



# Special Eurobarometer 508

## Report

### Values and Identities of EU citizens

Fieldwork  
October-November 2020  
Publication  
November 2021

Survey requested by the Joint Research Centre  
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.  
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Special Eurobarometer 508 – Wave EB94.1 – Kantar



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Survey conducted by Kantar Brussels at the request of the European Commission,  
Joint Research Centre(JRC)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication  
(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)



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## INTRODUCTION

Values are called the dominating forces in life while our identity determines nothing less than who we are. Both are therefore extremely important in determining citizens' preferences towards EU policy. But what exactly are these values? To what extent are they shared among EU citizens? In what sense do they differ among different EU Member States? How do they relate to how citizens identify themselves? What parallels can be drawn between the answers to different questions, and to what extent do more traditionally important socio-demographic factors such as gender, age, education, financial situation, Internet use, political leanings or other determinants influence both?

This survey, comprising three main sections, is the first of its kind, and will therefore not be using historical data as comparison.

The first section reviews a number of opinions about the importance of certain personal values. These values were taken from the well-established and robust theory of human values, allowing us to understand citizens at the most fundamental level and covering all important areas. Following this approach, a total of 13 questions were grouped into four overarching values, which are found to structure human societies across two main axis: The conservation values vs. openness to change and self-enhancement values vs. self-transcendence. An overall analysis of these four overarching values is also performed in this report.

The second section analyses the identities of EU citizens. Values and identities intersect as we chose who and what to identify with based on our core values and at the same time our peers, groups and friends also influence our values. Our questions on identity are based on 12 dimensions measuring peoples belonging. These measures of identity are followed by a question on the extent to which EU citizens feel that their identity is under threat nowadays.

The third section delves into the attitudes towards the so called "EU Values" taken from Article 2 of the Treaties, investigating whether the founding values of the EU are widely shared by all EU citizens (or not), and what are the factors that contribute to this. An index to analyse the agreement with EU values has been calculated and its analysis is presented in this report.

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analyses are based on the average results for the 27 EU Member States. This average has been weighted to reflect the actual population of each Member State.

### Context

This survey is a Special Eurobarometer survey delving into European citizens' values, identities, attitudes and opinions, taken during the Covid-19 pandemic. This Eurobarometer survey was commissioned as part of a larger research project led by the Joint Research Centre. This research project tests previous theories on personal values (also called "Basic Human Values") and identities and aims to see how they relate to attitudes EU citizens have towards EU values. These so-called "EU values" are based on Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union.

## Methodology

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 27 EU Member States between the 22 October and the 20 November 2020<sup>1</sup>. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC). Some 27,000 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue in most countries. The standard Eurobarometer methodology was adapted due to COVID-19 restrictions. Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. Where **face-to-face interviews were not enough to reach target or were not feasible at all due to the COVID-19 pandemic**, interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (**CAWI**) technique.

In **Sweden, Netherlands** and **Denmark**, face-to-face interviewing was feasible, but it was not possible to reach the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period an online survey was offered to those who refused the face-to-face option at the telephone recruitment stage. As a result, data collection was made through interviews via CAPI and CAWI modes.

The **face-to-face interviews alone** were not enough to reach target in **Germany, Greece, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia** and **Slovakia**. In these countries, **additional interviews** were conducted online with CAWI technique. Moreover, face-to-face interviews were **not feasible at all** in **Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania and Luxembourg**. In these countries, interviews were conducted **only** online.

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>2</sup>. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence interval<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Question QC2 was asked again between the 24<sup>th</sup> November to the 13<sup>th</sup> January 2021 to some respondents in Belgium, Czechia, Luxembourg, Ireland, and Slovakia. Due to a filtering error, this question was not asked of respondents who took the survey in its CAWI form in these five countries. These respondents were therefore called-back (online and telephone) and asked this question again. Not all respondents could be recontacted, therefore the full sample is not included for these questions. These results were added to the final results displayed in this report.

<sup>2</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

**Note:** In this report, Member States are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Greece	EL	Poland	PL
Spain	ES	Portugal	PT
France	FR	Romania	RO
Croatia	HR	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus*	CY	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 EU Member States			EU27

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the “CY” category and the EU27 average.

*We wish to thank the people throughout Europe  
who have given their time to take part in this survey.  
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Personal values

- Several personal values stand out clearly among things that matter to Europeans. Nearly eight in ten EU citizens say that it is like them to put importance on the value of benevolence (77%) and the value of self-direction (measured with two questions, with scores of 78% for making their own decisions and 73% for forging their own opinions).
- Less than half of respondents across the European Union say they value wealth (13%), power (22%), and stimulation (47%),
- In 14 Member States, the first value is benevolence: Spain (87%), Bulgaria (86%), Sweden (84%), Slovenia (83%), Ireland (83%), France (82%), Latvia (82%), Estonia (79%), Croatia (78%), Malta (72%), Lithuania (69%), Poland (69%), Luxembourg (69%), and Austria (68%).
- In six Member States, the self-direction value comes first: Denmark (85%), the Netherlands (83%), Czechia (74%), Italy (73%), Finland (71%), and Belgium (70%).
- Overall, looking at the grouping of values into the four overarching values, respondents are only slightly more likely to identify with self-transcendence values (80%), than openness to change (78%) and conservation values (76%). In all EU Member States except six, self-transcendence values score the highest. Self-enhancement values follow well behind those three overarching values with an overall score of 45%.

### Identity

- Europeans are most likely to identify with their family (81%), and to a lesser extent with their nationality (73%), gender (72%), and their age and stage of life (71%). Least important to most respondents is religion (53%), political orientation (54%), and being European (56%).
- Religion seems to be the identity dimensions with the least consensus. On average, 53% of EU citizens are likely to identify with their religion or beliefs. 21% neither identify nor do not identify with their religion. 24% are likely to not identify with their beliefs, which is the highest score of 'not identifying' among all the different proposed identity items.
- Europeans are also divided on the issue of identifying as being European. While 56% of respondents across the EU indicate identifying with being European, 14% indicate not identifying with being European at all. In 8 countries, less than half of respondents identify with being European.
- Asked if they feel their identity is under threat, most Europeans (56%) disagree. A handful of countries are more likely than others to indicate that their identity is under threat: Cyprus (33%), Greece (31%), Austria (27%), Malta (26%), and Bulgaria (25%). Respondents in Croatia, Portugal, and Finland are the least likely to feel their identity is under threat.
- Looking at the personal values and the identity of the respondents, there does not seem to be a connection with the feeling that their identity is under threat. A majority in all cases disagree that their identity is under threat.
- Respondents who disagree that their voice counts in the EU are more likely to indicate that their identity is under threat. Respondents who indicate that they have a negative image of the EU are also more likely to indicate that their identity is under threat, as are respondents to the right of the political scale.

### Attitudes towards EU Values

- Overall, the EU values as operationalised by the survey gain wide agreement across European countries, with more than half of respondents 'agreeing' with all listed values. That judges should be independent and be not under the influence of others and that the law should treat

everyone equally and everyone should have the right to a fair trial attract the most agreement (82%).

- That no one should be condemned to the death penalty (57%) wins far less approval, though even then only 16% of Europeans disagree with it, with a quarter of respondents undecided about the issue. Only in two countries do more respondents disagree with this statement than agree with it.
- Overall, the index of attitudes to EU values shows a strong agreement with these in the EU population. Indeed, most of the respondents either have a high (64%) or medium-high agreement with (22%) to the EU values. In nearly all EU Member States, close to half or more than half have positive attitudes towards these values.



## I. PERSONAL VALUES OF EU CITIZENS

### **For EU citizens, two personal values seem to stand out: taking care of those who are close to them and being in charge of decisions about their life.**

This first section of the report reviews EU citizens' opinion on the importance of certain personal values. For each question, respondents were asked to state how much the person described was like them or not like them, where "1" meant "not at all like you" and 6 "very much like you". For the purpose of the written analysis below we have condensed the results of 6 categories into 3 categories. A combination of the answers "6 – very much like you" and "5 – like you" became "like you" or "identified with" or "rated as important". Answers "4 – moderately like you" and "3 – a little like you" were shortened to "somewhat like you", and answers "2 – not like you" and "1 – not like you at all" into "not like you".

A total of **13 question items** were asked and grouped into **four overarching values following the convention in the literature on values**:

The section on the **conservation** values analyses answers given to questions about one's support for respecting rules and regulations, one's likelihood of espousing traditional values and norms, the importance of respondents' country protecting itself against all threats and of feeling safe and secure.

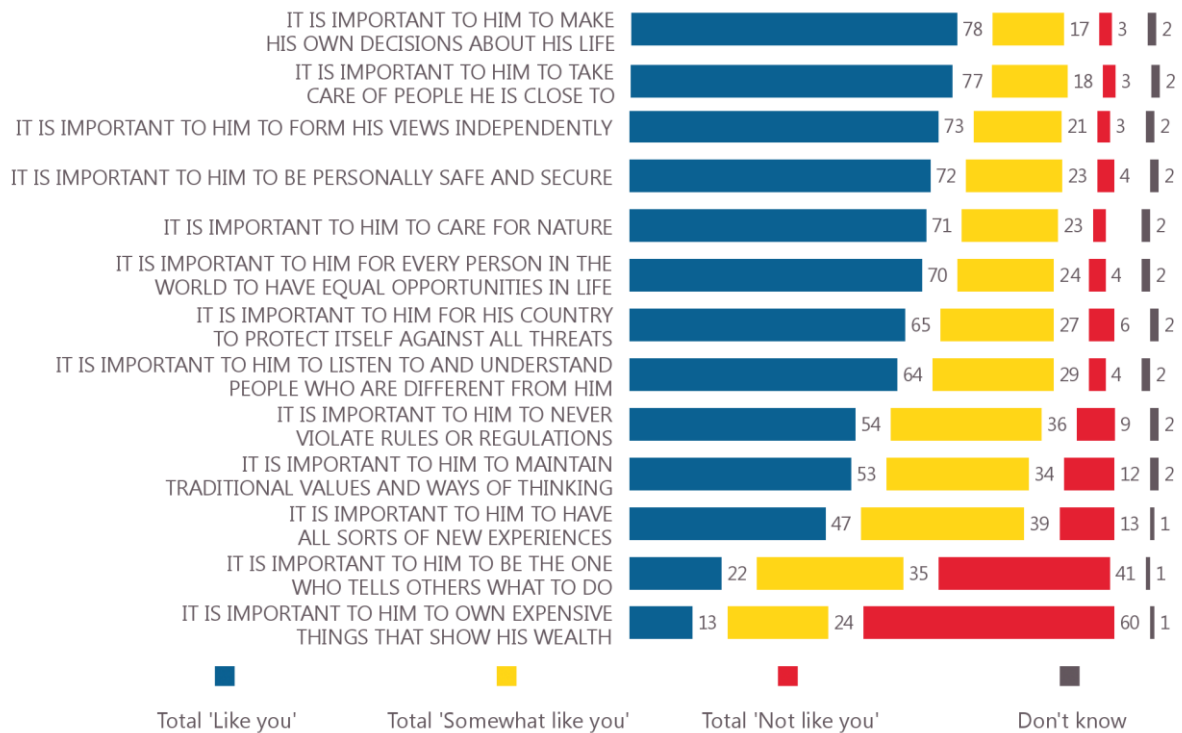
The section on the **openness to change** values delves into the importance EU citizens put on making their own decisions about their lives, developing their own opinions and their openness to new experiences. Openness to change values are often seen as conceptually opposing the values on conservation.

The section on the **self-enhancement** values includes questions on to what extent one tends to want to tell others what to do, and respondents' preoccupation with outward signs of wealth. These values usually oppose the following self-transcendence values.

Finally, the section on the **self-transcendence** values explores the likelihood of EU citizens valuing listening to others, caring for others, the importance of caring for nature, of providing equal opportunities for every person in the world and taking care of close ones.

A clear majority (77%) of EU citizens say it is like them to put importance on taking care of close ones, on being in charge of one’s own life decisions (78%), on the ability and freedom to form one’s own opinions and views (73%), on feeling safe and secure (72%), caring for nature (71%), and the availability, worldwide, of equal opportunities for all (70%). The possession of outward signs of wealth (13%), telling others what to do (22%), and the ability to engage in all sorts of new experiences (47%) had less than half of respondents saying this was “like them”.

**QC2ab** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".  
(% - EU27)

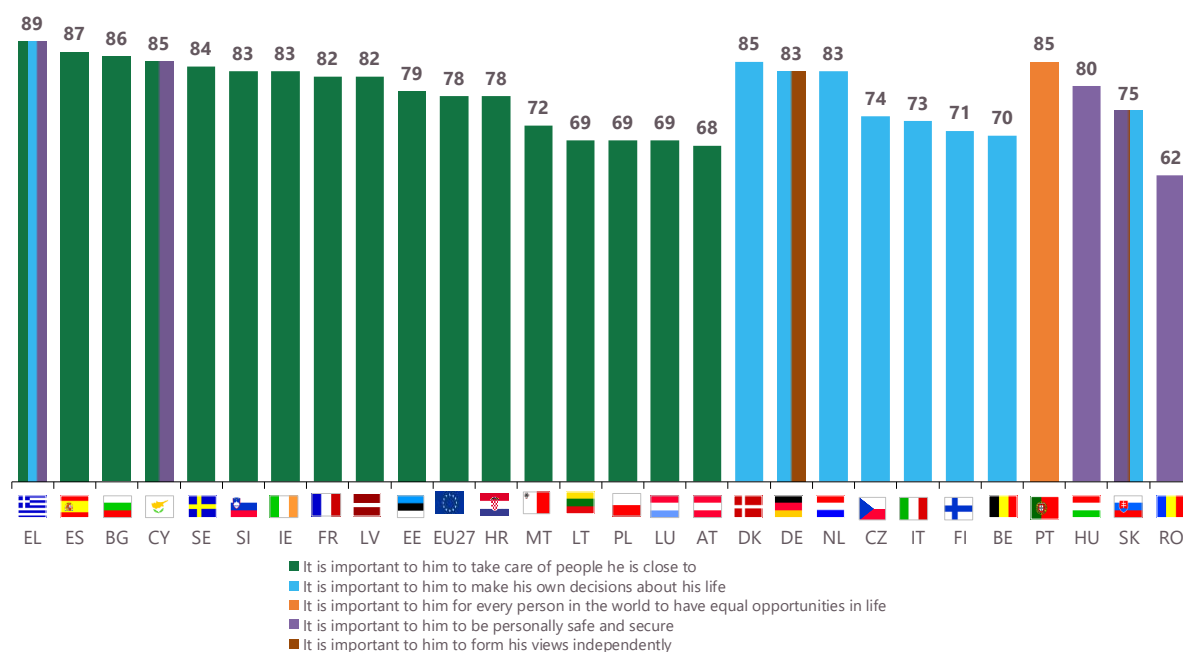


Looking at country specific patterns reveals some interesting differences. The two most mentioned statements overall—the importance of **taking care of close ones** and the importance of **making one’s own decisions about one’s life**—are also the most mentioned statements in most countries. In 14 countries respondents most mention that it is “like them” to want to take care of people they are close to. This is true for Spain (87%), Bulgaria (86%), Sweden (84%), Slovenia (83%), Ireland (83%), France (82%), Latvia (82%), Estonia (79%), Croatia (78%), Malta (72%), Lithuania (69%), Poland and Luxembourg (both 69%), and Austria (68%). Respondents in six Member States are more likely to mention that it is “like them” to put importance on **making their own decisions in their life**. This statement received the most support in Denmark (85%), the Netherlands (83%), Czechia (74%), Italy (73%), Finland (71%), and Belgium (70%).

Three other statements, however, stand out in specific countries: Respondents in Portugal (85%) are most likely to mention that it is like them to **want equal opportunities in life for everyone in the world**. Respondents in Hungary (80%), and Romania (62%) are most likely to mention that it is like them **to attribute high importance to being personally safe and secure**.

Finally, respondents in four Member States are equally likely to say several items. This is the case in Greece where a similar proportion (89%) say it is like them to take care of people they are close to, to make one’s own decisions and be personally safe and secure. Respondents in Cyprus are as likely to say it is like them to take care of people they are close to and to be personally safe and secure (both 85%). Respondents in Germany are as likely to say that it is like them to see forming one’s own opinion as important as they are to say it is like them to want to make decisions about their own life (both 83%). Respondents in Slovakia are equally likely to say that it is like them to want to be personally safe and secure and to want to make their own decisions about their life (both 75%).

**QC2ab** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you". (% - Total 'Like you')



This table presents an overview of the results per country for the share of respondents who hold each value (they answer a “5” or “6” on the scale, where “6” means they think a person holding a value is “very much like them”). Taking care of people close to them (78% at the EU level), making their own decisions about their life (78%), forming their views independently (74%), and to be personally safe and secure (72%) are the personal values respondents are most likely to hold. A complete country-by-country analysis is provided in this chapter.

QC2ab Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you". (%-TOTAL 'LIKE YOU')

		It is important to him to take care of people he is close to	It is important to him to make his own decisions about his life	It is important to him to form his views independently	It is important to him to be personally safe and secure	It is important to him to care for nature	It is important to him for every person in the world to have equal opportunities in life	It is important to him for his country to protect itself against all threats	It is important to him to listen to and understand people who are different from him	It is important to him to never violate rules or regulations	It is important to him to maintain traditional values and ways of thinking	It is important to him to have all sorts of new experiences	It is important to him to be the one who tells others what to do	It is important to him to own expensive things that show his wealth
EU27		78	77	73	72	71	70	65	64	54	53	47	22	13
BE		68	70	61	58	61	56	44	50	37	32	35	8	4
BG		86	81	77	82	72	79	81	60	69	75	49	33	15
CZ		73	74	56	67	56	52	60	41	45	45	34	11	5
DK		84	85	80	74	71	56	59	63	62	39	46	12	4
DE		81	83	83	77	79	73	63	69	42	48	51	12	6
EE		79	76	63	49	61	42	52	55	34	41	48	7	3
IE		83	78	71	75	65	71	50	69	49	32	45	10	4
EL		89	89	86	89	83	88	87	72	71	75	53	25	13
ES		87	82	77	81	82	82	78	76	69	62	49	29	20
FR		82	81	75	68	73	73	68	72	48	50	42	14	8
HR		78	76	74	76	70	76	73	67	60	58	43	22	15
IT		72	73	68	68	67	68	61	61	65	61	49	36	23
CY		85	83	79	85	73	85	84	81	68	73	59	21	8
LV		82	78	67	79	68	63	68	55	61	59	46	18	9
LT		69	61	51	60	49	42	58	41	35	41	37	11	5
LU		69	62	62	55	54	49	39	49	36	22	36	8	6
HU		74	76	77	80	75	70	77	63	68	66	58	29	25
MT		72	69	65	71	66	63	64	57	56	49	42	17	11
NL		75	83	78	66	57	67	48	66	37	30	46	6	2
AT		68	67	65	66	63	64	56	50	40	48	43	21	11
PL		69	68	63	68	66	65	66	57	59	62	58	32	26
PT		83	84	75	77	69	85	74	65	67	59	41	26	11
RO		61	59	57	62	60	60	57	54	56	54	45	41	31
SI		83	80	74	80	75	74	62	64	49	46	45	11	5
SK		72	75	69	75	66	67	72	57	58	61	41	36	21
FI		69	71	65	54	53	46	47	44	38	32	25	9	3
SE		84	83	74	72	73	66	58	62	61	23	40	7	2
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM														

## 1 Personal values overall

In order to provide an overall analysis of the personal values tested, these were regrouped into the four overarching categories following the values classification from the social psychology literature, as briefly explained in the previous section and reiterated below:

Personal **conservation** values include the items:

- “It is important to him/her to be personally safe and secure” (value of security)
- “It is important to him/her for his/her country to protect itself against all threats” (value of societal security)
- “It is important to him/her to never violate rules or regulations” (value of conformity)
- “It is important to him/her to maintain traditional values and ways of thinking” (value of tradition)

Personal **self-enhancement** values include the items:

- “It is important to him/her to be the one who tells others what to do” (value of power)
- “It is important to him/her to own expensive things that show his/her wealth” (value of wealth)

Personal **openness to change** values include the items:

- “It is important to him/her to make his/her own decisions about his/her life” (value of self-direction)
- “It is important to him/her to form his/her views independently” (value of self-direction)
- “It is important to him/her to have all sorts of new experiences” (value of stimulation)

Personal **self-transcendence** values include the items:

- “It is important to him/her to take care of people he/she is close to” (value of benevolence)
- “It is important to him/her to care for nature” (valuing nature)
- “It is important to him/her for every person in the world to have equal opportunities in life” (value of equality of opportunity)
- “It is important to him/her to listen to and understand people who are different from him/her” (value of tolerance)

For each four-overarching value, a mean score based on the answers to the different relevant items was calculated to be able to provide an overall agreement score to these. Each value “score” (the number of the 6-point scale given by the respondent) was divided by 6 and then added within each category, and this score was then divided by the number of values in this category. The sum of all scores were then multiplied by 100. For example, if on the conservation values, a respondent scored (on the 6-point scale) 6, 4, 1, 7; the calculation would be:  $(6/6 + 4/6 + 1/6 + 7/6)/4 = (1+0.67+0.17+1.17)/4 = 0.75$ . Adding all respondent scores together for a country and multiplying this result by 100 gives us the results below. The score out of 100% is a score which represents **how much respondents agree with** tested values, and not the percentage of respondents which agree with these values.

At EU level, the highest level of agreement is observed for **self-transcendence** values (80%), followed closely by **openness to change** (78%) and **conservation** (76%). **Self-enhancement** values score less well with 45%.

















Differences are most of the time rather small when comparing across countries. This means that the value orientation in general is similar across EU Member States. Nevertheless, between the first three values at EU level, **self-transcendence** values score the highest in all but five countries. Indeed, in Bulgaria and Hungary, a highest score is recorded on **conservation** values and in Denmark and the Netherlands, a highest score is recorded for **openness** to change values. In Poland, **conservation** and **self-transcendence** values score the highest at the same level.

**Openness** values are expressed strongest in Cyprus and Greece (both 83%), Denmark, Hungary and Germany (all 82%) and Bulgaria, Spain and the Netherlands (each 81%). Finally, **self-transcendence** values are expressed most strongly in Cyprus, Greece and Spain (all 87%), and France (84%).

Respondents in Greece (86%), Bulgaria and Cyprus (both 85%), Hungary (84%), Spain (83%), Malta, Portugal, and Slovakia (all 81%) and Latvia (80%), value **conservation** more.

While overall respondents in all countries are less likely to value **self-enhancement**, there are some noticeable differences: in Romania (63%), Italy (57%), Poland (56%), Slovakia (55%), and Bulgaria and Hungary (both 54%) respondents are more likely to agree with self-enhancement values. Respondents in some countries like the Netherlands (33%), France (36%), Sweden (37%) or Belgium (38%) are least likely to agree with self-enhancement values

## QC2 Personal values








		Conservation	Self-enhancement	Openness	Self-transcendence
EU27		76	45	78	80
BE		68	38	75	76
BG		85	53	81	84
CZ		73	40	73	74
DK		76	40	82	81
DE		74	40	82	84
EE		69	39	77	76
IE		72	40	79	82
EL		86	48	83	87
ES		83	50	81	87
FR		75	36	80	84
HR		80	49	79	83
IT		78	57	78	80
CY		85	40	83	87
LV		80	44	79	81
LT		70	41	71	72
LU		66	41	73	74
HU		84	53	82	82
MT		81	45	79	83
NL		69	33	81	80
AT		71	45	74	76
PL		78	56	77	78
PT		81	46	78	83
RO		76	63	74	76
SI		75	39	80	82
SK		81	55	77	80
FI		69	41	73	74
SE		71	37	80	81

Looking at socio-demographics, some small differences are noticeable:

- Younger respondents are more likely to value self-enhancement (48% of those aged 15-24) than older respondents (43% for those aged 55 and above). Perhaps unsurprisingly, older respondents aged 55 and over are most likely to value conservation (79%) especially when compared to the youngest respondents (72%);
- Respondents who stopped education when they were aged 15 or younger (82%) are most likely to value conservation, compared to respondents who stopped education after the age of 20 (74%);
- Respondents who almost never / never have difficulties paying bills (79%) are more likely to value openness than those who have difficulty paying bills most of the time (75%);
- Respondents who say they identify with the working class are most likely value conservation (80%), especially when compared to those who say they identify with the upper middle class (72%) or upper class (72%). On the contrary, respondents who identify with the upper class are more likely to value self-enhancement (50%) especially compared to respondents who identify with the upper middle class (44%);
- Respondents on the right of the political scale are more likely to value conservation (78%) or self-enhancement (48) than those on the left of the political scale (73% and 42% respectively). Respondents on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to value self-transcendence than those on the right (83% vs. 78%). Interestingly, there is hardly any difference regarding the openness to change values which have a similar score for right wing and left-wing respondents.



**QC2** Personal values  
(%-EU)

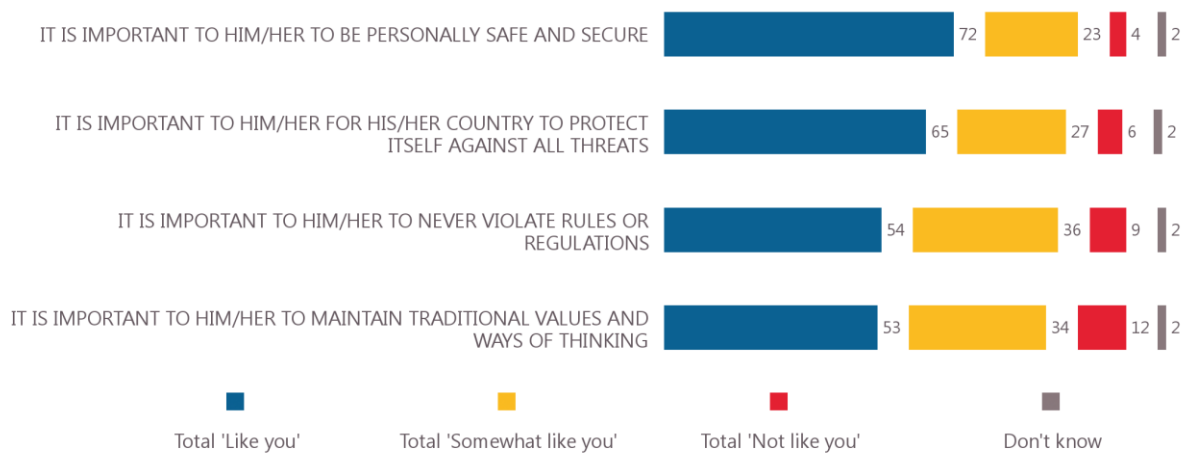
	Conservation	Self-enhancement	Oppenness	Self-transcendence
EU27	76	45	78	80
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	75	46	78	79
Woman	77	44	78	82
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	72	48	80	80
25-39	73	47	79	79
40-54	76	45	79	80
55 +	79	43	77	82
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	82	46	75	82
16-19	78	47	78	80
20+	74	43	80	81
Still studying	72	46	81	80
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	75	44	75	79
From time to time	76	48	77	79
Almost never/ Never	76	44	79	81
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	80	44	77	81
The lower middle class	75	44	77	79
The middle class	76	45	79	81
The upper middle class	72	44	80	79
The upper class	72	50	80	77
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	77	44	78	81
Small/ mid size town	76	45	78	80
Large town	75	46	79	80
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	73	42	79	83
Centre	76	45	78	80
Right	78	48	78	78

## 2 Conservation values

The following questions explore values that put importance on conservation of the status quo—such as traditional values, but also personal and societal security. Among different EU Member States some differences stand out. Respondents of one group of countries tend, by and large, to answer to a lesser degree that it is “like them” to these questions. These countries are Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Luxembourg, Ireland, Estonia, France, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal. Respondents in another group; Bulgaria, Slovenia, Austria, Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovakia, and Romania, are more likely to say that these conservation values are “like them”.

Overall, ‘conservation’ values tend to be espoused to a slightly higher degree by respondents who identify themselves as politically on the right, with some exceptions. For instance, respondents’ tendency to agree to the importance of following rules and regulations is reflected in equal measure by both politically left- and right-leaning respondents. For conservation values, no statistically meaningful gender difference is apparent from the responses. Among different age groups there is just as little variation, although the oldest age group—55 and over— shows a slightly higher inclination, overall, toward conservation values. Regarding education levels, respondents who enjoyed a higher education are slightly less likely to support conservation values.

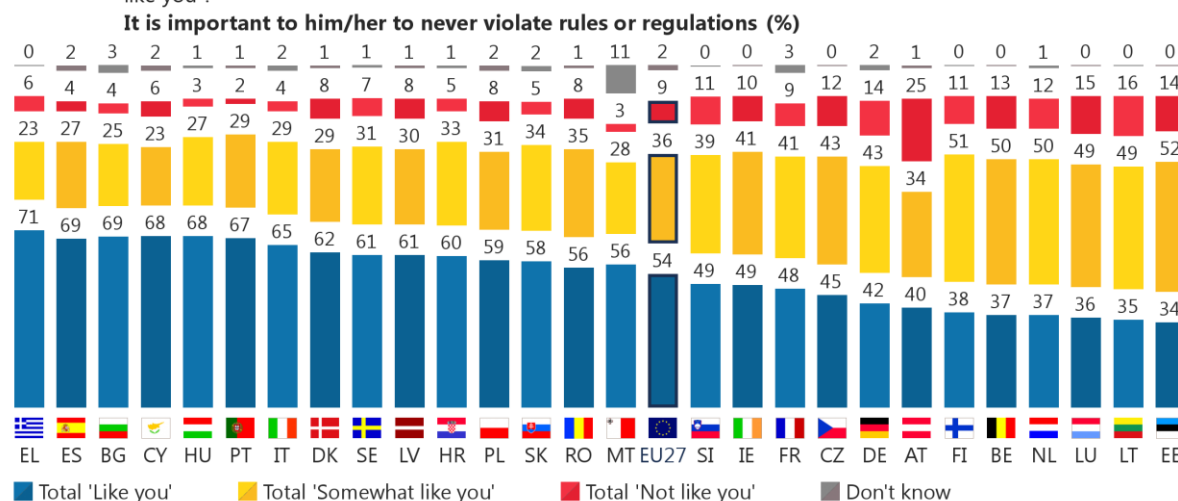
**QC2ab** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you". (% - EU27)



### More than half of EU citizens value conformity

54% of EU respondents indicate that it is “like them” to place high importance on **the value of conformity**. A further 36% indicate that it is like them to some extent. An average of 9% are likely to say it is “not like them”.

**QC2ab.12** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".










The socio-demographic analysis shows respondents’ subjective urbanisation; whether one considers their living area to be a rural village, small or mid-size town, or a large town, or people’s subjective life satisfaction, has no influence on the importance placed on **the value of conformity**. It does however show the following:

- Women (57%) are somewhat more likely than men (51%) to place a high value on this.
- Older respondents are more likely to say that it is like them to put importance on this value—for example 60% of respondents who are 55 and over say that it is like them, compared to 47% of those aged 15-24.
- Respondents who stopped education earlier are also more likely to say that they value this: those who left education when they were 15 or younger are more likely (65%) to answer in the affirmative to this question than those who continued their education until or past the age of 20 (51%).
- Respondents who indicate having difficulties paying bills most of the time are somewhat less likely (49%) to indicate valuing never violating rules and regulations than those who experience difficulties from time to time (53%) or never (54%).
- Interestingly, both the working class and the upper class are more likely (59% and 63% respectively) to say it is like them to never break rules and regulations than respondents who describe themselves as belonging to the lower middle class (49%), the upper middle class (52%), and the middle class (53%).
- Respondents who identify as politically on the left are slightly less likely (51%) to hold this value than those in the centre (55%), and those on the right (56%).
- Respondents who say religion is important to them (63%) are more likely to say it is like them to put importance on this value than those who say religion is not important to them (45%).

Additionally, those who are likely to value telling others what to do are more likely (75%) to hold this value than, for example, respondents who place importance on making their own decisions about their life (62%). Respondents who support maintaining traditional values are also more likely (72%) to value never violating rules and regulations.

**QC2ab.12** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

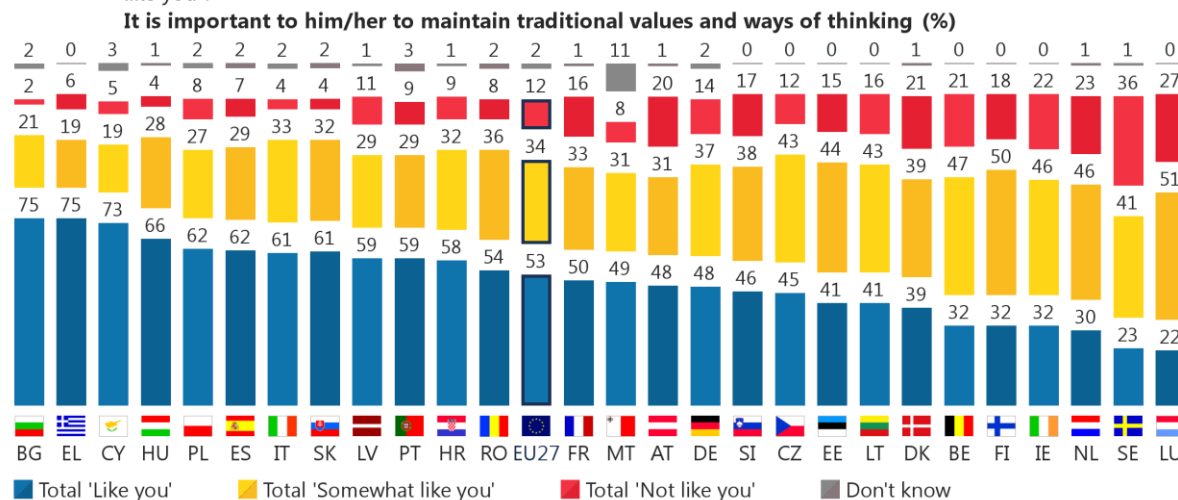
**It is important to him to never violate rules or regulations (%-EU)**

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	54	36	9	2
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	51	38	9	2
Woman	57	33	7	2
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	47	41	10	2
25-39	49	39	10	1
40-54	53	38	9	1
55 +	60	31	6	2
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	65	27	5	3
16-19	55	36	9	2
20+	51	38	9	1
Still studying	50	39	10	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	49	38	12	1
From time to time	53	37	7	2
Almost never/ Never	54	35	8	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	59	32	8	2
The lower middle class	49	39	10	2
The middle class	53	36	8	2
The upper middle class	52	38	9	2
The upper class	63	27	10	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	54	36	8	2
Small/ mid size town	54	36	9	2
Large town	55	35	8	2
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	51	37	10	1
Centre	55	36	8	2
Right	56	35	8	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	55	35	9	2
Not satisfied	52	37	9	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	63	31	6	1
Neither important nor not important	54	36	8	2
Not Important	45	41	12	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	64	28	6	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	65	28	6	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	75	20	4	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	68	27	4	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	65	29	6	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	62	31	6	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	62	30	6	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	75	20	4	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	66	28	5	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	72	23	4	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	62	30	6	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	65	29	6	1
<b>Attitude to EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	57	33	7	2
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	58	34	7	1
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	57	34	7	1
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	56	34	7	1
Right to asylum (AGREE)	59	33	6	1
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	58	34	7	1
Independent judges (AGREE)	57	34	7	1
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	58	33	7	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	58	34	7	1
No discrimination (AGREE)	57	35	7	1
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	57	35	7	1

### Slightly more than half of EU citizens value tradition

53% of EU respondents indicate that it is “like them” to place importance on **the value of tradition**. 34% are likely to indicate it is “like them” to some extent. An average of 12% of EU respondents maintain it is not like them.

**QC2ab.10** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".










In terms of socio-demographic differences, women and men are likely to offer similar answers to this question. Little variation is noted according to people’s financial situation or life satisfaction. We can, however, note the following:

- Perhaps as expected, older respondents have a higher tendency to value tradition than the young. For example, while 43% of respondents aged 15-24 say it is like them to put importance on the value of tradition, 61% of those 55 and over say the same.
- The same trend is apparent in terms of education levels, with 68% of those who left school at age 15 likely to hold this value, compared to 46% of those who continued studying past the age of 20.
- Respondents who consider belonging to the working class are also more likely to say it is like them to put importance on this value (63%) compared to other respondents, especially those that consider belonging to the upper middle class (41%).
- Respondents living in rural villages are slightly more likely (56%) to hold this value than those living in small or mid-size towns (53%), and those living in large towns (50%).
- In terms of political orientation, respondents who identify as being on the left (44%) of the political spectrum are less likely to indicate valuing this than those in the centre (55%), or on the right (61%).
- Respondents for whom religion is important are more likely (65%) to answer positively to the proposed statement than those for whom religion is not important (40%).
- Interestingly, respondents who say it is like them to tell others what to do are more likely (78%) to also say it is like them to support the value of tradition than other respondents.

**QC2ab.10** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

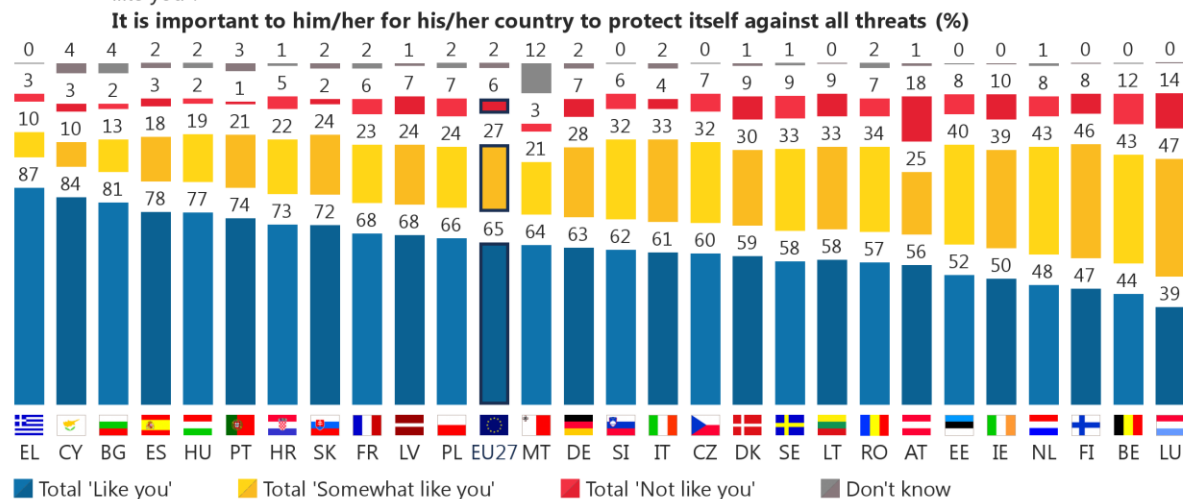
**It is important to him to maintain traditional values and ways of thinking (%-EU)**

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	53	34	12	2
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	52	35	12	2
Woman	55	32	11	2
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	43	36	18	1
25-39	46	38	16	1
40-54	52	36	10	1
55 +	61	29	7	2
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	68	24	4	3
16-19	57	33	8	2
20+	46	37	16	1
Still studying	40	37	23	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	52	34	12	2
From time to time	57	33	9	1
Almost never/ Never	52	34	13	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	63	27	8	2
The lower middle class	53	36	10	1
The middle class	50	36	12	2
The upper middle class	41	36	21	1
The upper class	52	32	17	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	56	31	11	2
Small/ mid size town	53	35	11	2
Large town	50	35	14	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	44	35	19	1
Centre	55	35	9	2
Right	61	31	7	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	53	33	12	2
Not satisfied	55	34	10	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	65	28	6	1
Neither important nor not important	53	37	7	1
Not Important	40	39	19	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	64	26	9	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	63	27	10	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	78	18	3	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	69	25	6	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	63	26	10	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	62	28	9	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	61	27	10	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	76	20	4	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	65	27	8	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	61	27	10	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	71	22	6	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	62	27	10	1
<b>Attitude towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	54	33	12	1
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	56	32	10	1
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	56	32	12	1
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	56	32	11	1
Right to asylum (AGREE)	55	32	12	1
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	56	32	11	1
Independent judges (AGREE)	56	32	12	1
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	56	32	12	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	56	32	12	1
No discrimination (AGREE)	56	32	11	1
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	56	32	11	1

**Two thirds of EU citizens feel it is important for their country to protect itself.**

65% of respondents in the EU indicate it is important to them that their country protect itself against all threats (societal security), with a further 27% indicating this statement as “somewhat like them”. 6% said the statement about protection of their country was not like them.

**QC2ab.4** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that there does not seem to be any relevant difference between men and women, nor among people who live in either rural areas, small, mid-size or large towns. What it does show is the following:

- Once again, respondents aged 55 and over are more likely to say this statement is ‘like them’ (70%) than other age groups—for example, 62% of those aged 15–24 say this statement is ‘like them’.
- Differences according to education levels persist, with 62% of those who studied until they were 20 or beyond likely to value societal security compared with 71% of respondents who left education before the age of 16.
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are more likely (66%) to value their country protecting itself against all threats than those who experience financial difficulties most of the time (60%).
- Respondents who consider belonging to the working class are once again most likely to identify with this statement (73%) than other respondents, especially compared to respondents who say they consider belonging to the upper middle class (58%).
- Respondents who identify as being on the left of the political spectrum (60%) are slightly less likely to value societal security than those in the centre (68%), and on the right (68%).
- Those who indicate being satisfied with their lives are slightly more likely (66%) than those who are not satisfied (62%) to value societal security.
- Those who think religion is important are more likely (70%) than those who don’t (60%) to value societal security. Furthermore, respondents who value maintaining traditional values (84%) and never violating rules (82%) are much more likely to also value societal security.

**QC2ab.4** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him for his country to protect itself against all threats (%-EU)**

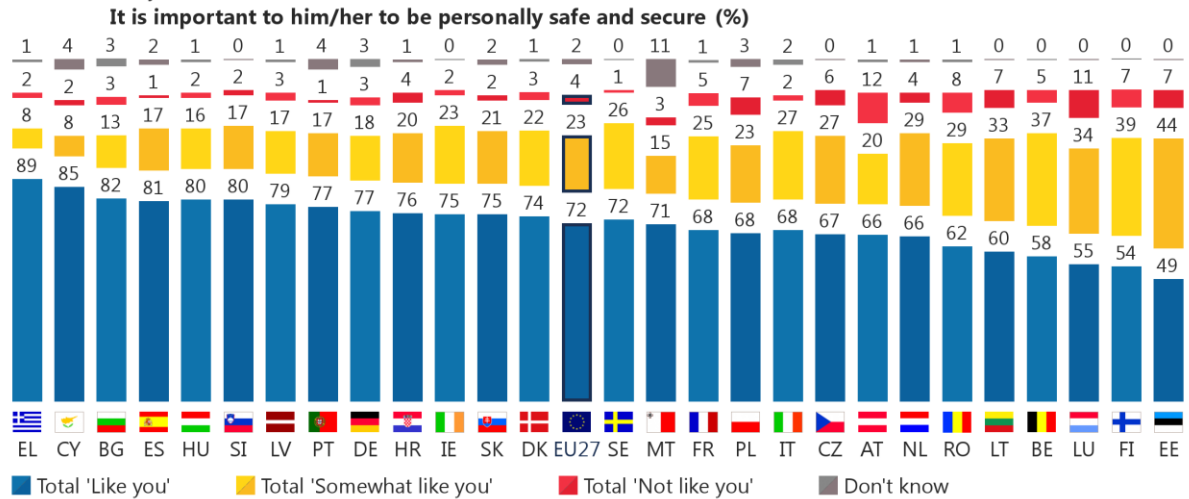
	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	65	27	6	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	63	28	7	2
Woman	66	26	6	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	62	31	6	1
25-39	61	30	8	1
40-54	62	29	7	2
55 +	70	23	4	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	71	24	2	3
16-19	67	25	6	2
20+	62	29	7	2
Still studying	60	32	7	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	60	31	8	2
From time to time	64	28	6	2
Almost never/ Never	66	26	6	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	73	20	5	3
The lower middle class	63	30	6	2
The middle class	63	28	6	2
The upper middle class	58	33	8	2
The upper class	64	23	11	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	66	26	6	2
Small/ mid size town	65	27	6	2
Large town	64	28	6	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	60	30	8	2
Centre	68	25	6	2
Right	68	26	5	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	66	27	6	2
Not satisfied	62	30	6	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	70	24	4	2
Neither important nor not important	65	27	5	2
Not Important	60	31	7	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	77	18	3	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	77	18	4	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	82	15	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	76	19	4	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	76	19	3	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	75	19	4	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	78	17	3	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	80	17	3	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	84	14	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	76	19	4	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	82	15	2	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	77	18	4	1
<b>Attitudes towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	67	26	6	2
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	69	24	4	2
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	69	24	4	2
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	69	25	4	2
Right to asylum (AGREE)	68	25	4	2
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	69	24	4	2
Independent judges (AGREE)	69	24	4	2
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	69	24	4	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	69	24	4	2
No discrimination (AGREE)	69	24	4	2
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	69	24	4	2



**Close to three quarters of all EU citizens the value security.**

72% of EU citizens think it's important, and 23% say it is important to some extent to feel personally safe and secure ("value of security"). On average, only 4% do not place importance on this statement.

