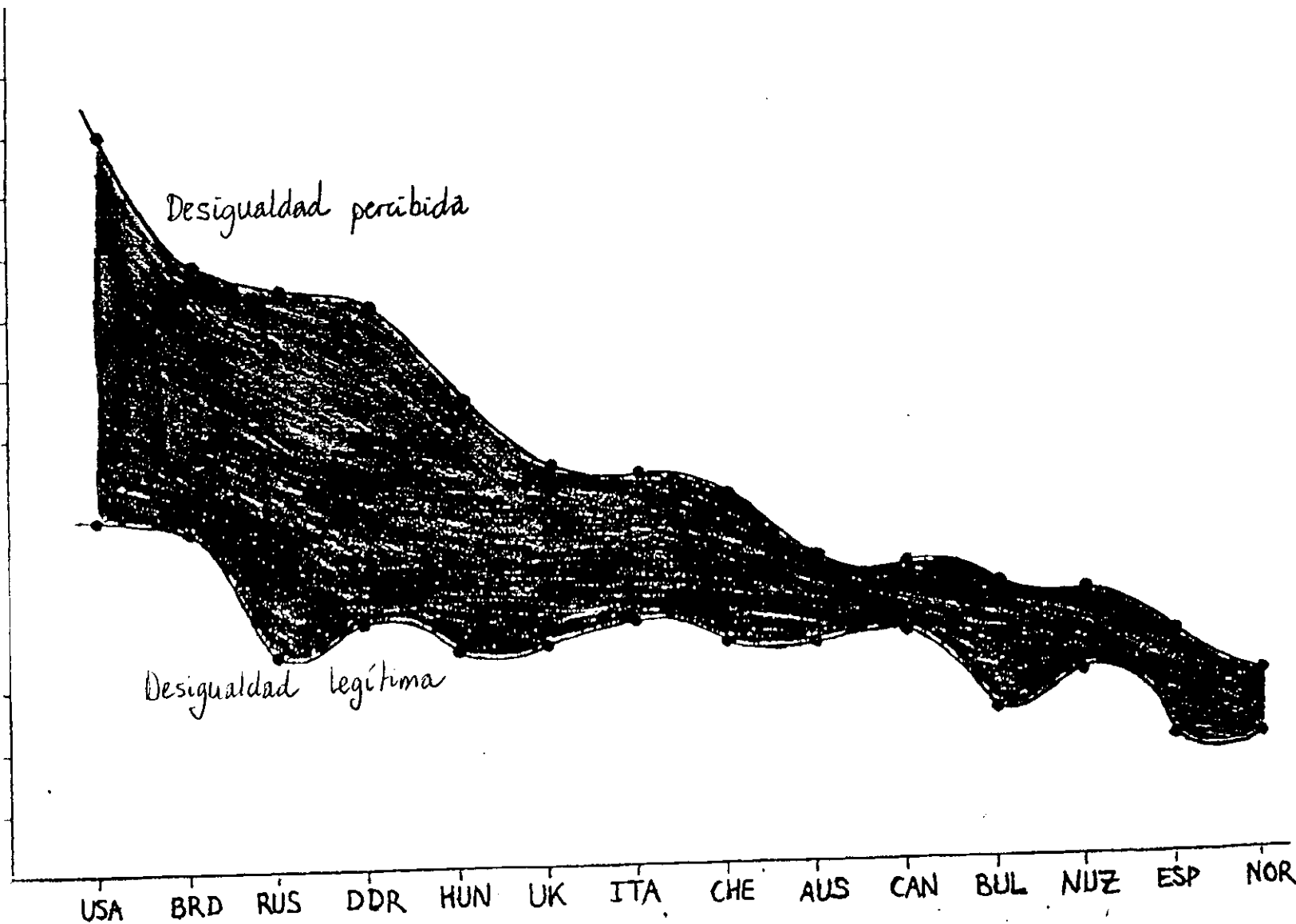
DISTRIBUCION PERCIBIDA
DE LA RENTA
(razón de ingresos de ocupaciones
de prestigio alto y bajo)

Fuentes: Para Polonia y Hungría: Atkinson / Micklewright, and ISSP-87
Para otros países: Atkinson / Rainwater, and ISSP-92

Figura 2

DESIGUALDAD DE RENTA

13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1



NOTA: El índice es el número de veces por que los sueros de las ocupaciones de prestigio alto son mejor pagados que los de las ocupaciones de prestigio bajo.

Figura 5
Justicia de los ingresos de ocupaciones de prestigio alto

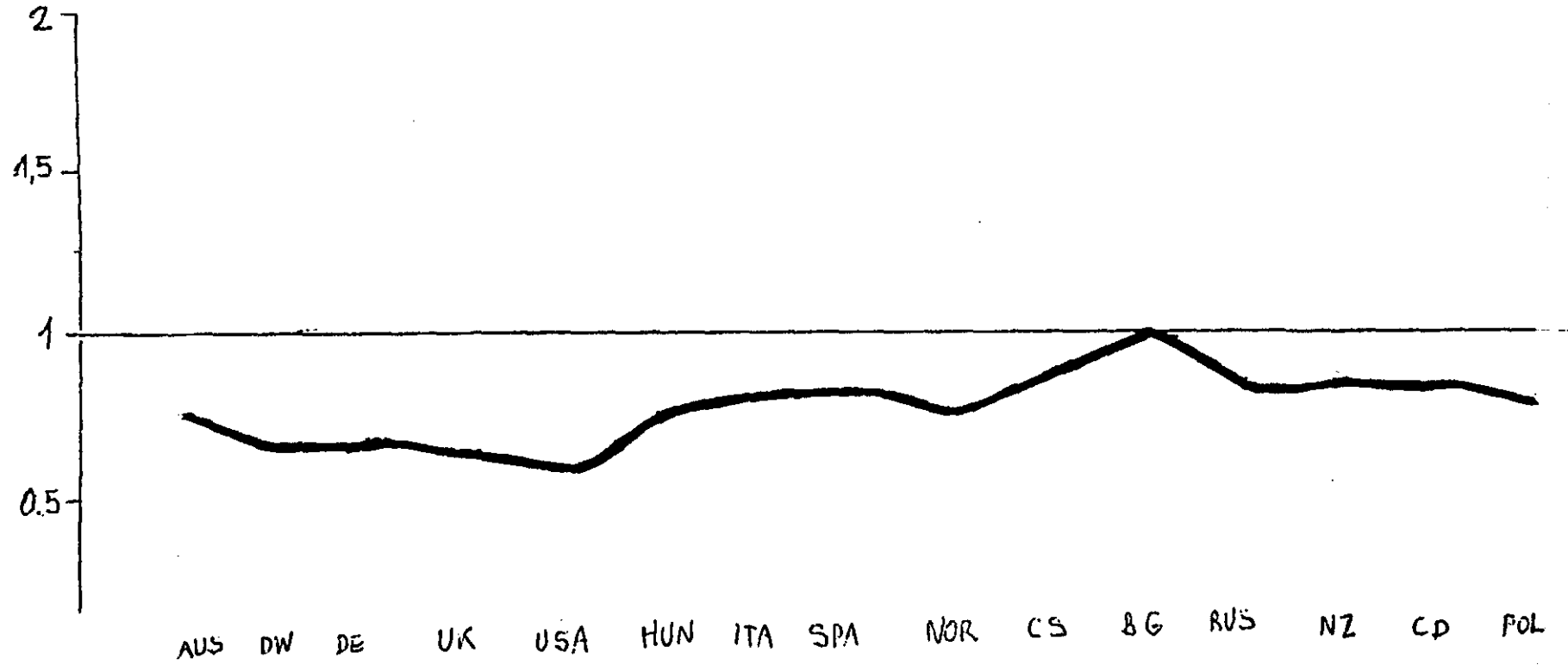
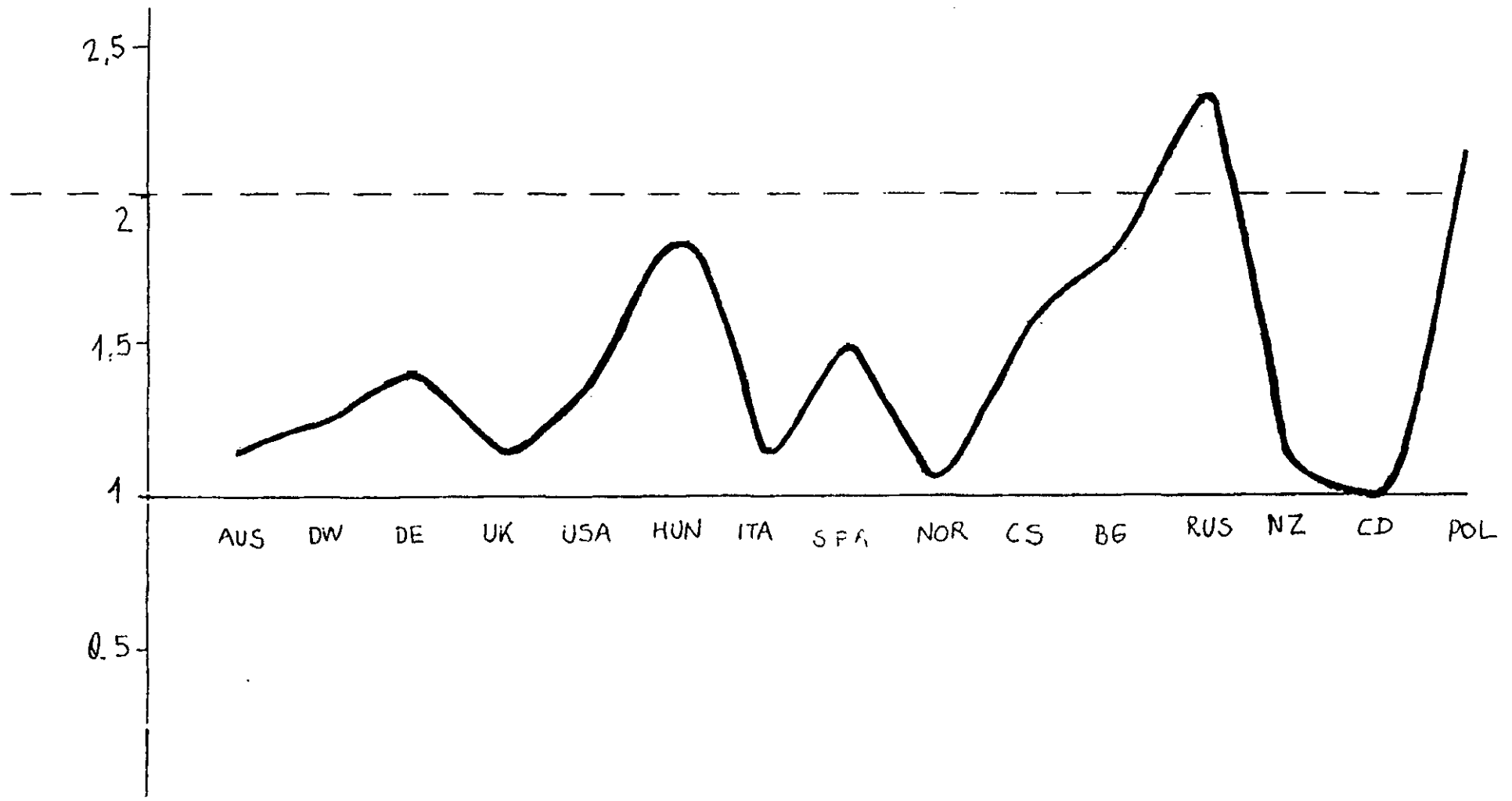
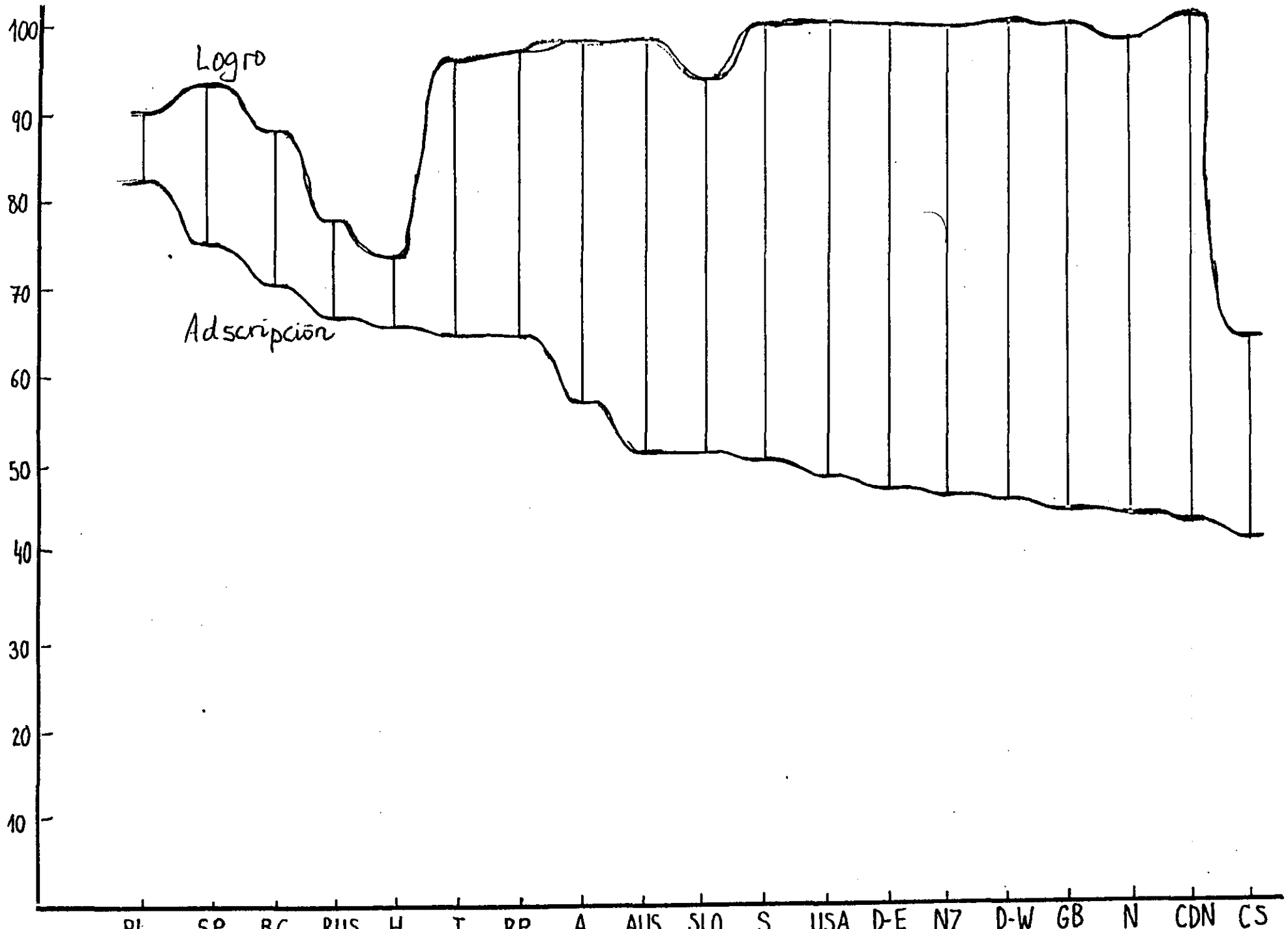


Figura 4
Justicia de los ingresos de las ocupaciones de prestigio bajo

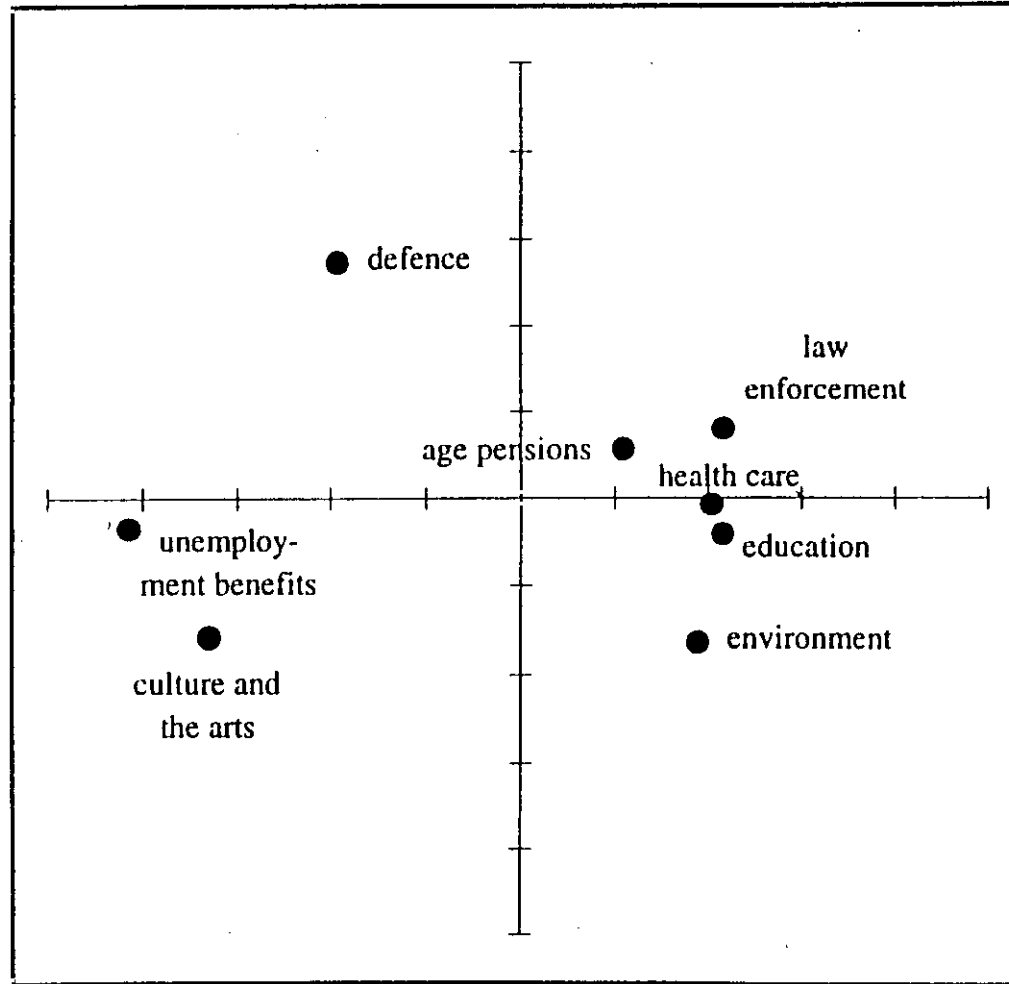




4^a PARTE:
LEGITIMACION DEL ESTADO DE
BIENESTAR

Actitudes ante el Estado de
Bienestar en España

Figura 1
DIMENSIONES DE LA DEMANDA DE GASTO PÚBLICO EN AUSTRALIA
Escala nica multidimensional



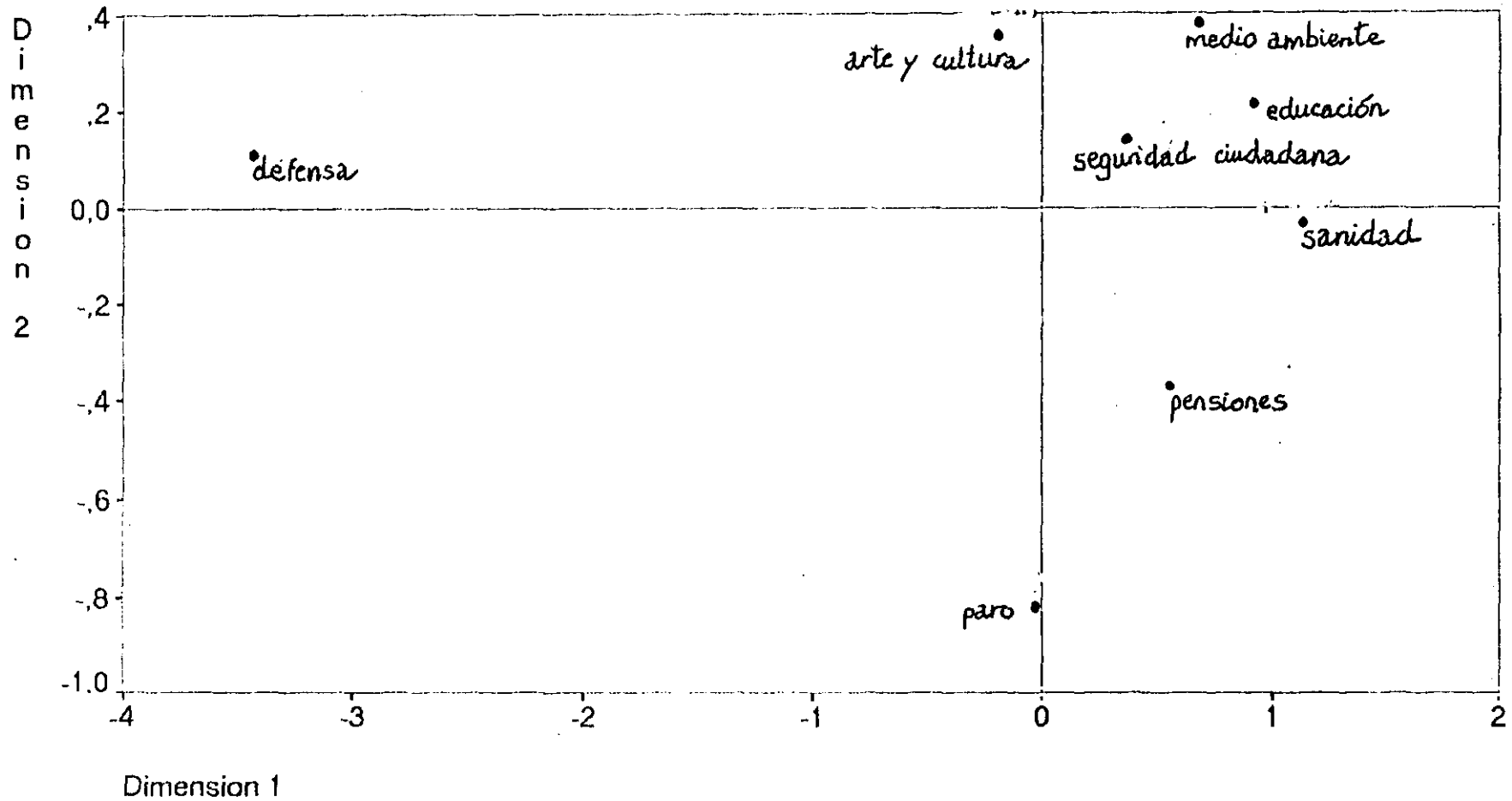
Fuente: Matheson, p. 7.

Figura 2

DIMENSIONES DE LA DEMANDA DE GASTO PÚBLICO EN ESPAÑA Escalamiento multidimensional

Derived Stimulus Configuration

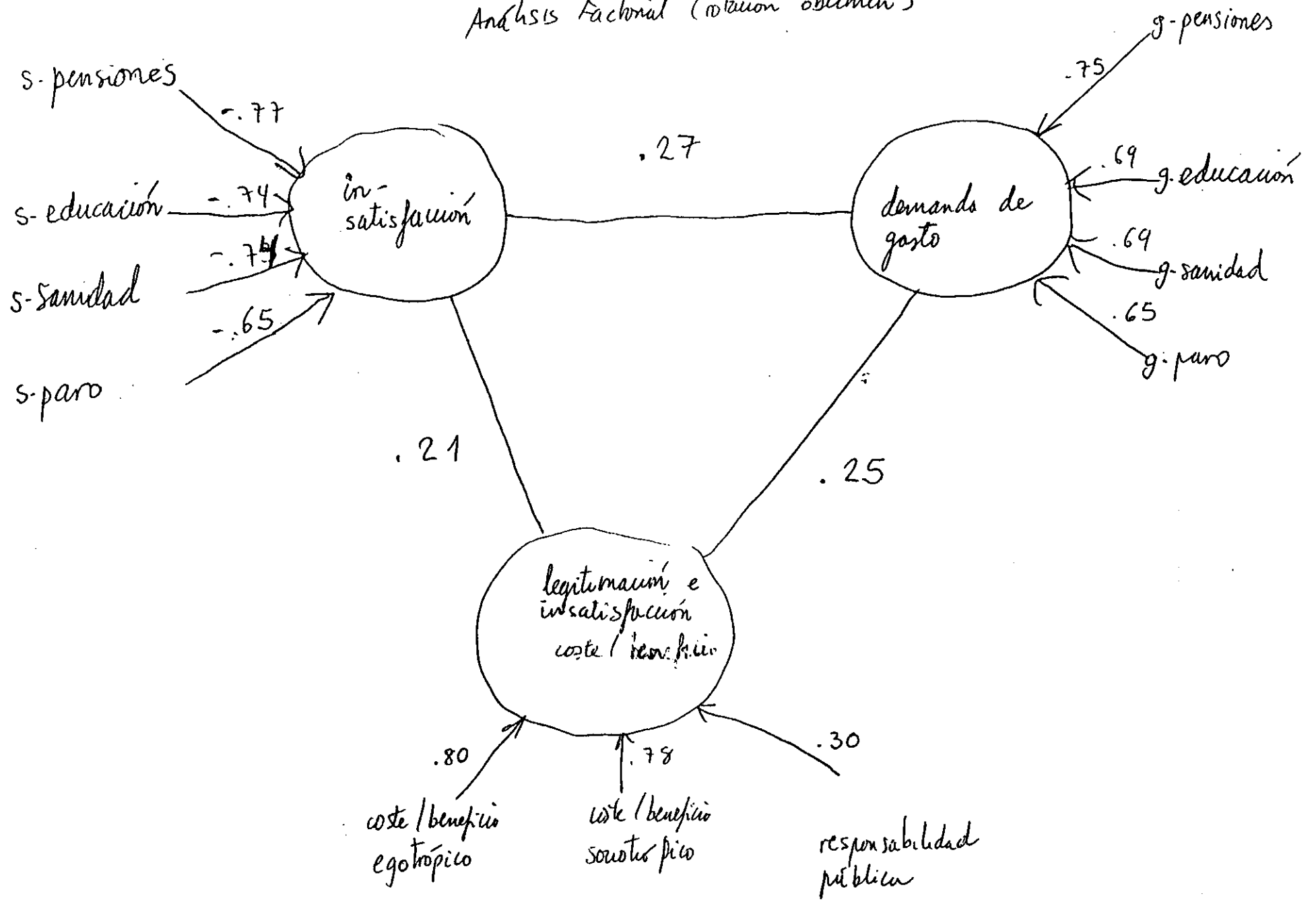
Euclidean distance model



Fuente: CIS-2206 y elaboración propia

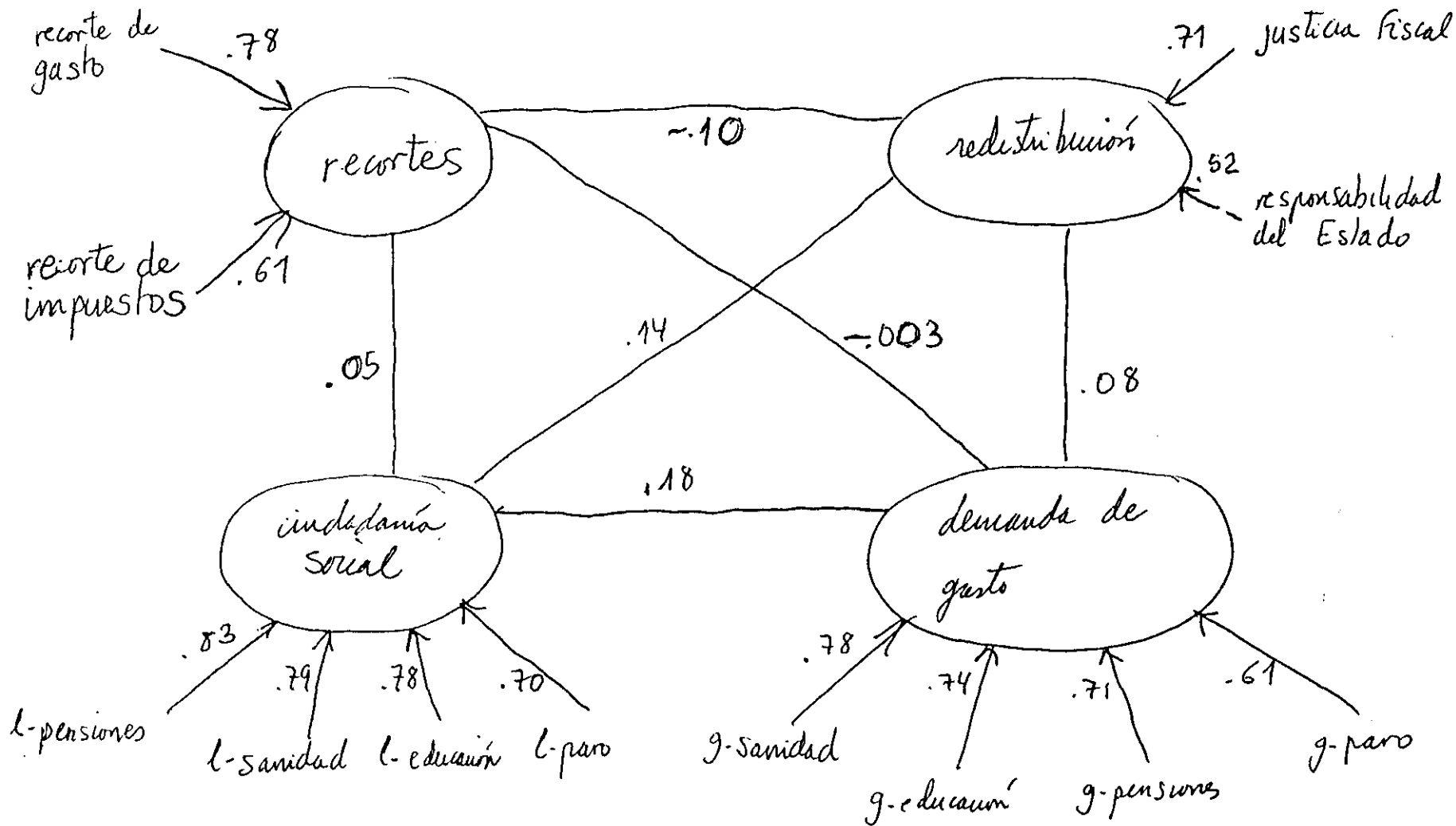
Ambivalencia e inconsistencia

DIMENSIONES EN LAS QUE SE HA ANALIZADO
Análisis factorial (rotación oblicua)



FUENTE: ...

