

# EUROBAROMETER 69

## 1. Values of Europeans

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[http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.



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## INTRODUCTION

Sometimes considered as essentially a political and economic area, the European Union is less often analysed via questions about European values. However, as the various treaties show, membership of the European Union is not open to just any country: every country wanting to join the European Union must undertake to respect a certain number of values, such as democracy, the rule of law, individual freedom and market economy principles. Values are therefore very much at the heart of the European project, which is not simply the construction of a common market. Therefore, in Eurobarometer 69, we have attempted to ascertain, first, whether Europeans believe that the European Union has a set of common values. Then, we have attempted to identify these common European values.

In general, this Eurobarometer 69 shows that, in an unfavourable economic context, Europeans are concerned about the short-term future. It is therefore particularly interesting to examine whether this sense of "economic unease" is having an effect on the values of Europeans.

This standard Eurobarometer was carried out between 25 March and 4 May 2008 in 31 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU27), the three candidate countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and the Turkish Cypriot Community<sup>1</sup>.

In this report we shall analyse the values of Europeans via the results of the following questions:

**1) The existence of common European values:** how close Member States feel to each other in terms of values and the question of common values.

**2) The values shared by Europeans and the values that are the most representative of the European Union:** the values to which Europeans attach the most importance, the values which best symbolise the European Union in their eyes and finally their idea of happiness.

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<sup>1</sup> Part of Cyprus not controlled by the Cypriot government

**3) The economic and social values of Europeans:** the opinions of Europeans on economic and social issues such as justice, freedom, immigration, leisure, the State's role and free competition.

**4) Personal hopes for the national future:** the expectations of Europeans for the future and their position on Inglehart's post-materialism scale.

This Eurobarometer was commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate-General Communication and was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit).

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analysis are based on the results of the EU27, that is to say the average of the results of the twenty-seven Member States. This average is weighted according to the actual population of each Member State.

It should be remembered that there are three kinds of report for the Eurobarometer. The report entitled "First Results" examines trend indicators and a selection of new subjects intended to give a rapid operational overview of European public opinion on key issues. Secondly, the full report (composed of several volumes) analyses in-depth all the answers to the questions asked in a standard Eurobarometer wave. For this wave, this full report has been divided into five different reports: the three "standard" volumes which deal with the Eurobarometer's historical indicators, the report on European citizens and globalisation and this report on the values of Europeans. Finally, the national reports are produced in the national language(s) of the country concerned. They focus more on comparisons between the national results and the European Union average. All these reports are published on the European Commission's "Public Opinion" Internet site on the Europa website.

*The European Union's "Public Opinion" Internet site can be consulted at the following address*

*[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)*

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

### Note

This standard Eurobarometer was carried out between 25 March and 4 May 2008 (no 69) and is part of the Eurobarometer wave 69.2.

In this report, the countries are referred to by their official abbreviation.

### ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union - 27 Member States
DK	Don't Know
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
BG	Bulgaria
DK	Denmark
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus *
CY (tcc)	Area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK**	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the twenty-seven European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" has been suspended in the part of the country which is 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 in the EU27 average. The interviews carried out in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY(tcc)" (tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*) category.

\*\* Provisional abbreviation which does not prejudge the definitive name of this country, which will be agreed once the current negotiations at the United Nations have been completed.



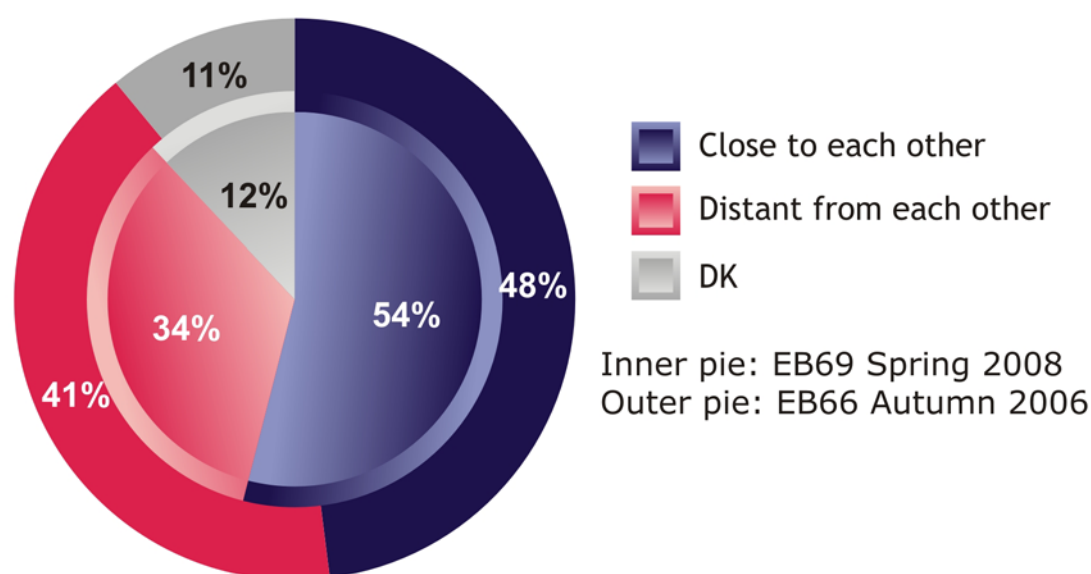
# 1. The existence of common European values

## 1.1 The closeness of European States

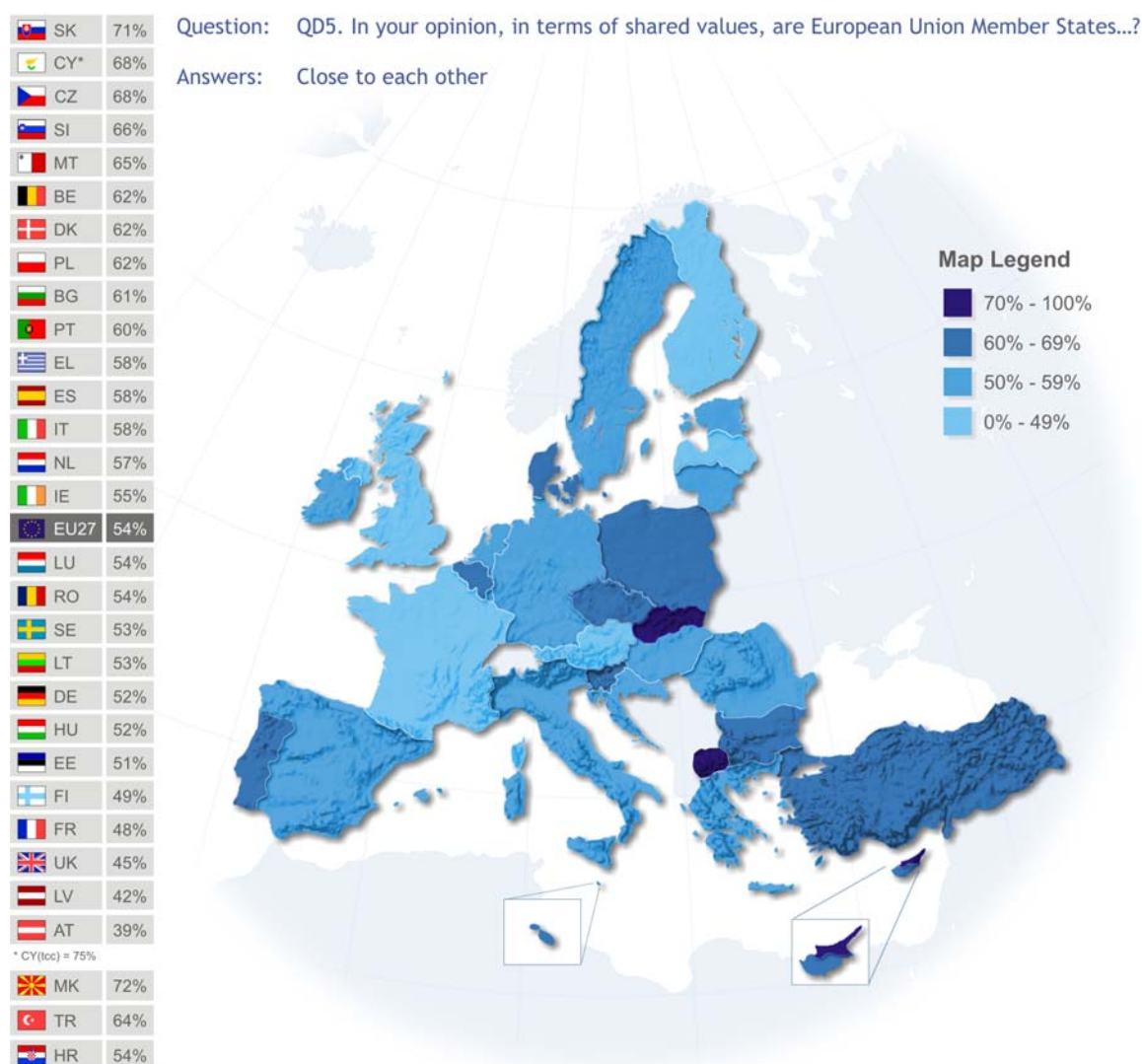
**- Europeans consider that the European Union Member States are close to each other in terms of values -**

The majority of EU27 citizens (54%) think that the European Union Member States are close to each other in terms of values versus a third of them (34%) who describe this relationship as distant<sup>2</sup>. The idea that the countries that form the European Union are close to each other in terms of shared values is therefore gaining ground among European citizens. In autumn 2006, at the time of the EB66 wave, fewer than half of Europeans (48%) had replied that they were close to each other, i.e. a difference of 6 percentage points, versus 41% who thought the opposite (- 7 percentage points).

Question: QD5. In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are European Union Member States...?



<sup>2</sup> QD5 In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are EU Member States...?



An analysis of the results by country reveals relatively homogeneous trends: in twenty-four of the twenty-seven Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the European Union countries are close to each other in terms of values.



Respondents in Slovakia (71%), the Czech Republic and Cyprus (68% in both cases), Slovenia (66%), Malta (65%), Belgium, Denmark and Poland (62% each) are the most convinced that the European Union Member States are close to each other in terms of shared values.

Austria and Latvia are the only two countries where a majority of citizens take the opposite view: in these two Member States, half of respondents (50%) state that the Member States are different from each other in terms of values. Finns are split down the

middle on this point: 49% "close" and 49% "distant"). It will be noted that more than four out of ten respondents in Sweden (43%), France and Hungary (42% in both cases) and 40% of Germans consider that the European Union Member States are distant from each other in terms of values.

In the candidate countries, respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey are even more convinced than the European Union average that the Member States are close to each other in terms of values: 72% of respondents in the former and almost two-thirds in the latter (64%) agree. The score in Croatia is in line with the European Union average, with 54% of respondents sharing this opinion.

**QD5 In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are European Union Member States...?**

	Close to each other	Distant from each other	DK
EU27	54%	34%	12%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	62%	26%	12%
25-39	57%	33%	10%
40-54	56%	34%	10%
55 +	46%	38%	16%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	44%	36%	20%
16-19	54%	35%	11%
20+	61%	34%	5%
Still studying	66%	23%	11%
<b>Common European values...</b>			
Exist	66%	29%	5%
Do not exist	54%	41%	5%

A socio-demographic analysis reveals significant differences depending on age and education categories :

- ◆ More than six out of ten respondents aged between 15 and 24 (62%) consider that the Member States of the European Union are close to each other in terms of values, compared with fewer than half (46%) of those aged 55 or over.

- ◆ The longer the respondents studied the more likely they are to consider that the various countries making up the European Union are close to each other in terms of shared values: this view is shared by 61% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or over, compared with only 44% of those who did not go on to higher education. It is interesting to note that 66% of respondents who are still studying consider that the Member States of the European Union are close in terms of values.

Finally, when the answers to this question are cross-tabulated with the question dealing with the existence of shared European values (see paragraph 1.2 of this first part), we note that the majority of people polled who consider that there are no common European values nevertheless acknowledge that the Member States are close in terms of values (54% versus 41% who take the opposite view).

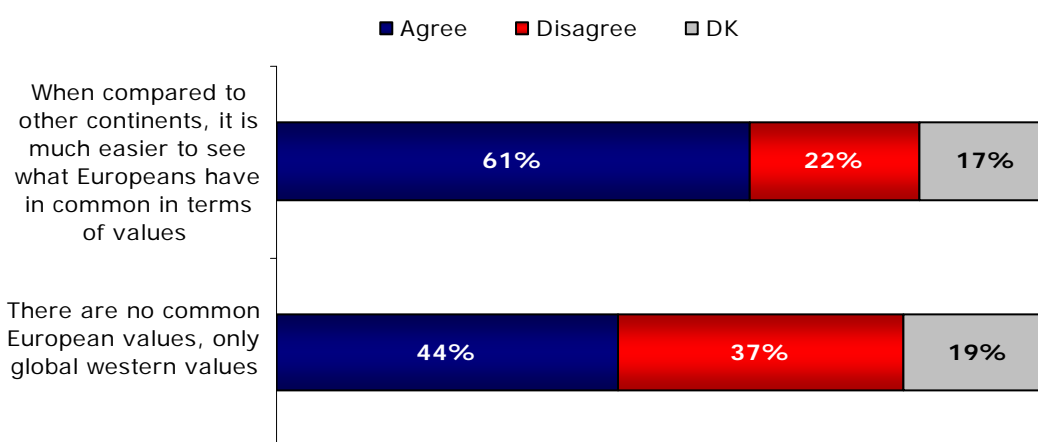
## 1.2 European values and western values

**- Europeans consider that they share similar values, but they also consider that these European values exist mainly in the wider context of western values -**

The majority of Europeans believe that a set of common European values exists and that these values are different from those of other continents<sup>3</sup>. Indeed, 61 % consider that it is easy to see what Europeans have in common in terms of values in a global context, whereas 22 % do not agree with this idea.

Europeans are divided as to the link between European values and global western values<sup>4</sup>. A majority of them (44%) consider that there are no common European values, only global western values. However, a significant proportion of the people polled (37%) consider that the two entities – Europe and the West – do not necessarily overlap and that certain values are specifically European.

**QD4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - % EU**



<sup>3</sup> QD4.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? When compared to other continents, it is much easier to see what Europeans have in common in terms of values

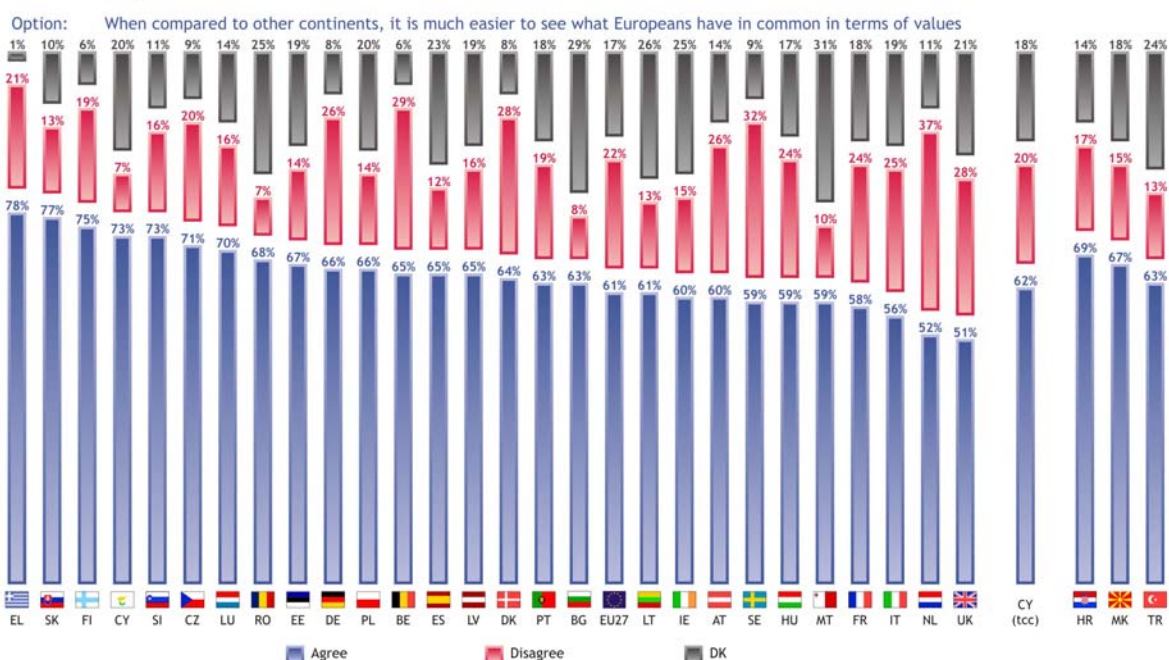
<sup>4</sup> QD4.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? There are no common values, only global western values

In all Member States, the majority of respondents agree with the idea that it is easier to see what Europeans have in common in terms of values, when compared with other continents. Almost eight out of ten Greeks and Slovaks (78% and 77% respectively), three-quarters of Finns (75%), 73% of Cypriots and Slovenes, as well as 71% of respondents in the Czech Republic agree. At the other end of the scale, only half of respondents in the United Kingdom (51%) and the Netherlands (52%) share their opinion.

However, it is interesting to note that the rate of 'DK' replies exceeds 20% in seven Member States: 21% of respondents in the United Kingdom, 23% in Spain, 25% in Ireland and Romania, 26% in Lithuania, 29% in Bulgaria and finally 31% in Malta were unable to answer this question.

In the candidate countries, the people polled are also convinced that there are common European values (69% of Croats, 67% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 63% of Turks). The scores in these three countries are all above the European Union average.

Question: QD4.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?



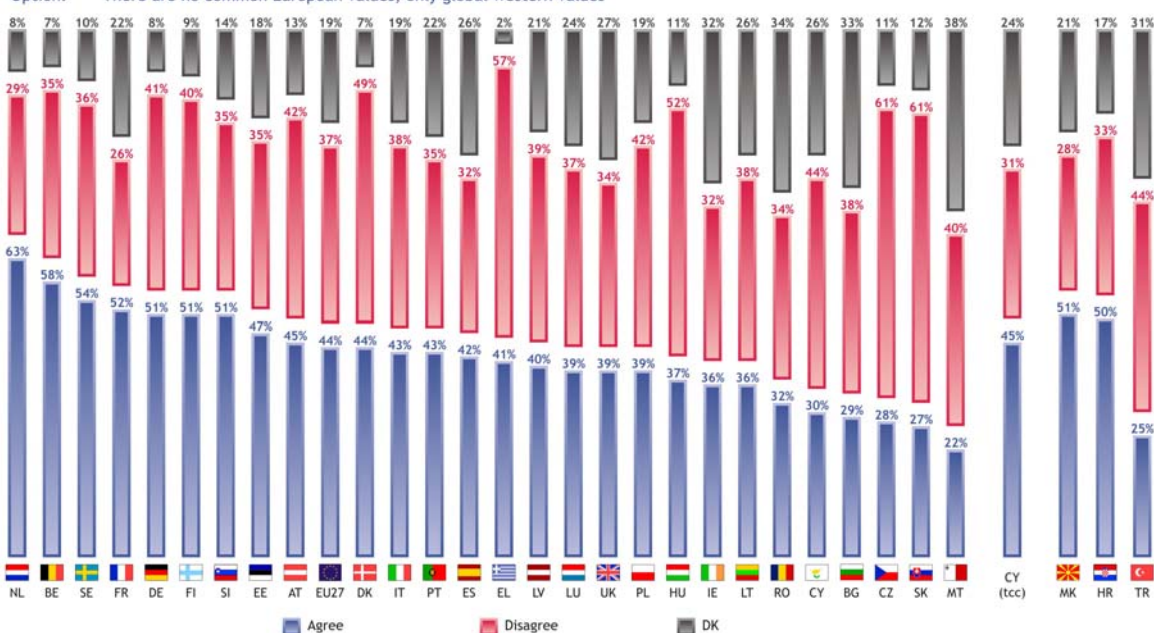
The Dutch (63%), Belgians (58%), Swedes (54%) and half of respondents in Finland and Germany (52% and 51% respectively) consider that there are no common European values, only global Western values. Note that in most cases, these answers come from founder Members of the Union. In total, this opinion is held by a majority of citizens in sixteen Member States.

On the other hand, respondents in the Czech Republic and Slovakia (61% in both cases), Greece (57%) and Hungary (52%) are convinced that specific shared European values do exist.

As in the case of the previous question, there is a high proportion of 'DK' replies: the 'DK' level exceeds 20% in twelve Member States.

Question: QD4.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?

Option: There are no common European values, only global western values



The results of the candidate countries differ: the majority of respondents in Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (50% and 51% respectively) believe that European values are part of a wider set of western values, whereas a relative majority of respondents in Turkey (44%) take the opposite view.



**QD4.1 When compared to other continents,  
it is much easier to see what Europeans  
have in common in terms of values**

	<b>Total agree</b>	<b>Total disagree</b>	<b>DK</b>
EU27	61%	22%	17%
<b>Common European values...</b>			
Exist	76%	20%	4%
Do not exist	63%	30%	7%

A cross-tabulation of the answers to the two questions produces some interesting results. For example, a large majority (63%) of those who do not believe in the existence of a common set of European values nevertheless consider that there are specific European values in comparison with other continents. However, the respondents who believe in the existence of common European values are more likely to believe in the specificity of European values (76%).

**Although they are convinced of the existence of common European values, the majority of Europeans consider that these values overlap to a large extent with a wider set of global western values.**



## 2. The values shared by Europeans and the values which represent the European Union

### 2.1 The values shared by Europeans

*- Peace, human rights and respect for human life are the three most important values in the eyes of Europeans -*

#### Europeans' personal values on a podium



When asked to specify the three most important values for them personally, Europeans mentioned first of all **peace** (45%), followed by **human rights** (42%) and in third place **respect for human life** (41%)<sup>5</sup>. These three values are far ahead of **democracy** (27%), **the rule of law** and **individual freedom** (21% in both cases), **equality** (19%) and **tolerance** (16%). The four other values obtained scores of less than 14%.

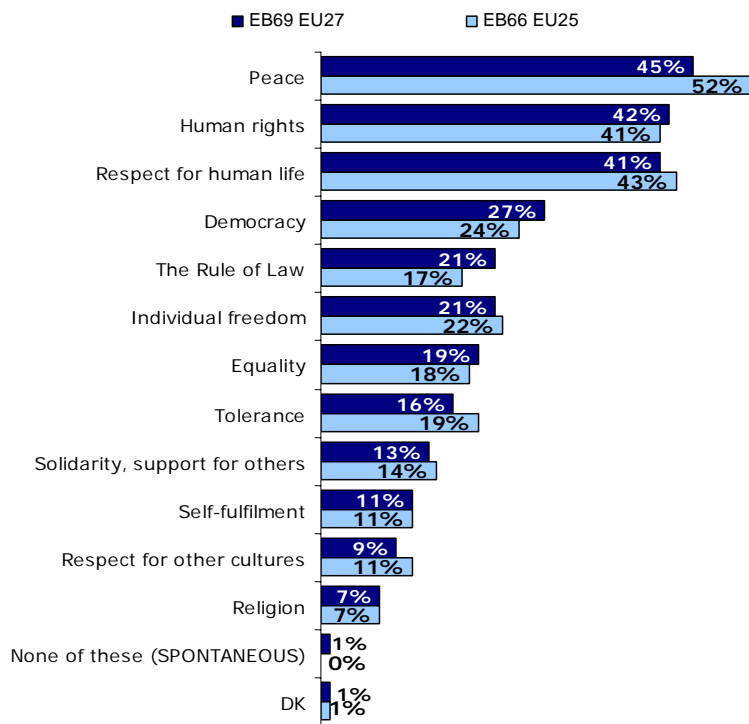
In comparison with the EB66 wave<sup>6</sup>, peace, although it remains the most frequently mentioned value, has lost 7 percentage points, while democracy (+ 3 percentage points) and the rule of law (+ 4 percentage points) have both gained ground. Since 2006, human rights have moved up one place in the league table of values. The rule of law, which was ranked eighth, is now ranked equal fifth with individual freedom. It is interesting to note that individual freedom value obtained five percentage points more than the rule of law in autumn 2006.