**QC2ab.9** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that there does not seem to be any relevant difference among people who live in either rural areas, small, mid-size or large towns, nor according to respondents' political affiliation, social class, or Internet use. What it does show is the following:

- Women are slightly more likely (75%) to value this than male respondents (69%).
- Respondents aged 55 and over (76%) are more likely to answer this question in the affirmative than those aged 40-54 (72%), 25-39 (68%), and 15-24 (70%).
- Education levels also affect responses. Among respondents who stopped studying when they were 15 or younger, 76% agree or agree to some extent with the proposed statement, compared to 71% of those who studied until or beyond the age of 20.
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are more likely (74%) to agree with the proposed statement, than those who experience financial difficulties most of the time (64%).
- Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class (77%) are more likely to value this than respondents who consider themselves belonging to the other classes.
- Those who are satisfied with their lives are more likely (73%) to value this than those who are not (67%).
- Respondents who think religion is important are more likely (75%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (69%).

**QC2ab.9** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to be personally safe and secure (%-EU)**

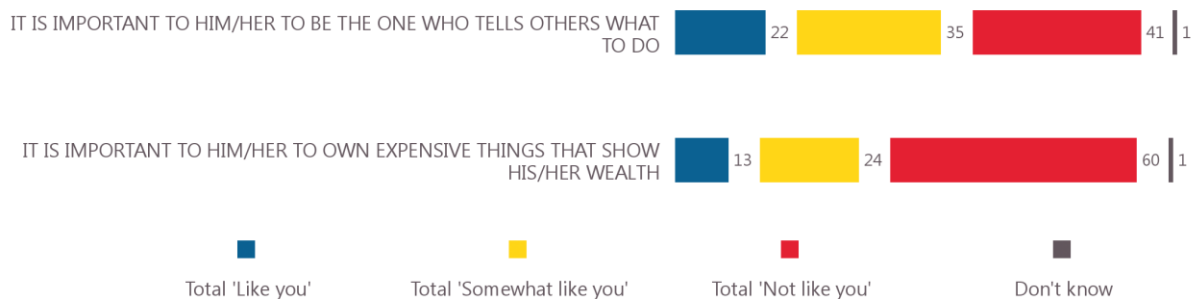
	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	72	23	4	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	69	25	5	2
Woman	75	20	3	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	70	25	3	2
25-39	68	25	5	1
40-54	72	23	5	2
55 +	76	20	3	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	76	19	2	3
16-19	72	21	5	2
20+	71	23	4	1
Still studying	71	25	3	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	64	28	7	2
From time to time	69	25	5	1
Almost never/ Never	74	21	3	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	77	18	4	2
The lower middle class	69	25	4	1
The middle class	71	23	4	2
The upper middle class	71	23	4	2
The upper class	73	21	6	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	73	21	5	2
Small/ mid size town	72	23	3	2
Large town	72	22	4	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	70	25	4	1
Centre	74	21	4	2
Right	73	23	4	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	73	21	3	2
Not satisfied	67	25	6	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	75	20	3	2
Neither important nor not important	71	23	4	2
Not Important	69	24	5	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	84	14	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	84	14	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	85	13	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	88	11	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	84	14	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	83	14	2	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	83	14	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	81	16	1	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	88	9	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	83	14	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	88	10	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	83	14	1	1
<b>Attitude towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	75	21	3	2
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	76	19	3	1
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	76	19	3	2
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	76	19	3	2
Right to asylum (AGREE)	76	19	3	2
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	76	19	3	2
Independent judges (AGREE)	76	19	3	1
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	77	20	3	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	77	19	3	2
No discrimination (AGREE)	76	20	3	1
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	76	20	3	1

### 3 Self-enhancement values

The following self-enhancement values focus on status and desires around these, such as wanting to be the person to tell others what to do or owning expensive things that show one’s wealth. Respondents in some eastern European and southern European countries such as Romania, Slovakia, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, and Poland are more likely to say such statements are ‘like them’ than in other countries

Looking specifically at socio-demographics, respondents who left education earlier—when they were 15 or younger—and who place themselves on the right of the political scale are more likely to value self-enhancement than their counterparts, as are respondents who think religion is important. Logically, respondents who say one statement is ‘like them; are also more likely to say the other item is also ‘like them’.

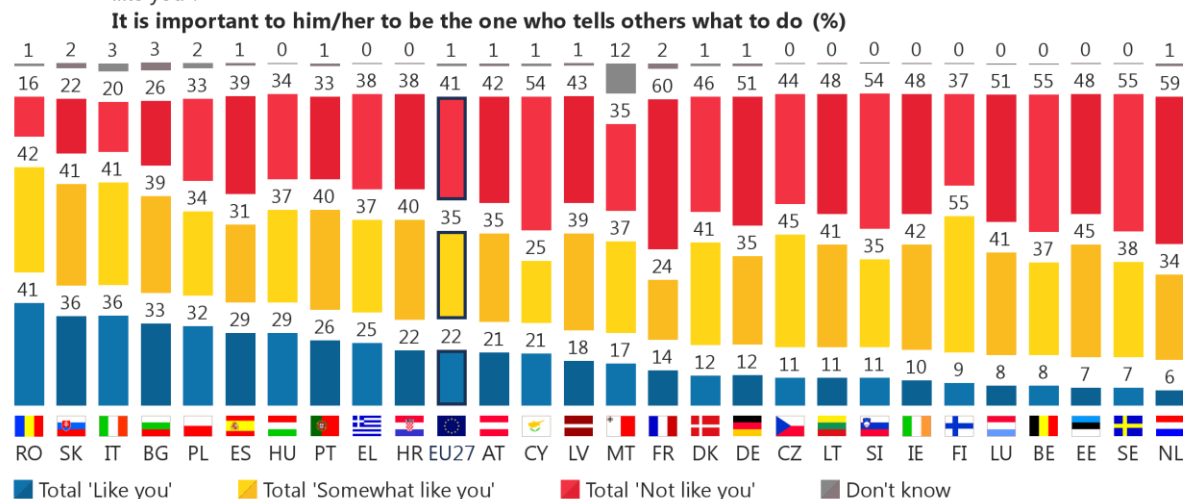
**QC2ab** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".  
(% - EU27)



**Less than a quarter of EU citizens value power.**

22% of respondents in the EU indicate valuing of power. 35% place some importance on this, while 41% do not value power at all.

**QC2ab.3** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that there does not seem to be any relevant difference between men and women, age groups, nor among people who live in either rural areas, small, mid-size or large towns, or whether or not they are satisfied with their lives. What it does show is the following:

- Education levels do have an impact. Among respondents who stopped studying before or when they turned 15, 28% say it is like them to find it important, compared to 24% of those who studied until they were 16 or 19, 19% of respondents who are still studying, and 18% of respondents who stopped studying when they were 20 or older.
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are equally likely to agree with the proposed statement, than those who experience financial difficulties most of the time (20% vs 19%). Interestingly, those who experience financial difficulties from time to time are more likely (27%) to place importance on it.
- Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class (32%) are more likely to say it is like them than respondents who consider themselves belonging to any of the other classes.
- Respondents on the right side of the political spectrum are more inclined (27%) to value power, than those in the centre (22%), and the left (20%).
- Respondents who think that religion is important to them are more likely to say they value power (28%) than those who say religion is not important to them (15%).
- Interestingly, close to two thirds (64%) of respondents who place value wealth also value power.

**QC2ab.3** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

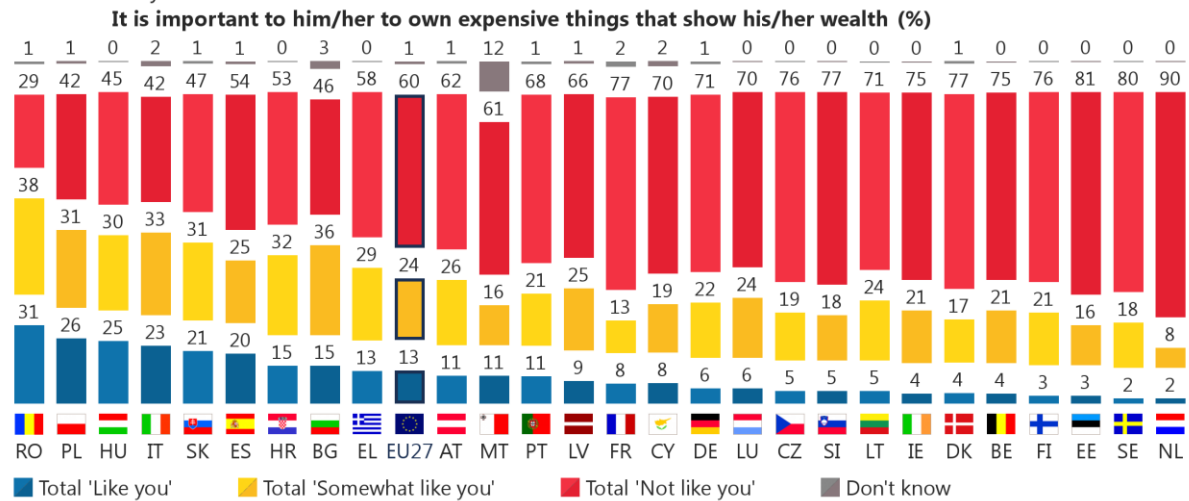
**It is important to him to be the one who tells others what to do (%-EU)**

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	22	35	41	1
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	23	36	38	2
Woman	21	34	44	1
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	21	37	41	2
25-39	22	36	40	1
40-54	22	37	41	1
55 +	23	33	42	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	28	32	36	3
16-19	24	34	40	1
20+	18	36	45	1
Still studying	19	39	39	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	19	36	43	2
From time to time	27	38	33	1
Almost never/ Never	20	34	44	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	24	32	43	2
The lower middle class	21	36	42	1
The middle class	22	36	40	1
The upper middle class	18	40	41	1
The upper class	32	35	33	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	21	34	44	1
Small/ mid size town	22	36	42	1
Large town	23	37	38	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	20	34	46	1
Centre	22	35	42	1
Right	27	37	35	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	21	35	42	1
Not satisfied	24	36	38	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	28	35	36	1
Neither important nor not important	22	36	39	1
Not Important	15	35	48	1
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	33	29	37	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	27	28	44	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	27	30	41	0
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	25	31	44	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	25	31	44	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	25	30	44	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	64	24	11	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	25	31	43	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	32	29	37	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	25	31	44	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	30	29	39	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	26	29	43	1
<b>Attitudes towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	24	34	40	1
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	23	33	43	1
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	23	33	43	1
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	23	33	42	1
Right to asylum (AGREE)	25	34	41	1
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	23	34	42	1
Independent judges (AGREE)	23	33	43	1
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	23	33	43	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	23	33	43	1
No discrimination (AGREE)	23	33	43	1
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	23	33	42	1

**Six in ten EU citizens value wealth.**

Only 13% of EU citizens say it is like them to put importance on the value of wealth, with a further 24% saying this is somewhat like them, and 60% saying this statement is not like them.

**QC2ab.8** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that there does not seem to be any relevant difference between men and women, nor according to people’s financial situation, or their subjective urbanisation. What it does show is the following:

- Among respondents of different age groups there is little divergence on the level of those indicating agreement with the proposed statement. Interestingly, larger differences appear when the question is reversed, i.e. “who *doesn't* identify with owning expensive objects to show off their wealth?” Respondents aged 15-24 show a 55% likelihood, 60% among the 40-54 set, and 65% among the respondents who are 55 and over to not value wealth.
- Under the same line of questioning, those who studied beyond the age of 20 are somewhat more likely (67%) to not value this, than those who studied until the age of 15 (60%).
- In terms of social class, there is little variation. However, respondents who consider themselves to be a part of the upper class are much more likely (25%) to value this than respondents who indicate being part of the middle class and the lower middle class (both 14%), the working class (13%), and the upper middle class (10%).
- Respondents who place themselves on the right of the political scale (17%) are more likely to say they identify with this statement than those who are on the left of the political scale (12%).
- Subjective life satisfaction plays a small role, with 16% of respondents who indicate not being satisfied answering in the affirmative versus 13% of those who don't.
- Respondents who think religion is important are more likely (18%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (9%).
- Respondents who value power (41%) are also more likely to value wealth.

**QC2ab.8** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to own expensive things that show his wealth (%-EU)**

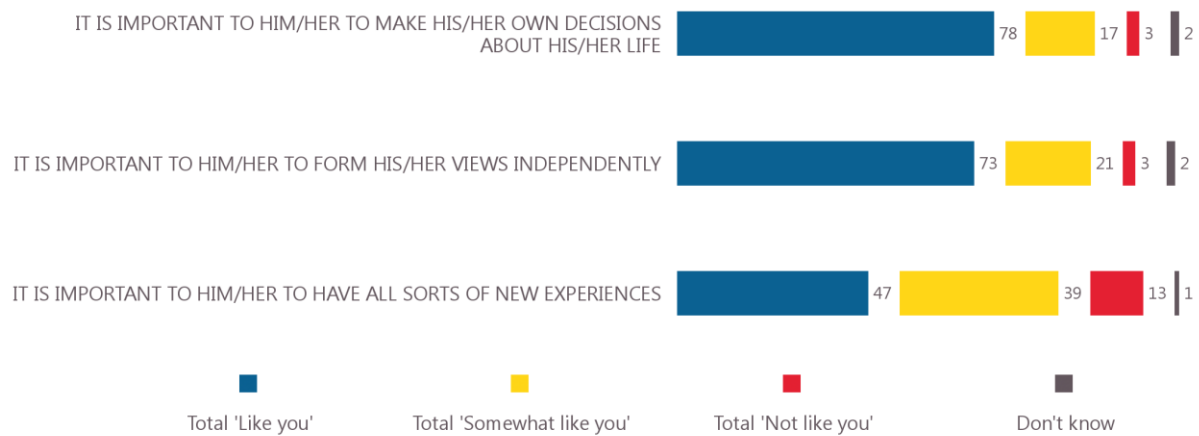
	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	13	24	60	1
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	13	26	59	1
Woman	13	24	61	1
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	15	29	55	2
25-39	16	27	57	1
40-54	13	25	60	1
55 +	13	20	65	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	17	21	60	2
16-19	15	26	57	1
20+	11	22	67	1
Still studying	13	28	57	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	14	27	59	1
From time to time	17	29	53	1
Almost never/ Never	12	22	64	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	13	20	65	1
The lower middle class	14	24	60	1
The middle class	14	27	59	1
The upper middle class	10	25	64	1
The upper class	25	22	53	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	14	22	64	1
Small/ mid size town	14	24	62	1
Large town	14	28	57	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	12	20	67	1
Centre	13	25	62	1
Right	17	29	53	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	13	24	62	1
Not satisfied	16	27	56	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	18	27	54	1
Neither important nor not important	16	27	56	1
Not Important	9	21	69	1
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	21	22	56	0
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	16	18	64	0
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	41	26	33	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	16	21	62	0
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	16	19	65	0
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	14	19	65	0
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	14	19	65	0
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	16	21	64	0
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	20	20	59	0
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	16	19	65	0
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	19	20	61	0
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	16	19	65	0
<b>Attitude towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	16	23	60	1
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	14	22	63	1
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	14	22	64	1
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	14	22	63	1
Right to asylum (AGREE)	16	22	61	1
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	14	22	62	1
Independent judges (AGREE)	14	22	64	1
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	14	22	63	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	14	22	63	1
No discrimination (AGREE)	14	22	64	1
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	14	22	64	1

## 4 Openness to change values

This next section looks at openness to change values, which regroups desires of self-direction—making one’s own decisions and views independently—as well as an openness or desire to acquire new experiences. Respondents in Cyprus, Greece, and Germany are consistently more likely to value openness. Respondents in Denmark, while not particularly more likely to put importance on having new experiences, are also more likely to say that forming views independently and making their own decisions about life is important to them.

From a socio-demographic point of view, young people, people who left education later (aged 20 or older), people who do not have difficulty paying bills, and people who are satisfied with their lives are more likely to value openness than their counterparts.

**QC2ab** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".  
(% - EU27)



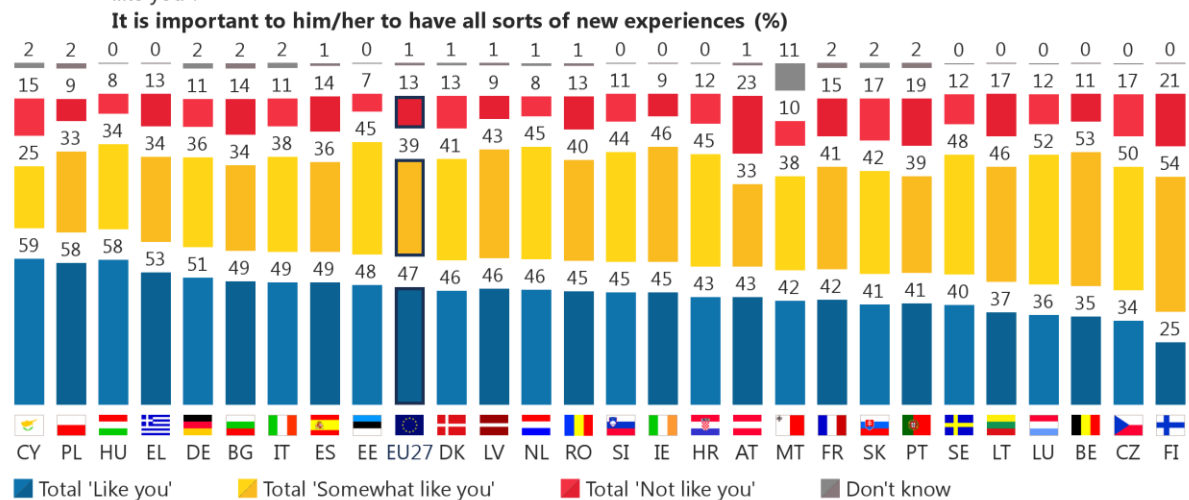


**About half of respondents surveyed value stimulation.**

As for other statements, respondents were asked how much they identified with the statement “It is important to him / to her to have all sorts of new experiences” (value of stimulation), where ‘1’ meant this person was ‘not like them at all’ and 6 meant this person was ‘very much like them’.

Overall, respondents in Europe are more likely (47%) to indicate placing importance on the value of stimulation placing some (39%), or no importance (13%) on this.

**QC2ab.1** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



On the socio-demographic front, gender, political affiliation, subjective urbanisation, or the importance of religion, do not seem to play a role. We can however, state the following:

- Large variations can be found among the different age groups. As can be expected, the youngest respondents, aged 15-24 are very likely (63%), descending in a more or less straight line to the oldest, aged 55 and over who are the least likely (39%) to value new experiences.
- Similarly, a strong correlation exists along education levels. Only 36% of respondents who went to school until the age of 15 answered in the affirmative, 47% of those who went to school to until the ages of 16 to 19, and 48% of respondents who continued their education past the age of 20.
- Respondents who never have trouble paying bills are somewhat more likely (48%) to value this than those facing financial difficulties most of the time (42%).
- Those who consider themselves as part of the upper class are more likely to agree (65%) with the proposed statement than those of the upper middle class (50%), the middle class (49%), the lower middle class (46%), and the working class (43%).
- The Internet being one of the main conduits of information and new ideas today is clearly reflected here. 51% of daily Internet users indicate valuing new experiences versus only 34% of respondents who go online often / sometimes or who never go online.
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (49%) to value this than those who don't (42%).

**QC2ab.1** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

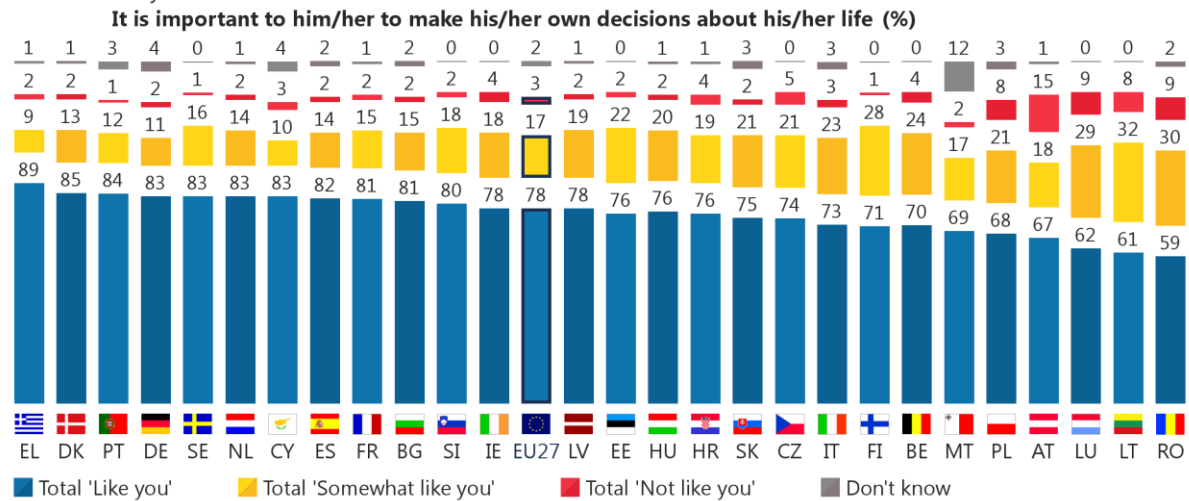
**It is important to him to have all sorts of new experiences (%-EU)**

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	47	39	13	1
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	47	40	12	1
Woman	47	38	13	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	63	30	6	1
25-39	54	37	8	1
40-54	46	41	12	1
55 +	39	41	18	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	36	40	22	3
16-19	47	39	12	1
20+	48	39	11	1
Still studying	63	32	4	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	42	39	17	2
From time to time	47	40	12	1
Almost never/ Never	48	39	13	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	43	37	18	2
The lower middle class	46	41	12	1
The middle class	49	38	11	1
The upper middle class	50	38	9	1
The upper class	65	28	7	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	46	38	14	2
Small/ mid size town	46	39	13	2
Large town	50	38	11	1
<b>Use of the Internet</b>				
Everyday	51	38	11	1
Often/ Sometimes	34	50	14	1
Never	34	38	24	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	48	39	12	1
Centre	49	38	13	1
Right	45	42	12	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	49	39	11	1
Not satisfied	42	40	17	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	46	38	14	1
Neither important nor not important	48	38	12	1
Not Important	49	39	11	1
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	59	31	8	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	71	23	5	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	56	32	10	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	56	33	10	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	54	34	10	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	55	34	10	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	72	24	3	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	56	34	10	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	57	32	11	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	57	34	10	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	56	32	12	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	57	32	10	1
<b>Attitudes towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	52	37	11	1
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	50	38	11	1
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	50	37	11	1
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	51	38	11	1
Right to asylum (AGREE)	52	37	11	1
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	51	37	11	1
Independent judges (AGREE)	50	37	11	1
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	51	37	11	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	50	38	11	1
No discrimination (AGREE)	50	38	11	1
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	50	38	11	1

**Almost all EU citizens value self-direction in the form of making their own decisions**

On average, 78% of EU respondents indicate placing a high importance on the value of self-direction, with 17% agreeing to some extent. Only 3% do not agree with the proposed statement.

**QC2ab.7** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



From a socio-demographic perspective, there are no differences between female and male respondents, different age groups, education levels, or subjective urbanisation. We can, however, state the following:

- Respondents who never have trouble paying bills are more likely (80%) to value this than those facing financial difficulties from time to time (73%) or most of the time (70%).
- Those who consider themselves as part of the upper and upper middle class are more likely to agree (both 82%) with the proposed statement than the working class (79%), the middle class (78%), and the lower middle class (75%).
- Respondents who self-identify as politically left leaning are slightly more likely (80%) to value this than centrists (78%) and those leaning to the right (76%).
- Those who indicate as being satisfied with their lives are more likely (79%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (71%).
- Respondents who say religion is not important to them are more likely to agree with the proposed statement (80%) than those who say religion is important (76%), and those who think religion is neither important nor not important (74%).

**QC2ab.7** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

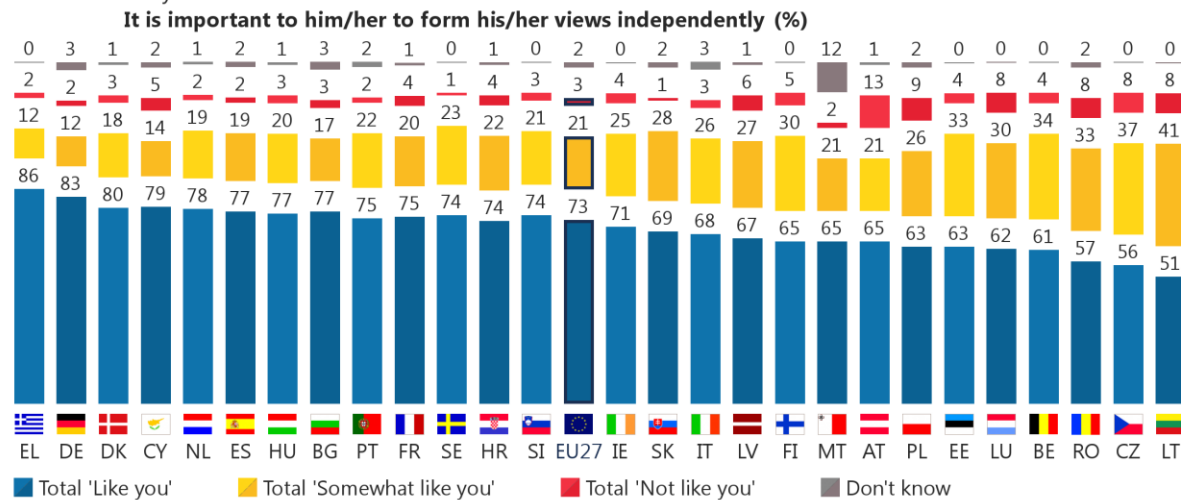
**It is important to him to make his own decisions about his life (%-EU)**

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	78	17	3	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	77	17	3	2
Woman	78	17	3	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	77	18	3	2
25-39	78	16	5	2
40-54	76	19	3	2
55 +	79	17	3	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	76	20	1	3
16-19	75	18	3	2
20+	81	14	3	2
Still studying	79	16	3	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	70	21	6	2
From time to time	73	21	4	2
Almost never/ Never	80	15	2	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	79	16	3	2
The lower middle class	75	19	3	2
The middle class	78	17	3	2
The upper middle class	82	13	3	3
The upper class	82	11	7	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	76	18	4	2
Small/ mid size town	77	17	3	2
Large town	79	16	3	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	80	15	2	2
Centre	78	18	3	2
Right	76	18	4	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	79	15	3	2
Not satisfied	71	22	5	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	76	18	3	2
Neither important nor not important	74	20	4	2
Not Important	80	15	2	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	90	7	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	90	8	0	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	88	11	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	90	8	0	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	90	9	0	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	89	9	0	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	83	14	1	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	89	9	0	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	89	9	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	91	7	0	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	89	9	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	90	8	0	1
<b>Attitude towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	81	15	2	2
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	83	14	2	2
Right to asylum (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
Independent judges (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
Gender equality (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
No discrimination (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	83	14	2	2

### Close to three quarters of EU citizens value self-direction in forming their views independently

73% of EU respondents say it is important for them to form their views independently (“value of self-direction”), 21% say it is somewhat important. Only 3% of EU respondents indicate not placing any importance on it.

**QC2ab.11** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, and subjective urbanisation have no influence on people’s likelihood of saying it is like them to value self-direction. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who completed education at the age of 20 or older are more likely (77%) than those who studied until 19 (72%) and until the age of 15 (68%) to value forming their views independently.
- Respondents who never / almost never have difficulties paying bills (76%) are more likely to say they value this than those who have difficulty paying bills from time to time (69%) or most of the time (67%).
- Those who consider themselves as part of the upper and upper middle class are more likely to agree (81%) with the proposed statement than the middle class (73%), the lower middle class (70%), and the working class (73%).
- Respondents who self-identify as politically left leaning are slightly more likely (77%) to agree with the proposed statement than centrists (73%) and those leaning to the right (71%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are slightly more likely (74%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don’t (69%).
- Respondents who say religion is not important to them are more likely to say it is important for them to form their own opinions (76%) than those who say religion is neither important nor not important (71%) or that it is important (72%).

**QC2ab.11** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to form his views independently (%-EU)**

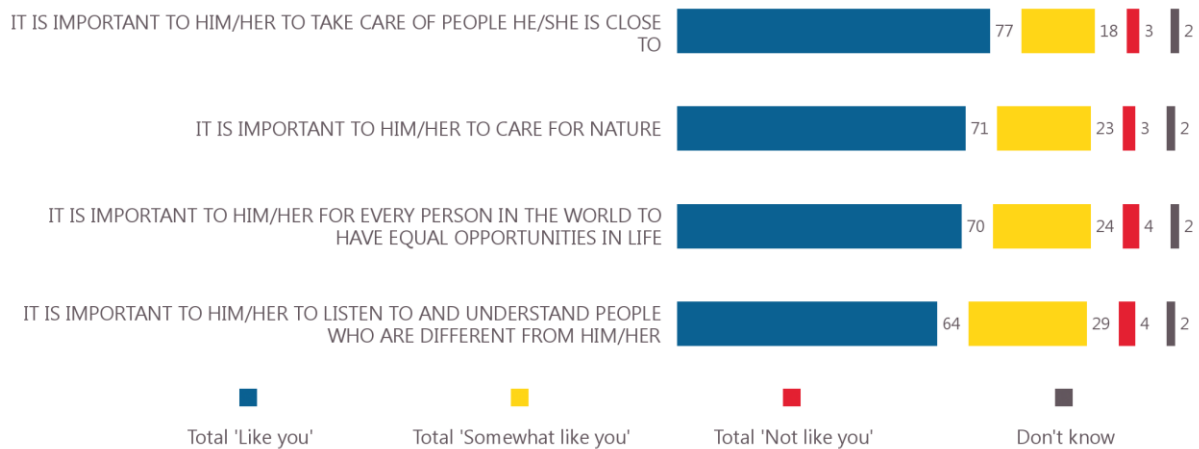
	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	73	21	3	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	74	20	3	2
Woman	73	21	3	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	73	22	4	2
25-39	73	21	5	1
40-54	73	21	5	2
55 +	73	21	3	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	68	25	3	4
16-19	72	23	4	2
20+	77	18	3	2
Still studying	75	20	4	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	67	26	6	1
From time to time	69	26	4	2
Almost never/ Never	76	19	3	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	73	22	3	2
The lower middle class	70	23	5	2
The middle class	73	21	3	2
The upper middle class	81	15	3	2
The upper class	81	16	4	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	72	22	4	2
Small/ mid size town	73	22	3	2
Large town	75	19	3	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	77	18	3	2
Centre	73	22	3	2
Right	71	23	4	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	74	20	3	2
Not satisfied	69	25	5	2
<b>Image of EU</b>				
Positive	77	18	3	2
Neutral	69	24	5	2
Negative	72	22	4	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	72	23	4	2
Neither important nor not important	71	24	4	2
Not Important	76	18	3	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	88	10	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	87	10	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	85	13	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	85	13	2	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	86	13	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	84	13	2	2
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	86	13	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	82	14	2	2
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	85	13	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	85	13	2	2
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	85	13	2	2
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	86	12	2	2
<b>Attitude towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	78	18	2	2
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	78	18	2	2
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	78	18	2	2
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	79	17	2	2
Right to asylum (AGREE)	79	18	2	2
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGRE)	78	18	2	2
Independent judges (AGREE)	78	18	2	2
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	78	18	2	2
Gender equality (AGREE)	79	18	2	2
No discrimination (AGREE)	78	18	2	2
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	78	18	2	2

## 5 Self-transcendence values

Looking at self-transcendence values, the survey asked respondents how important it was to them to care for people they are close to, for nature, and how important it was that every person have equal opportunities, or to listen to people who are different from them. Looking at a country level, respondents in Spain, Greece, Cyprus, France, Ireland and Germany are more likely to say they value self-transcendence than respondents in other countries.

Looking at socio-demographics, women, respondents who left education later, respondents on the left of the political scale, and respondents who are more satisfied with their lives are more likely to say most of the self-transcendence values are important to them.

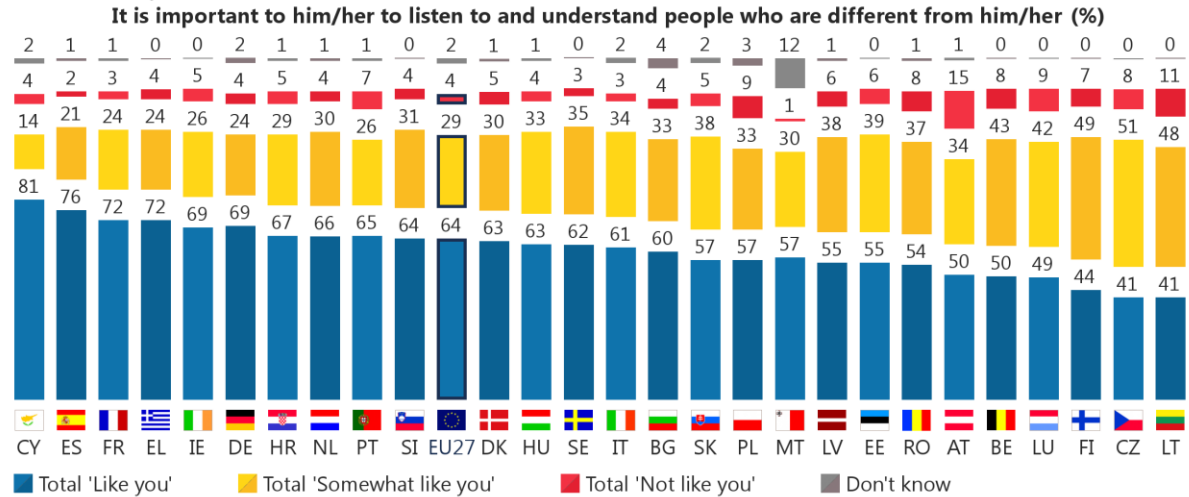
**QC2ab** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you". (% - EU27)



**More than six in ten EU citizens place a high value on tolerance.**

On average, respondents in Europe are very likely (64%) to indicate placing importance on listening to others and understanding those who are different from them (value of tolerance), with 29% agreeing somewhat. Only 4% don't agree.

**QC2ab.2** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that age, social class, subjective urbanisation, or the importance of religion has no influence on people's likelihood of saying it is like them to value tolerance. It does however show the following:

- Women show a slightly higher likelihood (67%) of valuing it who are different from them, than men (62%).
- Higher education does increase the likelihood of respondents' answering this question in the affirmative: 68% of those who left education when they were 20 or over, compared to 63% of those who stayed in school until they were between 16 and 19, and 61% of those schooled until the age of 15 or younger.
- Respondents who never / almost never have difficulty paying bills are more likely to say that it is like them to value this (66%) than those who have difficulty paying bills from time to time (60%) or most of the time (57%).
- Respondents who see themselves politically on the right are less likely (57%) than those in the centre (65%), and on the left (71%) to agree to the proposed statement.
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (66%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (58%).



**QC2ab.2** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

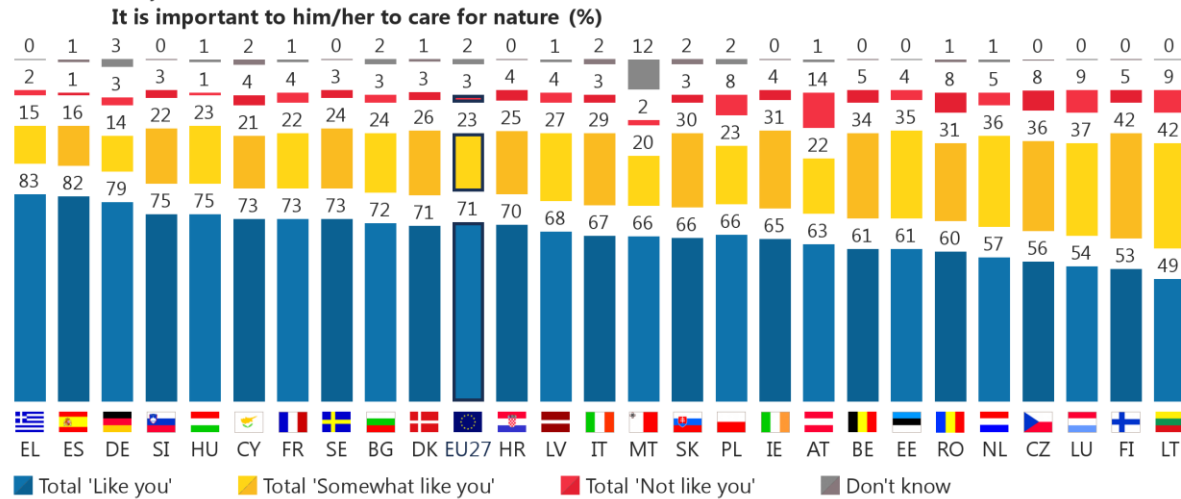
**It is important to him to listen to and understand people who are different from him** (%-EU)

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	64	29	4	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	62	31	5	1
Woman	67	28	4	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	66	29	4	1
25-39	65	28	6	1
40-54	63	31	6	1
55 +	64	29	4	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	61	31	4	3
16-19	63	31	5	2
20+	68	28	4	1
Still studying	68	28	3	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	57	30	10	1
From time to time	60	33	5	1
Almost never/ Never	66	28	4	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	63	28	6	2
The lower middle class	62	31	4	1
The middle class	64	30	4	1
The upper middle class	67	27	3	2
The upper class	70	25	5	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	64	29	6	2
Small/ mid size town	64	30	4	1
Large town	66	28	4	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	71	25	3	1
Centre	65	30	4	1
Right	57	35	6	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	66	28	4	2
Not satisfied	58	34	8	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	64	30	4	1
Neither important nor not important	63	29	6	1
Not Important	65	30	4	1
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	81	17	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	80	17	3	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	76	22	3	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	77	20	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	76	22	2	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	75	22	3	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	77	20	2	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	75	22	3	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	76	20	3	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	77	20	2	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	78	20	2	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	79	18	2	1
<b>Attitudes towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	71	25	3	1
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	69	27	3	1
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	69	27	3	1
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	69	26	3	1
Right to asylum (AGREE)	72	25	3	1
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREI	69	26	3	1
Independent judges (AGREE)	69	27	3	1
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	69	26	3	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	69	26	3	1
No discrimination (AGREE)	69	26	3	1
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	69	27	3	1

**EU citizens overwhelmingly agree with the importance of caring for nature.**

71% of respondents in the EU are likely to indicate valuing caring for nature, with an additional 23% agreeing somewhat. Only 3% of respondents do not agree.

**QC2ab.5** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that education, social class, subjective urbanisation, or the importance of religion has no influence on people’s likelihood of valuing caring for nature. It does however show the following:

- Female respondents are slightly more likely (73%) to value caring for nature than men (69%).
- Respondents over the age of 55 are somewhat more likely (74%) to say it is like them to value this than those aged 40-54 (69%), 25-39 group (69%), or 15 to 24 (69%).
- Respondents who indicated having difficulties paying the bills most of the time are less likely (62%) to value caring for nature than those who never encounter such issues (75%).
- Respondents who identify with left-wing politics are more likely (75%) than centrists (72%), and those who hold right-wing views (67%) to say it is like them to value caring for nature.
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (73%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don’t (64%).

**QC2ab.5** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

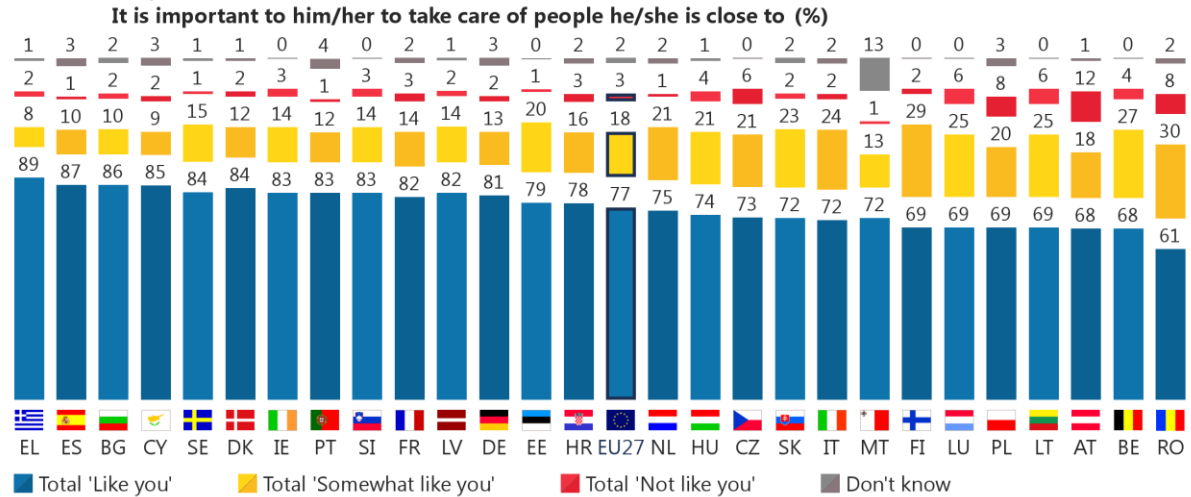
**It is important to him to care for nature (%-EU)**

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	71	23	3	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	69	25	5	2
Woman	73	22	3	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	69	25	4	1
25-39	69	24	5	1
40-54	69	25	5	1
55 +	74	20	3	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	70	25	3	3
16-19	71	22	5	2
20+	73	23	3	2
Still studying	72	23	4	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	62	31	7	1
From time to time	66	28	4	1
Almost never/ Never	75	20	3	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	73	22	3	2
The lower middle class	69	26	4	2
The middle class	72	23	4	2
The upper middle class	72	22	4	2
The upper class	70	23	6	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	71	22	4	2
Small/ mid size town	72	23	3	2
Large town	70	25	3	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	75	19	3	2
Centre	72	23	3	2
Right	67	28	4	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	73	21	3	2
Not satisfied	64	30	6	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	72	23	3	1
Neither important nor not important	70	24	4	2
Not Important	71	23	3	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	85	13	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	86	13	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	83	15	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	84	15	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	83	16	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	82	15	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	81	18	1	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	83	15	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	85	13	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	84	15	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	85	13	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	85	13	1	1
<b>Attitudes towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	77	18	3	2
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	76	20	3	1
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	77	20	3	1
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	76	20	3	1
Right to asylum (AGREE)	78	19	2	1
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	77	20	2	1
Independent judges (AGREE)	76	20	3	1
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	77	20	2	1
Gender equality (AGREE)	77	20	2	1
No discrimination (AGREE)	77	20	2	1
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	77	20	2	1

**A majority of EU citizens value benevolence.**

77% of respondents in the EU indicate valuing caring for the people that are close to them (value of benevolence), with an additional 18% thinking it somewhat important. Only 3% of respondents indicated not identifying at all with the proposed statement.

**QC2ab.6** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



On the socio-demographic level, there are no significant differences according to the level of education, social class, subjective urbanisation, or religion. We can however state the following:

- Women are slightly more likely (79%) to place importance on this than men (75%).
- Among different age groups, older respondents attribute a slightly higher importance to it; 80% for the 55 and over group compared to 74% for those aged 15 to 24.
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are more likely (80%) to agree with the proposed statement, than those who experience financial difficulties most of the time (72%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing politically are somewhat more likely (81%) to value caring for close ones, than those on the right (74%).
- Respondents who are satisfied with their lives are more likely (79%) to value this than those who are not (72%).

**QC2ab.6** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

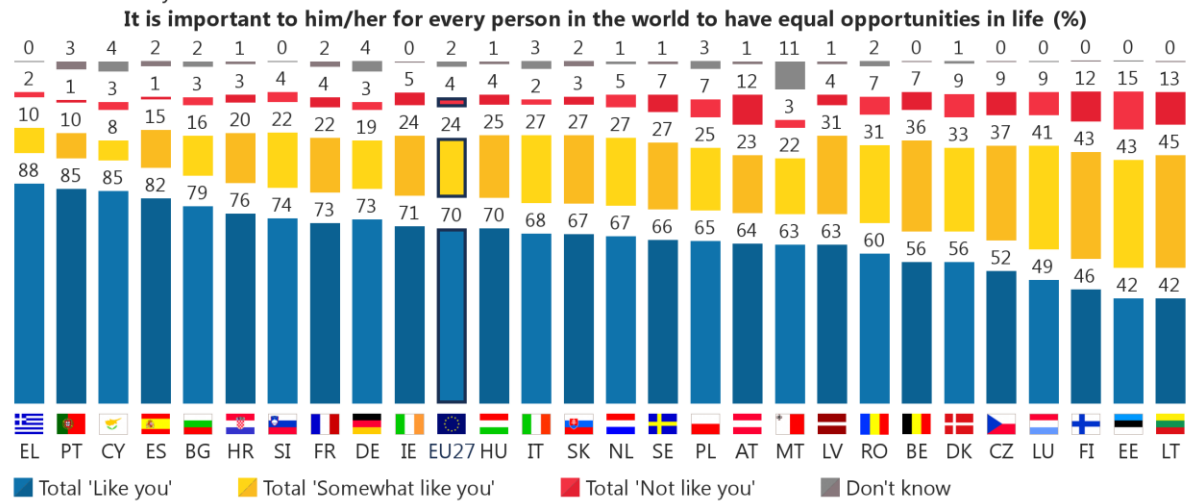
**It is important to him to take care of people he is close to (%-EU)**

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	77	18	3	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	75	19	3	2
Woman	79	15	3	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	74	20	3	2
25-39	76	18	3	2
40-54	77	18	3	2
55 +	80	15	3	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	77	17	2	4
16-19	76	18	3	2
20+	80	15	3	2
Still studying	78	19	2	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	72	20	6	2
From time to time	73	21	4	2
Almost never/ Never	80	15	3	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	80	14	3	3
The lower middle class	74	20	3	2
The middle class	77	18	3	2
The upper middle class	81	16	3	1
The upper class	77	16	6	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	77	16	3	3
Small/ mid size town	78	18	3	2
Large town	79	17	3	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	81	15	3	2
Centre	78	17	3	2
Right	74	21	3	2
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	79	16	3	2
Not satisfied	72	22	4	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	79	16	3	2
Neither important nor not important	76	19	3	2
Not Important	77	18	3	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	90	8	1	2
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	91	7	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	87	10	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	90	8	0	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	90	9	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	89	9	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	83	14	1	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	90	8	0	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	91	7	0	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	90	9	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	90	8	0	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	91	7	0	1
<b>Attitude towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	82	14	2	2
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	83	14	1	2
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	83	14	1	2
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	82	14	1	2
Right to asylum (AGREE)	83	13	2	2
Right to move and work freely within the EU (AGREE)	83	14	1	2
Independent judges (AGREE)	83	14	1	2
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	83	14	2	2
Gender equality (AGREE)	83	14	1	2
No discrimination (AGREE)	83	14	1	2
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	83	14	2	2

### Close to three quarters of EU citizens value equality of opportunity

70% of EU citizens are likely to indicate placing importance on the value of equality of opportunity, with an additional 24% agreeing to some extent. Only 4% do not agree.