DIMENSIONES EN LAS ACTITUDES ANTE EL ESTADO DE BIENESTAR
 Análisis factorial (rotación oblicua)



FUENTE: CIS-2046

Igualitarismo y legitimación del Estado de Bienestar en España

Gráfico 1

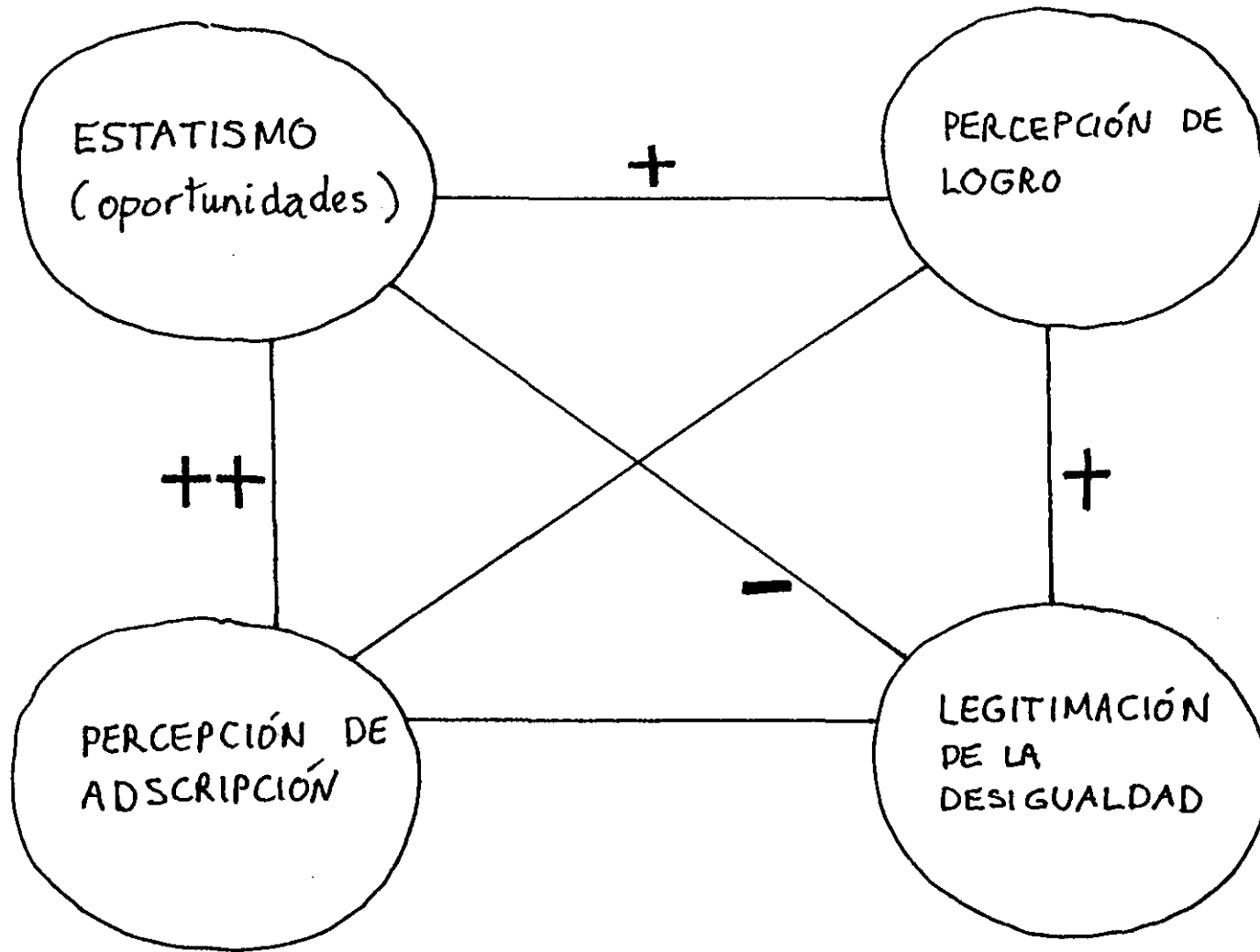
Hipótesis sobre la relación entre actitudes ante la igualdad y el Estado de Bienestar en España: el círculo vicioso

| | JUSTICIA DE MERCADO | JUSTICIA POLITICA |
|--------------|--|---|
| NORMAS | <p>(a) legitimación:</p> <p>defensa del criterio distributivo de mérito y equidad, por encima del de la necesidad, y rechazo del de igualdad de resultados</p> | <p>(b) legitimación:</p> <p>defensa de políticas universalistas de oportunidades y empleo, y en menor medida de las redistributivas y asistenciales</p> |
| EVALUACIONES | <p>(d) deslegitimación:</p> <p>percepción de más barreras (adscriptivas y de capital social) a la recompensa del esfuerzo y el mérito que en otros países capitalistas avanzados</p> | <p>(e) deslegitimación:</p> <p>fatalismo político, percepción de ineficacia pública y generación de normas perversas (clientelismo)</p> |

Hipótesis:

[(a) -----> (d) -----> (b) -----> (c) -----> (a)]

Gráfico 2
Actitudes ante la igualdad y legitimación del Estado de Bienestar

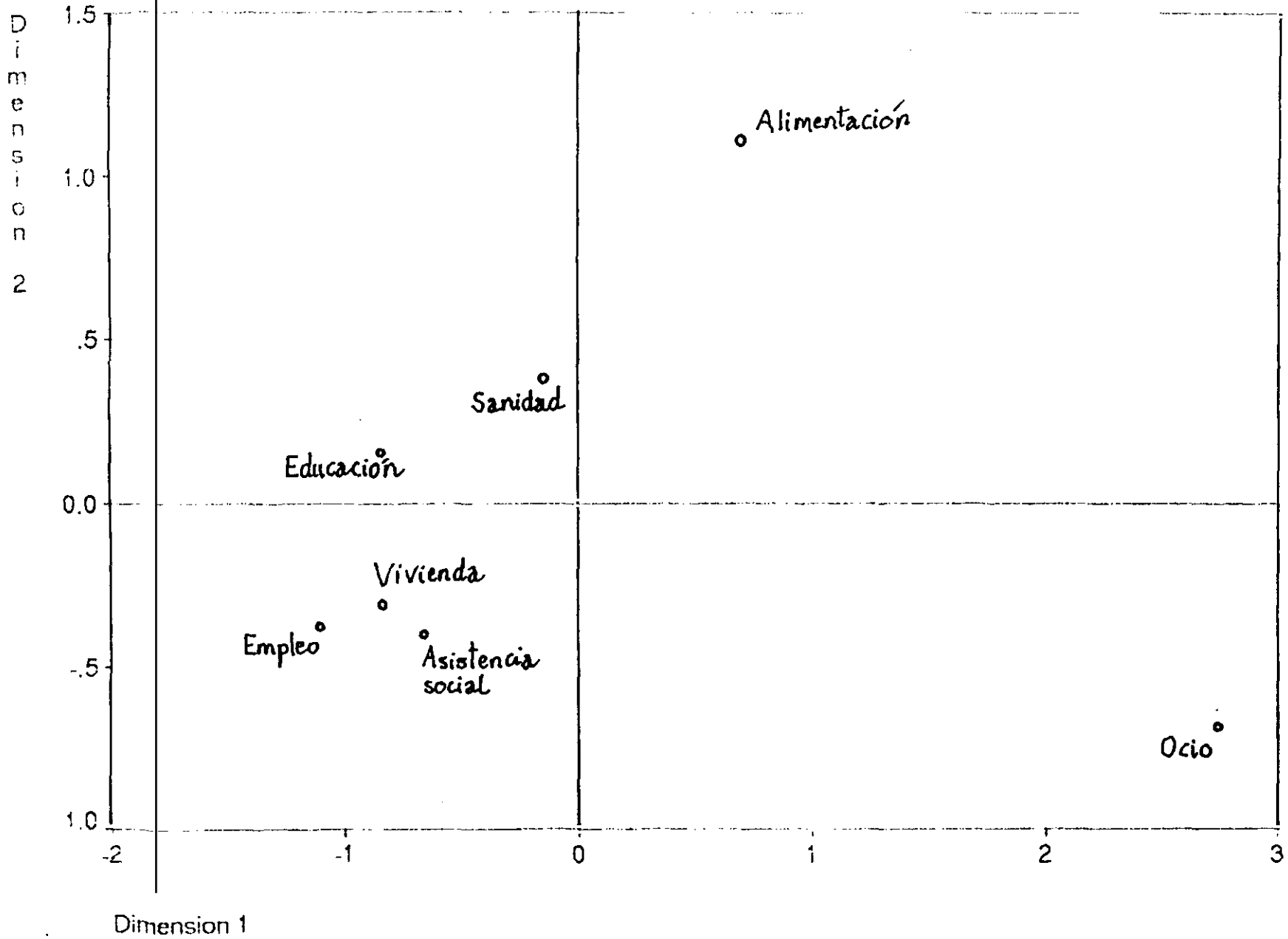


Fuente: CIS-2046 y elaboración propia

Gráfico 3

Derived Stimulus Configuration

Euclidean distance model



Fuente: CINES-94, y elaboración propia

(2004) 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Incertidumbre y legitimación del Estado de Bienestar

Figura 0
Hipótesis de Greene



Figura 1

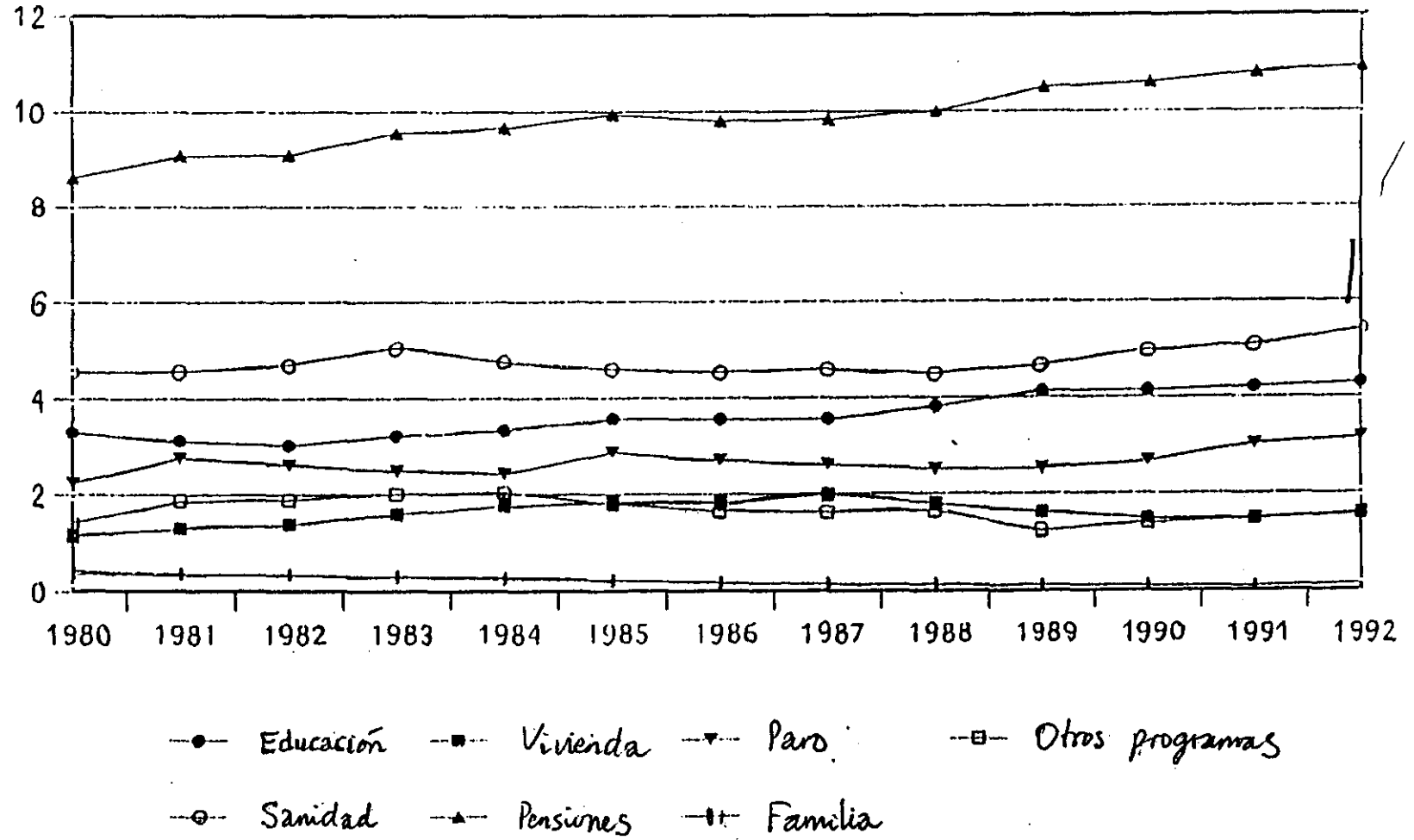


Figura 2

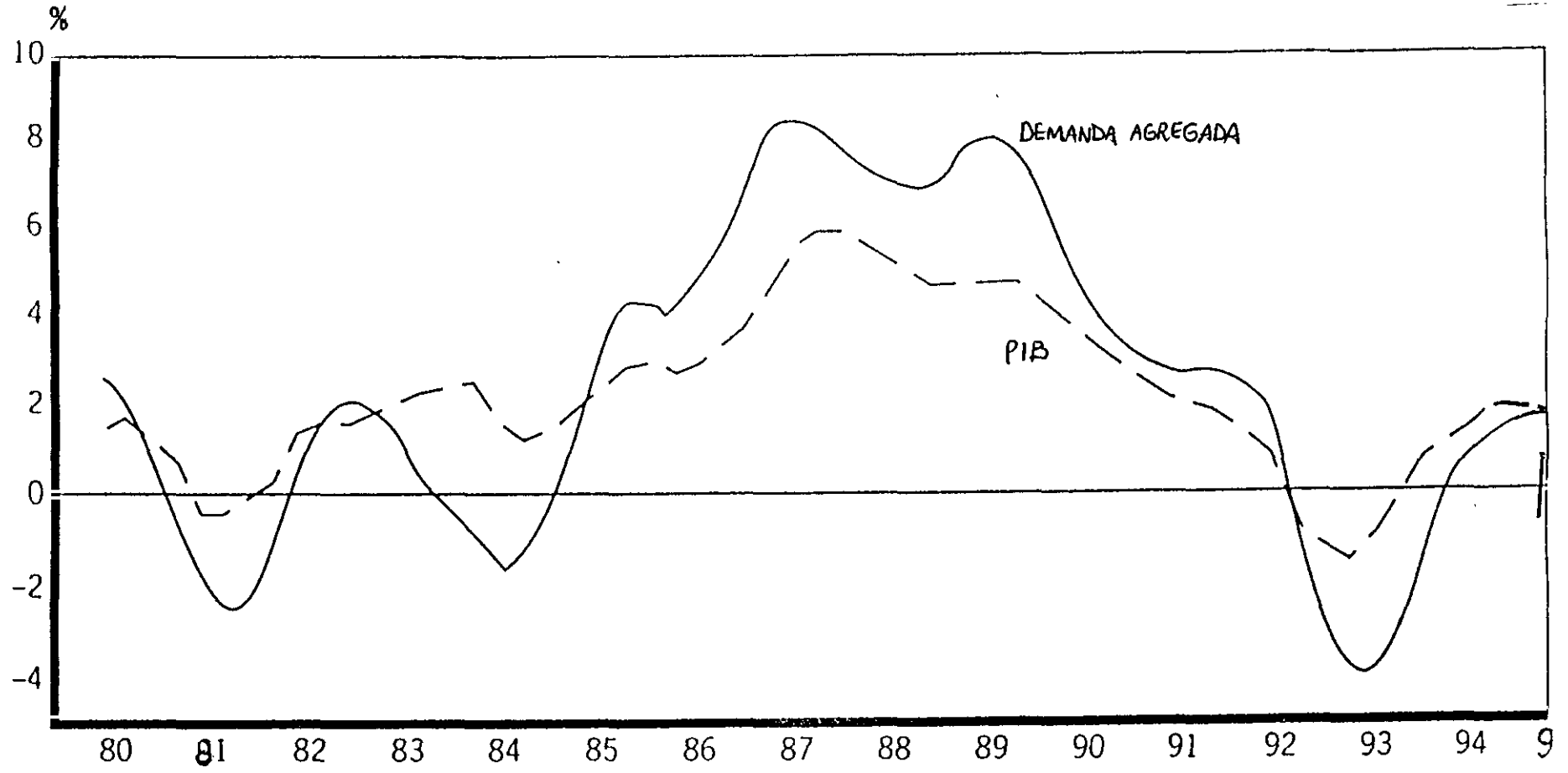


Figura 3.1
Balance of opinion (1980-1996)

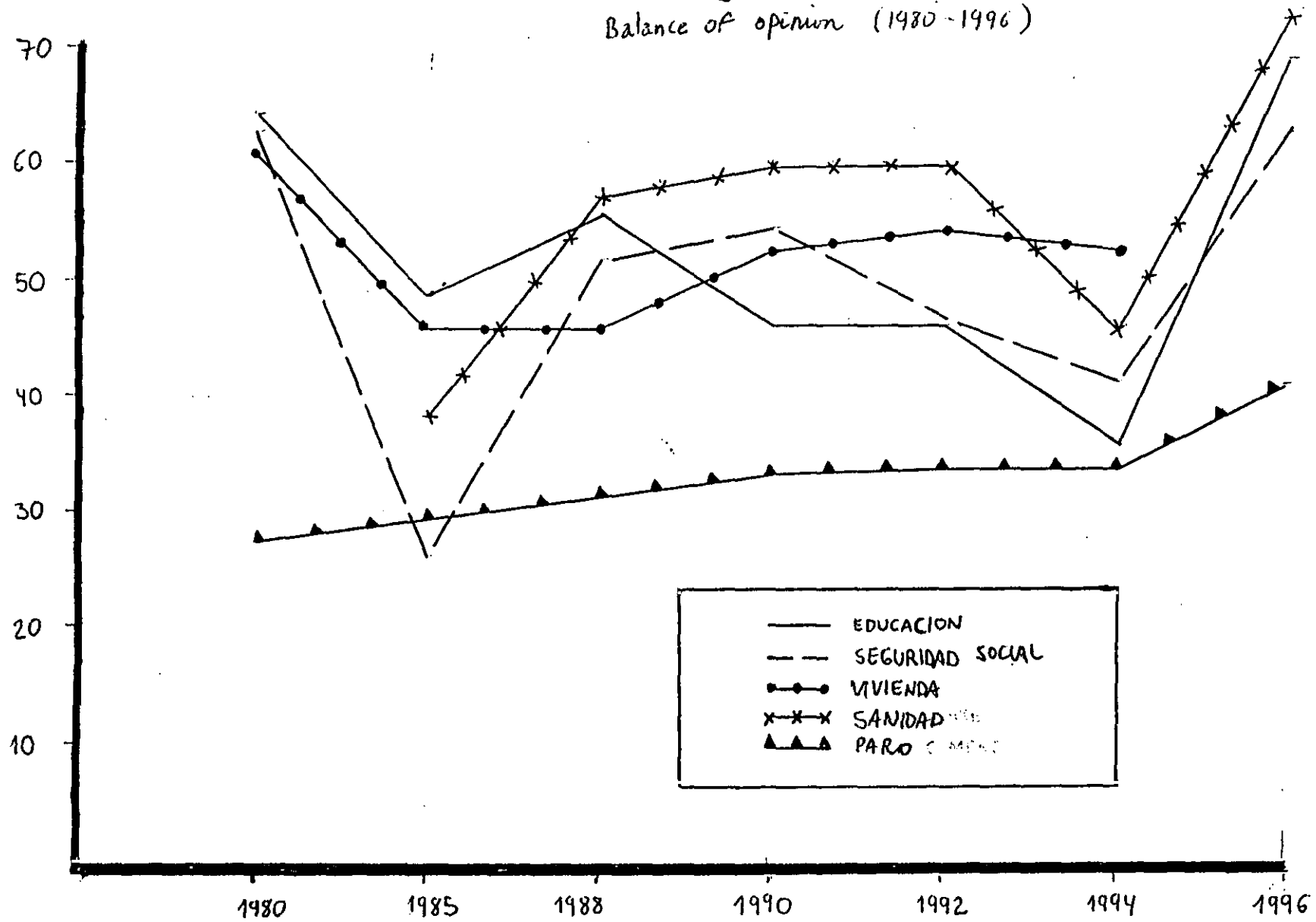


Figura 3.2
Balance of opinion (comparación con 1980)

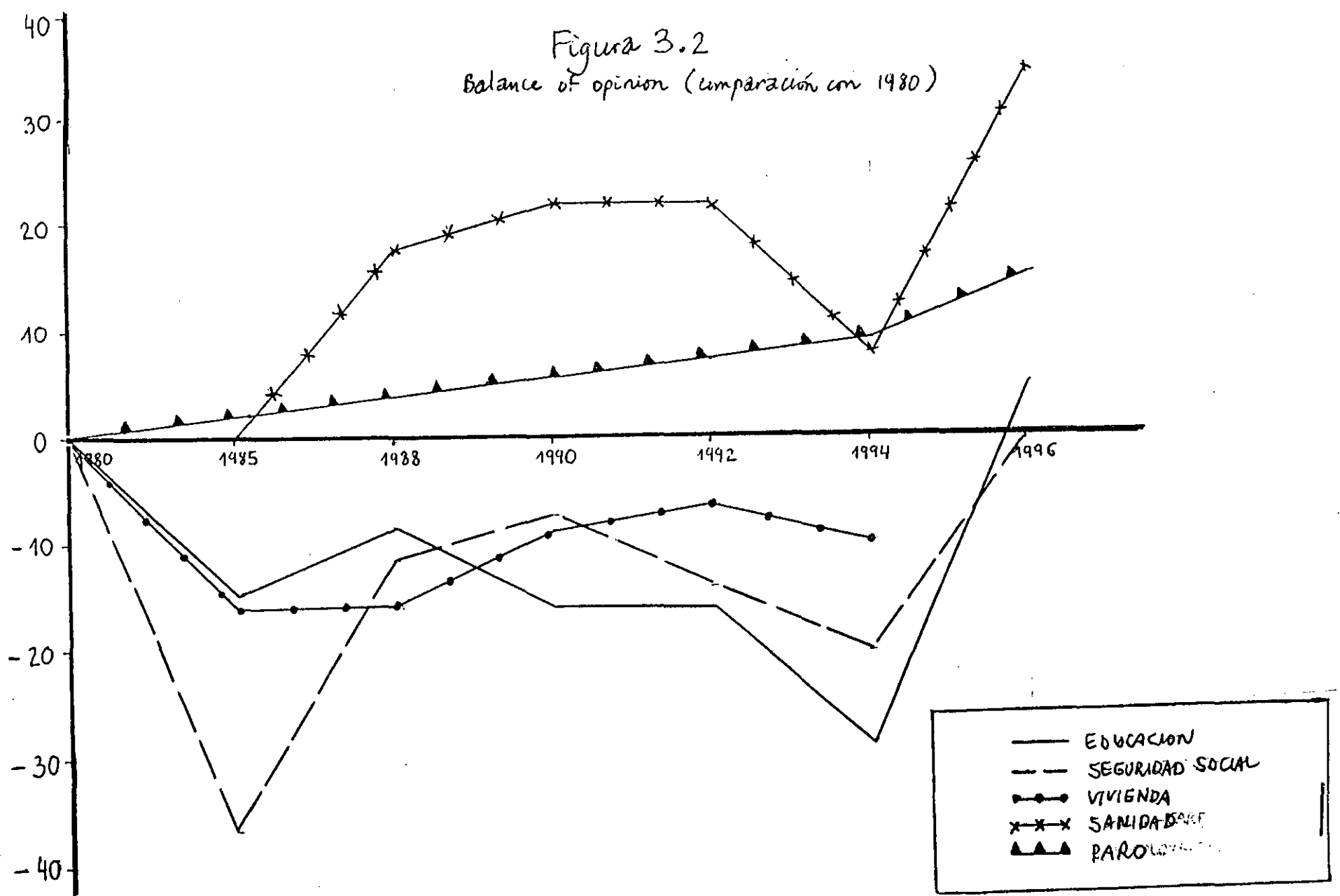
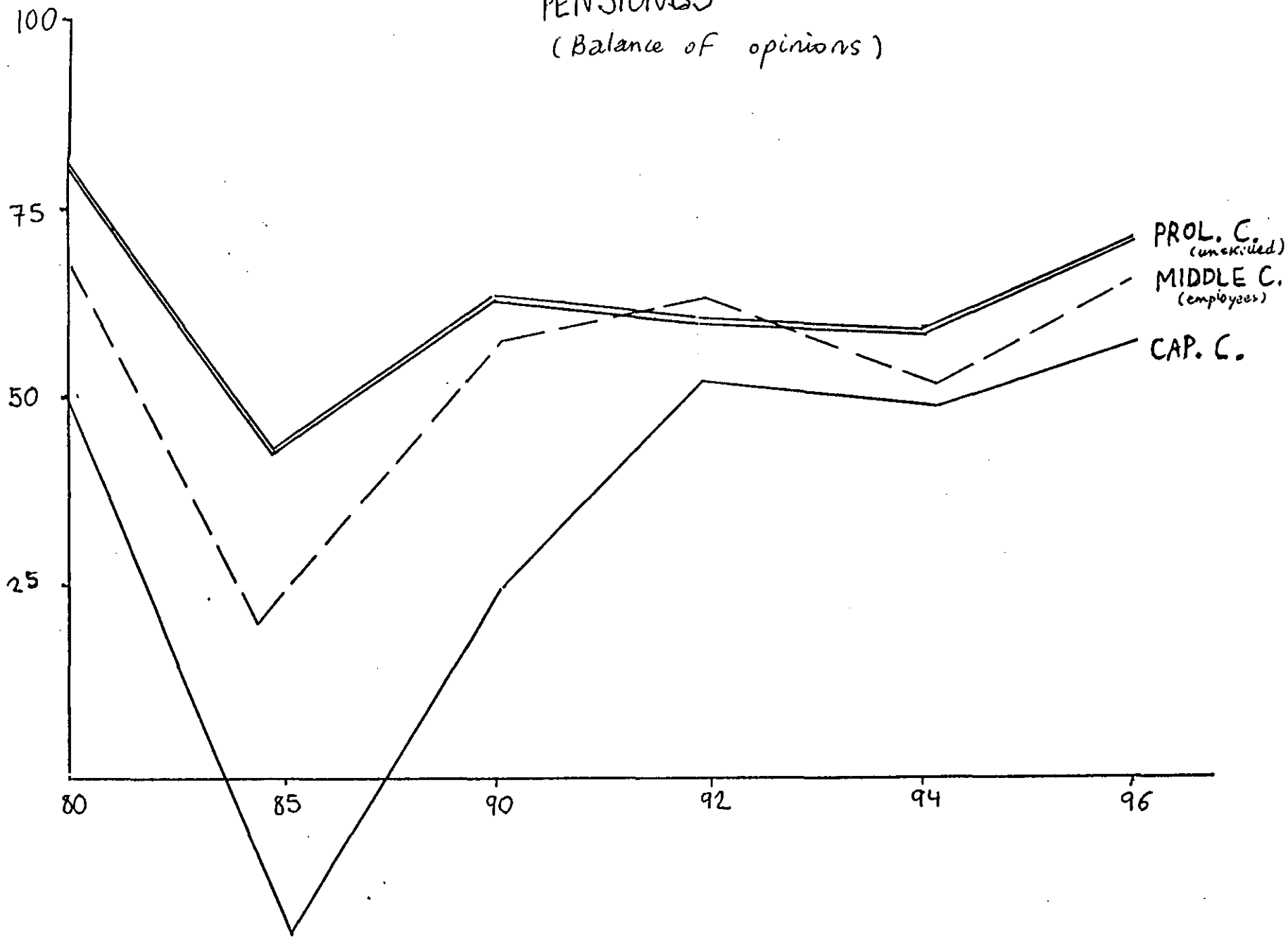