Although there have been no major changes, "tolerance" has lost three percentage points (19% EB66, 16% EB69), "respect for others" has lost two percentage points (11% EB66, 9% EB69) and "solidarity" has fallen by one percentage point (14% EB66, 13% EB69).

<sup>5</sup> QD2 And in the following list, which are the three most important values for you personally? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

<sup>6</sup> During this survey (Autumn 2006), The European Union was composed of 25 Member states.

**QD2 And in the following list, which are three most important values for you personally? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU**

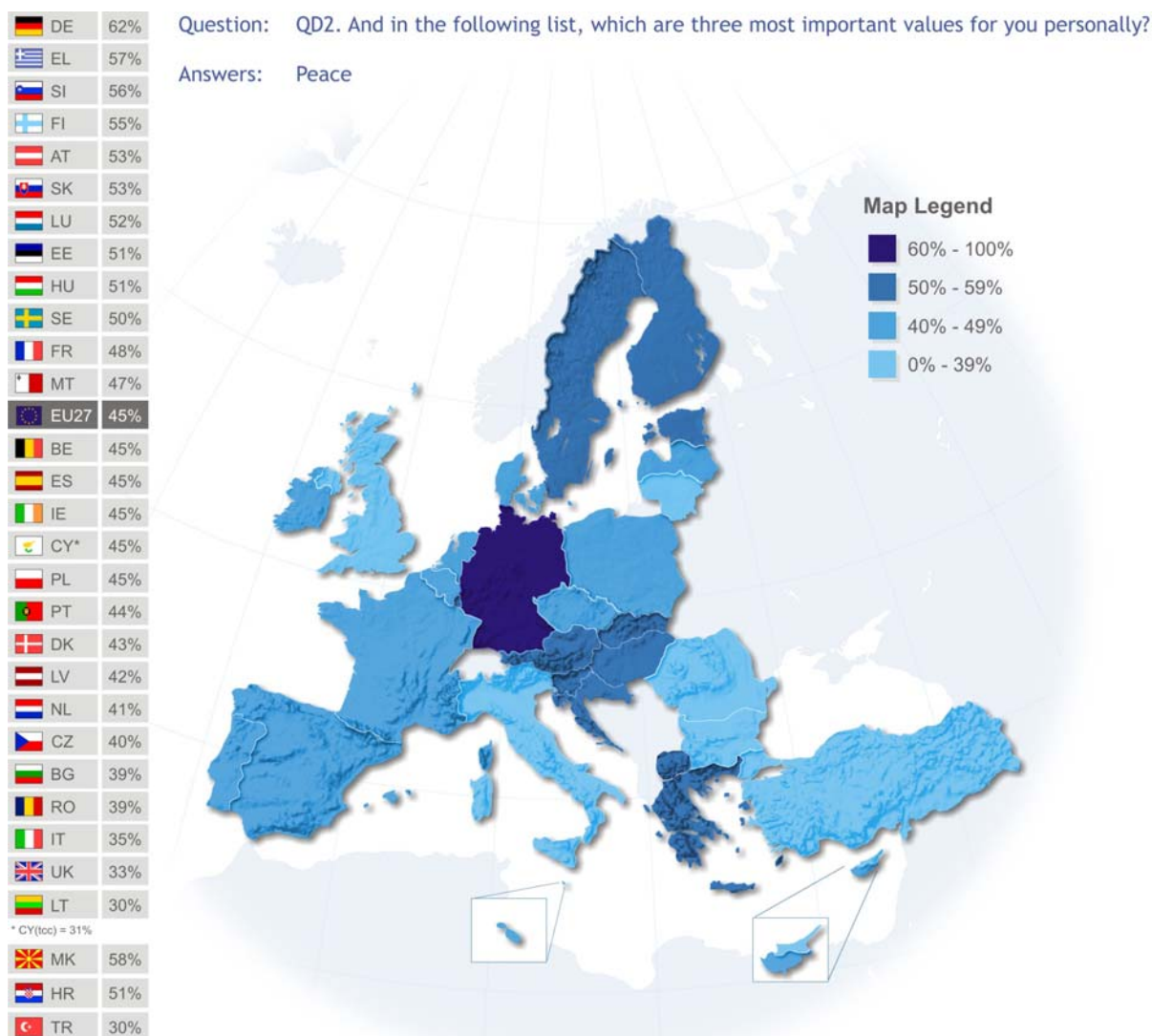


**The personal values of Europeans (by country)**

	Peace	Human rights	Respect for human life	Democracy	Individual freedom	The rule of law	Equality	Tolerance	Solidarity	Self-fulfilment	Respect for other cultures	Religion
<b>EU27</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>
BE	45%	39%	<b>47%</b>	27%	18%	9%	18%	29%	24%	13%	10%	5%
BG	39%	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	15%	30%	31%	12%	13%	14%	10%	4%	6%
CZ	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	38%	26%	31%	23%	9%	22%	15%	15%	4%	3%
DK	43%	40%	35%	<b>49%</b>	16%	25%	25%	23%	12%	5%	18%	3%
DE	<b>62%</b>	48%	37%	37%	21%	22%	10%	16%	11%	8%	9%	5%
EE	<b>51%</b>	41%	47%	18%	14%	25%	15%	25%	10%	14%	13%	3%
EL	<b>57%</b>	43%	44%	30%	19%	24%	20%	1%	13%	9%	5%	18%
ES	<b>45%</b>	38%	42%	33%	16%	14%	24%	17%	16%	12%	5%	3%
FR	<b>48%</b>	46%	<b>48%</b>	25%	23%	7%	24%	25%	22%	12%	12%	3%
IE	45%	32%	<b>53%</b>	17%	23%	19%	20%	14%	9%	15%	8%	10%
IT	35%	36%	<b>39%</b>	21%	17%	32%	18%	9%	11%	11%	6%	5%
CY	45%	<b>64%</b>	43%	34%	24%	21%	18%	2%	10%	0%	8%	27%
LV	42%	<b>55%</b>	44%	15%	31%	13%	18%	13%	8%	11%	13%	7%
LT	30%	<b>54%</b>	46%	19%	31%	25%	15%	16%	11%	10%	7%	8%
LU	<b>52%</b>	<b>52%</b>	51%	20%	17%	12%	17%	15%	16%	7%	15%	3%
HU	<b>51%</b>	36%	48%	24%	23%	14%	23%	12%	15%	19%	3%	7%
MT	<b>47%</b>	35%	45%	31%	18%	9%	11%	11%	19%	14%	6%	26%
NL	<b>41%</b>	32%	<b>41%</b>	34%	27%	9%	17%	20%	21%	18%	20%	8%
AT	<b>53%</b>	35%	37%	28%	45%	11%	16%	18%	12%	12%	5%	5%
PL	45%	<b>50%</b>	38%	17%	14%	20%	20%	17%	11%	8%	7%	14%
PT	<b>44%</b>	37%	42%	25%	13%	12%	27%	10%	21%	8%	4%	2%
RO	39%	<b>46%</b>	41%	23%	22%	22%	16%	7%	13%	22%	3%	19%
SI	<b>56%</b>	46%	34%	17%	26%	27%	20%	23%	12%	7%	9%	3%
SK	<b>53%</b>	47%	28%	26%	24%	29%	15%	21%	12%	18%	4%	10%
FI	<b>55%</b>	40%	47%	19%	23%	29%	23%	19%	11%	9%	3%	8%
SE	50%	<b>63%</b>	38%	47%	17%	12%	21%	12%	14%	5%	8%	3%
UK	33%	35%	<b>43%</b>	21%	24%	32%	25%	18%	7%	9%	14%	9%
CY (tcc)	31%	41%	33%	30%	26%	<b>42%</b>	28%	10%	8%	9%	7%	8%
HR	51%	<b>53%</b>	46%	19%	23%	32%	17%	15%	14%	4%	4%	9%
TR	30%	41%	<b>46%</b>	30%	23%	25%	31%	14%	11%	3%	5%	19%
MK	<b>58%</b>	46%	42%	23%	14%	41%	18%	8%	13%	5%	2%	11%

\* In bold, the highest results by country

- ◆ **Peace topped the list of values in fifteen Member States.** More than six out of ten respondents in Germany (62%), 57% of Greeks, 56% of Slovenes and 55% of Finns mentioned it.



- ◆ In nine countries, **human rights** topped the list; 64% of respondents in Cyprus, 63% in Sweden, 55% in Latvia and 54% in Lithuania mentioned this value.
- ◆ Finally, **respect for human life** was the leading value mentioned in seven Member States<sup>7</sup> including by more than half of the respondents in Ireland (53%) and Bulgaria (51%).
- ◆ Danish respondents stand out as the only respondents who placed **democracy** at the top of the list of values to which they are the most attached (49%). A similar





<sup>7</sup> In four Member States (the Netherlands, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and France), two values were placed joint first.

proportion of respondents in the other Scandinavian country surveyed, Sweden, mentioned democracy (47%), but put it in third place behind human rights (63%) and peace (50%).

- ◆ **The rule of law** was mentioned by a third of respondents in the United Kingdom and Italy (32% in both cases) and by 31% of Bulgarians (compared with a European Union average of 21%), while almost half of Austrians (45%) mentioned **individual freedom** (the second most frequently mentioned value in that country), compared with an EU27 average of 21%. Three out of ten respondents in Lithuania, Latvia and the Czech Republic (31% each) did likewise.
- ◆ It should also be noted that 27% of respondents in Cyprus, 26% in Malta and 19% in Romania mentioned **religion** as one of the most important values for them personally, compared with 7% on average for the European Union. Three out of ten Belgians (29%) mentioned **tolerance** - only 1% of Greeks did so -, compared with a European Union average of 16%. Some 22% of Romanians mentioned **self-fulfilment** (versus an EU27 average of 11%) and a quarter of Belgians (24%) mentioned **solidarity** (13% in the European Union).

On this question, the answers of the candidate countries differ little from those of European citizens. **Peace** is the top value of residents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (58%), followed by **human rights** (46%) and **respect for human life** (42%). Croatians mentioned the same three values, but in a different order; they put **human rights** in first place (53%), followed by **peace** (51%) and finally **respect for human life** (46%). The latter was the most frequently mentioned value in Turkey (46%), followed by **human rights** (41%), with **equality** (31%) in third place. It is interesting to note that only 31% of Turks mentioned **peace, i. e. the lowest score for this value in all the countries polled**. Almost a fifth (19%) mentioned **religion** (compared with only 9% of Croatians and 11% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

**QD2 And in the following list, which are three most important values for you personally? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)**

		Peace	Human rights	Respect of human life
	EU27	45%	42%	41%
	<b>Sex</b>			
	Male	42%	42%	38%
	Female	49%	43%	45%
	<b>Age</b>			
	15-24	40%	47%	35%
	25-39	42%	45%	40%
	40-54	44%	42%	43%
	55 +	52%	38%	44%
	<b>Education (end of)</b>			
	15-	52%	37%	44%
	16-19	47%	43%	42%
	20+	39%	45%	42%
	Still studying	40%	49%	33%
	<b>Left-right scale</b>			
	(1-4) Left	44%	46%	39%
	(5-6) Centre	48%	43%	45%
	(7-10) Right	44%	40%	41%
	<b>Post-materialism index</b>			
	Materialist	53%	40%	43%
	Mixed	43%	43%	42%
	Post-materialist	36%	50%	34%

There are a certain number of interesting variations associated with the socio-demographic characteristics of the people polled:

- ◆ Women are more likely than men to mentioned peace: almost half of them mentioned it (49%) compared with 42% of men. They also more frequently mentioned respect for human life (45% of women versus 38% of men). Finally, a similar proportion of women and men mentioned human rights (43% of women and 42% of men).
- ◆ Age has a significant impact on the answers to this question. The older the respondents the more likely they are to mention peace as a personal value: 52% of those aged 55 or over mentioned it versus 40% of those aged under 25. Peace seems to be taken for granted by the youngest respondents.

Because of the conflicts that they have lived through the oldest respondents see things differently. A similar trend emerges as regards respect for human life, mentioned by 44% of the oldest respondents compared with 35% of the youngest respondents. However, the opposite is true of human rights: 47% of those aged 15 to 24 mentioned this value compared with only 38% of the oldest categories.

- ◆ The longer the respondents studied the more likely they are to mention human rights as a personal value: 45% of those who studied beyond the age of 19 mentioned it compared with 37% of those who left school before the age of 16. This trend is reversed in the case of peace: 52% of the least educated mentioned it compared with 39% of those who attended higher education and 40% of students. Finally, the education variable has no impact on "respect for human life" .
- ◆ The political leanings of respondents have a significant impact on the results for human rights. Some 46% of citizens on the left of the political spectrum mentioned them compared with 40% of citizens on the right. The impact on peace and respect for human life is fairly small, although respondents in the centre of the political spectrum are more likely than others to mention these two values (48% peace and 45% respect for human life).
- ◆ Finally, we have cross-tabulated the answers to this question with the post-materialism scale.<sup>8</sup> More than half of the respondents classified in the *materialist* category, i.e. 32% of all respondents, mentioned peace (53%) whereas only 36% of *post-materialists* – who represent 9% of the panel as a whole – (difference of 17 percentage points) mentioned it. There is a similar, albeit less marked trend, in the case of respect for human life: 43% of *materialists* mentioned it compared with 34% of *post-materialists*. Finally, the situation is the opposite as regards human rights. Half of the *post-materialists* mentioned this value compared with 40% of *materialists*. It is important to note that the *mixed group*, which represents 57% of the panel as a whole, mentioned these three values in similar proportions: 43% of them mentioned peace and human rights, while 42% mentioned respect for human life.

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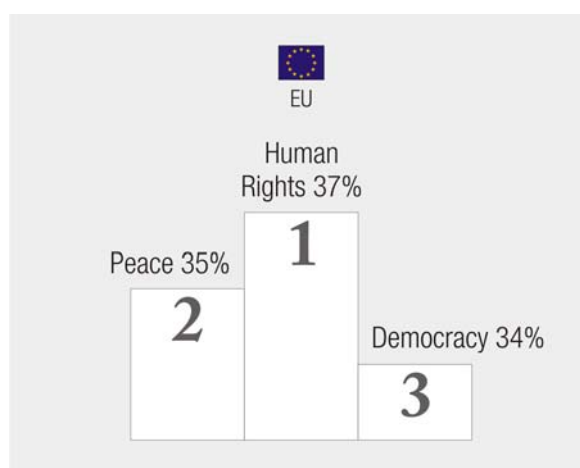
<sup>8</sup> This scale is based on the answers to questions QD6a and b. We will examine it in detail at the end of this report in part 4.

## 2.2 The values that best represent the European Union

***- For EU27 citizens, human rights, peace and democracy are the three values that best represent the European Union -***

Having considered which values are most important to Europeans personally, it is interesting to ascertain which values they regard as most representative of the European Union, and to see whether they are the same.

### **Values representing the European Union on a podium**



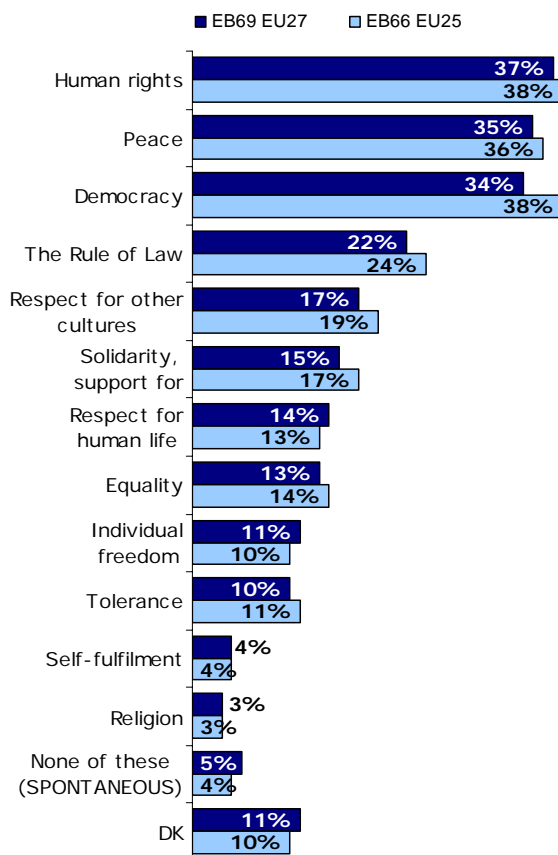
**Human rights, peace and democracy** are the three values that citizens consider to be the most representative of the European Union<sup>9</sup>. These three values include two of the top personal values – human rights and peace – mentioned by Europeans, but in a different order.

It should be noted that, in comparison with autumn 2006, the changes are somewhat minor. The main change concerns democracy, which has lost four percentage points and has fallen from first to third place on the podium of the values most representative of the European Union. The variations for the other values are small, with a maximum change of two percentage points (- 2 percentage points for the rule of law, respect for other cultures and solidarity).

<sup>9</sup> QD3 Which three of the following values best represent the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



**QD3 Which three of the following values, best represent the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU**

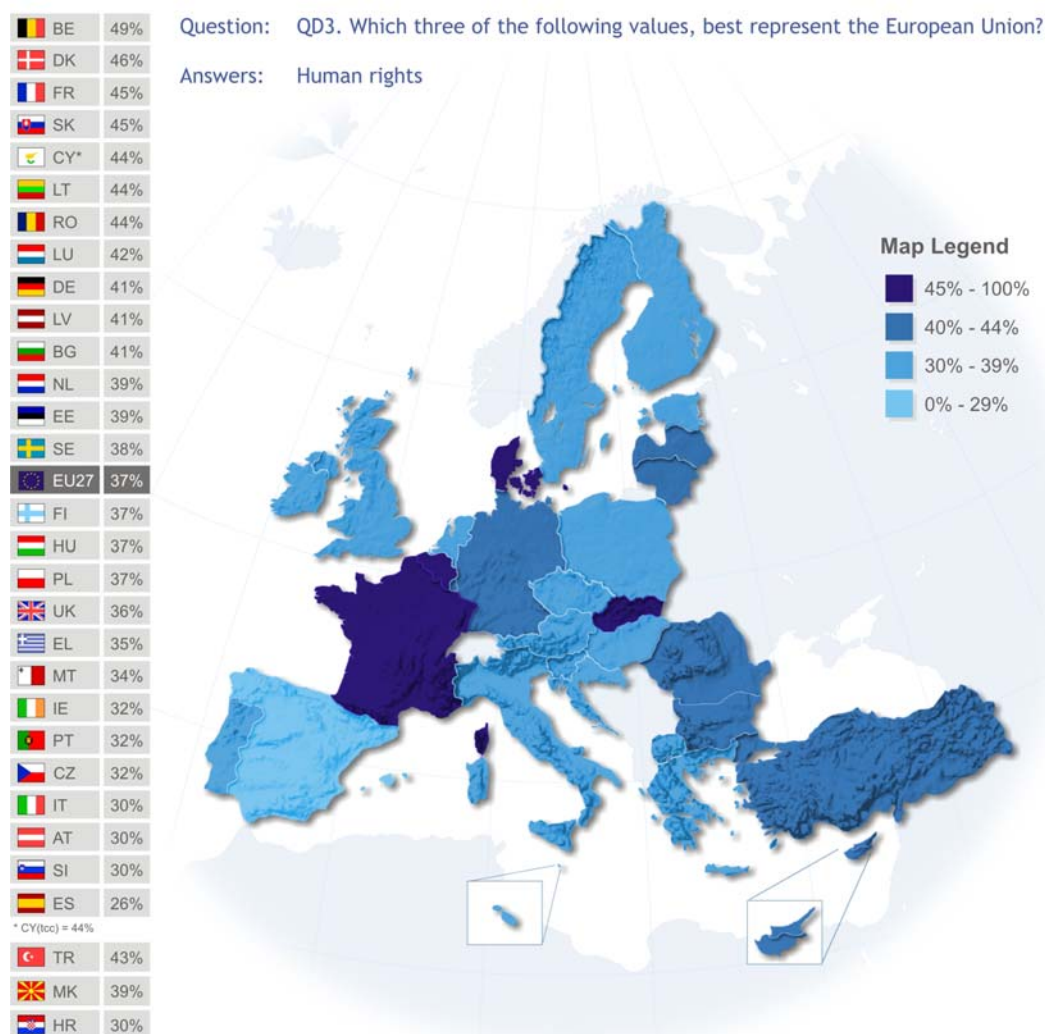


**The values which best represent the European Union (by country)**

	Human rights	Peace	Democracy	The rule of law	Respect for other cultures	Solidarity	Respect for human life	Equality	Individual freedom	Tolerance	Self-fulfilment	Religion
EU27	37%	35%	34%	22%	17%	15%	14%	13%	11%	10%	4%	3%
BE	<b>49%</b>	44%	40%	20%	18%	24%	17%	15%	10%	14%	3%	5%
BG	41%	27%	37%	<b>42%</b>	10%	16%	25%	6%	16%	12%	3%	2%
CZ	32%	37%	<b>42%</b>	22%	15%	22%	9%	8%	12%	11%	4%	3%
DK	46%	37%	<b>49%</b>	25%	24%	24%	11%	18%	7%	9%	4%	3%
DE	41%	<b>51%</b>	41%	22%	21%	17%	10%	10%	10%	10%	4%	3%
EE	<b>39%</b>	38%	37%	22%	19%	22%	16%	9%	9%	11%	6%	3%
EL	35%	<b>42%</b>	32%	22%	17%	20%	25%	11%	16%	7%	8%	4%
ES	26%	33%	<b>41%</b>	16%	11%	15%	13%	17%	11%	14%	1%	1%
FR	<b>45%</b>	41%	34%	16%	26%	17%	11%	10%	11%	9%	1%	3%
IE	32%	32%	<b>33%</b>	27%	18%	18%	26%	19%	17%	11%	7%	4%
IT	<b>30%</b>	26%	23%	24%	14%	11%	20%	15%	14%	9%	5%	2%
CY	44%	32%	<b>48%</b>	22%	29%	26%	18%	17%	17%	7%	3%	5%
LV	<b>41%</b>	29%	33%	28%	17%	16%	13%	10%	16%	7%	7%	4%
LT	<b>44%</b>	31%	36%	19%	16%	17%	18%	13%	22%	11%	4%	4%
LU	42%	<b>44%</b>	35%	22%	25%	19%	18%	12%	10%	12%	3%	4%
HU	<b>37%</b>	34%	<b>37%</b>	23%	19%	15%	12%	15%	17%	10%	10%	3%
MT	34%	24%	<b>42%</b>	33%	26%	17%	18%	11%	11%	7%	2%	3%
NL	<b>39%</b>	35%	38%	37%	18%	19%	6%	10%	5%	5%	4%	2%
AT	30%	<b>38%</b>	<b>38%</b>	26%	13%	17%	15%	11%	13%	9%	9%	2%
PL	37%	25%	<b>38%</b>	18%	13%	13%	13%	13%	9%	19%	5%	2%
PT	<b>32%</b>	26%	29%	19%	9%	16%	21%	22%	13%	9%	3%	1%
RO	<b>44%</b>	26%	41%	27%	10%	18%	19%	13%	15%	6%	6%	5%
SI	30%	<b>42%</b>	39%	38%	19%	13%	11%	13%	13%	14%	3%	2%
SK	45%	40%	<b>49%</b>	23%	14%	25%	12%	10%	15%	13%	8%	5%
FI	37%	<b>40%</b>	39%	28%	24%	12%	8%	12%	8%	14%	5%	2%
SE	38%	<b>50%</b>	41%	26%	18%	22%	9%	6%	9%	5%	6%	3%
UK	<b>36%</b>	21%	20%	20%	16%	9%	16%	14%	9%	7%	3%	4%
CY (tcc)	<b>44%</b>	20%	26%	42%	6%	12%	30%	21%	34%	6%	13%	6%
HR	30%	32%	35%	<b>41%</b>	19%	13%	17%	11%	10%	13%	4%	3%
TR	<b>43%</b>	14%	26%	18%	7%	9%	34%	19%	21%	9%	8%	9%
MK	<b>39%</b>	36%	36%	38%	8%	16%	26%	15%	16%	11%	7%	5%

\* In bold, the highest results by country

- ◆ More than a third of Europeans (37%) mentioned **human rights** as the value which best represents the European Union, including almost half of respondents in Belgium (49%), 46% in Denmark, 45% in France and Slovakia and 44% in Romania, Cyprus and Lithuania.