**QC2ab.13** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that age, people’s financial situation, subjective urbanisation, and the importance of religion has no influence on the likelihood of people thinking the value of equality of opportunity is important. It does however show the following:

- Women are slightly more likely (72%) to value it than men (68%).
- Students (75%) are more likely to value it than respondents who already left studies—for example those that attended education until they were 20 or older (71%).
- Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class (74%) are more likely to value it than other respondents—for example those who say they consider belonging to the upper class (70%).
- Respondents who self-identify as belonging to the political right are less likely (62%) to value equal opportunities than those in the centre (70%), and on the left (77%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (71%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don’t (66%).

**QC2ab.13** Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him for every person in the world to have equal opportunities in life (%-EU)**

	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'	Don't know
EU27	70	24	4	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	68	25	5	2
Woman	72	21	4	2
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	73	21	4	2
25-39	69	23	6	2
40-54	68	25	5	2
55 +	71	23	3	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	72	23	2	3
16-19	69	24	5	2
20+	71	23	4	2
Still studying	75	21	3	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	69	23	5	3
From time to time	67	26	4	2
Almost never/ Never	71	22	4	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	74	20	3	3
The lower middle class	69	23	5	2
The middle class	69	24	4	2
The upper middle class	69	24	4	2
The upper class	70	18	11	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	70	23	5	2
Small/ mid size town	70	24	4	2
Large town	71	21	5	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	77	17	3	3
Centre	70	25	4	2
Right	62	30	6	2
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>				
Satisfied	71	22	4	2
Not satisfied	66	26	6	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>				
Important	72	22	3	2
Neither important nor not important	67	26	5	2
Not Important	69	24	5	2
<b>Personal values</b>				
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	84	12	1	2
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	86	12	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	83	14	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	82	14	2	2
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	83	13	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	82	16	2	2
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	81	15	2	2
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	80	16	3	3
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	81	15	2	2
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	83	14	2	2
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	82	15	2	2
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	84	13	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	100	0	0	0
<b>Attitude towards EU values</b>				
No death penalty (AGREE)	77	18	3	2
Respect choice of personal lifestyle (AGREE)	76	20	3	2
Freedom of thought and expression (AGREE)	75	20	3	2
Freedom of peaceful assembly (AGREE)	75	20	3	2
Right to asylum (AGREE)	78	18	2	2
Right to move and work freely within the EU	77	19	3	2
Independent judges (AGREE)	74	20	3	2
Support vulnerable citizens (AGREE)	76	20	3	2
Gender equality (AGREE)	76	20	3	2
No discrimination (AGREE)	75	20	3	2
Law should treat everyone equally (AGREE)	75	20	3	2

## 6 Personal values of EU citizens: analytical summary

- **Most agreed upon personal values**

A number of personal values stand out clearly among those that matter to Europeans. The most agreed on personal values in the EU are the benevolence value (77%) and the self-direction value (78%). In six Member States, the self-direction value is the one most respondents say is “like them”: Denmark (85%), the Netherlands (83%), Czechia (74%), Italy (73%), Finland (71%), and Belgium (70%).

The benevolence value ranks highest in 14 out of 27 Member States. They are: Spain (87%), Bulgaria (86%), Sweden (84%), Slovenia (83%), Ireland (83%), France (82%), Latvia (82%), Estonia (79%), Croatia (78%), Malta (72%), Lithuania (69%), Poland and Luxembourg (both 69%), Austria (68%).

- **Least agreed upon personal values**

These are the values that Europeans are least in agreement of. Only 13% of respondents across the EU value wealth. The value of power is important for an average of 22% of respondents, while the value of stimulation is shared by an average of 47% of respondents.

- **Socio-demographic differences**

Gender, overall, seems to have little influence on these questions. Subjective urbanisation; whether respondents identify as living in a rural village, a small or medium-size town, or a large town, also hardly factors into questions of personal values. Respondents’ life satisfaction seems to play a role in most of the questions.



## II. IDENTITIES OF EU CITIZENS

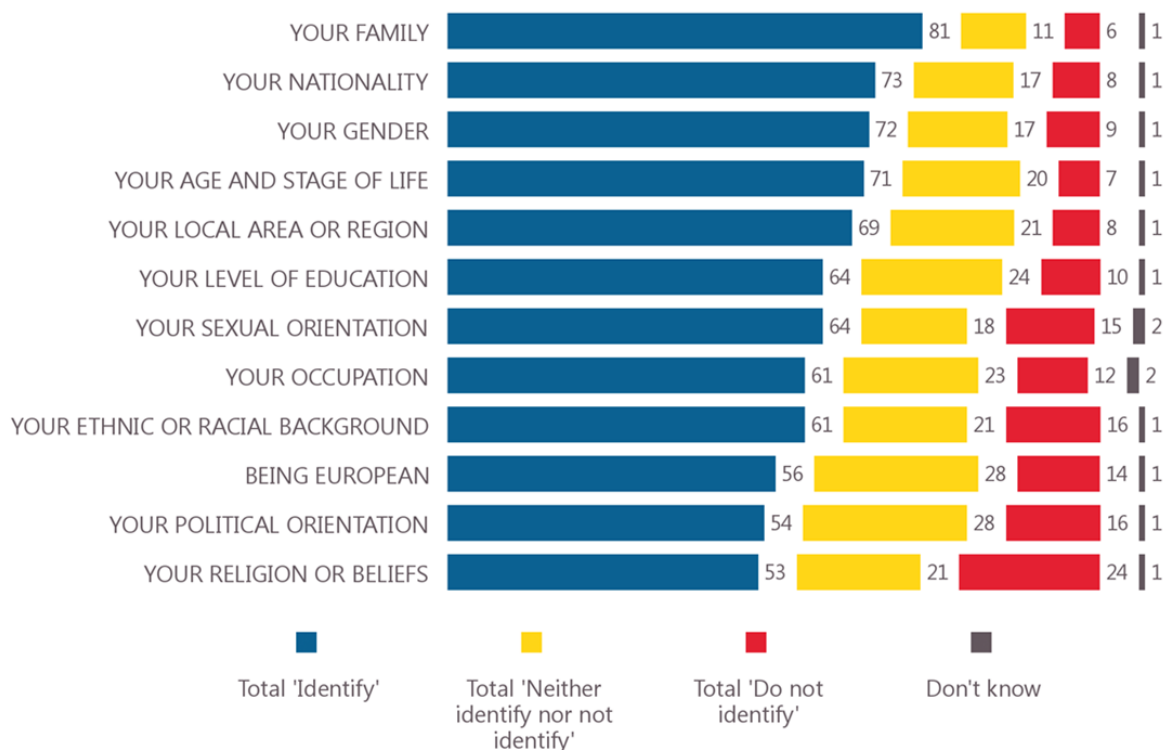
This section analyses the identities of EU citizens based on 12 questions which look at how people identify themselves. These questions ask to what extent respondents are likely to identify with their occupation, their ethnic background or race, their gender, age, sexual orientation, their religion, their nationality, to what extent they have a regional outlook on things, to what extent they identify with their political leanings, their nationality, their European identity, or their personal family.

These questions were asked on an eleven-point scale from “0” (“not at all”) to “10” (“a lot”). For analytical purposes, we have considered that respondents who identify with these values were those who answered from 7 to 10, those who neither identify nor do not identify were those who answered from 4 to 6 and those who answered from 0 to 3 were those who did not identify.

### Europeans first and foremost identify with their family.

When it comes to Europeans’ identity, family ranks highest, with 81% of respondents indicating that they identify with it. Second and third are nationality and gender with 73% and 72% of respondents saying they identify with these respectively. The list bottoms out with ‘being European’ (56%), ‘political orientation’ (54%), and ‘religion or beliefs’ (53%).

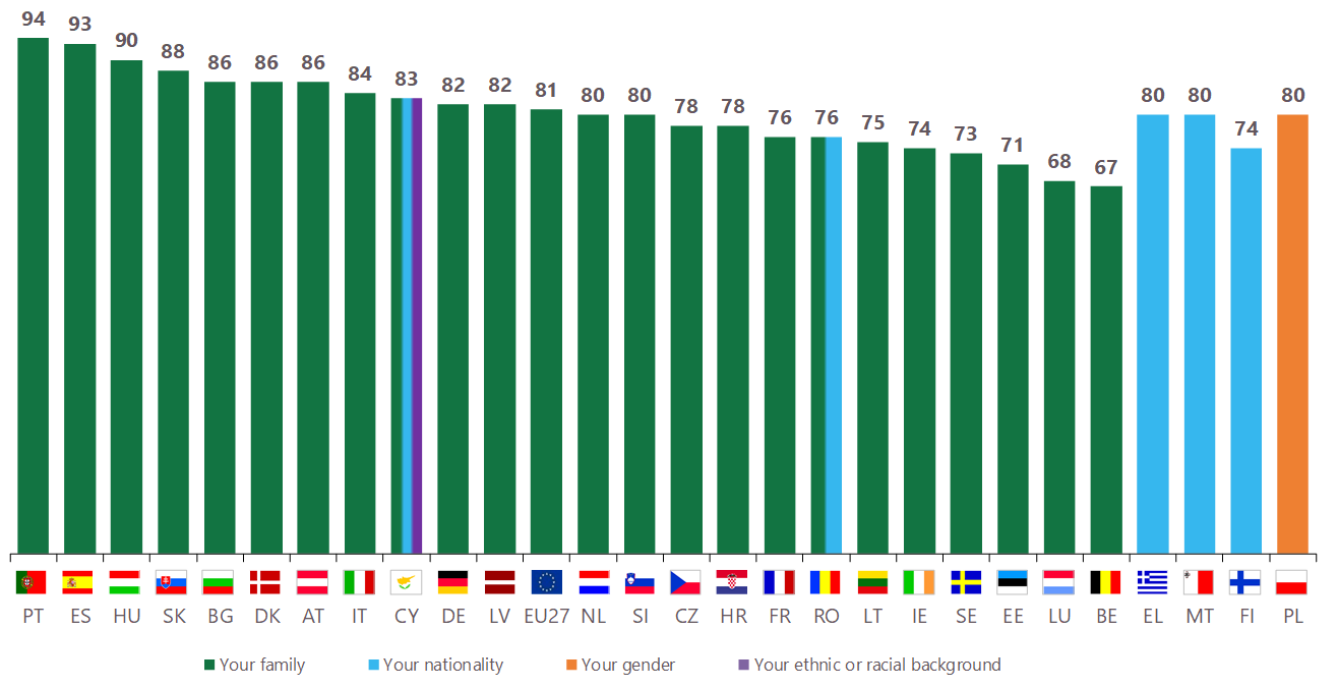
**QC4** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from “0” to “10”, where “0” means “not at all” and “10” means “a lot”.  
(% - EU27)



At the country level, in 23 out of 27 countries, respondents are most likely to identify with their family. Respondents in Cyprus (83%), Greece and Malta (both 80%), Romania (76%), and Finland (74%) are most likely to identify with their nationality (in Cyprus and Romania countries at equal level with 'family'). In Poland, respondents identify most strongly with their gender (80%). In Cyprus, respondents are most likely to identify with their ethnic background along with family and nationality (all three 83%).

**QC4** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

(% - Total 'Identify')



This table presents an overview of the results per country for the share of respondents who identify with these values (a score of 7 to 10). A complete country-by-country analysis is provided in this chapter.

QC4 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot". (%-TOTAL 'IDENTIFY')

	Your family	Your nationality	Your gender	Your age and stage of life	Your local area or region	Your level of education	Your sexual orientation	Your occupation	Your ethnic or racial background	Being European	Your political orientation	Your religion or beliefs
EU27	81	73	72	71	69	64	64	61	61	56	54	53
BE	67	52	57	56	50	56	49	52	38	46	37	36
BG	86	83	84	79	80	70	79	64	84	54	53	72
CZ	78	69	74	63	62	65	66	57	59	66	48	42
DK	86	74	69	65	56	57	52	61	45	53	56	27
DE	82	64	71	70	65	69	59	59	54	58	56	35
EE	71	63	54	53	51	61	44	48	38	46	42	44
IE	74	70	60	56	52	57	50	48	43	53	36	37
EL	79	80	72	71	62	58	53	49	69	42	44	67
ES	93	84	84	80	84	72	80	73	78	65	66	64
FR	76	63	53	57	57	40	44	47	39	40	28	40
HR	78	62	66	63	64	58	59	56	59	45	42	57
IT	84	80	80	81	82	74	78	70	77	64	66	74
CY	83	83	81	79	70	79	71	72	83	67	52	79
LV	82	75	78	70	71	72	71	67	69	63	38	46
LT	75	71	68	57	64	63	64	48	61	63	48	47
LU	68	47	43	50	43	53	36	49	29	55	27	26
HU	90	87	86	84	85	76	80	75	76	76	69	67
MT	77	80	79	78	68	74	79	67	62	72	57	65
NL	80	64	58	65	65	68	55	61	42	48	51	40
AT	86	75	77	74	73	66	61	59	64	63	55	50
PL	79	79	80	74	77	69	79	66	77	67	69	72
PT	94	93	88	83	88	67	83	67	87	59	58	64
RO	76	76	72	72	71	71	69	65	67	66	54	71
SI	80	72	75	63	63	61	67	57	60	65	45	41
SK	88	85	87	79	83	80	82	74	80	75	65	74
FI	71	74	65	53	60	55	55	52	44	49	47	36
SE	73	59	62	52	50	54	42	50	33	42	45	19
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												

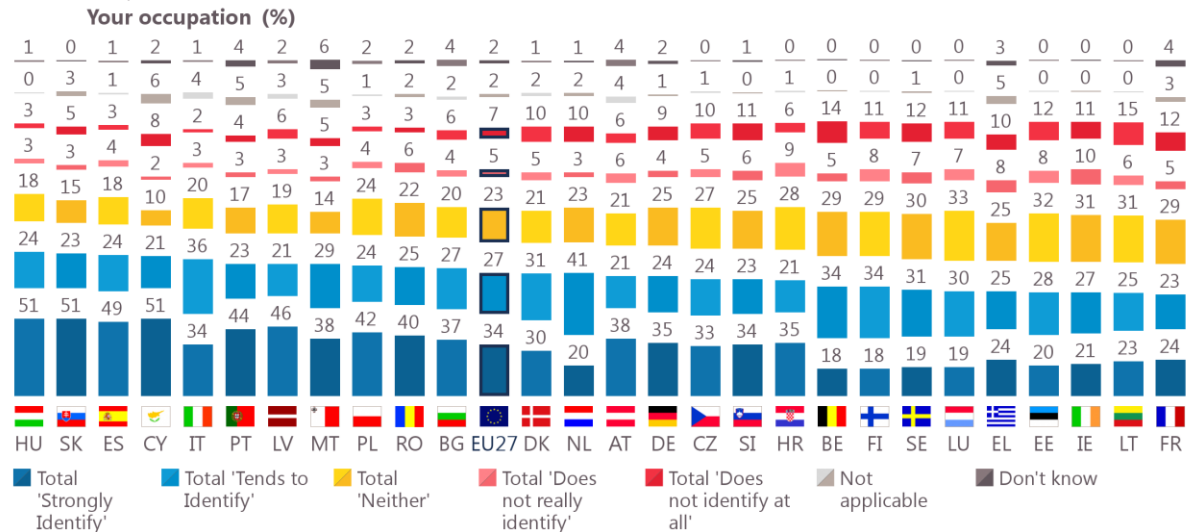
# 1 Identity related to occupation

## Most EU citizens identify with their occupation.

Across the EU, six in ten (61%) respondents are likely to identify with their occupation. Only 12% say they do not identify with their occupation. 23% neither identify nor do not identify.

There are some differences among the different EU Member States. Respondents are most likely to identify with their occupation in Hungary (75%), Slovakia (74%), Spain (73%), Cyprus (72%), and Italy (70%). Less than half of respondents in France (47%), Ireland and Estonia (both 48%), and Greece and Luxembourg (both 49%) say they identify with their occupation).

**QC4.1** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender and subjective urbanisation has no influence on the degree to which people identify with their occupation. It does however show the following:

- Respondents that have attained an age where they can be expected to be professionally active are more likely to identify with their occupation: 64% of those aged 25-39 and 66% of those aged 40-54 indicate identifying with it, compared to 54% of respondents aged 15-24, and 59% of those aged 55 and up.
- Higher education does increase the likelihood of respondents' answering this question in the affirmative: 65% of those who left education when they were 20 or over, compared to 62% of those who stayed in school until they were between 16 and 19, and 53% of those schooled until the age of 15 or younger.
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are more likely (64%) to agree with the proposed statement, than those who experience financial difficulties most of the time (47%).
- Among socio-professional categories, respondents who are self-employed (74%) are most likely to identify with their occupation, followed by managers (73%), other white-collar workers (70%), manual labourers (63%), students (56%), pensioners (54%), house persons (44%), and the unemployed (43%).
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class are more likely (73%) to say they identify with their occupation than those who consider themselves as belonging

to the upper middle class (68%), the middle class (65%), the working class (58%), and the lower middle class (54%).

- Those who identify with the right politically are more likely (66%) to identify with their profession than centrists (60%), and people who see themselves as left of centre (61%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (64%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (51%).
- Respondents who think religion is important are more likely (66%) to identify with their profession than those who don't (57%).
- Furthermore, the respondents who value owning expensive things to show their wealth (74%), and people who like to tell others what to do (73%) are more likely to say they identify with their occupation.

**QC4.1** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".  
**Your occupation** (%-EU)

	Total 'Strongly Identify'	Total 'Tends to Identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	34	27	23	5	7	2
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	34	28	23	4	7	2
Woman	34	27	23	5	7	2
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	28	26	24	5	9	4
25-39	35	29	25	5	4	1
40-54	36	30	21	5	6	1
55 +	35	24	22	4	9	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	32	21	24	6	9	4
16-19	35	27	23	4	8	1
20+	36	29	23	4	6	1
Still studying	29	27	23	5	7	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>						
Self-employed	45	29	19	3	3	1
Managers	37	36	21	3	3	0
Other white collars	37	33	22	4	3	0
Manual workers	35	28	25	5	5	1
House persons	25	19	31	7	11	3
Unemployed	24	19	29	8	16	2
Retired	34	20	22	5	11	4
Students	29	27	23	5	7	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	26	21	29	9	11	2
From time to time	31	29	25	5	7	1
Almost never/ Never	37	27	21	4	7	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	36	22	24	5	9	2
The lower middle class	29	25	27	6	9	2
The middle class	36	29	22	4	5	2
The upper middle class	36	32	20	3	5	2
The upper class	52	21	16	7	4	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	35	25	24	5	7	2
Small/ mid size town	34	27	24	5	6	2
Large town	34	29	21	5	7	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	34	27	23	5	8	2
Centre	34	26	24	5	7	2
Right	37	29	22	4	5	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	36	28	22	4	6	2
Not satisfied	26	25	28	7	10	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	39	27	20	4	5	2
Neither important nor not important	32	27	27	5	5	2
Not important	31	26	25	5	10	2
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	42	26	19	3	6	2
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	41	26	20	3	6	2
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	44	29	18	2	4	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	41	25	20	4	6	2
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	39	27	20	3	7	2
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	38	27	20	4	7	2
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	38	27	20	4	7	2
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	47	27	18	3	3	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	39	27	20	4	6	2
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	42	25	19	3	6	2
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	38	27	20	4	7	2
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	41	26	20	3	6	2
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	40	26	20	3	7	2
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	34	26	23	5	7	2
Neither agree nor disagree	27	29	28	6	6	2
Disagree	37	26	22	4	7	2

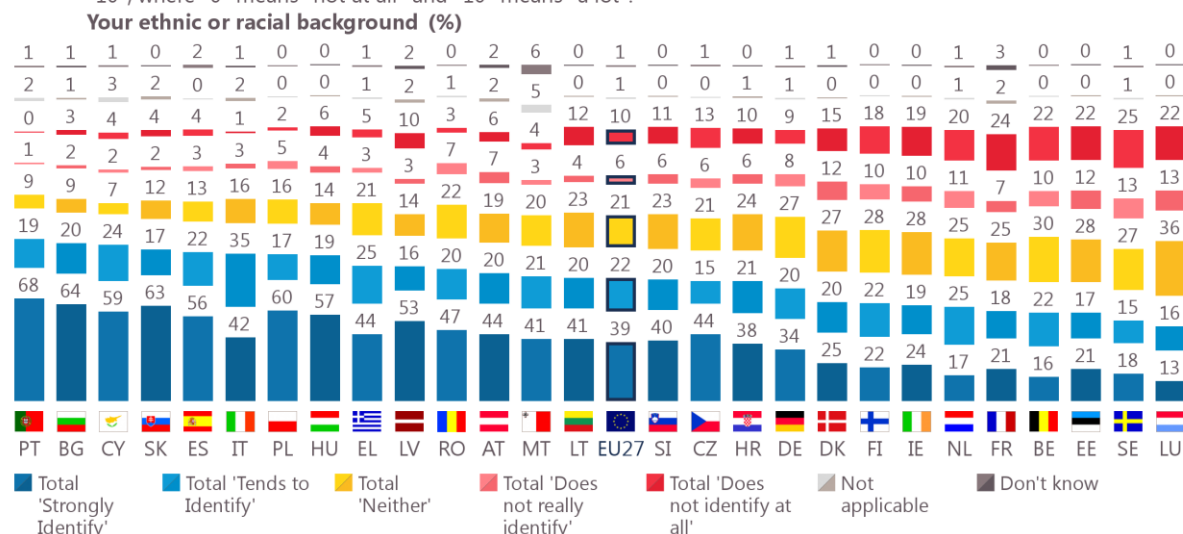
## 2 Identity related to ethnic or racial background

### Six in ten EU citizens identify with their ethnic or racial background.

Across the EU, 61% of respondents say they identify with their ethnic or racial background, 21% are noncommittal, while 16% say they do not identify with their ethnic or racial background.

Between the different Member States, some differences can be noted. More than eight in ten respondents in Portugal (87%), Bulgaria (84%), Cyprus (83%) and Slovakia (80%) say they identify with their ethnic or racial background. On the contrary, less than four in ten respondents say they identify with their ethnic or racial background in Luxembourg (29%), Sweden (33%), Estonia and Belgium (both 38%) and France (39%).

QC4.2 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, people’s financial situation, subjective urbanisation or life satisfaction has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their ethnic or racial background. It does however show the following:








- Younger people are less likely to identify with their ethnic or racial background, as: 60% of those aged 15-24 say they identify with this, 57% of the 25-39 age group say the same, while 65% for respondents aged 55 and over agree with this.
- Education has a notable impact on identification with ethnic or racial background: respondents who left school at 15 are much more likely (69%) to identify with their ethnic or racial background than those who continued studying beyond the age of 20 ((56%)
- Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class are more likely (69%) to say they identify with their ethnic or racial background than those who identify with, for example, the upper middle class (54%).
- People who see themselves on the right of the political spectrum are more likely (69%) to identify with their ethnic or racial background than centrists (60%) and people who label themselves as left wing (57%).
- People who see religion as important are also more likely (72%) to identify with their ethnic or racial background than those who don’t believe religion is important (51%).

In addition, respondents who find important telling others what to do (79% who think it is like them to put importance on owning expensive things as an outward sign of wealth (78%), and support maintaining traditional values (74%) are more likely to identify with their ethnic or racial background.



**QC4.2** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your ethnic or racial background** (%-EU)

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	39	22	21	6	10	1
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	40	21	20	7	10	1
Woman	40	22	21	5	10	1
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	36	24	22	7	9	1
25-39	36	21	23	7	11	1
40-54	39	22	22	5	10	1
55 +	44	21	18	4	10	2
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	46	23	17	4	6	2
16-19	44	22	19	5	8	1
20+	35	21	22	7	13	1
Still studying	35	25	21	8	8	2
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	38	20	21	8	11	1
From time to time	39	25	22	5	7	1
Almost never/ Never	40	21	20	6	11	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	48	21	16	4	9	1
The lower middle class	35	23	24	6	10	1
The middle class	39	22	22	6	9	1
The upper middle class	31	23	21	10	13	1
The upper class	42	19	20	7	11	1
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	42	19	20	5	11	2
Small/ mid size town	39	23	21	5	10	1
Large town	38	24	20	7	9	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	36	21	21	8	12	1
Centre	38	22	22	5	11	1
Right	46	23	18	5	6	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	40	22	20	6	10	1
Not satisfied	38	22	22	7	9	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	48	24	17	4	5	1
Neither important nor not important	38	22	25	6	7	1
Not Important	31	20	22	9	16	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	46	21	18	5	8	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	44	22	17	5	11	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	52	27	12	3	4	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	48	22	16	4	8	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	45	21	18	5	9	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	44	22	18	5	9	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	44	21	18	5	10	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	52	26	15	3	3	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	46	23	17	4	8	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	52	22	14	3	7	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	44	22	18	5	10	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	48	23	16	4	7	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	45	21	17	5	9	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	43	23	19	4	9	1
Neither agree nor disagree	32	25	26	7	8	1
Disagree	42	20	19	6	11	1

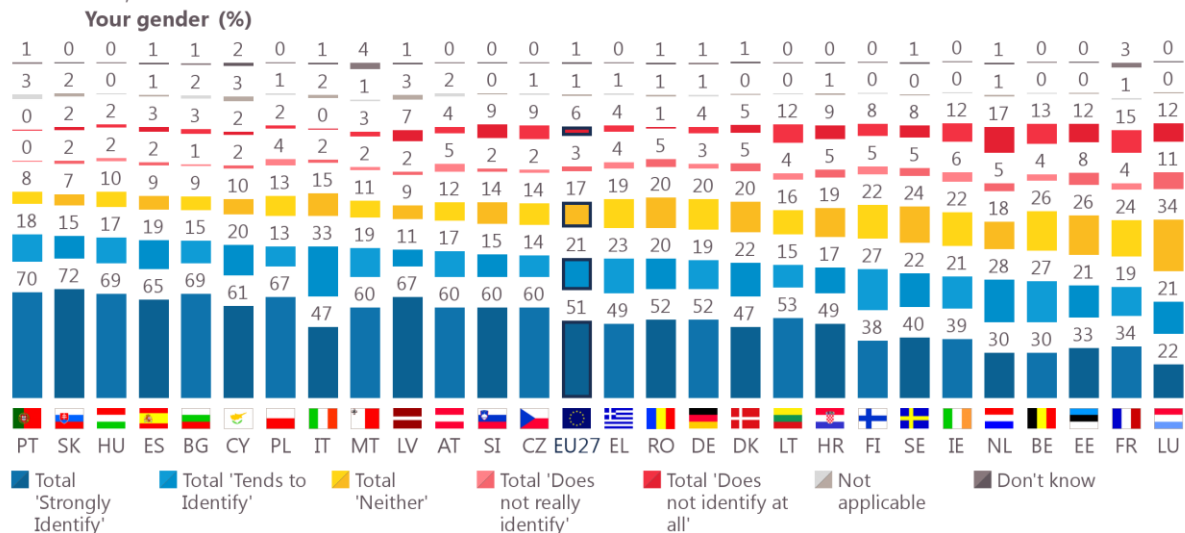
### 3 Identity related to gender

#### A majority of EU citizens identify with their gender.

72% of respondents across the EU are likely to identify with their gender, 17% neither identify nor do not identify, while 9% are unlikely to identify with their gender.

Results vary across different EU Member States. More than eight in ten respondents in Portugal (88%), Slovakia (87%), Hungary (86%), Bulgaria and Spain (both 84%) and Cyprus (81%) say they identify with their gender. On the opposite side, less than six in ten respondents in Luxembourg (43%), France (53%), Estonia (54%), Belgium (57%), and the Netherlands (58%) identify with their gender.

**QC4.5** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".










The socio-demographic analysis shows that age, subjective urbanisation, Internet use, or life satisfaction has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their gender. It does however show the following:

- Across the EU, women are slightly more likely (74%) to identify with their gender than men (70%).
- Respondents who have left education when they were 20 or older are slightly less likely (69%) to identify with gender than those who left school when they were between 16 and 19 years of age or those who left at 15 years old (both 75%).
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are slightly more likely (73%) to agree with the proposed statement, than those who experience financial difficulties most of the time (67%).
- Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class (76%) are more likely to identify with their gender than those who consider themselves as belonging to the lower middle class (70%), the middle class (72%), the upper middle class (71%), and the upper class (69%).
- People who identify as left wing (70%) and centrists (71%) are less likely to identify with their gender than those who see themselves on the right side of the political spectrum (76%).
- People who see religion as important are substantially more likely (78%) to identify with their gender than those who don't believe religion is important (66%).

In addition, respondents who say it is like them to like telling others what to do are more likely to say they identify with their gender (84%).

**QC4.5** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your gender (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	51	21	17	3	6	1
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	49	21	17	4	7	1
Woman	53	21	16	3	5	1
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	51	20	16	5	6	1
25-39	49	21	19	4	5	1
40-54	50	22	18	3	6	0
55 +	54	20	15	2	6	2
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	53	22	16	2	3	2
16-19	54	21	15	3	5	1
20+	48	21	18	4	7	1
Still studying	51	21	16	5	5	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	49	18	19	5	6	1
From time to time	48	24	18	3	5	1
Almost never/ Never	53	20	16	3	6	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	58	18	13	3	6	1
The lower middle class	49	21	20	3	6	0
The middle class	50	22	18	3	5	1
The upper middle class	47	24	17	4	6	1
The upper class	58	11	18	4	9	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	53	19	16	4	6	1
Small/ mid size town	50	21	18	3	6	1
Large town	50	21	17	4	6	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	49	21	17	4	7	1
Centre	51	20	18	3	6	1
Right	54	22	14	4	4	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	52	21	16	3	6	1
Not satisfied	48	21	20	3	6	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	56	22	14	3	3	1
Neither important nor not important	49	20	21	3	5	1
Not Important	46	20	19	4	9	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	58	19	14	2	5	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	57	19	14	2	6	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	59	25	11	2	2	0
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	59	20	12	2	5	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	57	20	13	2	6	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	55	21	14	2	6	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	56	21	13	2	6	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	59	24	12	2	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	58	20	13	2	5	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	61	20	11	2	4	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	56	21	13	2	6	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	58	21	12	2	5	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	57	20	14	2	5	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	53	20	15	3	7	1
Neither agree nor disagree	42	24	24	4	4	1
Disagree	54	20	15	3	6	1

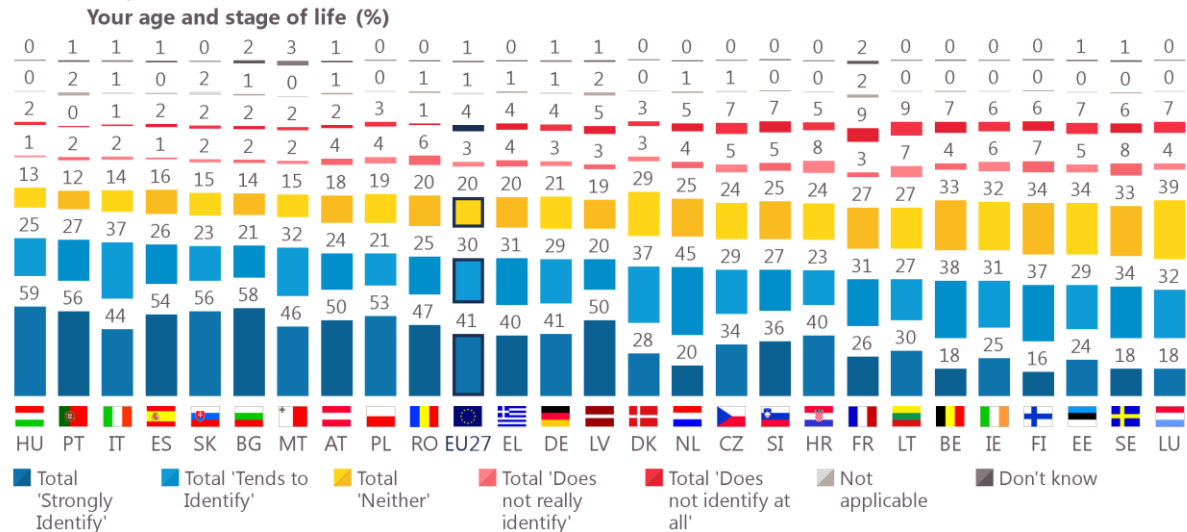
## 4 Identity related to age and stage of life

### Most EU citizens identify with their age and stage of life.

71% of EU citizens are likely to identify with their age and life stage, 20% have no strong opinion on the matter, and 7% responded negatively to this question.

Among EU Member States, some notable differences exist: 84% of respondents in Hungary, 83% in Portugal and 81% in Italy say they identify with their age and stage of life. Least likely to say they identify with this item are respondents in Luxembourg (50%), Sweden (52%), Finland and Estonia (both 53%), Belgium and Ireland (both 56%), and France and Lithuania (both 57%).

**QC4.6** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".










The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, social class, subjective urbanisation, Internet use, political affiliation, has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their age and stage of life. It does however show the following:

- Interestingly, among different age groups, no strong variations can be found concerning this question among men and women, age, or according to political leanings.
- Respondents who left education when they were aged 20 or older are less likely (68%) to identify with their age and life stage than those who left school between the age of 16 at 19 (72%), and those who left at 15 (75%).
- People who never or almost never have trouble paying bills or have trouble paying bills from time to time are more likely (both 71%) to identify with their age than those who regularly encounter financial difficulties (63%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (72%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (64%).
- Respondents who say religion is important are also more likely (77%) to identify with their age than people who rate religion as neither important nor unimportant (70%) and those who rate religion as not important (65%).

**QC4.6** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your age and stage of life (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	41	30	20	3	4	1
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	40	30	21	3	4	1
Woman	42	30	20	3	3	1
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	40	31	20	3	4	1
25-39	39	29	23	3	4	1
40-54	39	30	22	4	4	0
55 +	43	30	18	3	4	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	46	29	18	2	3	1
16-19	43	29	19	4	4	0
20+	38	30	23	4	4	1
Still studying	40	32	19	3	4	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	36	27	24	6	6	0
From time to time	40	31	21	3	3	1
Almost never/ Never	42	29	20	3	4	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	45	27	20	2	4	1
The lower middle class	37	30	25	4	3	0
The middle class	41	31	19	3	4	1
The upper middle class	35	33	23	4	3	2
The upper class	52	17	17	9	5	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	43	27	21	3	4	1
Small/ mid size town	40	31	21	3	4	1
Large town	40	31	21	3	3	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	40	30	21	4	4	1
Centre	41	30	20	3	4	1
Right	43	31	20	2	3	0
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	42	30	19	3	4	1
Not satisfied	37	27	25	4	6	0
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	47	30	17	2	2	1
Neither important nor not important	41	29	21	3	4	1
Not Important	35	30	24	5	5	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	49	28	15	2	4	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	48	29	16	2	3	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	52	30	14	2	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	48	30	15	2	3	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	46	29	17	2	4	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	46	29	17	2	4	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	45	30	17	2	4	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	52	30	14	1	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	47	30	17	2	2	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	51	28	15	2	2	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	46	29	17	2	4	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	49	29	16	2	2	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	47	29	16	2	4	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	42	29	20	3	4	1
Neither agree nor disagree	34	32	25	4	3	1
Disagree	44	30	19	3	4	0

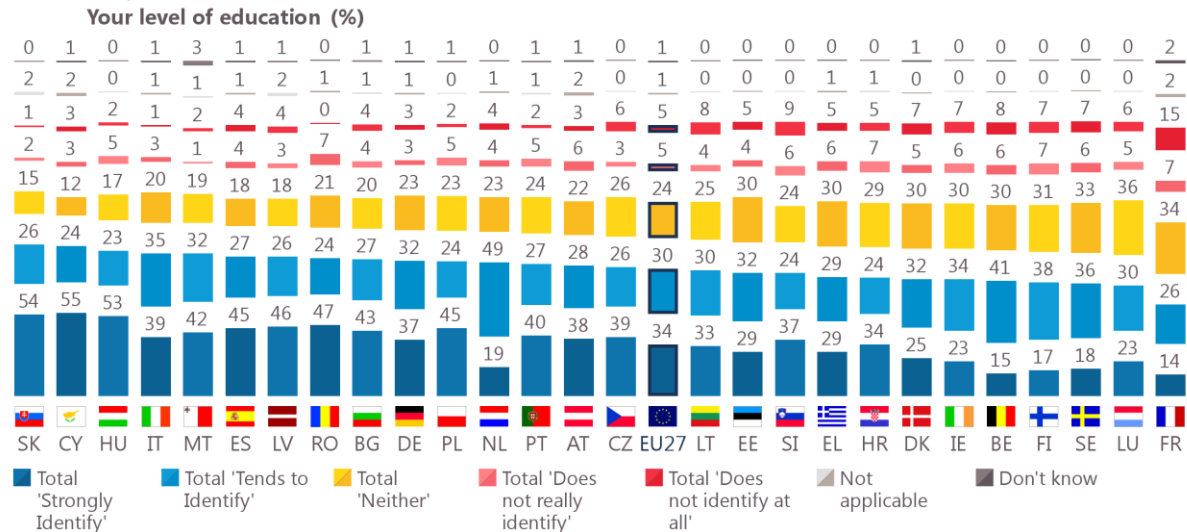
## 5 Identity related to education

### Most EU citizens identify with their level of education.

64% of respondents in the EU identify with their education, 24% neither identify nor do not identify, and 10% are unlikely to identify with their education at all.

There are pronounced differences between various EU Member States. Respondents in Slovakia (80%), Cyprus (79%), Hungary (76%), Malta (74%) and Italy (74%) are more likely than average to identify with their achieved level of education. On the other hand, only about half of the respondents in France (40%) say they identify with their level of education.

**QC4.7** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender or political affiliation has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their level of education. It does however show the following:

- Younger people are slightly more likely to identify with their education. 66% of those aged 15-24 say they identify with this, 65% of the 25-39 and 66% of the 40-54 age group, and 63% of respondents aged 55.
- As can be expected, respondents who are currently studying (72%) and who left education when they were 20 or older (70%) are more likely to identify with their education than those left school at 19 (64%), and those who left at 15 or younger (53%).
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are more likely (68%) to agree with the proposed statement, than those who experience financial difficulties most of the time (50%).
- Those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle class (73%) are more likely to identify with their education than the middle class (70%), the upper class (74%), the lower middle class (58%), and the working class 57%).
- Respondents who indicate living in a rural village are less likely (62%) to identify with their education, than those living in small or mid-size towns (63%), or those living in large towns (69%).

- Respondents who indicate using the Internet every day are more likely (67%) to identify with their education, than those who go online sometimes (56%), and those who never use the Internet (54%).
- Those who think religion is important are more likely (69%) to also indicate identifying with their education than those who don't (63%).

**QC4.7** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your level of education (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	34	30	24	5	5	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	34	30	24	5	5	1
Woman	35	30	24	4	5	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	35	31	23	5	5	1
25-39	34	31	24	5	4	1
40-54	34	32	23	4	5	1
55 +	35	28	25	5	5	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	29	24	31	6	7	2
16-19	35	29	25	5	5	0
20+	37	33	21	3	4	1
Still studying	37	35	19	3	4	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	25	25	32	9	7	1
From time to time	31	30	27	6	5	0
Almost never/ Never	37	31	22	3	5	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	33	24	28	5	8	1
The lower middle class	27	31	29	6	6	0
The middle class	38	32	21	3	4	1
The upper middle class	36	37	17	4	3	2
The upper class	53	21	14	9	3	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	34	28	25	5	6	1
Small/ mid size town	33	30	26	4	5	1
Large town	36	33	21	4	4	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	34	31	23	5	5	1
Centre	34	30	25	4	5	1
Right	37	31	23	4	4	0
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	36	31	22	4	5	1
Not satisfied	27	27	30	8	7	0
<b>Image of EU</b>						
Positive	39	32	20	4	4	1
Neutral	32	30	26	5	5	1
Negative	26	29	28	6	9	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	39	30	22	4	3	1
Neither important nor not important	33	28	28	5	4	1
Not Important	31	32	25	4	7	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	44	30	17	3	4	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	41	30	21	2	5	0
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	46	30	17	3	3	0
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	41	30	21	2	4	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	39	30	21	3	5	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	38	30	21	4	5	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	38	31	21	3	5	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	48	28	18	3	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	39	30	21	3	5	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	43	28	20	3	4	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	39	31	20	3	5	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	43	29	19	3	4	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	40	30	21	3	5	0
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	34	29	24	5	6	1
Neither agree nor disagree	29	31	27	7	4	1
Disagree	37	31	22	4	5	0



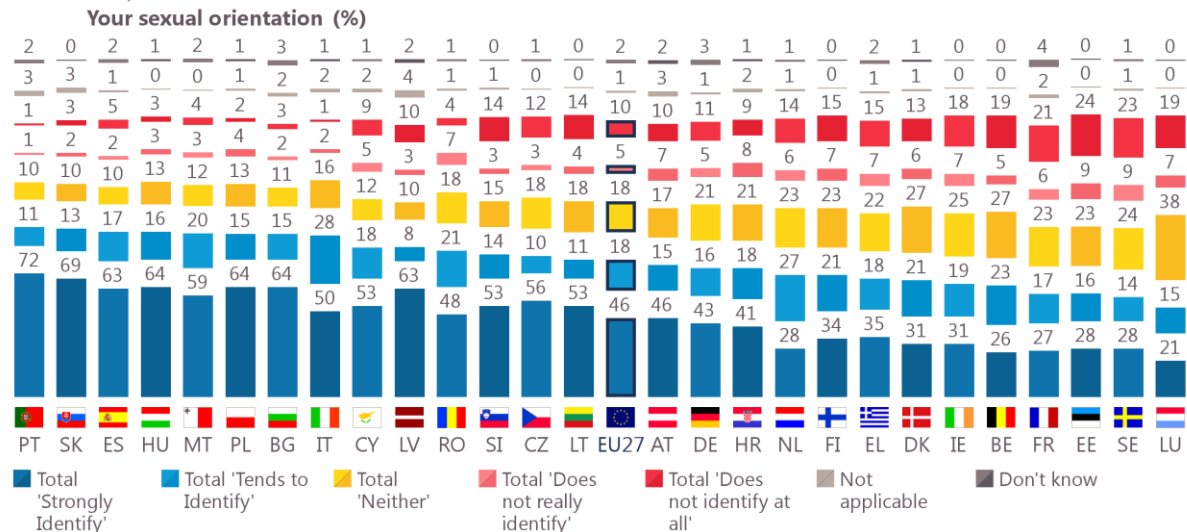
## 6 Identity related to sexual orientation

### Six in ten EU citizens identify with their sexual orientation.

64% of respondents across the EU are likely to identify with their sexual orientation, 18% are ambivalent, and 15% of respondents are unlikely to identify with their sexual orientation.

The differences among EU Member States are more pronounced than on other questions related to identity. Respondents in Portugal (83%), Slovakia (82%), Hungary and Spain (both 80%) are more likely than average to identify with their sexual orientation. Least likely to respond in the affirmative to this question are respondents in Luxembourg (36%), Sweden (42%), Estonia and France (both 44%), and Belgium (49%).

**QC4.8** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".










The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, financial situation, subjective urbanisation, Internet use, life satisfaction has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their sexual orientation. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who received higher education are slightly less likely (62%) to identify with their sexual orientation than those who left school at 15 (66%), and those who left school at 19 (69%).
- Those who consider themselves belonging to the working class are slightly more likely (69%) to identify with their sexual orientation than the middle class and the upper class (both 65%), the lower middle class (62%), and the upper middle class (61%).
- Respondents who identify as politically on the left and those in the centre (both 63%) are less likely to identify with their sexual orientation than particularly those on the right (71%).
- Religion seems to play a substantial role. Among respondents for whom religion is important, 72% are more likely to identify with their sexual orientation versus 58% for whom religion is not important.