Figure 3.3
PENSIONES
(Balance of opinions)



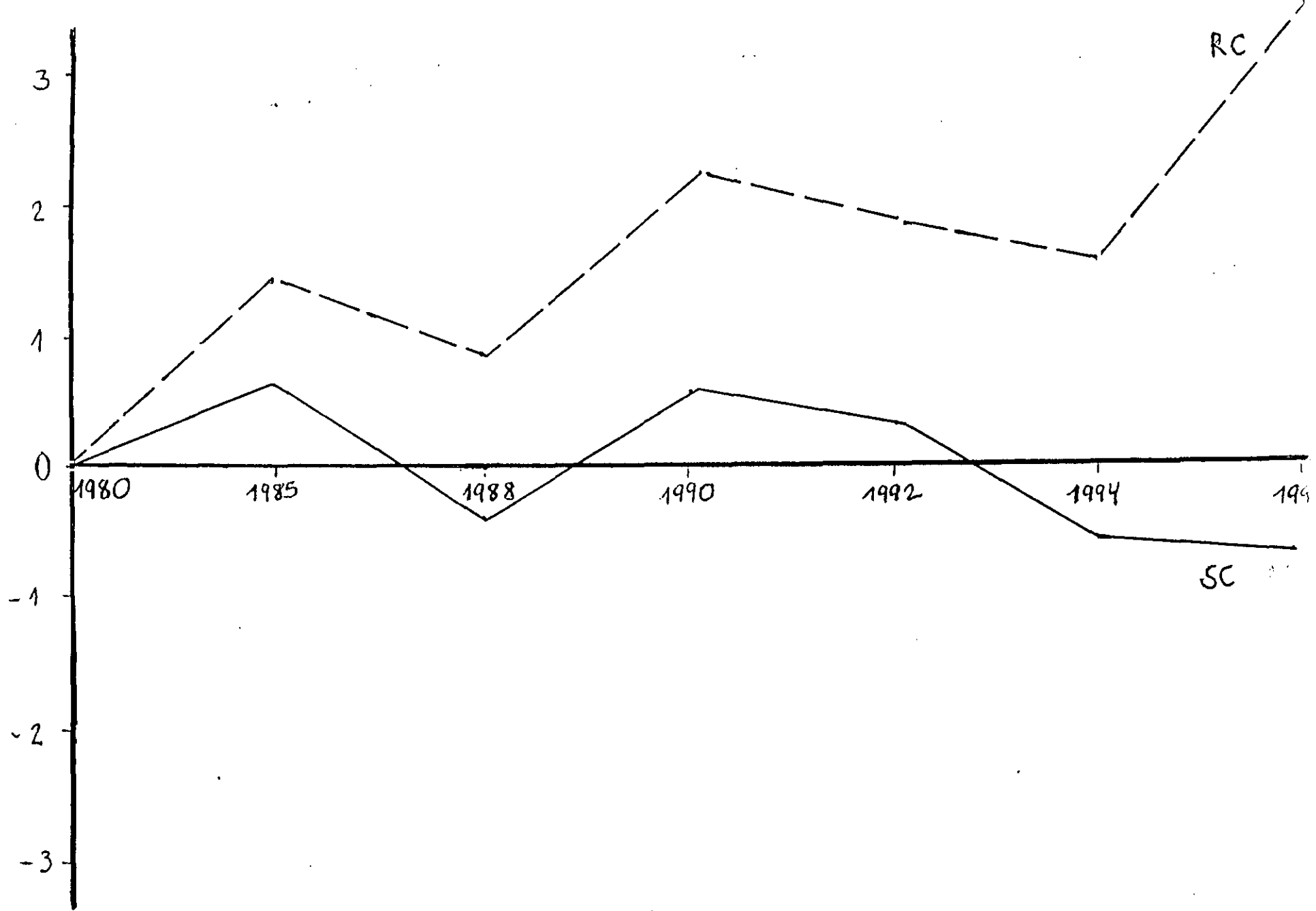


Figura 4.1
Seguridad Social

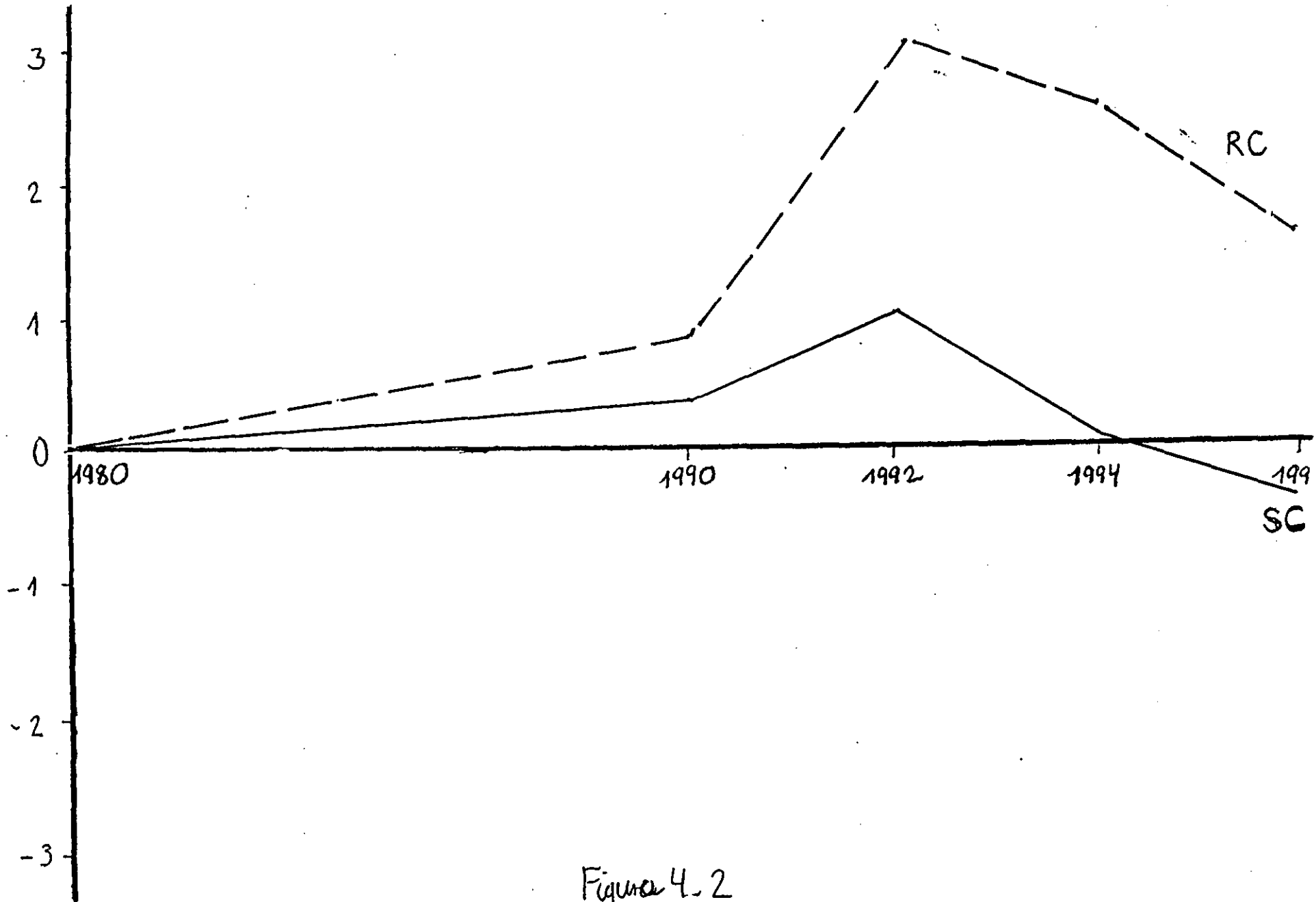


Figure 4.2
Paro

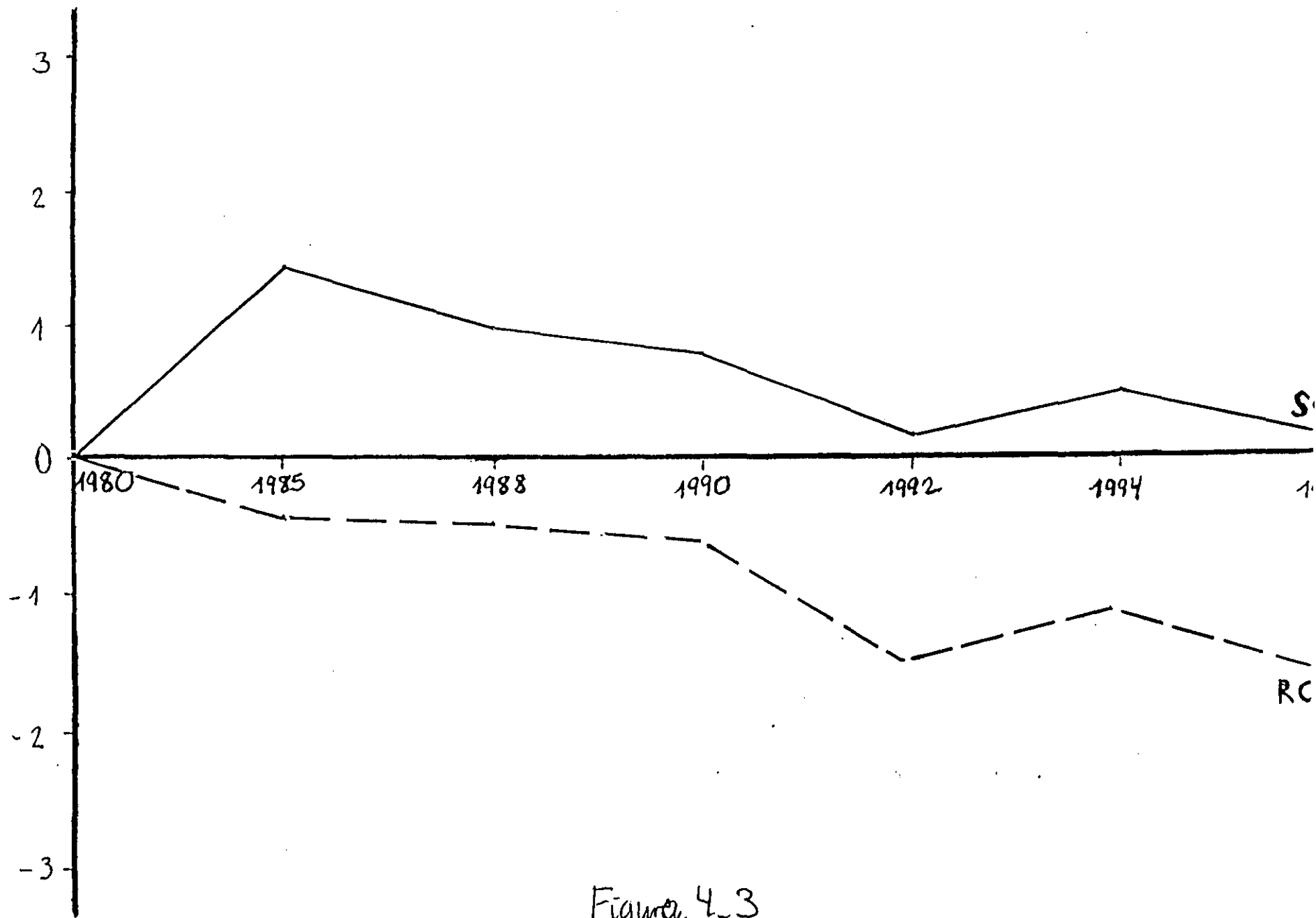


Figura 4.3
Educación

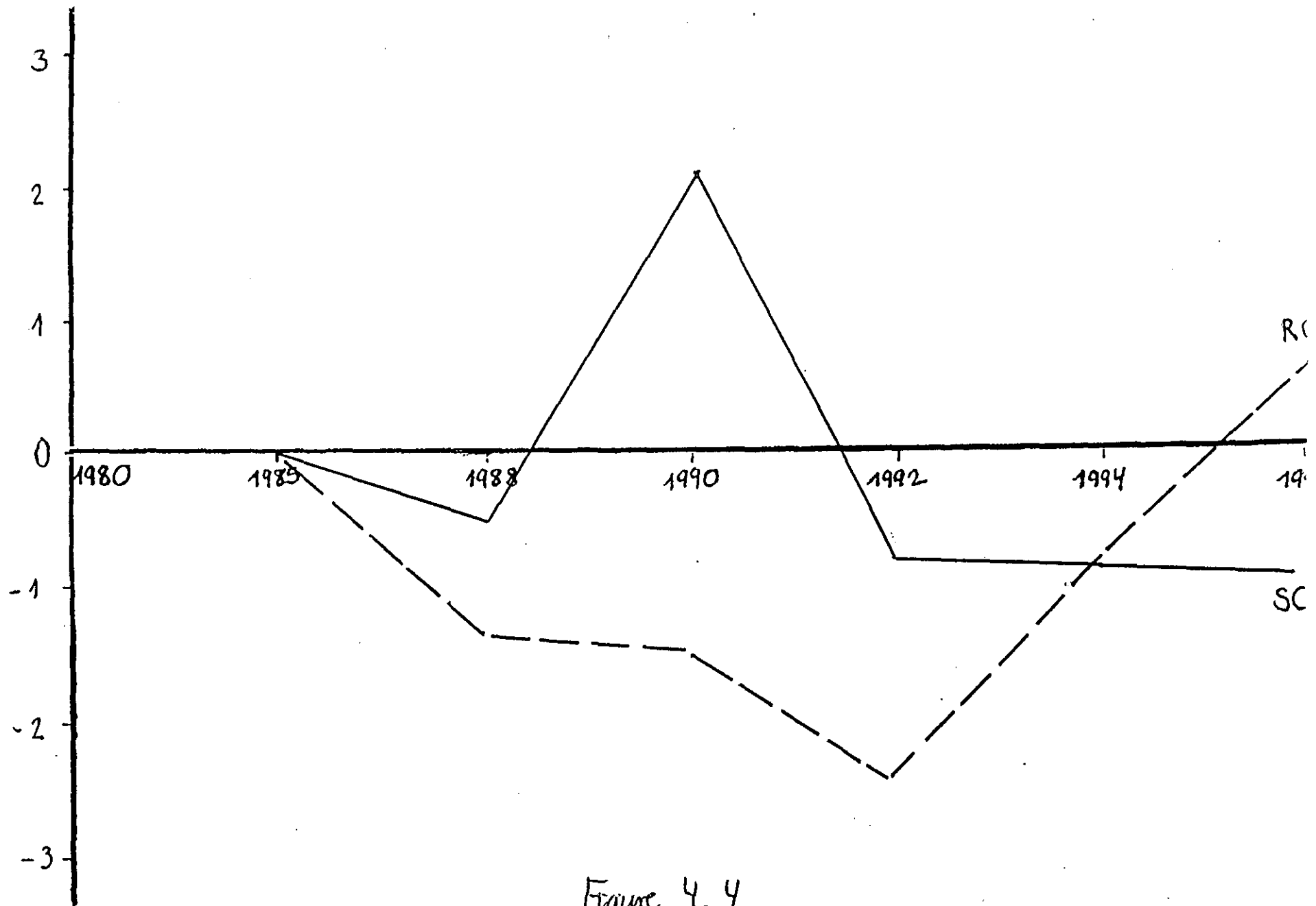


Figure 4.4
Sanidad

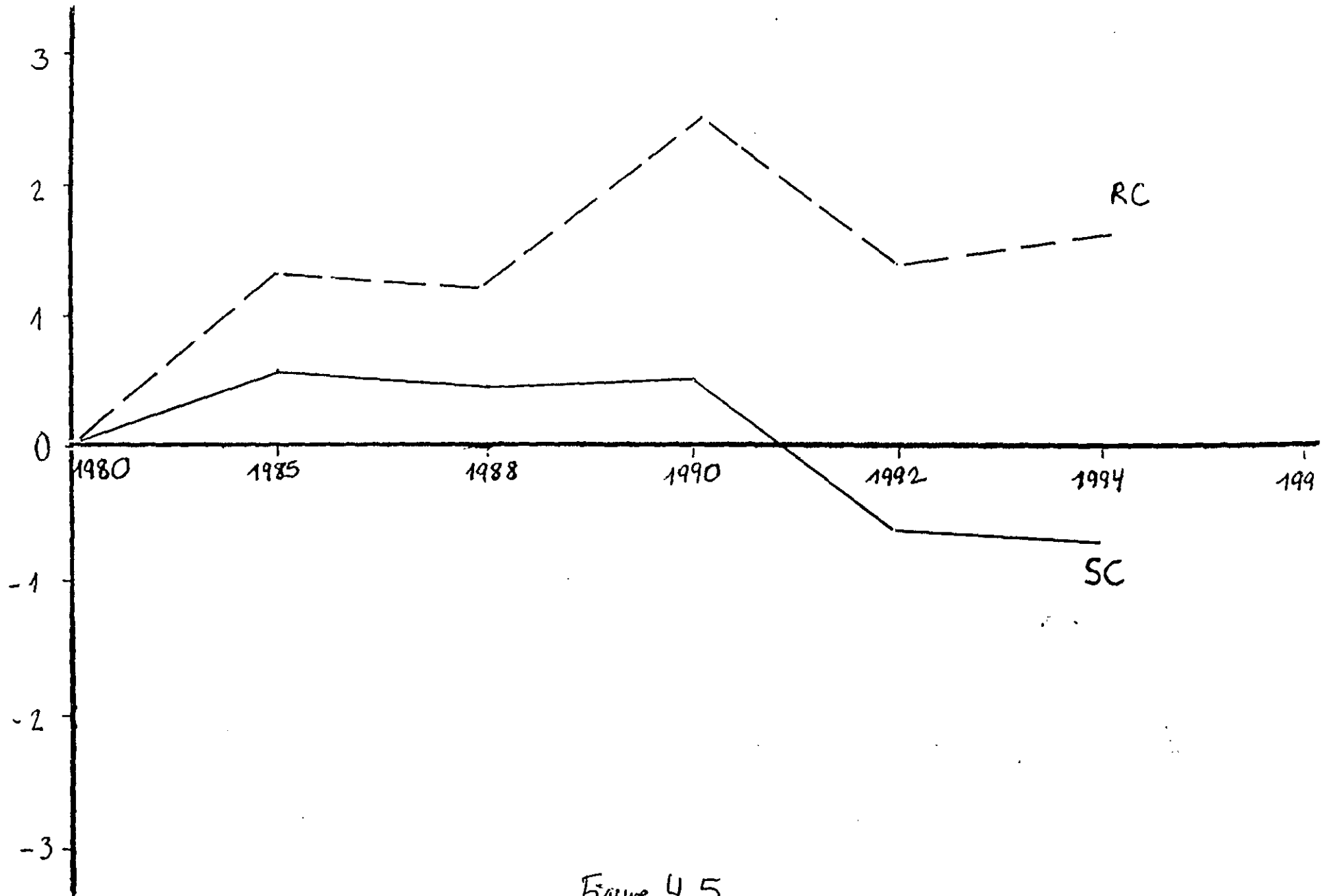
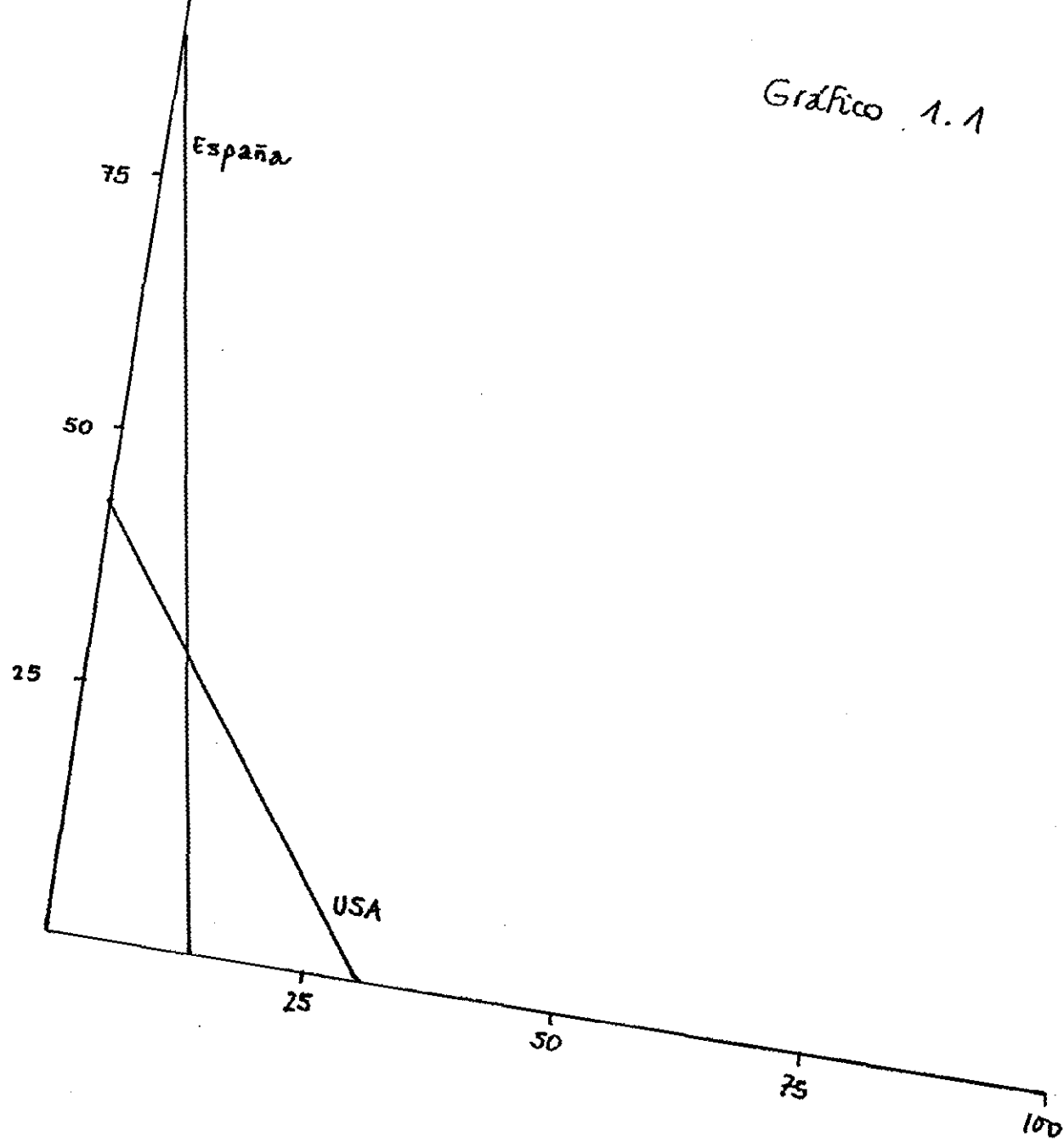


Figure 4.5.
Vivienda

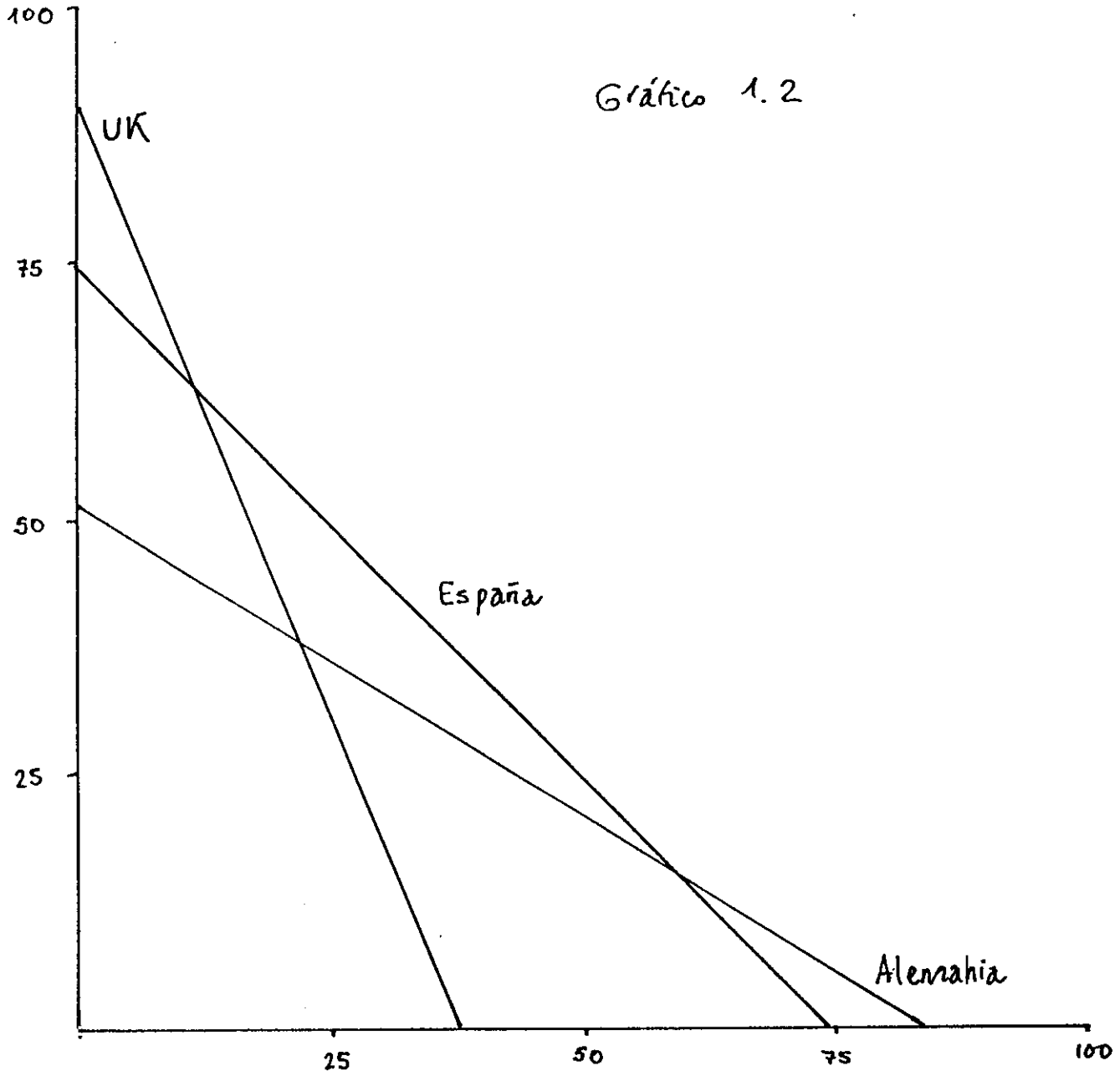
Gráfico 1.1



EFICIENCIA
(Diferencias
necesarias)

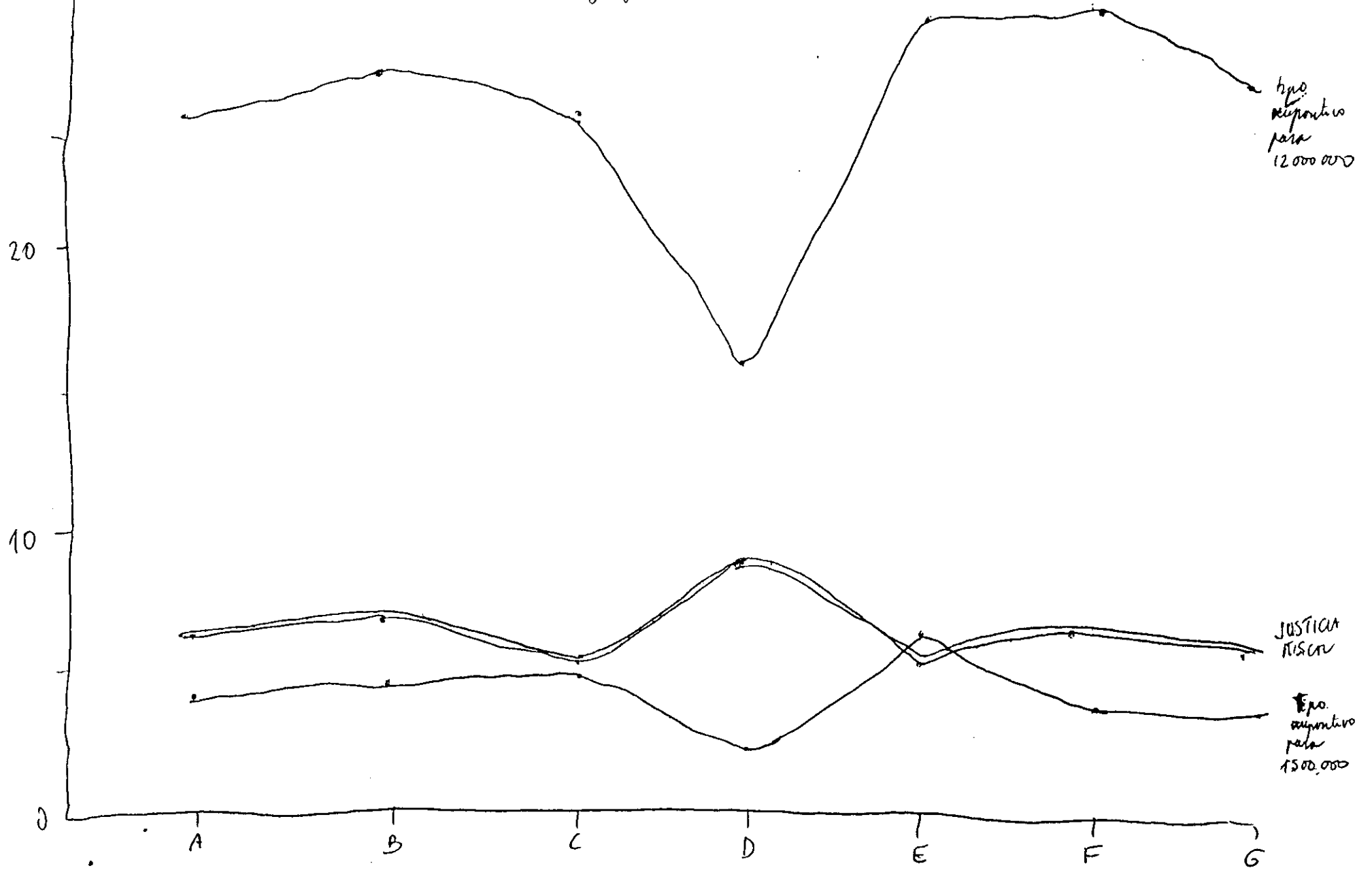
IGUALDAD
(más
gasto social)

Gráfico 1.2



EFICIENCIA
(recorte de
gasto)

Justicia fiscal: ¿normas de
justicia o ilusión fiscal?