- ◆ **Peace** obtained the second highest score for European values (35%), being mentioned by half of Germans and Swedes (51% and 50% respectively), as well as by 44% of respondents in Luxembourg and Belgium, 42% of respondents in Greece and Slovenia, and by 41% of French respondents.
- ◆ An almost identical proportion of Europeans mentioned **democracy** (34%). Almost half of respondents in Denmark and Slovakia (49% in both cases) and in Cyprus

(48%) mentioned this value, which was ranked in first place in the three Member States in question.

- ◆ **The rule of law** obtained a score of 22%. It was mentioned by more than four out of ten respondents in Bulgaria (42%) – it was the most frequently mentioned value in Bulgaria –, by 38% of respondents in Slovenia, 37% in the Netherlands and a third in Malta (33%).
- ◆ A quarter of respondents in Ireland (26%), Bulgaria and Greece (25% in both cases) consider that **respect for human life** is very representative of the European Union (versus a European Union average of 14%); more than a fifth of respondents in Lithuania mentioned **individual freedom** (22% versus an EU27 average of 11%) and an identical proportion of Portuguese respondents mentioned **equality** (versus a European Union average of 13%). More than a quarter of respondents in Cyprus (26%), 25% in Slovakia, 24% in Belgium and Denmark mentioned solidarity (versus 15% on average in the Union).

Once again, the answers recorded in the candidate countries are fairly close to those of the EU27 countries. For 43% of respondents in Turkey and 39% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, **human rights** are the value that best represents the European Union. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, respondents ranked **democracy** and **peace** in joint second place (36%), while respondents in Turkey put **respect for human life** (34% versus a European Union average of 14%) in second place, with **democracy** in third place (26%). Croatians stand out somewhat in putting **the rule of law** first (41%). More than a third (35%) then mentioned **democracy** and 32% **peace**. Only 14% of Turks mentioned **peace**, i.e. a difference of 21 percentage points in comparison with the European Union average. And only 7% of respondents in Turkey, and 9% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, consider that **respect for other cultures** best represents the European Union, compared with 19% of Croatians and an EU27 average of 17%.

**Which three of the following values, best represent the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)**

	Human rights	Peace	Democracy
EU27	37%	35%	34%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	39%	31%	34%
25-39	40%	32%	37%
40-54	38%	35%	37%
55 +	34%	38%	31%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self- employed	38%	32%	37%
Managers	44%	34%	45%
Other white collars	38%	34%	38%
Manual workers	38%	36%	32%
 House persons	32%	29%	28%
Unemployed	35%	33%	32%
Retired	34%	38%	31%
Students	39%	32%	39%

Peace was mentioned first as the value that best represents the European Union by respondents aged 55 or over (38%). The other age groups put human rights in first place on the podium.

Human rights was also the most frequently mentioned value among manual worker and white collar workers (38% in both cases), and unemployed people (35%), while managers put democracy in first place. (45%)

When comparing the personal values of Europeans with the values that Europeans consider are the most representative of the European Union, it can be seen that all the values are mentioned more frequently for the first set of values than for the second set. Moreover, the 'DK' rate is 1% for personal values compared with 11% for the values that are representative of the European Union. This difference can be explained by the fact that respondents find it more difficult to assess the values which symbolise the European Union – which may seem somewhat remote for some respondents -, whereas the question of personal values, by definition, concerns them directly.

Democracy is the only exception to the rule: 34% declared that it represents the European Union compared with 27% who consider it as a personal value. In contrast, respect for human life is above all a personal value (41% versus only 14% who mentioned it as a value representative of the European Union).

## 2.3 The idea of happiness

*- Health is by far the value that Europeans associate the most closely with happiness -*

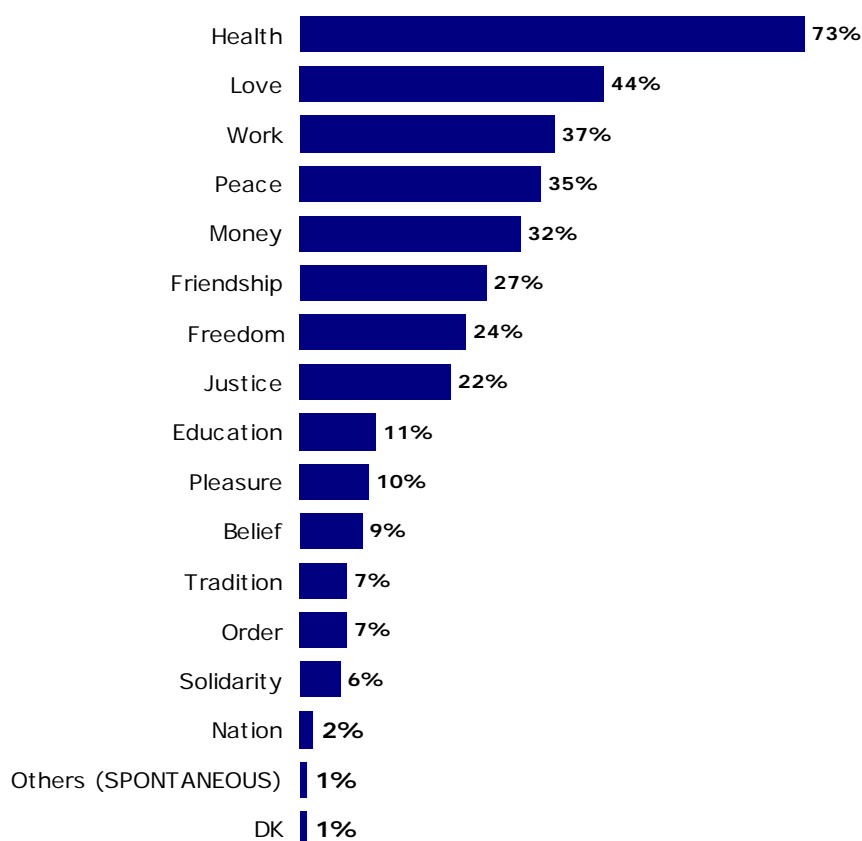
### Values associated with happiness on a podium



When asked about the value that they consider the most important in connection with their idea of happiness, citizens of the EU27 countries have a very clear preference for **health** (73%), well ahead of **love** (44%), **work** (37%), **peace** (35%) and **money** (32%)<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> QD7a Among the following values, please what is the one which is the most important in connection with your idea of happiness? QD7b Any other(s)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QD7. Among the following values, which one is most important in relation to your idea of happiness? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) % EU



- ◆ **Health** is undoubtedly associated with the idea of happiness. In almost all the European Union countries, this value is seen as the most important in relation to respondents' notion of happiness. Denmark is the only country in which health did not obtain the highest score; with 61%, health is ranked in second place, just behind love (66%).
- ◆ **Love** was mentioned the most frequently in Scandinavia: it was mentioned by 66% of Danes – it was the top value associated with happiness in Denmark, which was the only country to place a value other than health first – and by 61% of Swedes, compared with a European Union average of 44%. Scandinavians were also the most likely to mention **freedom**: 48% of Danes and 40% of Swedes compared with an EU27 average of 24%.

- ◆ It is interesting to note that **work** seems to be an important value in the European identity: more than one out of three respondents (37%) mentioned work as a value associated with happiness. Moreover, as we will see later, one out of two Europeans reject the idea that a more important place should be given to leisure.
- ◆ **Peace**, the leading personal value of Europeans, and second among the values that they associate with the European Union, is ranked fourth among the values that respondents associate with happiness. The highest score for this value was recorded in Germany, where citizens are still particularly sensitive to this issue (in second place, with a score of 53%).
- ◆ More than half of Bulgarians and Romanians (52% in both cases) mentioned **money** (i.e. 20 percentage points above the EU27 average), while a similar proportion of Bulgarians opted for **work**, as did 48% of respondents in Latvia and Lithuania (versus an average of 37%). Only 13% of British respondents associate work with happiness.
- ◆ In several Northern European countries, **friendship** is essential to happiness: whereas 27% of Europeans mentioned this value, 50% of respondents in Ireland (in second place), 48% in Denmark and Sweden (in third place in both cases), and 44% of British respondents (in third place) consider that **friendship** is linked to happiness. Respondents in Lithuania (13%), Turkey (14%) and the Turkish Cypriot Community (13%) seem to attach less importance to this value.
- ◆ **Justice** is associated with the idea of happiness to varying degrees in Europe: approximately a third of Danes (34%) and Cypriots (33%) mentioned this value compared with only 13% of respondents in France, Ireland and Malta.
- ◆ **Education** does not give rise to any strong variations by country: 11% of Europeans consider that it is an important value in their conception of happiness. The proportion is 19% in Estonia and Malta, and 18% in Turkey.
- ◆ Finally, the Dutch are the most hedonistic: a third of them (34%) mentioned **pleasure**, compared with a European Union average of 10%.
- ◆ While only 9% of Europeans associate **belief** with happiness, almost a third of respondents in Romania (31%, in fourth place) and 17% in Cyprus mentioned this



value. It is interesting to note that a majority of citizens in these two countries are Orthodox.



- ◆ The number of respondents in Denmark (16%) and France (15%) who mentioned **solidarity** was slightly above the European Union average (6% for the EU27).
- ◆ The scores for **tradition** (mentioned by 7% of Europeans) and **nation** (2%) vary very little between countries, while **order** (7% in the European Union as a whole) is seen as an important value in terms of happiness by 21% of Lithuanians and 19% of respondents in the Turkish Cypriot Community.
- ◆ On this question of happiness, the answers of Croatians are fairly close to those of Europeans as a whole, while respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey put **work** and **money** ahead of **love**.

**The idea of happiness (by country)**

	Health	Love	Work	Peace	Money	Friendship	Freedom	Justice	Education	Pleasure	Belief	Tradition	Order	Solidarity	The Nation
EU27	73%	44%	37%	35%	32%	27%	24%	22%	11%	10%	9%	7%	7%	6%	2%
BE	<b>76%</b>	43%	28%	33%	33%	40%	29%	25%	9%	19%	3%	4%	5%	13%	1%
BG	<b>83%</b>	31%	52%	27%	52%	26%	10%	20%	7%	7%	12%	5%	12%	1%	3%
CZ	<b>82%</b>	39%	31%	22%	29%	25%	14%	22%	9%	7%	4%	3%	10%	2%	2%
DK	61%	<b>66%</b>	15%	42%	12%	48%	48%	34%	12%	10%	6%	3%	4%	16%	1%
DE	<b>80%</b>	49%	42%	53%	24%	26%	24%	29%	12%	3%	10%	4%	9%	4%	1%
EE	<b>79%</b>	43%	30%	37%	39%	26%	26%	18%	19%	3%	7%	4%	11%	2%	4%
EL	<b>84%</b>	44%	47%	42%	29%	20%	27%	31%	13%	11%	12%	11%	4%	5%	6%
ES	<b>77%</b>	49%	47%	24%	41%	24%	15%	20%	10%	9%	8%	6%	7%	2%	3%
FR	<b>66%</b>	50%	37%	33%	32%	24%	37%	13%	15%	17%	3%	5%	3%	15%	1%
IE	<b>76%</b>	47%	28%	29%	39%	50%	22%	13%	13%	15%	9%	8%	2%	3%	2%
IT	<b>67%</b>	31%	49%	28%	28%	18%	19%	25%	5%	8%	5%	12%	9%	5%	3%
CY	<b>84%</b>	60%	28%	47%	22%	30%	34%	33%	15%	6%	17%	5%	2%	3%	5%
LV	<b>78%</b>	44%	48%	31%	44%	18%	18%	17%	16%	3%	9%	3%	10%	2%	1%
LT	<b>78%</b>	33%	48%	22%	48%	13%	17%	32%	8%	8%	12%	4%	21%	2%	3%
LU	<b>79%</b>	36%	41%	38%	30%	30%	37%	23%	11%	12%	6%	4%	5%	11%	2%
HU	<b>81%</b>	24%	43%	40%	40%	21%	21%	26%	5%	24%	10%	8%	13%	5%	5%
MT	<b>82%</b>	46%	43%	43%	23%	17%	9%	13%	19%	4%	11%	5%	9%	12%	2%
NL	<b>79%</b>	53%	21%	30%	18%	42%	34%	20%	9%	34%	9%	3%	3%	10%	1%
AT	<b>78%</b>	45%	30%	40%	28%	35%	21%	18%	9%	10%	14%	10%	14%	3%	4%
PL	<b>74%</b>	47%	42%	21%	34%	15%	14%	20%	11%	7%	13%	7%	9%	2%	4%
PT	<b>75%</b>	34%	44%	33%	42%	19%	14%	24%	14%	7%	2%	8%	7%	10%	3%
RO	<b>76%</b>	29%	26%	32%	52%	19%	17%	23%	15%	10%	31%	11%	10%	5%	4%
SI	<b>85%</b>	47%	22%	45%	30%	45%	34%	14%	9%	8%	8%	3%	5%	7%	2%
SK	<b>88%</b>	44%	43%	30%	45%	20%	18%	27%	12%	3%	13%	4%	12%	3%	2%
FI	<b>79%</b>	50%	32%	39%	17%	37%	33%	31%	8%	8%	8%	7%	4%	7%	1%
SE	<b>75%</b>	61%	31%	38%	19%	48%	40%	26%	8%	7%	6%	4%	5%	11%	1%
UK	<b>63%</b>	47%	13%	39%	30%	44%	29%	19%	16%	12%	8%	7%	2%	3%	2%
CY (tcc)	<b>60%</b>	28%	26%	25%	41%	13%	22%	21%	16%	6%	9%	8%	19%	9%	13%
HR	<b>87%</b>	46%	39%	36%	35%	24%	18%	23%	10%	5%	11%	4%	8%	5%	2%
TR	<b>67%</b>	28%	44%	22%	53%	14%	22%	23%	18%	4%	19%	6%	12%	8%	6%
MK	<b>75%</b>	32%	56%	40%	54%	18%	16%	17%	12%	11%	10%	8%	6%	2%	5%

\*In bold, the highest results by country

## QD7T Values linked to happiness

		Health	Love	Work
EU27		73%	44%	37%
	<b>Sex</b>			
	Male	70%	42%	38%
	Female	76%	46%	35%
	<b>Age</b>			
	15-24	58%	55%	36%
	25-39	70%	51%	41%
	40-54	76%	44%	42%
	55 +	81%	34%	29%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Agree		73%	41%	41%
Disagree		74%	47%	33%

A socio-demographic analysis and a cross-tabulation of the results reveal certain differences:

- ◆ More women than men mentioned health: 76% versus 70%. Women are also more likely to mention love (46% versus 42%).
- ◆ The older the respondents the more likely they are to mention health as a value that they associate with happiness. Conversely, the younger they are the more likely they are to mention love.
- ◆ The respondents who stated that they have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to mention work than those without financial worries (41% versus 33%). Similarly, 38% of those who struggle to pay their bills mentioned money as a value associated with their idea of happiness, compared with 25% of others. **Respondents with financial difficulties are more likely to mention material values as a condition for happiness than those who do not have such difficulties; the latter focus on more abstract values.** Nevertheless, irrespective of the household's financial situation, health remains the principal requisite for happiness (74% of those with financial difficulties versus 73% of those without such difficulties)

### 3. The economic and social values of Europeans

We shall now examine how European public opinion perceives various social questions, such as justice, freedom, immigration, leisure, the environment, State intervention and free competition<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> QD1a. For each of the following propositions, please tell me if you ... ? 1. The State intervenes too much in our lives; 2. We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual; 3. Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals must be punished more severely; 4. Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY); 5. Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY) even if it affects the environment; 6. Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY) even if it affects economic growth; 7. Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity; 8. More importance should be given to spare time than to work

### 3.1 State intervention and free competition

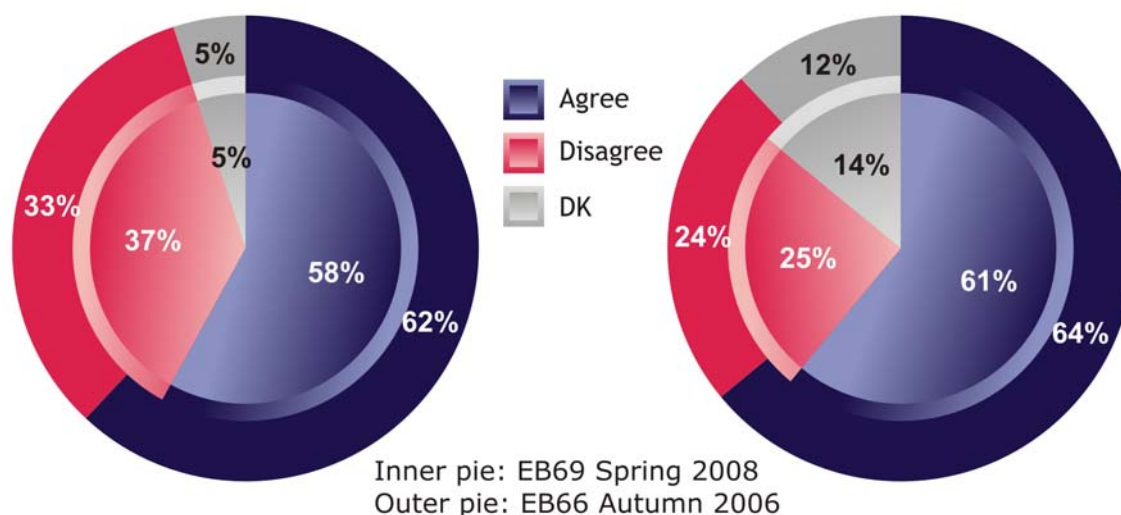
We have chosen to examine the issues of State intervention and free competition in the same part of this report because, to a certain degree, both concern the same subject: how society functions economically.



More than six out of ten respondents think that free competition is the best way of ensuring economic prosperity (61%) and that the State intervenes too much in their lives (58%). In comparison with autumn 2006, the number of respondents who agree with the two statements has fallen slightly: "The State intervenes too much in our lives" has slipped by four percentage points and "Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity" has slipped by three percentage points. This relative decline in the level of agreement can be explained by Europe's current economic difficulties, which have led to a call for more State protection. **Nevertheless, a large majority of respondents still support the two statements, confirming that European citizens want a certain degree of economic freedom.**

Question: QD1a.1-7. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: The State intervenes too much in our lives

Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity



The State intervenes too much in our lives					Free competition is the best way to guarantee economic prosperity		
					Total agree	Total disagree	DK
	EU27	58%	37%	5%	61%	25%	14%
Left-right scale							
	(1-4) Left	57%	39%	4%	57%	31%	12%
	(5-6) Centre	61%	36%	3%	65%	23%	12%
	(7-10) Right	61%	35%	4%	72%	19%	9%
Difficulties paying bills							
	Agree	63%	32%	5%	59%	25%	16%
	Disagree	55%	41%	4%	64%	24%	12%
More importance should be given to spare time than to work							
	Total Agree	63%	34%	3%	66%	24%	10%
	Total Disagree	56%	40%	4%	61%	26%	13%
Image de l' UE							
	Positive	55%	41%	4%	70%	20%	10%
	Neutral	59%	36%	5%	57%	26%	17%
	Négative	70%	27%	3%	53%	33%	14%

The more the respondents position themselves on the right of the political spectrum the more likely they are to support the principles of free competition and minimum State intervention.

Accordingly, those on the right are more likely to support the idea that free competition is the best guarantee of economic prosperity (72% versus 57% of those on the left). They are also more likely to consider that the State intervenes too much in their lives (61% versus 57%).

An analysis of the personal economic situation of respondents is quite interesting: while the respondents who have difficulties paying their bills are far less likely to favour free competition (59% versus 64% of those who do not have such end-of-the-month problems), they are far more likely than the others to feel that the State intervenes too much in their life (63% versus 55%). The fact that they struggle to make ends meet at the end of the month makes them more critical of the State, but they are – fairly logically given their personal situation – slightly less likely to believe that free competition is a guarantee of prosperity.

Support for the views that the States intervenes too much in our lives (63%) and that free competition is the economic system that is the best guarantee of prosperity (66%) is slightly more marked among the respondents who believe that more importance should be given to leisure than to work (versus 56% and 61% respectively of those who think that work is more important than leisure activities): the former seem particularly attached to a certain form of individual freedom and this affects all their opinions on values.

When the answers to this question are cross-tabulated with those regarding the European Union's image, the results are more uneven: 70% of Europeans for whom the European Union conjures up a positive image advocate free competition compared with 53% of those who have a negative image.

On the other hand, only 55% of those for whom the European Union's image is positive think that the State intervenes too much in their life compared with 70% of those who have a negative image.