**QC4.8** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your sexual orientation (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	46	18	18	5	10	2
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	47	18	18	4	10	2
Woman	46	19	18	4	10	2
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	45	19	19	5	10	1
25-39	45	18	20	7	8	1
40-54	47	19	18	5	9	1
55 +	48	18	16	4	9	3
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	47	19	17	3	8	4
16-19	49	20	16	4	8	1
20+	44	18	19	5	11	2
Still studying	46	18	18	6	10	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	44	16	20	7	9	2
From time to time	45	21	20	5	7	1
Almost never/ Never	47	18	17	4	11	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	53	16	15	4	8	2
The lower middle class	43	19	20	5	9	2
The middle class	46	19	18	4	10	2
The upper middle class	41	20	20	6	10	2
The upper class	54	11	17	8	9	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	48	16	18	5	10	2
Small/ mid size town	46	19	19	4	9	2
Large town	45	20	17	5	9	2
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	44	19	18	6	11	1
Centre	45	18	19	4	11	2
Right	51	20	17	4	6	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	47	18	17	5	10	2
Not satisfied	43	19	21	5	9	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	52	20	15	4	6	2
Neither important nor not important	46	18	21	4	8	1
Not Important	41	17	20	6	13	2
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	54	18	14	4	8	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	52	18	14	4	9	2
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	57	21	13	2	5	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	55	18	13	3	8	2
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	52	18	15	4	8	2
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	51	18	15	4	9	2
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	52	18	14	4	9	2
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	58	20	15	3	3	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	53	18	14	4	8	2
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	56	17	14	2	7	2
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	51	18	15	4	9	2
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	54	19	13	3	8	2
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	52	18	14	4	9	2
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	47	20	17	4	9	2
Neither agree nor disagree	39	21	24	5	8	2
Disagree	49	17	17	4	10	2

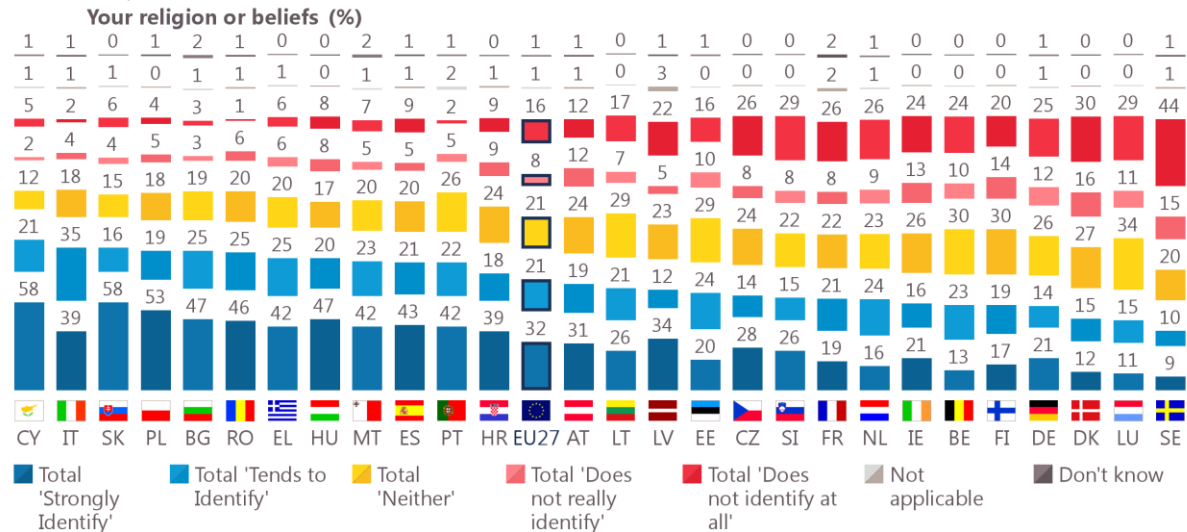
## 7 Identity related to religion

### Around half of EU citizens identify with their religion.

On average, 53% of EU citizens are likely to identify with their religion or beliefs, 21% neither identify nor do not identify with their religion, and 24% do not identify with this aspect. Respondents are least likely to identify with their religion or beliefs out of all proposed items.

Considerable differences can be found among EU Member States. More than seven in ten respondents in Cyprus (79%), Italy and Slovakia (both 74%), Bulgaria and Poland (both 72%), Romania (71%) identify with their religion or beliefs. Respondents in Sweden (19%), Luxembourg (26%), Denmark (27%), Germany (35%), Finland and Belgium (both 36%), and Ireland (37%) are least likely to identify with their religion or beliefs.

QC4.3 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that subjective urbanisation, life satisfaction has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their religion. It does however show the following:

- Women are more likely (56%) than men (50%) to identify with their religion.
- Younger people are less likely to identify with their religion: 46% for those aged 15-24, 47% for the 25-39 age group, 52% for the 40-54 set, and 59% for respondents aged 65 and over.
- Respondents who left education when they were 20 or over are much less likely (47%) to identify with their religion than those who left school between 16 and 19 (56%), and particularly those who left at 15 or younger (67%)
- Respondents who experience financial difficulties from time to time are more likely (58%) to identify with their religion, than those who have difficulties most of the time (53%), and those who never have trouble paying their bills (50%).
- Those who consider themselves belonging to the working class are more likely (59%) to identify with their religion than those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (53%), the middle class (52%), the lower middle class (48%), and the upper middle class (46%).

- Respondents who identify as left-wing politically (48%) and centrists (50%) are less likely to identify with their religion than those on the right (60%).
- Logically, respondents who think religion is important (78%) are much more likely to also identify with their religion than those who think religion is neither important nor unimportant (46%), and those who think religion is unimportant (29%).

**QC4.3** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your religion or beliefs (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	32	21	21	8	16	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	29	21	23	8	17	1
Woman	34	22	21	7	14	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	26	20	24	10	18	1
25-39	28	19	24	10	17	1
40-54	30	22	23	8	15	1
55 +	36	23	19	6	14	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	43	24	18	6	7	1
16-19	34	22	21	7	14	1
20+	26	21	22	10	19	1
Still studying	27	20	24	10	17	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	33	20	24	8	13	1
From time to time	34	24	23	7	10	1
Almost never/ Never	30	20	21	8	19	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	40	19	18	6	15	1
The lower middle class	27	21	25	8	17	1
The middle class	30	22	23	8	15	1
The upper middle class	25	21	23	8	20	2
The upper class	33	20	22	11	14	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	32	20	23	8	15	1
Small/ mid size town	31	22	21	8	16	1
Large town	30	22	21	8	16	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	28	20	20	9	21	1
Centre	30	20	24	8	16	1
Right	38	22	20	7	11	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	32	21	21	8	16	1
Not satisfied	32	23	23	7	14	0
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	48	30	16	3	2	0
Neither important nor not important	25	21	40	6	6	1
Not Important	16	13	22	14	33	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	37	20	19	6	16	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	36	21	19	6	16	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	44	26	16	5	7	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	38	22	19	6	13	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	36	21	19	6	16	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	35	21	20	6	16	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	34	20	20	7	17	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	47	25	18	4	6	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	37	21	19	6	15	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	43	23	17	4	11	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	34	21	20	6	17	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	41	22	18	5	12	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	37	20	19	6	16	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	34	22	21	7	14	1
Neither agree nor disagree	27	24	27	7	13	1
Disagree	32	21	20	8	17	1

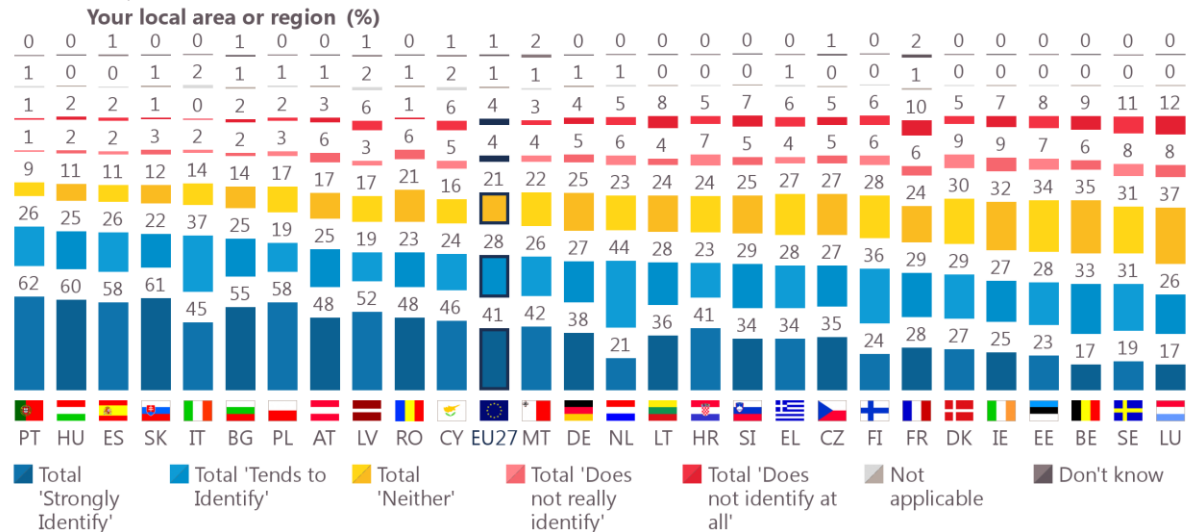
## 8 Identity related to local area or region

### On average, EU respondents have a strong regional outlook.

69% of respondents across the EU are likely to identify with their local area or region, 21% have no outspoken opinion on the matter, while 8% are likely to respond negatively to this question.

Some notable differences exist between EU Member States. More than eight in ten respondents in Portugal (88%), Hungary (85%), Spain (84%), Slovakia (83%) and Italy (82%) identify with their region, while only about half of respondents in Sweden and Belgium (both 50%), Ireland (52%), and Estonia (51%) say they identify with their local area or region.

**QC4.4** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".










The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, subjective urbanisation, life satisfaction has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their region or local area. It does however show the following:

- Younger people are slightly less likely to identify with their region: 65% of those aged 15-24 and 64% of those aged 25-39 identify with their local area or region compared to 71% of those aged 40-54 and 74% for respondents aged 65 and up.
- Respondents who left education when they were 20 or older are less likely (66%) to identify with their region than those left school between the ages of 16 and 19 (73%), and those who left at 15 or younger (78%).
- Respondents who never experience financial difficulties are more likely (70%) to identify with their region or local area, than those who have difficulties most of the time (63%).
- Respondents who consider belonging to the working class identify strongest with their local area of region (74%), especially when compared with respondents who consider belonging to the upper middle class (64%).
- Religion seems to play a substantial role. Among respondents for whom religion is important, 77% are more likely to identify with their region versus 62% for whom religion is not important.

**QC4.4** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your local area or region** (%-EU)

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	41	28	21	4	4	1
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	41	28	20	5	4	1
Woman	42	28	21	3	4	1
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	36	29	25	4	4	1
25-39	34	30	23	6	5	1
40-54	41	30	19	5	4	0
55 +	47	27	17	3	4	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	54	24	15	3	2	1
16-19	44	29	18	4	4	0
20+	36	30	23	5	5	1
Still studying	34	28	26	6	4	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	38	25	23	7	6	0
From time to time	40	30	20	5	3	1
Almost never/ Never	42	28	19	4	5	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	51	23	17	3	5	0
The lower middle class	38	30	22	5	4	0
The middle class	39	30	21	4	4	1
The upper middle class	33	31	24	6	4	1
The upper class	41	25	17	9	7	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	45	26	19	4	4	1
Small/ mid size town	40	29	21	4	4	1
Large town	38	29	22	5	4	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	39	28	22	6	4	1
Centre	41	28	21	4	5	0
Right	45	29	18	4	3	0
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	42	28	20	4	4	1
Not satisfied	38	28	22	6	5	0
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	49	28	16	3	3	0
Neither important nor not important	40	28	23	5	3	0
Not Important	34	28	24	6	6	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	47	27	18	3	4	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	47	27	18	3	4	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	53	28	14	2	2	0
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	50	27	15	3	4	0
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	46	28	17	3	4	0
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	46	28	18	3	4	0
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	45	29	18	3	4	0
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	52	28	14	3	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	48	27	16	3	4	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	54	26	13	2	3	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	46	28	18	3	4	0
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	51	28	15	2	3	0
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	47	27	18	3	4	0
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	43	26	20	4	5	1
Neither agree nor disagree	35	30	25	5	3	1
Disagree	43	28	20	4	5	0

## 9 Identity related to nationality

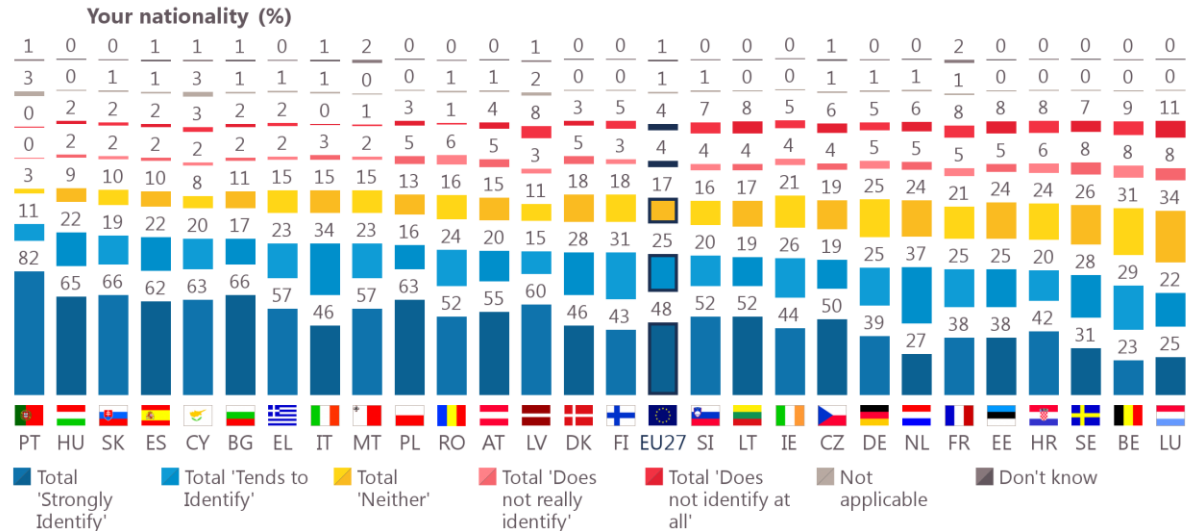
### A majority of EU citizens identify with their nationality.

Across the EU, an average of 73% respondents said they identified with their nationality. 34% indicate identifying with their nationality “a lot”, attributing it the highest possible score of 10 on a scale of 1 to 10. 17% indicated neither identifying nor not identifying with their nationality. 8% indicated not identifying with their nationality at all.

Substantial variations can be found among respondents of different EU Member States. More than eight in ten respondents in Portugal (93%), Hungary (87%), Slovakia (85%), Spain (84%), and Cyprus and Bulgaria (both 83%) say they identify with their nationality. Half or more than half of all respondents indicated identifying with their nationality “a lot” in Portugal (69%), Bulgaria (57%), and Cyprus, Hungary, and Slovakia (all 50%).

Less than six in ten respondents in Luxembourg (47%), Belgium (52%) and Sweden (59%), say they identify with their nationality.

**QC4.9** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from “0” to “10”, where “0” means “not at all” and “10” means “a lot”.



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, financial situation, subjective urbanisation, life satisfaction has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their nationality. It does however show the following:








- Younger people are slightly less likely to identify with their nationality: 67% for those aged 15-24, 68% for the 25-39 bracket, 72% for the 40-54 set, and 76% for respondents aged 65 and up.
- People who have enjoyed an education until or beyond the age of 20 or students are less likely (69% and 67% respectively) to identify with their nationality than those left school between the age of 16 and 19 (75%), and those who left at 15 or younger (79%).
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class are substantially more likely (79%) to identify with their nationality than respondents who consider belonging to the middle class (72%), the lower middle class and upper class (both 69%), and the upper middle class (67%).



- Respondents who identify as left-wing politically (67%) and centrists (73%) are less likely to identify with their nationality than those on the right (80%).
- Religion appears to play a substantial role. Among respondents for whom religion is important, 80% identify with their nationality compared to 64% for whom religion is not important.

**QC4.9** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your nationality** (%-EU)

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	48	25	17	4	4	1
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	47	25	18	4	4	1
Woman	48	25	18	3	4	1
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	42	25	21	5	6	1
25-39	41	27	21	5	4	1
40-54	46	26	18	5	4	0
55 +	54	22	15	3	4	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	58	21	13	3	3	1
16-19	51	24	17	3	4	0
20+	42	27	20	5	5	0
Still studying	41	26	22	6	4	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	49	19	20	5	5	1
From time to time	46	27	19	3	3	1
Almost never/ Never	47	25	18	4	4	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	58	21	12	3	4	1
The lower middle class	45	24	21	4	5	0
The middle class	46	26	18	4	4	1
The upper middle class	36	31	19	8	4	1
The upper class	53	16	17	7	7	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	51	22	18	3	4	1
Small/ mid size town	48	25	17	4	4	1
Large town	43	28	17	6	4	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	42	25	20	5	6	1
Centre	48	25	19	3	4	0
Right	55	25	15	2	2	0
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	48	25	17	4	4	1
Not satisfied	46	24	19	5	5	0
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	56	24	12	3	3	1
Neither important nor not important	48	24	21	3	3	0
Not Important	39	25	22	6	6	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	53	24	14	3	4	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	53	24	15	3	4	0
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	59	26	11	2	1	0
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	57	24	13	2	3	0
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	53	24	14	3	4	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	53	24	14	3	4	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	52	24	14	4	4	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	56	27	12	2	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	55	24	14	2	4	0
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	61	23	10	2	2	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	52	24	14	4	4	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	58	23	13	2	3	0
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	53	24	14	3	4	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	52	24	15	3	4	1
Neither agree nor disagree	40	26	24	5	3	1
Disagree	49	25	16	4	5	0

## 10 Identity related to being European

### More than half of EU citizens identify with being European.

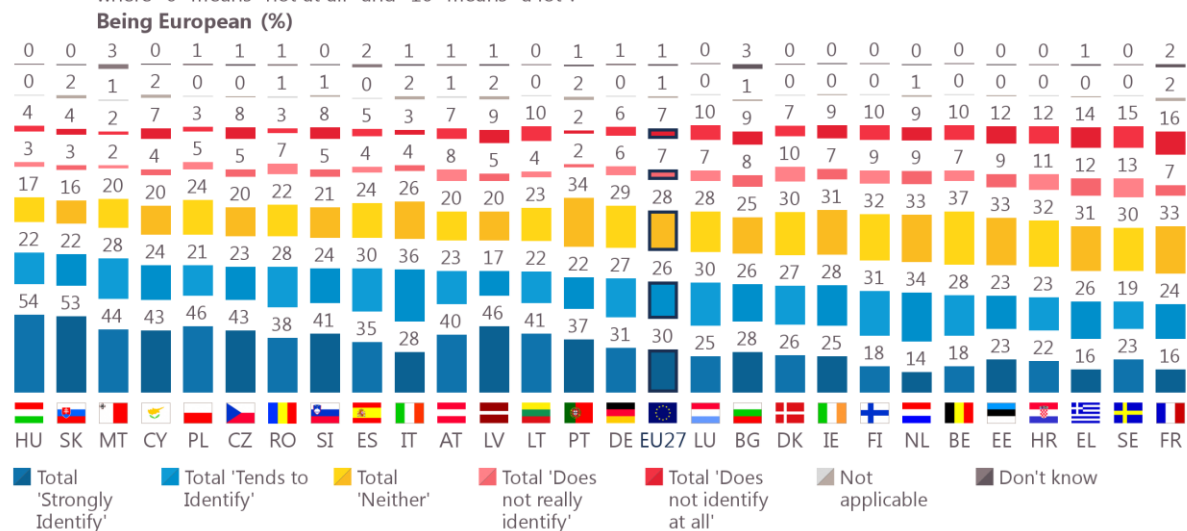
56% of respondents across the EU indicate identifying with being European, 28% are noncommittal, while 14% indicate not identifying with being European.

Some variations can be found among different EU Member States. A higher than average proportion of respondents indicate identifying with being European in Hungary (76%), Slovakia (75%), Malta (72%), Cyprus and Poland (both 67%), Romania and Czechia (both 66%), Spain and Slovenia (65%), Italy (64%), and Lithuania, Latvia, and Austria (all 63%).

Respondents in Greece and Sweden (both 42%), Croatia (45%), Belgium and Estonia (both 46%), the Netherlands (48%) and Finland (49%) are the least likely to identify with being European.

Logically, when looking at the other end of the scale, respondents in Sweden (28%), Greece (26%), France and Croatia (both 23%), Estonia (21%), Finland (19%), and The Netherlands (18%) are most likely to say they do not identify with being European.

**QC4.10** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, life satisfaction, political affiliation has little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with being European. It does however show the following:

- Younger people are slightly less likely to identify with being European: 54% of those aged 15–24 identify with being European compared to 59% of respondents aged 55 and over.
- People who have enjoyed an education until or beyond the age of 20, and those left school between the age of 16 or 19 are slightly more likely (59% and 58% respectively) to identify with being European and those who left at 15 or younger (52%).
- People who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are much more likely (60%) to identify with being European than those who have trouble paying bills most of the time (43%).
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class are more likely (64%) to identify with being European than respondents of the upper middle class and middle class (both 60%), the working class (54%), and the lower middle class (52%).

- People in rural villages are slightly less likely (55%) to identify with being European than those living in big cities (60%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are much more likely (60%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (47%).
- Logically, respondents who agree that their voice counts in the EU are more likely (66%) to identify with being European than those who don't agree (51%). Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are also more likely (70%) to identify with being European than those who have a neutral image (50%), and those who have a negative view (35%).
- Respondents who think religion is important are more likely (63%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (53%).

**QC4.10** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Being European (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	30	26	28	7	7	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	30	27	26	7	8	1
Woman	30	27	28	6	7	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	28	26	29	7	8	1
25-39	29	26	28	7	9	1
40-54	29	28	28	7	7	0
55 +	32	27	27	5	7	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	27	25	29	7	9	2
16-19	31	27	28	5	7	1
20+	31	28	26	7	7	1
Still studying	30	28	27	6	7	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	25	18	31	11	13	1
From time to time	27	28	30	7	7	1
Almost never/ Never	32	28	26	5	7	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	30	24	28	7	9	1
The lower middle class	26	26	31	7	8	1
The middle class	32	28	27	5	6	1
The upper middle class	29	31	26	8	5	1
The upper class	42	22	21	9	6	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	29	26	29	6	8	1
Small/ mid size town	30	27	29	6	7	1
Large town	32	28	24	7	7	1
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>						
Agree	36	30	24	5	4	1
Disagree	26	25	30	8	9	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	31	27	28	6	7	1
Centre	30	27	28	6	7	1
Right	32	28	26	7	7	0
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	32	28	26	5	7	1
Not satisfied	24	23	31	9	11	1
<b>Image of EU</b>						
Positive	38	32	22	4	3	1
Neutral	25	25	32	8	8	1
Negative	19	16	30	13	20	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	34	29	25	5	5	1
Neither important nor not important	28	25	32	6	7	1
Not Important	27	26	28	8	9	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	38	28	23	4	6	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	35	29	23	5	6	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	41	30	21	3	4	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	35	28	23	5	7	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	34	28	24	5	7	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	33	27	25	6	7	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	33	28	25	5	7	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	43	28	22	4	3	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	34	27	25	5	7	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	37	26	23	5	7	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	33	29	24	5	7	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	36	28	23	5	6	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	34	29	24	5	6	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	30	24	27	7	10	1
Neither agree nor disagree	22	27	35	8	6	1
Disagree	34	28	24	6	6	1

## 11 Identity related to political orientation

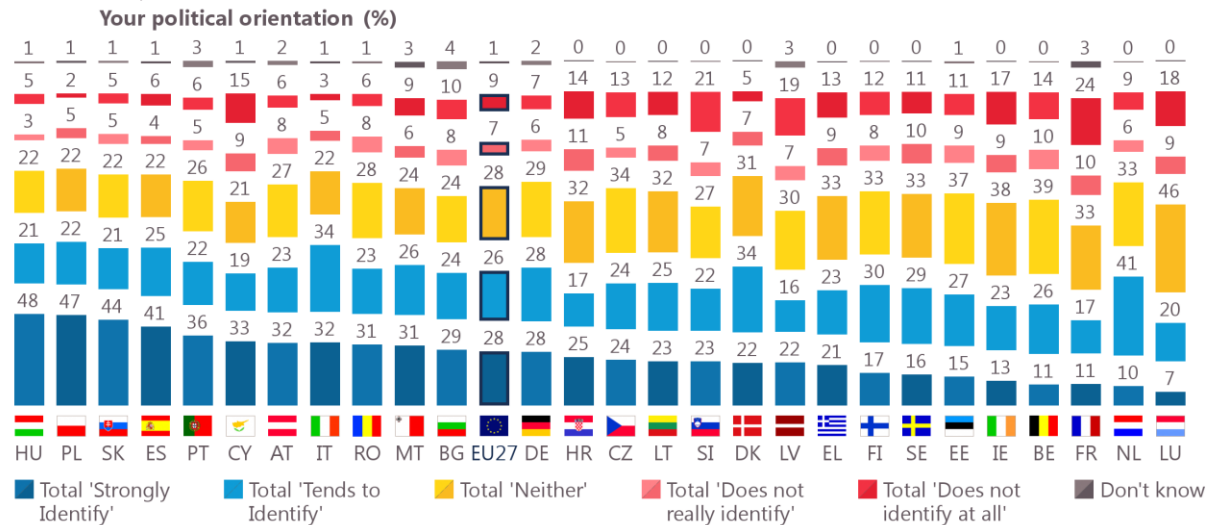
### Slightly more than half of EU citizens identify with their political orientation.

54% of EU respondents are likely to identify with their political orientation, 28% indicated neither identifying nor not identifying with their political beliefs, and 16% are likely to not identify with their political views.

Among EU Member States some disparities can be noted. Respondents in Hungary and Poland (both 69%), Italy and Spain (both 66%), and Slovakia (65%) are more likely than average to indicate identifying with their political convictions.

In Luxembourg (27%), France (28%), Ireland (36%), Latvia (38%), and Belgium (37%) respondents are less likely to indicate identifying with their political convictions.

**QC4.11** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".










The socio-demographic analysis shows that education and Internet use have little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their political convictions. It does however show the following:

- Men are slightly more likely (57%) to identify with their political convictions than women (52%).
- Older respondents are more likely to identify with their political beliefs. 58% of those aged 55 and up are likely to identify with their political beliefs, versus 47% of those aged 15-24.
- Around 54% of those who ended their education at 15 years old or less indicate identifying with their political convictions as well as 55% of both those who ended their education at 16-19 and 20 or over, whereas only 49% those who are currently still studying say the same.
- More than half (56%) of respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills, and less than half (43%) of respondents who encounter constant difficulties paying their bills identify with their political beliefs.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class are more likely (62%) to identify with their political convictions than respondents of the upper middle class (60%), the middle class (56%), the working class (54%), and the lower middle class (50%).

- Respondents with left- and right-leaning political convictions are equally likely to identify with those convictions, 60% and 62% respectively. Centrists, perhaps logically as they may be less engaged with politics, score much lower (48%) on this point.
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (55%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (49%).
- Respondents who think religion is important are more likely (61%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (49%).

**QC4.11** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your political orientation** (%-EU)

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	28	26	28	7	9	1
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	30	27	26	6	9	1
Woman	27	25	29	7	9	2
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	25	22	29	9	11	2
25-39	25	26	29	9	9	1
40-54	26	27	30	6	9	1
55 +	32	26	25	5	8	2
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	31	23	27	6	8	3
16-19	29	26	27	7	9	1
20+	26	29	28	7	8	1
Still studying	26	23	29	9	9	2
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	22	21	27	11	16	1
From time to time	27	25	30	8	8	1
Almost never/ Never	29	27	27	6	8	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	31	23	26	6	11	2
The lower middle class	24	26	29	8	11	1
The middle class	29	27	29	6	7	1
The upper middle class	27	33	27	6	6	1
The upper class	45	17	21	12	5	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	28	24	28	7	10	2
Small/ mid size town	29	26	28	6	9	1
Large town	28	28	26	7	8	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	32	28	25	6	7	1
Centre	23	25	31	8	11	1
Right	34	28	25	6	5	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	29	26	28	7	8	1
Not satisfied	26	23	29	7	12	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	34	27	25	5	6	1
Neither important nor not important	26	24	31	7	9	2
Not Important	24	25	30	7	12	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	36	26	23	5	8	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	33	27	24	6	8	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	41	27	21	4	5	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	34	26	25	5	8	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	33	27	25	5	8	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	31	26	26	6	9	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	31	26	26	6	9	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	43	26	20	4	5	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	32	26	26	6	8	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	36	25	23	5	8	2
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	33	27	25	5	8	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	35	26	24	5	7	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	33	27	25	5	8	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	30	26	25	7	10	1
Neither agree nor disagree	24	23	35	8	7	2
Disagree	30	27	25	6	10	1



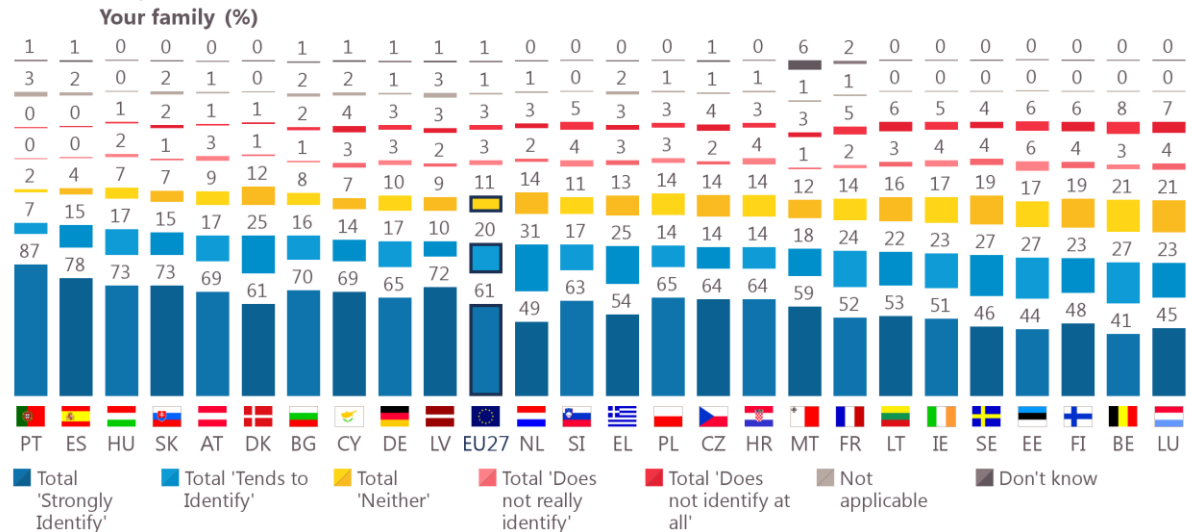
## 12 Identity related to family

### More than eight in ten EU citizens identify with their family.

81% of respondents across the EU indicate identifying with their family. 11% were noncommittal. 6% responded negatively to the proposed statement.

Slight variations can be found among different EU Member States. Respondents in Portugal (94%), Spain (93%), Hungary (90%), Slovakia (88%), Bulgaria, Denmark, and Austria (all 86%) are more likely than average to identify with their family. In Belgium (67%) and Luxembourg (68%) less than seven in ten respondents are likely to identify with their family.

**QC4.12** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".










The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, education, political leanings, Internet use, subjective urbanisation, have little influence on the likelihood of people identifying with their family. It does however show the following:

- Among different age groups, older respondents are slightly more likely to answer in the affirmative: 83% for those aged 55 and over compared to 78% of those aged 15 to 24.
- Respondents who have difficulty paying bills most of the time (74%) are less likely to identify with their family than those who almost never / never have difficulty paying bills (83%).
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class are more likely (85%) to identify with their family than respondents of the upper middle class (83%), and the lower middle class and the upper class (both 78%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (83%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (77%).
- Among respondents for whom religion is important, 85% are more likely to identify with their family versus 78% for whom religion is not important.

**QC4.12** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your family** (%-EU)

	Total 'Strongly identify'	Total 'Tends to identify'	Total 'Neither'	Total 'Does not really identify'	Total 'Does not identify at all'	Don't know
EU27	61	20	11	3	3	1
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	60	21	12	2	3	1
Woman	63	20	10	3	2	1
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	57	21	14	3	3	1
25-39	58	21	13	3	3	1
40-54	61	22	11	2	3	0
55 +	65	18	10	2	3	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	67	17	11	1	1	1
16-19	64	20	10	2	3	0
20+	60	22	11	2	3	1
Still studying	54	25	15	3	2	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	58	16	15	6	4	0
From time to time	55	23	15	3	2	1
Almost never/ Never	63	20	10	2	3	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	69	16	9	2	3	0
The lower middle class	55	23	15	3	3	0
The middle class	60	21	11	3	3	1
The upper middle class	59	24	11	2	2	1
The upper class	64	14	14	5	3	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	66	17	10	2	3	1
Small/ mid size town	60	20	12	3	3	1
Large town	58	23	12	2	3	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	60	23	11	2	3	0
Centre	62	19	12	3	3	0
Right	62	21	11	3	2	0
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	63	20	10	2	3	1
Not satisfied	54	23	15	3	4	0
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	66	19	9	2	2	1
Neither important nor not important	61	19	13	3	2	1
Not important	56	22	13	3	4	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	68	18	9	2	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	69	19	7	1	2	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	66	23	7	1	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	71	18	7	1	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	68	19	7	1	3	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	69	20	7	1	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	67	20	7	1	2	0
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	65	21	10	2	1	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	70	18	7	2	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	72	17	7	1	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	68	20	7	2	2	0
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	71	19	7	1	1	0
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	69	18	7	2	2	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	62	20	10	3	3	1
Neither agree nor disagree	54	21	18	3	2	1
Disagree	64	20	10	2	3	0

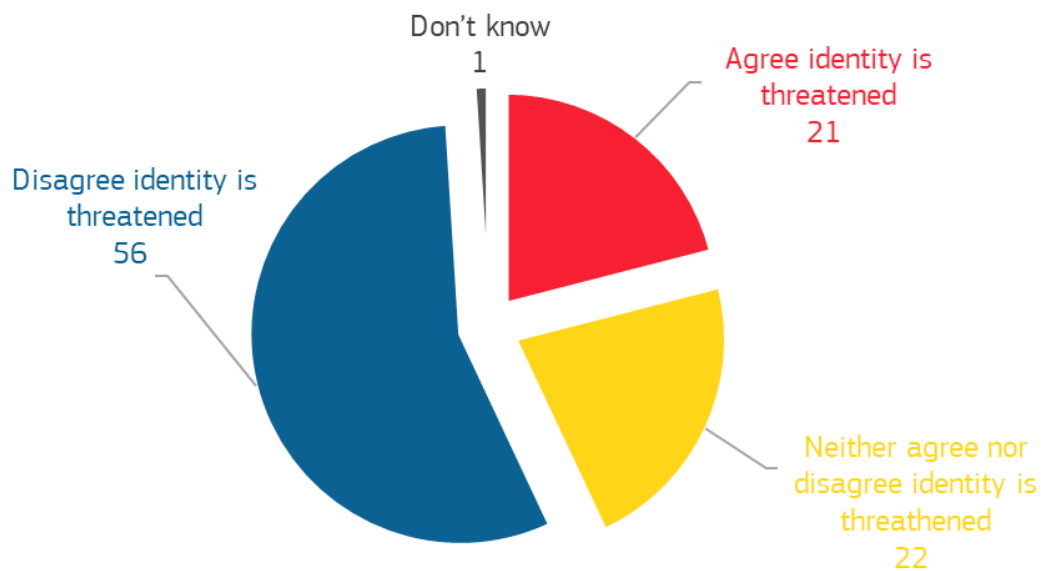
### 13 An identity under threat?

This section looks at **the extent to which EU citizens feel that their identity is under threat**. This last question was asked after the series of questions about their identity, specifying to the respondents that it was based on the answers given to these 12 values.

Respondents were asked whether or not they agree with the statement that their identity is under threat. They were asked to think of the answers they had given to the twelve previous values questions when answering.

More than half (56%) of respondents indicate disagreement, a little less than a quarter (22%) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, and about a fifth (21%) agreed.

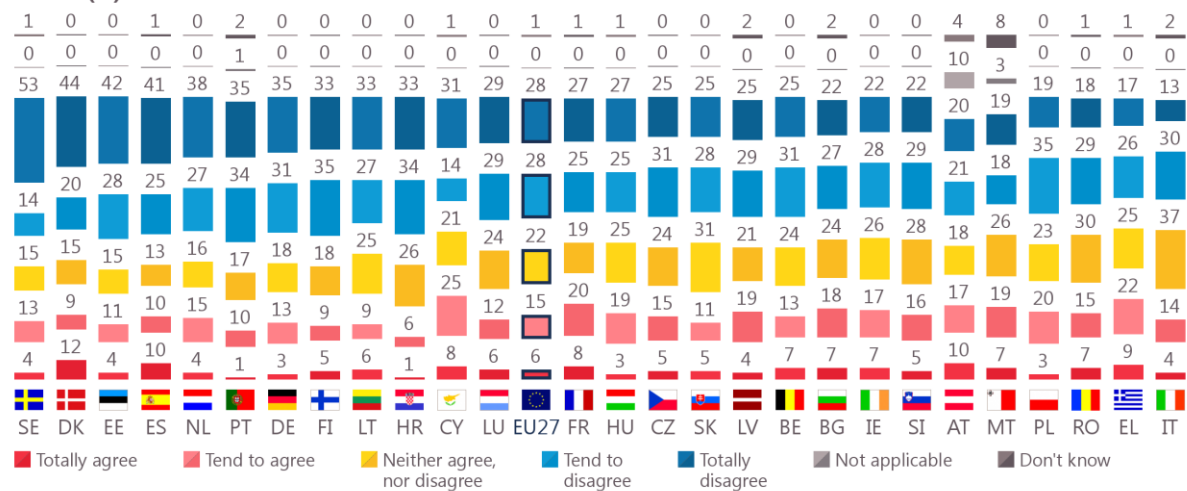
**QC5** And thinking about the answers you gave to the previous question To what extent to do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Your identity is under threat nowadays. (% - EU27)



(Oct - Nov 2020)

Looking at the country level, most respondents on average ‘disagree’ that their identity is threatened. The country with the highest percentage of respondents who feel that their identity is under threat is Cyprus (33%), closely followed by Greece (31%), and France (28%). Thirteen countries diverge from the average to an extent that is well within the margin of error. Respondents in Croatia (7%), Portugal (11%), and Finland (14%) feel the least that their identity is under threat.

**QCS.1** And thinking about the answers you gave to the previous question... To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Your identity is under threat nowadays.  
(%)



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, education, social class, Internet use, have little influence on the likelihood of people thinking their identity is under threat. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who never or almost never have trouble paying their bills are less likely (19%) to agree that their identity is threatened than those who occasionally encounter financial difficulties (23%) and those who find themselves under financial duress most of the time (26%).
- Respondents who indicate living in a rural village are more likely (24%) to think their identity is under threat than those living in large towns (19%), and people living in small or mid-size towns (20%).
- Respondents who identify themselves as left-leaning politically are less likely (16%) to agree than centrists (19%), and those on the right side of the spectrum (27%) that their identity is threatened.
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are less likely (19%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (28%).
- Respondents who think religion is important are more likely (23%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (18%).
- Interestingly, looking at the answers given in the previous questions about identity, these do not seem connected to whether or not respondents feel their identity to be threatened: between 19% to 22% of respondents agree that their identity is threatened, regardless of what they identify with. As respondents may identify with several items further analysis would be interesting to better identify the profile of the respondents who feels their identity is most under threat.

- Similarly, there seems to be no connection between respondents' personal values and the feeling that their identity is threatened.

**QC5** And thinking about the answers you gave to the previous question□□ to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Your identity is under threat nowadays.  
(%-EU)

	Totally disagree	Tend to disagree	Neither agree, nor disagree	Tend to agree	Totally agree	Not applicable	Don't know
EU27	28	28	22	15	6	0	1
 <b>Gender</b>							
Man	28	29	21	15	6	0	1
Woman	27	28	24	15	5	0	1
 <b>Age</b>							
15-24	26	29	23	15	6	0	1
25-39	28	30	22	15	5	0	0
40-54	26	29	23	15	6	0	1
55 +	29	27	22	15	6	0	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	26	26	25	14	6	0	3
16-19	23	29	25	16	6	0	1
20+	34	29	17	15	5	0	0
Still studying	30	28	21	14	5	1	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	23	26	24	17	9	0	1
From time to time	19	27	30	18	5	0	1
Almost never/ Never	32	29	19	14	5	0	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	29	26	20	16	8	0	1
The lower middle class	23	27	27	17	5	0	1
The middle class	27	30	23	15	5	0	0
The upper middle class	37	29	14	15	5	0	0
The upper class	36	24	17	16	6	1	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>							
Rural village	28	27	20	17	7	0	1
Small/ mid size town	26	29	24	15	5	0	1
Large town	31	28	21	14	5	0	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>							
Left	35	30	19	12	4	0	0
Centre	27	29	24	14	5	0	1
Right	22	27	23	20	7	0	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>							
Satisfied	30	29	21	14	5	0	1
Not satisfied	18	24	29	20	8	0	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>							
Important	24	28	24	17	6	0	1
Neither important nor not important	26	29	26	13	5	0	1
Not Important	33	29	20	13	5	0	0
<b>Personal values</b>							
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	30	28	20	15	6	0	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	32	28	19	14	6	0	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	23	28	25	17	6	0	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	29	28	20	16	6	0	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	31	28	20	14	6	0	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	31	28	20	14	6	0	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	31	28	19	15	6	0	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	19	30	26	19	5	0	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	30	28	20	15	6	0	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	27	28	21	16	7	0	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	31	28	20	15	6	0	0
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	30	28	21	14	6	0	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	31	28	20	14	6	0	1

## 14 Identities of EU citizens: analytical summary

- **Strongest vs weakest measured identities**

The strongest identities of Europeans are family, and secondly, but to a lesser extent, nationality. In 23 out of 27 countries, respondents are most likely to identify with their family.

The weakest of the measured identities are religion, political orientation, and being European. While just over half of respondents across the EU indicate identifying with being European, only 14% indicate not identifying with being European at all. In 8 countries, less than half of respondents are likely to identify with being European. Respondents in Greece and Sweden (42%), Croatia (45%), Belgium and Estonia (46%), the Netherlands (48%), Finland (49%), are the least likely to identify with being European.

- **Which identities respondents have that are most likely to say their identity is “under threat”**

The countries that are more likely to indicate that their identity is under threat are Cyprus (33%), Greece (31%), Austria (27%), Malta (26%) and Bulgaria (25%).

Perhaps surprisingly, respondents’ identities, or the ones they identify with do not seem to determine whether or not they feel their identity is threatened—a respondent who identifies with their occupation is, on average, as likely to agree that their identity is threatened as a respondent who identifies with their age and stage of life.

Respondents who disagree that their voice counts or who have a negative image of the EU are more likely to indicate that their identity is under threat. The threat, hence, may be due to a perceived loss of power.

Given that respondents who indicate that religion is important to them are more likely to indicate that their identity is under threat, it could mean that growing secularisation is perceived as a threat.

- **Socio-demographic differences**

### **Family:**

Men and women are equally likely to identify with their family. Similarly, education levels, and political leanings have little influence.

Older respondents, however, are more likely to identify with their family.

People who are married are more likely than those who are widowed, and single living with a partner, single, or separated, to identify with their family. In that same vein, respondents belonging to a household with children are also more likely to identify with their family than those who are part of a household without children, a single household with children, and a single household without children.

The number of children seems to have little effect. Among respondents for whom religion is important, more are likely to identify with their family versus people for whom religion is not important.

### **Nationality:**

Gender does not seem to play a role in the likelihood of people identifying with their nationality. Younger people are slightly less likely to identify with their nationality than older people, but not by much.

A higher level of education makes it less likely for people to identify with their nationality.

Those belonging to the working class are substantially more likely to identify with their nationality than respondents of other socio-economic classes.

Respondents who never use the Internet are more likely to identify with their nationality than people who go online occasionally or every day.

Respondents who believe their voice doesn't count in the EU are more likely to identify with their nationality, as are those who are less likely to talk about European politics.

Respondents who identify as left wing or centrist are less likely to identify with their nationality than those on the right.

Religion appears to play a substantial role. Among respondents for whom religion is important, 80% are more likely to identify with their nationality versus 64% for whom religion is not important.

### **Ethnicity:**

Respondent aged 55 and over were more likely to identify with their ethnic or racial background than their younger counterparts. Respondents who left education when they were aged 19 or younger are also more likely to identify with this background than those who left education when they were aged 20 or above.

Respondents who consider belonging to the working class are more likely to identify with their race or ethnicity than respondents who consider belonging to any other class.

In addition, respondents who say they are on the right of the political scale are more likely to identify with their race or ethnicity than those on the centre or right of the political scale.

Respondents for whom religion is important are also more likely to identify with their race or ethnicity than those for whom it is not important

### **Religion:**

Women are slightly more likely than men to say they identify with their religion or beliefs, as do respondents who are 55 and over compared to their younger counterparts.