A: Directores y profesionales

B: Técnicos y cuadros medios

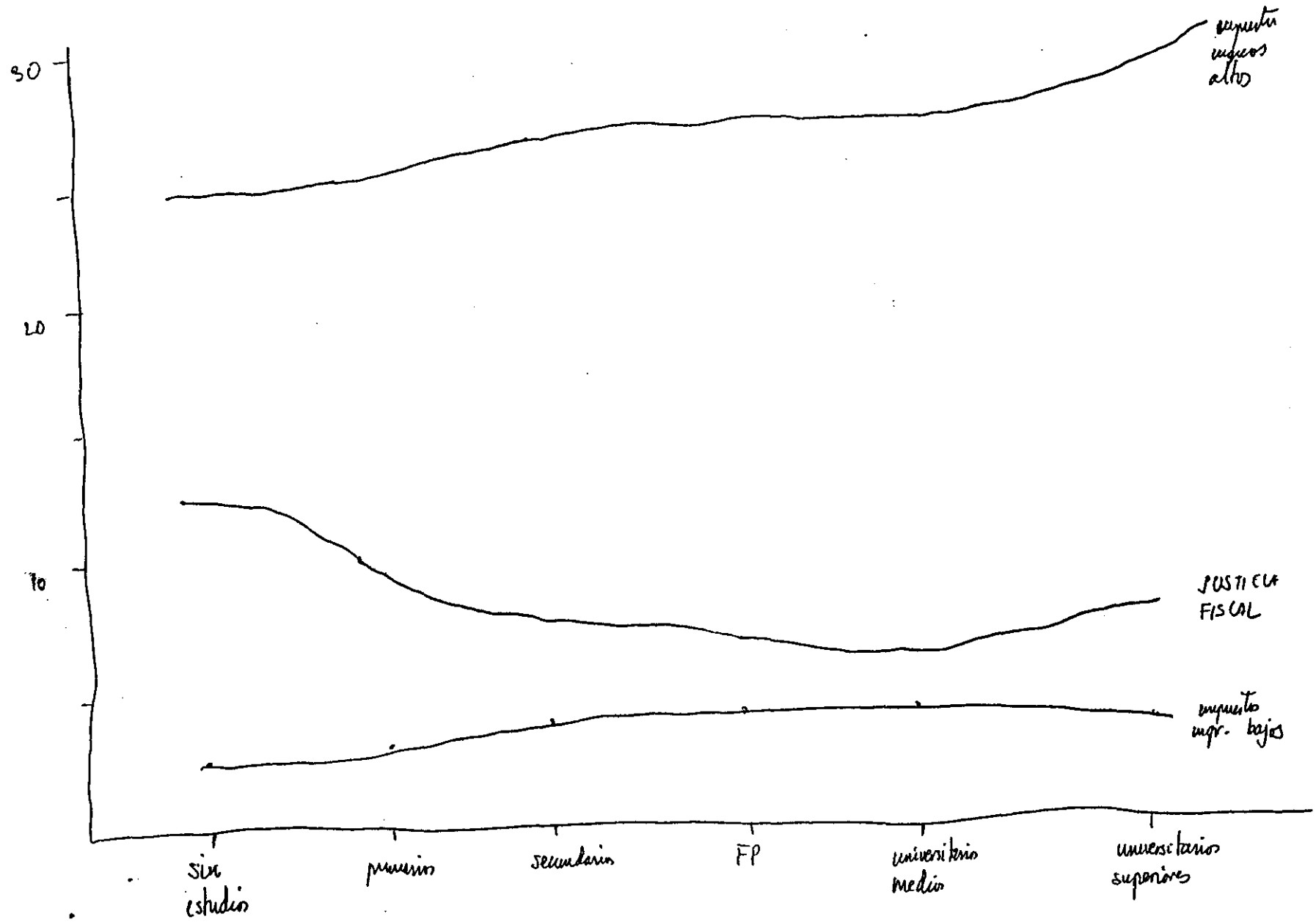
C: Pequeños empresarios

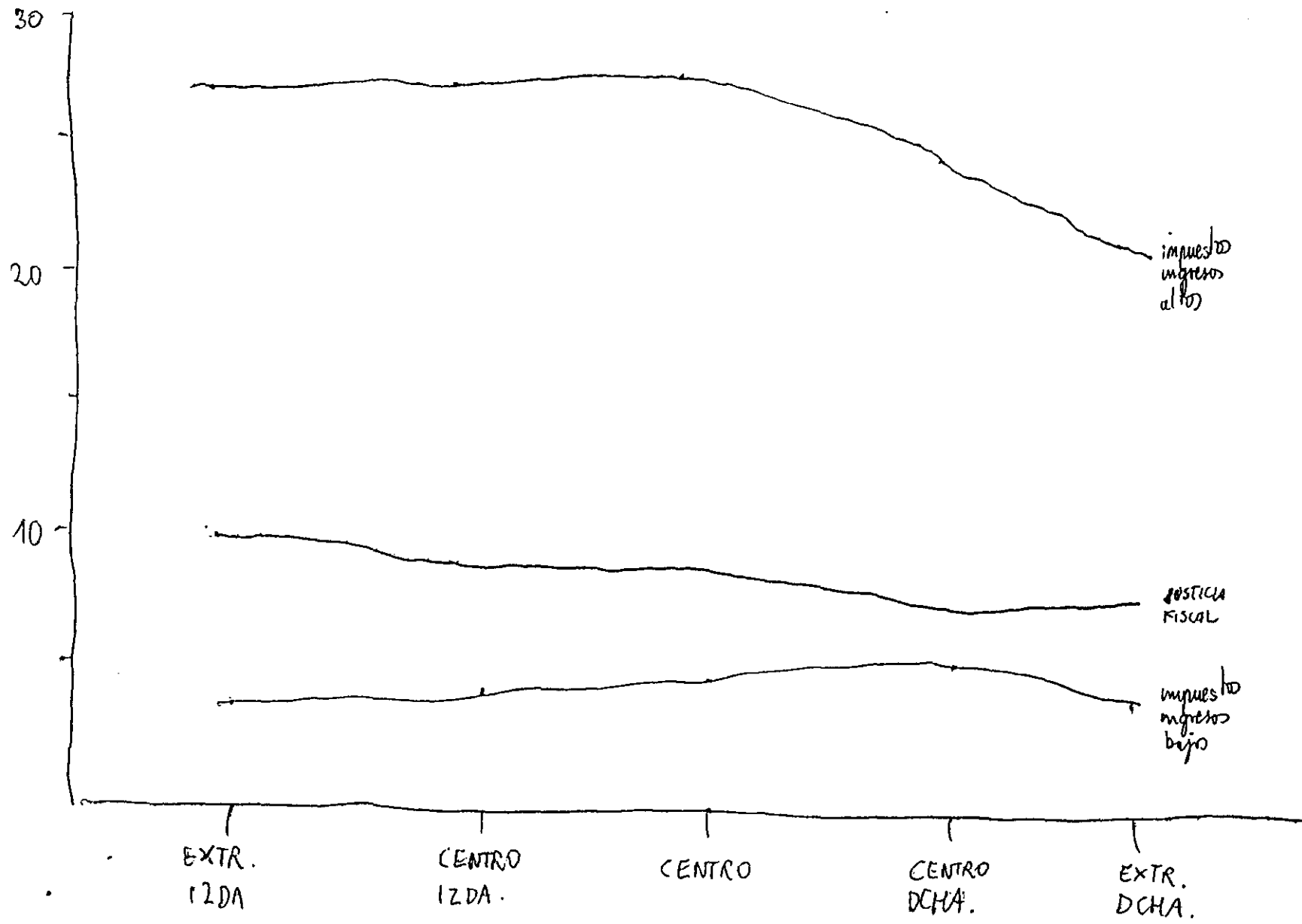
D: Agricultores

E: Empleados de oficinas y comercio

F: Obreros cualificados

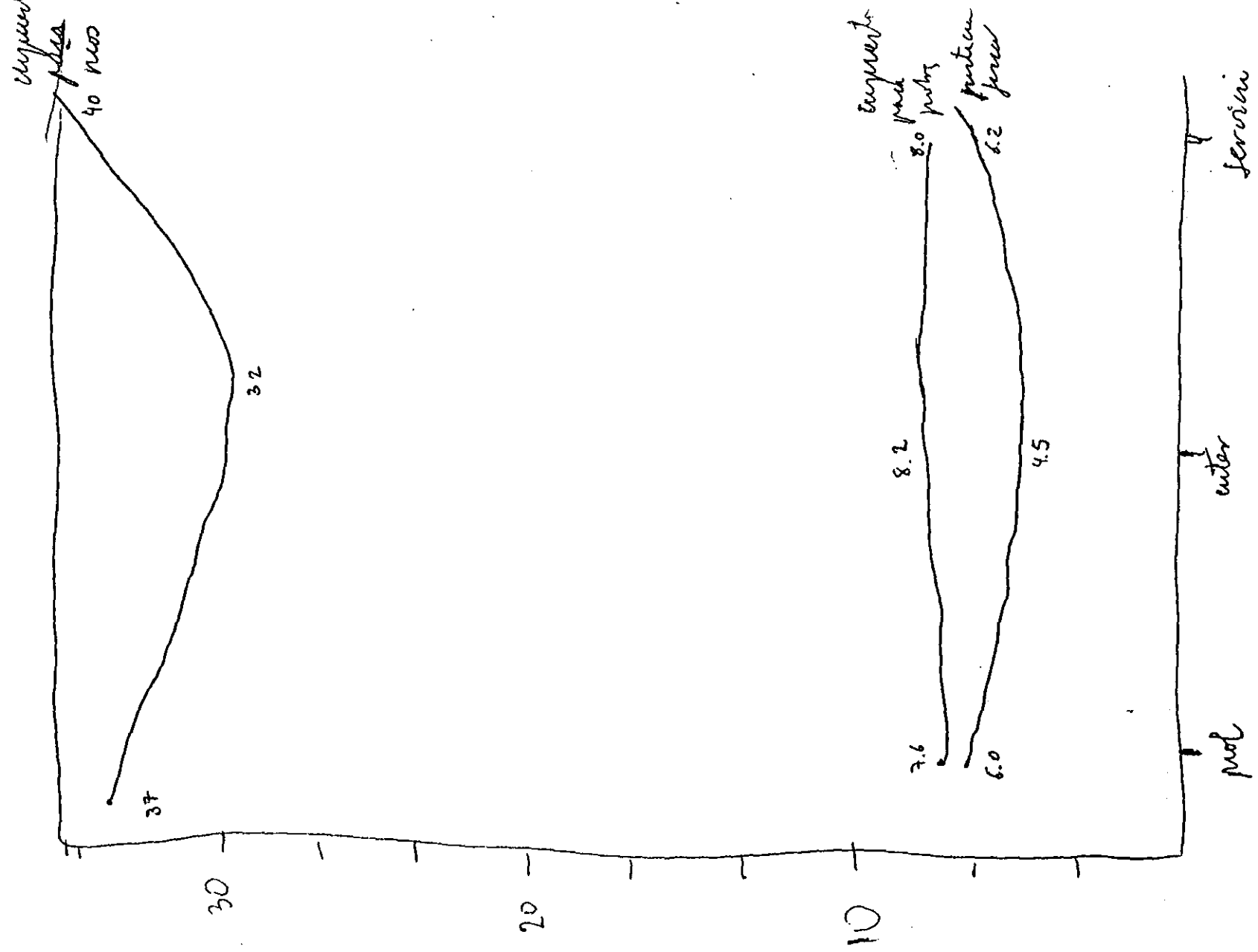
G: Obreros no cualificados

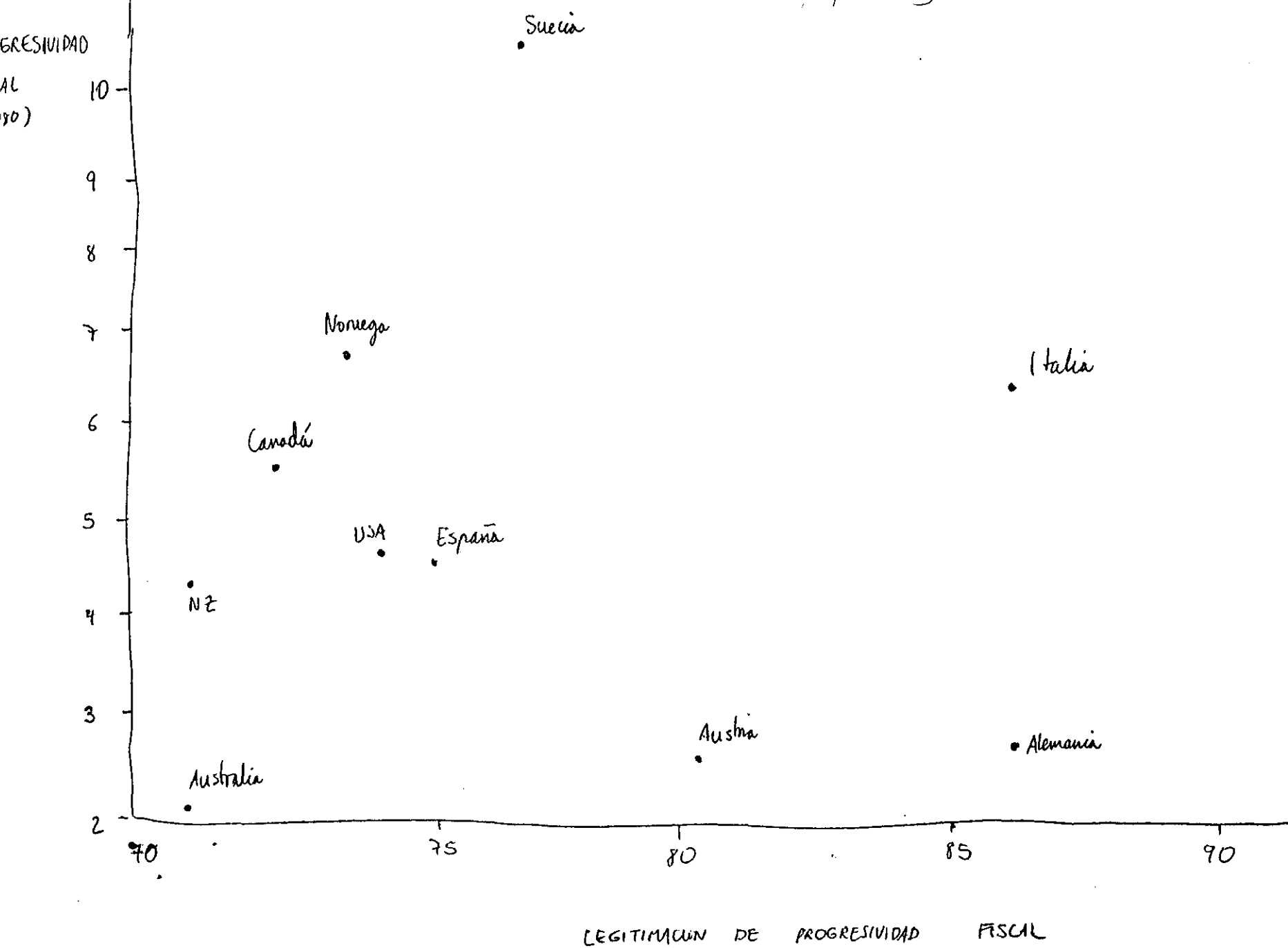




Original -

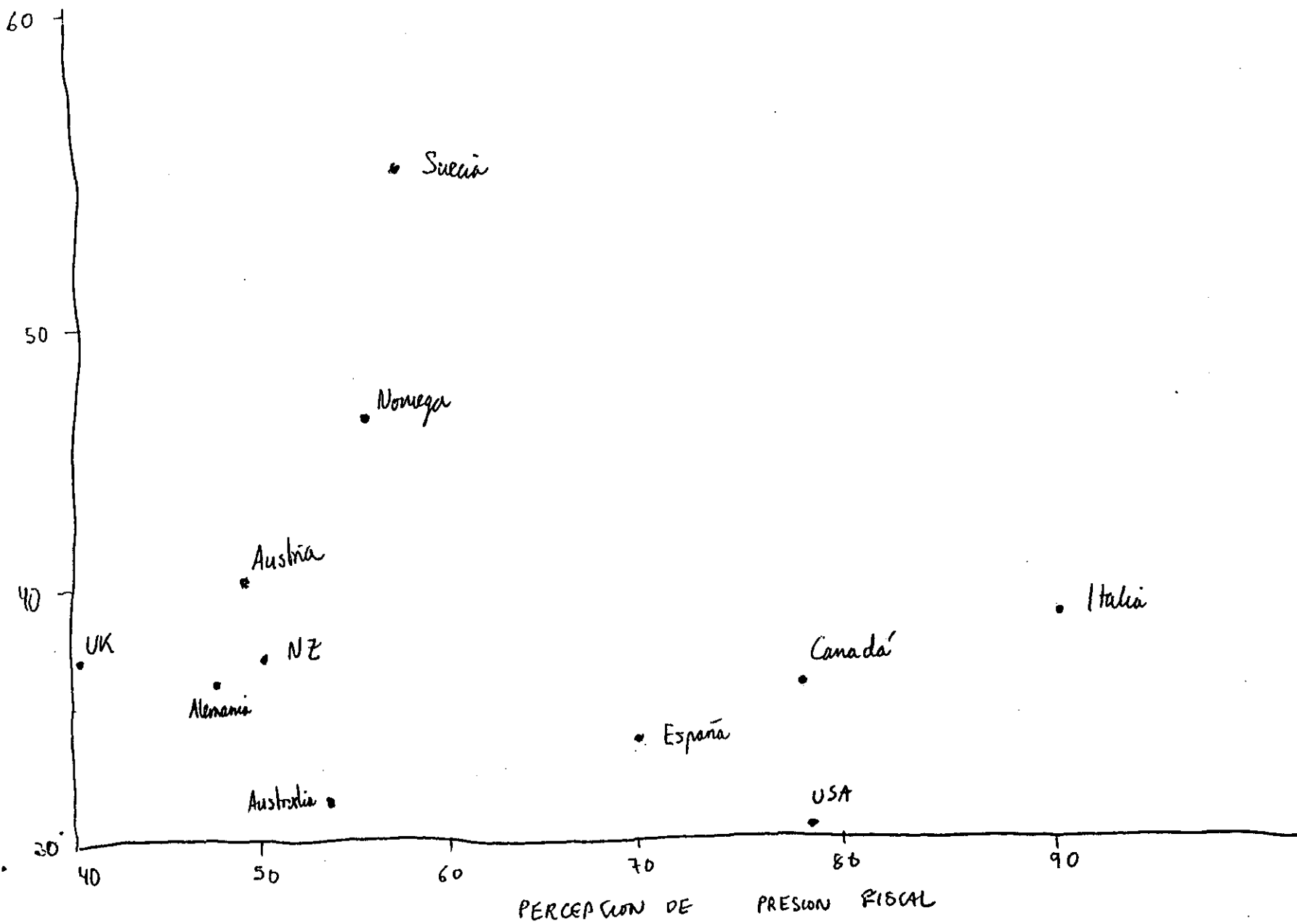
valores de las β en la
región (después de cualquier
por día cambiados





Graph 5

PRESION FISCAL



NORMAS
(ricos-pobres)

90

Alemania



85

Italia



Austria



40

50

60

70

80

90

RESULTADOS
(gobierno-ciudadanos)

Suecia



75

Noruega



España



USA



Nueva Zelanda



Canadá



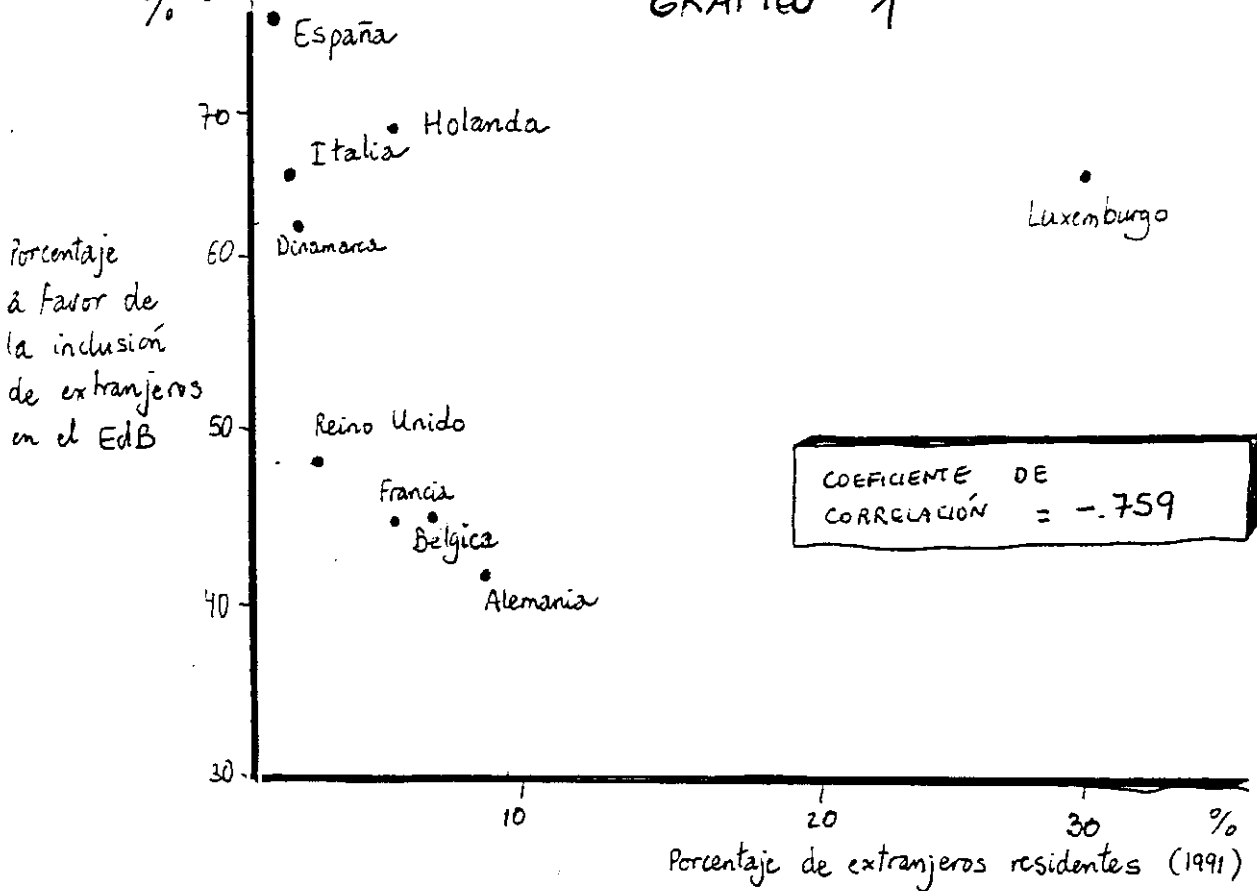
Australia



70

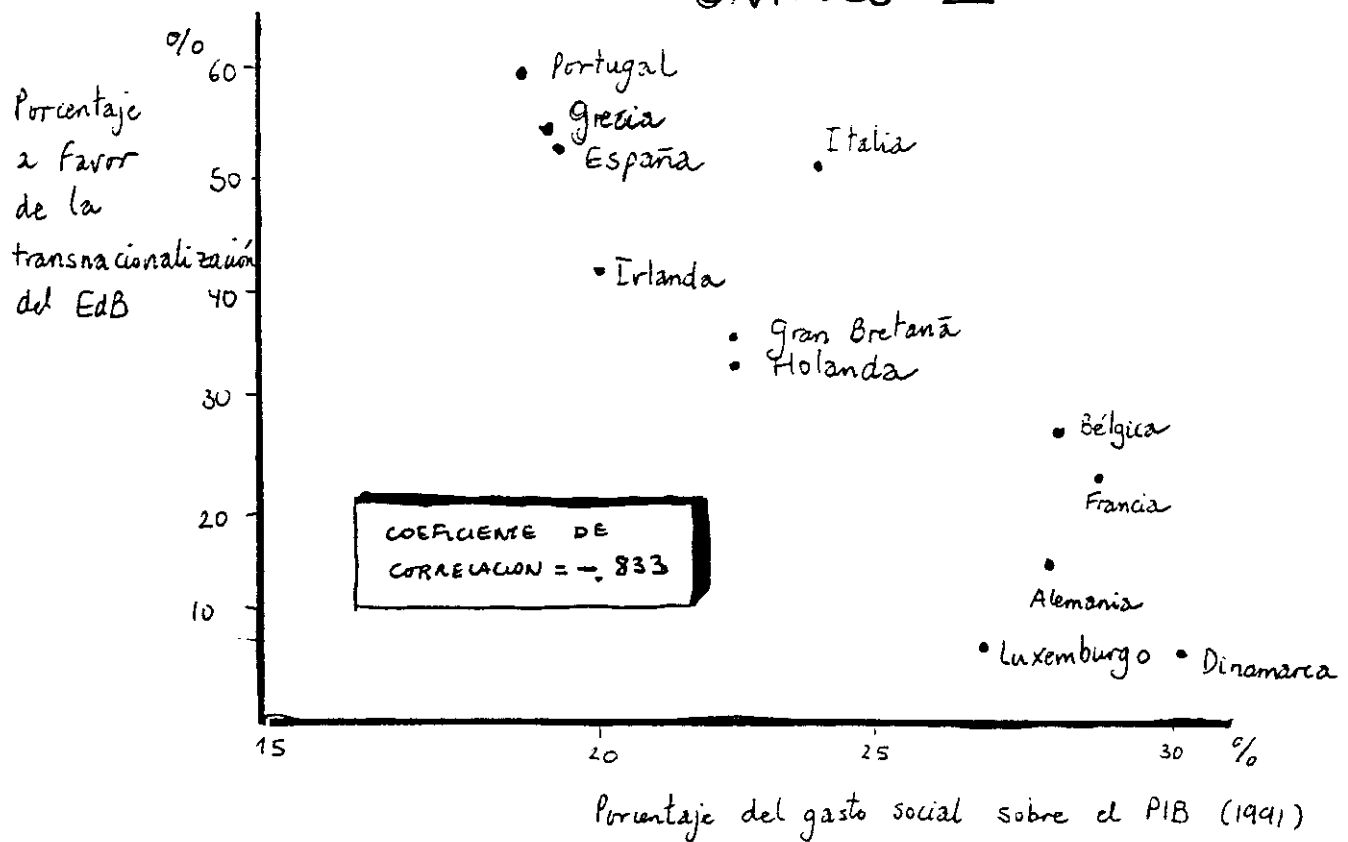
NORMAS: legitimación de la regresividad fiscal