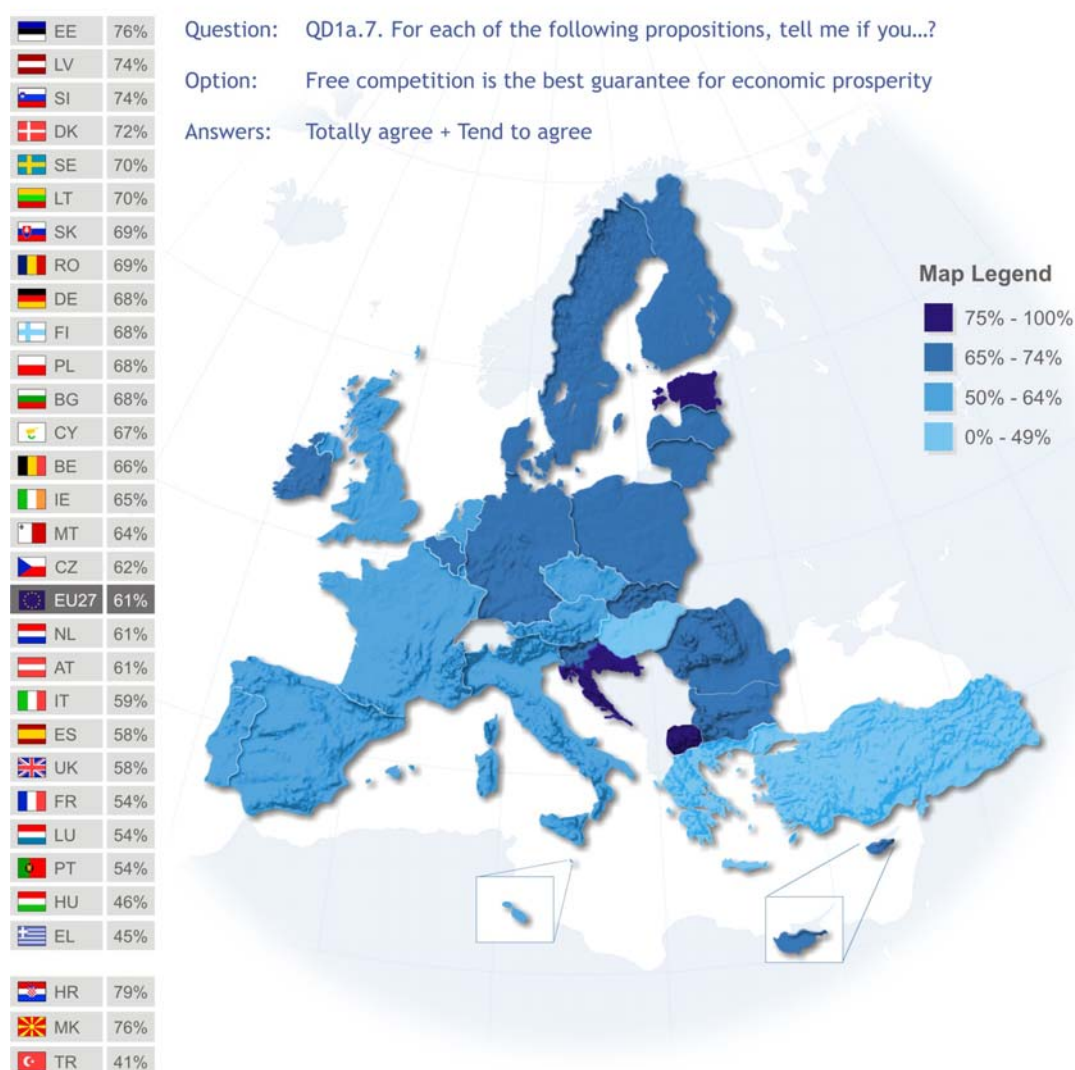
**We can assume that these results express one of the traditional criticisms levelled at the European Union regarding the "weight of legislation" and "bureaucracy".**

**Despite these differences, the majority of respondents in all the sub-categories of our panel agree with the views that the State intervenes too much in their life and that free competition is the best guarantee of prosperity.**

### 3.1.1 Free competition

We shall now examine in detail the views of Europeans on free competition.

More than six out of ten Europeans believe that free competition is the best guarantee of prosperity (61%) compared with a quarter of respondents who disagree with this statement (25%) and 14% who did not answer.



Respondents in the Baltic States and Scandinavia are the most likely to believe that free competition is the best way of ensuring prosperity: 76% of Estonians, 74% of Latvians, 72% of Danes and 70% of Swedes and Lithuanians support this view, as do 74% of Slovenes. On the other hand, only a minority of Greeks (45%) agree with this statement. Greece is also the only Member State where a majority of respondents disagree with the



statement, though the proportion is as high as 39% in Hungary and 33% in France. It is also high in the Benelux countries: 32% in the Netherlands and 31% in Luxembourg and in Belgium.

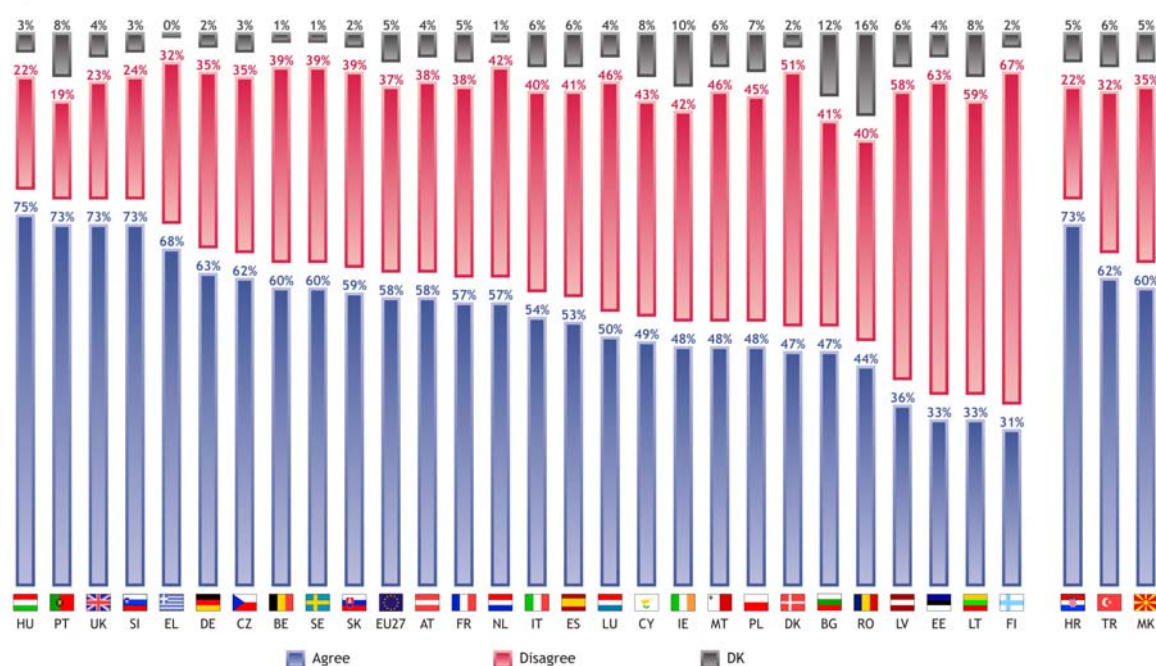
In the candidate countries, 79% of Croatians and 76% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are firmly convinced that free competition is the best way of ensuring prosperity. On the other hand, Turkey is the country in the survey in which there is the lowest support for the principle of free competition: 41%, as compared with 29% who are against it. However, it will be noted that three out of ten Turks chose not to answer this question.

### 3.1.2 State intervention

We shall now examine in detail the results on how citizens perceive the role of the State: almost six out of ten people polled (58%) consider that the State intervenes too much in their lives compared with 37% who take the opposite view and 5% who did not reply.

Question: QD1a.1. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: The State intervenes too much in our lives



At the top end of the scale, three-quarters of Hungarians (75%), 73% of respondents in Portugal, Slovenia and the United Kingdom and 68% of Greeks share this opinion, which is supported by a majority of respondents in twenty-two Member States. The answers of the Greek respondents may appear slightly contradictory: on the one hand, Greece is the only European country where a majority of respondents disagree with the idea that free competition favours prosperity while, on the other hand, a large majority of them consider that the State intervenes too much in their lives.

It should also be noted that citizens in Hungary and Portugal are among the Europeans least satisfied with their situation and most concerned about their short-term future.

On the other hand, more than two-thirds of Finns (67%) and the majority of respondents in the Baltic States (63% of Estonians, 59% of Lithuanians and 58% of Latvians) disagree with the statement that "the State intervenes too much in our lives".

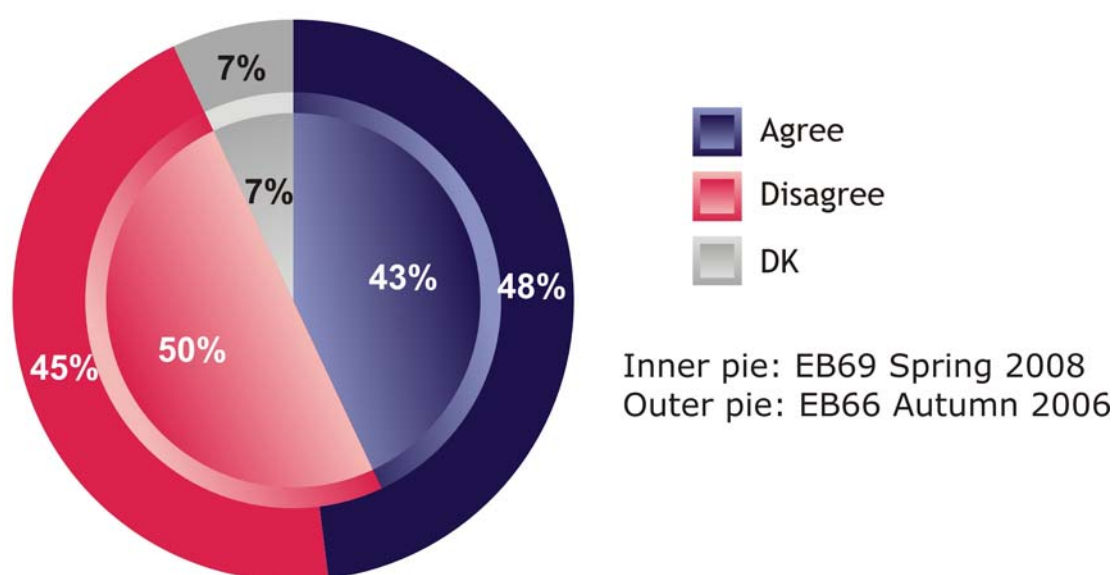
Like EU27 citizens as a whole, the majority of respondents in the candidate countries consider that the State intervenes too much in their lives.

### 3.2 The importance of leisure

Our survey reveals that half of Europeans (50%) disagree with the statement that "More importance should be given to spare time than to work" compared with 43% who take the opposite view. A parallel can be drawn between this result and the question on happiness analysed previously, which revealed that almost four out of ten Europeans (37%) associate the notion of work with that of happiness.

Question: QD1a.8. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: More importance should be given to spare time than to work



It will be noted that the views of Europeans on this subject have changed since the EB66 carried out in autumn 2006. Today, the majority of respondents disagree with the idea of attaching more importance to leisure than to work (50%, i.e. 5 percentage points more than in autumn 2006), while the percentage of people expressing the opposite opinion has also fallen by 5 percentage points. **There has thus been a reversal of European public opinion.** The economic crisis and the intensification of international economic competition, which are featured every day in the media, have obviously played an important part in this change in European public opinion.

Once again, there are significant variations from one Member State to another.

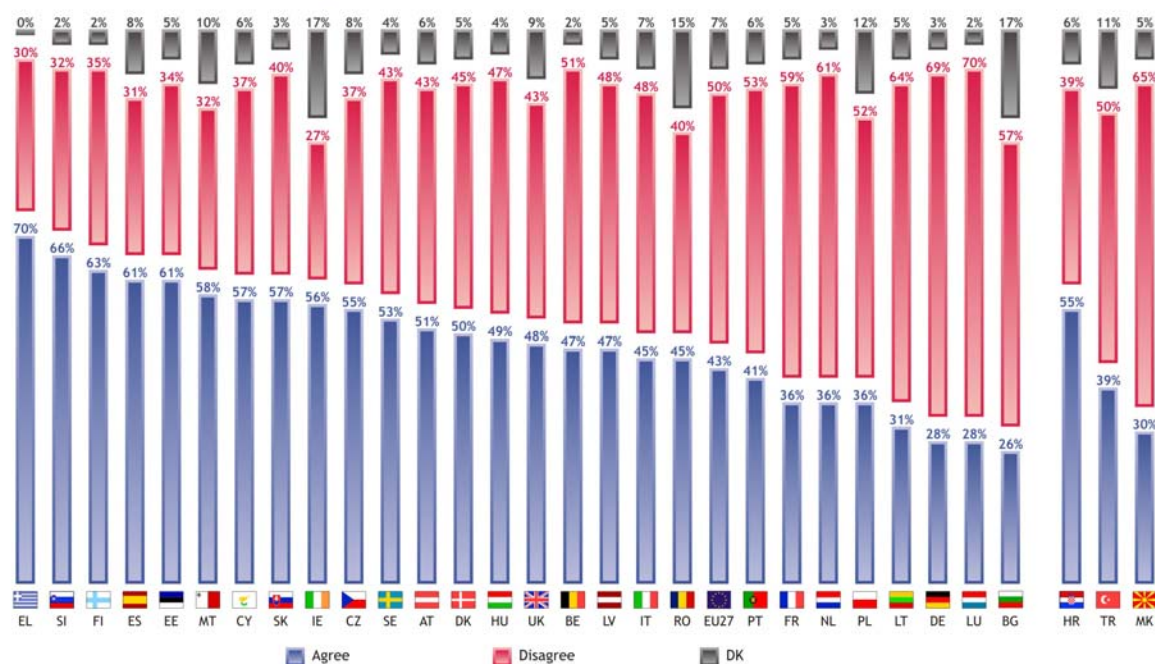
The countries where respondents do not want leisure to be given more importance than work include Luxembourg (70%), Germany (69%), Lithuania (64%), the Netherlands

(61%), France (59%), Bulgaria (57%), Portugal (53%) and Poland (52%). In Belgium (51%), Latvia and Italy (48% in both countries), this view is also supported by a majority or respondents, but the results are more divided.

The opposite view is held by a majority of respondents in sixteen Member States: the majority is particularly clear-cut in Greece (70%), Slovenia (66%) and Finland (63%).





Question: QD1a.8. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: More importance should be given to spare time than to work



Citizens in the candidate countries are divided on this question: respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey disagree with the statement that "More importance should be given to spare time than to work" (65% and 50% respectively), compared with a majority of Croatians who take the opposite view (55%).

## QD1.8 More importance should be given to leisure rather than work

	Total agree	Total disagree	DK
<b>EU27</b>	43%	50%	7%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	53%	41%	6%
25-39	52%	42%	6%
40-54	46%	48%	6%
55 +	30%	62%	8%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	36%	56%	8%
16-19	45%	49%	6%
20+	44%	51%	5%
Still Studying	52%	42%	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	44%	48%	8%
Managers	47%	48%	5%
Other white collars	48%	46%	6%
Manual workers	51%	44%	5%
House persons	43%	48%	9%
Unemployed	44%	47%	9%
Retired	29%	63%	8%
Students	52%	42%	6%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
 (1-4) Left	49%	46%	5%
(5-6) Centre	41%	53%	6%
(7-10) Right	40%	54%	6%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Agree	47%	46%	7%
Disagree	39%	55%	6%

- ◆ The youngest respondents are particularly attached to the idea that more importance should be given to leisure activities, since 53% of those in the 15 to 24 age group agree with this statement, compared with only 30% of people aged 55 or over. In addition to this generation gap, an analysis of the socio-demographic variables reveals other divisions, in particular with regard to respondents' education and occupation.
- ◆ The feeling that work should take priority over leisure is more clear-cut among respondents who left school the earliest (56%) – who are also the oldest -, than among those who studied up to the age of 19 (49%) or beyond (51%).

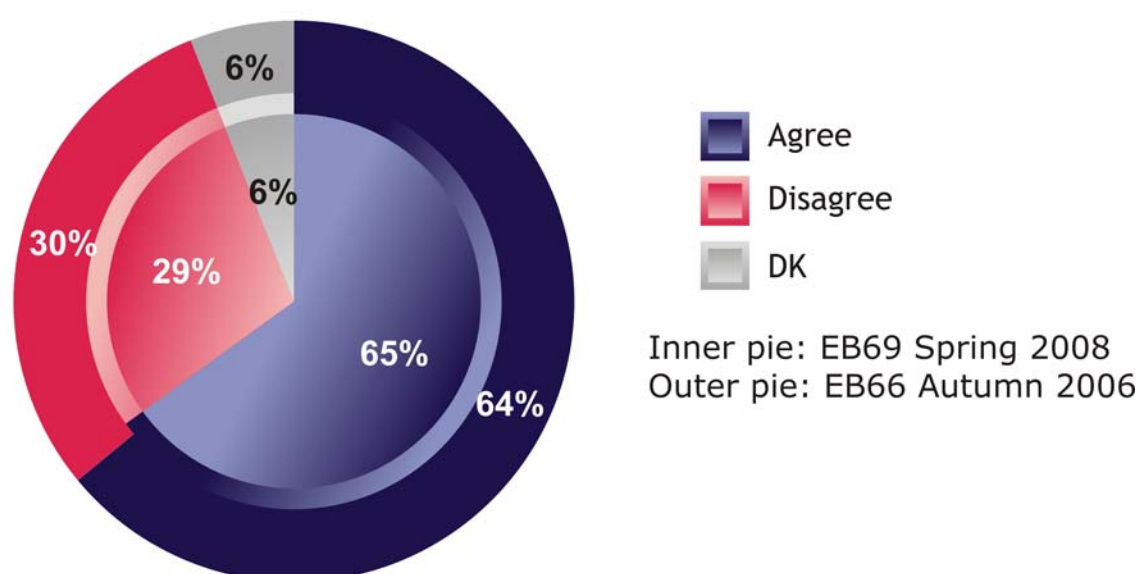
- ◆ It is interesting to note that manual workers who, despite the fact that they often left school at a fairly young age, are the most likely among those in work to prefer leisure to work (51% versus 44%). The strenuousness of their work probably helps to explain this result. A slight majority of white-collar workers (48% versus 46%) also share this view. Although divided, only a minority of self-employed people (44%) and managers (47%) agree with this statement: both categories believe that work should be given more importance than leisure.
- ◆ The respondent's position on the political spectrum also creates a fairly significant divide: a narrow majority of respondents on the left of the political spectrum favour leisure rather than work (49% versus 46%), but the opposite opinion prevails among respondents in the centre (53% consider that work should take precedence over leisure) and on the right (54%).
- ◆ The respondent's financial situation also seems to have a strong influence on the results: there is a fairly marked preference for work over leisure among respondents who declared that they do not have any difficulties paying their bills (55% versus 39%), while those who have difficulties are almost split down the middle on the question (46%, versus 47% who want more importance to be given to leisure). It seems that this is another difference due to the generation gap, since the oldest respondents are the most likely to state that they do not have any difficulties paying their bills.

### 3.3 Equality versus individual freedom

Two-thirds of Europeans (65%) agree with the statement that "We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual"; this result is again relatively stable in comparison with the previous wave carried out in autumn 2006 (+ 1 percentage point).

Question: QD1a.2. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual

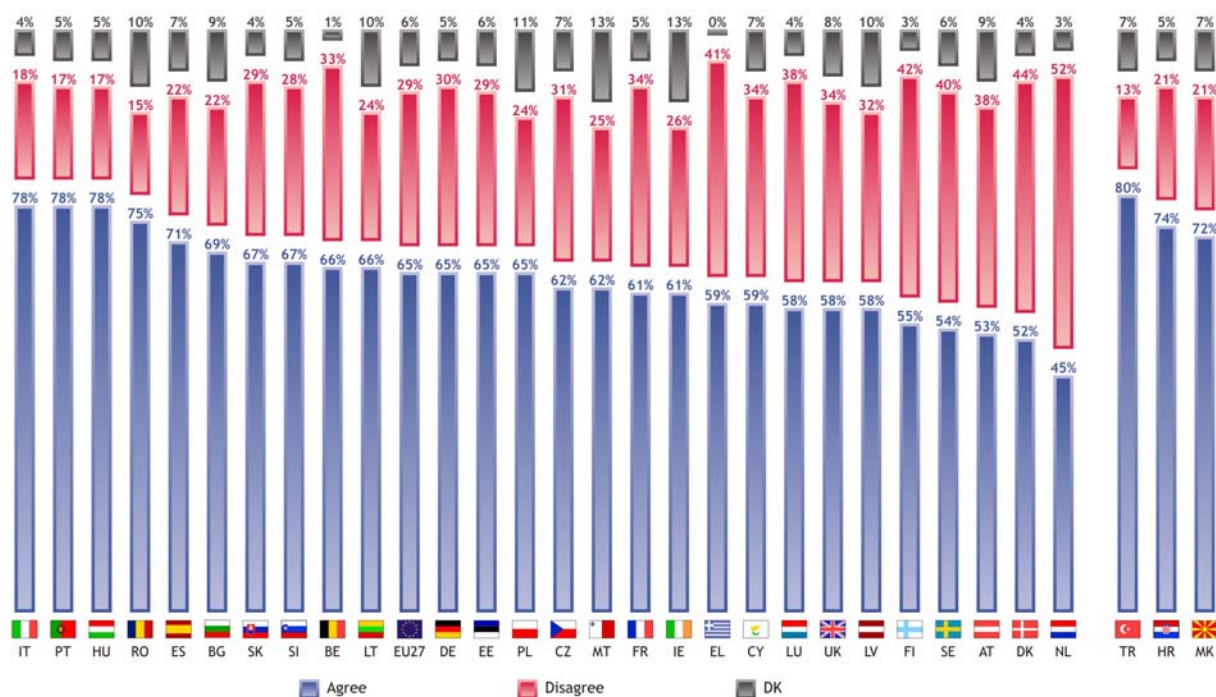


This opinion, which is widely held by respondents in Italy, Portugal and Hungary (78% in all three cases), is supported by a majority of respondents in all the Member States except for the Netherlands where only 45% of the people polled agree (versus 52% who disagree).



Question: QD1a.2. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?



Option: We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual



In the Nordic countries, just over half of respondents consider that they need more equality and justice even if this means less individual freedom: 52% of Danes, 54% of Swedes and 55% of Finns. The situation is similar in Austria (53%).

Overall, respondents in the candidate countries are more likely to agree with the statement that "We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual": 80% of Turks – i.e. the highest score in all the countries participating in the survey –, 74% of Croatians and 72% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia agree, compared with 65% of all Europeans on average.

**QD1a.2 We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual**

	Total agree	Total disagree	DK
<b>EU27</b>	65%	29%	6%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	61%	32%	7%
25-39	63%	32%	5%
40-54	66%	29%	5%
55 +	69%	23%	8%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	71%	21%	8%
16-19	67%	27%	6%
20+	59%	37%	4%
Still studying	60%	34%	6%

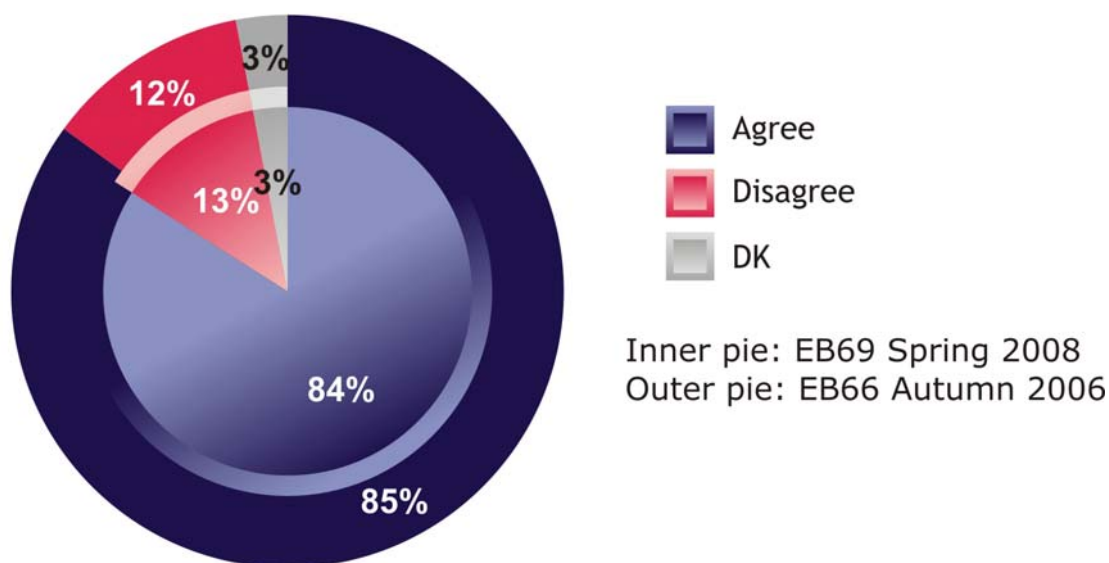
The age and education of respondents also influence their position with regard to this statement. The younger the respondents, and the longer they studied, the less they tend to agree with the statement. However, despite significant differences between groups, the majority of respondents consider that more equality and justice are necessary even if this means less individual freedom.