Education seems to play a considerable role in identifying with religion, with those who left education when they were 15 or younger more likely to identify with religion than those who stopped when they were between 16 and 19. These respondents are in turn more likely to say they identify with their religion and beliefs than those who left education when they were 20 or over.

Respondents who consider belonging to the working class are more likely to identify with religion or beliefs than respondents who consider belonging to any other class.

Respondents who say they are on the right of the political scale are more likely to identify with their religion or beliefs those on the centre or right of the political scale.

Unsurprisingly, respondents who say religion is important to them are twice to three times as likely to say they identify with their religion or beliefs than those who say religion is neither important nor unimportant or those who say it is not important to them.

### **Gender:**

Men and women are equally likely to identify with their gender, and here is no noticeable difference for age either. Respondents who left education when they were 20 or above are slightly less likely to identify with their gender than those who left when they were 19 or younger.

Respondents who almost never / never have difficulty paying bills or only have difficulties from time to time are slightly less likely to identify with their gender than those who have difficulty paying bills most of the time.

Respondents who consider belonging to the working class are more likely to identify with their gender than respondents who consider belonging to any other class.



Respondents on the right of the political scale are slightly more likely to identify with their gender than those on the centre or left of the political scale.

Finally, respondents who say religion is important to them are more likely to identify with their gender than those who say it is not important to them.

**Political orientation:**

Men are slightly more likely to identify with their political orientation than women. Old respondents are also more likely to say they identify with their political orientation than younger ones.

Respondents who never / almost never have difficulty paying bills are most likely to identify with this, especially compared to those who have difficulty paying bills most of the time. Following this, respondents who consider belonging to the upper middle class or upper class are more likely to say they identify with their political orientation than respondents who consider belonging to any other class.

Logically, respondents who consider being on the left or right of the political scale identify more with their political orientation than those on the centre of the political scale.

Finally, respondents who say religion is important to them are more likely to say that they identify with their political orientation than those who say religion is not important to them.

### III. EU CITIZENS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPEAN UNION VALUES

This section delves into EU citizens and their attitudes towards EU values. The EU values enshrined in Art. 2 of the Treaty on European Union as “The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail. “. In order to measure these values more concretely, a total of 11 questions have been formulated to correspond to these values as expressed in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

The questions can loosely be grouped into **4 main themes**. **Freedom & Democracy** analyses the extent to which EU citizens are likely to support freedom of thought, expression and religion, freedom of peaceful assembly, organisation and demonstration, and the right to free movement within the EU. Under the header **Respect for Human Rights/Human Dignity/Solidarity** we explore to what extent EU citizens oppose the death penalty, support the granting of political asylum, and the provision of support aimed at enabling socially vulnerable citizens to lead a decent life. Under **Rule of Law/Justice** we analyse the extent to which respondents support equality before the law, the right to a fair trial, and the likelihood of support for an independent judiciary. Under **Non-discrimination, Equality & Tolerance** we investigate the extent to which EU citizens reject discrimination on any grounds, respect the choice of personal lifestyle and family of others, and analyse the likelihood of their support for measures aimed at ensuring gender equality. Finally, we provide an analytical summary of the above.

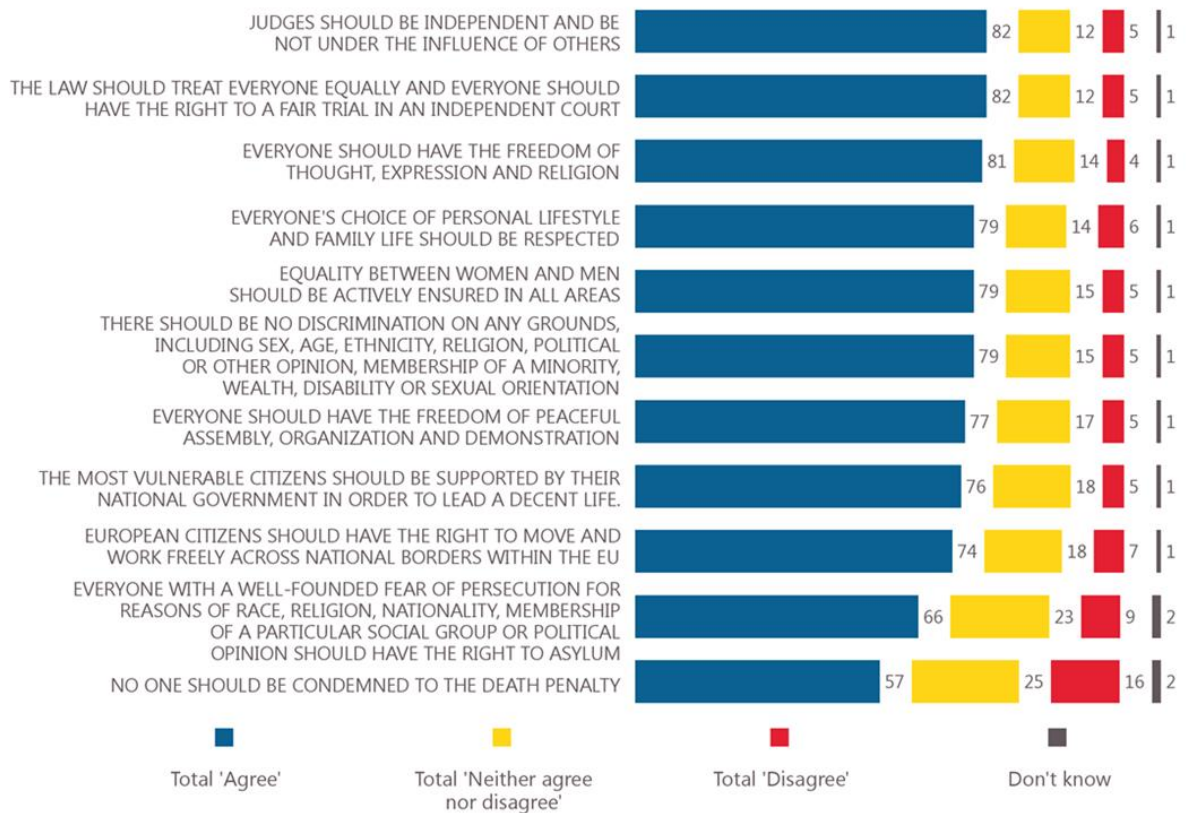
These questions were asked on an eleven-point scale from “0” (“totally disagree”) to “10” (“totally agree”). For analytical purposes, we have considered that respondents who agree with these values were those who answered from 7 to 10, those who neither agree nor disagree were those who answered from 4 to 6 and those who answered from 0 to 3 were those who did not agree.

A majority of EU citizens agrees with every single one of the statements. The three values that respondents are most likely to agree with are independence of the judiciary (82%), equality before

the law and the right to a fair trial (82%), and freedom of conscience (freedom of thought, expression and religion) (81%).

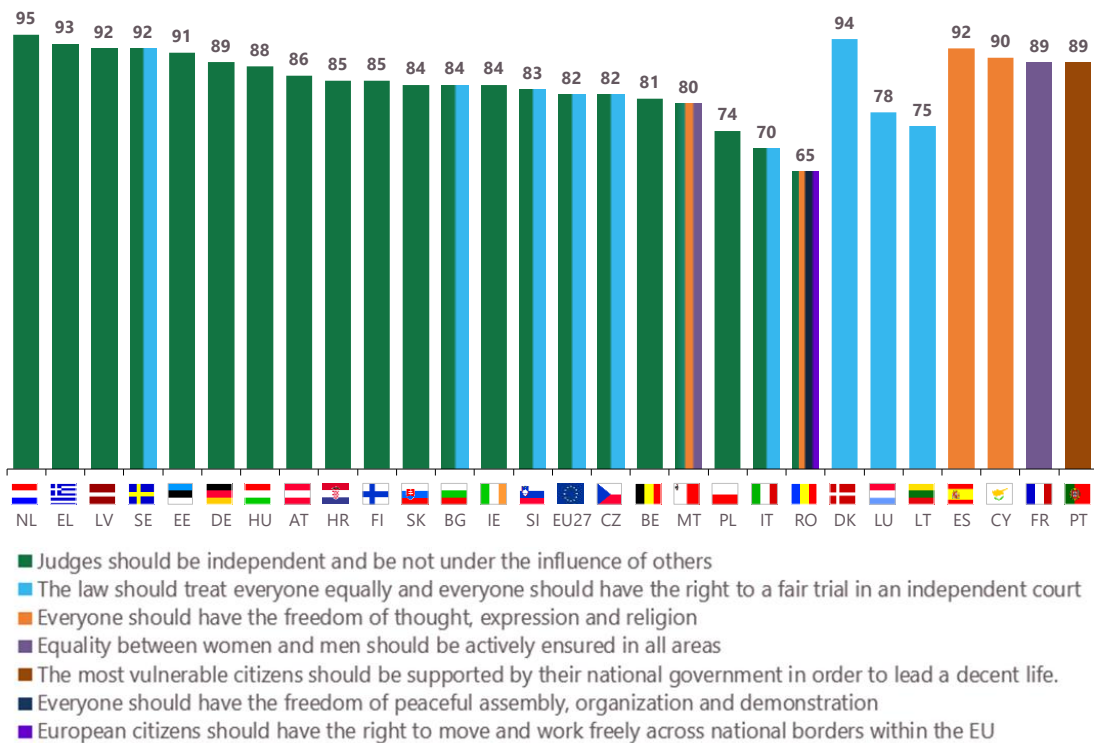
Last on the list are the right to political asylum (66%), and rejection of the death penalty (57%). Respondents across the EU seem most divided on this last topic. A little more than half (57%) agree, 16% disagree, and a quarter neither agree nor disagree.

**QC3** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree" (% - EU27)



Looking at the country level, the independence of the judiciary stands out once again as the most agreed with value in 20 Member States (albeit in some cases overlapping with other, equally important values). In nine Member States equality before the law and the right to a fair trial trumps other EU values (although in 6 states the top spot is shared with other values). In four Member States, Spain (92%), Cyprus (90%), Malta (80%), and Romania (65%), freedom of conscience features as the most highly-rated value, in two cases shared with other values. In Portugal the most agreed with value is that the most vulnerable citizens should be supported by their national government (89%), while in France it is the equality between women and men that is most agreed with (89%).

**QC3** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree" (% - Total 'Agree')



This table presents an overview of the results per country for the share of respondents who agree with these values (a score of 7 to 10). A complete country-by-country analysis is provided in this chapter.

QC3 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree" (%-TOTAL 'AGREE')

	Judges should be independent and be not under the influence of others	The law should treat everyone equally and everyone should have the right to a fair trial in an independent court	Everyone should have the freedom of thought, expression and religion	Everyone's choice of personal lifestyle and family life should be respected	Equality between women and men should be actively ensured in all areas	There should be no discrimination on any grounds, including sex, age, ethnicity, religion, political or other opinion, membership of a minority, wealth, disability or sexual orientation	Everyone should have the freedom of peaceful assembly, organization and demonstration	The most vulnerable citizens should be supported by their national government in order to lead a decent life.	European citizens should have the right to move and work freely across national borders within the EU	Everyone with a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion should have the right to asylum	No one should be condemned to the death penalty
EU27	82	82	81	79	79	79	77	76	74	66	57
BE	81	78	77	70	78	76	71	68	69	51	46
BG	84	84	78	79	78	75	77	79	81	72	36
CZ	82	82	71	71	67	71	61	66	69	43	32
DK	90	94	92	87	79	88	88	85	66	65	68
DE	89	89	86	87	82	84	82	78	80	67	69
EE	91	90	86	76	62	78	82	77	83	60	38
IE	84	83	82	77	78	82	76	77	77	66	58
EL	93	92	89	90	87	84	84	90	84	71	64
ES	88	90	92	91	89	91	89	87	88	81	68
FR	84	87	88	83	89	83	76	75	69	60	46
HR	85	84	84	82	83	82	76	81	82	73	55
IT	70	70	68	66	67	66	66	68	64	62	55
CY	88	89	90	88	88	85	87	87	84	72	53
LV	92	90	83	82	77	80	81	83	85	72	44
LT	74	75	73	64	63	66	67	60	71	56	33
LU	76	78	72	71	74	77	68	68	70	57	50
HU	88	86	86	85	83	82	82	81	84	70	56
MT	80	78	80	77	80	78	78	77	71	61	58
NL	95	94	91	84	87	91	84	83	77	70	65
AT	86	85	82	82	83	81	77	78	78	71	77
PL	74	73	73	73	68	71	69	68	72	66	55
PT	80	86	79	88	88	82	76	89	70	77	57
RO	65	65	65	63	61	63	65	62	65	60	49
SI	83	83	77	75	76	76	64	72	72	51	36
SK	84	83	80	78	75	74	76	73	77	61	44
FI	85	82	79	70	69	74	72	73	61	58	54
SE	92	92	81	78	81	89	87	79	63	65	70
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM											

## 1 Attitudes towards EU values overall

To provide an overall analysis of attitudes of European citizens towards EU values, an index of all EU values in the survey was calculated and is presented in this report. As described in the sections above, for each question about their attitude towards EU values, respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with said EU value on an 11-point scale. The following index was computed by taking the sum of all EU values, dividing them by 110, and then multiplying this result by 100 to get results in percentages. For example, if for the 11 EU values tested a respondent answered the following (on said 11-point scale): 10, 8, 9, 0, 2, 9, 4, 6, 11, 1,7; their index score would be of:  $(67/110) = 0.61$ . This creates one indicator which better captures the overall attitudes to EU values. Done on a country level, this also shows whether respondents in some countries have different attitudes to EU values as a whole than respondents in other countries.

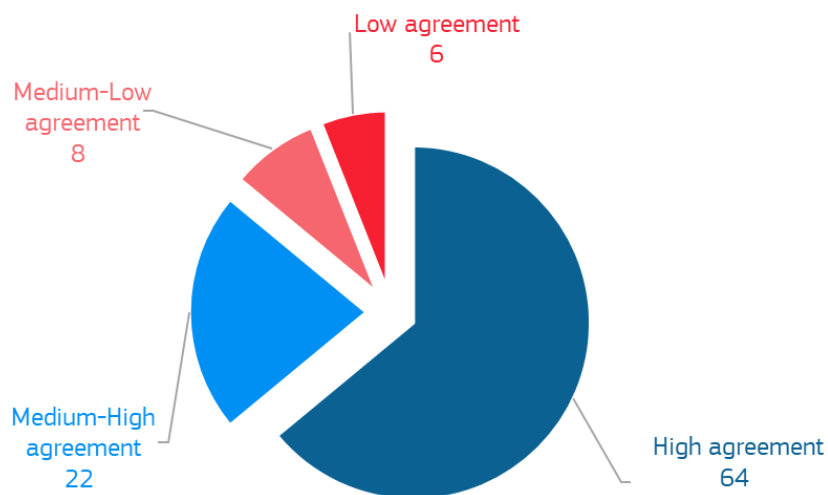
Once the index was been computed the 0-100% scale was divided into intervals as follows:

- 0-39% - Low agreement with European Values
- 40-59% - Medium – Low Agreement
- 60-79% - Medium – High Agreement
- 80-100% - High Agreement

The table in the next page shows the percentage of respondents in each country for each interval.

At the EU level, most respondents score high or medium high on the agreement score with the EU values. Indeed, 64% of respondents have a high agreement with EU values while 22% have a medium-high agreement score. Only 8% have a medium-low and 6% a low agreement score.

**QC3 Attitudes to EU values index (% - EU27)**



(Oct - Nov 2020)

Looking at the countries, overall, a majority of respondents in nearly every country has a “high agreement” to EU values. Highest scores are recorded in Cyprus (77%), Sweden and Greece (both 75%), Croatia, Denmark and Spain (all 72%), Austria (66%), the Netherlands and Ireland (both 70%), Latvia (69%), Germany and Bulgaria (both 67%).

On the lower end, about half of respondents in Italy (46%), Romania (47%), Lithuania (49%), Czechia (50%), Slovakia (51%), Belgium (52%) and Finland (55%) have a “high agreement” with EU values.

Following this, about six in ten respondents in France (56%), Poland and Slovenia (both 57%) Hungary (58%), Luxembourg (61%) and Estonia (63%) have a high agreement with EU values.

Citizens in countries such as Belgium, Czechia, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, and Romania, are more likely to have low or medium-low agreement with EU values than on average.

QC3 EU values








		Low agreement	Medium-Low agreement	Medium-High agreement	High agreement
EU27		6	8	22	64
BE		9	10	25	52
BG		4	8	17	67
CZ		9	11	27	50
DK		2	4	19	72
DE		3	6	21	67
EE		6	6	23	63
IE		8	6	14	70
EL		3	2	18	75
ES		2	5	19	72
FR		1	9	30	56
HR		3	12	12	72
IT		11	14	27	46
CY		4	6	13	77
LV		3	5	20	69
LT		13	9	25	49
LU		13	9	15	61
HU		2	8	30	58
MT		5	9	12	68
NL		1	4	21	70
AT		3	8	21	66
PL		12	10	19	57
PT		1	5	23	68
RO		15	14	21	47
SI		11	6	22	57
SK		4	9	33	51
FI		10	9	24	55
SE		5	3	15	75



A few differences can be seen looking at attitudes to EU values based on demographics:

- Older respondents are more likely to have agree to EU values than younger respondents (67% of 55 and over vs 61% of 15-24);
- Respondents who have been in education until they were aged 20 or over (68%) are also more likely to show high agreement with EU values than those who were stopped education when they were 15 or younger (60%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying the bills from time to time (56%) are least likely to have a high agreement with EU values compared to those with difficulty paying their bills almost all of the time (59%) or almost never / never (64%);
- Respondent who consider belonging to the upper middle class (68%) are the most likely to agree with EU values, especially when compared to those who consider belonging to the upper class or lower middle class (both 60%);
- Respondents that place themselves on the left of the political scale (73%) are notably more likely to agree with EU values than those in the centre (62%) or right (57%) of the political scale.

**QC3** EU values  
(%-EU)

	Low agreement	Medium low agreement	Medium high agreement	High agreement
EU27	6	8	22	64
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	6	9	23	62
Woman	6	7	21	66
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	7	11	22	61
25-39	7	9	22	62
40-54	6	7	23	63
55 +	5	6	22	67
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	6	10	24	60
16-19	6	9	23	62
20+	5	6	20	68
Still studying	7	9	22	64
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	10	11	20	59
From time to time	8	12	24	56
Almost never/ Never	5	6	22	64
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	5	8	23	65
The lower middle class	8	9	24	60
The middle class	6	8	22	65
The upper middle class	6	7	20	68
The upper class	13	13	14	60
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	6	8	23	63
Small/ mid size town	6	8	23	63
Large town	6	7	20	67
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	5	5	17	73
Centre	7	9	23	62
Right	7	10	27	57

## 2 Freedom and Democracy

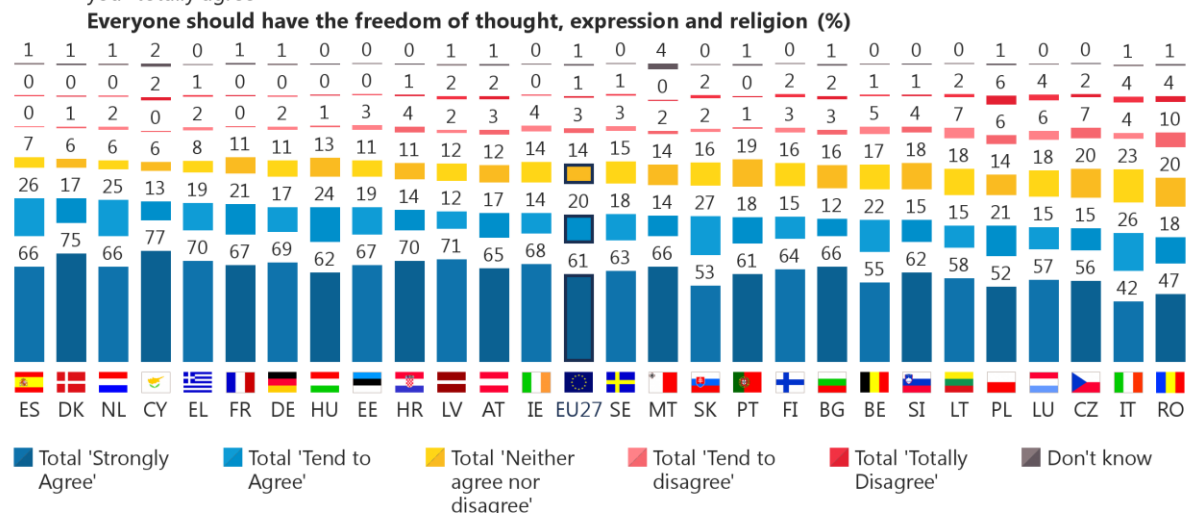
### More than eight in ten EU citizens support freedom of thought, expression and religion.

An average of 81% of EU citizens are likely to agree that everyone should have the right to freedom of thought, expression and religion. 14% neither agree nor disagree, and 4% do not agree with the proposed statement.

Some differences exist among different Member States. Respondents in Denmark and Spain (both 92%), the Netherlands (91%), Cyprus (90%), Greece (89%), France (88%), Germany, Hungary and Estonia (all 86%) are more likely to favour such freedoms.

On the other hand, less than seven in ten respondents in Romania (65%) and Italy (68%) support freedom of thought, expression and religion.

**QC3.3** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, subjective urbanisation, have little influence on the likelihood of people supporting freedom of thought, expression and religion. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who are still studying (86%) or who left education when they were 20 or older (85%) are more likely to agree that everyone should have the right to freedom of thought, expression, and religion than those who went to school until 19 (79%), and respondents who were educated until the age of 15 (79%), to support freedom of conscience.
- Respondents who encounter no financial difficulties are more likely (84%) to answer in the affirmative to this question than those who occasionally (73%) or often (76%) have trouble paying the bills.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class are more likely (85%) to agree that everyone should have the right to freedom of thought, expression and religion than respondents of the working class (84%), the lower middle class (80%), and the middle class (79%).
- Respondents who go online every day are more likely (83%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who never use the Internet (78%).

- Politically left-leaning respondents are more likely (87%) to agree than centrists (80%), and respondents with a right-wing view on politics (77%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (83%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (73%).
- Respondents who think religion is important are less likely (79%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (85%).

**QC3.3** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone should have the freedom of thought, expression and religion (%-EU)**

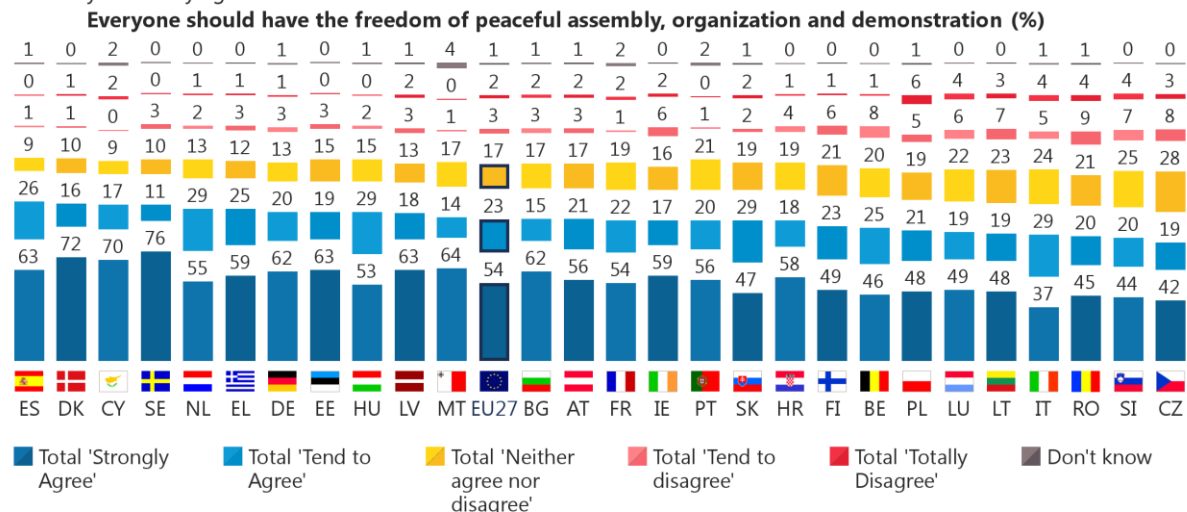
	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	61	20	14	3	1	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	60	20	14	3	2	1
Woman	61	21	13	3	1	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	61	21	14	3	1	0
25-39	60	21	14	3	2	0
40-54	59	21	14	3	2	1
55 +	62	20	13	3	1	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	57	22	16	3	1	1
16-19	57	22	15	3	2	1
20+	66	19	10	3	1	1
Still studying	65	21	11	2	1	0
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	55	21	17	4	2	1
From time to time	51	22	19	5	2	1
Almost never/ Never	65	19	10	3	2	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	63	21	12	2	1	1
The lower middle class	56	24	15	3	1	1
The middle class	60	19	14	3	3	1
The upper middle class	66	19	10	2	2	1
The upper class	67	11	14	3	4	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	62	19	13	3	2	1
Small/ mid size town	59	21	14	3	2	1
Large town	62	20	13	3	1	1
<b>Use of the Internet</b>						
Every day	63	20	12	2	2	1
Often/ Sometimes	45	21	20	10	3	1
Never	53	25	17	2	1	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	68	19	10	2	1	0
Centre	60	20	15	3	1	1
Right	54	23	16	4	2	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	63	20	11	3	2	1
Not satisfied	52	21	19	5	2	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	59	20	15	3	2	1
Neither important nor not important	55	22	16	4	2	1
Not Important	65	20	10	3	1	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	67	20	10	1	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	70	19	8	1	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	53	28	15	2	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	67	20	10	1	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	68	20	9	1	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	67	20	10	1	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	68	19	10	1	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	50	30	16	2	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	67	20	10	1	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	64	22	11	1	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	69	19	9	1	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	66	21	10	1	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	69	19	9	1	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	56	22	16	3	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	48	23	20	6	3	0
Disagree	68	19	9	2	1	1

**More than seven in ten EU citizens support freedom of peaceful assembly, organisation and demonstration.**

An average of 77% of respondents in the EU are likely to agree that all EU citizens are entitled to freedom of peaceful assembly, organisation and demonstration, 17% neither agree nor disagree, and 5% of EU respondents do not agree.

Some variations among EU Member States exist. Respondents in Spain (89%), Denmark (88%), Sweden and Cyprus (both 87%), the Netherlands and Greece (both 84%), Germany, Hungary and Estonia (all 82%) are more likely to favour such freedoms. Less than seven in ten respondents in Czechia (61%), Slovenia (64%), Romania (65%), Italy (66%), Lithuania (67%), Luxembourg (68%) and Poland (69%) agree that everyone should have the freedom of peaceful assembly, organisation and demonstration.

**QC3.4** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, social class, and subjective urbanisation have little influence on the likelihood of people supporting freedom of peaceful assembly, organisation and demonstration. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who left education when they were 20 or older (80%) are more likely to agree that everyone should have the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, organisation and demonstration than those who went to school until they were 16 to 19 (74%), and respondents who were educated until the age of 15 or younger (73%).
- Respondents who encounter no financial difficulties are more likely (80%) to answer positively to this question than those who occasionally (70%) and often (71%) have trouble tying ends together.
- Daily Internet users are more likely (78%) to support freedom of assembly than occasional users (63%), and citizens who never go online (71%).
- Politically left-leaning respondents are also more likely (83%) to agree than centrists (75%), and respondents with a right-wing view on politics (73%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (78%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (70%).
- Those who rate religion as important are less likely (74%) to support freedom of assembly, than those who rate religion as not important (79%).

**QC3.4** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone should have the freedom of peaceful assembly, organization and demonstration (%-EU)**

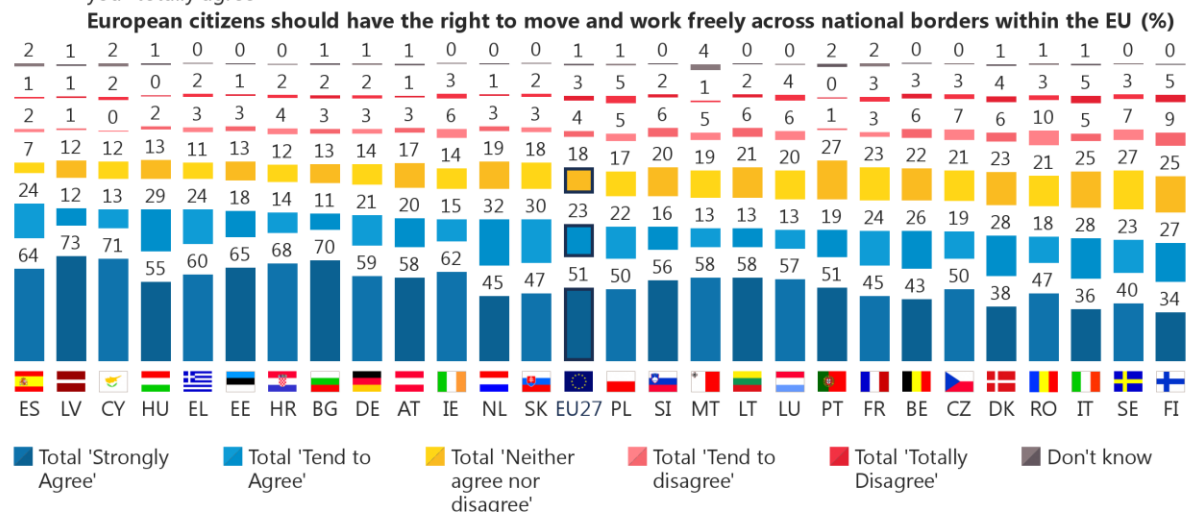
	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	54	23	17	3	2	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	55	22	17	3	2	1
Woman	53	23	18	3	2	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	55	22	16	4	2	1
25-39	54	22	18	4	2	0
40-54	52	25	17	4	2	0
55 +	54	22	17	3	2	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	49	24	21	3	1	2
16-19	50	24	19	3	3	1
20+	59	22	14	3	1	1
Still studying	57	23	15	3	2	0
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	50	21	20	6	2	1
From time to time	45	25	22	5	2	1
Almost never/ Never	57	23	14	3	2	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	56	22	17	2	2	1
The lower middle class	50	24	19	4	2	1
The middle class	53	23	17	4	2	1
The upper middle class	57	25	13	3	2	0
The upper class	61	13	15	7	4	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	55	22	17	3	2	1
Small/ mid size town	52	23	19	3	2	1
Large town	55	23	16	3	2	1
<b>Use of the Internet</b>						
Everyday	56	22	16	3	2	1
Often/ Sometimes	39	24	22	10	4	1
Never	45	26	22	3	1	3
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	63	20	12	2	2	1
Centre	52	23	18	4	2	1
Right	47	26	19	5	2	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	55	23	16	3	2	1
Not satisfied	47	23	21	5	3	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	51	23	18	4	3	1
Neither important nor not important	49	24	19	4	3	1
Not Important	57	22	15	3	2	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	61	23	13	1	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	63	22	12	1	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	50	30	15	2	2	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	59	23	13	2	2	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	61	23	13	1	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	60	23	13	2	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	60	23	13	2	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	48	30	17	3	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	59	23	14	2	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	56	25	14	2	2	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	61	23	13	1	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	58	24	14	2	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	62	23	12	1	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	50	25	19	3	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	42	25	23	6	3	1
Disagree	60	21	14	3	1	1

**Three quarters of EU citizens support the right to free movement within the EU.**

74% of EU respondents are supportive of the right of EU citizens to move and work freely across national borders inside the EU, 18% have no outspoken opinion on the matter, and 7% are likely to disagree.

Small but notable differences exist among different EU Member States. More than eight in ten respondents in Spain (88%), Latvia (85%), Greece, Cyprus and Hungary (all 84%), Estonia (83%), Croatia (82%) and Bulgaria (81%), agree to the principle of free movement. Respondents from Finland (61%), Sweden (63%), Italy (64%), Romania (65%), Denmark (66%), Belgium, France and Czechia (all 69%), are slightly less than average likely to support freedom of movement.

**QC3.6** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, and religion have little influence on the likelihood of people supporting the right to free movement within the EU. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who are still studying (79%) or who stopped studying when they were 20 or older (78%) are also more likely to agree with the statement than those who went to school until they were 16 to 19 (72%), and respondents who were educated until the age of 15 or younger (70%).
- Respondents who encounter no financial difficulties are more likely (77%) to answer positively to this question than those who occasionally (68%) or most of the time (65%) have trouble paying their bills.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class are more likely (79%) to agree that everyone should have the right to free movement within the EU than respondents of the working class (75%), the middle class (74%), the lower middle class (70%), and the upper class (67%).
- Respondents who indicate living in a rural village are slightly more likely (74%) to support freedom of movement than inhabitants of small and mid-size towns (72%), but less so than large town dwellers (77%).
- Politically left-leaning respondents are also more likely (79%) to agree with freedom of movement than centrists (72%), and respondents with a right-wing view on politics (71%).



- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (75%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (68%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely (80%) to support freedom of movement, than those who have a neutral (71%), and a negative image (59%) of the EU

**QC3.6** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**European citizens should have the right to move and work freely across national borders within the EU (%)**

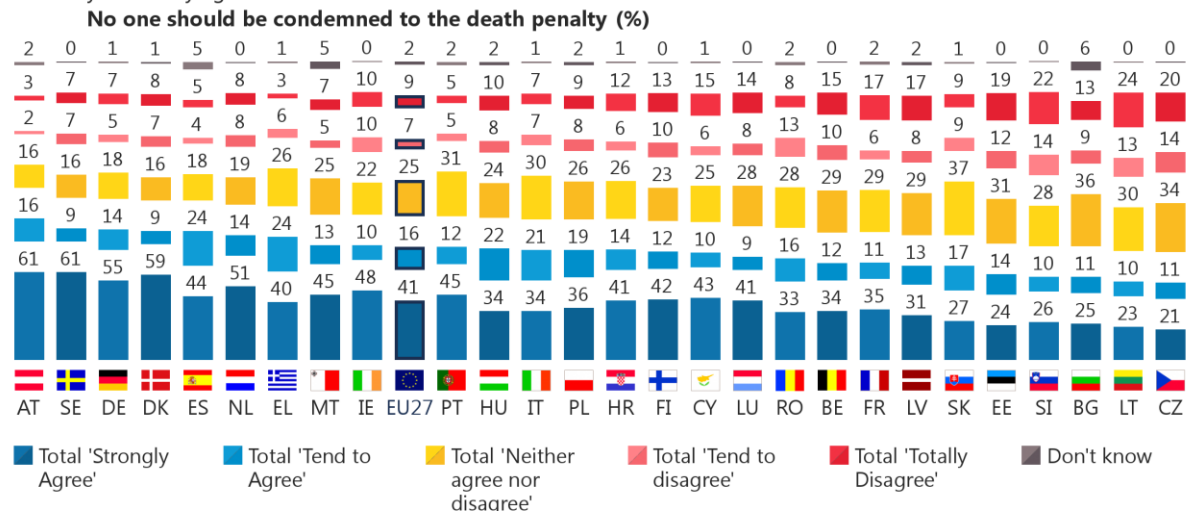
	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	51	23	18	4	3	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	51	21	19	5	3	1
Woman	50	25	18	3	3	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	53	23	18	3	2	1
25-39	51	23	18	5	3	0
40-54	50	22	19	5	3	1
55 +	51	24	18	3	3	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	47	23	22	3	3	2
16-19	49	23	19	5	3	1
20+	55	23	16	3	2	1
Still studying	55	24	16	2	2	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	46	19	25	6	3	1
From time to time	44	24	22	6	3	1
Almost never/ Never	54	23	16	3	3	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	54	21	17	4	3	1
The lower middle class	45	25	22	4	3	1
The middle class	51	23	18	4	3	1
The upper middle class	54	25	15	3	2	1
The upper class	50	17	21	9	3	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	52	22	19	3	3	1
Small/ mid size town	48	24	19	5	3	1
Large town	55	22	16	3	3	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	57	22	15	3	2	1
Centre	50	22	19	5	3	1
Right	45	26	20	5	3	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	52	23	18	3	3	1
Not satisfied	45	23	22	6	3	1
<b>Image of EU</b>						
Positive	58	22	14	3	2	1
Neutral	47	24	20	5	3	1
Negative	36	23	27	7	6	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	50	24	18	4	3	1
Neither important nor not important	46	25	20	5	3	1
Not Important	54	22	17	3	3	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	58	24	13	2	2	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	60	23	13	2	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	50	27	17	3	2	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	57	23	14	3	2	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	58	23	14	2	2	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	57	23	14	3	2	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	57	23	14	3	2	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	47	30	17	3	3	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	57	23	14	3	2	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	55	23	15	3	3	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	58	23	14	2	2	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	57	24	14	2	2	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	59	23	14	2	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	45	24	21	5	4	1
Neither agree nor disagree	39	26	24	6	4	1
Disagree	58	21	15	3	2	1

### 3 Respect for Human Rights / Human Dignity / Solidarity

#### More than half of EU citizens oppose the death penalty but not in all EU countries.

More than half of EU citizens (57%) oppose the death penalty, but at the country level the divisiveness of the issue comes to the fore. In 10 Member States, less than half of respondents agree to banning the death penalty, although respondents in only two countries, Czechia and Lithuania, are more likely to support the death penalty than oppose it (34% disagree that no one should be condemned to the death penalty vs 32% who agree; 37% vs 33% respectively).

**QC3.1** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, subjective urbanisation, and religion have no influence on respondents' support for the death penalty. It does however show the following:

- Respondents with a higher education are slightly more likely (63% for respondents who left education when they were 20 or older) than those who went to school until the age of 16 to 19 (54%), and those who left school at 15 or younger (54%) to oppose the death penalty.
- Respondents who never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely (62%) to oppose the death penalty, than those who occasionally (51%) and often (47%) encounter financial difficulties.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class and upper middle class are more likely (both 63%) to oppose the death penalty than respondents of the middle class (58%), and than the lower middle class and working class (both 55%).
- Respondents who identify themselves as left wing politically are much more likely (68%) to reject capital punishment, than centrists (55%), and respondents who lean to the right (50%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are much more likely (60%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (49%).

**QC3.1** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**No one should be condemned to the death penalty (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	41	16	25	7	9	2
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	41	16	25	8	9	1
Woman	42	16	24	7	9	2
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	41	16	24	7	10	2
25-39	39	16	26	8	10	1
40-54	39	18	25	8	9	1
55 +	44	15	23	6	10	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	36	18	28	7	8	3
16-19	37	17	26	8	11	1
20+	48	15	21	7	8	1
Still studying	47	16	22	6	7	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	33	14	28	9	14	2
From time to time	32	19	30	9	9	1
Almost never/ Never	46	16	21	6	9	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	39	16	25	6	11	3
The lower middle class	38	17	28	7	9	1
The middle class	42	16	24	8	9	1
The upper middle class	50	13	19	8	8	2
The upper class	54	9	21	11	5	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	40	14	26	8	10	2
Small/ mid size town	40	16	25	7	10	2
Large town	45	17	22	6	8	2
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	53	15	19	6	6	1
Centre	39	16	26	7	10	2
Right	33	17	28	9	12	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	44	16	24	6	8	2
Not satisfied	33	16	29	9	11	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	40	18	25	7	8	2
Neither important nor not important	37	15	30	7	9	2
Not Important	44	15	22	8	10	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	46	18	22	5	8	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	49	16	21	4	8	2
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	38	25	23	6	7	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	43	17	23	6	9	2
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	47	16	22	5	8	2
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	44	16	23	6	9	2
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	45	16	22	6	9	2
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	38	27	23	4	7	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	44	16	23	6	9	2
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	40	18	23	6	11	2
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	46	16	21	6	9	2
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	45	17	23	5	8	2
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	48	16	22	4	8	2
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	33	16	27	8	15	1
Neither agree nor disagree	33	17	31	9	9	1
Disagree	48	16	20	6	8	2

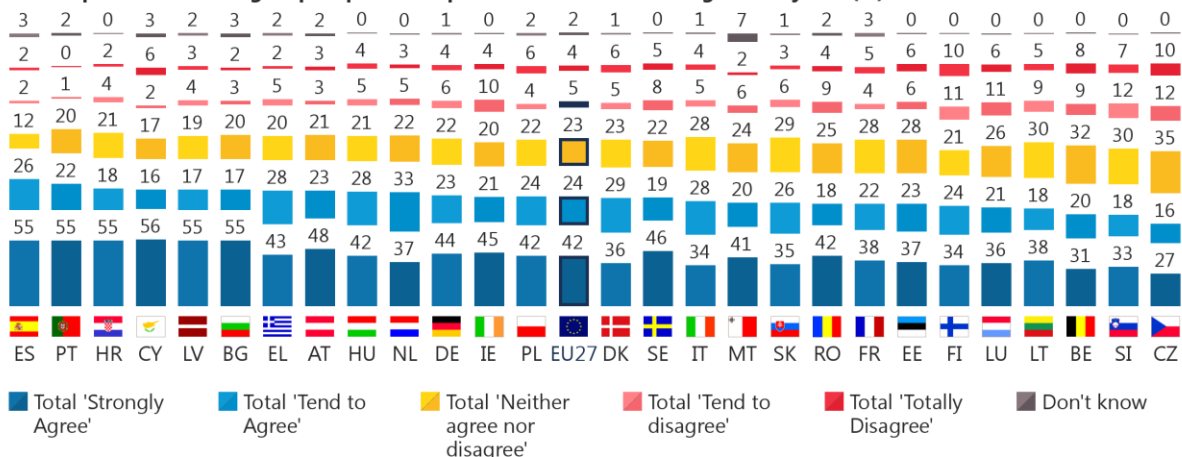
**More than six in ten EU citizens support the granting of political asylum.**

66% of respondents EU-wide support the granting of asylum to those persecuted on account of their race, religion, nationality, social affiliation or political opinion are deserving protection, 23% of respondents are likely to neither agree nor disagree with the given statement, and 9% disagree with the statement

More than seven in ten respondents in Spain (81%), Portugal (77%), Croatia (73%), Bulgaria, Cyprus and Latvia (all 72%), and Austria and Greece (both 71%) agree about the right of anyone with a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion to asylum. Less than six in ten respondents in Czechia (43%), Belgium and Slovenia (both 51%), Lithuania (56%), Luxembourg (57%) and Finland (58%) agree with the same statement.

**QC3.5** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone with a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion should have the right to asylum (%)**



The socio-demographic analysis shows that age has little influence on respondents' support for the granting of political asylum. It does however show the following:

- Female respondents are slightly more likely (67%) to support political asylum than their male counterparts (64%).
- Higher education does increase the likelihood of respondents' answering this question in the affirmative: 69% of those who left education when they were 20 or over, compared to 63% of those who stayed in school until they were between 16 and 19, and 61% of those schooled until the age of 15 or younger.
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely (67%) to support political asylum, than those who occasionally (62%) and often (57%) encounter financial difficulties.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class and upper middle class are more likely (both 69%) to support the granting of political asylum than respondents of the working class (67%), the middle class (66%), and the lower middle class (62%).
- Those who indicate living in large towns are more likely (69%) to support political asylum than those living in small or mid-size towns (64%), or rural villages (65%).

- Respondents who identify politically as left wing are also more likely (77%) to agree, than centrists (62%), and respondents who lean to the right of the political spectrum (58%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (67%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (57%).
- The importance of religion in the life of the respondents does not seem to influence this question, although respondents for whom religion is neither important nor unimportant are slightly less supportive of asylum (60%) than those who rate religion as important (67%) and unimportant (66%).