Comunidad y Estado de Bienestar



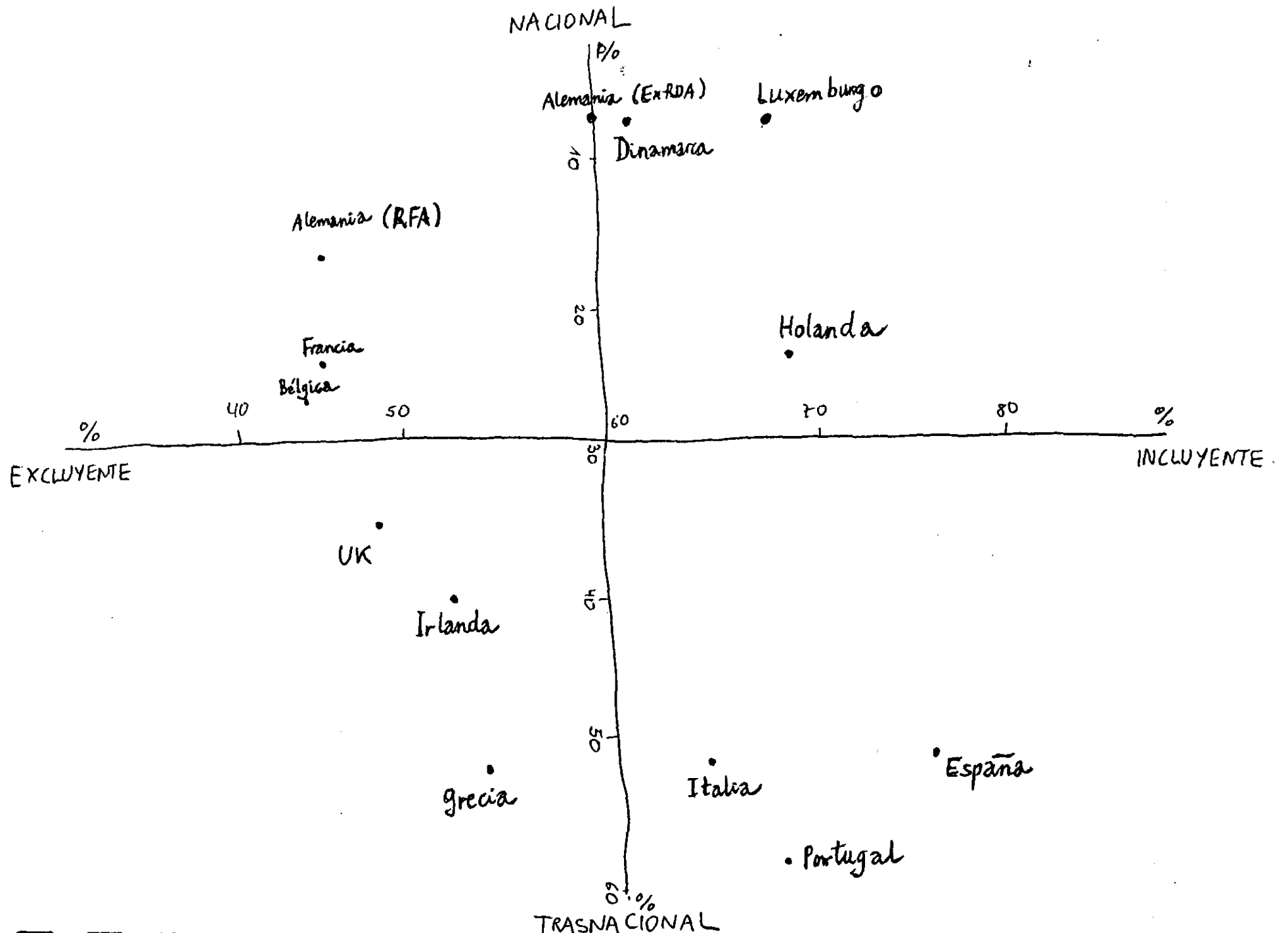
Fuente: Eurobarómetro, OCDE/SOPEMI, elaboración propia
 Nota: En el cálculo del coeficiente de correlación he excluido Luxemburgo

GRAFICO 2



Fuente: Eurobarómetro, EUROSTAT, elaboración propia

GRATIS



5^a PARTE:
RIESGO MORAL

Las tres dimensiones de las
consecuencias no queridas:

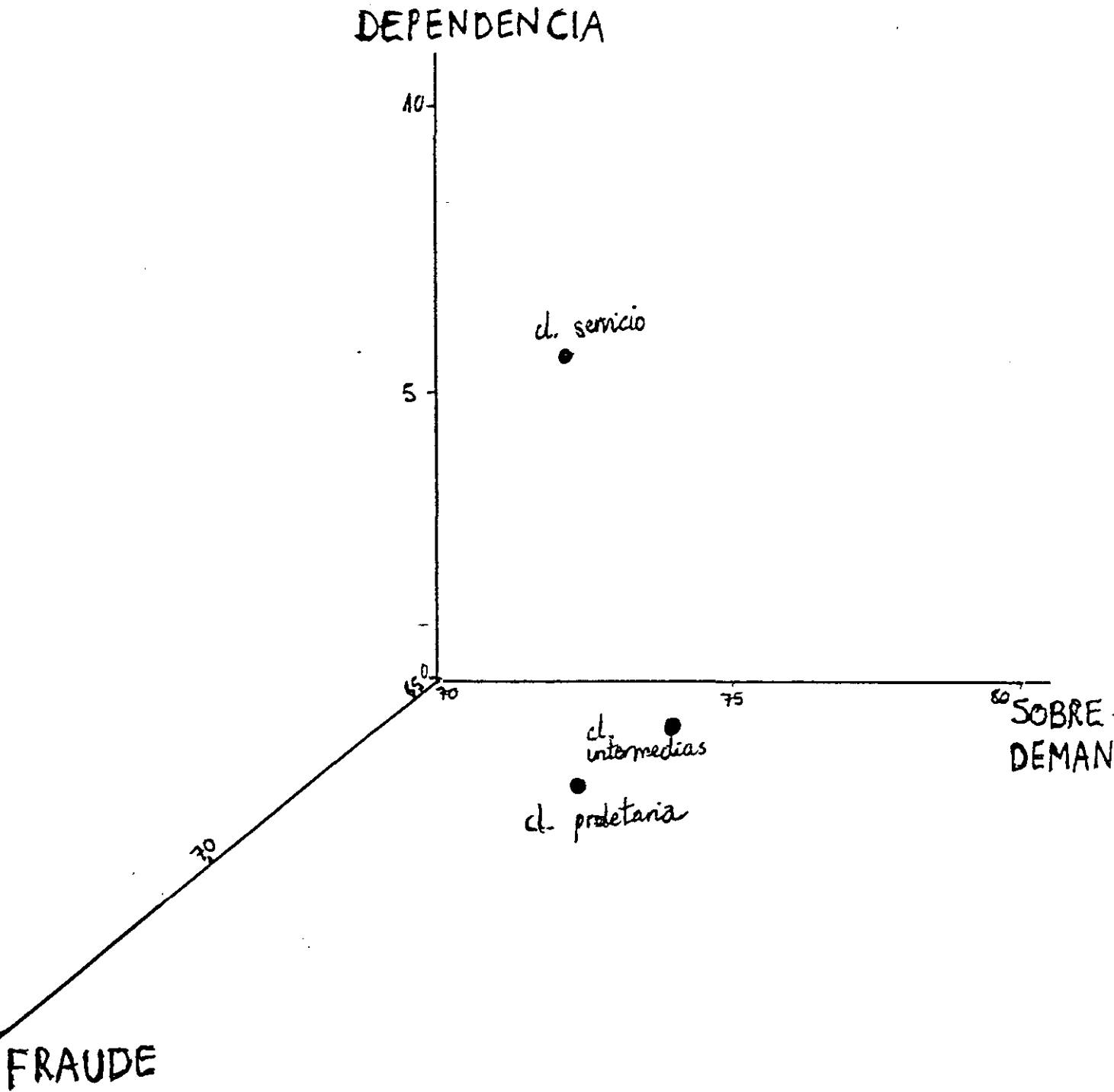
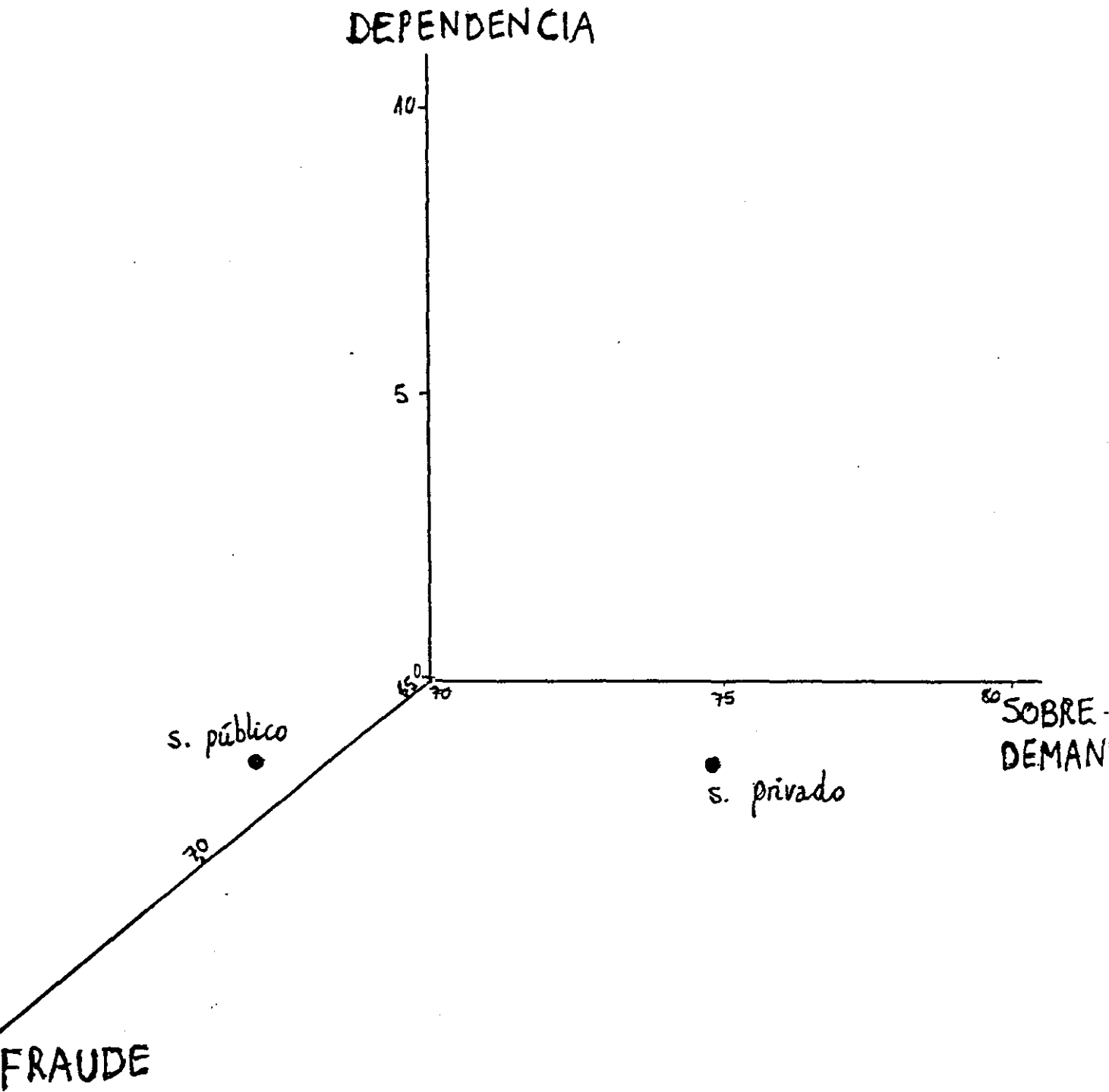
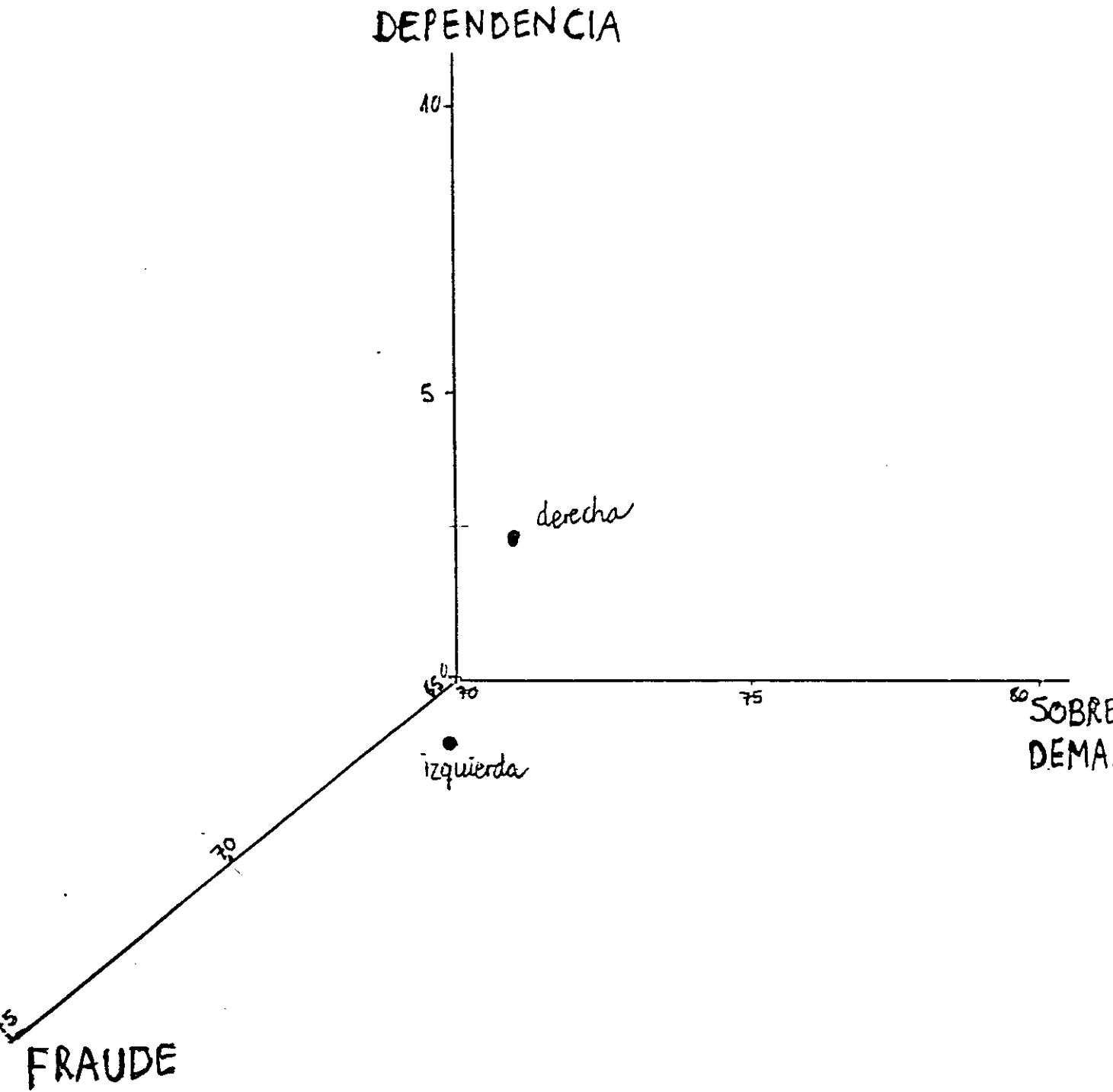


Gráfico 1. 2



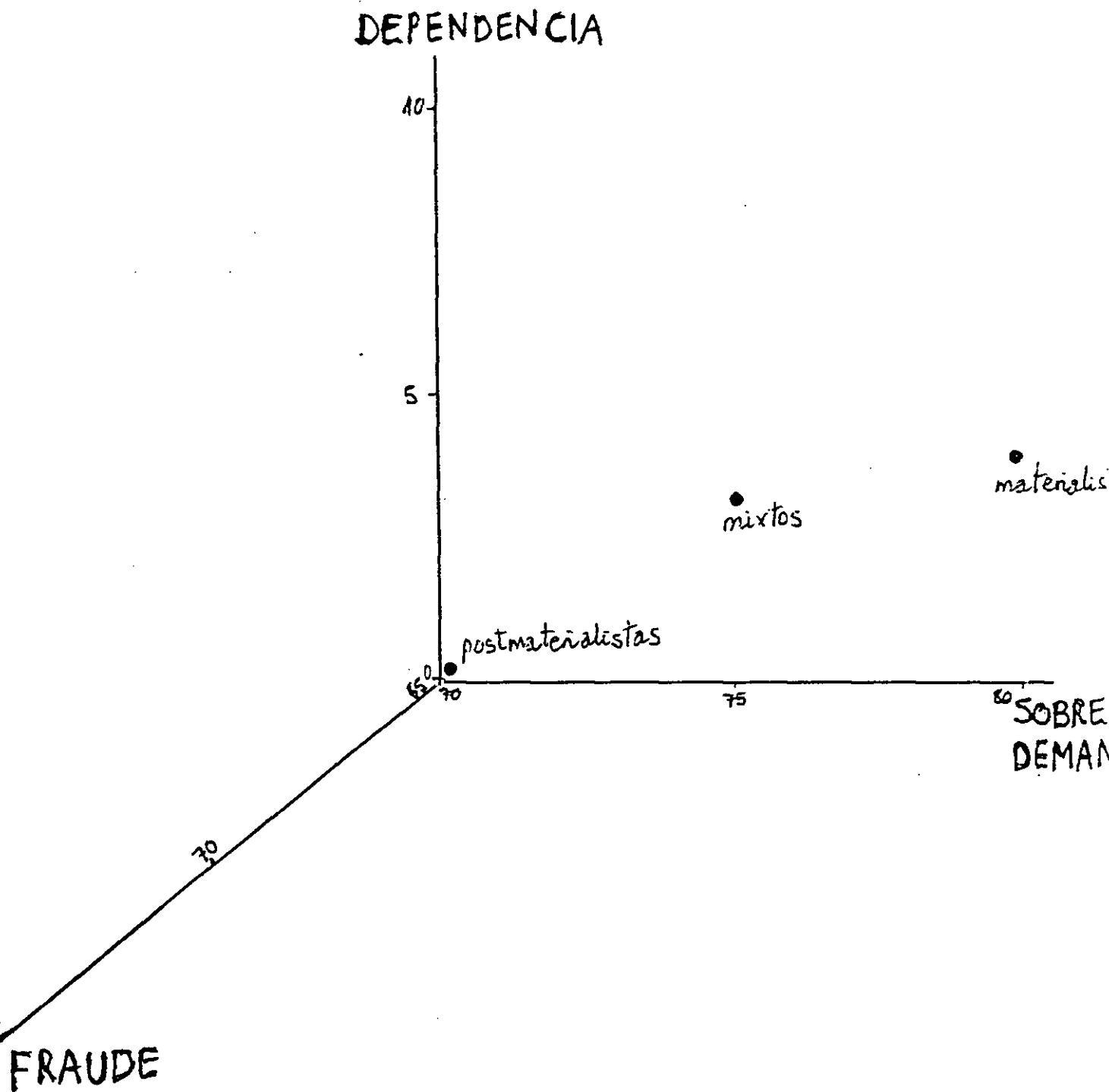
CIRES-94, US-2075 y Eurobarómetro 37.1. Elaboración propia

Gráfico 1.3



CIRES-94, CIS-2075 y Eurobarómetro 37.1. Elaboración propia

Gráfico 1.4.



CIRES-94, CS-2075 y Eurobarómetro 37-1. Elaboración propia

Tabla 2.1

| | riesgo moral | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------|------------------|------|--------------|------|
| | universalismo | | riesgo económico | | riesgo moral | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| legitimación de redistribución pública | | | | | | |
| no | 119 | 90.2% | 6 | 4.5% | 7 | 5.3% |
| sí | 875 | 94.5% | 28 | 3.0% | 23 | 2.5% |
| total | 994 | 94.0% | 34 | 3.2% | 30 | 2.8% |

(continued)

| | total | |
|--|-------|--------|
| | n | % |
| legitimación de redistribución pública | | |
| no | 132 | 100.0% |
| sí | 926 | 100.0% |
| total | 1058 | 100.0% |

Tabla 2.2

| | riesgo moral | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|------|--------------|------|
| | universalismo | | riesgo económico | | riesgo moral | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| equidad vs. igualdad | | | | | | |
| equidad | 691 | 94.3% | 25 | 3.4% | 17 | 2.3% |
| igualdad | 313 | 93.4% | 9 | 2.7% | 13 | 3.9% |
| total | 1004 | 94.0% | 34 | 3.2% | 30 | 2.8% |

(continued)

| | total | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|
| | n | % |
| equidad vs. igualdad | | |
| equidad | 733 | 100.0% |
| igualdad | 335 | 100.0% |
| total | 1068 | 100.0% |

Tabla 2.3

| | riesgo moral | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|------|--------------|------|
| | universalismo | | riesgo económico | | riesgo moral | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| atribución de la pobreza | | | | | | |
| estructural | 941 | 94.5% | 30 | 3.0% | 25 | 2.5% |
| individual | 55 | 90.2% | 2 | 3.3% | 4 | 6.6% |
| total | 996 | 94.2% | 32 | 3.0% | 29 | 2.7% |

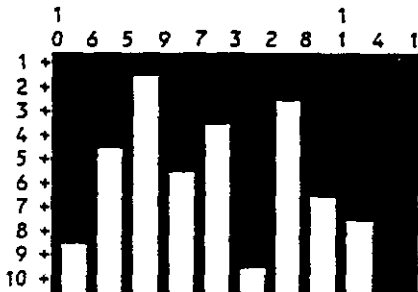
(continued)

| | total | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| | n | % |
| atribución de la pobreza | | |
| estructural | 996 | 100.0% |
| individual | 61 | 100.0% |

grafico 2

(Down) Number of Clusters (Across) Case Label and number

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V | V | V | V | V | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| 9 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 3 | |
| 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | |



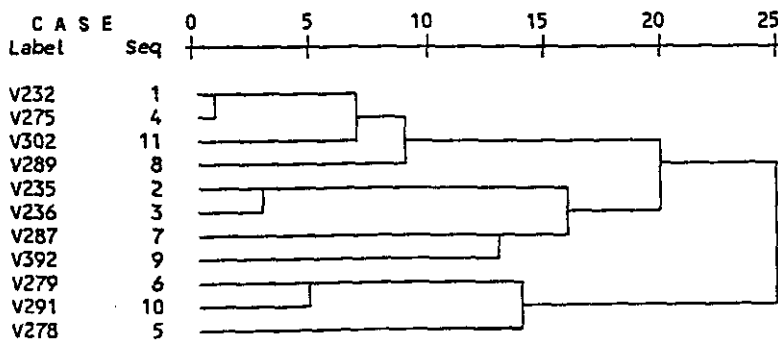
Agglomeration Schedule using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

| Stage | Clusters Cluster 1 | Combined Cluster 2 | Coefficient | Stage Cluster 1st Appears Cluster 1 | Next Stage Cluster 2 | Next Stage |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 | 4 | .269056 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | .237144 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | 6 | 10 | .214356 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 4 | 1 | 11 | .190244 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 5 | 1 | 8 | .173066 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| 6 | 7 | 9 | .121409 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 7 | 5 | 6 | .118830 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 8 | 2 | 7 | .086154 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| 9 | 1 | 2 | .042627 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| 10 | 1 | 5 | -.017604 | 9 | 7 | 0 |

Vertical Icicle Plot using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

Dendrogram using Average Linkage (Between Groups)

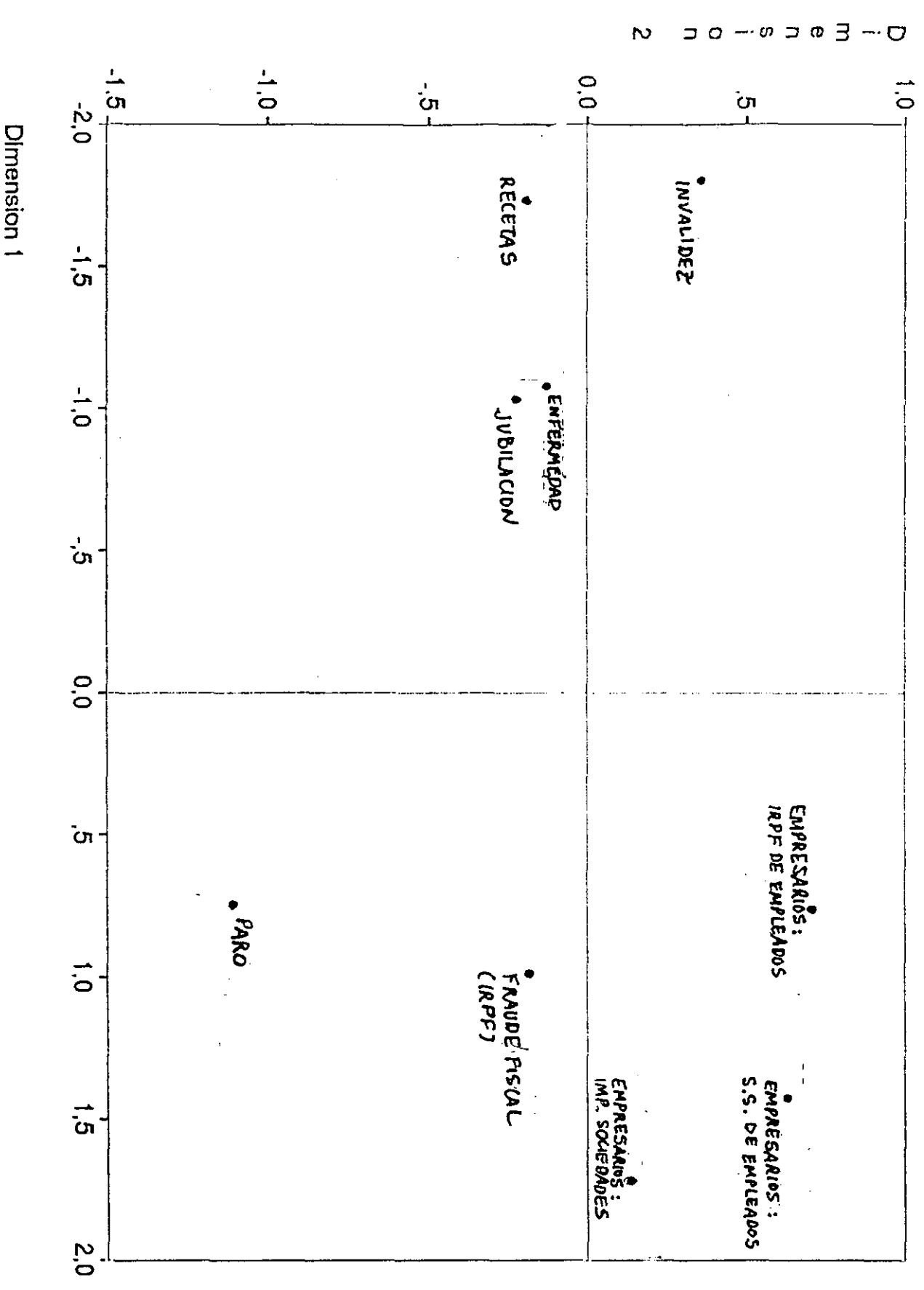
Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine



Derived Stimulus Configuration
Euclidean distance model

PERCEPCION DE FRAUDE

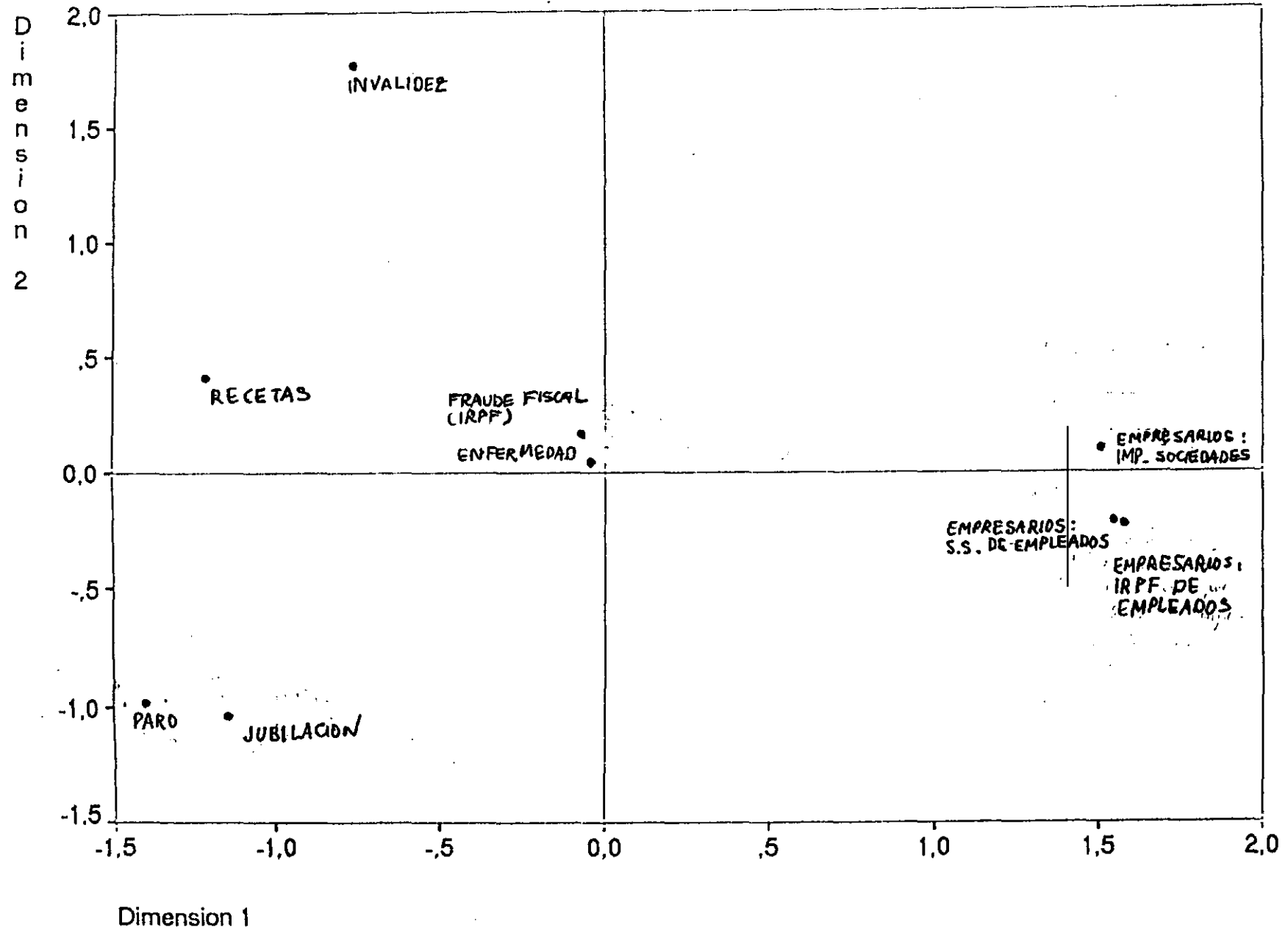
Escalamiento multidimensional



JUSTIFICACION DEL FRAUDE

Escalamiento multidimensional

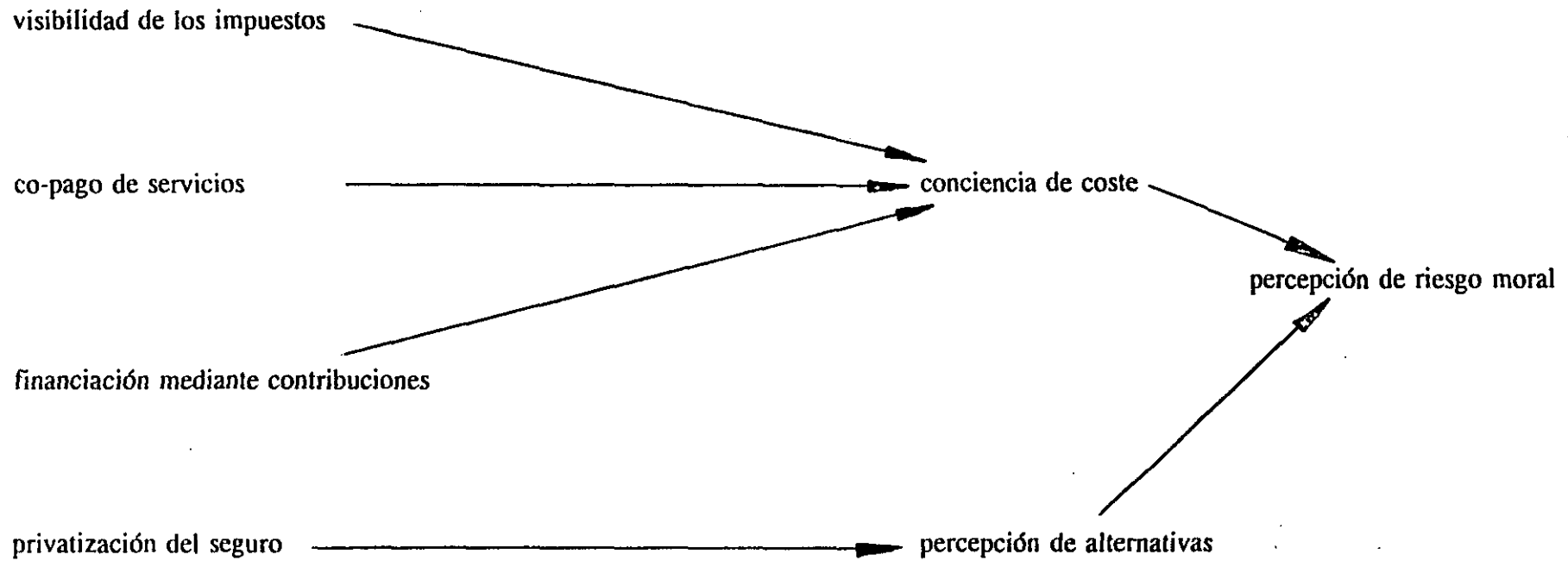
Euclidean distance model



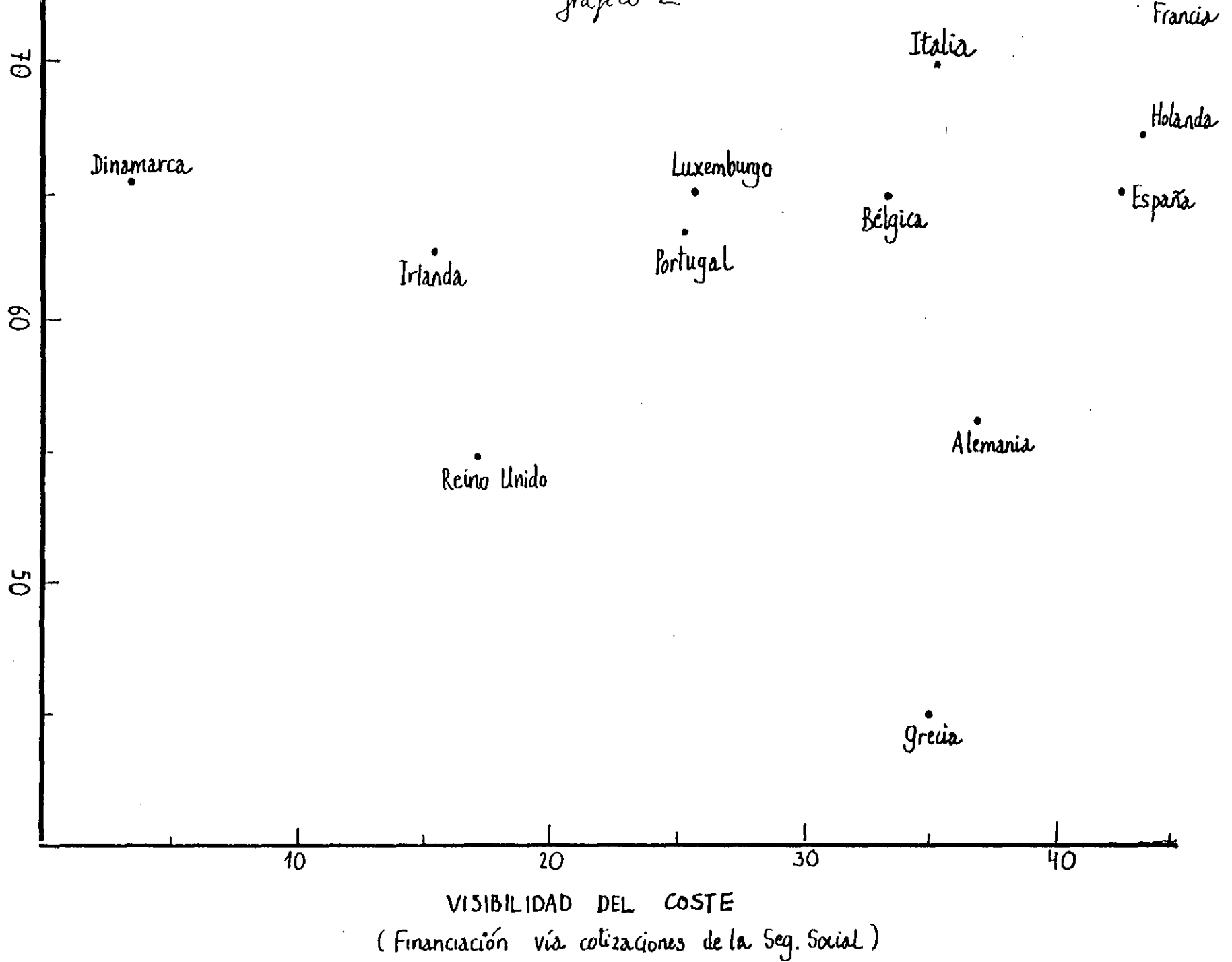
Percepción de riesgo moral y
sanidad pública: España en
perspectiva internacional

Gráfico 1

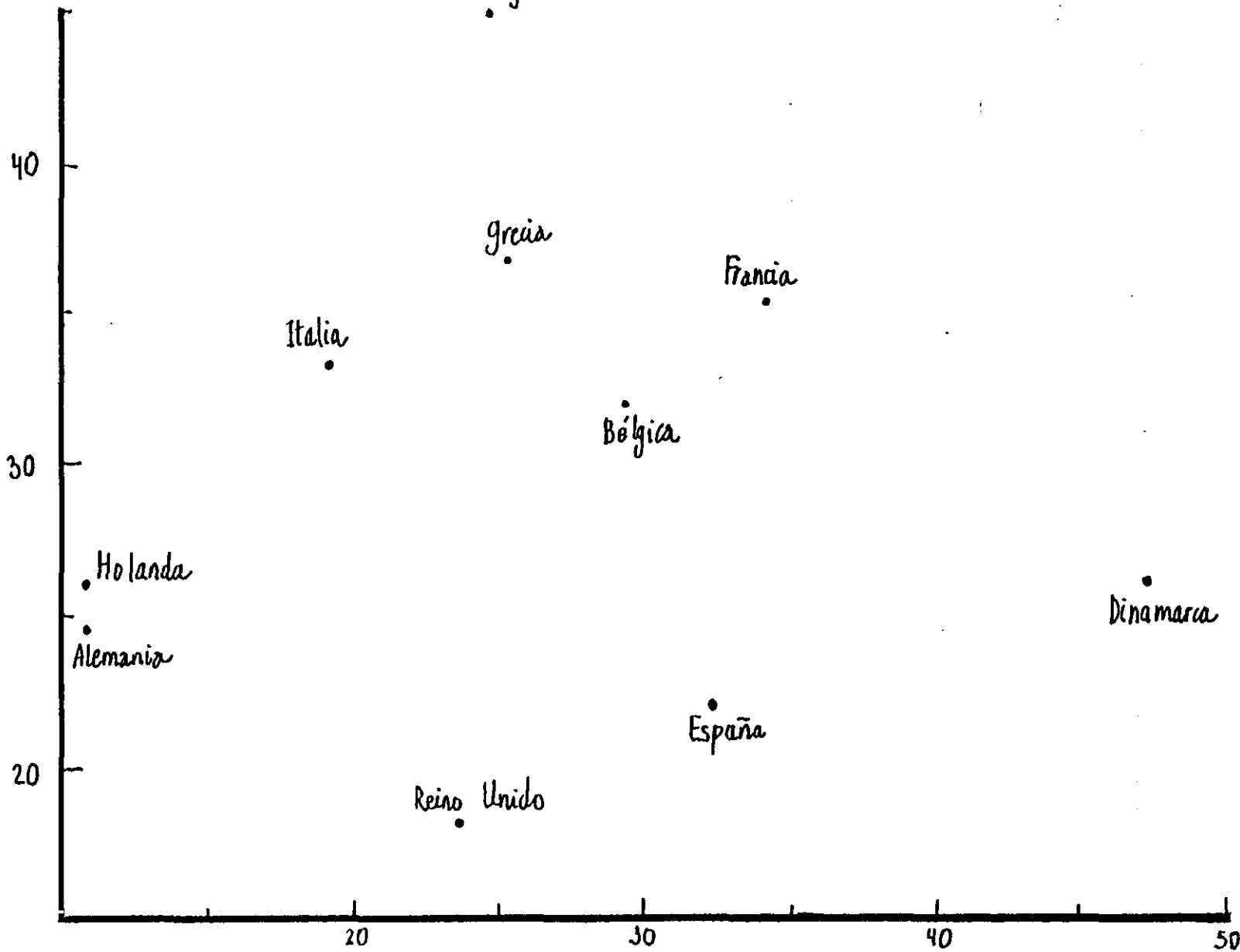
**VARIABLES DE LOS REGIMENES DE SANIDAD
RELEVANTES PARA LA EXPLICACION DE LA PERCEPCION DE RIESGO MORAL PUBLICO**



PERCEPCIÓN
DE RIESGO
MORAL
PÚBLICO
(Abuso)



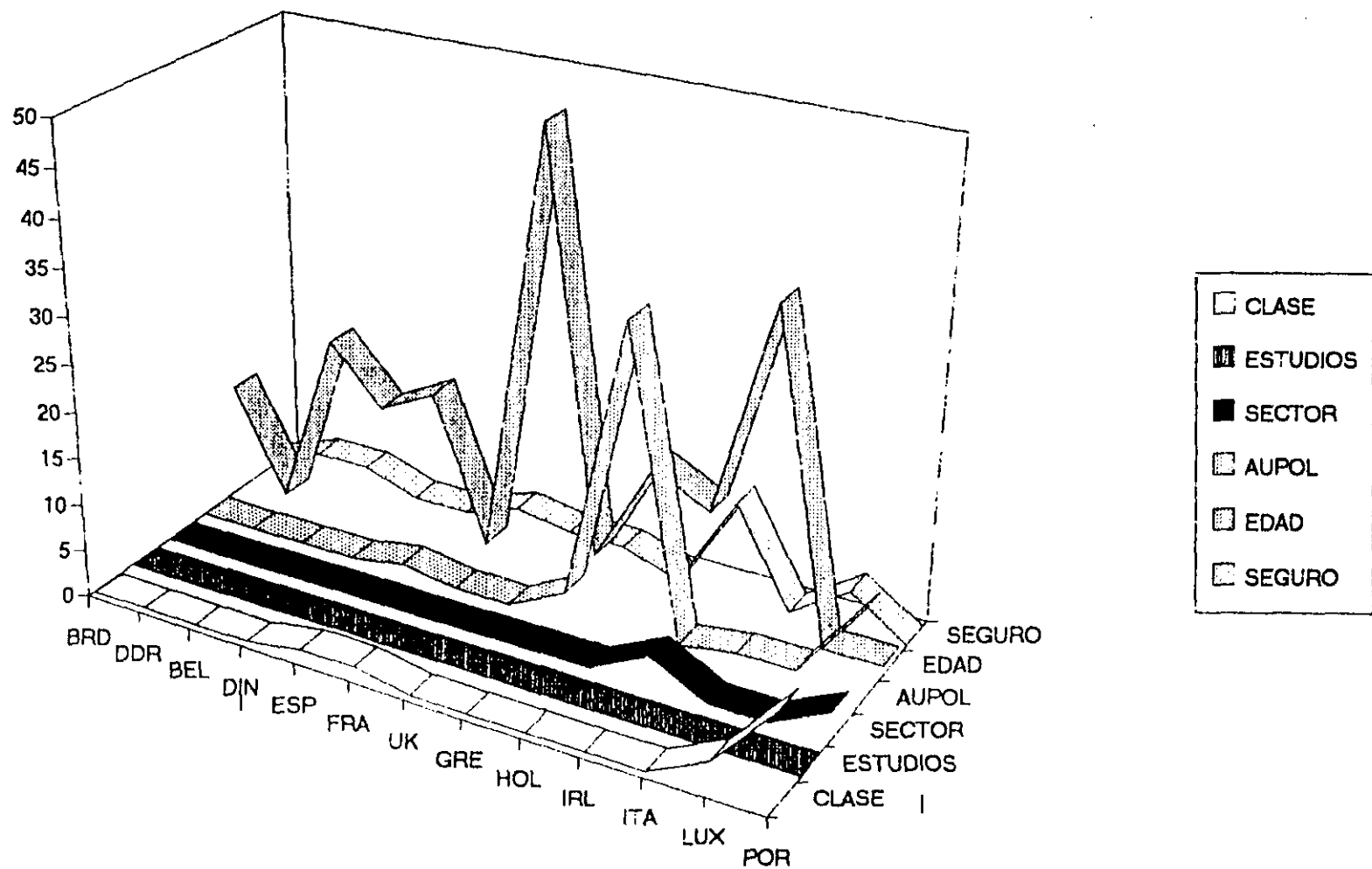
PERCEPCIÓN
DE RIESGO
MORAL
PÚBLICO
(Recorte)



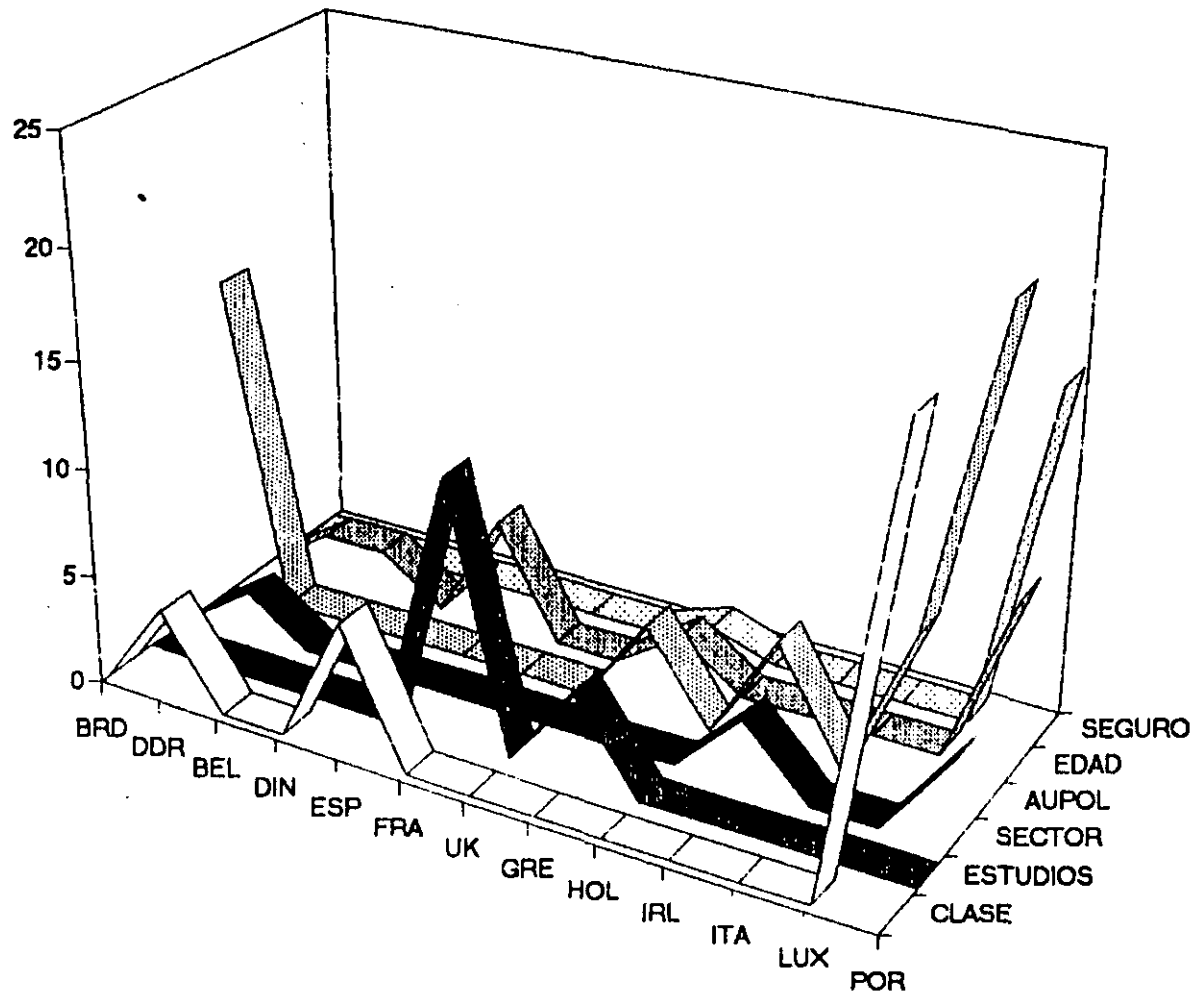
VISIBILIDAD DEL COSTE

(Co-financiación del usuario en gasto por prestaciones)

USO

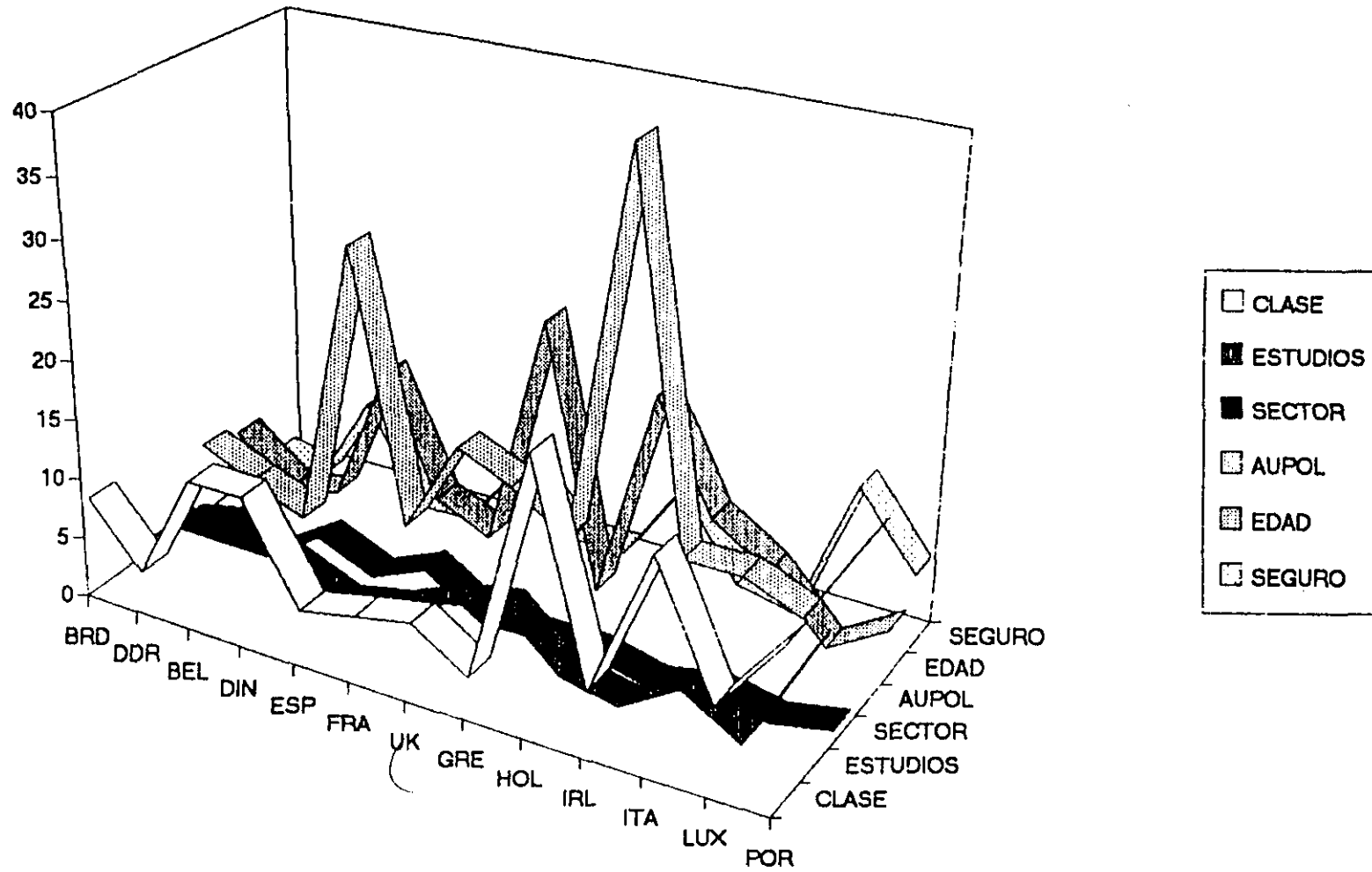


COSTE



- CLASE
- ESTUDIOS
- SECTOR
- ▨ AUPOL
- ▨ EDAD
- ▨ SEGURO

RECORTE



- CLASE
- ESTUDIOS
- SECTOR
- ▣ AUPOL
- ▤ EDAD
- ▥ SEGURO

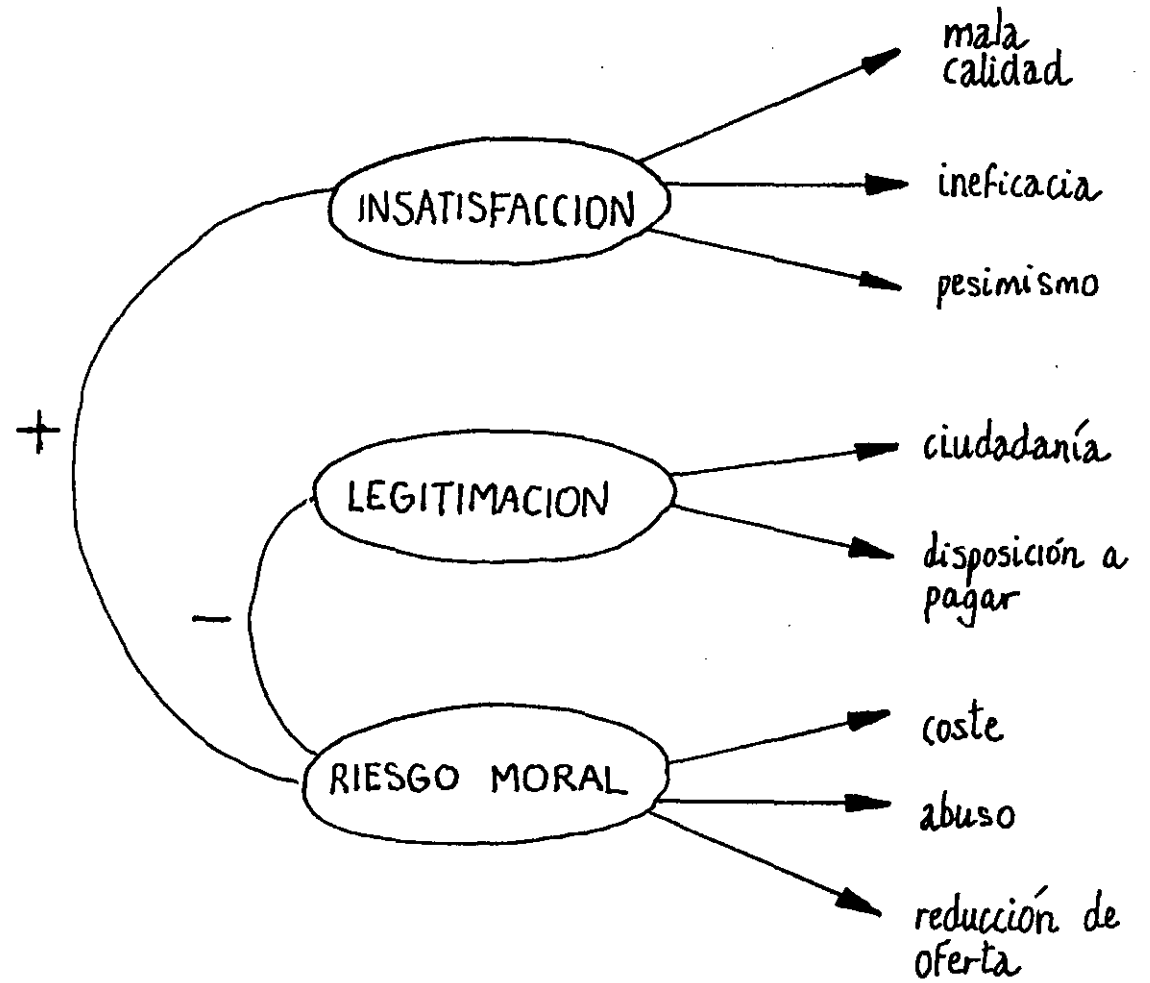
ANALISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCION DE R.M.P.S.:
MODELO PROPUESTO

