Tables

2.1 Three-level logistic regression models explaining people’s likelihood to prefer the universal rank order of deservingness 49
3.1 Multivariate effects of deservingness criteria on preferred levels of unemployment benefits (reference: 70% of previous wage) 67
4.1 Association of benefit beliefs with perceived deservingness (continuous variables) 80
4.2 Association of benefit beliefs with perceived deservingness (categorical variables) 81
4.3 Association of benefit beliefs with perceived deservingness (response to accurate value of benefits) 82
4.4 The beliefs–deservingness link across different countries 86
5.1 Percentage of respondents reported associating negative and positive words with benefit claimants versus non-claimants (N = 109) 102
5.2 Explanation favoured for why some people are unemployed and claiming benefits (N = 109) 103
5.3 Associations (odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals) between implicit and explicit attitudes and opinions on welfare policies (N = 109) 105
6.1 Black, Latino and white women in news magazine poverty images, 1992–2010, versus among the actual poor 120
6.3 Black women in news magazine poverty images by age, 1992–2010 121
A6.1.2 Latino and white women in news magazine poverty images by age, 1992–2010 126
8.2 Descriptive statistics of dependent and independent variables 157
8.3 Multilevel (linear) regressions of deservingness per benefit types: effects of welfare reforms and economic cycle (standard errors between brackets) 161
8.4 Estimated retrenchment effects by individual-level characteristics 163
9.1 Descriptive statistics for institutional and economic indicators in 1990, 1999 and 2008 176
9.2 Influence of institutional and economic indicators on public support for the conditionality of unemployment benefits, three-level regression models 179
10.1 Descriptive analysis of opinions about benefit obligations and social rights 198
10.2 Multivariate regression analyses of benefit obligations for three welfare groups: Model 1 (without controls) 200
10.3 Multivariate regression analyses of benefit obligations for three welfare groups: Model 2 (with controls) 201
11.1 Data sources 215
11.2 Deservingness perceptions (%) of social assistance recipients, among local politicians, managers, frontline workers and citizens in Finland (mean values of deservingness index and standard errors in parentheses) 217
11.3 Frontline workers’ and citizens’ deservingness perceptions. Binary logistic regression models 218
11.4 Support for policy measures aimed at social assistance recipients among local politicians, managers and frontline workers in Finland (% agree/strongly agree) 220
11.5 The impact of frontline workers’ deservingness perceptions on attitudes towards policy measures aimed at social assistance recipients, controlled for institutional affiliation, socioeconomic and ideological factors. Binary logistic regression models 220
12.1 Overview of the vignette attributes and their categories and the most important deservingness criterion or criteria related to them 232
12.2 The likelihood of receiving a social assistance benefit: Model 1, including the client attributes as fixed effects, and Model 2, adding interaction effects between work willingness categories and health or fairness reasons 235
13.1 Application of CARIN criteria to healthcare 245
13.2 Baseline characteristics of respondents 251
13.3 Betas and relative importance of healthcare deservingness criteria according to policymakers and the general public 252
13.4 Betas and relative importance of healthcare deservingness criteria according to policymakers and comparable subsets of the general public 254
14.1 Seemingly unrelated regression of CARIN criteria and deservingness of welfare provision on six target groups 273
14.2 Deservingness of welfare regressed on the CARIN criteria 274
15.1 Generalized trust and trust in different groups (%) 288
Tables

15.2 Regression analysis of general welfare support and redistribution to the poor 290
15.3 Regression analysis of government responsibility for the sick and elderly and welfare chauvinism 292
16.1 Summary of hypotheses 304
16.2 Demographic characteristics of survey sample and US population 305
16.3 Exploratory factor analysis on perceptions of wealth attribution 308
16.4 Factors associated with wealth attribution 309
16.5 OLS models relating deservingness perceptions about the rich to support for economic policies 311
17.1 Effect of affective and deservingness stereotypes on preferences for taxing the rich 323
17.2 Deservingness stereotype domains 324
17.3 Bayesian model averaging of control and reciprocity stereotypes 327