**QC3.5** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone with a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion should have the right to asylum (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	42	24	23	5	4	2
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	40	24	24	5	5	2
Woman	43	24	22	5	4	2
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	44	25	20	5	5	1
25-39	43	24	22	5	5	1
40-54	39	24	25	6	4	2
55 +	42	23	24	5	4	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	40	21	26	5	4	4
16-19	39	24	26	5	5	1
20+	45	24	21	5	4	1
Still studying	47	25	18	5	4	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	39	18	25	9	7	2
From time to time	37	25	26	7	4	1
Almost never/ Never	44	23	22	5	4	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	45	22	21	4	5	3
The lower middle class	37	25	26	5	5	2
The middle class	42	24	23	5	5	1
The upper middle class	42	27	19	7	4	1
The upper class	47	22	18	5	7	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	42	23	24	5	4	2
Small/ mid size town	40	24	26	5	4	1
Large town	45	24	21	5	4	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	54	23	16	3	3	1
Centre	38	24	26	5	5	2
Right	32	26	28	7	6	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	43	24	22	5	4	2
Not satisfied	36	21	27	8	6	2
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	42	25	22	5	4	2
Neither important nor not important	38	22	29	5	4	2
Not Important	43	23	23	6	4	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	49	25	18	3	4	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	51	24	18	3	3	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	44	29	19	3	4	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	46	25	19	4	4	2
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	49	24	20	3	3	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	47	25	19	3	4	2
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	47	25	20	3	4	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	42	32	20	3	3	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	47	24	20	3	4	2
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	44	25	21	4	4	2
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	48	25	19	3	4	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	48	25	19	3	3	2
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	51	25	18	3	2	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	35	24	26	7	7	1
Neither agree nor disagree	32	23	32	7	5	1
Disagree	49	24	18	3	4	2

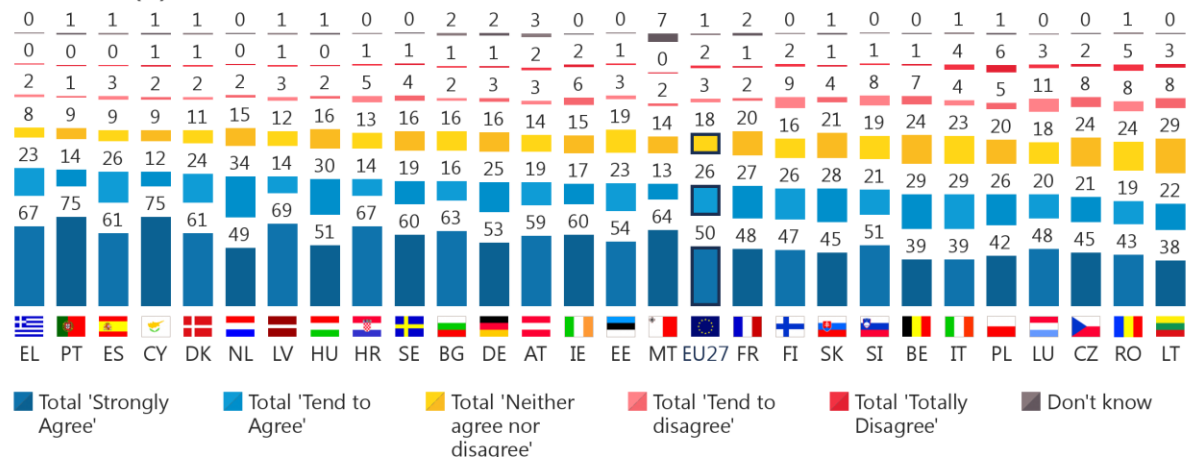
**A majority of EU citizens agree to support aimed at enabling socially vulnerable citizens to lead a decent life**

76% of respondents among EU citizens agree that the most vulnerable citizens should be supported by their national governments. 18% neither agree nor disagree with the statement, while 5%, of respondents oppose social support aimed at enabling socially vulnerable citizens to lead a decent life.

There are some variations among respondents of different EU Member States. Respondents in Greece (90%), Portugal (89%), Spain and Cyprus (both 87%), Denmark (85%), the Netherlands and Latvia (both 83%) show relatively higher support for assistance to vulnerable citizens at the hands of their respective national governments. Respondents in Lithuania (60%), Romania (62%), Czechia (66%), and Poland, Luxembourg, Belgium and Italy (all 68%) are less likely to approve of such assistance.

**QC3.8** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**The most vulnerable citizens should be supported by their national government in order to lead a decent life. (%)**



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, education, subjective urbanisation, and religion have no influence on respondents' support for enabling socially vulnerable citizens to lead a decent life. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely (78%) to answer in the affirmative, than those who occasionally or often (both 71%) encounter difficulties tying ends together.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class are more likely (79%) to support enabling socially vulnerable citizens to lead a decent life than respondents of the upper middle class (77%), the middle class (75%), the lower middle class (74%), and lastly, the upper class (69%).
- Respondents who identify themselves as left wing are also more likely (83%) to agree, than centrists (73%), and respondents who lean to the right (71%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (77%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (71%).



**QC3.8** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**The most vulnerable citizens should be supported by their national government in order to lead a decent life. (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	50	26	18	3	2	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	50	25	19	3	2	1
Woman	52	25	17	3	2	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	49	27	17	4	2	1
25-39	48	26	19	4	2	1
40-54	49	25	19	4	2	1
55 +	53	24	16	3	2	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	51	25	19	3	1	1
16-19	48	26	20	3	2	1
20+	53	25	16	3	2	1
Still studying	51	27	15	5	1	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	53	18	19	7	2	1
From time to time	45	26	21	5	2	1
Almost never/ Never	52	26	16	3	2	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	57	22	15	3	2	1
The lower middle class	48	26	19	4	2	1
The middle class	48	27	18	4	2	1
The upper middle class	48	29	18	3	2	0
The upper class	44	25	18	9	3	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	52	23	18	4	2	1
Small/ mid size town	48	26	19	4	2	1
Large town	52	25	16	4	2	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	60	23	12	2	2	1
Centre	47	26	20	4	2	1
Right	43	28	21	5	2	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	52	25	17	3	2	1
Not satisfied	47	24	20	5	3	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	51	24	18	3	3	1
Neither important nor not important	46	26	20	5	2	1
Not Important	51	26	17	3	2	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	55	27	14	2	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	59	25	13	1	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	48	29	18	3	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	56	26	14	2	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	58	25	13	2	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	57	25	14	2	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	57	25	14	2	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	45	32	18	2	3	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	57	25	14	2	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	54	27	13	3	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	57	25	14	2	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	57	26	13	2	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	59	25	12	2	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	46	26	21	4	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	40	27	23	6	3	1
Disagree	57	24	14	3	1	1

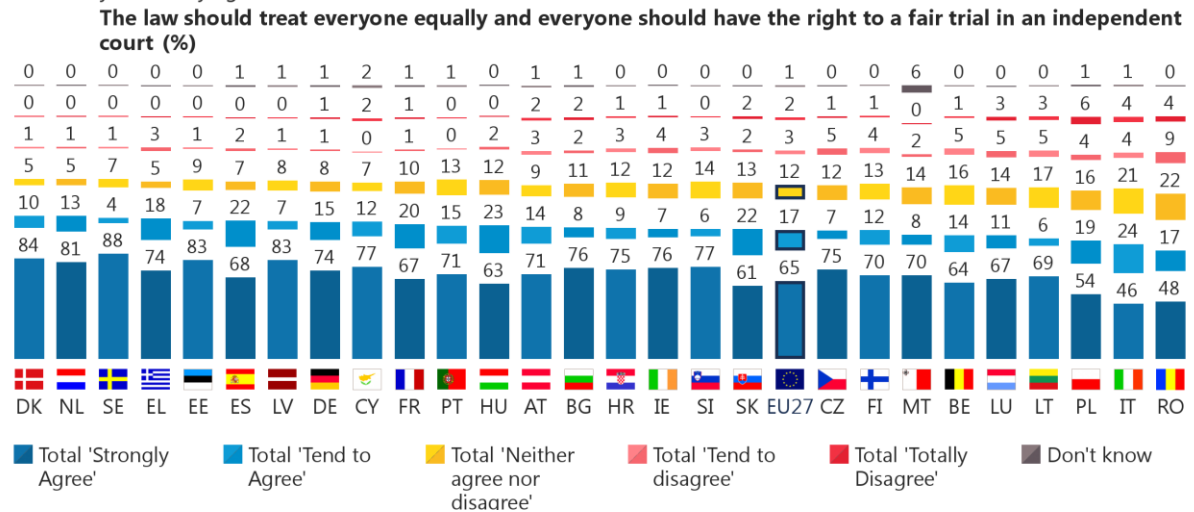
## 4 Rule of law / Justice

### EU citizens overwhelmingly support equality before the law, and the right to a fair trial.

An average of 82% of respondents across the EU endorse the equal treatment of all citizens before the law and the right to a fair trial in an independent court, 12% neither agree nor disagree, and 5% disagree.

Small differences exist among respondents in different Member States. Particularly high support for equality before the law, and the right to a fair trial can be found among respondents in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 94%), Sweden and Greece (both 92%), and Estonia, Spain and Latvia (all 90%). Respondents in Romania (65%), Italy (70%), Poland (73%), and Lithuania (75%) are less likely to support equality before the law.

**QC3.11** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, subjective urbanisation, and religion have no influence on respondents' support for equality before the law, and the right to a fair trial. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who are still studying (85%) or left education when they were 20 or older (87%) are more likely to agree that the law should treat everyone equally and everyone should have the right to a fair trial in an independent court than those who went to school until the age of 16 to 19 (80%), and those who left school at 15 (79%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying the bills are more likely (86%) to answer in the affirmative, than those who occasionally (75%) and often (75%) encounter difficulties tying ends together.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class are more likely (88%) to support equality before the law, and the right to a fair trial than respondents of the working class (84%), the middle class and the lower middle class (both 81%), and lastly, the upper class (78%).
- Respondents who identify as left wing politically are also more likely (88%) to agree with the statement, than centrists (81%), and respondents who lean to the right (79%).

- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (85%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (75%).
- Respondents who rate religion as important are somewhat less likely (80%) to support equality before the law than people who rate religion as not important (87%).

**QC3.11** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**The law should treat everyone equally and everyone should have the right to a fair trial in an independent court (%-EU)**

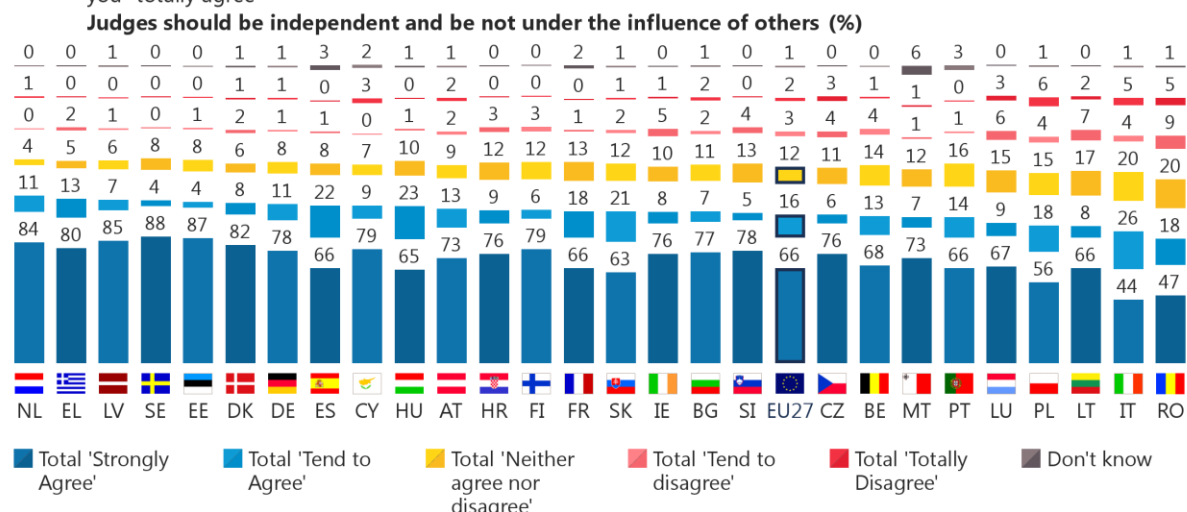
	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	65	17	12	3	2	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	66	16	12	3	2	1
Woman	65	18	12	3	1	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	63	17	14	3	2	1
25-39	64	17	13	3	3	0
40-54	64	18	13	3	2	0
55 +	67	17	12	2	1	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	60	19	16	2	2	1
16-19	61	19	14	3	2	1
20+	72	15	8	3	1	1
Still studying	67	18	10	3	1	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	61	14	17	5	2	1
From time to time	54	21	17	5	2	1
Almost never/ Never	70	16	9	2	2	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	67	17	11	2	2	1
The lower middle class	61	20	12	4	2	1
The middle class	64	17	13	3	2	1
The upper middle class	74	14	9	2	1	0
The upper class	65	13	12	6	4	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	67	16	11	3	2	1
Small/ mid size town	63	18	13	3	2	1
Large town	65	18	12	3	1	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	73	15	8	2	1	1
Centre	63	18	13	3	2	1
Right	60	19	15	3	2	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	68	17	10	2	2	1
Not satisfied	57	18	17	4	3	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	62	18	14	3	2	1
Neither important nor not important	60	19	15	3	2	1
Not Important	71	16	9	2	1	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	69	19	9	1	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	73	17	7	1	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	55	26	15	2	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	71	18	9	1	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	72	17	8	1	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	72	17	8	1	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	72	17	8	1	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	49	30	16	3	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	72	17	8	1	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	68	19	10	1	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	73	17	8	1	1	0
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	70	18	9	1	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	73	16	8	1	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	61	19	14	3	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	52	21	18	5	3	1
Disagree	72	16	9	1	1	1

**EU citizens overwhelmingly support an independent judiciary.**

An average of 82% of respondents among EU citizens agree that judges should be independent and free of the influence of others, 12% of EU respondents neither agree nor disagree, and 5% are disagree.

Small differences exist among respondents in different Member States. Particularly high support for an independent judiciary can be found among respondents in the Netherlands (95%), Greece (93%), Latvia and Sweden (both 92%), Estonia (91%), Denmark (90%), Germany (89%), Spain, Cyprus, and Hungary (all 88%). On the other hand, less than seven in ten respondents in Romania (65%) agree that judges should be independent and free of the influence of others.

**QC3.7** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"










The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, social class and subjective urbanisation have no influence on respondents' support for an independent judiciary. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who have enjoyed a higher education are slightly more likely (86% for respondents who left education when they were 20 or older) than those who went to school until the age of 16 to 19 (81%), and those who left school at 15 or younger (78%) to support an independent judiciary.
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying the bills are more likely (86%) to answer in the affirmative, than those who occasionally (75%) and often (74%) encounter difficulties tying ends together.
- Respondents who identify as left wing politically are also more likely (86%) to support an independent judiciary, than centrists (81%), and respondents who lean to the right (80%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (84%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (74%).
- Respondents who think religion is important are less likely (81%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (87%).

**QC3.7** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Judges should be independent and be not under the influence of others (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	16	12	3	2	1
 <b>Gender</b>						
Man	66	16	12	3	2	1
Woman	66	16	13	2	2	1
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24	64	16	14	3	2	1
25-39	65	16	12	4	2	1
40-54	66	16	12	3	2	1
55 +	68	16	11	2	2	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	60	18	16	3	1	2
16-19	62	19	13	3	2	1
20+	73	13	9	2	2	1
Still studying	68	16	12	2	1	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	62	12	17	5	3	1
From time to time	55	20	17	5	2	1
Almost never/ Never	71	15	9	2	2	1
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	68	16	12	2	1	1
The lower middle class	64	17	13	3	2	1
The middle class	65	17	12	3	2	1
The upper middle class	73	12	10	2	2	1
The upper class	69	9	11	7	4	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	68	14	13	2	2	1
Small/ mid size town	65	17	12	3	2	1
Large town	66	17	11	3	2	1
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	72	14	9	2	2	1
Centre	65	16	13	3	2	1
Right	62	18	13	4	2	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	68	16	11	2	2	1
Not satisfied	58	16	17	5	3	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	63	18	13	3	2	1
Neither important nor not important	62	17	14	4	2	1
Not Important	72	15	9	2	1	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	70	17	10	1	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	74	15	8	1	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	57	26	14	1	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	72	17	8	1	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	74	15	8	1	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	73	15	9	1	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	73	15	8	1	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	51	27	16	3	2	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	73	16	8	1	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	69	18	10	1	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	74	15	8	1	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	70	17	10	1	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	74	15	8	1	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	64	17	14	2	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	53	20	18	5	3	1
Disagree	73	15	8	2	1	1

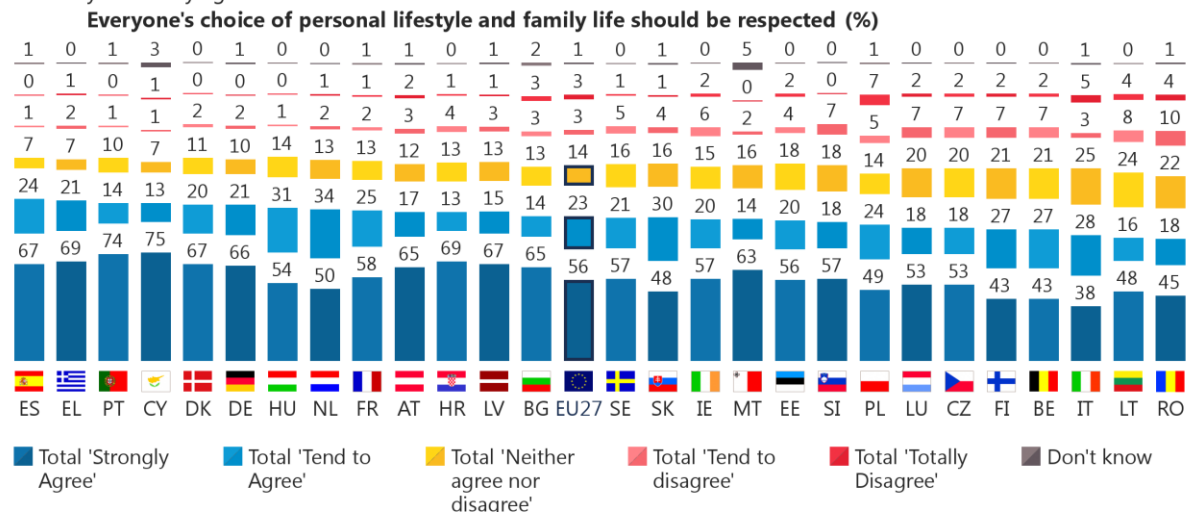
## 5 Non-discrimination, Equality and Tolerance

### Most EU citizens agree that everyone’s choice of personal lifestyle and family should be respected.

On average, 79% of respondents across the EU are likely to agree that every citizen’s personal choices, lifestyle and family life should be respected, 14% neither agree nor disagree and 6% disagree.

On this topic there are slight variations among EU Member States. At least nine in ten respondents in Spain (91%) and Greece (90%) agree that people’s personal choices and lifestyle should be respected. Respondents in Romania (63%), Lithuania (64%), and Italy (66%) are least likely to agree.

**QC3.2** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, education, subjective urbanisation, have little influence on the likelihood of people agreeing that everyone’s choice of personal lifestyle and family should be respected. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely (83%) to answer in the affirmative, than those who occasionally (73%) or often (75%) have financial difficulties.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class are more likely (84%) to agree that everyone’s choice of personal lifestyle and family of others should be respected, than those belonging to the lower middle class and upper middle class (both 80%), the middle class (78%), and the upper class (75%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are also more likely (85%) to agree, than centrists (79%), and respondents who lean to the right (75%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (81%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don’t (72%).
- Respondents who think religion is important are less likely (79%) to agree that everyone’s choice of personal lifestyle and family should be respected than those who think religion is not important (82%).

**QC3.2** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone's choice of personal lifestyle and family life should be respected (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	56	23	14	3	3	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	55	23	15	3	3	1
Woman	57	23	14	3	2	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	58	24	11	3	3	1
25-39	55	24	15	3	3	0
40-54	55	25	14	3	2	1
55 +	58	23	14	3	1	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	55	23	17	3	1	1
16-19	54	24	15	3	3	1
20+	59	23	13	3	1	1
Still studying	59	24	12	3	1	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	54	21	17	4	3	1
From time to time	49	24	19	5	2	1
Almost never/ Never	60	23	12	3	1	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	61	23	11	2	2	1
The lower middle class	53	27	14	3	2	1
The middle class	55	23	16	3	2	1
The upper middle class	54	26	14	3	2	1
The upper class	51	24	14	8	3	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	58	22	14	3	2	1
Small/ mid size town	55	24	15	3	2	1
Large town	56	24	13	3	3	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	62	23	10	3	1	1
Centre	56	23	15	3	2	1
Right	49	26	17	5	2	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	57	24	14	3	1	1
Not satisfied	50	22	19	5	3	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	55	24	14	3	3	1
Neither important nor not important	55	22	17	3	2	1
Not Important	58	24	12	3	2	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	63	24	10	1	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	65	22	10	1	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	52	29	16	1	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	63	23	10	2	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	63	23	10	2	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	63	23	10	2	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	63	23	10	2	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	47	32	17	2	1	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	63	23	10	2	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	61	24	12	1	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	63	23	10	2	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	62	23	12	1	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	65	22	10	1	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	52	24	17	4	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	45	25	21	5	3	1
Disagree	62	23	10	2	2	1

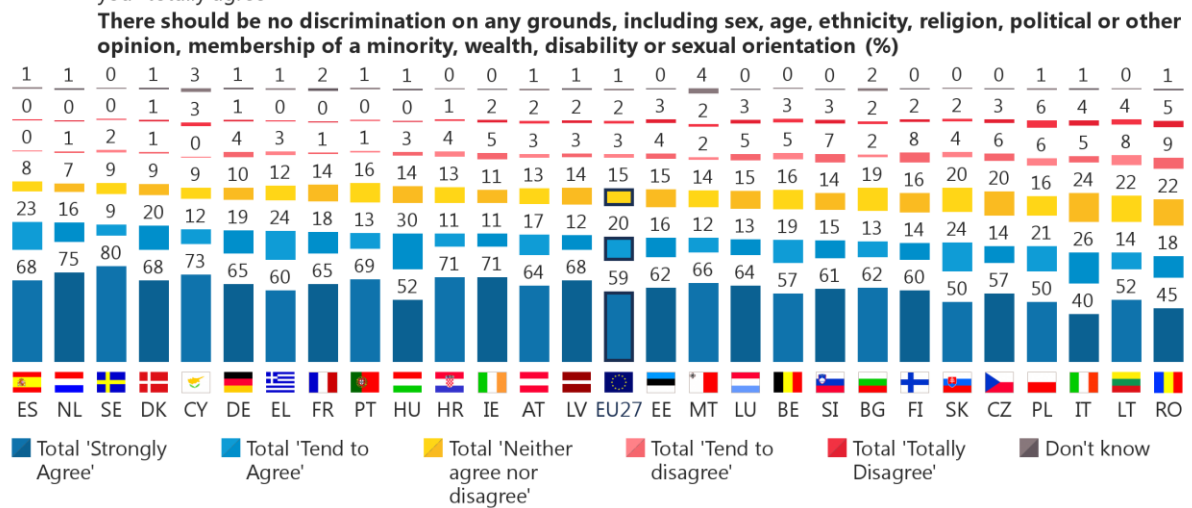


**Most EU citizens reject discrimination on any grounds.**

On average, 79% of respondents across the EU are likely to agree that there should be no discrimination on any grounds, 15% neither agree nor disagree, and 5% disagree.

On this topic slight variations exist among different EU Member States. Respondents in the Netherlands and Spain (both 91%), Sweden (89%), Denmark (88%), Cyprus (85%), and Germany and Greece (both 84%) are more likely than average to reject any discrimination. Respondents in Romania (63%), and Italy and Lithuania (both 66%) are less likely to agree.

**QC3.10** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, and subjective urbanisation have no influence on respondents' rejection of discrimination. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who are still studying or who left education when they were 20 or older (both 84%), are more likely to reject discrimination, than those who went to school until they were 16 to 19 (77%), and respondents who were educated until the age of 15 (75%).
- Respondents who encounter no financial difficulties are more likely (83%) to repudiate discrimination than those who occasionally (73%) or often (73%) have trouble paying the bills.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class are more likely (84%) to reject discrimination on any grounds than respondents of the working class (80%), the middle class and the lower middle class (both 78%), and lastly, the upper class (73%).
- Politically left-leaning respondents are also more likely (87%) to reject discrimination than centrists (78%), and respondents with a right-wing view on politics (73%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (81%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (71%).
- Respondents who rate religion as important are somewhat less likely (77%) to reject discrimination than people who rate religion as not important (83%).

**QC3.10** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**There should be no discrimination on any grounds, including sex, age, ethnicity, religion, political or other opinion, membership of a minority, wealth, disability or sexual orientation (%-EU)**

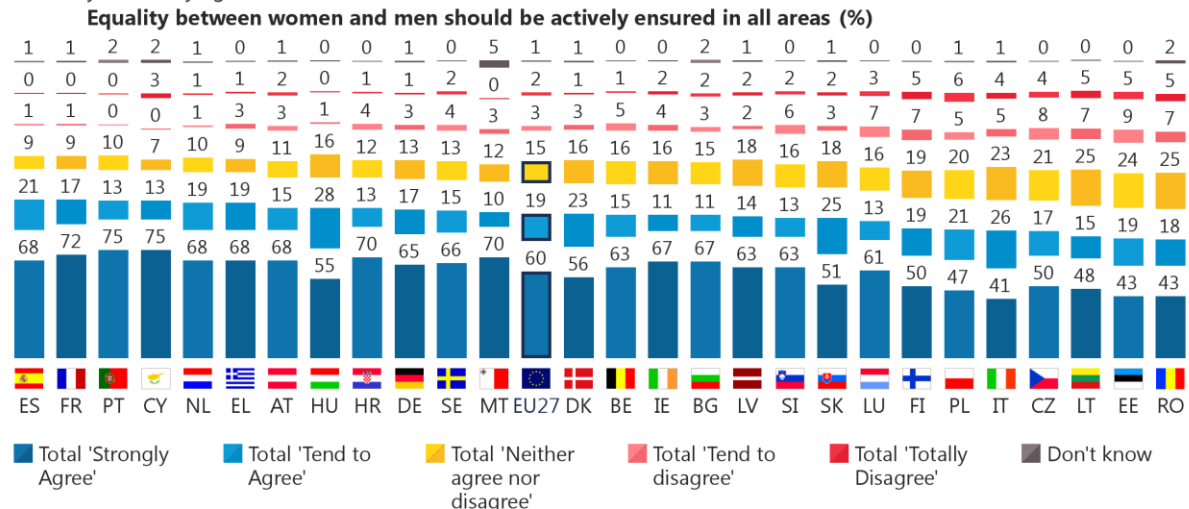
	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	59	20	15	3	2	1
Gender						
Man	58	20	15	3	3	1
Woman	61	19	14	3	2	1
Age						
15-24	63	19	12	3	2	1
25-39	60	18	14	4	3	1
40-54	58	21	15	3	2	1
55 +	59	20	15	3	1	2
Education (End of)						
15-	52	23	18	3	2	2
16-19	56	21	16	4	2	1
20+	66	18	11	3	1	1
Still studying	66	18	11	3	2	0
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	56	17	18	6	2	1
From time to time	50	23	19	5	2	1
Almost never/ Never	64	19	12	2	2	1
Consider belonging to						
The working class	60	20	15	2	2	1
The lower middle class	55	23	15	4	2	1
The middle class	59	19	15	3	3	1
The upper middle class	66	18	11	3	1	1
The upper class	57	16	14	9	4	0
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	61	18	15	3	2	1
Small/ mid size town	57	22	15	3	2	1
Large town	61	19	14	2	3	1
Left-right political scale						
Left	69	18	8	2	2	1
Centre	58	20	16	3	2	1
Right	50	23	19	5	2	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	62	19	14	3	1	1
Not satisfied	50	21	20	5	3	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	56	21	15	4	3	1
Neither important nor not important	56	20	16	4	3	1
Not Important	64	19	12	2	2	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	66	20	10	2	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	69	19	9	1	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	53	27	15	3	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	64	21	11	2	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	67	19	10	2	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	66	19	11	2	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	67	19	11	1	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	48	29	17	2	3	1
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	65	20	11	2	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	61	22	13	2	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	67	20	10	1	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	65	20	11	2	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	69	19	9	1	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	52	22	19	4	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	46	23	22	5	3	1
Disagree	68	18	10	2	1	1

**A majority of EU citizens support measures to actively ensure gender equality.**

Among all EU citizens 79% of respondents agree that the equality between women and men should be actively ensured in all areas, 15% neither agree nor disagree, and 5% disagree.

Disparities exist between different EU Member States. Respondents in Spain and France (both 89%), Cyprus and Portugal (both 88%), the Netherlands and Greece (both 87%), and Austria and Hungary (both 83%) are more likely to support actively ensuring gender equality in all areas. On the other hand, less than seven in ten respondents in Romania (61%), Estonia (62%), Lithuania (63%), Czechia and Italy (both 67%), Poland (68%), and Finland (69%) agree on active measures to ensure gender equality.

**QC3.9** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"



The socio-demographic analysis shows that gender, age, social class, and subjective urbanisation have no influence on respondents' support for measures to actively ensure gender equality. It does however show the following:

- Respondents who left education when they were 20 or older (83%) are more likely to agree about measures to ensure gender equality than those who went to school until they were 16 or 19 (78%) or respondents who were educated until the age of 15 or younger (76%).
- Respondents who encounter no financial difficulties are more likely (81%) to support measures to ensure gender equality than those who occasionally (73%) and often (74%) have trouble paying the bills.
- Politically left-leaning respondents are also more likely (86%) to support measures to ensure gender equality than centrists (78%), and respondents with a right-wing view on politics (73%).
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are more likely (81%) to agree with the proposed statement than those who don't (72%).
- Respondents who rate religion as important are somewhat less likely (76%) to support measures to ensure gender equality than people who rate religion as not important (83%).

**QC3.9** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Equality between women and men should be actively ensured in all areas (%-EU)**

	Total 'Strongly Agree'	Total 'Tend to Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Tend to disagree'	Total 'Totally Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	60	19	15	3	2	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	57	20	16	3	3	1
Woman	62	18	14	3	2	1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	60	18	15	3	3	1
25-39	60	18	15	4	3	0
40-54	58	20	15	5	1	1
55 +	60	20	15	2	2	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	55	21	18	3	2	1
16-19	57	21	15	4	2	1
20+	65	18	11	3	2	1
Still studying	64	18	12	3	2	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	58	16	18	5	2	1
From time to time	50	23	19	5	2	1
Almost never/ Never	63	18	13	2	3	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	62	19	13	3	2	1
The lower middle class	56	22	16	4	1	1
The middle class	60	19	15	3	2	1
The upper middle class	62	20	12	3	2	1
The upper class	58	15	14	7	5	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	61	18	15	3	2	1
Small/ mid size town	58	21	15	3	2	1
Large town	61	18	14	3	3	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	70	16	9	2	2	1
Centre	59	19	16	3	2	1
Right	50	23	19	5	2	1
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	61	20	14	3	1	1
Not satisfied	52	20	19	6	2	1
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	56	20	17	3	3	1
Neither important nor not important	56	19	17	5	2	1
Not Important	65	18	11	3	2	1
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	66	20	11	1	1	1
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	69	18	10	1	1	1
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	52	28	15	3	1	1
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	66	20	11	1	1	1
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	67	19	11	1	1	1
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	66	19	11	2	1	1
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	67	19	11	1	1	1
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	48	30	17	3	2	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	66	19	11	2	1	1
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	62	21	13	2	1	1
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	67	19	11	1	1	1
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	66	19	11	2	1	1
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	69	18	10	1	1	1
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	56	20	17	4	2	1
Neither agree nor disagree	48	22	20	6	3	1
Disagree	66	18	11	2	2	1

## 6 EU citizens and the EU values: analytical summary

- **Most agreed with values vs most disagreed with values**

The most agreed upon values are that “judges should be independent and be not under the influence of others” (independent judiciary), “the law should treat everyone equally and everyone should have the right to a fair trial in an independent court” (equality before the law and the right to a fair trial), and “everyone should have the freedom of thought, expression and religion” (freedom of conscience).

The most disagreed upon values are “no one should be condemned to the death penalty”, and “everyone with a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion should have the right to asylum”.

- **Tendency to agree / disagree with left / right political scale**

The three EU values that are most agreed upon across the EU, are also values that find more resonance among respondents who identify as on the left politically.

86% of respondents who identify themselves as left wing support an independent judiciary compared to 81% of centrists, and 80% of people who lean to the right.

88% of respondents who identify as left wing agree that the law should treat everyone equally, while 81% of centrists and 79% of respondents who lean to the right agree.

87% of politically left-leaning respondents agree that everyone should enjoy the freedom of thought and expression, while 80% of centrists do, and 77% of respondents who lean to the right.

- **Socio-demographic differences (gender, age, religiosity, education, etc)**

Regarding an **independent judiciary**, no socio-demographic differences can be found among female or male respondents, or among different age groups. Respondents who enjoyed a higher education are more likely than those who left school earlier to support an independent judiciary. Respondents who never have difficulties paying the bills are more likely to answer in the affirmative, than those who encounter difficulties making ends meet. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to support an independent judiciary than those who have a neutral or a negative image of the EU.

Regarding **equality before the law**, men and women, as well as respondents among all age groups, are likely to give similar answers to this question. Respondents who have enjoyed a higher education are slightly more likely than those who left school earlier to support equality before the law. Respondents who never have difficulties paying the bills are more likely to answer in the affirmative, than those who encounter difficulties making ends meet.

Regarding freedom of thought, no socio-demographic differences could be identified among female or male respondents, nor among different age groups. Respondents who enjoyed a higher education are more likely than those who were educated until the age of 15 to support freedom of conscience. Respondents who encounter no financial difficulties are more likely to answer in the affirmative than those who occasionally or often have trouble paying the bills.

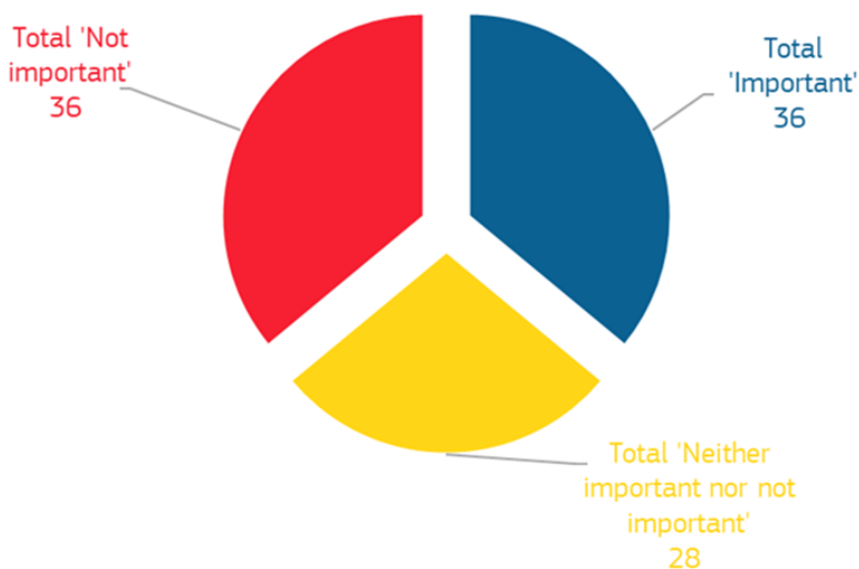
#### IV. THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION IN EU CITIZENS’ LIVES

##### EU citizens seem evenly divided about the importance of religion.

On average, respondents in the EU seem evenly split on the importance of religion. The same percentage (36%) of respondents are expected to indicate that religion is important as those indicating the opposite. 28% of respondents indicated that it is neither important nor unimportant.

This question was asked on an eleven-point scale from “0” (“not at all important”) to “10” (“very important”). For analytical purposes, we have considered that respondents answered it is important those who answered from 7 to 10, those who say it was neither important nor not important were those who answered from 4 to 6 and those who answered from 0 to 3 were those who said it was not important.

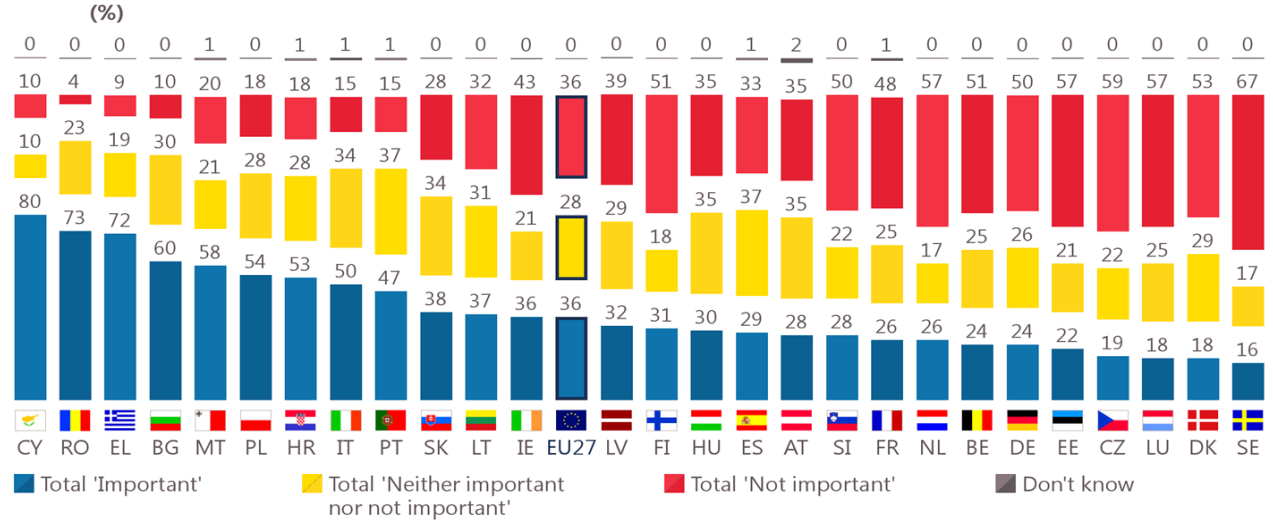
**QC1** How important is religion to you? Using a scale from 0 to 10, please let me know how important it is. 0 means it is not at all important and 10 means it is very important. (% - EU)



(Oct - Nov 2020)

Large disparities among Member States exist. Respondents in Cyprus (80%), Romania (73%), Greece (72%), Bulgaria (60%), Malta (58%), and Poland (54%), are likely to attribute high importance to religion. Respondents in Sweden (16%), Denmark and Luxembourg (both 18%), Czechia (19%), Estonia (22%), Belgium and Germany (both 24%), France and the Netherlands (both 26%), Austria and Slovenia (both 28%) and Spain (29%) are less likely to rank religion as important.

**QC1.1** How important is religion to you? Using a scale from 0 to 10, please let me know how important it is. "0" means it is "not at all important" and 10 means it is "very important".



The socio-demographic analysis shows that social class, and subjective urbanisation have no influence on the importance of religion. It does however show the following:

- Female respondents are likely to attribute higher (41%) importance to religion than male respondents (32%).
- Among different age groups a gradually ascending scale can be noted: 27% of respondents aged 15-24 answering in the affirmative, to 42% of those aged 55 and over.
- Those who went to school until age 15 are more likely (49%) to value religion than those who went to school until the age of 19 (40%), and those who studied beyond the age of 20 (30%).
- Respondents who experience financial difficulties most of the time are more likely (42%) to value religion than those who never have difficulties paying bills (32%).
- Similarly, respondents self-identifying as left wing politically are less likely (27%) than centrists (35%), and those whose political convictions are on the right (49%) to place a high importance on creed.
- Respondents who indicate being satisfied with their lives are less likely (35%) to value religion than those who don't (40%).

**QC1** How important is religion to you? Using a scale from 0 to 10, please let me know how important it is. 0 means it is **Not at all important** and 10 means it is **Very important** (%-EU)

	Total 'Very important'	Total 'Quite important'	Total 'Neither important nor not important'	Total 'Not really important'	Total 'Not at all important'	Don't know
EU27	16	20	28	12	24	0
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	13	19	28	13	27	0
Woman	19	22	28	10	21	0
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	10	17	31	15	26	1
25-39	11	19	29	14	27	0
40-54	14	21	29	12	24	0
55 +	21	21	26	9	22	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	27	22	29	8	13	1
16-19	17	23	29	10	21	0
20+	12	18	25	13	31	1
Still studying	11	15	31	16	27	0
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	23	19	29	9	20	0
From time to time	18	24	30	11	17	0
Almost never/ Never	14	18	26	13	28	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	21	19	28	9	22	1
The lower middle class	14	20	27	12	26	1
The middle class	15	21	29	12	23	0
The upper middle class	11	20	23	13	33	0
The upper class	21	18	28	10	23	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	19	19	26	11	24	1
Small/ mid size town	15	20	30	11	24	0
Large town	15	21	26	13	25	0
<b>Left-right political scale</b>						
Left	12	15	25	15	33	0
Centre	15	20	32	11	22	0
Right	22	27	25	9	17	0
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>						
Satisfied	15	20	27	12	25	1
Not satisfied	20	20	29	11	20	0
<b>Importance of religion</b>						
Important	37	45	18	0	0	0
Neither important nor not important	0	0	100	0	0	0
Not Important	0	0	13	28	59	0
<b>Personal values</b>						
New experiences (LIKE YOU)	16	19	28	12	25	0
Understand different people (LIKE YOU)	18	19	26	12	25	0
Tell others what to do (LIKE YOU)	19	26	30	10	15	0
Country protects itself (LIKE YOU)	18	21	28	10	23	0
Take care of nature (LIKE YOU)	18	19	26	12	25	0
Take care of close ones (LIKE YOU)	18	20	26	11	25	0
Make own decisions (LIKE YOU)	17	20	26	12	25	0
Own expensive things (LIKE YOU)	21	26	32	10	11	0
Be safe and secure (LIKE YOU)	18	20	26	12	24	0
Maintain traditional values (LIKE YOU)	22	24	28	9	17	0
Form views independently (LIKE YOU)	16	20	26	12	26	0
Never violate rules (LIKE YOU)	21	22	28	10	19	0
Equal opportunities for all (LIKE YOU)	18	20	26	11	25	0
<b>Identity (Identify)</b>						
Your occupation (IDENTIFY)	17	22	28	11	22	0
Your ethnic or racial background (IDENTIFY)	19	24	28	11	18	0
Your religion or beliefs (IDENTIFY)	25	28	29	7	11	0
Your local area or region (IDENTIFY)	17	22	28	12	21	0
Your gender (IDENTIFY)	18	22	27	12	21	0
Your age and stage of life (IDENTIFY)	17	22	28	11	22	0
Your level of education (IDENTIFY)	17	22	27	12	22	0
Your sexual orientation (IDENTIFY)	18	22	28	11	21	0
Your nationality (IDENTIFY)	18	22	28	11	21	0
Being European (IDENTIFY)	17	22	28	12	21	0
Your political orientation (IDENTIFY)	17	23	27	12	21	0
Your family (IDENTIFY)	17	23	27	12	21	0
<b>Identity is under threat</b>						
Agree	20	23	25	9	23	0
Neither agree nor disagree	15	22	32	11	20	0
Disagree	15	18	27	13	27	0



## CONCLUSION

The first survey on the values and identities of European citizens is the first of its kind, and was intended to understand the core elements that form citizens' identities, their personal values, as well as their attitude towards EU values, operationalised through the EU charter of fundamental rights.

This survey shows first a high level of consensus for most EU values, personal values, and even identities—while some EU values such as having no death penalty, personal values such as the importance of owning expensive things, or identities such as religious identity attract less consensus, the vast majority of values / identities tested see similar responses.

The most important personal values in the EU are **the value of benevolence** (77%) and **the value of self-direction** (measured with two questions, with scores of 78% for making their own decisions and 73% for forging their own opinions) The least important personal values are **the value of stimulation** (47%), the **value of power** (22%), and the **value of wealth** (13%).

Overall, respondents are more likely to identify with **self-transcendence values** followed closely with openness to change and conservation values. Self-enhancement values are less important to Europeans although in some Member States a rather high share of respondents identify with these.








When it came to the question of identity, there was again a general consensus: more than half of respondents across the EU27 said they identified with all mentioned items. **Family**, however, was the item respondents identified with most strongly (81%), followed by **nationality** (73%). On the other hand, **being European** (56%), **political orientation** (54%), and **religion or beliefs** (53%) only had slightly more than half of respondents saying they identified with these items. No matter the items identified or not identified with, most Europeans (56%) **do not feel like their identity is under threat**, only about a fifth agree that their identity is under threat (21%), while a similar proportion neither agrees nor disagrees (22%).

Coming to the EU values that are most agreed upon, more than eight in ten respondents across the European Union agreed that “**judges should be independent and be not under the influence of others**” (82%), “**the law should treat everyone equally and everyone should have the right to a fair trial in an independent court**” (82%), and that “**everyone should have the freedom of thought, expression, and religion**” (81%). Less than six in ten respondents agreed that “no one should be condemned to the death penalty” (57%), and it is on this item that large variations between countries are seen. Overall, attitudes to EU values are positive with 86% of the respondents who show a high or medium high agreement with these values. While there are differences among countries, a majority shows a rather high agreement with the EU values.

Perhaps the question that divided respondents most was the one about religion, with **36% of respondents saying that religion is not important** to them, **36% of respondents saying that it is important to them**, and 28% of respondents in the middle.

As the first Eurobarometer of its kind, the Eurobarometer on EU citizens' values and identities gives a first look into what drives citizens of the European Union. Depending on whether the report looks at identities or values, factors like gender, age, opinion of the European Union, ease of living, where respondents situate themselves on the political scale seem to play a role in shaping how citizens think of themselves and what is most important in their life. Some values seem to go together—for example respondents that hold one “conservation” value are likely to hold another one. Further analysis is needed to explore the complex patterns between personal values, personal identities, and opinion of the European Union's values; and in the future, as other political developments take place, further iterations of this Eurobarometer would allow for the tracking of how major world events influence European citizens' values and identities—if they do at all.

Socio-demographic counts

	Counts	Percent
<b> Gender</b>		
Man	13125	49
Woman	13907	51
<b> Age</b>		
15-24	3392	13
25-39	6144	23
40-54	6907	26
55 +	10589	39
<b> Education (End of)</b>		
15-	3583	13
16-19	10665	39
20+	9325	34
Still studying	2725	10
<b> Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	2080	8
From time to time	6906	25
Almost never/ Never	17795	66
<b> Consider belonging to</b>		
The working class	5977	22
The lower middle class	4878	18
The middle class	13418	50
The upper middle class	2223	8
The upper class	208	1
<b> Subjective urbanisation</b>		
Rural village	8083	30
Small/ mid size town	12008	44
Large town	6928	26
<b>Use of the Internet</b>		
Everyday	21396	79
Often/ Sometimes	2285	8
Never	2553	9
<b> Left-right political scale</b>		
Left	8163	30
Centre	10193	38
Right	6567	24
<b>Satis. life you lead</b>		
Satisfied	21555	80
Not satisfied	5420	20

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 22<sup>nd</sup> October and 20<sup>th</sup> November 2020, Kantar carried out the wave 94.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit.