SEXO
EDAD
HOGAR
HABITAT

RENTA
EDUCACION
CUENTA PROPIA
SECT. PÚBLICO

IDEO. POLÍTICA

VIVIENDA
SEGURO PRIVADO



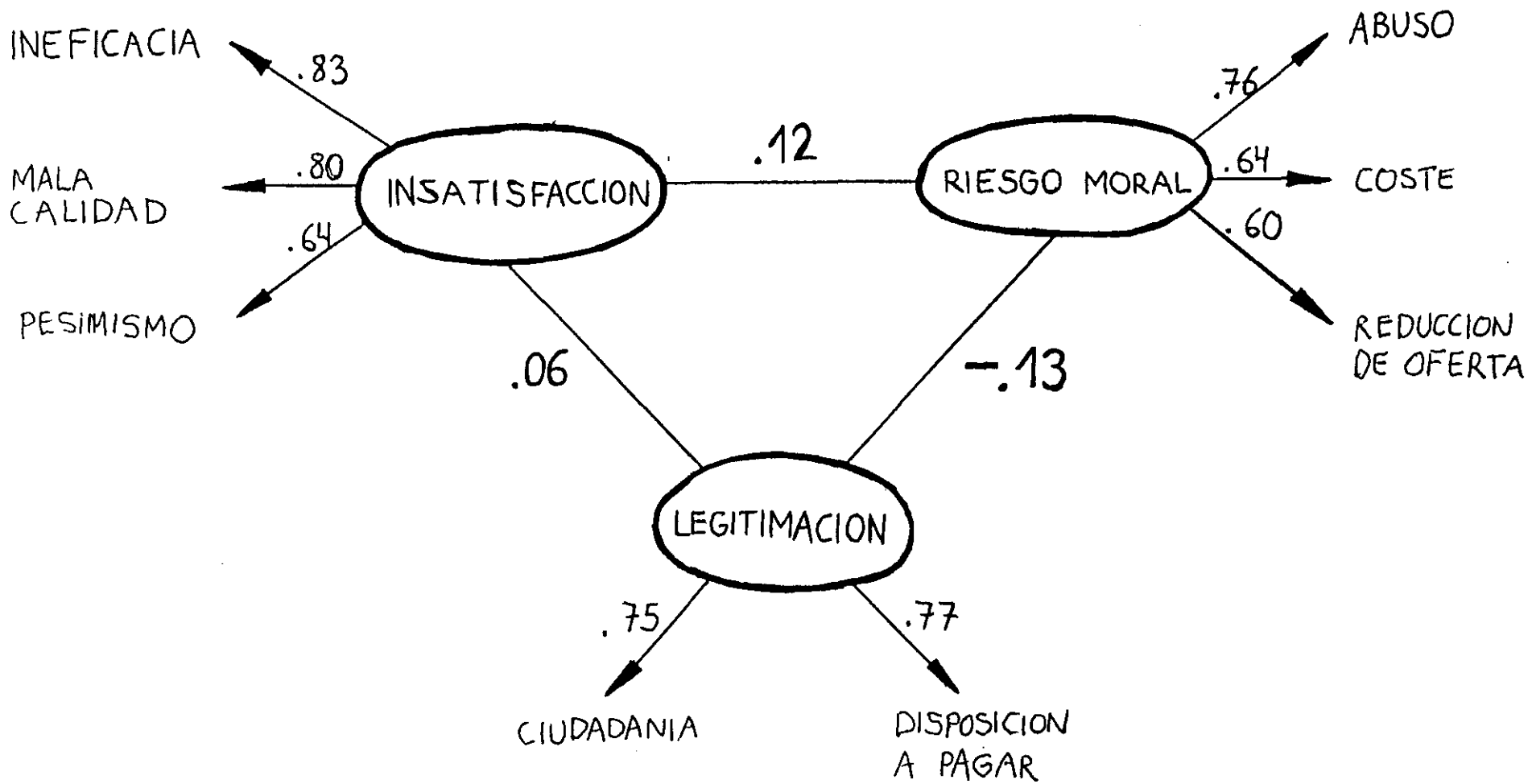
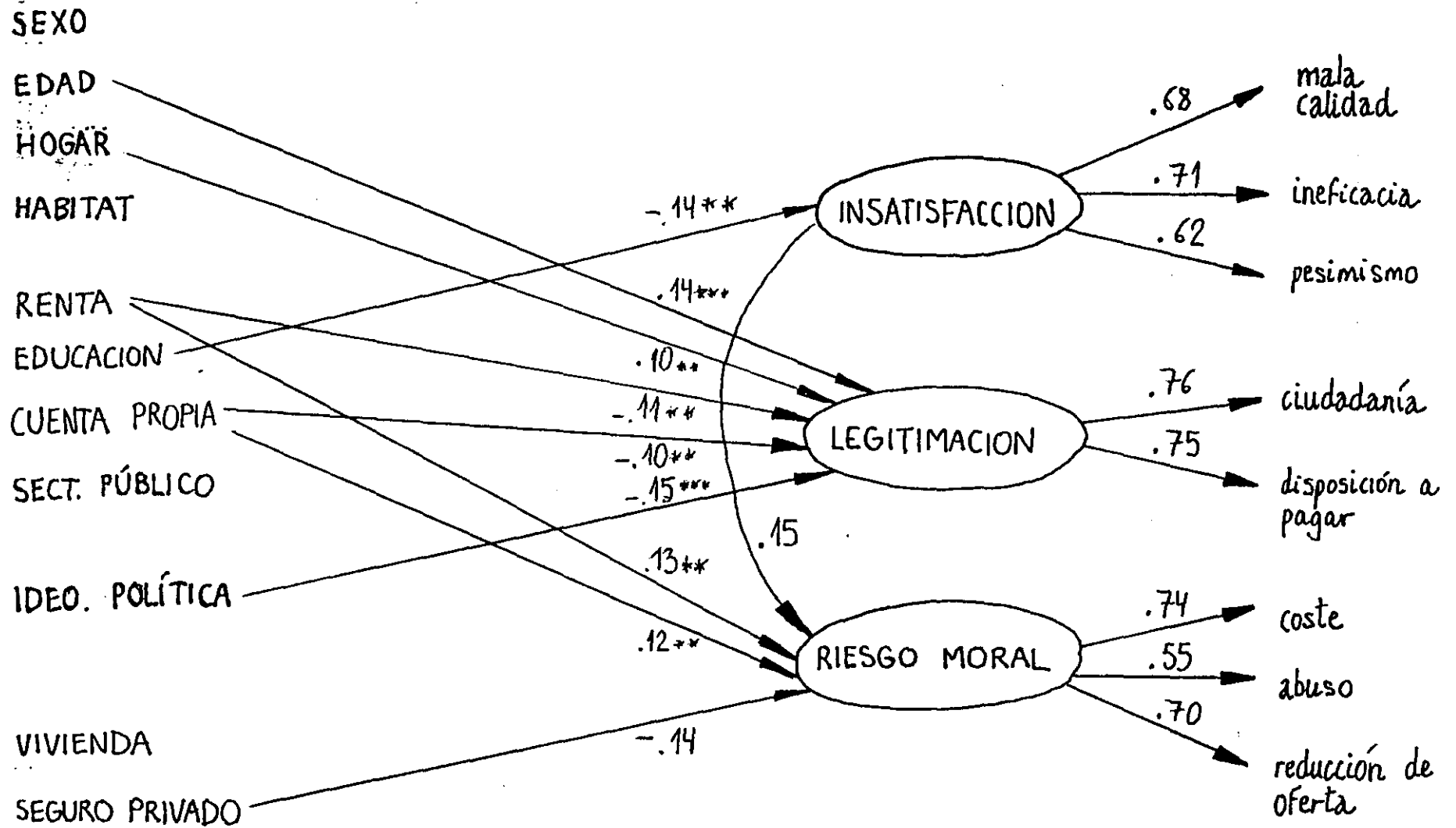
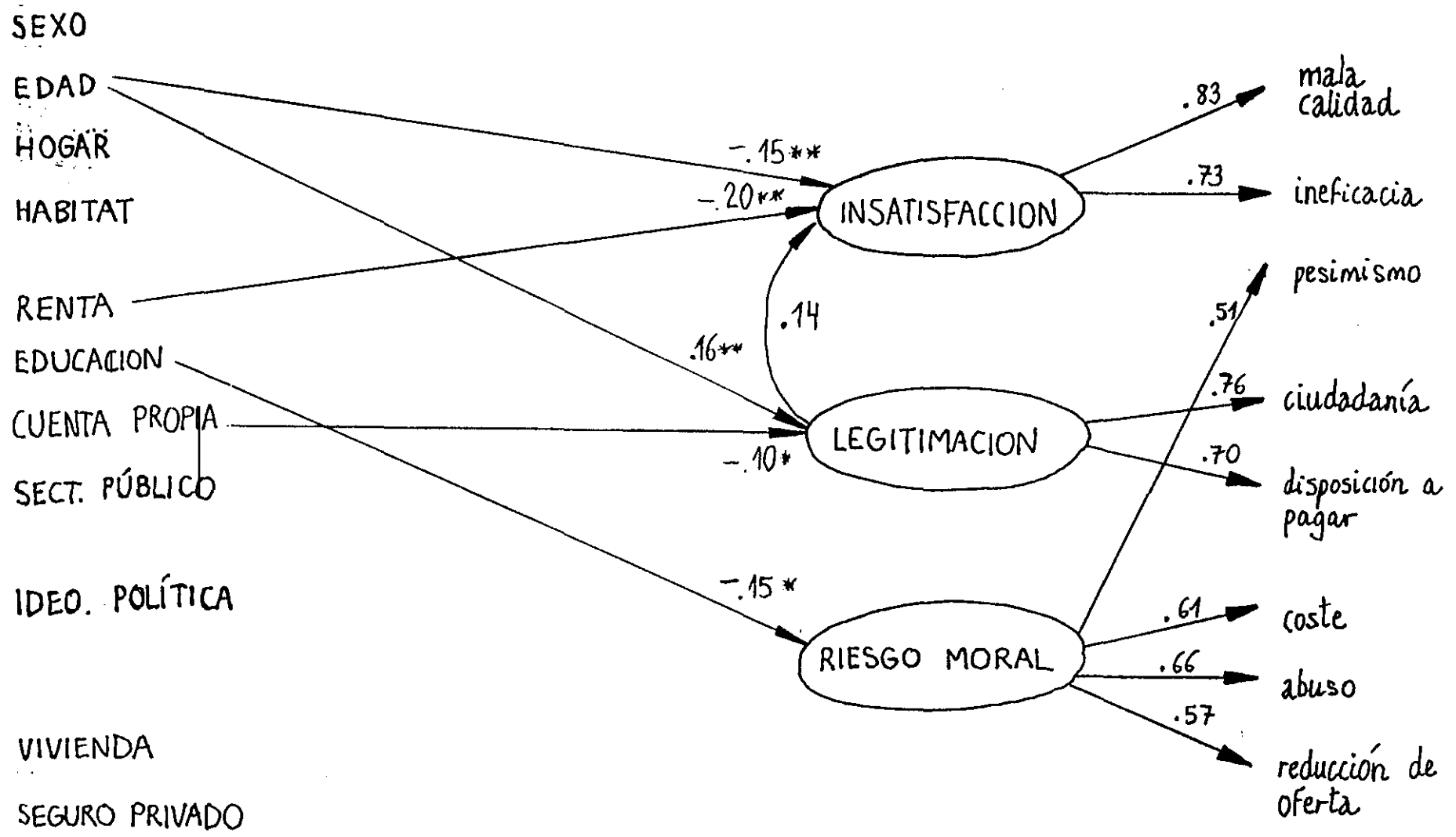


Gráfico 6.2
ANÁLISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCIÓN DE R.M.P.S.
Bélgica



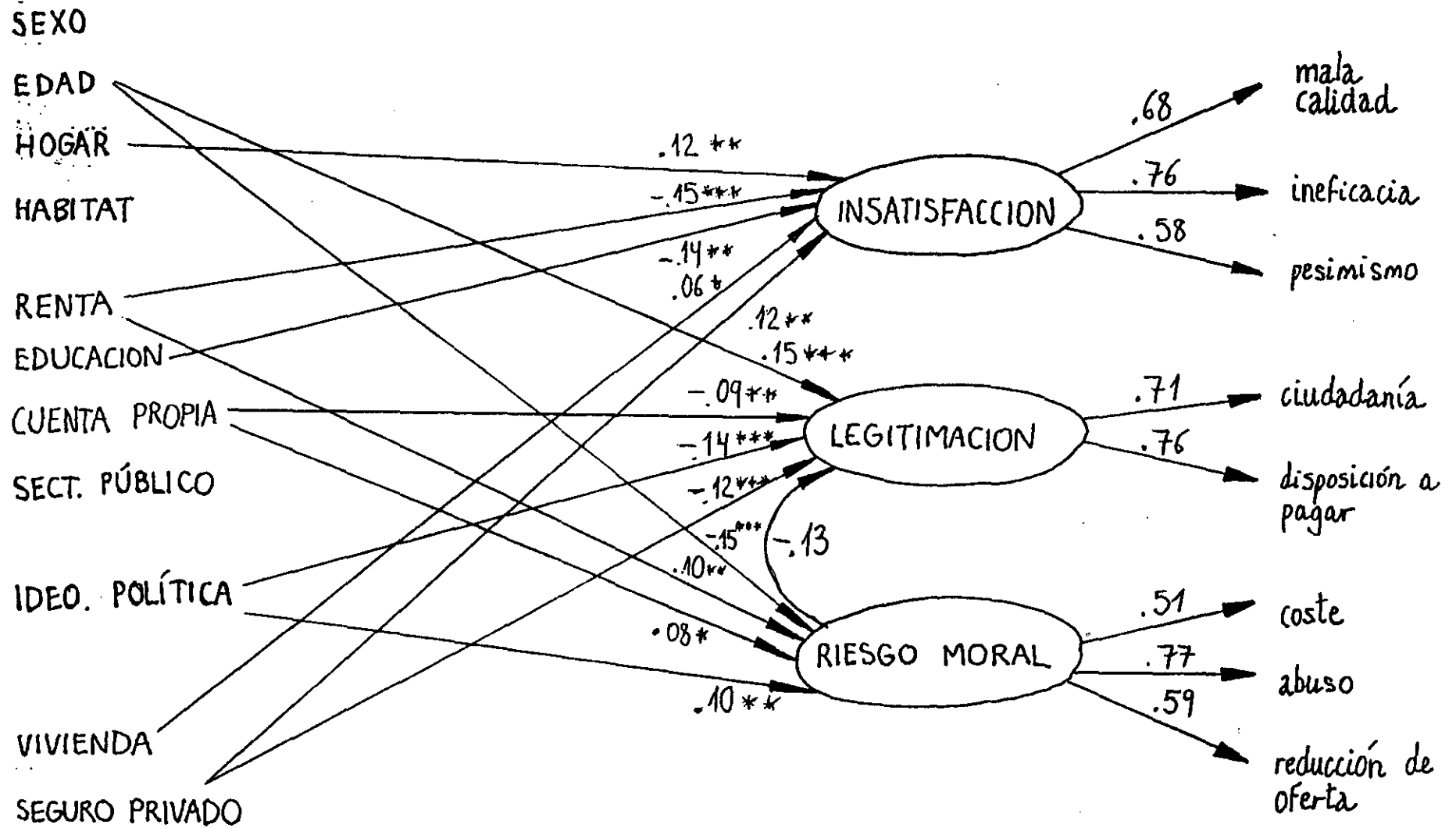
Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

Gráfico 6.3
 ANALISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCION DE R.M.P.S.
 España



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

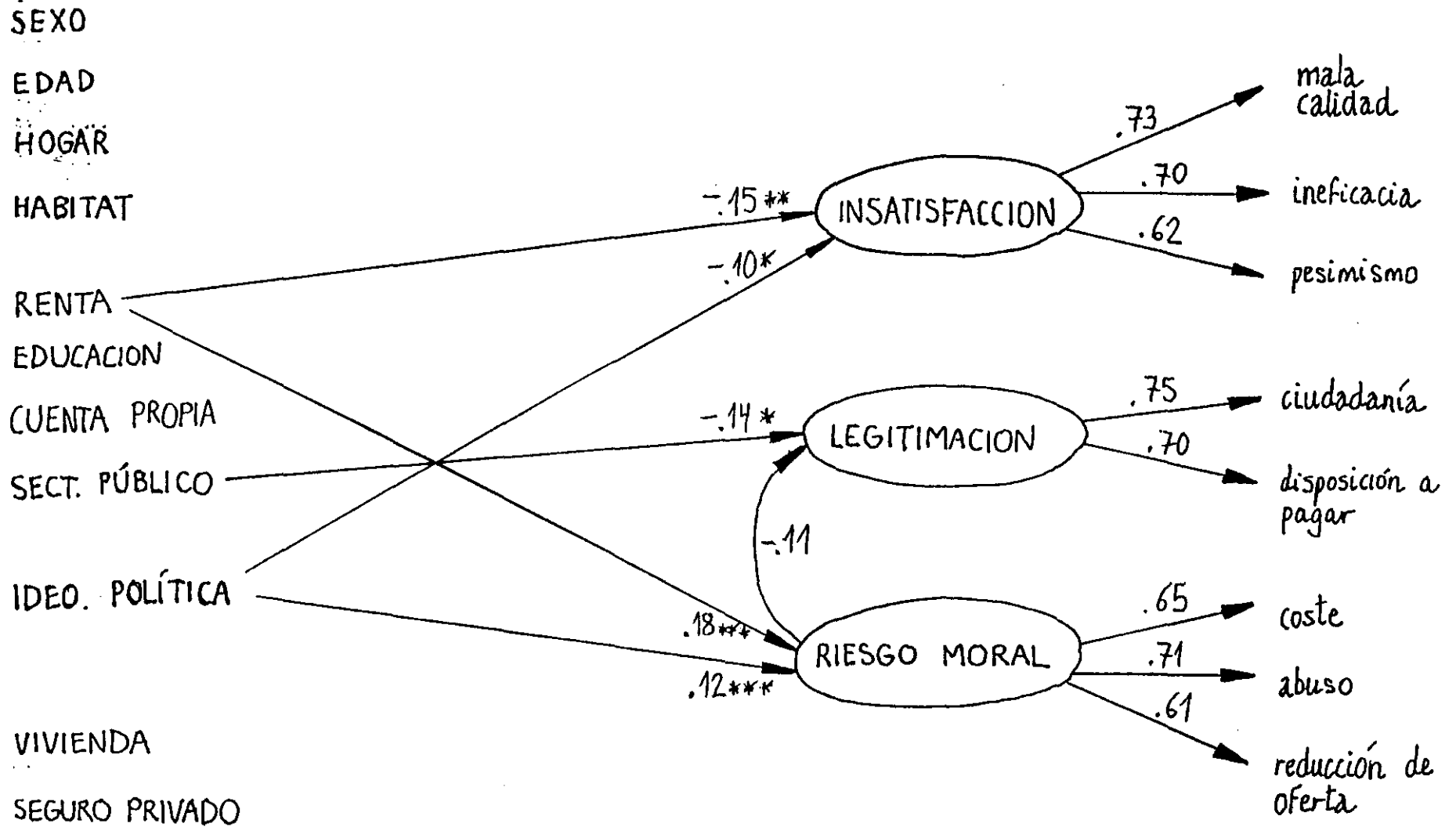
Gráfico 64
 ANALISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCION DE R.M.P.S.
 Francia



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

Gráfico 6.5

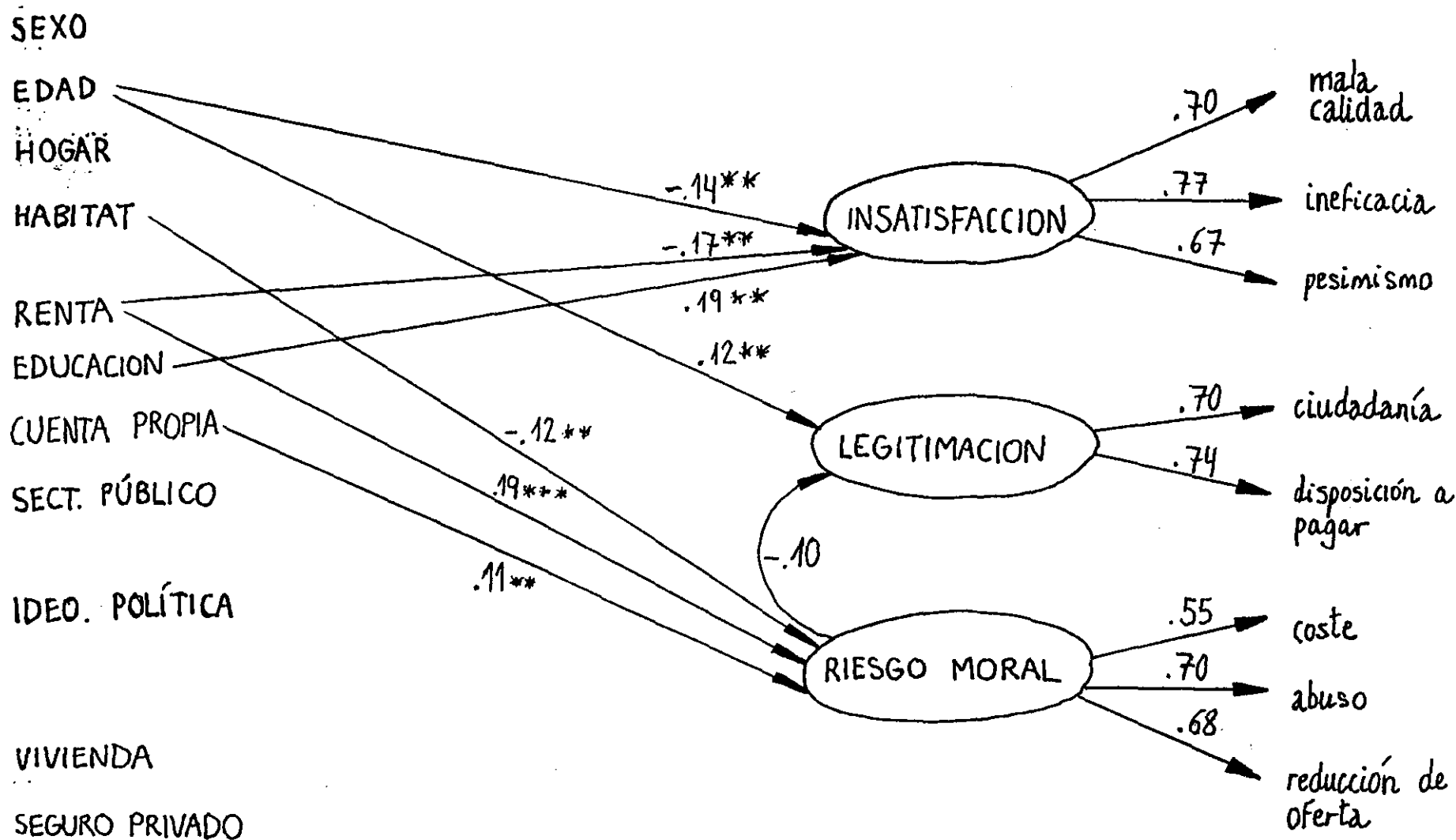
ANÁLISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCIÓN DE R.M.P.S.
Grecia



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

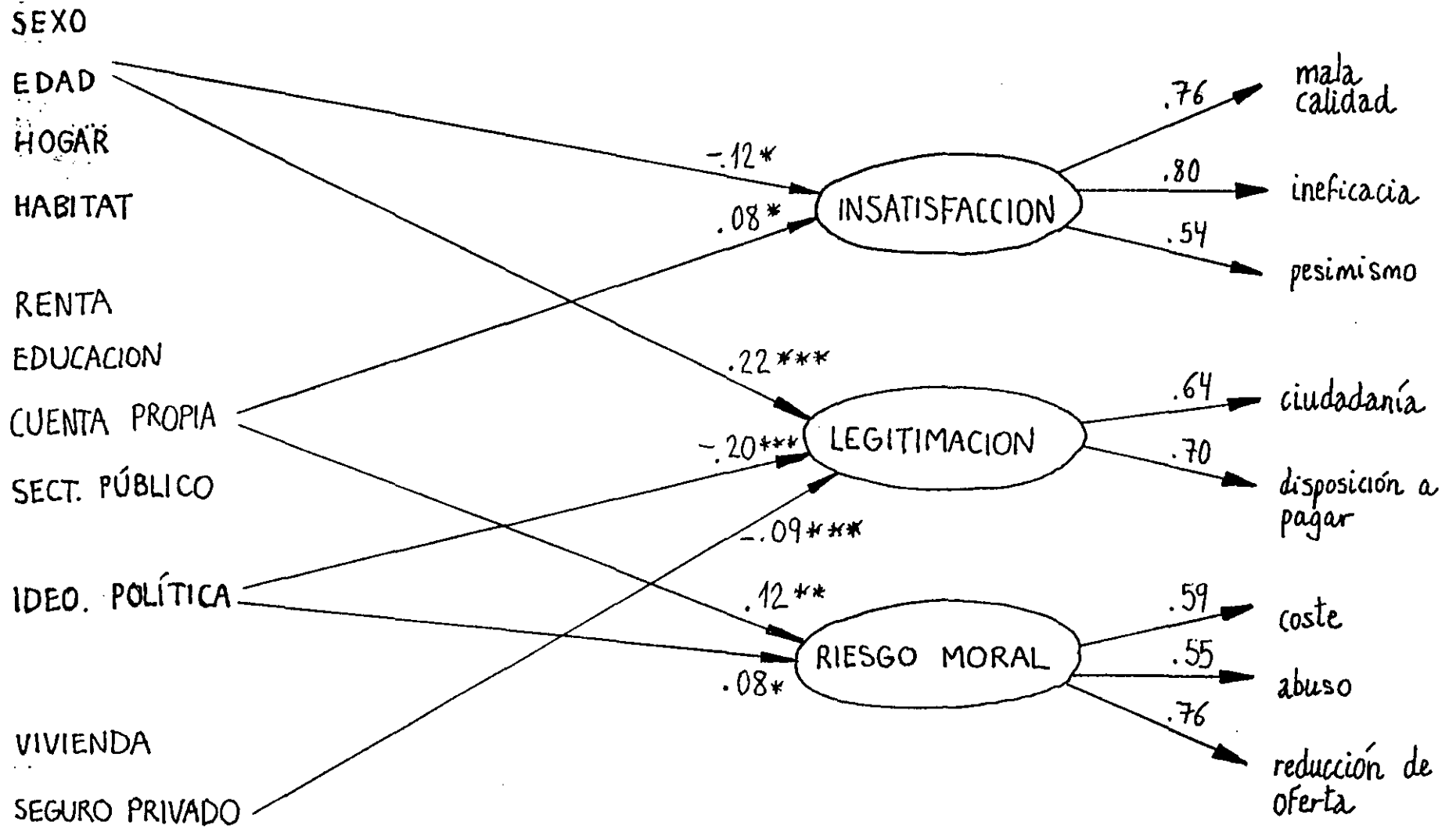
Gráfico 6.6

ANÁLISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCIÓN DE R.M.P.S.
Irlanda