### 3.4 The severity of justice

More than four-fifths of Europeans (84%) agree with the view that nowadays there is too much tolerance and that criminals should be punished more severely. This result is more or less unchanged since EB66, carried out in autumn 2006<sup>12</sup> (- 1 percentage point).

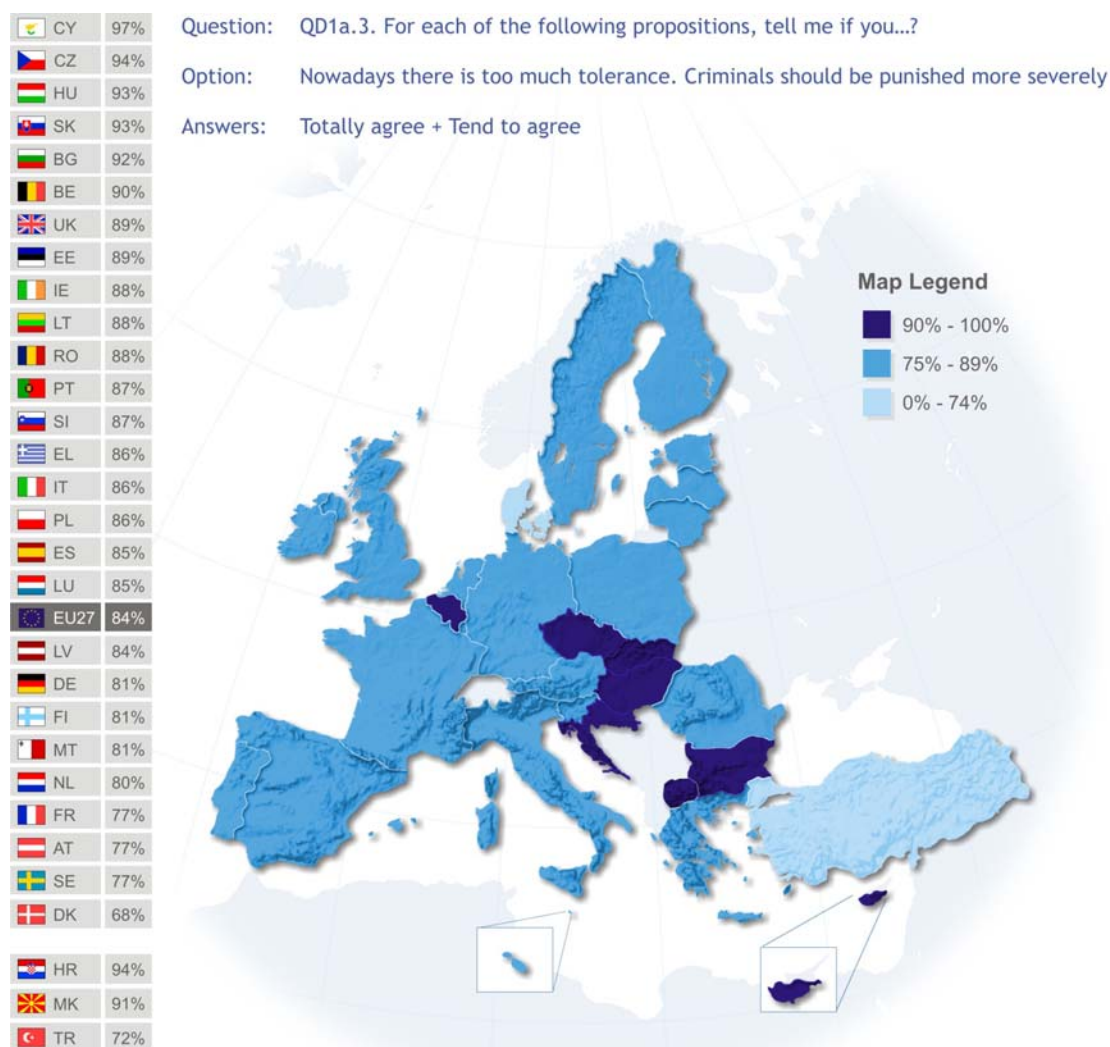
Question: QD1a.3. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely






Almost all respondents in Cyprus (97%), the Czech Republic (94%), Hungary and Slovakia (93% in both cases) and Bulgaria (92%) agree with this statement. Denmark has the lowest proportion of respondents who share this opinion (68%).

<sup>12</sup> EB66 carried out, at that time, in the 25 European Union Member States.



In line with the result recorded among respondents in the European Union as a whole, the vast majority of respondents in the candidate countries consider that nowadays there is too much tolerance and that criminals should be punished more severely: 94% of Croatians, 91% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, but only 72% of Turks – the second lowest score in the survey after Denmark.

**QD1a.3 Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely**

		<b>Total agree</b>	<b>Total disagree</b>	<b>DK</b>
	EU27	84%	13%	3%
	<b>Age</b>			
	15-24	82%	15%	3%
	25-39	84%	13%	3%
	40-54	82%	15%	3%
	55 +	87%	10%	3%
	<b>Education (end of)</b>			
	15-	89%	8%	3%
	16-19	89%	9%	2%
	20+	77%	20%	3%
	Still studying	78%	19%	3%
	<b>Left-right scale</b>			
	(1-4) Left	78%	19%	3%
	(5-6) Centre	88%	10%	2%
	(7-10) Right	90%	8%	2%

A socio-demographic analysis reveals that:

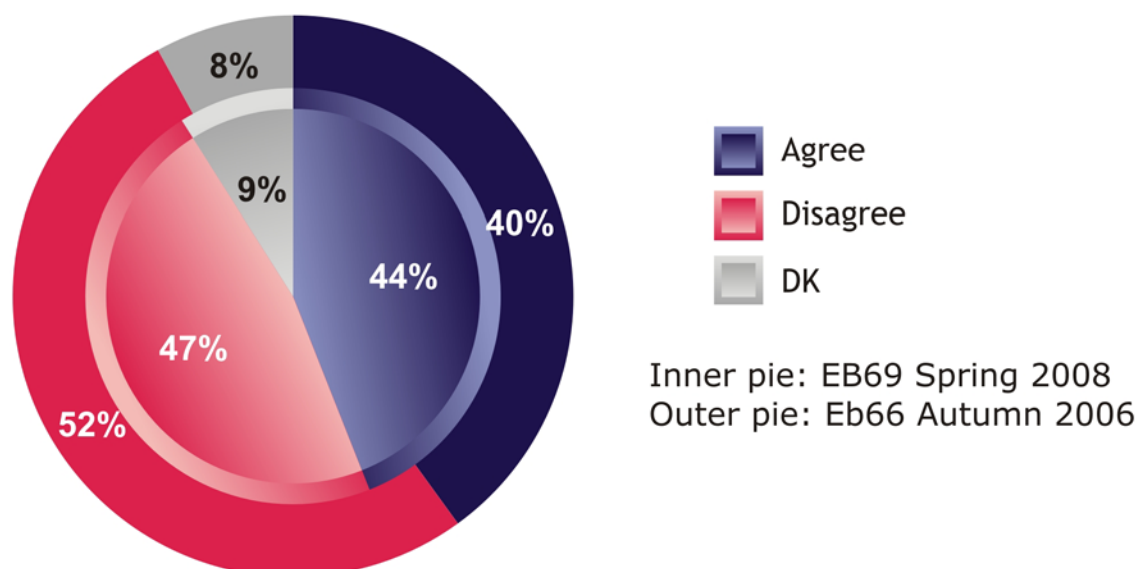
- ◆ Age is not a real discriminant on this question. The call for criminals to be treated more severely has widespread support among all age categories of European society: 82% for the 15-24 age group versus 87% for those aged 55 and over.
- ◆ On the other hand, there are significant differences depending on the respondent's level of education: 89% of those who did not attend higher education want tougher penalties compared with 77% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or over (i.e. a difference of 12 percentage points).
- ◆ The vast majority of those on the right of the political spectrum (90%) agree that criminals should be punished more severely. However, that view is also shared by a high percentage of those on the left (78%).

### 3.5 The contribution of immigrants to society

When asked about the contribution of immigrants to society, EU27 citizens are almost evenly divided: 47% of them disagree with the statement that "immigrants contribute a lot to our country" compared with 44% who agree. It is to be noted that the proportion of people polled who agree with this statement has increased by 4 percentage points since autumn 2006, while that of respondents who disagree has fallen by 5 percentage points.

Question: QD1a.4. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)



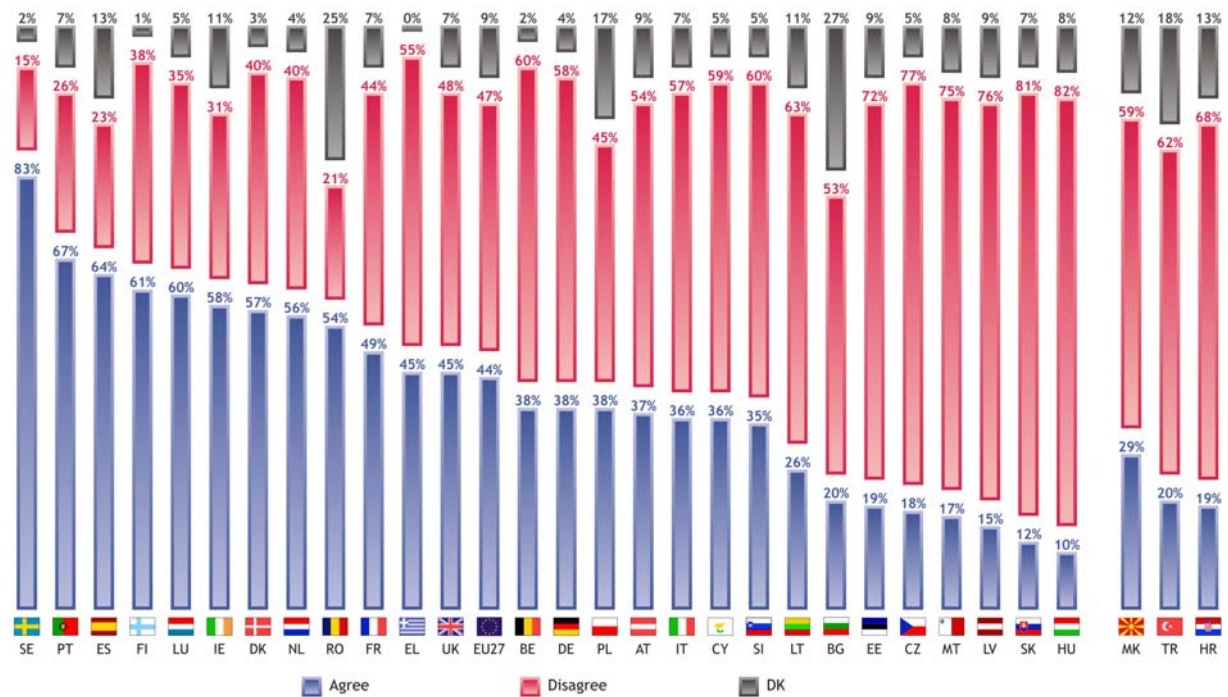
The results to this question reveal spectacular differences from one country to another. A majority – sometimes a large majority – of respondents in ten Member States agree with the view that immigrants contribute a lot to society: 83% of respondents in Sweden, 67% in Portugal, 64% in Spain, 61% in Finland, 60% in Luxembourg, but also 58% in Ireland, 57% in Denmark, 56% in the Netherlands, 54% in Romania and 49% in France share this opinion.

On the other hand, a significant proportion of respondents in Hungary (82%), Slovakia (81%), the Czech Republic (77%), Latvia (76%) and Malta (75%) take the opposite view.

It should be noted that the difference between the country the most positive about the role of des immigrants, namely Sweden, and the most negative country, namely Hungary, is 73 percentage points, which emphasises the considerable divergences on this question across Europe.
































Question: QD1a.4. For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)





## Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)

		Total agree	Total disagree	Index (diff in percentage points)
	EU27	44%	47%	-3
	SE	83%	15%	+68
	PT	67%	26%	+41
	ES	64%	23%	+41
	RO	54%	21%	+33
	IE	58%	31%	+27
	LU	60%	35%	+25
	FI	61%	38%	+23
	DK	57%	40%	+17
	NL	56%	40%	+16
	FR	49%	44%	+5
	UK	45%	48%	+3
	PL	38%	45%	-7
	EL	45%	55%	-1
	AT	37%	54%	-17
	DE	38%	58%	-20
	IT	36%	57%	-21
	BE	38%	60%	-22
	CY	36%	59%	-23
	SI	35%	60%	-25
	BG	20%	53%	-33
	LT	26%	63%	-37
	EE	19%	72%	-53
	MT	17%	75%	-58
	CZ	18%	77%	-59
	LV	15%	76%	-61
	SK	12%	81%	-69
	HU	10%	82%	-72
	MK	29%	59%	-30
	TR	20%	62%	-42
	HR	19%	68%	-49




The differences are again very striking as regards the index, that is to say the difference between the proportion of respondents who "agree" and those who "disagree" with the statement on the role of immigrants in their country.. This index varies very considerably from one country to another: strongly positive in Sweden (+68 percentage points), Portugal and Spain (+41 percentage points), it is very negative in Latvia (-61 percentage points), Slovakia (-69 percentage points), but above all in Hungary (-72 percentage points).

Respondents in the candidate countries are far less likely than Europeans to consider that immigrants contribute a lot to the countries where they live: 19% of Croatians, 20% of



Turks and 29% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia agree with the statement compared with an EU27 average of 44%. In the three candidate countries, the majority of respondents are negative about the contribution of immigrants.

#### QD1a.4 Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)

		Total agree	Total disagree	DK
	<b>EU27</b>	44%	47%	9%
	<b>Sex</b>			
	Male	46%	47%	7%
	Female	42%	48%	10%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>			
	15-	35%	54%	11%
	16-19	40%	52%	8%
	20+	58%	36%	6%
	Still studying	51%	40%	9%
	<b>Parents' birth<sup>13</sup></b>			
	2 born in country	42%	49%	9%
	1 in country, 1 in EU	45%	49%	6%
	2 in EU	64%	29%	7%
	At least 1 outside EU	71%	24%	5%
	<b>Left-right scale</b>			
	(1-4) Left	55%	38%	7%
	(5-6) Centre	43%	50%	7%
	(7-10) Right	40%	53%	7%
	<b>Post-materialism index</b>			
	Materialist	37%	53%	10%
	Mixed	46%	46%	8%
	Post-materialist	58%	37%	5%

From a socio-demographic point of view, there are also significant differences of opinion:

- ◆ Men are slightly more likely than women to support the statement that immigrants contribute a lot to their country (46% versus 42%).

<sup>13</sup> This variable is based on the answers to question D42. Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation? 1. Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY); 2. One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the EU; 3. Your mother and father were born in another Member State of the EU; 4. One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside the EU; 5. Your mother and your father were born outside the EU; 6. One of your parents was born in another Member State of the EU. "2 born in country" = code 1; "1 EU country" = code 2; "2 EU" = code 3; "At least 1 outside EU" = code 4-6. This variable is used to identify respondents who are of immigrant stock, in particular from countries outside the European Union. The analysis must be treated with caution given the small number of respondents in certain categories.

- ◆ Education is also an important factor: the longer respondents studied, the more likely they are to be positive on this question (58% of people having studied up to the age of 20 or over compared with 35% of those who left school before the age of 16).
- ◆ There are also significant differences depending on the place of birth of the respondent's parents. Those who have parents born outside the country in which they were interviewed – and who are therefore probably of immigrant stock – are more convinced of the contribution of immigrants to their country: 71% of those at least one of whose parents was born in a non-EU country and 64% of those both of whose parents were born in another European Union country consider that immigrants contribute a lot to their country<sup>14</sup>. On the other hand, as is the case in the European Union as a whole, a majority of the respondents at least one of whose parents was born in the country where the interview took place take the opposite view.
- ◆ A majority of those on the left of the political spectrum agree with this statement (55%), while a majority of those on the right (53%) disagree with it. This shows that the left/right divide still has great resonance on the question of immigration. On this question, the views of respondents in the centre of the political spectrum are close to those of people on the right.
- ◆ Almost six out of ten respondents classified as *post-materialists* (58%) think that immigrants play a positive role in their country compared with 46% of those classified in the *mixed group* and 37% of *materialists*, only a minority of whom support this view.

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<sup>14</sup> Although fairly clear-cut, this result must be interpreted with caution, due to the relatively small number of respondents in these two sub-categories.

### 3.6 Attitudes towards the environment

#### ***- Europeans are ready to put protecting the environment ahead of economic growth -***

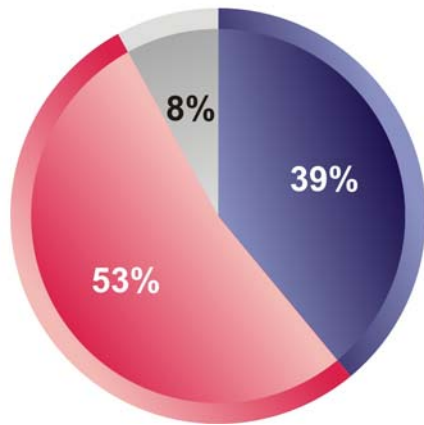
Before analysing whether Europeans want priority to be given to the environment or growth, we asked two different parts of the panel ('split A' and 'split B') a specific question. The first put the emphasis on economic growth to the detriment of the environment. The second question was phrased the other way round, that is to say it put protecting the environment ahead of economic growth. The aim was to analyse the impact of the way in which the question was phrased on the answers of the people polled and to understand what, for Europeans, should come first: producing wealth or protecting the planet.

Almost three-quarters of Europeans (74%) believe that protecting the environment should take priority over economic growth. When the question was phrased the other way round, a smaller proportion of respondents (53%) declared that they did not agree that economic growth should be a priority even if this has an impact on the environment.

**In both cases, Europeans believe that protecting the environment should take priority over economic growth.**

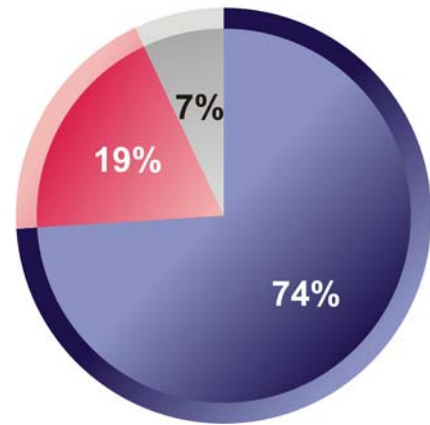
Question: QD1a.5-6 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Option: Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment  
'SPLIT A'

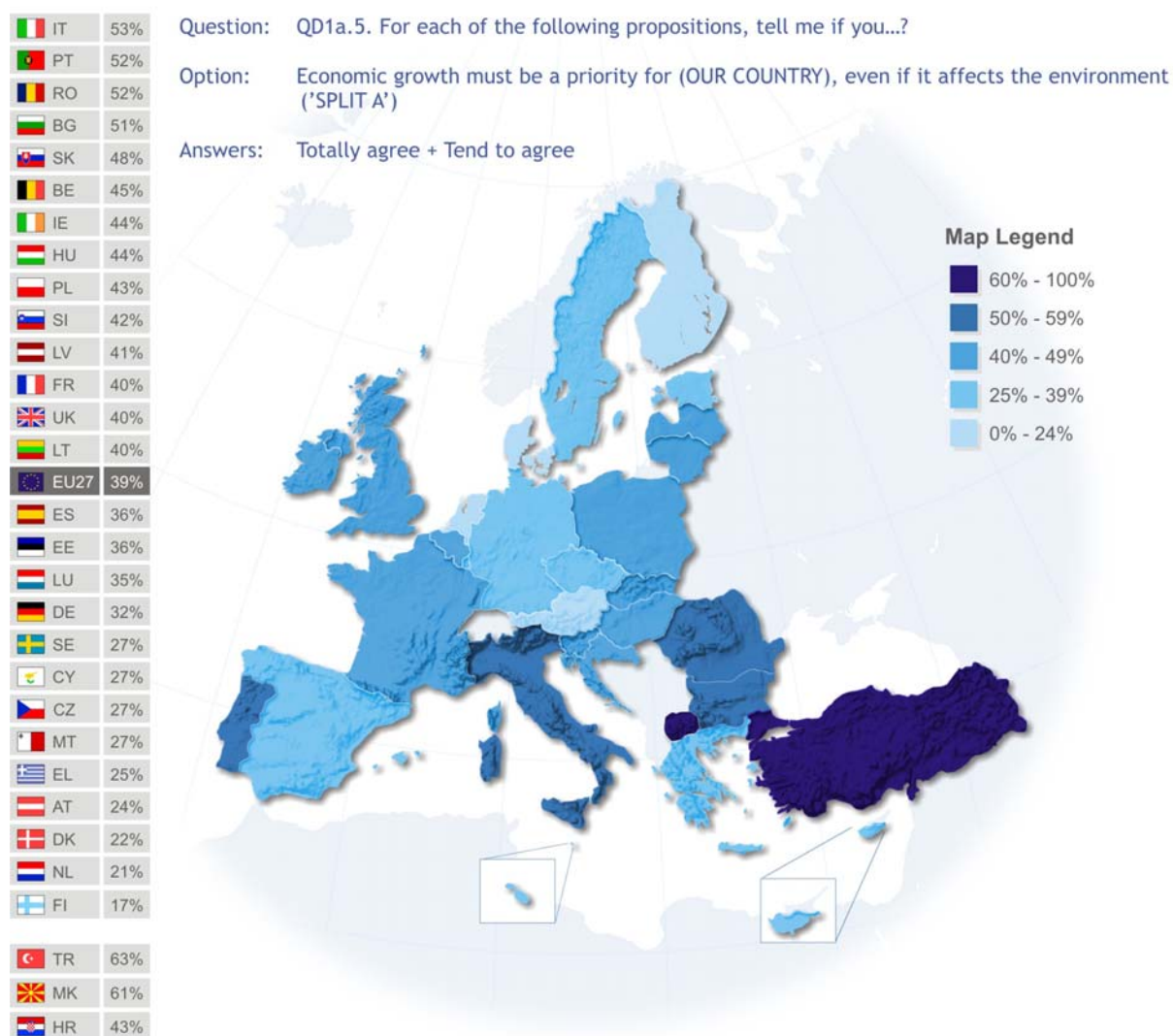


Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth  
'SPLIT B'

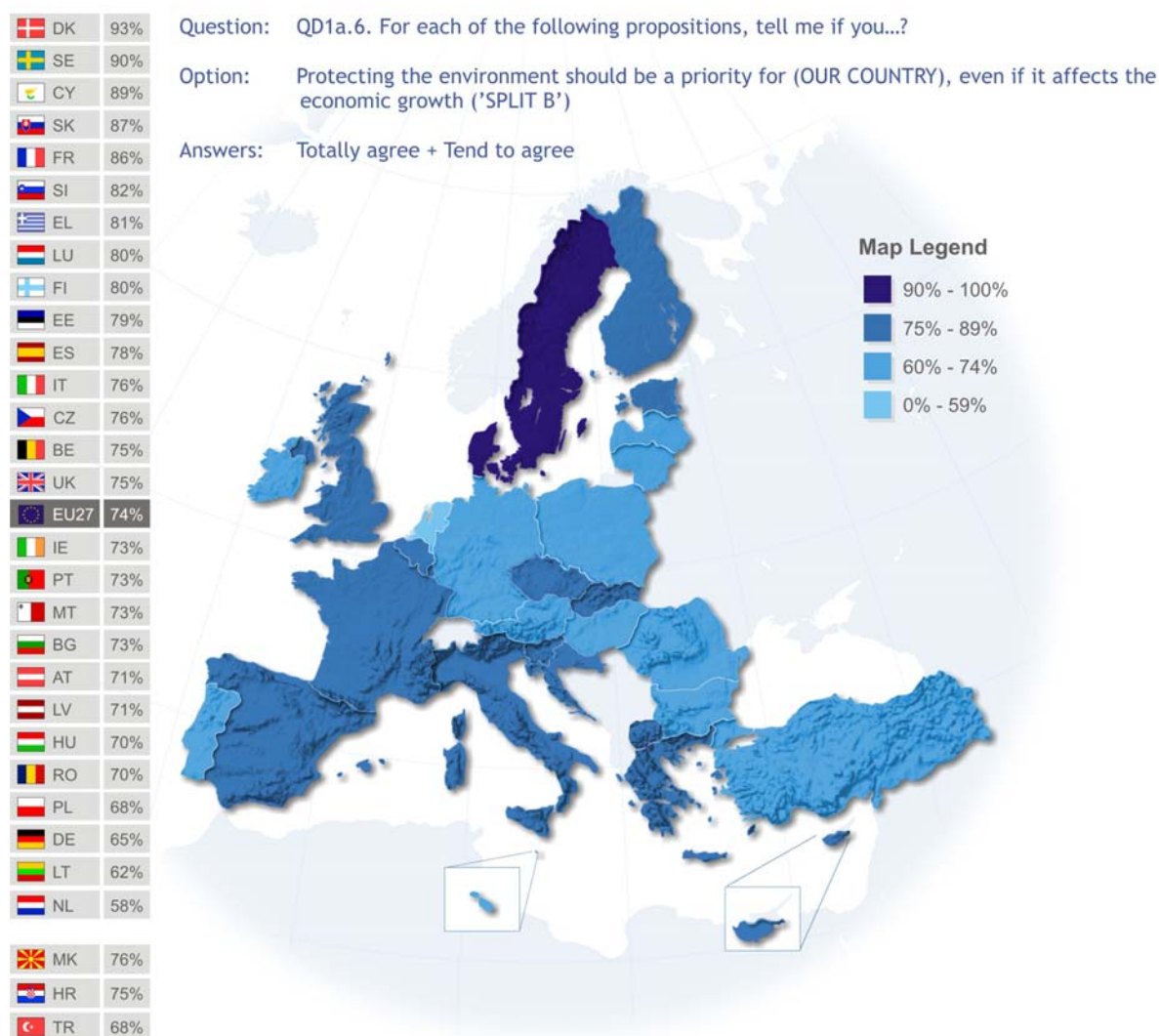
■ Agree  
■ Disagree  
■ DK



The way in which the statements are phrased tends to influence the answers in that, when the statement puts the emphasis on the environment, Europeans are far more likely to express ecological values than when it is suggested that economic growth should come first.