The wave 94.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all States where a face to face mode of data collection has been feasible is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their population size.

The sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas<sup>1</sup>.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every N<sup>th</sup> address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “last birthday rule”). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km<sup>2</sup> grid) were selected from the address or population register. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.043	02/11/2020	18/11/2020	9.188.369	2,45%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.053	23/10/2020	15/11/2020	5.995.194	1,60%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.050	02/11/2020	18/11/2020	8.956.740	2,39%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.050	23/10/2020	19/11/2020	4.848.611	1,29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.588	23/10/2020	19/11/2020	71.728.398	19,10%
EE	Estonia	Kantar E mor	1.011	02/11/2020	18/11/2020	1.073.224	0,29%
IE	Ireland	Kantar Belgium	1.050	02/11/2020	18/11/2020	3.896.482	1,04%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.030	23/10/2020	20/11/2020	9.187.524	2,45%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.025	23/10/2020	17/11/2020	40.006.943	10,65%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.008	22/10/2020	16/11/2020	52.732.499	14,04%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.051	23/10/2020	16/11/2020	3.488.460	0,93%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.024	22/10/2020	10/11/2020	52.397.331	13,95%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	22/10/2020	13/11/2020	734.695	0,20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.050	23/10/2020	18/11/2020	1.568.124	0,42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.049	04/11/2020	20/11/2020	2.300.257	0,61%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium	550	02/11/2020	20/11/2020	503.275	0,13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.049	28/10/2020	14/11/2020	8.351.017	2,22%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	552	23/10/2020	20/11/2020	426.055	0,11%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.029	22/10/2020	19/11/2020	14.165.638	3,77%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1.010	22/10/2020	05/11/2020	7.580.083	2,02%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.017	23/10/2020	15/11/2020	32.139.021	8,56%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.027	23/10/2020	16/11/2020	8.869.051	2,36%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1.050	23/10/2020	16/11/2020	16.372.216	4,36%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.050	22/10/2020	14/11/2020	1.767.202	0,47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.050	22/10/2020	19/11/2020	4.592.379	1,22%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.022	04/11/2020	20/11/2020	4.488.064	1,20%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.042	22/10/2020	20/11/2020	8.149.850	1,90%
TOTAL EU27			27.034	22/10/2020	20/11/2020	375.506.702	100%*

\* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

\*\* R ecruitments in Belgium, Czechia, Ireland and Luxembourg are carried out by Ronin International, Consumerhouse, Infas and GDCC. Non-probabilistic sample in Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovakia was randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel and from Norstat panel in Lithuania.

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium		1.043	1.043
BG	Bulgaria	1.053		1.053
CZ	Czechia		1.050	1.050
DK	Denmark	593	457	1.050
DE	Germany	1.242	346	1.588
EE	Estonia		1.011	1.011
IE	Ireland		1.050	1.050
EL	Greece	786	244	1.030
ES	Spain	1.025		1.025
FR	France	1.008		1.008
HR	Croatia	1.051		1.051
IT	Italy	1.024		1.024
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	716	334	1.050
LT	Lithuania		1.049	1.049
LU	Luxembourg		550	550
HU	Hungary	1.049		1.049
MT	Malta	358	194	552
NL	Netherlands	839	190	1.029
AT	Austria	1.010		1.010
PL	Poland	1.017		1.017
PT	Portugal	1.027		1.027
RO	Romania	1.050		1.050
SI	Slovenia	68	982	1.050
SK	Slovakia	793	257	1.050
FI	Finland		1.022	1.022
SE	Sweden	285	757	1042
	TOTAL EU27	16.498	10.536	27.034

CAPI: Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI: Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

### Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. For all interviews conducted face to face, hygiene and physical distancing measures have always been respected in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance. Where **face-to-face interviews were not enough to reach to target or were not feasible at all**, interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

In **Sweden, Netherlands** and **Denmark**, face-to-face interviewing was feasible, but it was not possible to reach the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period an online survey was offered to those who refused the face-to-face option at the telephone recruitment stage. As a result, data collection was made through interviews via CAPI and CAWI modes.

The **face-to-face interviews alone** were not enough to reach to target in **Germany, Greece, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia** and **Slovakia**. In these countries, **additional interviews** were conducted online with CAWI technique. Moreover, face-to-face interviews were **not feasible at all** in **Belgium**,

**Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania and Luxembourg.** In these countries, interviews were conducted **only** online.

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. In principle, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design: respondents were recruited in a probabilistic random manner, ensuring that all individuals in this country have an equal chance to be interviewed.

In **Belgium, Czechia, Luxembourg, Ireland and Slovakia** respondents were recruited by telephone via a dual frame RDD sample design. Telephone numbers were drawn from the national telephone numbering plans.

In **these countries**, the response rates were not sufficiently large to achieve the target sample size in the fieldwork period, so this sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel. Also, in **Germany, Greece and Malta**, where face-to-face interviews were not enough to reach the target, LifePoints panel sample was used as a supplement.

In **Estonia, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Latvia and Slovenia**, only people randomly selected through a probabilistically drawn sample were interviewed online. In **Lithuania** the same approach was used but there were insufficient numbers to reach the target sample size. This sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample drawn from Norstat's panel.

In Estonia and Finland, the respondents are recruited through a telephone survey. In Estonia a dual frame random sample is drawn from the national telephone numbering plans whilst in Finland and Sweden a random sample is drawn from the telephone register.

### Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For Eurobarometer 94.1, the response rates for the EU27, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE *	26,3%	EL	26,1%	LT *	27,6%	PT	36,6%
BG	45,5%	ES	34,7%	LU*	27,5%	RO	74,5%
CZ*	54,0%	FR	28,4%	HU	65,2%	SI	31,8%
DK	33,8%	HR	55,6%	MT	77,2%	SI*	45,3%
DK*	16,6%	IT	21,3%	NL	68,5%	SK	65,1%
DE	17,6%	CY	39,7%	NL*	26,8%	FI*	13,9%
EE *	21,6%	LV	37,1%	AT	44,3%	SE	54,1%
IE *	20,9%	LV*	15,9%	PL	40,0%	SE *	33,4%

\*CAWI (for probabilistic sample) and without taking into account recruitment phase

### Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process  
(at the 95% level of confidence)

*various sample sizes are in rows* *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
<b>N=1000</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>N=1000</b>
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

October–November 2020

**QUESTIONNAIRE****ASK ALL**

**SD2** **How important is religion to you? Using a scale from 0 to 10, please let me know how important it is. “0” means it is “not at all important” and 10 means it is “very important”**

*(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Not at all important (0)	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	8
8	9
9	10
Very important (10)	11
DK	5

*NEW*



**ASK QC2A  
TO MEN**

**QC2a: RANDOMISE CODES 1 TO 13**

QC2a

**Now we will we briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. ‘1’ means a person is “not like you at all” and “6” means this person is “very much like you”.**

*(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE - RANDOMISE)*

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	DK
1	It is important to him to have all sorts of new experiences	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	It is important to him to listen to and understand people who are different from him	1	2	3			4	5
3	It is important to him to be the one who tells others what to do	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	It is important to him for his country to protect itself against all threats	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	It is important to him to care for nature	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	It is important to him to take care of people he is close to	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	It is important to him to make his own decisions about his life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8	It is important to him to own expensive things that show his wealth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	It is important to him to be personally safe and secure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	It is important to him to maintain traditional values and ways of thinking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	It is important to him to form his views independently	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	It is important to him to never violate rules or regulations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	It is important to him for every person in the world to have equal opportunities in life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NEW

**ASK QC2B  
TO WOMEN**

**QC2b: RANDOMISE CODES 1 TO 13**

**QC2b**

**Now we will we briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. ‘1’ means a person is “not like you at all” and “6” means this person is “very much like you”.**

*(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE - RANDOMISE)*

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	DK
1	It is important to her to have all sorts of new experiences	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	It is important to her to listen to and understand people who are different from her	1	2	3			4	5
3	It is important to her to be the one who tells others what to do	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	It is important to her for her country to protect itself against all threats	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	It is important to her to care for nature	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	It is important to her to take care of people she is close to	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	It is important to her to make her own decisions about her life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	It is important	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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	to her to own expensive things that show her wealth							
9	It is important to her to be personally safe and secure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	It is important to her to maintain traditional values and ways of thinking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	It is important to her to form her views independently	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	It is important to her to never violate rules or regulations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	It is important to her for every person in the world to have equal opportunities in life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NEW

**ASK ALL**

**QC3: RANDOMISE CODES 1 TO 11**

**QC3** The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE - RANDOMISE)

		0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	DK
1	No one should be condemned to the death penalty	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Everyone's choice of personal lifestyle and family life should be respected	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Everyone should have the freedom of thought, expression and religion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	Everyone should have the freedom of peaceful assembly, organization and demonstration	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Everyone with a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion should have the right to asylum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	European citizens should	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

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	have the right to move and work freely across national borders within the EU												
7	Judges should be independent and be not under the influence of others	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	The most vulnerable citizens should be supported by their national government in order to lead a decent life.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Equality between women and men should be actively ensured in all areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	There should be no discrimination on any grounds, including sex, age, ethnicity, religion, political or other opinion, membership of a minority, wealth, disability or sexual orientation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	The law should treat everyone equally and everyone should have the right to a fair trial in an independent court	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

NEW

**ASK ALL**

**QC4: RANDOMISE CODES 1 TO 12**

**QC4** In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from “0” to “10”, where “0” means “not at all” and “10” means “a lot”.

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE - RANDOMISE)

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	DK	
1	Your occupation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	Your ethnic or racial background	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	Your religion or beliefs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Your local area or region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	Your gender	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	Your age and stage of life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	Your level of education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	Your sexual orientation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	Your nationality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Being European	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	Your political orientation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Your family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

NEW

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**ASK ALL**

**QC5** To what extent to do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Your identity is under threat nowadays.

*(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Totally disagree	1
Tend to disagree	2
Neither agree nor disagree	3
Tend to agree	4
Totally agree	5
Not applicable	6
DK	7

*NEW*



October–November 2020

**ASK SD3A IN GREECE, IRELAND, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, POLAND, PORTUGAL AND SLOVAKIA AND IF RESPONDENTS IS AGED 18 OR MORE EXCEPT IN AUSTRIA AGE = 16 OR MORE AND IN GREECE AGE =17 OR MORE– OTHER COUNTRIES ASK SD3B**

**SD3a Which party did you vote for in the last parliamentary elections in (OUR COUNTRY) in (DATE – ADAPT TO YOUR COUNTRY)? .**

*(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Party 1	1
Party 2	2
Party 3	3
Party 4	
Party 5	
Party 6	
Party 7	
Party 8	
Party 9	
Party 10	
Party 11	
Party 12	
Party 13	
Party 14	
Party 15	
Did not have the legal age to vote at that time (SPONTANEOUS)	4
You did not vote in that election (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

*EB 87.3 Trend Modified*

October–November 2020

**ASK SD3b IN THE REMAINING COUNTRIES IF RESPONDENTS VOTED IN THE LAST EUROPEAN ELECTIONS, CODE 1 IN QA23****SD3b Which party did you vote for in these recent European Parliament elections?***(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Party 1	1
Party 2	2
Party 3	3
Party 4	
Party 5	
Party 6	
Party 7	
Party 8	
Party 9	
Party 10	
Party 11	
Party 12	
Party 13	
Party 14	
Party 15	
Voted blank (SPONTANEOUS)	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

*Trend EB 91.5 QG2*

**ASK TO RESPONDENTS OF VOTING AGE, AGE=18 IN ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT IN AUSTRIA AND MALTA (AGE=16) AND IN GREECE (AGE = 17)**

**SD4 If parliamentary elections were held tomorrow in (OUR COUNTRY), for which of the following party would you be most likely to vote for?**

*(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Party 1	1
Party 2	2
Party 3	3
Party 4	
Party 5	
Party 6	
Party 7	
Party 8	
Party 9	
Party 10	
Party 11	
Party 12	
Party 13	
Party 14	
Party 15	
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4
You would vote blank / null and void (SPONTANEOUS)	5
You would not vote (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	
DK	7

*New*





























**TABLES**

QC1 How important is religion to you? Using a scale from 0 to 10, please let me know how important it is. 0 means it is not at all important and 10 means it is very important (%)

		Not at all important - 0									Very important - 10		Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Neither important nor not important'	Total 'Not important'
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
EU27		19	5	6	6	6	14	8	11	9	5	11	0	36	28	36
BE		27	9	7	8	4	14	7	9	7	3	5	0	24	25	51
BG		2	1	3	4	5	16	9	14	17	10	19	0	60	30	10
CZ		31	11	9	8	3	14	5	7	4	3	5	0	19	22	59
DK		26	9	10	8	6	16	7	7	5	2	4	0	18	29	53
DE		27	7	9	7	7	13	6	8	7	3	6	0	24	26	50
EE		30	10	8	9	4	11	6	7	5	2	8	0	22	21	57
IE		24	6	6	7	4	10	7	10	7	4	15	0	36	21	43
EL		3	2	2	2	2	10	7	13	14	13	32	0	72	19	9
ES		20	2	7	4	7	21	9	9	7	5	8	1	29	37	33
FR		34	6	5	3	5	15	5	7	8	2	9	1	26	25	48
HR		6	4	3	5	6	14	8	11	10	7	25	1	53	28	18
IT		4	3	2	6	5	15	14	21	12	8	9	1	50	34	15
CY		5	1	2	2	1	7	2	7	16	12	45	0	80	10	10
LV		23	5	5	6	4	19	6	9	9	5	9	0	32	29	39
LT		15	6	5	6	5	17	9	11	8	6	12	0	37	31	32
LU		30	9	8	10	5	15	5	5	5	1	7	0	18	25	57
HU		13	3	7	12	10	19	6	10	7	4	9	0	30	35	35
MT		9	4	3	4	4	10	7	13	14	9	22	1	58	21	20
NL		34	9	7	7	4	7	6	10	6	3	7	0	26	17	57
AT		13	4	7	11	9	16	10	10	8	2	8	2	28	35	35
PL		4	3	4	7	5	15	8	15	13	6	20	0	54	28	18
PT		5	2	2	6	5	20	12	14	15	5	13	1	47	37	15
RO		1	0	1	2	4	11	8	15	11	7	40	0	73	23	4
SI		27	11	6	6	4	12	6	8	6	3	11	0	28	22	50
SK		13	3	7	5	6	20	8	9	7	6	16	0	38	34	28
FI		24	9	9	9	4	9	5	10	9	4	8	0	31	18	51
SE		37	8	12	10	4	9	4	5	4	1	6	0	16	17	67

QC2ab.1 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to have all sorts of new experiences (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		4	9	16	23	26	21	1	47	39	13
BE		2	9	25	28	22	13	0	35	53	11
BG		5	9	12	22	22	27	2	49	34	14
CZ		4	13	26	24	22	12	0	34	50	17
DK		3	10	16	25	23	23	1	46	41	13
DE		2	9	16	20	26	25	2	51	36	11
EE		1	6	16	29	35	13	0	48	45	7
IE		2	7	19	27	26	19	0	45	46	9
EL		4	9	16	18	29	24	0	53	34	13
ES		5	9	11	25	27	22	1	49	36	14
FR		5	10	20	21	21	21	2	42	41	15
HR		4	8	18	27	23	20	0	43	45	12
IT		4	7	12	26	33	16	2	49	38	11
CY		6	9	8	17	23	36	2	59	25	15
LV		3	6	20	23	22	24	1	46	43	9
LT		5	12	25	21	23	14	0	37	46	17
LU		4	8	23	29	24	12	0	36	52	12
HU		2	6	11	23	29	29	0	58	34	8
MT		3	7	16	22	24	18	11	42	38	10
NL		1	7	20	25	30	16	1	46	45	8
AT		8	15	17	16	18	25	1	43	33	23
PL		4	5	12	21	30	28	2	58	33	9
PT		8	11	16	23	22	19	2	41	39	19
RO		4	9	16	24	25	20	1	45	40	13
SI		3	8	17	27	26	19	0	45	44	11
SK		7	10	17	25	24	17	2	41	42	17
FI		5	16	25	29	18	7	0	25	54	21
SE		2	10	20	28	25	15	0	40	48	12





























QC2ab.2 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to listen to and understand people who are different from him (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		1	3	9	20	33	31	2	64	29	4
BE		2	6	17	26	30	20	0	50	43	8
BG		1	3	9	24	30	30	4	60	33	4
CZ		2	6	25	26	27	14	0	41	51	8
DK		1	4	10	20	31	32	1	63	30	5
DE		1	3	7	17	32	37	2	69	24	4
EE		2	4	13	26	39	16	0	55	39	6
IE		2	3	10	16	36	33	0	69	26	5
EL		1	3	6	18	39	33	0	72	24	4
ES		0	2	5	16	34	42	1	76	21	2
FR		1	2	8	16	34	38	1	72	24	3
HR		2	3	10	19	32	35	1	67	29	5
IT		1	2	10	24	40	21	2	61	34	3
CY		2	2	3	11	29	52	2	81	14	4
LV		2	4	15	23	25	30	1	55	38	6
LT		5	6	23	25	25	16	0	41	48	11
LU		6	3	14	28	28	21	0	49	42	9
HU		1	3	9	24	31	32	1	63	33	4
MT		0	1	10	20	31	26	12	57	30	1
NL		1	3	9	21	35	31	1	66	30	4
AT		5	10	15	19	22	28	1	50	34	15
PL		3	6	11	22	29	28	3	57	33	9
PT		2	5	7	19	33	32	1	65	26	7
RO		2	6	15	22	28	26	1	54	37	8
SI		1	3	11	20	38	26	0	64	31	4
SK		2	3	10	28	32	25	2	57	38	5
FI		2	5	18	31	33	11	0	44	49	7
SE		0	3	11	24	38	24	0	62	35	3





























QC2ab.3 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to be the one who tells others what to do (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		19	22	18	17	14	8	1	22	35	41
BE		19	36	22	15	6	2	0	8	37	55
BG		10	16	16	23	18	15	3	33	39	26
CZ		14	30	30	15	8	3	0	11	45	44
DK		18	28	22	19	7	5	1	12	41	46
DE		22	29	21	14	7	5	1	12	35	51
EE		11	37	26	19	6	1	0	7	45	48
IE		15	33	26	16	7	3	0	10	42	48
EL		13	25	21	16	15	10	0	25	37	38
ES		22	17	12	19	16	13	1	29	31	39
FR		35	25	14	10	9	5	2	14	24	60
HR		17	21	20	20	12	10	0	22	40	38
IT		9	11	15	26	27	9	3	36	41	20
CY		31	23	16	9	9	12	1	21	25	54
LV		17	26	26	13	11	7	1	18	39	43
LT		15	33	28	13	7	4	0	11	41	48
LU		15	36	29	12	5	3	0	8	41	51
HU		15	19	20	17	17	12	0	29	37	34
MT		10	25	20	17	11	6	12	17	37	35
NL		26	33	22	12	5	1	1	6	34	59
AT		19	23	22	13	11	10	1	21	35	42
PL		13	20	15	19	18	14	2	32	34	33
PT		15	18	21	19	14	12	1	26	40	33
RO		7	9	19	23	22	19	1	41	42	16
SI		17	37	21	14	8	3	0	11	35	54
SK		8	14	20	21	21	15	2	36	41	22
FI		9	28	32	23	7	2	0	9	55	37
SE		19	36	22	16	6	1	0	7	38	55

QC2ab.4 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".





























**It is important to him for his country to protect itself against all threats (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		2	4	10	17	31	34	2	65	27	6
BE		2	10	21	22	26	18	0	44	43	12
BG		1	1	3	10	26	55	4	81	13	2
CZ		2	5	16	16	32	28	0	60	32	7
DK		2	7	12	18	28	31	1	59	30	9
DE		3	4	11	17	30	33	2	63	28	7
EE		1	7	15	25	36	16	0	52	40	8
IE		2	8	18	21	28	22	0	50	39	10
EL		1	2	4	6	29	58	0	87	10	3
ES		1	2	3	15	33	45	2	78	18	3
FR		2	4	7	16	29	39	2	68	23	6
HR		2	3	9	13	25	48	1	73	22	5
IT		1	3	11	22	39	22	2	61	33	4
CY		2	1	3	7	17	67	4	84	10	3
LV		2	5	10	14	23	45	1	68	24	7
LT		4	5	15	18	29	29	0	58	33	9
LU		4	10	21	26	23	16	0	39	47	14
HU		0	2	6	13	27	50	2	77	19	2
MT		0	3	7	14	27	37	12	64	21	3
NL		2	6	18	25	27	21	1	48	43	8
AT		8	10	11	14	22	34	1	56	25	18
PL		2	5	9	15	30	36	2	66	24	7
PT		0	1	10	11	26	48	3	74	21	1
RO		1	6	15	19	24	33	2	57	34	7
SI		1	5	13	19	34	28	0	62	32	6
SK		1	1	6	18	32	40	2	72	24	2
FI		2	6	17	29	27	20	0	47	46	8
SE		2	7	14	19	35	23	1	58	33	9































QC2ab.5 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to care for nature (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		1	2	8	15	32	39	2	71	23	3
BE		1	4	14	20	31	30	0	61	34	5
BG		1	2	5	19	33	39	2	72	24	3
CZ		3	5	19	17	34	22	0	56	36	8
DK		1	2	9	17	32	39	1	71	26	3
DE		1	2	5	9	26	53	3	79	14	3
EE		1	3	13	22	39	22	0	61	35	4
IE		2	2	13	18	34	31	0	65	31	4
EL		1	1	5	10	41	42	0	83	15	2
ES		0	1	3	13	35	47	1	82	16	1
FR		2	2	7	15	29	44	1	73	22	4
HR		1	3	7	18	33	37	0	70	25	4
IT		1	2	10	19	39	28	2	67	29	3
CY		1	3	5	16	23	50	2	73	21	4
LV		2	2	10	17	27	41	1	68	27	4
LT		4	5	21	21	28	21	0	49	42	9
LU		1	8	18	19	34	20	0	54	37	9
HU		0	1	7	16	33	42	1	75	23	1
MT		0	2	8	12	27	39	12	66	20	2
NL		1	4	13	23	30	27	1	57	36	5
AT		5	9	8	14	21	42	1	63	22	14
PL		3	5	7	16	32	34	2	66	23	8
PT		0	0	8	19	33	36	2	69	27	-
RO		2	6	12	19	29	31	1	60	31	8
SI		1	2	7	15	38	37	0	75	22	3
SK		1	2	8	22	33	33	2	66	30	3
FI		1	4	17	25	34	19	0	53	42	5
SE		1	2	8	16	39	34	0	73	24	3





























QC2ab.6 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to take care of people he is close to (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		1	2	6	12	28	49	2	77	18	3
BE		1	3	10	17	32	36	0	68	27	4
BG		1	1	2	8	21	65	2	86	10	2
CZ		2	4	9	12	40	33	0	73	21	6
DK		1	1	3	9	27	57	1	84	12	2
DE		1	1	4	9	25	56	3	81	13	2
EE		0	1	5	15	42	37	0	79	20	1
IE		1	2	5	9	34	49	0	83	14	3
EL		1	1	3	5	28	61	1	89	8	2
ES		0	1	2	8	22	65	3	87	10	1
FR		1	2	3	11	24	58	2	82	14	3
HR		1	2	6	10	19	59	2	78	16	3
IT		1	1	9	15	39	33	2	72	24	2
CY		1	1	2	7	17	68	3	85	9	2
LV		1	1	5	9	22	60	1	82	14	2
LT		3	3	10	15	26	43	0	69	25	6
LU		3	3	11	14	31	38	0	69	25	6
HU		1	3	6	15	26	48	1	74	21	4
MT		0	1	5	8	22	50	13	72	13	1
NL		0	1	6	15	35	40	2	75	21	1
AT		5	7	7	11	20	48	1	68	18	12
PL		3	5	7	13	28	41	3	69	20	8
PT		0	1	5	7	27	56	4	83	12	1
RO		2	6	14	16	27	34	2	61	30	8
SI		1	2	4	10	35	48	0	83	14	3
SK		1	1	6	17	29	43	2	72	23	2
FI		1	1	10	19	40	29	0	69	29	2
SE		0	1	4	11	37	47	1	84	15	1





























QC2ab.7 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to make his own decisions about his life (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		1	2	5	12	30	48	2	78	17	3
BE		1	3	9	15	34	36	0	70	24	4
BG		0	2	3	12	26	55	2	81	15	2
CZ		2	3	10	11	38	36	0	74	21	5
DK		0	2	4	9	30	55	1	85	13	2
DE		1	1	4	7	22	61	4	83	11	2
EE		1	1	6	16	45	31	0	76	22	2
IE		1	3	4	14	35	43	0	78	18	4
EL		1	1	3	6	24	65	1	89	9	2
ES		1	1	3	11	28	54	2	82	14	2
FR		1	1	3	12	31	50	1	81	15	2
HR		2	2	7	12	27	49	1	76	19	4
IT		1	2	7	16	41	32	3	73	23	3
CY		1	2	4	6	23	60	4	83	10	3
LV		1	1	7	12	25	53	1	78	19	2
LT		4	4	13	19	29	32	0	61	32	8
LU		4	5	9	20	32	30	0	62	29	9
HU		0	2	5	15	25	51	1	76	20	2
MT		0	2	6	11	31	38	12	69	17	2
NL		1	1	2	12	32	51	1	83	14	2
AT		7	8	7	11	19	48	1	67	18	15
PL		3	5	7	14	28	40	3	68	21	8
PT		0	1	3	9	39	45	3	84	12	1
RO		2	7	11	19	25	34	2	59	30	9
SI		1	1	7	11	34	46	0	80	18	2
SK		1	1	5	16	31	44	3	75	21	2
FI		0	1	8	20	41	30	0	71	28	1
SE		0	1	4	12	37	46	0	83	16	1





























QC2ab.8 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to own expensive things that show his wealth (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		36	24	13	11	8	5	1	13	24	60
BE		42	33	15	6	3	1	0	4	21	75
BG		25	21	19	17	8	7	3	15	36	46
CZ		41	35	13	6	3	2	0	5	19	76
DK		45	32	10	7	2	2	1	4	17	77
DE		40	31	14	8	4	2	1	6	22	71
EE		37	44	11	5	2	1	0	3	16	81
IE		38	37	14	7	2	2	0	4	21	75
EL		30	28	17	12	7	6	0	13	29	58
ES		37	17	12	13	13	7	1	20	25	54
FR		55	22	8	5	5	3	2	8	13	77
HR		32	21	17	15	9	6	0	15	32	53
IT		24	18	13	20	16	7	2	23	33	42
CY		51	19	13	6	3	5	2	8	19	70
LV		36	30	17	8	4	5	1	9	25	66
LT		32	39	18	6	3	2	0	5	24	71
LU		31	39	16	8	3	3	0	6	24	70
HU		26	19	17	13	13	12	0	25	30	45
MT		34	27	12	4	7	4	12	11	16	61
NL		59	31	6	2	2	0	0	2	8	90
AT		36	26	18	8	5	6	1	11	26	62
PL		19	23	14	17	13	13	1	26	31	42
PT		40	28	14	7	5	6	1	11	21	68
RO		13	16	18	20	16	15	1	31	38	29
SI		42	35	12	6	3	2	0	5	18	77
SK		27	20	19	12	15	6	1	21	31	47
FI		41	35	15	6	2	1	0	3	21	76
SE		46	34	12	6	1	1	0	2	18	80

QC2ab.9 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to be personally safe and secure (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		1	3	8	15	31	41	2	72	23	4
BE		1	4	14	23	34	24	0	58	37	5
BG		1	2	3	10	24	58	3	82	13	3
CZ		2	4	13	14	38	29	0	67	27	6
DK		1	2	8	14	26	48	1	74	22	3
DE		1	2	6	12	30	47	3	77	18	3
EE		1	6	19	25	36	13	0	49	44	7
IE		1	1	8	15	37	38	0	75	23	2
EL		1	1	3	5	27	62	1	89	8	2
ES		0	1	3	14	31	50	2	81	17	1
FR		3	2	9	16	29	39	1	68	25	5
HR		2	2	7	13	24	52	1	76	20	4
IT		0	2	10	17	37	31	2	68	27	2
CY		1	1	2	6	19	66	4	85	8	2
LV		1	2	5	12	27	52	1	79	17	3
LT		3	4	14	19	32	28	0	60	33	7
LU		4	7	16	18	32	23	0	55	34	11
HU		0	2	4	12	22	58	1	80	16	2
MT		1	2	4	11	28	43	11	71	15	3
NL		1	3	9	20	38	28	1	66	29	4
AT		5	7	7	13	23	43	1	66	20	12
PL		3	4	8	15	30	38	3	68	23	7
PT		0	1	8	9	27	50	4	77	17	1
RO		2	6	14	15	26	36	1	62	29	8
SI		1	1	6	11	37	43	0	80	17	2
SK		1	1	5	16	30	45	2	75	21	2
FI		1	6	14	25	34	20	0	54	39	7
SE		0	1	8	18	38	34	0	72	26	1





























QC2ab.10 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to maintain traditional values and ways of thinking (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		4	8	14	20	27	26	2	53	34	12
BE		5	16	26	21	19	13	0	32	47	21
BG		1	1	4	17	26	49	2	75	21	2
CZ		4	8	24	19	28	17	0	45	43	12
DK		7	14	16	23	21	18	1	39	39	21
DE		4	10	17	20	26	22	2	48	37	14
EE		5	10	21	23	26	15	0	41	44	15
IE		7	15	23	23	19	13	0	32	46	22
EL		2	4	8	11	30	45	0	75	19	6
ES		2	5	9	20	29	33	2	62	29	7
FR		7	9	15	18	23	27	1	50	33	16
HR		3	6	12	20	29	29	1	58	32	9
IT		1	3	10	23	37	24	2	61	33	4
CY		2	3	7	12	23	50	3	73	19	5
LV		4	7	11	18	21	38	1	59	29	11
LT		5	11	23	20	23	18	0	41	43	16
LU		8	19	27	24	14	8	0	22	51	27
HU		0	4	9	19	30	36	1	66	28	4
MT		3	5	9	22	21	28	11	49	31	8
NL		7	16	25	21	17	13	1	30	46	23
AT		7	13	16	15	20	28	1	48	31	20
PL		3	5	10	17	29	33	2	62	27	8
PT		1	8	11	18	30	29	3	59	29	9
RO		2	6	14	22	26	28	2	54	36	8
SI		5	12	17	21	28	18	0	46	38	17
SK		2	2	11	21	29	32	2	61	32	4
FI		3	15	25	25	20	12	0	32	50	18
SE		13	23	24	17	14	9	1	23	41	36





























QC2ab.11 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him to form his views independently (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		1	2	6	15	31	42	2	73	21	3
BE		1	3	14	20	35	26	0	61	34	4
BG		1	2	4	13	28	49	3	77	17	3
CZ		3	5	19	18	33	23	0	56	37	8
DK		1	2	6	12	30	50	1	80	18	3
DE		1	1	4	8	26	57	3	83	12	2
EE		1	3	10	23	40	23	0	63	33	4
IE		1	3	8	17	36	35	0	71	25	4
EL		1	1	4	8	34	52	0	86	12	2
ES		1	1	4	15	32	45	2	77	19	2
FR		2	2	5	15	26	49	1	75	20	4
HR		2	2	6	16	30	44	1	74	22	4
IT		1	2	7	19	39	29	3	68	26	3
CY		2	3	3	11	21	58	2	79	14	5
LV		2	4	10	17	27	40	1	67	27	6
LT		3	5	18	23	30	21	0	51	41	8
LU		4	4	9	21	34	28	0	62	30	8
HU		1	2	5	15	29	48	1	77	20	3
MT		0	2	8	13	34	31	12	65	21	2
NL		1	1	4	15	32	46	1	78	19	2
AT		5	8	8	13	22	43	1	65	21	13
PL		3	6	8	18	30	33	2	63	26	9
PT		0	2	6	16	37	38	2	75	22	2
RO		2	6	13	20	25	32	2	57	33	8
SI		1	2	6	15	37	37	0	74	21	3
SK		0	1	6	22	33	36	2	69	28	1
FI		2	3	8	22	40	25	0	65	30	5
SE		0	1	6	17	39	35	0	74	23	1

QC2ab.12 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".





























**It is important to him to never violate rules or regulations (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		3	6	14	22	30	24	2	54	36	9
BE		2	11	25	25	26	11	0	37	50	13
BG		1	3	5	20	34	35	3	69	25	4
CZ		4	8	24	19	29	16	0	45	43	12
DK		2	6	11	18	32	30	1	62	29	8
DE		5	9	19	24	25	17	2	42	43	14
EE		3	11	23	29	28	6	0	34	52	14
IE		3	7	19	22	30	19	0	49	41	10
EL		2	4	7	16	36	35	0	71	23	6
ES		1	3	6	21	36	33	2	69	27	4
FR		4	5	17	24	26	22	3	48	41	9
HR		1	4	10	23	33	27	1	60	33	5
IT		1	3	9	20	39	26	2	65	29	4
CY		4	2	6	17	21	47	2	68	23	6
LV		3	5	12	18	27	34	1	61	30	8
LT		5	11	23	26	24	11	0	35	49	16
LU		5	10	17	32	25	11	0	36	49	15
HU		1	2	7	20	30	38	1	68	27	3
MT		1	2	11	17	27	29	11	56	28	3
NL		4	8	22	28	27	10	1	37	50	12
AT		9	16	17	17	20	20	1	40	34	25
PL		3	5	9	22	30	29	2	59	31	8
PT		0	2	10	19	35	32	1	67	29	2
RO		2	6	14	21	29	27	1	56	35	8
SI		3	8	16	23	35	14	0	49	39	11
SK		2	3	7	27	32	26	2	58	34	5
FI		2	9	23	28	29	9	0	38	51	11
SE		2	5	13	18	40	21	1	61	31	7



QC2ab.13 Now we will briefly describe some different people. Using a scale from 1 to 6, please tell me how much these people are or are not like you. '1' means a person is "not like you at all" and "6" means this person is "very much like you".

**It is important to him for every person in the world to have equal opportunities in life (%)**

		Not like you at all	Not like you	A little like you	Moderately like you	Like you	Very much like you	Don't know	Total 'Like you'	Total 'Somewhat like you'	Total 'Not like you'
EU27		1	3	8	16	30	40	2	70	24	4
BE		2	5	15	21	33	23	0	56	36	7
BG		1	2	3	13	24	55	2	79	16	3
CZ		4	5	19	18	30	22	0	52	37	9
DK		3	6	11	22	25	31	1	56	33	9
DE		1	2	6	13	27	46	4	73	19	3
EE		4	11	17	26	27	15	0	42	43	15
IE		2	3	9	15	30	41	0	71	24	5
EL		1	1	3	7	30	58	0	88	10	2
ES		0	1	3	12	28	54	2	82	15	1
FR		2	2	7	15	31	42	2	73	22	4
HR		1	2	7	13	30	46	1	76	20	3
IT		0	2	8	19	39	29	3	68	27	2
CY		1	2	2	6	21	64	4	85	8	3
LV		2	2	12	19	24	39	1	63	31	4
LT		5	8	22	23	23	19	0	42	45	13
LU		4	5	18	23	26	23	0	49	41	9
HU		1	3	9	16	29	41	1	70	25	4
MT		1	2	8	14	27	36	11	63	22	3
NL		1	4	9	18	31	36	1	67	27	5
AT		5	7	10	13	22	42	1	64	23	12
PL		2	5	8	17	29	36	3	65	25	7
PT		0	1	2	8	34	51	3	85	10	1
RO		1	6	14	17	25	35	2	60	31	7
SI		2	2	8	14	35	39	0	74	22	4
SK		1	2	5	22	33	34	2	67	27	3
FI		5	7	17	26	29	17	0	46	43	12
SE		1	6	10	17	36	30	1	66	27	7

QC3.1 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**No one should be condemned to the death penalty (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	7	2	3	4	5	15	5	7	9	10	31	2	57	25	16
BE	12	3	4	6	8	18	3	7	5	6	28	0	46	29	25
BG	8	5	5	4	6	25	5	5	6	5	20	6	36	36	22
CZ	17	3	7	7	6	25	3	5	6	5	16	0	32	34	34
DK	6	2	3	4	2	11	3	3	6	8	51	1	68	16	15
DE	5	2	2	3	4	10	4	5	9	14	41	1	69	18	12
EE	16	3	6	6	7	19	5	6	8	6	18	0	38	31	31
IE	7	3	4	6	7	13	2	4	6	6	42	0	58	22	20
EL	2	1	2	4	4	15	7	9	15	15	25	1	64	26	9
ES	3	2	2	2	2	12	4	8	16	11	33	5	68	18	9
FR	13	4	3	3	5	20	4	5	6	7	28	2	46	29	23
HR	8	4	3	3	5	16	5	6	8	9	32	1	55	26	18
IT	4	3	3	4	5	15	10	11	10	10	24	1	55	30	14
CY	10	5	3	3	8	12	5	5	5	10	33	1	53	25	21
LV	14	3	4	4	5	21	3	5	8	10	21	2	44	29	25
LT	18	6	6	7	6	21	3	4	6	6	17	0	33	30	37
LU	12	2	3	5	7	19	2	3	6	7	34	0	50	28	22
HU	7	3	4	4	6	11	7	10	12	16	18	2	56	24	18
MT	6	1	2	3	4	17	4	5	8	13	32	5	58	25	12
NL	5	3	4	4	4	11	4	5	9	10	41	0	65	19	16
AT	2	1	0	2	3	10	3	6	10	14	47	2	77	16	5
PL	7	2	3	5	7	12	7	7	12	14	22	2	55	26	17
PT	3	2	2	3	3	22	6	5	7	10	35	2	57	31	10
RO	5	3	6	7	5	16	7	9	7	6	27	2	49	28	21
SI	17	5	7	7	6	19	3	4	6	7	19	0	36	28	36
SK	7	2	4	5	5	27	5	9	8	10	17	1	44	37	18
FI	9	4	5	5	6	13	4	4	8	10	32	0	54	23	23
SE	5	2	3	4	5	10	1	3	6	7	54	0	70	16	14

QC3.2 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone's choice of personal lifestyle and family life should be respected (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	2	1	1	2	3	6	5	9	14	15	41	1	79	14	6
BE	1	1	2	5	6	11	4	12	15	7	36	0	70	21	9
BG	2	1	1	2	2	9	2	6	8	10	55	2	79	13	6
CZ	1	1	2	5	5	10	5	7	11	9	44	0	71	20	9
DK	0	0	1	1	2	5	4	6	14	14	53	0	87	11	2
DE	0	0	1	1	2	5	3	8	13	21	45	1	87	10	2
EE	2	0	1	3	5	9	4	8	12	11	45	0	76	18	6
IE	1	1	1	5	7	5	3	7	13	10	47	0	77	15	8
EL	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	16	24	45	0	90	7	3
ES	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	8	16	15	52	1	91	7	1
FR	1	0	1	1	1	7	5	9	16	14	44	1	83	13	3
HR	1	0	1	3	3	7	3	5	8	14	55	0	82	13	5
IT	3	2	1	2	5	8	12	13	15	11	27	1	66	25	8
CY	1	0	1	0	1	4	2	6	7	14	61	3	88	7	2
LV	1	0	1	2	3	7	3	5	10	19	48	1	82	13	4
LT	2	2	2	6	8	12	4	6	10	10	38	0	64	24	12
LU	2	0	2	5	8	9	3	6	12	9	44	0	71	20	9
HU	0	0	0	1	2	6	6	14	17	20	34	0	85	14	1
MT	0	0	0	2	5	9	2	4	10	15	48	5	77	16	2
NL	1	0	0	2	2	6	5	12	22	13	37	0	84	13	3
AT	1	1	1	2	2	6	4	7	10	16	49	1	82	12	5
PL	5	2	2	3	4	6	4	9	15	17	32	1	73	14	12
PT	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	5	9	13	61	1	88	10	1
RO	2	2	5	5	4	10	8	11	7	8	37	1	63	22	14
SI	0	0	2	5	9	6	3	7	11	10	47	0	75	18	7
SK	1	0	2	1	3	8	6	15	15	17	31	1	78	17	4
FI	1	1	1	6	6	10	5	9	18	15	28	0	70	21	9
SE	1	0	2	3	5	8	3	8	13	10	47	0	78	16	6

QC3.3 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone should have the freedom of thought, expression and religion (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	1	0	1	2	3	6	5	8	12	14	47	1	81	14	4
BE	1	0	2	3	6	8	3	9	13	10	45	0	77	17	6
BG	1	1	1	2	3	9	4	6	6	11	55	1	78	16	5
CZ	1	1	2	5	5	11	4	6	9	7	49	0	71	20	9
DK	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	6	11	11	64	1	92	6	1
DE	0	0	1	1	3	5	3	6	11	16	53	1	86	11	2
EE	0	0	0	3	5	3	3	7	12	9	58	0	86	11	3
IE	0	0	1	3	7	4	3	5	9	8	60	0	82	14	4
EL	1	0	0	2	2	2	4	5	14	22	48	0	89	8	3
ES	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	8	18	14	52	1	92	7	-
FR	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	9	12	14	53	1	88	11	-
HR	0	1	1	3	2	6	3	5	9	14	56	0	84	11	5
IT	3	1	1	3	4	9	10	12	14	12	30	1	68	23	8
CY	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	6	7	15	62	2	90	6	2
LV	2	0	1	1	2	7	3	3	9	23	48	1	83	12	4
LT	1	1	1	6	8	7	3	5	10	11	47	0	73	18	9
LU	3	1	2	4	7	8	3	6	9	9	48	0	72	18	10
HU	0	0	0	1	1	6	6	10	14	25	37	0	86	13	1
MT	0	0	0	2	4	9	1	4	10	14	52	4	80	14	2
NL	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	9	16	14	52	1	91	6	2
AT	1	1	1	2	2	7	3	6	11	13	52	1	82	12	5
PL	4	2	2	4	4	6	4	6	15	16	36	1	73	14	12
PT	0	0	0	1	2	8	9	9	9	12	49	1	79	19	1
RO	2	2	4	6	4	9	7	11	7	9	38	1	65	20	14
SI	1	0	1	3	10	6	2	5	10	9	53	0	77	18	5
SK	1	1	1	1	2	7	7	13	14	19	34	0	80	16	4
FI	1	1	1	2	7	5	4	4	11	12	52	0	79	16	5
SE	1	0	1	2	6	6	3	6	12	9	54	0	81	15	4

QC3.4 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone should have the freedom of peaceful assembly, organization and demonstration (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	1	1	1	2	3	8	6	10	13	14	40	1	77	17	5
BE	1	0	3	5	5	10	5	10	15	9	37	0	71	20	9
BG	1	1	1	2	3	10	4	6	9	11	51	1	77	17	5
CZ	2	1	3	5	5	18	5	7	12	8	34	0	61	28	11
DK	1	0	0	1	1	5	4	6	10	12	60	0	88	10	2
DE	0	1	1	2	3	6	4	9	11	17	45	1	82	13	4
EE	0	0	1	2	5	6	4	9	10	11	52	0	82	15	3
IE	1	1	2	4	6	6	4	6	11	10	49	0	76	16	8
EL	1	0	1	2	3	5	4	9	16	22	37	0	84	12	4
ES	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	8	18	14	49	1	89	9	1
FR	1	1	0	1	2	10	7	9	13	12	42	2	76	19	3
HR	1	0	1	3	4	10	5	7	11	13	45	0	76	19	5
IT	3	1	1	4	4	9	11	14	15	13	24	1	66	24	9
CY	2	0	0	0	2	4	3	7	10	16	54	2	87	9	2
LV	2	0	1	2	2	8	3	8	10	20	43	1	81	13	5
LT	1	2	2	5	8	11	4	7	12	11	37	0	67	23	10
LU	4	0	1	5	7	11	4	6	13	10	39	0	68	22	10
HU	0	0	1	1	2	7	6	11	18	22	31	1	82	15	2
MT	0	0	0	1	5	10	2	4	10	17	47	4	78	17	1
NL	1	0	1	1	2	6	5	10	19	13	42	0	84	13	3
AT	1	1	1	2	2	10	5	9	12	15	41	1	77	17	5
PL	4	2	2	3	4	9	6	8	13	16	32	1	69	19	11
PT	0	0	0	1	1	10	10	8	12	12	44	2	76	21	1
RO	2	2	4	5	5	9	7	12	8	8	37	1	65	21	13
SI	3	1	2	5	7	13	5	9	11	7	37	0	64	25	11
SK	1	1	1	1	2	9	8	15	14	16	31	1	76	19	4
FI	1	0	2	4	6	10	5	9	14	12	37	0	72	21	7
SE	0	0	1	2	5	4	1	3	8	7	69	0	87	10	3

QC3.5 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Everyone with a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion should have the right to asylum (%)**