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

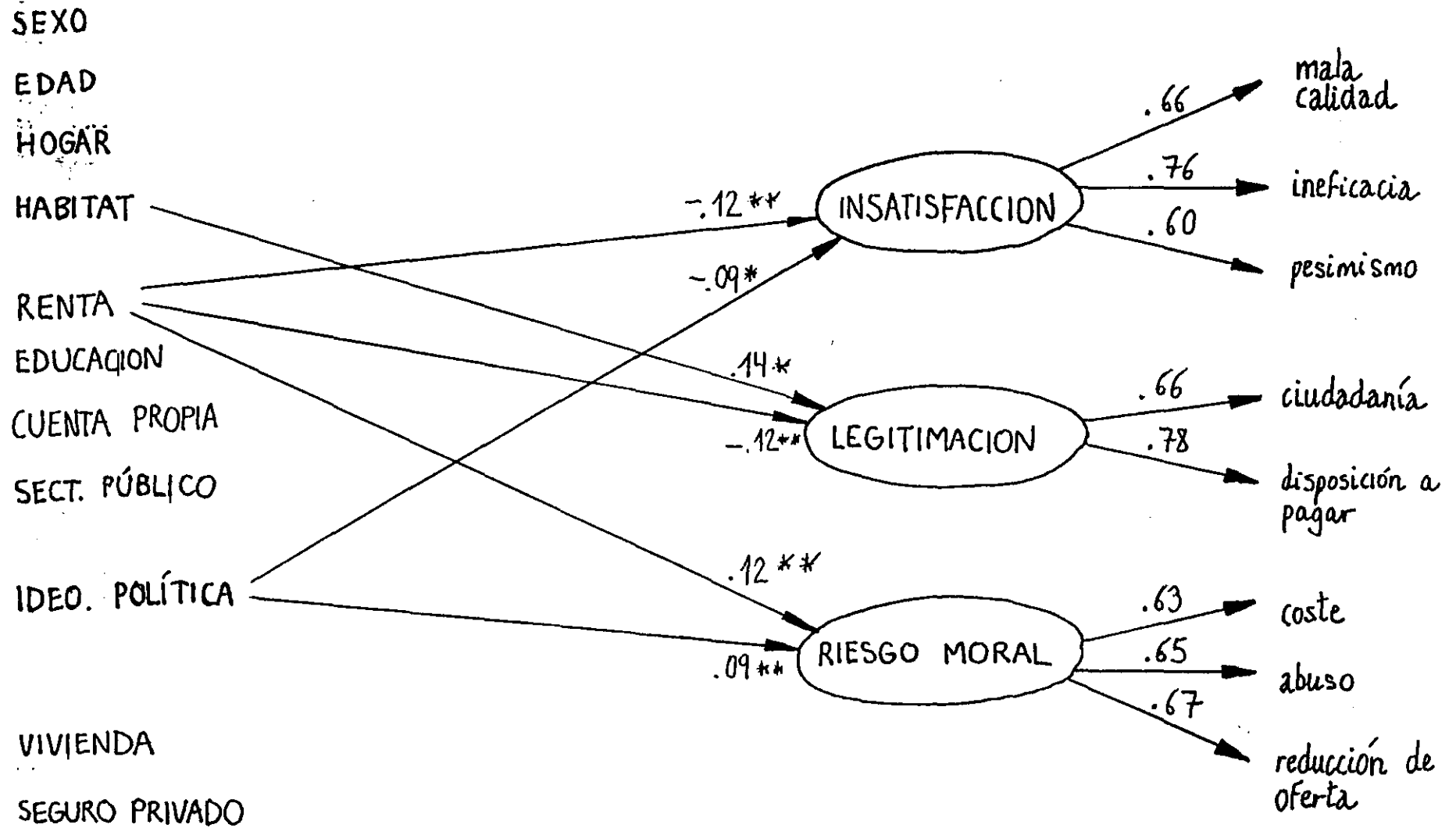
Gráfico 6.7
ANÁLISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCIÓN DE R.M.P.S.
Italia



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

Gráfico 6.8

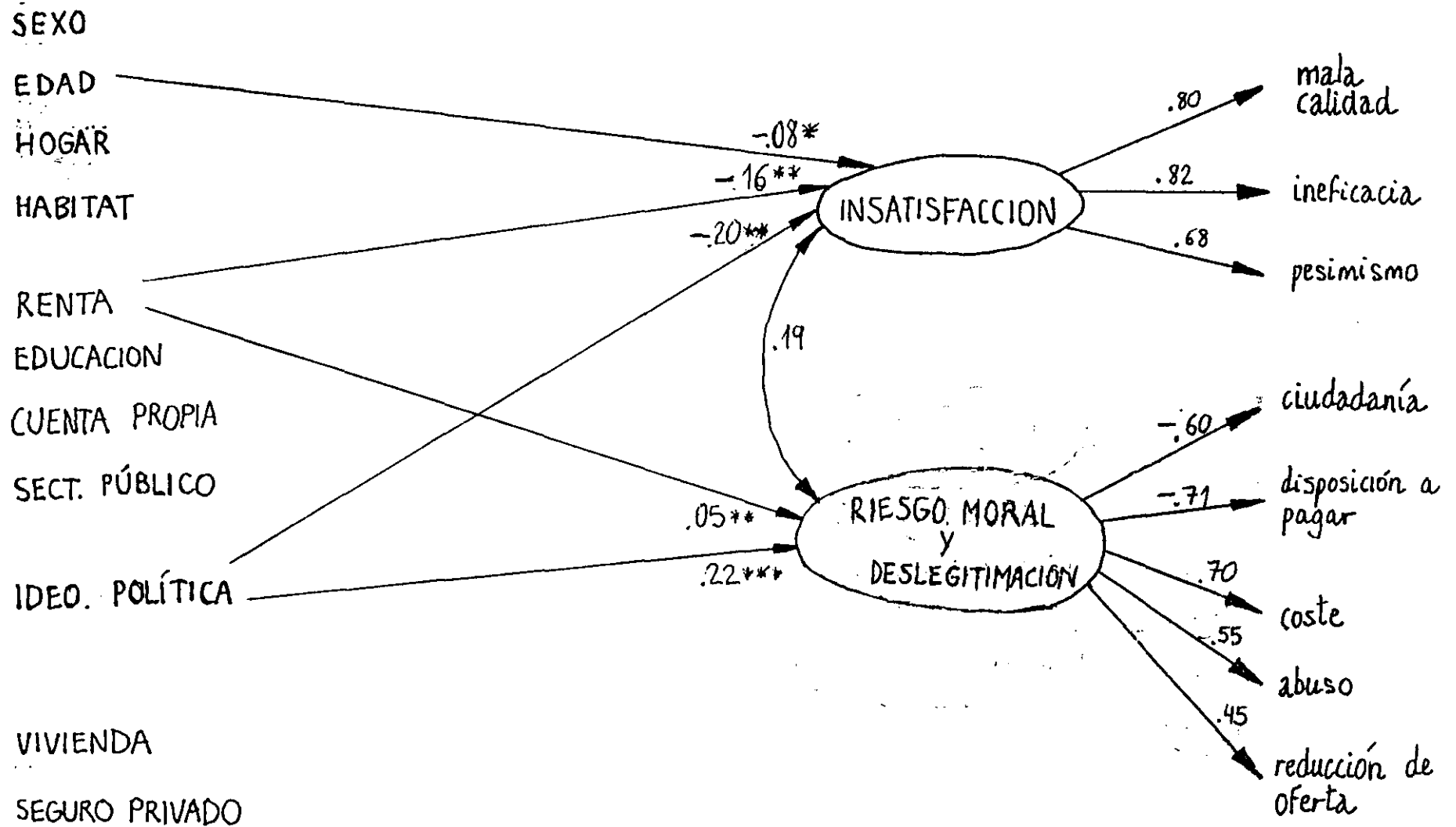
ANÁLISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCIÓN DE R.M.P.S.
Ex-República Democrática Alemana



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia.

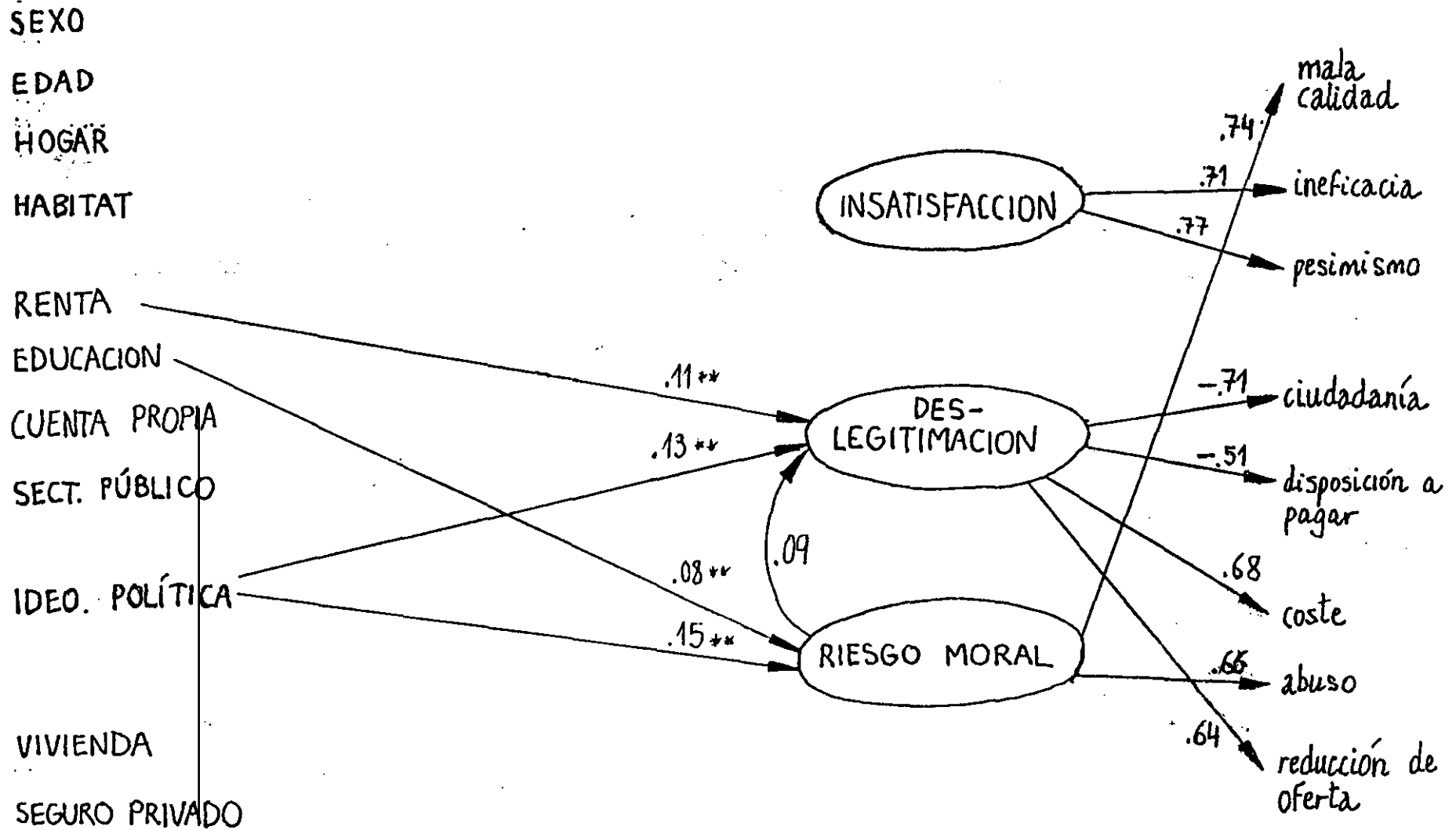
Gráfico 6.11

ANÁLISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCIÓN DE R.M.P.S.
Reino Unido



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

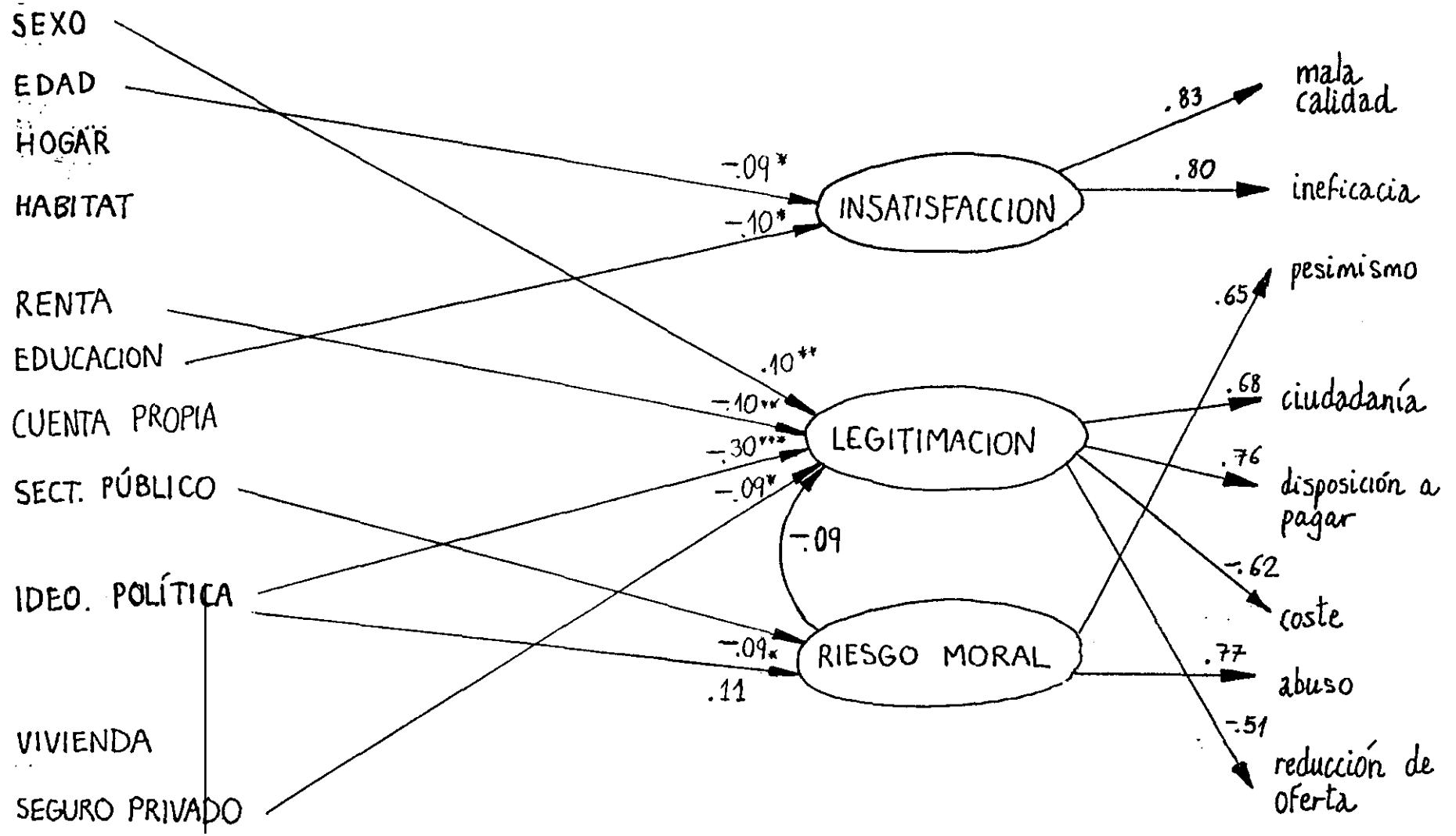
Gráfico 6.12
ANÁLISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCIÓN DE R.M.P.S.
Alemania



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

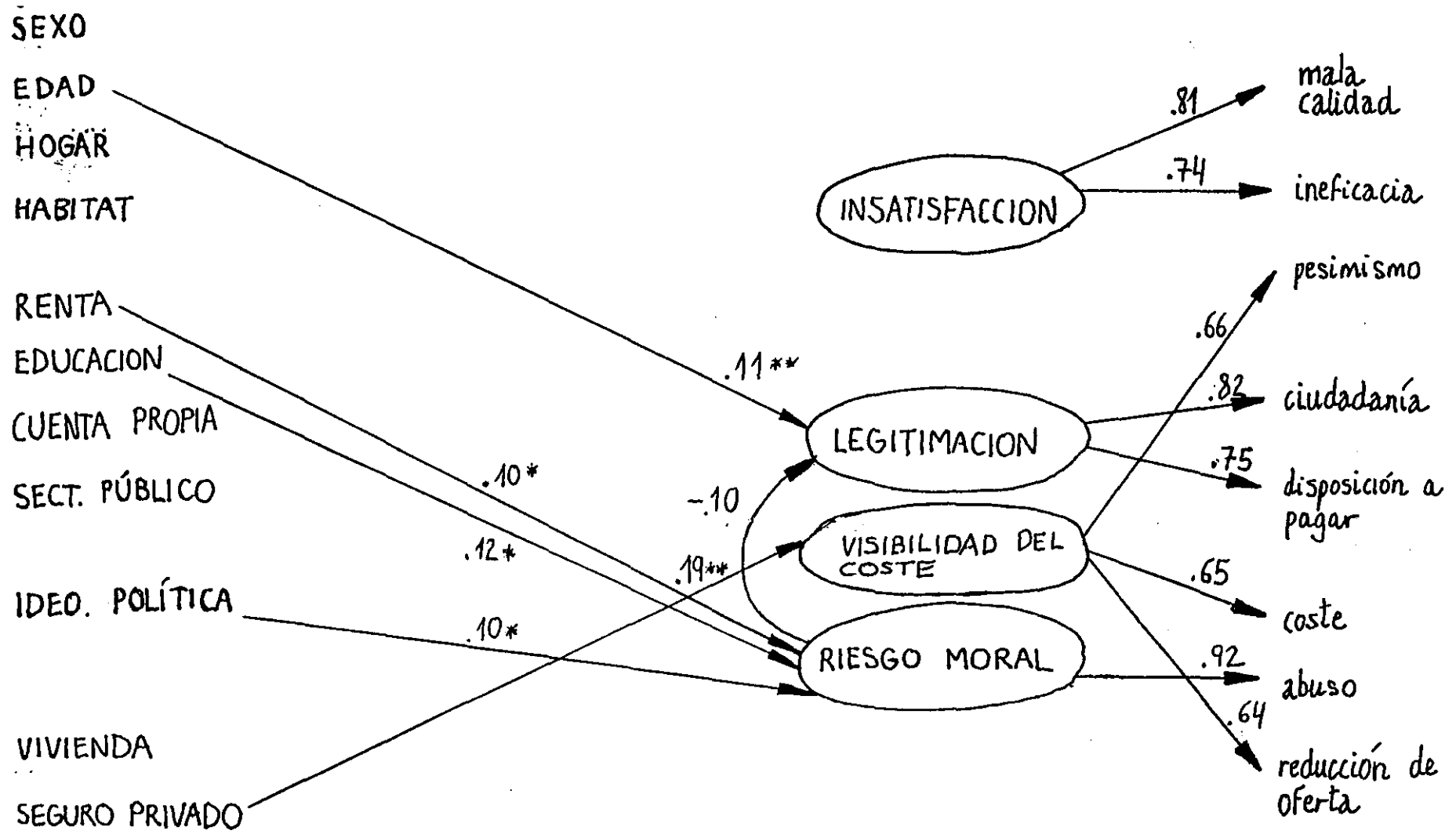
Gráfico 6.13

ANÁLISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCION DE R.M.P.S.
Holanda



Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia

Gráfico 6.14
 ANALISIS CAUSAL DE LA PERCEPCION DE R.M.P.S.
 Luxemburgo



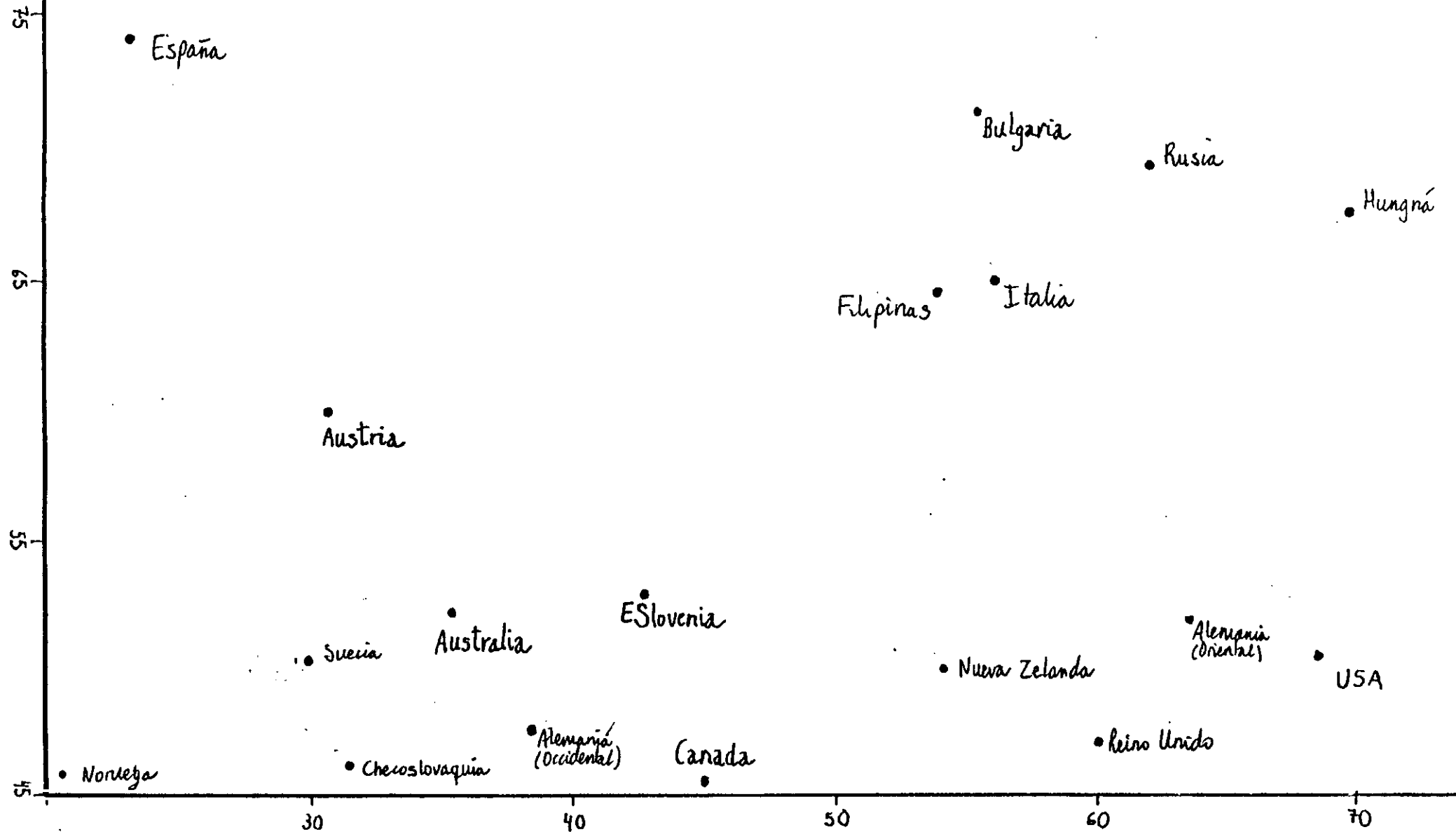
Fuente: Eurobarómetro 37.1, y elaboración propia.

6^a PARTE:
CONSISTENCIA ACTITUD-CONDUCTA:
CONSECUENCIAS POLITICAS
DE LA AMBIVALENCIA

La España fatal: fatalismo
social y fatalismo político en
España

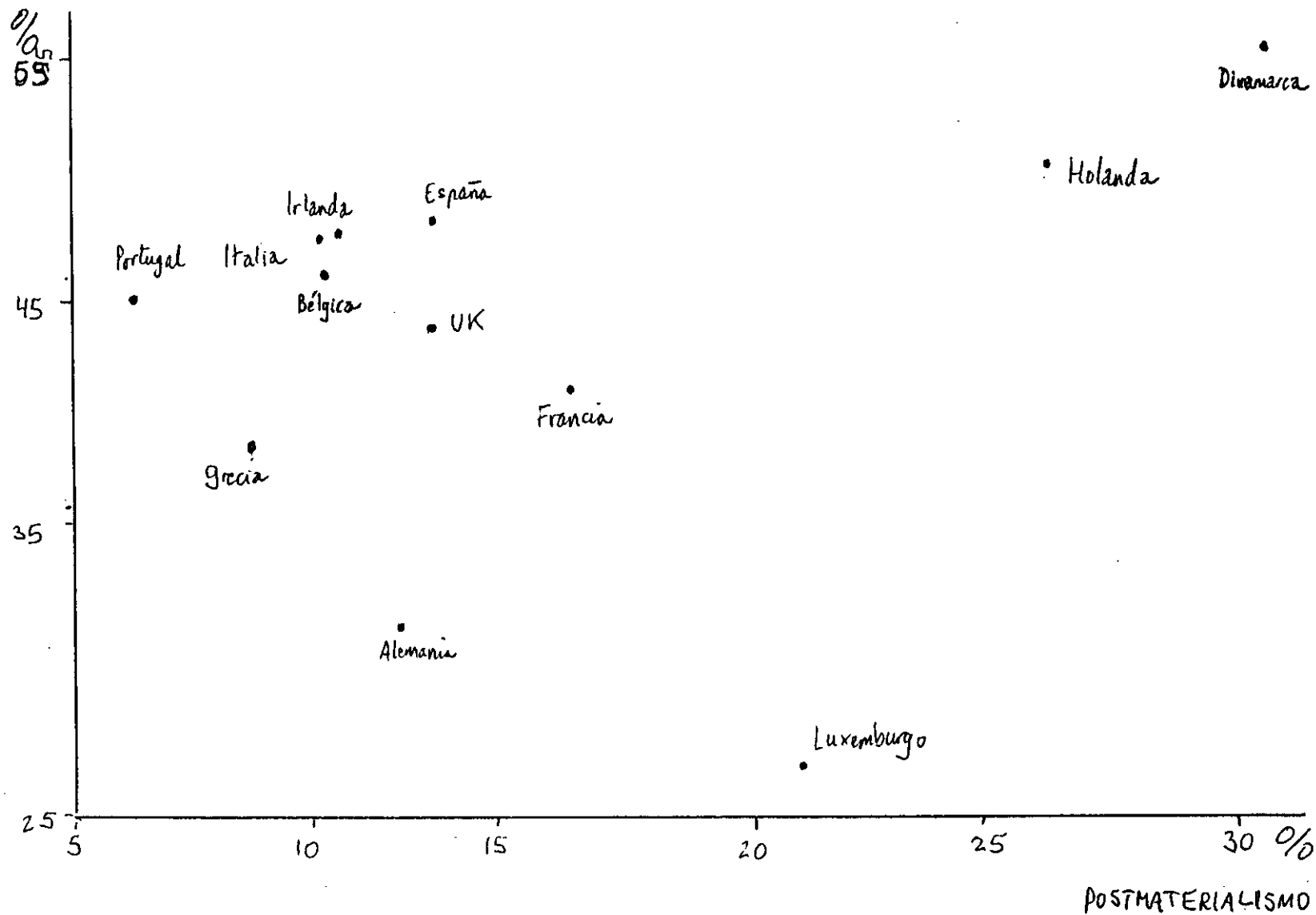
Up

ÉXITO EN LA VINA: FAMILIA PICA



Nueva política, postmaterialismo
y ambivalencia ante el Estado de
Bienestar.

DESLEGITIMACION *



* "El Estado sólo debe garantizar un número limitado de prestaciones e incentivos que la gente se ocupe de sí misma en los otros aspectos"

Igualitarismo y autoritarismo