When the question suggests that priority should be given to economic growth, certain divergences emerge between countries. Respondents in the Nordic countries are the most likely to consider that economic growth should not be a priority if it has an adverse effect on the environment: this view is shared by 82% of Finns, 75% of Danes and 71% of Swedes. Three-quarters of Greeks (75%) and seven out of ten Cypriots (70%) also agree. A majority of respondents in seven Member States take the opposite view: Italy (53%), Romania and Portugal (52% each), Bulgaria (51%), Slovakia (48%) and Belgium (45%).



When the statement is phrased the other way round, i.e. with the emphasis being put on the environment, an absolute majority of citizens in all the countries polled consider that protecting the environment should take priority even if this affects economic growth.

The Dutch are the most divided: 58% of them agree with the statement while 40% disagree. Scandinavians are, as often, the most likely to express their environmental concerns (93% of Danes and 90% of Swedes). Almost nine out of ten Cypriots (89%) and 87% of Slovaks share their opinion.

Respondents in the candidate countries believe that protecting the environment should be given priority in their country even if this affects economic growth (three-quarters of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Croatia - 76% and 75% respectively - and 68% of Turks).

On the other hand, when the question puts the emphasis on growth, 63% of Turks and 61% of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia believe it should take precedence over the environment. There is therefore a real contradiction in the results for these two countries which, unlike most Member States, have not made a value choice between protecting the planet and economic growth.

43% of Croatians believe that economic growth should take priority even it has an adverse effect on the environment; this is in line with the trend noted for European Union citizens as a whole on this question.

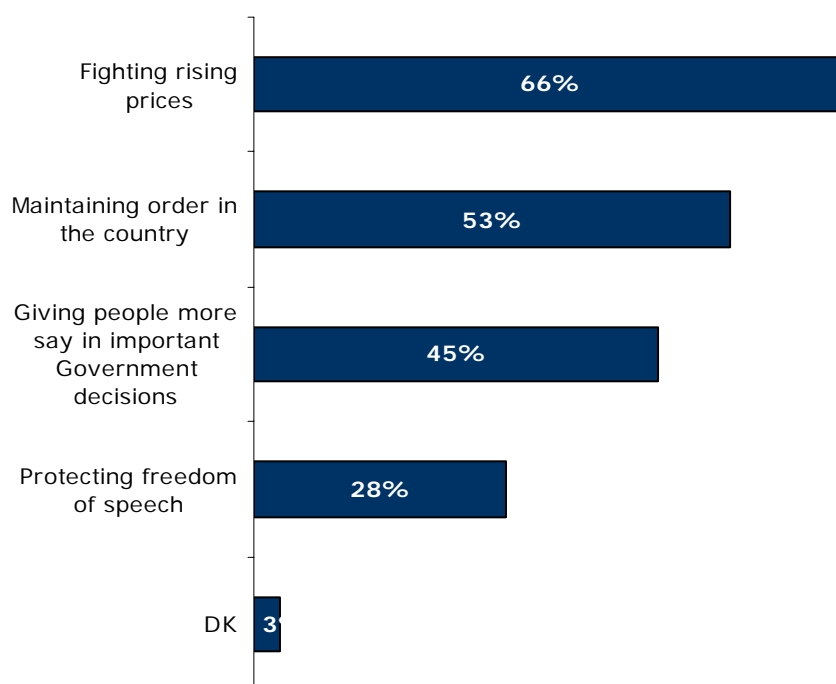
## 4. Personal priorities for the national future

### 4.1 Future goals

***- Combating inflation is the goal which European think should be given top priority in their country in the coming years -***

When asked to specify the goals which they think their country should pursue over the next ten or fifteen years, Europeans mentioned first and foremost combating rising prices (66%). This choice is perfectly consistent with the concerns voiced about rising prices. In their list of priorities, combating rising prices is followed by maintaining order in their country (53%), giving people more say in government decisions (45%) and finally, a long way behind, protecting freedom of speech (28%)<sup>15</sup>.

**QD6 Goals for the future (2 ANSWERS)  
%EU27**



<sup>15</sup> QD6a There is a lot of talk these days about what (OUR COUNTRY)'s goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority. Would you please say which one of them you, yourself, consider to be most important in the long run? And what would be your second choice?



The goals to be pursued for the future

	Fighting rising prices	Maintaining order in the country	Giving people more say in important government decisions	Protecting freedom of speech	DK
<b>EU27</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>3%</b>
BE	<b>81%</b>	45%	45%	28%	0%
BG	<b>74%</b>	68%	42%	8%	2%
CZ	<b>64%</b>	51%	62%	19%	2%
DK	27%	65%	34%	<b>68%</b>	2%
DE	<b>59%</b>	52%	52%	36%	0%
EE	<b>68%</b>	62%	44%	19%	3%
EL	<b>83%</b>	48%	45%	24%	0%
ES	<b>76%</b>	57%	33%	22%	4%
FR	<b>80%</b>	41%	33%	40%	2%
IE	<b>72%</b>	67%	33%	22%	2%
IT	<b>76%</b>	44%	52%	17%	5%
CY	<b>74%</b>	62%	33%	28%	1%
LV	<b>81%</b>	38%	68%	8%	2%
LT	<b>74%</b>	55%	47%	11%	5%
LU	<b>75%</b>	47%	36%	37%	2%
HU	<b>77%</b>	64%	46%	10%	1%
MT	<b>75%</b>	47%	38%	33%	1%
NL	31%	60%	40%	<b>62%</b>	3%
AT	<b>69%</b>	53%	50%	25%	1%
PL	<b>71%</b>	57%	51%	13%	3%
PT	<b>78%</b>	45%	50%	17%	4%
RO	<b>72%</b>	64%	30%	20%	4%
SI	<b>80%</b>	49%	43%	24%	1%
SK	<b>79%</b>	56%	41%	20%	1%
FI	<b>60%</b>	58%	40%	39%	1%
SE	20%	<b>66%</b>	49%	61%	1%
UK	50%	<b>55%</b>	54%	29%	5%
CY (tcc)	57%	<b>62%</b>	41%	27%	3%
HR	<b>66%</b>	61%	53%	14%	2%
TR	67%	<b>69%</b>	42%	14%	2%
MK	59%	<b>82%</b>	37%	15%	1%



*In bold, the highest results per country*

- ◆ These results reflect the main concern of EU27 citizens, namely **inflation**. Fighting rising prices was the top answer recorded in twenty-three Member States (83% of Greeks, 81% of Latvians and Belgians and eight out of ten respondents in France and Slovenia – 80% in both cases). Despite the very high proportion of Member States that want to give top priority to combating rising prices, this view is not unanimous, three Member States disagreeing with the the consensus: only 31% of respondents in the Netherlands, 27% in Denmark and 20% in Sweden want the fight against inflation to be given top priority.
- ◆ **Maintaining order** was mentioned the most frequently by respondents in Bulgaria (68%), followed by the Irish (67%), Scandinavians (66% of Swedes and 65% of Danes), and Romanians (64%). It should be noted that this objective topped the list of priorities in two European Union countries: Sweden (66%) and the United Kingdom (55%).
- ◆ Only respondents in Denmark made **protecting freedom of speech** their top priority (68% of Danes versus an EU average of 28%). This goal is also supported by more than six out of ten respondents in Sweden and the Netherlands (62% and 61% respectively). Freedom of speech was mentioned far less frequently by the countries that most recently joined the European Union.
- ◆ The highest scores for **giving people more say in government decisions** were recorded in Latvia and the Czech Republic (68% and 62% respectively compared with an EU27 average of 45%). Expectations in terms of participatory democracy are also high in the United Kingdom, where 54% of respondent mentioned this goal.

The results in the candidate countries are fairly mixed. The majority of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (82%) and Turkey (69%) believe that **maintaining order** should be their country's top priority. These two scores were the highest recorded for maintaining order in all the countries polled. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, this result can perhaps be explained by, the end of the war in the Balkans and the question of Kosovo's independence; in Turkey, it may be due to the unrest in the Middle East.

Respondents in Croatia most frequently mentioned **inflation** (66%) ahead of **maintaining order** (61%).

## QD6T Goals for the future

		Fighting rising prices	Maintaining order in the country	Giving people more say in important Government decisions	Protecting freedom of speech
	EU27	66%	53%	45%	28%
	<b>Education (End of)</b>				
	15-	73%	58%	38%	21%
	16-19	69%	53%	46%	26%
	20+	57%	51%	50%	37%
	Still studying	60%	49%	49%	35%
	<b>Left-right scale</b>				
	(1-4) Left	65%	46%	50%	32%
	(5-6) Centre	65%	56%	45%	29%
	(7-10) Right	66%	59%	44%	26%

An analysis of the results according to the respondent's education and political leanings reveals several interesting elements. The longer the respondents studied the less likely they were to mention fighting rising prices as a future goal. Accordingly, 57% of those who studied up to the age of 20 or over mentioned it, compared with 73% of those who left school before the age of 16 (a difference of 16 percentage points).

However, the opposite applies to giving people more say in government decisions and protecting freedom of speech: these two goals were mentioned more frequently by the best educated categories.

While a majority of respondents on the right and on the left of the political spectrum agree that the top priority for their country in the coming years should be fighting rising prices (65% and 66% respectively), those on the right are more likely to mention maintaining order (59% versus 46% of those on the left). On the other hand, the latter are slightly more likely to emphasise giving people more say in government decisions (50% versus 44% of those on the right) and protecting freedom of speech (32% versus 26%).

## 4.2 Position on the post-materialism scale

The post-materialism theory was invented by the political analyst Ronald Inglehart who offered a cultural analysis from an historical perspective in his book, *The Silent Revolution*<sup>16</sup>, published in 1977.. He expounded the theory that the growth in wealth and the absence of war – characteristics of the post-war boom years known in France as the "Trente Glorieuses" -, had led to a change in the attitude of citizens, who are less concerned with material well-being and increasingly interested in subjective individual well-being. The satisfaction of their material needs enables them to switch their concerns to more qualitative areas. According to Inglehart, this new form of culture is in the process of replacing the materialist culture which primarily focused on the values of physical and material security.

The position of respondents on the post-materialism scale is determined on the basis of the answers to the previous question on the prioritization of future goals. According to Inglehart's thesis, those who opted for "maintaining order in the country" and "fighting rising prices" are *materialists*, while those who replied "giving people more say in important government decisions" and "protecting freedom of speech" are *post-materialists*. Those who chose an item of both types belong to a *mixed group*.

This analytical theory is interesting in a numerous ways. First, examining the composition of European society in the light of this index enables us to fine-tune the profile of Europeans in "time t". Moreover, it is particularly interesting to analyse the way in which the level of post-materialism has changed over the years, in particular given recent economic and social changes. It should be borne in mind that the premises of the post-materialism theory were elaborated at the beginning of the 1970s, before the first oil shock: in almost 40 years, European society has undergone many changes, in terms of values, principles and concerns. An analysis of changes over time in level of post-materialism within the European Union is therefore of undoubted relevance.

Moreover, over and above this analysis - stable or evolving -, of the composition of European society in terms of this index, post-materialism can be used as cross-tabulation variable. **It is an analytical variable which deals with personal values** and not only with socio-demographic characteristics, or characteristics concerning standards of living or opinions of the European Union.

This analytical theory therefore has a number of advantages from the point of view of analysing Eurobarometer data.

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<sup>16</sup> Ronald Inglehart: *The Silent Revolution: Changing Values and Political Styles among Western Publics*, Princeton University Press, 1977.





As during the EB64 wave, in the autumn of 2005, we have therefore measured the post-materialism rate in European society.

Post-materialism rate	EB64 EU25	EB69 EU27
Materialist	31%	32%
Mixed group	58%	56%
Post-materialist	12%	9%

We note that the *post-materialism* rate has fallen by 3 percentage points since the EB65 wave, from 12% to 9%. It is probable that the economic crisis and concerns about the future have had an impact on the priorities of Europeans, who are turning their attention to more material concerns. The *materialism* rate has increased slightly from 31% to 32% (difference of + 1 percentage point). The "*mixed*" group still has the highest rate: 56%, i.e. a drop of 2 percentage points. This means that European society has not yet shifted to *post-materialism*, as fundamental problems such as purchasing power, unemployment and crime remain important in European society.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> The people polled who replied "DK" have been excluded from the analysis. In total, this concerns 3% of respondents

## QD6W Post-materialism index

	Matérialist	Mixed	Post-matérialist
EU27	32%	56%	9%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	30%	58%	10%
Female	33%	56%	8%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	25%	62%	10%
25-39	30%	58%	9%
 40-54	30%	58%	10%
55 +	37%	52%	7%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	40%	51%	5%
16-19	33%	57%	8%
 20+	24%	60%	14%
Still studying	24%	61%	12%
<b>Left-right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	27%	59%	12%
 (5-6) Centre	32%	57%	9%
(7-10) Right	35%	56%	7%

A socio-demographic analysis of the composition of various groups reveals that:

- ◆ Gender is not a significant determinant for this classification.
- ◆ On the other hand, age is an interesting variable. The older the respondents the more likely they are to be classified as *materialists*: this applies to 37% of those aged 55 or over and 25% of those aged under 25. The opposite trend applies as regards the *mixed group*: the youngest respondents are the most likely to be classified in this group (62% of those aged 15 to 24 versus 52% of those aged 55 or over).
- ◆ The longer the respondents studied the more likely they are to be classified as *post-materialists*: 14% of those who attended higher education are in this category compared with only 5% of those who left school before the age of 16. There is also a significant difference as regards the age composition of the *materialist* group, but this time the opposite applies: 40% of those who

did not attend higher education belong to this group compared with only 24% of those who studied beyond the age of 19.

- ◆ The political variable is naturally a significant discriminant for the post-materialism scale because of the previously mentioned differences as regards future goals. Respondents on the right of the political spectrum are thus far more likely to belong to the *materialist* group (35% of them versus 27% of respondents on the left) while respondents on the left of the political spectrum appear more often in the *post-materialist* category (12% of those on the left versus 7% of those on the right).

**Post-materialism scale: results by country**

	Materialist	Mixed group	Post-materialist
<b>EU27</b>	32%	56%	9%
BE	34%	<b>58%</b>	8%
BG	47%	<b>49%</b>	2%
CZ	27%	<b>61%</b>	10%
DK	11%	<b>71%</b>	16%
DE	26%	<b>59%</b>	15%
EE	37%	<b>55%</b>	5%
EL	38%	<b>55%</b>	7%
ES	<b>45%</b>	43%	8%
FR	31%	<b>59%</b>	8%
IE	<b>48%</b>	45%	5%
IT	31%	<b>58%</b>	6%
CY	42%	<b>52%</b>	5%
LV	24%	<b>71%</b>	3%
LT	37%	<b>55%</b>	3%
LU	35%	<b>53%</b>	10%
HU	46%	<b>50%</b>	3%
MT	28%	<b>67%</b>	4%
NL	15%	<b>63%</b>	20%
AT	32%	<b>58%</b>	9%
PL	36%	<b>56%</b>	5%
PT	32%	<b>60%</b>	4%
RO	45%	<b>48%</b>	3%
SI	35%	<b>59%</b>	5%
SK	41%	<b>53%</b>	5%
FI	30%	<b>58%</b>	11%
SE	10%	<b>66%</b>	23%
UK	23%	<b>60%</b>	12%
CY (tcc)	31%	<b>59%</b>	7%
HR	34%	<b>59%</b>	5%
TR	43%	<b>51%</b>	4%
MK	46%	<b>51%</b>	2%

\* In bold, the highest results by country

- ◆ In twenty-five of the twenty-seven Member States, the *mixed group* is the **biggest**. Ireland and Spain are the only countries where a majority of respondents are not classified in the *materialist* group. In Ireland 48% of the respondents belong to the *materialist* group versus 45% who are in the *mixed* group and 5% in the *post-materialist* group, while in Spain 45% are *materialists*, versus 43% who are in the *mixed* group and 8% who are *post-materialists*.



- ◆ **The *post-materialism* rate exceeds 20% in only two Member States: in Sweden, where 23% of the respondents fall within this category, and in the Netherlands, where 20% belong to this group. The rate is between 15 and 20% in Germany and Denmark.** At the other end of the scale, the post-materialism rate is almost non-existent in twelve European Union countries where 5% or less of the population belong to the *post-materialist* group. Bulgaria is the country with the lowest post-materialism rate, i.e. 2%.
  
- ◆ Sweden and the Netherlands have the highest post-materialism rates. This can be explained by several reasons. First, it is fairly clear that the standard of living in these countries and the economic situation play an important role. As Inglehart explains, in order to move to post-materialism, the bulk of society must be free of material concerns. In this regard, it is interesting to bear in mind that the Dutch and Swedes stood out as being the least likely to mention inflation as the main problem facing their country (with 16% and 9% respectively, compared with a European Union average of 37%) (*see volume I of this standard Eurobarometer, Life in the European Union, part 1.3*).  
 Moreover, in terms of values, respondents in these two countries have fairly specific attitudes. Swedes stand out by the high importance that they attach to environmental issues: they are, by far, the most likely to mention protecting the environment as one of the main problems currently facing their country: 24% versus a European Union average of 5%. The Dutch are also relatively atypical: they are the most likely to mention leisure as an important value in their concept of happiness (34% versus a European Union average of 10%).  
 The higher than average standard of living and these characteristics in terms of values undoubtedly explain the very high post-materialism rate of respondents in Sweden and the Netherlands.
  
- ◆ The trend is the same in the three candidate countries: the majority of respondents belong to the *mixed* group (51% and above), a relatively high proportion of them are classified in the *materialist* group (between 34 and 46%) and finally a tiny minority of them are considered as *post-materialists* (between 2 and 5%).

**All in all, it seems that the economic crisis and concerns about the future are affecting the priorities of Europeans: they are turning to more material concerns, and this undoubtedly explains the slight fall in the post-materialism rate since autumn 2005.**



## CONCLUSION

**Peace, human rights and respect for human life are the three most important values for Europeans.** Two of these – human rights and peace – are also, along with democracy, those that best represent the European Union in their eyes.

**EU27 citizens are not only convinced that the Member States of the European Union are close to each other in terms of values,** they also believe that the Member States of the European Union share similar values and that **European values do therefore exist.** However, a majority of them consider that these overlap to a large extent with a wider set of global "western" values.