		0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		3	1	2	3	4	12	7	11	13	12	30	2	66	23	9
BE		6	2	4	5	7	18	7	9	11	5	26	0	51	32	17
BG		1	1	2	1	3	11	6	8	9	11	44	3	72	20	5
CZ		8	2	6	6	6	24	5	8	8	7	20	0	43	35	22
DK		5	1	3	2	3	13	7	11	18	10	26	1	65	23	11
DE		3	1	2	4	4	11	7	11	12	13	31	1	67	22	10
EE		5	1	2	4	7	14	7	11	12	8	29	0	60	28	12
IE		3	1	4	6	5	11	4	9	12	7	38	0	66	20	14
EL		1	1	2	3	3	11	6	11	17	19	24	2	71	20	7
ES		1	1	1	1	1	5	6	9	17	13	42	3	81	12	4
FR		4	1	2	2	4	17	7	9	13	8	30	3	60	28	9
HR		1	1	2	2	4	12	5	8	10	13	42	0	73	21	6
IT		3	1	1	4	6	12	10	15	13	12	22	1	62	28	9
CY		4	2	1	1	4	8	5	9	7	10	46	3	72	17	8
LV		2	1	1	3	3	12	4	7	10	18	37	2	72	19	7
LT		4	1	4	5	7	18	5	8	10	8	30	0	56	30	14
LU		4	2	5	6	6	17	3	9	12	8	28	0	57	26	17
HU		3	1	2	3	4	10	7	11	17	17	25	0	70	21	9
MT		2	0	2	4	4	16	4	7	13	14	27	7	61	24	8
NL		2	1	2	3	4	11	7	13	20	10	27	0	70	22	8
AT		2	1	1	2	3	12	6	9	14	13	35	2	71	21	6
PL		4	2	2	2	6	10	6	10	14	17	25	2	66	22	10
PT		0	0	0	1	1	10	9	9	13	14	41	2	77	20	1
RO		2	2	4	5	5	10	10	12	6	9	33	2	60	25	13
SI		6	1	4	8	6	18	6	8	10	6	27	0	51	30	19
SK		2	1	3	3	3	18	8	13	13	14	21	1	61	29	9
FI		7	3	5	6	5	10	6	10	14	12	22	0	58	21	21
SE		4	1	3	5	6	12	4	9	10	10	36	0	65	22	13





























QC3.6 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**European citizens should have the right to move and work freely across national borders within the EU (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	2	1	1	3	3	9	6	10	13	13	38	1	74	18	7
BE	2	1	2	4	6	12	4	11	15	7	36	0	69	22	9
BG	1	1	1	2	2	8	3	5	6	8	62	1	81	13	5
CZ	2	1	3	4	4	14	3	8	11	7	43	0	69	21	10
DK	3	1	3	3	3	13	7	13	15	8	30	1	66	23	10
DE	1	1	1	2	2	7	5	9	12	16	43	1	80	14	5
EE	1	0	1	2	5	5	3	8	10	9	56	0	83	13	4
IE	2	1	2	4	6	6	2	7	8	8	54	0	77	14	9
EL	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	8	16	24	36	0	84	11	5
ES	1	0	1	1	1	3	3	8	16	15	49	2	88	7	3
FR	2	1	1	2	3	14	6	10	14	11	34	2	69	23	6
HR	1	1	1	3	2	7	3	6	8	12	56	0	82	12	6
IT	4	1	2	3	4	11	10	14	14	12	24	1	64	25	10
CY	2	0	0	0	2	6	4	7	6	16	55	2	84	12	2
LV	1	0	0	1	3	6	3	4	8	21	52	1	85	12	2
LT	1	1	2	4	9	9	3	4	9	10	48	0	71	21	8
LU	3	1	2	4	7	10	3	6	7	7	50	0	70	20	10
HU	0	0	1	1	2	5	6	12	17	22	33	1	84	13	2
MT	1	0	1	4	5	12	2	4	9	14	44	4	71	19	6
NL	1	0	1	2	2	10	7	14	18	10	35	0	77	19	4
AT	1	0	1	2	3	9	5	10	10	14	44	1	78	17	4
PL	4	1	2	3	3	9	5	8	14	16	34	1	72	17	10
PT	0	0	0	1	2	11	14	8	11	10	41	2	70	27	1
RO	2	1	4	6	6	9	6	11	7	8	39	1	65	21	13
SI	1	1	2	4	8	9	3	6	10	9	47	0	72	20	8
SK	1	1	1	2	2	10	6	15	15	17	30	0	77	18	5
FI	4	1	3	6	8	11	6	11	16	10	24	0	61	25	14
SE	2	1	3	4	5	15	7	10	13	8	32	0	63	27	10

QC3.7 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Judges should be independent and be not under the influence of others (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27 	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	6	10	13	53	1	82	12	5
BE 	0	1	1	3	6	6	2	4	9	8	60	0	81	14	5
BG 	1	1	1	1	2	7	2	4	3	8	69	1	84	11	4
CZ 	2	1	1	3	5	5	1	2	4	4	72	0	82	11	7
DK 	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	2	6	9	73	1	90	6	3
DE 	0	1	1	0	3	3	2	4	7	17	61	1	89	8	2
EE 	0	0	0	1	6	1	1	1	3	5	82	0	91	8	1
IE 	1	0	2	3	5	3	2	2	6	5	71	0	84	10	6
EL 	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	10	20	60	0	93	5	2
ES 	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	6	16	13	53	3	88	8	1
FR 	0	0	0	1	1	7	5	6	12	15	51	2	84	13	1
HR 	0	0	1	2	3	7	2	4	5	10	66	0	85	12	3
IT 	3	2	1	3	4	8	8	12	14	12	32	1	70	20	9
CY 	2	1	0	0	1	4	2	4	5	12	67	2	88	7	3
LV 	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	5	18	67	1	92	6	1
LT 	1	1	3	4	9	7	1	2	6	7	59	0	74	17	9
LU 	2	1	2	4	8	6	1	3	6	7	60	0	76	15	9
HU 	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	8	15	24	41	1	88	10	1
MT 	1	0	0	1	4	8	0	2	5	14	59	6	80	12	2
NL 	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	9	13	71	0	95	4	1
AT 	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	4	9	14	59	1	86	9	4
PL 	4	2	1	3	4	7	4	5	13	16	40	1	74	15	10
PT 	0	0	0	1	2	6	8	5	9	9	57	3	80	16	1
RO 	2	3	4	5	5	9	6	11	7	9	38	1	65	20	14
SI 	0	0	2	2	10	2	1	2	3	5	73	0	83	13	4
SK 	1	0	1	1	2	6	5	10	11	21	42	0	84	13	3
FI 	0	0	1	2	7	4	1	2	4	8	71	0	85	12	3
SE 	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	3	6	82	0	92	8	-



QC3.8 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**The most vulnerable citizens should be supported by their national government in order to lead a decent life. (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	1	1	1	2	3	8	7	11	15	14	36	1	76	18	5
BE	0	1	3	4	6	10	8	12	17	7	32	0	68	24	8
BG	0	1	1	1	3	9	4	7	9	10	53	2	79	16	3
CZ	1	1	3	5	5	13	6	10	11	8	37	0	66	24	10
DK	1	0	1	1	1	5	5	8	16	13	48	1	85	11	3
DE	0	1	1	2	2	8	6	11	14	19	34	2	78	16	4
EE	1	0	1	2	6	7	6	11	12	11	43	0	77	19	4
IE	1	1	3	3	5	5	5	6	11	8	52	0	77	15	8
EL	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	5	18	20	47	0	90	8	2
ES	0	0	1	2	1	4	4	10	16	15	46	1	87	9	3
FR	1	0	1	1	3	10	7	11	16	12	36	2	75	20	3
HR	0	1	1	4	2	8	3	5	9	13	54	0	81	13	6
IT	2	2	1	3	5	8	10	14	15	12	27	1	68	23	8
CY	1	0	1	1	2	4	3	6	6	14	61	1	87	9	3
LV	0	1	1	2	2	7	3	5	9	19	50	1	83	12	4
LT	2	1	3	5	9	14	6	9	13	7	31	0	60	29	11
LU	3	0	3	8	5	10	3	7	13	11	37	0	68	18	14
HU	0	0	1	1	2	7	7	12	18	21	30	1	81	16	2
MT	0	0	0	2	4	9	1	4	9	17	47	7	77	14	2
NL	0	0	1	1	2	6	7	14	20	15	34	0	83	15	2
AT	1	1	1	2	3	8	3	7	12	16	43	3	78	14	5
PL	4	2	2	3	6	9	5	8	18	16	26	1	68	20	11
PT	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	4	10	13	62	1	89	9	1
RO	2	3	3	5	5	11	8	13	6	9	34	1	62	24	13
SI	1	0	3	5	8	7	4	10	11	8	43	0	72	19	9
SK	1	0	2	2	3	10	8	15	13	16	29	1	73	21	5
FI	2	0	2	7	4	6	6	10	16	13	34	0	73	16	11
SE	1	0	2	2	5	6	5	7	12	12	48	0	79	16	5

QC3.9 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**Equality between women and men should be actively ensured in all areas (%)**

		0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		1	1	1	2	3	7	5	8	11	14	46	1	79	15	5
BE		0	1	2	3	6	8	2	5	10	8	55	0	78	16	6
BG		1	1	1	2	3	9	3	5	6	9	58	2	78	15	5
CZ		3	1	3	5	5	13	3	8	9	7	43	0	67	21	12
DK		1	0	1	2	3	9	4	8	15	8	48	1	79	16	4
DE		1	0	1	2	2	7	4	7	10	17	48	1	82	13	4
EE		4	1	4	5	3	15	6	7	12	9	34	0	62	24	14
IE		1	1	1	3	7	6	3	4	7	5	62	0	78	16	6
EL		1	0	1	2	2	4	3	7	12	24	44	0	87	9	4
ES		0	0	0	1	1	4	4	7	14	14	54	1	89	9	1
FR		0	0	0	1	1	4	4	6	11	15	57	1	89	9	1
HR		0	1	1	3	3	6	3	6	7	12	58	0	83	12	5
IT		3	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	13	11	30	1	67	23	9
CY		2	1	0	0	1	4	2	6	7	15	60	2	88	7	3
LV		2	0	1	1	3	12	3	5	9	18	45	1	77	18	4
LT		3	2	2	5	8	14	3	5	10	8	40	0	63	25	12
LU		3	0	3	4	7	8	1	6	7	7	54	0	74	16	10
HU		0	0	0	1	1	7	8	13	15	22	33	0	83	16	1
MT		0	0	1	2	4	7	1	3	7	16	54	5	80	12	3
NL		1	0	0	1	2	6	2	6	13	16	52	1	87	10	2
AT		1	1	1	2	1	7	3	7	8	15	53	1	83	11	5
PL		5	1	2	3	5	9	6	7	14	16	31	1	68	20	11
PT		0	0	0	0	1	4	5	4	9	13	62	2	88	10	-
RO		2	3	3	4	7	10	8	10	8	8	35	2	61	25	12
SI		1	1	2	4	9	5	2	5	8	7	56	0	76	16	8
SK		1	1	2	2	2	9	7	13	12	19	31	1	75	18	6
FI		3	2	3	4	6	9	4	6	13	11	39	0	69	19	12

QC3.10 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"  
**There should be no discrimination on any grounds, including sex, age, ethnicity, religion, political or other opinion, membership of a minority, wealth, disability or sexual orientation (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	1	1	1	2	3	7	5	8	12	14	45	1	79	15	5
BE	2	1	2	3	6	8	2	7	12	8	49	0	76	16	8
BG	1	1	1	1	3	11	5	5	8	11	51	2	75	19	4
CZ	2	1	2	4	6	10	4	5	9	9	48	0	71	20	9
DK	1	0	0	1	2	5	2	7	13	11	57	1	88	9	2
DE	1	0	2	2	2	5	3	8	11	17	48	1	84	10	5
EE	2	1	1	3	6	7	2	6	10	10	52	0	78	15	7
IE	1	1	1	4	5	4	2	4	7	6	65	0	82	11	7
EL	0	0	1	2	2	5	5	7	17	22	38	1	84	12	3
ES	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	16	15	53	1	91	8	-
FR	0	0	1	0	2	7	5	7	11	14	51	2	83	14	1
HR	0	1	1	3	2	7	4	4	7	15	56	0	82	13	5
IT	3	1	2	3	5	10	9	13	13	12	28	1	66	24	9
CY	3	0	0	0	1	4	4	6	6	14	59	3	85	9	3
LV	1	1	1	2	2	9	3	4	8	21	47	1	80	14	5
LT	2	2	3	5	8	12	2	5	9	9	43	0	66	22	12
LU	2	1	2	3	8	5	2	3	10	7	57	0	77	15	8
HU	0	0	1	2	2	6	6	12	18	20	32	1	82	14	3
MT	1	1	1	1	5	8	1	2	10	15	51	4	78	14	4
NL	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	5	11	13	62	1	91	7	1
AT	1	1	1	2	1	8	4	6	11	15	49	1	81	13	5
PL	4	2	3	3	4	7	5	7	14	15	35	1	71	16	12
PT	0	0	0	1	1	7	8	5	8	13	56	1	82	16	1
RO	3	2	4	5	6	9	7	11	7	9	36	1	63	22	14
SI	2	1	2	5	7	5	2	5	10	8	53	0	76	14	10
SK	1	1	2	2	2	11	6	12	12	16	34	1	74	19	6
FI	1	1	3	5	6	8	2	4	10	12	48	0	74	16	10
SE	0	0	1	1	5	3	1	3	6	7	73	0	89	9	2

QC3.11 The following is a list of principles that may be important in our society. Using a scale from 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? '0' means that you "totally disagree" and '10' means that you "totally agree"

**The law should treat everyone equally and everyone should have the right to a fair trial in an independent court (%)**

	0 Totally disagree	1	2	3	4	5 Neither agree nor disagree	6	7	8	9	10 Totally agree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	7	10	13	52	1	82	12	5
BE	0	1	2	3	7	7	2	4	10	7	57	0	78	16	6
BG	1	1	1	1	3	6	2	4	4	7	69	1	84	11	4
CZ	1	0	2	3	6	5	1	2	5	5	70	0	82	12	6
DK	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	7	11	73	0	94	5	1
DE	1	0	0	1	2	3	3	6	9	17	57	1	89	8	2
EE	0	0	0	1	6	1	2	3	4	7	76	0	90	9	1
IE	1	0	1	3	7	3	2	2	5	6	70	0	83	12	5
EL	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	5	13	19	55	0	92	5	3
ES	0	0	1	1	0	3	4	7	15	14	54	1	90	7	2
FR	1	0	0	1	1	5	4	8	12	14	53	1	87	10	2
HR	0	1	1	2	4	6	2	4	5	12	63	0	84	12	4
IT	3	1	1	3	4	8	9	12	12	13	33	1	70	21	8
CY	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	5	7	15	62	2	89	7	2
LV	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	2	5	21	62	1	90	8	1
LT	1	2	2	3	10	5	2	2	4	7	62	0	75	17	8
LU	2	1	2	3	8	5	1	3	8	7	60	0	78	14	8
HU	0	0	1	1	1	4	7	8	15	23	40	0	86	12	2
MT	0	0	1	1	5	8	1	2	6	16	54	6	78	14	2
NL	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	3	10	12	69	0	94	5	1
AT	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	5	9	15	56	1	85	9	5
PL	4	2	2	2	4	6	6	5	14	15	39	1	73	16	10
PT	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	7	8	10	61	1	86	13	-
RO	2	2	4	5	5	9	8	11	6	7	41	0	65	22	13
SI	0	0	1	2	11	2	1	2	4	5	72	0	83	14	3
SK	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	12	10	20	41	0	83	13	4
FI	1	0	1	3	7	4	2	4	8	9	61	0	82	13	5

QC4.1 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

Your occupation (%)

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	6	1	2	3	4	11	8	12	15	11	23	2	2	61	23	12
BE	12	2	2	3	4	16	9	15	19	7	11	0	0	52	29	19
BG	4	2	2	2	4	8	8	12	15	9	28	2	4	64	20	10
CZ	9	1	2	3	3	16	8	13	11	8	25	1	0	57	27	15
DK	8	2	2	3	3	10	8	15	16	10	20	2	1	61	21	15
DE	7	2	2	2	5	10	10	11	13	11	24	1	2	59	25	13
EE	10	2	3	5	3	20	9	14	14	8	12	0	0	48	32	20
IE	10	1	4	6	5	14	12	13	14	6	15	0	0	48	31	21
EL	7	3	4	4	5	12	8	11	14	10	14	5	3	49	25	18
ES	3	0	2	2	3	9	6	10	14	17	32	1	1	73	18	7
FR	11	1	2	3	5	16	8	9	14	6	18	3	4	47	29	17
HR	4	2	3	6	6	13	9	10	11	13	22	1	0	56	28	15
IT	1	1	1	2	3	8	9	17	19	15	19	4	1	70	20	5
CY	6	2	1	1	2	6	2	6	15	9	42	6	2	72	10	10
LV	5	1	1	2	3	11	5	9	12	13	33	3	2	67	19	9
LT	12	3	3	3	4	17	10	10	15	7	16	0	0	48	31	21
LU	9	2	4	3	5	16	12	16	14	5	14	0	0	49	33	18
HU	2	1	1	2	4	8	6	9	15	15	36	0	1	75	18	6
MT	5	0	1	2	2	4	8	14	15	13	25	5	6	67	14	8
NL	8	2	1	2	4	9	10	18	23	10	10	2	1	61	23	13
AT	4	2	3	3	5	8	8	10	11	11	27	4	4	59	21	12
PL	1	2	2	2	6	11	7	10	14	16	26	1	2	66	24	7
PT	3	1	1	2	3	9	5	11	12	10	34	5	4	67	17	7
RO	2	1	2	4	6	8	8	9	16	9	31	2	2	65	22	9
SI	8	3	2	4	5	12	8	10	13	8	26	0	1	57	25	17
SK	4	1	2	1	2	9	4	6	17	15	36	3	0	74	15	8
FI	9	2	3	5	4	14	11	16	18	9	9	0	0	52	29	19
SE	11	1	3	4	4	14	12	14	17	6	13	1	0	50	30	19

QC4.2 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your ethnic or racial background (%)**

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	8	2	3	3	4	10	7	9	13	11	28	1	1	61	21	16
BE	18	4	5	5	4	18	8	10	12	6	10	0	0	38	30	32
BG	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	12	10	54	1	1	84	9	5
CZ	11	2	2	4	3	12	6	7	8	7	37	0	1	59	21	19
DK	12	3	6	6	4	16	7	9	11	6	19	0	1	45	27	27
DE	8	1	3	5	7	12	8	8	12	9	25	1	1	54	27	17
EE	18	4	4	8	5	16	7	10	7	6	15	0	0	38	28	34
IE	16	3	4	6	4	15	9	9	10	6	18	0	0	43	28	29
EL	3	2	1	2	4	8	9	9	16	16	28	1	1	69	21	8
ES	3	1	2	1	2	7	4	8	14	17	39	0	2	78	13	7
FR	20	4	4	3	3	16	6	7	11	5	16	2	3	39	25	31
HR	7	3	3	3	5	11	8	10	11	12	26	1	0	59	24	16
IT	0	1	1	2	2	5	9	15	20	17	25	2	1	77	16	4
CY	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	16	11	48	3	1	83	7	6
LV	9	1	1	2	1	9	4	8	8	11	42	2	2	69	14	13
LT	10	2	2	2	5	13	5	10	10	9	32	0	0	61	23	16
LU	20	2	8	5	5	24	7	8	8	4	9	0	0	29	36	35
HU	4	2	2	2	4	6	4	7	12	15	42	0	0	76	14	10
MT	4	0	2	1	3	8	9	10	11	18	23	5	6	62	20	7
NL	16	4	5	6	5	12	8	12	13	4	13	1	1	42	25	31
AT	4	2	3	4	5	7	7	10	10	15	29	2	2	64	19	13
PL	1	1	2	3	4	6	6	6	11	18	42	0	0	77	16	7
PT	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	9	10	10	58	2	1	87	9	1
RO	2	1	2	5	7	7	8	8	12	10	37	1	0	67	22	10
SI	9	2	3	3	4	12	7	9	11	8	32	0	0	60	23	17
SK	3	1	1	1	2	7	3	5	12	15	48	2	0	80	12	6
FI	13	5	4	6	5	14	9	10	12	9	13	0	0	44	28	28
SE	20	5	7	6	5	15	7	8	7	4	14	1	1	33	27	38

QC4.3 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your religion or beliefs (%)**

		0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27		13	3	4	4	4	11	6	10	11	10	22	1	1	53	21	24
BE		20	4	5	5	6	18	6	11	12	3	10	0	0	36	30	34
BG		3	0	1	2	3	8	8	11	14	8	39	1	2	72	19	6
CZ		21	5	4	4	3	15	6	7	7	5	23	0	0	42	24	34
DK		25	5	9	7	5	16	6	8	7	3	9	0	0	27	27	46
DE		20	5	7	5	7	12	7	7	7	6	15	1	1	35	26	37
EE		13	3	5	5	5	14	10	13	11	6	14	0	1	44	29	26
IE		21	3	7	6	6	13	7	8	8	5	16	0	0	37	26	37
EL		4	2	3	3	5	9	6	10	15	14	28	1	0	67	20	12
ES		8	1	2	3	3	12	5	9	12	15	28	1	1	64	20	14
FR		23	3	4	4	3	14	5	11	10	5	14	2	2	40	22	34
HR		6	3	3	6	5	12	7	9	9	10	29	1	0	57	24	18
IT		1	1	1	3	4	6	8	15	20	15	24	1	1	74	18	6
CY		4	1	1	1	1	8	3	7	14	13	45	1	1	79	12	7
LV		18	4	2	3	4	13	6	6	6	9	25	3	1	46	23	27
LT		12	5	3	4	5	15	9	11	10	7	19	0	0	47	29	24
LU		26	3	5	6	6	19	9	8	7	3	8	0	0	26	34	40
HU		5	3	4	4	4	9	4	9	11	14	33	0	0	67	17	16
MT		5	2	2	3	2	9	9	12	11	15	27	1	2	65	20	12
NL		20	6	5	4	4	11	8	10	14	6	10	1	1	40	23	35
AT		9	3	6	6	7	9	8	9	10	10	21	1	1	50	24	24
PL		2	2	2	3	5	7	6	8	11	19	34	0	1	72	18	9
PT		2	0	2	3	4	14	8	10	12	10	32	2	1	64	26	7
RO		1	0	2	4	6	7	7	11	14	9	37	1	1	71	20	7
SI		22	7	4	4	6	11	5	7	8	6	20	0	0	41	22	37
SK		4	2	2	2	3	8	4	5	11	17	41	1	0	74	15	10
FI		16	4	8	6	5	16	9	8	11	7	10	0	0	36	30	34
SE		37	7	8	7	4	11	5	5	5	1	8	1	1	19	20	59

QC4.4 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".





























**Your local area or region (%)**

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	3	1	2	2	4	9	8	11	17	14	27	1	1	69	21	8
BE	8	1	3	3	6	18	11	17	16	6	11	0	0	50	35	15
BG	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	11	14	13	42	1	1	80	14	4
CZ	4	1	2	3	4	15	8	12	15	10	25	0	1	62	27	10
DK	3	2	4	5	5	15	10	12	17	9	18	0	0	56	30	14
DE	3	1	2	3	5	11	9	11	16	13	25	1	0	65	25	9
EE	6	2	3	4	5	19	10	14	14	7	16	0	0	51	34	15
IE	6	1	4	5	7	12	13	15	12	6	19	0	0	52	32	16
EL	4	2	1	3	5	11	11	12	16	14	20	1	0	62	27	10
ES	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	9	17	19	39	0	1	84	11	4
FR	9	1	3	3	3	14	7	11	18	9	19	1	2	57	24	16
HR	3	2	3	4	4	12	8	9	14	14	27	0	0	64	24	12
IT	0	0	1	1	2	3	9	15	22	20	25	2	0	82	14	2
CY	4	2	2	3	2	7	7	8	16	7	39	2	1	70	16	11
LV	5	1	1	2	2	10	5	8	11	12	40	2	1	71	17	9
LT	6	2	2	2	4	11	9	13	15	10	26	0	0	64	24	12
LU	10	2	4	4	5	17	15	13	13	8	9	0	0	43	37	20
HU	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	10	15	18	42	0	0	85	11	4
MT	2	1	1	3	2	9	11	14	12	14	28	1	2	68	22	7
NL	4	1	3	3	3	9	11	21	23	9	12	1	0	65	23	11
AT	2	1	2	4	4	6	7	13	12	17	31	1	0	73	17	9
PL	1	1	1	2	3	7	7	6	13	21	37	1	0	77	17	5
PT	1	0	0	1	0	4	5	9	17	20	42	1	0	88	9	2
RO	1	0	2	4	6	7	8	9	14	11	37	1	0	71	21	7
SI	5	2	2	3	4	13	8	14	15	10	24	0	0	63	25	12
SK	1	0	1	2	2	6	4	7	15	18	43	1	0	83	12	4
FI	4	2	2	4	5	14	9	17	19	11	13	0	0	60	28	12
SE	9	2	4	4	7	14	10	18	13	6	13	0	0	50	31	19



QC4.5 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

Your gender (%)

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27 	5	1	1	2	2	9	6	8	13	12	39	1	1	72	17	9
BE 	11	2	1	3	4	15	7	11	16	7	23	0	0	57	26	17
BG 	2	1	1	0	1	4	4	6	9	6	63	2	1	84	9	4
CZ 	8	1	1	1	1	10	3	6	8	8	52	1	0	74	14	11
DK 	4	1	2	3	1	14	5	11	11	9	38	0	1	69	20	10
DE 	4	0	1	2	4	9	7	9	10	11	41	1	1	71	20	7
EE 	10	2	4	4	3	15	8	11	10	6	27	0	0	54	26	20
IE 	11	1	3	3	4	11	7	11	10	7	32	0	0	60	22	18
EL 	3	1	1	3	4	8	7	9	14	15	34	1	0	72	19	8
ES 	3	0	1	1	1	6	2	6	13	19	46	1	1	84	9	5
FR 	13	2	2	2	2	17	5	8	11	8	26	1	3	53	24	19
HR 	7	2	2	3	4	9	6	8	9	13	36	1	0	66	19	14
IT 	0	0	1	1	2	4	9	12	21	16	31	2	1	80	15	2
CY 	2	0	1	1	2	4	4	6	14	8	53	3	2	81	10	4
LV 	6	1	1	1	1	6	2	4	7	11	56	3	1	78	9	9
LT 	9	3	2	2	2	11	3	7	8	8	45	0	0	68	16	16
LU 	11	1	6	5	3	23	8	11	10	4	18	0	0	43	34	23
HU 	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	6	11	14	55	0	0	86	10	4
MT 	2	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	12	19	41	1	4	79	11	5
NL 	14	3	3	2	2	9	7	12	16	7	23	1	1	58	18	22
AT 	2	2	2	3	3	5	4	8	9	16	44	2	0	77	12	9
PL 	0	2	1	3	3	5	5	4	9	15	52	1	0	80	13	6
PT 	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	9	9	8	62	3	1	88	8	-
RO 	1	0	1	4	6	8	6	8	12	10	42	1	1	72	20	6
SI 	7	2	1	1	3	7	4	6	9	10	50	0	0	75	14	11
SK 	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	11	15	57	2	0	87	7	4
FI 	6	2	2	3	2	13	7	12	15	13	25	0	0	65	22	13
SE 	8	0	2	3	4	13	7	13	9	8	32	0	1	62	24	13

QC4.6 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your age and stage of life (%)**

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	3	1	1	2	3	9	8	13	17	14	27	1	1	71	20	7
BE	6	1	2	2	4	17	12	19	19	6	12	0	0	56	33	11
BG	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	9	12	11	47	1	2	79	14	4
CZ	5	2	1	4	4	13	7	15	14	8	26	1	0	63	24	12
DK	2	1	1	2	4	15	10	16	21	9	19	0	0	65	29	6
DE	3	1	1	2	4	9	8	13	16	14	27	1	1	70	21	7
EE	6	1	2	3	5	17	12	15	14	7	17	0	1	53	34	12
IE	5	1	3	3	6	14	12	17	14	8	17	0	0	56	32	12
EL	2	2	2	2	4	9	7	11	20	15	25	1	0	71	20	8
ES	1	1	0	1	2	9	5	11	15	18	36	0	1	80	16	3
FR	8	1	2	1	3	16	8	13	18	8	18	2	2	57	27	12
HR	3	2	3	5	5	11	8	11	12	13	27	0	0	63	24	13
IT	0	1	1	1	2	4	8	15	22	19	25	1	1	81	14	3
CY	2	2	0	0	2	6	5	8	15	12	44	3	1	79	13	4
LV	5	0	1	2	1	11	7	9	11	13	37	2	1	70	19	8
LT	7	2	3	4	3	15	9	12	15	9	21	0	0	57	27	16
LU	6	1	2	2	6	19	14	15	17	5	13	0	0	50	39	11
HU	1	1	0	1	2	6	5	10	15	16	43	0	0	84	13	3
MT	1	1	0	2	1	7	7	14	18	19	27	0	3	78	15	4
NL	4	1	2	2	3	12	10	21	24	8	12	1	0	65	25	9
AT	1	1	2	2	4	6	8	12	12	19	31	1	1	74	18	6
PL	1	2	1	3	5	7	7	8	13	19	34	0	0	74	19	7
PT	0	0	1	1	1	5	6	12	15	14	42	2	1	83	12	2
RO	0	1	2	4	5	8	7	11	14	9	38	1	0	72	20	7
SI	6	1	2	3	4	13	8	12	15	10	26	0	0	63	25	12
SK	2	0	1	1	2	7	6	8	15	17	39	2	0	79	15	4
FI	5	1	2	5	5	18	11	19	18	9	7	0	0	53	34	13
SE	5	1	3	5	5	18	10	19	15	5	13	0	1	52	33	14

QC4.7 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your level of education (%)**

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	4	1	2	3	4	11	9	14	16	12	22	1	1	64	24	10
BE	7	1	3	3	4	16	10	20	21	5	10	0	0	56	30	14
BG	3	1	2	2	4	8	8	11	16	10	33	1	1	70	20	8
CZ	5	1	1	2	4	13	9	14	12	8	31	0	0	65	26	9
DK	6	1	2	3	4	18	8	14	18	7	18	0	1	57	30	12
DE	2	1	1	2	3	11	9	15	17	13	24	1	1	69	23	6
EE	5	0	2	2	3	15	12	16	16	12	17	0	0	61	30	9
IE	6	1	2	4	4	14	12	18	16	7	16	0	0	57	30	13
EL	3	2	2	4	7	14	9	14	15	13	16	1	0	58	30	11
ES	3	1	2	2	2	9	7	11	16	17	28	1	1	72	18	8
FR	13	2	4	3	4	20	10	12	14	3	11	2	2	40	34	22
HR	4	1	2	5	6	12	11	13	11	9	25	1	0	58	29	12
IT	0	1	1	2	3	7	10	15	20	19	20	1	1	74	20	4
CY	2	1	1	2	2	6	4	10	14	11	44	2	1	79	12	6
LV	4	0	1	2	2	11	5	11	15	15	31	2	1	72	18	7
LT	5	3	1	3	3	15	7	13	17	10	23	0	0	63	25	12
LU	6	0	4	1	5	17	14	17	13	8	15	0	0	53	36	11
HU	1	1	2	3	3	8	6	11	12	16	37	0	0	76	17	7
MT	1	1	0	1	3	5	11	13	19	15	27	1	3	74	19	3
NL	3	1	1	3	4	9	10	22	27	9	10	1	0	68	23	8
AT	2	1	3	3	7	7	8	15	13	13	25	2	1	66	22	9
PL	1	1	2	3	5	9	9	12	12	18	27	0	1	69	23	7
PT	1	1	3	2	4	12	8	14	13	10	30	1	1	67	24	7
RO	0	0	2	5	5	9	7	9	15	11	36	1	0	71	21	7
SI	7	2	3	3	4	12	8	11	13	11	26	0	0	61	24	15
SK	1	0	1	1	2	8	5	10	16	15	39	2	0	80	15	3
FI	6	1	4	3	4	17	10	16	22	9	8	0	0	55	31	14
SE	6	1	2	4	5	16	12	17	19	6	12	0	0	54	33	13

QC4.8 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your sexual orientation (%)**

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	8	2	2	3	3	9	6	7	11	11	35	1	2	64	18	15
BE	16	3	3	2	3	17	7	11	12	6	20	0	0	49	27	24
BG	2	1	1	1	2	5	4	7	8	6	58	2	3	79	11	5
CZ	10	2	1	2	2	12	4	4	6	6	50	0	1	66	18	15
DK	11	2	3	3	4	17	6	9	12	8	23	1	1	52	27	19
DE	9	2	3	2	5	10	6	6	10	10	33	1	3	59	21	16
EE	20	4	5	4	3	14	6	9	7	7	21	0	0	44	23	33
IE	16	2	3	4	3	15	7	8	11	7	24	0	0	50	25	25
EL	11	4	3	4	7	10	5	6	12	10	25	1	2	53	22	22
ES	4	1	1	1	1	6	3	7	10	16	47	1	2	80	10	7
FR	19	2	3	3	2	16	5	7	10	6	21	2	4	44	23	27
HR	6	3	3	5	3	10	8	8	10	11	30	2	1	59	21	17
IT	1	0	1	1	2	5	9	10	18	18	32	2	1	78	16	3
CY	8	1	3	2	4	4	4	6	12	8	45	2	1	71	12	14
LV	9	1	1	2	1	7	2	3	5	11	52	4	2	71	10	13
LT	10	4	2	2	2	11	5	5	6	9	44	0	0	64	18	18
LU	17	2	3	4	5	25	8	7	8	5	16	0	0	36	38	26
HU	2	1	2	1	3	6	4	5	11	14	50	0	1	80	13	6
MT	3	1	1	2	2	5	5	9	11	20	39	0	2	79	12	7
NL	12	2	3	3	3	10	10	13	14	8	20	1	1	55	23	20
AT	7	3	3	4	6	6	5	7	8	14	32	3	2	61	17	17
PL	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	6	9	15	49	1	1	79	13	6
PT	1	0	0	1	2	5	3	4	7	9	63	3	2	83	10	2
RO	3	1	2	5	5	8	5	8	13	8	40	1	1	69	18	11
SI	11	3	1	2	2	9	4	6	8	8	45	1	0	67	15	17
SK	2	1	1	1	2	6	2	4	9	15	54	3	0	82	10	5
FI	11	4	2	5	2	14	7	8	13	10	24	0	0	55	23	22
SE	20	3	5	4	4	15	5	8	6	5	23	1	1	42	24	32

QC4.9 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

Your nationality (%)

		0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27		3	1	2	2	3	8	6	10	15	14	34	1	1	73	17	8
BE		7	2	3	5	4	17	10	15	14	7	16	0	0	52	31	17
BG		2	0	1	1	2	4	5	7	10	9	57	1	1	83	11	4
CZ		5	1	2	2	3	10	6	10	9	7	43	1	1	69	19	10
DK		2	1	3	2	3	9	6	13	15	12	34	0	0	74	18	8
DE		4	1	2	3	5	12	8	11	14	11	28	1	0	64	25	10
EE		7	1	1	4	3	14	7	13	12	7	31	0	0	63	24	13
IE		4	1	1	3	4	9	8	12	14	9	35	0	0	70	21	9
EL		1	1	1	1	3	6	6	9	14	19	38	1	0	80	15	4
ES		2	0	1	1	2	5	3	6	16	19	43	1	1	84	10	4
FR		7	1	3	2	2	13	6	10	15	10	28	1	2	63	21	13
HR		5	3	2	4	5	10	9	8	12	12	30	0	0	62	24	14
IT		0	0	1	2	2	5	8	12	22	18	28	1	1	80	15	3
CY		3	0	1	1	1	4	3	4	16	13	50	3	1	83	8	5
LV		7	1	1	2	2	7	2	6	9	11	49	2	1	75	11	11
LT		6	2	2	2	2	10	5	9	10	10	42	0	0	71	17	12
LU		9	2	4	4	6	21	7	11	11	5	20	0	0	47	34	19
HU		1	1	1	1	1	5	3	9	13	15	50	0	0	87	9	4
MT		1	0	1	1	1	7	7	11	12	17	40	0	2	80	15	3
NL		5	1	2	3	3	11	10	17	20	9	18	1	0	64	24	11
AT		2	2	2	3	4	6	5	10	10	18	37	1	0	75	15	9
PL		1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	10	20	43	0	0	79	13	8
PT		0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	8	13	69	3	1	93	3	-
RO		0	1	2	4	4	6	6	9	15	10	42	1	0	76	16	7
SI		5	2	2	2	2	8	6	8	12	9	43	1	0	72	16	11
SK		1	1	1	1	2	5	3	6	13	16	50	1	0	85	10	4
FI		4	1	2	1	4	8	6	12	19	15	28	0	0	74	18	8
SE		6	1	3	5	3	13	10	16	12	7	24	0	0	59	26	15

QC4.10 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Being European (%)**

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	5	2	3	4	5	13	10	12	14	10	20	1	1	56	28	14
BE	9	1	3	4	4	19	14	16	13	5	12	0	0	46	37	17
BG	6	3	5	3	4	12	9	13	13	8	20	1	3	54	25	17
CZ	6	2	2	3	3	11	6	11	12	8	35	0	1	66	20	13
DK	4	3	5	5	5	16	9	13	14	8	18	0	0	53	30	17
DE	4	2	2	4	6	14	9	11	16	8	23	0	1	58	29	12
EE	10	2	4	5	4	18	11	10	13	8	15	0	0	46	33	21
IE	7	2	3	4	6	14	11	15	13	6	19	0	0	53	31	16
EL	8	6	6	6	8	14	9	14	12	8	8	0	1	42	31	26
ES	3	2	2	2	4	12	8	14	16	14	21	0	2	65	24	9
FR	13	3	3	4	5	20	8	12	12	4	12	2	2	40	33	23
HR	7	5	4	7	6	15	11	11	12	8	14	0	0	45	32	23
IT	2	1	2	2	6	7	13	17	19	14	14	2	1	64	26	7
CY	6	1	2	2	5	9	6	9	15	9	34	2	0	67	20	11
LV	7	2	2	3	4	11	5	8	9	13	33	2	1	63	20	14
LT	8	2	2	2	3	12	8	10	12	11	30	0	0	63	23	14
LU	9	1	3	4	4	13	11	15	15	6	19	0	0	55	28	17
HU	3	1	1	2	2	8	7	8	14	15	39	0	0	76	17	7
MT	2	0	1	1	3	8	9	11	17	17	27	1	3	72	20	4
NL	7	2	4	5	3	15	15	17	17	6	8	1	0	48	33	18
AT	4	3	4	4	5	6	9	11	12	15	25	1	1	63	20	15
PL	1	2	2	3	4	9	11	9	12	20	26	0	1	67	24	8
PT	1	1	1	1	4	16	14	11	11	11	26	2	1	59	34	4
RO	3	0	2	5	6	9	7	13	15	8	30	1	1	66	22	10
SI	7	1	2	3	3	11	7	11	13	8	33	1	0	65	21	13
SK	3	1	2	1	2	9	5	8	14	16	37	2	0	75	16	7
FI	8	2	3	6	5	15	12	14	17	8	10	0	0	49	32	19
SE	13	2	6	7	6	15	9	10	9	5	18	0	0	42	30	28

QC4.11 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

**Your political orientation (%)**

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	7	2	3	4	5	14	9	12	14	10	18	1	1	54	28	16
BE	12	2	4	6	6	22	11	15	11	4	7	0	0	37	39	24
BG	8	2	4	4	4	11	9	11	13	8	21	1	4	53	24	18
CZ	11	2	2	3	5	21	8	12	12	5	19	0	0	48	34	18
DK	4	1	3	4	5	16	10	16	18	8	14	1	0	56	31	12
DE	6	1	3	3	5	14	10	12	16	9	19	0	2	56	29	13
EE	9	2	4	5	6	20	11	16	11	5	10	0	1	42	37	20
IE	14	3	4	5	8	18	12	14	9	4	9	0	0	36	38	26
EL	8	5	4	5	7	16	10	10	13	9	12	1	0	44	33	22
ES	5	1	2	2	3	12	7	10	15	14	27	1	1	66	22	10
FR	21	3	5	5	4	21	8	9	8	3	8	2	3	28	33	34
HR	9	5	4	7	7	15	10	9	8	9	16	1	0	42	32	25
IT	2	1	2	3	3	7	12	16	18	15	17	3	1	66	22	8
CY	13	2	5	4	6	9	6	7	12	7	26	2	1	52	21	24
LV	16	3	3	4	5	18	7	9	7	6	16	3	3	38	30	26
LT	9	3	3	5	3	19	10	15	10	6	17	0	0	48	32	20
LU	15	3	4	5	5	23	18	11	9	2	5	0	0	27	46	27
HU	4	1	1	2	5	10	7	10	11	14	34	0	1	69	22	8
MT	8	1	2	4	2	12	10	14	12	12	19	1	3	57	24	15
NL	7	2	2	4	6	13	14	21	20	5	5	1	0	51	33	15
AT	3	3	4	4	5	10	12	11	12	10	22	2	2	55	27	14
PL	1	1	2	3	4	9	9	10	12	16	31	1	1	69	22	7
PT	5	1	1	4	6	14	6	11	11	9	27	2	3	58	26	11
RO	5	1	3	5	8	12	8	10	13	9	22	3	1	54	28	14
SI	17	4	3	4	4	14	9	10	12	6	17	0	0	45	27	28
SK	4	1	2	3	3	12	7	8	13	14	30	2	1	65	22	10
FI	9	3	4	4	6	16	11	14	16	7	10	0	0	47	33	20
SE	9	2	4	6	5	17	11	16	13	5	11	1	0	45	33	21





























QC4.12 In general, how much do you identify yourself with each of the following? Please answer using a scale from "0" to "10", where "0" means "not at all" and "10" means "a lot".

Your family (%)

	0 Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 A lot	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Identify'	Total 'Neither identify nor not identify'	Total 'Do not identify'
EU27	2	1	1	2	2	5	4	7	13	14	47	1	1	81	11	6
BE	7	1	1	2	4	11	7	9	17	10	31	0	0	67	22	11
BG	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	7	9	7	63	2	1	86	8	3
CZ	3	1	1	1	3	7	4	6	8	10	54	1	1	78	14	6
DK	1	0	0	1	2	6	4	9	16	13	48	0	0	86	12	2
DE	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	5	12	12	53	1	1	82	10	6
EE	4	2	2	4	2	10	5	13	14	10	34	0	0	71	17	12
IE	4	1	1	3	3	6	8	10	13	10	41	0	0	74	17	9
EL	1	2	1	2	3	5	5	8	17	14	40	2	0	79	13	6
ES	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	11	17	61	2	1	93	4	-
FR	4	1	1	1	2	8	4	10	14	13	39	1	2	76	14	7
HR	2	1	2	2	2	7	5	6	8	12	52	1	0	78	14	7
IT	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	11	18	17	38	2	1	84	12	1
CY	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	12	9	60	2	1	83	7	7
LV	3	0	1	1	1	6	2	3	7	12	60	3	1	82	9	5
LT	5	1	1	2	3	8	5	9	13	12	41	0	0	75	16	9
LU	6	1	2	2	2	13	6	12	11	13	32	0	0	68	21	11
HU	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	11	17	56	0	0	90	7	3
MT	2	1	0	1	2	4	6	9	9	14	45	1	6	77	12	4
NL	2	1	1	1	3	4	7	9	22	17	32	1	0	80	14	5
AT	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	9	8	16	53	1	0	86	9	4
PL	1	2	1	2	3	6	5	5	9	18	47	1	0	79	14	6
PT	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	8	79	3	1	94	2	-
RO	0	0	1	4	5	6	7	8	12	9	47	1	0	76	18	5
SI	4	1	2	2	2	5	4	7	10	10	53	0	0	80	11	9
SK	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	4	11	17	56	2	0	88	7	3
FI	5	1	2	2	3	9	7	9	14	17	31	0	0	71	19	10
SE	4	0	2	2	3	9	7	13	14	11	35	0	0	73	19	8



QC5 And thinking about the answers you gave to the previous question□ To what extent to do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Your identity is under threat nowadays.  
(%)

		Totally disagree	Tend to disagree	Neither agree, nor disagree	Tend to agree	Totally agree	Not applicable	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		28	28	22	15	6	0	1	21	56
BE		25	31	24	13	7	0	0	20	56
BG		22	27	24	18	7	0	2	25	49
CZ		25	31	24	15	5	0	0	20	56
DK		44	20	15	9	12	0	0	21	64
DE		35	31	18	13	3	0	0	16	66
EE		42	28	15	11	4	0	0	15	70
IE		22	28	26	17	7	0	0	24	50
EL		17	26	25	22	9	0	1	31	43
ES		41	25	13	10	10	0	1	20	66
FR		27	25	19	20	8	0	1	28	52
HR		33	34	26	6	1	0	0	7	67
IT		13	30	37	14	4	0	2	18	43
CY		31	14	21	25	8	0	1	33	45
LV		25	29	21	19	4	0	2	23	54
LT		33	27	25	9	6	0	0	15	60
LU		29	29	24	12	6	0	0	18	58
HU		27	25	25	19	3	0	1	22	52
MT		19	18	26	19	7	3	8	26	37
NL		38	27	16	15	4	0	0	19	65
AT		20	21	18	17	10	10	4	27	41
PL		19	35	23	20	3	0	0	23	54
PT		35	34	17	10	1	1	2	11	69
RO		18	29	30	15	7	0	1	22	47
SI		22	29	28	16	5	0	0	21	51
SK		25	28	31	11	5	0	0	16	53
FI		33	35	18	9	5	0	0	14	68
SE		53	14	15	13	4	0	1	17	67