When asked about the value that they consider the most important from the point of view of their concept of happiness, there is strong consensus among EU27 citizens that health is what counts the most. **Finally, in line with their concerns regarding the socio-economic situation of their country, they want their country to make fighting rising prices the top priority in the coming years.**

The unfavourable economic background against which this survey was carried out, and which has an impact on the attitudes of Europeans with regard to all the indicators in this Eurobarometer, also contributes to changes in the values which Europeans consider to be the most important: economic difficulties are also reflected in their position on the post-materialism scale (minus 3 percentage points for *post-materialism*); this is the logical consequence of the importance given today to fighting rising prices. **In a period of crisis, material needs are returning to dominance and helping to redefine the values of Europeans.**



# **ANNEXES**



# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS





## **“STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 25<sup>th</sup> of March and the 04<sup>th</sup> of May 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 69.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The “STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69 is part of wave 69.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The “STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 69 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, 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. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people’s homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	01/04/2008 04/05/2008	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	27/03/2008 07/04/2008	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.014	02/04/2008 17/04/2008	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.005	02/04/2008 04/05/2008	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.534	29/03/2008 28/04/2008	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.006	27/03/2008 21/04/2008	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/03/2008 17/04/2008	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.033	27/03/2008 26/04/2008	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.040	27/03/2008 27/04/2008	46.425.653
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.004	28/03/2008 30/04/2008	3.375.399
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.022	25/03/2008 26/04/2008	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	31/03/2008 24/04/2008	638.900
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	28/03/2008 30/04/2008	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.008	02/04/2008 29/04/2008	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.021	01/04/2008 22/04/2008	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	501	26/03/2008 29/04/2008	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	28/03/2008 26/04/2008	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	26/03/2008 16/04/2008	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	01/04/2008 26/04/2008	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	27/03/2008 20/04/2008	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/03/2008 23/04/2008	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.001	26/03/2008 24/04/2008	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.019	25/03/2008 23/04/2008	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.003	01/04/2008 27/04/2008	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.085	01/04/2008 20/04/2008	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	02/04/2008 04/05/2008	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.007	28/03/2008 27/04/2008	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	01/04/2008 24/04/2008	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	28/03/2008 24/04/2008	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	29/03/2008 27/04/2008	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.006	29/03/2008 06/04/2008	1.648.012
TOTAL			30.170	25/03/2008 04/05/2008	453.865.399

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Confidence limits</b>	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points



# **QUESTIONNAIRE**



Now, let's move to another topic

DO NOT ASK QD1a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QD1b

QD1a For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The State intervenes too much in our lives	1	2	3	4	5
2	We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual	1	2	3	4	5
3	Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely	1	2	3	4	5
4	Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
5	(SPLIT BALLOT A) Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment	1	2	3	4	5
6	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth	1	2	3	4	5

Maintenant, passons à un autre sujet

NE PAS POSER QD1a EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QD1b

QD1a Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	L'Etat intervient trop dans notre vie	1	2	3	4	5
2	Nous avons besoin de plus d'égalité et de justice même si cela signifie moins de liberté pour l'individu	1	2	3	4	5
3	Il y a trop d'indulgence de nos jours. Les criminels devraient être plus sévèrement punis	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les immigrants apportent beaucoup à (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
5	(SPLIT BALLOT A) La croissance économique devrait être une priorité pour (NOTRE PAYS) même si cela a un impact sur l'environnement	1	2	3	4	5
6	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Protéger l'environnement devrait être une priorité pour (NOTRE PAYS) même si cela a un impact sur la croissance économique	1	2	3	4	5

7	Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity	1	2	3	4	5
8	More importance should be given to spare time than to work	1	2	3	4	5

EB66.1 QA47

7	La libre concurrence est la meilleure façon de garantir la prospérité	1	2	3	4	5
8	Plus d'importance devrait être donnée aux loisirs plutôt qu'au travail	1	2	3	4	5

EB66.1 QA47



ASK QD1b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QD2

QD1b For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The State intervenes too much in our lives	1	2	3	4	5
2	We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual	1	2	3	4	5
3	Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely	1	2	3	4	5
4	Immigrants contribute a lot to our community (N)	1	2	3	4	5
5	(SPLIT BALLOT A) Economic growth must be a priority for our community, even if it affects the environment (N)	1	2	3	4	5
6	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Protecting the environment should be a priority for our community, even if it affects the economic growth (N)	1	2	3	4	5
7	Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity	1	2	3	4	5
8	More importance should be given to spare time than to work	1	2	3	4	5

POSER QD1b SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD2

QD1b Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	L'Etat intervient trop dans notre vie	1	2	3	4	5
2	Nous avons besoin de plus d'égalité et de justice même si cela signifie moins de liberté pour l'individu	1	2	3	4	5
3	Il y a trop d'indulgence de nos jours. Les criminels devraient être plus sévèrement punis	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les immigrants apportent beaucoup à notre communauté (N)	1	2	3	4	5
5	(SPLIT BALLOT A) La croissance économique devrait être une priorité pour notre communauté même si cela a un impact sur l'environnement (N)	1	2	3	4	5
6	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Protéger l'environnement devrait être une priorité pour notre communauté même si cela a un impact sur la croissance économique (N)	1	2	3	4	5
7	La libre concurrence est la meilleure façon de garantir la prospérité	1	2	3	4	5
8	Plus d'importance devrait être donnée aux loisirs plutôt qu'au travail	1	2	3	4	5

NEW (BASED ON EB66.1 QA47)

ASK ALL

QD2 And in the following list, which are three most important values for you personally?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The Rule of Law	1,
Respect for human life	2,
Human rights	3,
Individual freedom	4,
Democracy	5,
Peace	6,
Equality	7,
Solidarity, support for others	8,
Tolerance	9,
Religion	10,
Self-fulfilment	11,
Respect for other cultures	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB66.1 Q48a

NEW (BASED ON EB66.1 QA47)

A TOUS

QD2 Et dans la liste suivante, quelles sont les trois valeurs qui comptent le plus pour vous ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

L'Etat de droit	1,
Le respect de la vie humaine	2,
Les Droits de l'Homme	3,
Les libertés individuelles	4,
La démocratie	5,
La paix	6,
L'égalité	7,
La solidarité	8,
La tolérance	9,
La religion	10,
L'épanouissement personnel	11,
Le respect des autres cultures	12,
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

EB66.1 Q48a

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QD3	Which three of the following values, best represent the European Union?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The Rule of Law	1,
Respect for human life	2,
Human rights	3,
Individual freedom	4,
Democracy	5,
Peace	6,
Equality	7,
Solidarity, support for others	8,
Tolerance	9,
Religion	10,
Self-fulfilment	11,
Respect for other cultures	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB66.1 Q48b
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--

QD3	Quelles sont les trois valeurs qui représentent le mieux l'Union européenne, parmi les suivantes ?
-----	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

L'Etat de droit	1,
Le respect de la vie humaine	2,
Les Droits de l'Homme	3,
Les libertés individuelles	4,
La démocratie	5,
La paix	6,
L'égalité	7,
La solidarité	8,
La tolérance	9,
La religion	10,
L'épanouissement personnel	11,
Le respect des autres cultures	12,
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	13,
NSP	14,

EB66.1 Q48b
-------------

QD4

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
1	When compared to other continents, it is much easier to see what Europeans have in common in terms of values	1	2	3	4	5
2	There are no common European values, only global western values	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QD5

In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are EU Member States...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very close to each other	1
Fairly close to each other	2
Fairly distant from each other	3
Very distant from each other	4
DK	5

NEW

QD4

Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	En comparaison avec d'autres continents, il est nettement plus facile de voir ce que les Européens ont en commun en termes de valeurs	1	2	3	4	5
2	Il n'y a pas de valeurs européennes communes, mais seulement des valeurs occidentales globales	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QD5

Selon vous, en terme de valeurs partagées, est-ce que les Etats membres de l'Union européenne sont... ?

(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très proches les uns des autres	1
Plutôt proches des uns des autres	2
Plutôt éloignés des uns des autres	3
Très éloignés les uns des autres	4
NSP	5

NEW

DO NOT ASK QD6a TO QD6b IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QD6c

QD6a	There is a lot of talk these days about what (OUR COUNTRY)'s goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority. Would you please say which one of them you, yourself, consider to be most important in the long run?
------	--

QD6b And what would be your second choice?

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(READ OUT)	QD6a First most important goal	QD6b Second most important goal
Maintaining order in the country	1	1
Giving people more say in important Government decisions	2	2
Fighting rising prices	3	3
Protecting freedom of speech	4	4
DK	5	5

EB64.2 QA33a&b

NE PAS POSER QD6a A QD6b EN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) ALLER EN QD6c

QD6a	On entend dire beaucoup de choses au sujet des buts que (NOTRE PAYS) devrait s'efforcer d'atteindre au cours des 10 ou 15 prochaines années. Sur cette carte sont mentionnés les buts que certains voudraient voir atteints en priorité. Voudriez-vous m'indiquer celui qui vous paraît, pour vous personnellement, comme le plus important à long terme ?
------	--

QD6b Et en second lieu, qu'est-ce qui vous paraît le plus important ?

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(LIRE)	QD6a Premier but le plus important	QD6b Deuxième but le plus important
Maintenir l'ordre dans le pays	1	1
Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux décisions du Gouvernement	2	2
Combattre la hausse des prix	3	3
Garantir la liberté d'expression	4	4
NSP	5	5

EB64.2 QA33a&b

ASK QD6c TO QD6d ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QD7a

QD6c	There is a lot of talk these days about what our community's goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority. Would you please say which one of them you, yourself, consider to be most important in the long run? (M)
------	--

QD6d And what would be your second choice?

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(READ OUT)	QD6c First most important goal	QD6d Second most important goal
Maintaining order in our community	1	1
Giving people more say in important Government decisions	2	2
Fighting rising prices	3	3
Protecting freedom of speech	4	4
DK	5	5

NEW (BASED ON EB64.2 QA33a&b)

POSER QD6c A QD6d SEULEMENT EN CY(tcc) - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD7a

QD6c	On entend dire beaucoup de choses au sujet des buts que notre communauté devrait s'efforcer d'atteindre au cours des 10 ou 15 prochaines années. Sur cette carte sont mentionnés les buts que certains voudraient voir atteints en priorité. Voudriez-vous m'indiquer celui qui vous paraît, pour vous personnellement, comme le plus important à long terme ? (M)
------	--

QD6d Et en second lieu, qu'est-ce qui vous paraît le plus important ?

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(LIRE)	QD6c Premier but le plus important	QD6d Deuxième but le plus important
Maintenir l'ordre dans notre communauté	1	1
Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux décisions du Gouvernement	2	2
Combattre la hausse des prix	3	3
Garantir la liberté d'expression	4	4
NSP	5	5

NEW (BASED ON EB64.2 QA33a&b)

ASK ALL

QD7a Among the following values, please what is the one which is the most important in connexion with your idea of happiness?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Money	1
Work	2
Tradition	3
Pleasure	4
Order	5
Nation	6
Belief	7
Health	8
Love	9
Friendship	10
Peace	11
Justice	12
Education	13
Freedom	14
Solidarity	15
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	16
DK	17

NEW

ASK ALL

QD7a Parmi les valeurs suivantes, quelle est la valeur la plus importante par rapport à l'idée que vous vous faites du bonheur ?

(MONTRER CARTE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

L'argent	1
Le travail	2
La tradition	3
Le plaisir	4
L'ordre	5
La nation	6
La croyance	7
La santé	8
L'amour	9
L'amitié	10
La paix	11
La justice	12
L'éducation	13
La liberté	14
La solidarité	15
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	16
NSP	17

NEW

ASK QD7ao ONLY IF "OTHERS" IN QD7a - CODE 16 IN QD7a - OTHERS GO TO QD7b

QD7ao Which other(s)?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

--

NEW

POSER QD7ao SEULEMENT SI "AUTRES" EN QD7a - CODE 16 IN QD7a - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QD7b

QD7ao Quel(s) autres ?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU)

--

NEW



ASK ALL

A TOUS

QD7b Any others?

QD7b Et ensuite?

(SHOW CARD - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Money	1,
Work	2,
Tradition	3,
Pleasure	4,
Order	5,
Nation	6,
Belief	7,
Health	8,
Love	9,
Friendship	10,
Peace	11,
Justice	12,
Education	13,
Freedom	14,
Solidarity	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	16,
DK	17,

L'argent	1,
Le travail	2,
La tradition	3,
Le plaisir	4,
L'ordre	5,
La nation	6,
La croyance	7,
La santé	8,
L'amour	9,
L'amitié	10,
La paix	11,
La justice	12,
L'éducation	13,
La liberté	14,
La solidarité	15,
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	16,
NSP	17,

NEW

NEW

ASK QD7bo ONLY IF "OTHERS" IN QD7b - CODE 16 IN QD7b - OTHERS GO TO QE1a1

QD7bo Which other(s) ?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

--

NEW

ASK ALL

POSER QD7bo SEULEMENT SI "AUTRES" EN QD7b - CODE 16 IN QD7b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QE1a1

QD7bo Quel(s) autre(s) ?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

--

NEW

A TOUS

DEMOGRAPHICS

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

1 Left	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) 11

DK 12

EB69.1 D1

DEMOGRAPHIQUES

D1 A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE) - (ENQ. : NE RIEN SUGGERER. SI LA PERSONNE HESITE, INSISTER)

1 Gau che	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Droit e
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refus (SPONTANE) 11

NSP 12

EB69.1 D1

ASK D2 ONLY TO EU27 - OTHERS GO TO D7

D2 To which of the following political parties do you feel the closest to or the least furthest from?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Party 1	1
Party 2	2
Party 3	3
Party 4	4
Party 5	5
Party 6	6
Party 7	7
Party 8	8
Party 9	9
Party 10	10
Party 11	11
Party 12	12
Party 13	13
Party 14	14
Party 15	15
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17
DK	18

NEW

POSER D2 SEULEMENT A UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN D7

D2 Parmi les partis politiques suivants, quel est celui dont vous vous sentez le plus proche ou le moins éloigné ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Parti 1	1
Parti 2	2
Parti 3	3
Parti 4	4
Parti 5	5
Parti 6	6
Parti 7	7
Parti 8	8
Parti 9	9
Parti 10	10
Parti 11	11
Parti 12	12
Parti 13	13
Parti 14	14
Parti 15	15
Aucun (SPONTANE)	16
Autre (SPONTANE)	17
NSP	18

NEW

NO QUESTIONS D3 TO D6

D7 Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB69.1 D7

D8 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' - IF "DK" CODE '99')

EB69.1 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

Male	1
Female	2

EB69.1 D10

D11 How old are you?

EB69.1 D11

PAS DE QUESTIONS D3 A D6

D7 Pouvez-vous m'indiquer la lettre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation actuelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Marié(e)	1
Remarié(e)	2
Célibataire vivant actuellement en couple	3
Célibataire n'ayant jamais vécu en couple	4
Célibataire ayant déjà vécu en couple dans le passé mais actuellement seul(e)	5
Divorcé(e)	6
Séparé(e)	7
Veuf/Veuve	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	9
Refus (SPONTANE)	10

EB69.1 D7

D8 A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ?

(ENQ. : SI "ETUDIE ENCORE", CODER '00' - SI "PAS D'ETUDE" CODER '01' - SI "REFUS" CODER '98' - SI "DK" CODER '99')

EB69.1 D8

PAS DE QUESTION D9

D10 Sexe du répondant.

Homme	1
Femme	2

EB69.1 D10

D11 Quel est votre âge ?

EB69.1 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

	D15a CURRENT OCCUPATION	D15b LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18

PAS DE QUESTIONS D12 A D14

POSER D15b SI "PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE", CODES 1 à 4 en D15a

D15a Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?

D15b Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?

	D15a PROFESSION ACTUELLE	D15b PROFESSION PRECEDEnte
INACTIFS		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	1	
Etudiants	2	
Au chômage\ temporairement sans emploi	3	
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	
INDEPENDANTS		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9	9
SALARIES		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte, etc.)	10	10
Cadre supérieur\ dirigeant (PDG\DG, Directeur, etc.)	11	11
Cadre moyen	12	12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps dans un bureau	13	13
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers, etc.)	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16
Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18

Never did any paid work		19
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EB69.1 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

(READ OUT)

Rural area or village	1
Small or middle sized town	2
Large town	3
DK	4

EB69.1 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

D40a Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

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EB69.1 D40a

D40b Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

--	--

EB69.1 D40b

D40c Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

--	--

EB69.1 D40c

N'a jamais exercé d'activité professionnelle rémunérée		19
--	--	----

EB69.1 D15a D15b

PAS DE QUESTIONS D16 A D24

D25 Diriez-vous que vous vivez ... ?

(LIRE)

Dans une commune rurale	1
Dans une ville petite ou moyenne	2
Dans une grande ville	3
NSP	4

EB69.1 D25

PAS DE QUESTIONS D26 A D39

D40a Pouvez-vous me dire combien de personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus vivent dans votre foyer, y compris vous-même ?

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

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EB69.1 D40a

D40b Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de moins de 10 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

--	--

EB69.1 D40b

D40c Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de 10 à 14 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

--	--

EB69.1 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

In (OUR COUNTRY)	1
In another Member Country of the European Union	2
In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB69.1 D41

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the EU	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the EU	3
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the EU	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the EU	5
One of your parents was born in another Member State of the EU and the other was born outside the EU (N)	6
DK\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7

EB69.1 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB69.1 D43a D43b

D41 Vous-même, êtes-vous né(e) ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

En (NOTRE PAYS)	1
Dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
En Europe, mais pas dans un Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
En Asie, en Afrique ou en Amérique latine	4
En Amérique du Nord, au Japon ou en Océanie	5
Refus (SPONTANE)	6

EB69.1 D41

D42 Laquelle de ces propositions correspond à votre situation ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Votre mère et votre père sont nés en (NOTRE PAYS)	1
L'un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE	2
Votre mère et votre père sont nés dans un autre Etat membre de l'UE	3
Un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né en dehors de l'UE	4
Votre père et votre mère sont nés en dehors de l'UE	5
L'un de vos parents est né dans un autre pays de l'UE et l'autre est né en dehors de l'UE (N)	6
NSP\ Refus (SPONTANE)	7

EB69.1 D42

D43a Possédez-vous un téléphone fixe dans votre foyer ?

D43b Possédez-vous un téléphone mobile\ GSM\ portable personnel ?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixe	Mobile
Oui	1	1
Non	2	2

EB69.1 D43a D43b



D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
An Internet connection at home	5,
A car	6,
An apartment\ a house which you have finished paying for	7,
An apartment\ a house which you are paying for	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB69.1 D46

D46 Parmi les biens suivants, lesquels possédez-vous ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Une télévision	1,
Un lecteur DVD	2,
Un lecteur CD audio	3,
Un ordinateur	4,
Une connexion Internet à la maison	5,
Une voiture	6,
Un appartement\ Une maison que vous avez fini de payer	7,
Un appartement\ Une maison que vous êtes en train de payer	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB69.1 D46



# TABLES



## Eurobarometer 69



QD1a.1 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

L'Etat intervient trop dans notre vie

QD1a.1 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...

The State intervenes too much in our lives

QD1a.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Der Staat mischt sich zu sehr in unser Leben ein

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à  
EB66 automne 2006

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	21	-2	16	-7	17	-1	22	+4	15	-3	29	-1	29	-1	27	-3	8	+1	25	-3	12	-2	21	-2		
Plutôt d'accord	37	-2	44	+3	30	+5	40	0	32	+2	34	-1	34	-1	37	+1	25	+5	43	+5	41	+3	36	-3		
Plutôt pas d'accord	29	+2	34	+3	28	-6	31	-4	39	0	28	+4	28	+4	27	0	42	0	20	-5	35	+3	31	+5		
Pas du tout d'accord	8	+2	5	+1	13	-2	4	-1	12	+1	7	-1	7	0	7	+3	21	-3	12	+4	6	-1	7	0		
NSP	5	0	1	0	12	+4	3	+1	2	0	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	4	-3	0	-1	6	-3	5	0		
D'accord	58	-4	60	-4	47	+4	62	+4	47	-1	63	-2	63	-2	64	-2	33	+6	68	+2	53	+1	57	-5		
Pas d'accord	37	+4	39	+4	41	-8	35	-5	51	+1	35	+3	35	+3	34	+3	63	-3	32	-1	41	+2	38	+5		

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Totally agree	17	-2	15	-6	15	-8	9	-4	11	-2	20	0	36	-1	11	-7	23	-1	17	-5	11	-4	26	+6
Tend to agree	31	-6	39	-7	34	+7	27	+4	22	-7	30	+6	39	+3	37	0	34	+1	41	+1	37	-4	47	+6
Tend to disagree	35	+5	27	+5	27	-8	39	-2	40	+4	35	-5	18	0	35	+7	34	-1	33	+3	37	+3	17	-10
Totally disagree	7	0	13	+7	16	+5	19	0	19	+3	11	-1	4	-1	11	+3	8	+2	5	+2	8	+3	2	-5
DK	10	+3	6	+1	8	+4	6	+2	8	+2	4	0	3	-1	6	-3	1	-1	4	-1	7	+2	8	+3
Agree	48	-8	54	-13	49	-1	36	0	33	-9	50	+6	75	+2	48	-7	57	0	58	-4	48	-8	73	+12
Disagree	42	+5	40	+12	43	-3	58	-2	59	+7	46	-6	22	-1	46	+10	42	+1	38	+5	45	+6	19	-15

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu  
EB66 Herbst 2006

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Stimme voll und ganz zu	14	-4	31	+3	13	-5	6	-4	16	-13	34	+1	34	-4	34	+5	32	
Stimme eher zu	30	+1	42	-2	46	0	25	-7	44	+2	39	+1	39	+6	28	-2	28	
Stimme eher nicht zu	29	0	21	0	34	+5	58	+9	28	+9	20	0	17	-3	20	+1	19	
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	11	0	3	-2	5	+1	9	+2	11	+3	3	+1	5	-1	12	-5	16	
WN	16	+3	3	+1	2	-1	2	0	1	-1	4	-3	5	+2	6	+1	5	
Stimme zu	44	-3	73	+1	59	-5	31	-11	60	-11	73	+2	73	+2	62	+3	60	
Stimme nicht zu	40	0	24	-2	39	+6	67	+11	39	+12	23	+1	22	-4	32	-4	35	

## Eurobarometer 69



QD1a.2 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Nous avons besoin de plus d'égalité et de justice même si cela signifie moins de liberté pour l'individu

QD1a.2 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...

We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual

QD1a.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Wir brauchen mehr Gleichheit und Gerechtigkeit, auch wenn das weniger Freiheit für den Einzelnen bedeutet

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à  
EB66 automne 2006

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
21ème colonne: % changement par rapport à EB66: automne 2006	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	24	+1	18	-2	32	+11	19	+4	15	+2	28	+5	29	+2	34	+2	23	-2	26	-3	25	+4	17	-5		
Plutôt d'accord	41	0	48	0	37	-11	43	+1	37	+2	35	-2	36	-2	40	+2	42	+6	33	0	46	+5	44	0		
Plutôt pas d'accord	21	-2	26	+1	17	-2	26	-5	33	-2	22	-4	21	-3	17	-1	22	+3	24	-3	16	-6	25	+3		
Pas du tout d'accord	8	+1	7	+1	5	0	5	-2	11	+1	10	+1	9	+1	5	+1	7	0	17	+6	6	-2	9	+2		
NSP	6	0	1	0	9	+2	7	+2	4	-3	5	0	5	0	4	0	6	-7	0	0	7	-1	5	0		
D'accord	65	+1	66	-2	69	0	62	+5	52	+4	63	+3	65	+2	74	0	65	+4	59	-3	71	+9	61	-5		
Pas d'accord	29	-1	33	+2	22	-2	31	-7	44	-1	32	-3	30	-2	22	0	29	+3	41	+3	22	-8	34	+5		

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

1re column: EB69 spring 2008	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Totally agree	18	-3	35	+3	25	-3	20	+2	25	+1	24	+1	36	+5	16	-9	12	-1	16	-3	22	+1	28	-1
Tend to agree	43	+4	43	+1	34	-3	38	0	41	+1	34	-7	42	0	46	0	33	+1	37	0	43	-6	50	-1
Tend to disagree	20	0	12	-6	22	+2	25	0	18	-4	31	+9	13	-2	19	+3	36	-3	28	+1	20	+1	16	+4
Totally disagree	6	-3	6	+2	12	+2	7	-4	6	+1	7	-1	4	0	6	+2	16	+4	10	0	4	0	1	-4
DK	13	+2	4	0	7	+2	10	+2	10	+1	4	-2	5	-3	13	+4	3	-1	9	+2	11	+4	5	+2
Agree	61	+1	78	+4	59	-6	58	+2	66	+2	58	-6	78	+5	62	-9	45	0	53	-3	65	-5	78	-2
Disagree	26	-3	18	-4	34	+4	32	-4	24	-3	38	+8	17	-2	25	+5	52	+1	38	+1	24	+1	17	0

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu  
EB66 Herbst 2006

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB66 Herbst 2006	29	-10	24	-3	14	-4	11	0	15	-3	20	+2	33	-5	48	-1	36	
Stimme voll und ganz zu	46	+7	43	-3	53	+5	44	+4	39	+2	38	+1	41	+6	32	-2	36	
Stimme eher zu	12	+2	23	+4	26	0	37	-3	27	-1	24	-1	15	-2	10	+3	14	
Stimme eher nicht zu	3	+1	5	0	3	-1	5	+1	13	0	10	0	6	+1	3	-2	7	
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	10	0	5	+2	4	0	3	-2	6	+2	8	-2	5	0	7	+2	7	
WN	75	-3	67	-6	67	+1	55	+4	54	-1	58	+3	74	+1	80	-3	72	
Stimme zu	15	+3	28	+4	29	-1	42	-2	40	-1	34	-1	21	-1	13	+1	21	
Stimme nicht zu																		

## Eurobarometer 69



QD1a.3 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Il y a trop d'indulgence de nos jours. Les criminels devraient être plus sévèrement punis

QD1a.3 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...

Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely

QD1a.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Heutzutage gibt es zu viel Toleranz. Kriminelle sollten härter bestraft werden

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à  
EB66 automne 2006

Tous les pays de l'UE																								
	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	09/12/01	
Tout à fait d'accord	54	-1	57	-6	71	+7	71	+1	40	-3	50	-7	51	-7	57	-8	63	+4	51	-8	51	+5	48	-2
Plutôt d'accord	30	0	33	+6	21	-6	23	-2	28	0	30	+2	30	+3	33	+9	26	-1	35	+9	34	-1	29	0
Plutôt pas d'accord	10	0	9	+2	3	-1	4	0	19	-1	14	+5	13	+4	7	-2	8	0	10	-1	8	-2	13	-2
Pas du tout d'accord	3	+1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	12	+5	5	+2	5	+2	2	+1	1	-1	4	0	3	-1	4	+1
NSP	3	0	0	-1	4	+1	1	+1	1	-1	1	-2	1	-2	1	0	2	-2	0	0	4	-1	6	+3
D'accord	84	-1	90	0	92	+1	94	-1	68	-3	80	-5	81	-4	90	+1	89	+3	86	+1	85	+4	77	-2
Pas d'accord	13	+1	10	+1	4	-2	5	0	31	+4	19	+7	18	+6	9	-1	9	-1	14	-1	11	-3	17	-1

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

Autumn 2001: % Change from Ebov autumn 2000		05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01	05/02	06/01
Totally agree		63	+2	59	+4	80	-4	53	+1	60	+4	56	-12	71	+17	31	-12	49	-6	41	-4	52	-2	42	-3
Tend to agree		25	-1	27	-6	17	+4	31	-1	28	-3	29	+8	22	-13	50	+12	31	+4	36	+2	34	0	45	+5
Tend to disagree		4	-4	8	0	2	0	10	-1	7	-1	9	+3	4	-3	11	0	13	0	16	0	9	+1	10	-1
Totally disagree		2	+1	3	+2	0	0	1	-1	2	0	3	0	2	+1	2	0	4	0	3	+1	2	0	1	-1
DK		6	+2	3	0	1	0	5	+2	3	0	3	+1	1	-2	6	0	3	+2	4	+1	3	+1	2	0
Agree		88	+1	86	-2	97	0	84	0	88	+1	85	-4	93	+4	81	0	80	-2	77	-2	86	-2	87	+2
Disagree		6	-3	11	+2	2	0	11	-2	9	-1	12	+3	6	-2	13	0	17	0	19	+1	11	+1	11	-2

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu  
EB66 Herbst 2006

	DE	IT	FR	ES	UK	GR	PT	TR	PL	CZ	SK	RO	HR	BG	SE	NO	DK	FI
Stimme voll und ganz zu	58	-3	56	-7	55	-7	40	0	47	-2	64	+1	73	-1	45	-7	70	21
Stimme eher zu	30	+1	31	+5	38	+7	41	-2	30	-2	25	-1	21	-1	27	-1	21	21
Stimme eher nicht zu	4	0	9	+1	6	+1	16	+3	16	+4	8	+1	3	+1	13	+3	4	4
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	-1	3	+1	0	-1	2	0	6	+1	1	0	2	+1	8	+3	2	2
WN	7	+3	1	0	1	0	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1	1	0	7	+2	3	3
Stimme zu	88	-2	87	-2	93	0	81	-2	77	-4	89	0	94	-2	72	-8	91	21
Stimme nicht zu	5	-1	12	+2	6	0	18	+3	22	+5	9	+1	5	+2	21	+6	6	6

## Eurobarometer 69



QD1a.4 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Les immigrants apportent beaucoup à (NOTRE PAYS)

QD1a.4 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...

Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)

QD1a.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Einwanderer leisten einen großen Beitrag für (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB66 automne 2006

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	11	+1	6	-3	5	-2	4	+1	13	+3	12	+4	11	+3	5	-1	4	0	11	-1	16	+7	11	+1		
Plutôt d'accord	33	+3	32	+1	15	0	14	+1	44	+9	29	+6	27	+5	20	+1	15	+3	34	+3	48	+16	38	+3		
Plutôt pas d'accord	30	-2	40	+5	35	+1	42	+1	26	-7	33	-4	35	-2	43	+4	38	-1	35	-1	18	-12	28	-3		
Pas du tout d'accord	17	-3	20	-2	18	0	35	-5	14	-5	22	-2	23	-3	28	-3	34	+2	20	-1	5	-8	16	+1		
NSP	9	+1	2	-1	27	+1	5	+2	3	0	4	-4	4	-3	4	-1	9	-4	0	0	13	-3	7	-2		
D'accord	44	+4	38	-2	20	-2	18	+2	57	+12	41	+10	38	+8	25	0	19	+3	45	+2	64	+23	49	+4		
Pas d'accord	47	-5	60	+3	53	+1	77	-4	40	-12	55	-6	58	-5	71	+1	72	+1	55	-2	23	-20	44	-2		

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Totally agree	16	+1	9	-1	11	+1	4	+1	6	+2	24	+3	2	-2	3	-4	11	-2	7	-4	6	0	21	+1
Tend to agree	42	+1	27	-4	25	+5	11	-2	20	+4	36	+1	8	-6	14	0	45	+5	30	+4	32	+5	46	0
Tend to disagree	19	-1	35	+5	29	+1	44	+6	38	-3	22	-2	36	+2	33	+7	32	+1	35	+1	35	-8	22	+1
Totally disagree	12	-3	22	-1	30	-7	32	-6	25	-3	13	-1	46	+9	42	0	8	-2	19	-4	10	0	4	-4
DK	11	+2	7	+1	5	0	9	+1	11	0	5	-1	8	-3	8	-3	4	-2	9	+3	17	+3	7	+2
Agree	58	+2	36	-5	36	+6	15	-1	26	+6	60	+4	10	-8	17	-4	56	+3	37	0	38	+5	67	+1
Disagree	31	-4	57	+4	59	-6	76	0	63	-6	35	-3	82	+11	75	+7	40	-1	54	-3	45	-8	26	-3

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB66 Herbst 2006

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Stimme voll und ganz zu	19	+2	7	+2	2	-1	11	+1	35	+2	14	0	4	-2	7	-7	9	
Stimme eher zu	35	+9	28	+6	10	+1	50	+6	48	+2	31	-2	15	+4	13	-8	20	
Stimme eher nicht zu	15	-5	40	-1	51	+5	31	-2	10	-2	28	+4	37	0	28	+7	23	
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	6	-1	20	-6	30	-8	7	-4	5	0	20	-1	31	-1	34	+6	36	
WN	25	-5	5	-1	7	+3	1	-1	2	-2	7	-1	13	-1	18	+2	12	
Stimme zu	54	+11	35	+8	12	0	61	+7	83	+4	45	-2	19	+2	20	-15	29	
Stimme nicht zu	21	-6	60	-7	81	-3	38	-6	15	-2	48	+3	68	-1	62	+13	59	



## Eurobarometer 69



QD1a.5 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

La croissance économique devrait être une priorité pour (NOTRE PAYS) même si cela a un impact sur l'environnement

QD1a.5 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...

Economic growth must be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the environment

QD1a.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Wirtschaftswachstum muss für (UNSER LAND) Vorrang haben, selbst wenn es die Umwelt beeinträchtigt

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à  
EB66 automne 2006

Tous les pays de l'UE																											
	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR		
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
Tout à fait d'accord	11	0	9	-1	18	-1	5	-4	3	-1	11	0	10	-1	4	-10	12	+1	9	-6	7	0	12	+2	12	+2	
Plutôt d'accord	28	-1	36	0	33	+6	22	-1	19	0	24	-3	22	-5	17	-10	24	+7	16	-10	29	+6	28	+1	28	+1	
Plutôt pas d'accord	36	+2	41	+1	26	-6	47	+5	42	+1	38	+7	40	+7	48	+10	39	-1	37	0	35	+4	35	-2	35	-2	
Pas du tout d'accord	17	-2	12	0	11	0	22	-1	33	+2	25	0	26	+2	28	+10	20	-5	38	+16	14	-10	19	-1	19	-1	
NSP	8	+1	2	0	12	+1	4	+1	3	-2	2	-4	2	-3	3	0	5	-2	0	0	15	0	6	0	6	0	
D'accord	39	-1	45	-1	51	+5	27	-5	22	-1	35	-3	32	-6	21	-20	36	+8	25	-16	36	+6	40	+3	40	+3	
Pas d'accord	53	0	53	+1	37	-6	69	+4	75	+3	63	+7	66	+9	76	+20	59	-6	75	+16	49	-6	54	-3	54	-3	

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Totally agree	13	0	16	-1	8	-10	13	+1	13	+2	15	0	14	-3	5	-7	4	+1	6	-4	10	+1	15	+1
Tend to agree	31	-1	37	-2	19	+1	28	+3	27	-7	20	-1	30	-8	22	-2	17	+3	18	-8	33	-6	37	+3
Tend to disagree	30	+3	26	-1	35	+8	36	-6	36	+4	28	-12	31	+6	35	+9	46	-3	46	+12	38	+7	31	-1
Totally disagree	10	-7	11	0	35	+3	16	+1	14	0	32	+17	9	0	19	-5	31	-1	23	-1	8	-4	7	-5
DK	16	+5	10	+4	3	-2	7	+1	10	+1	5	-4	16	+5	19	+5	2	0	7	+1	11	+2	10	+2
Agree	44	-1	53	-3	27	-9	41	+4	40	-5	35	-1	44	-11	27	-9	21	+4	24	-12	43	-5	52	+4
Disagree	40	-4	37	-1	70	+11	52	-5	50	+4	60	+5	40	+6	54	+4	77	-4	69	+11	46	+3	38	-6

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu  
EB66 Herbst 2006

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Stimme voll und ganz zu	21	-3	12	+1	11	-2	2	0	6	0	12	+3	17	-2	30	-15	33	33
Stimme eher zu	31	+2	30	-5	37	-3	15	-1	21	-10	28	+2	26	+2	33	+5	28	28
Stimme eher nicht zu	24	-1	34	-2	37	+6	53	-2	42	+3	35	-5	33	0	13	+2	20	20
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	10	-1	20	+6	8	-3	29	+3	29	+8	17	+1	17	0	14	+7	15	15
WN	14	+3	4	0	7	+2	1	0	2	-1	8	-1	7	0	10	+1	4	4
Stimme zu	52	-1	42	-4	48	-5	17	-1	27	-10	40	+5	43	0	63	-10	61	61
Stimme nicht zu	34	-2	54	+4	45	+3	82	+1	71	+11	52	-4	50	0	27	+9	35	35

## Eurobarometer 69



QD1a.6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Protéger l'environnement devrait être une priorité pour (NOTRE PAYS) même si cela a un impact sur la croissance économique

QD1a.6 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...

Protecting the environment should be a priority for (OUR COUNTRY), even if it affects the economic growth

QD1a.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Umweltschutz sollte für (UNSER LAND) Vorrang haben, selbst wenn es das Wirtschaftswachstum beeinträchtigt

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à  
EB66 automne 2006

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>28</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	-8	<b>27</b>	-2	<b>26</b>	+1	<b>56</b>	+3	<b>21</b>	-2	<b>23</b>	0	<b>28</b>	+10	<b>34</b>	-9	<b>43</b>	+9	<b>27</b>	+4	<b>34</b>	-7		
Plutôt d'accord	<b>46</b>	+2	<b>55</b>	+7	<b>46</b>	+6	<b>50</b>	+6	<b>37</b>	+3	<b>41</b>	+2	<b>42</b>	+2	<b>45</b>	+1	<b>45</b>	+9	<b>38</b>	-2	<b>51</b>	+3	<b>52</b>	+5		
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	+1	<b>12</b>	-5	<b>18</b>	-7	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>21</b>	-4	<b>20</b>	-4	<b>16</b>	-8	<b>14</b>	+5	<b>12</b>	-8	<b>9</b>	-4	<b>7</b>	-2		
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>4</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	+4	<b>10</b>	+3	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	0	<b>6</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	+1		
NSP	<b>7</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>12</b>	+1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-5	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	+3		
D'accord	<b>74</b>	+1	<b>75</b>	-1	<b>73</b>	+4	<b>76</b>	+7	<b>93</b>	+6	<b>62</b>	0	<b>65</b>	+2	<b>73</b>	+11	<b>79</b>	0	<b>81</b>	+7	<b>78</b>	+7	<b>86</b>	-2		
Pas d'accord	<b>19</b>	-1	<b>23</b>	+1	<b>15</b>	-5	<b>20</b>	-7	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>32</b>	0	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	-11	<b>17</b>	+5	<b>18</b>	-8	<b>11</b>	-6	<b>9</b>	-1		

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Totally agree	<b>29</b>	-8	<b>29</b>	+1	<b>64</b>	+9	<b>28</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	-4	<b>33</b>	0	<b>28</b>	-6	<b>22</b>	-11	<b>19</b>	-5	<b>28</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	0	<b>25</b>	+12
Tend to agree	<b>44</b>	0	<b>47</b>	+4	<b>25</b>	-7	<b>43</b>	+4	<b>41</b>	-4	<b>47</b>	+3	<b>42</b>	+4	<b>51</b>	+6	<b>39</b>	0	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>46</b>	+3	<b>48</b>	-1
Tend to disagree	<b>12</b>	+3	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	+4	<b>14</b>	+2	<b>16</b>	+3	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>31</b>	+6	<b>20</b>	+5	<b>18</b>	-5	<b>16</b>	-4
Totally disagree	<b>3</b>	+1	<b>4</b>	+1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	+1	<b>0</b>	-8	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	+1	<b>9</b>	+2	<b>4</b>	0	<b>3</b>	+1	<b>2</b>	-5
DK	<b>12</b>	+4	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	0	<b>7</b>	+1	<b>12</b>	+3	<b>6</b>	+3	<b>11</b>	0	<b>15</b>	+7	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	+1	<b>9</b>	-2
Agree	<b>73</b>	-8	<b>76</b>	+5	<b>89</b>	+2	<b>71</b>	+2	<b>62</b>	-8	<b>80</b>	+3	<b>70</b>	-2	<b>73</b>	-5	<b>58</b>	-5	<b>71</b>	-2	<b>68</b>	+3	<b>73</b>	+11
Disagree	<b>15</b>	+4	<b>19</b>	0	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>22</b>	-3	<b>26</b>	+5	<b>14</b>	-6	<b>19</b>	+2	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>40</b>	+8	<b>24</b>	+5	<b>21</b>	-4	<b>18</b>	-9

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu  
EB66 Herbst 2006

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>33</b>	+5	<b>38</b>	+10	<b>25</b>	-5	<b>26</b>	+1	<b>47</b>	+4	<b>31</b>	-5	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>38</b>	-4	<b>38</b>	
Stimme eher zu	<b>37</b>	-2	<b>44</b>	-5	<b>62</b>	+13	<b>54</b>	+5	<b>43</b>	+2	<b>44</b>	-2	<b>40</b>	+5	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>38</b>	
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-8	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	+9	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	+3	<b>14</b>	
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	
WN	<b>17</b>	+2	<b>2</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	+5	<b>6</b>	
Stimme zu	<b>70</b>	+3	<b>82</b>	+5	<b>87</b>	+8	<b>80</b>	+6	<b>90</b>	+6	<b>75</b>	-7	<b>75</b>	+4	<b>68</b>	-6	<b>76</b>	
Stimme nicht zu	<b>13</b>	-5	<b>16</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-11	<b>18</b>	-5	<b>8</b>	-4	<b>19</b>	+9	<b>18</b>	-3	<b>19</b>	+1	<b>18</b>	

## Eurobarometer 69



QD1a.7 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

La libre concurrence est la meilleure façon de garantir la prospérité

QD1a.7 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity

QD1a.7 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Freier Wettbewerb ist die beste Garantie für wirtschaftlichen Wohlstand

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB66 automne 2006

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	18	-2	15	-4	25	-3	15	-4	27	-1	30	0	26	-2	15	-8	29	-8	13	-5	14	+6	14	+1	14	+1
Plutôt d'accord	43	-1	51	0	43	+3	47	-2	45	+2	41	-5	42	-4	45	+2	47	+5	32	-7	44	+6	40	+1	40	+1
Plutôt pas d'accord	19	0	26	+4	7	-4	20	+1	19	0	17	+4	19	+4	27	+6	13	+6	37	+10	12	-5	24	-4	24	-4
Pas du tout d'accord	6	+1	5	0	3	0	4	0	5	+1	5	+1	6	+2	8	+1	2	0	16	+3	2	-3	9	0	9	0
NSP	14	+2	3	0	22	+4	14	+5	4	-2	7	0	7	0	5	-1	9	-3	2	-1	28	-4	13	+2	13	+2
D'accord	61	-3	66	-4	68	0	62	-6	72	+1	71	-5	68	-6	60	-6	76	-3	45	-12	58	+12	54	+2	54	+2
Pas d'accord	25	+1	31	+4	10	-4	24	+1	24	+1	22	+5	25	+6	35	+7	15	+6	53	+13	14	-8	33	-4	33	-4

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Totally agree	17	-5	16	-3	27	-3	24	-8	26	-4	20	-1	12	-5	16	-7	16	-4	17	-4	20	-3	12	0
Tend to agree	48	0	43	-3	40	+1	50	+3	44	-6	34	-2	34	-4	48	+7	45	+4	44	-7	48	-3	42	+8
Tend to disagree	10	+1	21	0	15	+2	13	+1	11	+5	22	+1	27	+5	10	+2	26	0	21	+5	14	0	23	-6
Totally disagree	3	0	8	+3	8	+1	1	-1	2	0	9	+1	12	+4	2	-2	6	-1	5	+2	2	0	5	-4
DK	22	+4	12	+3	10	-1	12	+5	17	+5	15	+1	15	0	24	0	7	+1	13	+4	16	+6	18	+2
Agree	65	-5	59	-6	67	-2	74	-5	70	-10	54	-3	46	-9	64	0	61	0	61	-11	68	-6	54	+8
Disagree	13	+1	29	+3	23	+3	14	0	13	+5	31	+2	39	+9	12	0	32	-1	26	+7	16	0	28	-10

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB66 Herbst 2006

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Stimme voll und ganz zu	28	-5	27	+2	13	-7	13	-1	23	-7	17	-2	35	-3	18	-16	42	-16
Stimme eher zu	41	+1	47	-8	56	+3	55	+5	47	+4	41	-5	44	+4	23	-5	34	-5
Stimme eher nicht zu	9	+1	13	+1	18	+2	25	-3	20	+2	17	+3	10	0	15	+6	9	+6
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	0	2	+1	2	-1	2	-2	5	+1	5	+1	3	0	14	+7	4	+7
WN	20	+3	11	+4	11	+3	5	+1	5	0	20	+3	8	-1	30	+8	11	+8
Stimme zu	69	-4	74	-6	69	-4	68	+4	70	-3	58	-7	79	+1	41	-21	76	-21
Stimme nicht zu	11	+1	15	+2	20	+1	27	-5	25	+3	22	+4	13	0	29	+13	13	+13

## Eurobarometer 69



QD1a.8 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Plus d'importance devrait être donnée aux loisirs plutôt qu'au travail

QD1a.8 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

More importance should be given to spare time than to work

QD1a.8 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Auf Freizeit sollte mehr Wert gelegt werden als auf Arbeit

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB66 automne 2006

	EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	12	-3	9	-5	5	-6	13	-4	16	-2	8	-1	9	+1	10	+4	26	-4	20	-7	20	-6	9	-3
Plutôt d'accord	31	-2	38	+2	21	-2	42	+1	34	+1	19	+1	19	0	21	+1	35	-2	50	+10	41	+1	27	-3
Plutôt pas d'accord	35	+5	40	+3	40	+7	31	+2	37	+5	39	+7	40	+6	43	+2	26	+5	24	+5	24	+8	43	+7
Pas du tout d'accord	15	0	11	0	17	-3	6	-3	8	-4	31	-3	29	-4	24	-7	8	+1	6	-7	7	+2	16	-1
NSP	7	0	2	0	17	+4	8	+4	5	0	3	-4	3	-3	2	0	5	0	0	-1	8	-5	5	0
D'accord	43	-5	47	-3	26	-8	55	-3	50	-1	27	0	28	+1	31	+5	61	-6	70	+3	61	-5	36	-6
Pas d'accord	50	+5	51	+3	57	+4	37	-1	45	+1	70	+4	69	+2	67	-5	34	+6	30	-2	31	+10	59	+6

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

	IE		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Totally agree	18	-3	12	-3	16	-14	13	-6	10	0	12	-1	17	-6	16	-8	10	-2	17	-3	10	-2	7	-3
Tend to agree	38	+1	33	-5	41	+2	34	+1	21	-5	16	-3	32	-8	42	+3	26	-2	34	+3	26	-8	34	+1
Tend to disagree	20	+2	33	+4	27	+10	39	+11	43	+5	43	+8	32	+10	25	+11	48	+8	33	-2	41	+8	36	+7
Totally disagree	7	-4	15	+2	10	+2	9	-5	21	-1	27	-1	15	+5	7	-4	13	-1	10	+3	11	-1	17	-4
DK	17	+4	7	+2	6	0	5	-1	5	+1	2	-3	4	-1	10	-2	3	-3	6	-1	12	+3	6	-1
Agree	56	-2	45	-8	57	-12	47	-5	31	-5	28	-4	49	-14	58	-5	36	-4	51	0	36	-10	41	-2
Disagree	27	-2	48	+6	37	+12	48	+6	64	+4	70	+7	47	+15	32	+7	61	+7	43	+1	52	+7	53	+3

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB66 Herbst 2006

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Stimme voll und ganz zu	16	+6	27	+11	13	-7	17	0	18	-1	15	-4	24	+3	20	+13	11	11
Stimme eher zu	29	+6	39	-4	44	+2	46	+2	35	-2	33	-6	31	+3	19	+7	19	19
Stimme eher nicht zu	25	-2	25	-6	35	+7	31	+1	31	+5	32	+6	28	+2	16	+2	23	23
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	15	-12	7	0	5	-2	4	-2	12	-1	11	+2	11	-9	34	-27	42	42
WN	15	+2	2	-1	3	0	2	-1	4	-1	9	+2	6	+1	11	+5	5	5
Stimme zu	45	+12	66	+7	57	-5	63	+2	53	-3	48	-10	55	+6	39	+20	30	30
Stimme nicht zu	40	-14	32	-6	40	+5	35	-1	43	+4	43	+8	39	-7	50	-25	65	65

## **Eurobarometer 69**

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QD1b.1 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

L'Etat intervient trop dans notre vie

QD1b.1 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

The State intervenes too much in our lives

QD1b.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Der Staat mischt sich zu sehr in unser Leben ein

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>27</b>	-4
Plutôt d'accord	<b>33</b>	+7
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>20</b>	-4
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>13</b>	+2
NSP	<b>7</b>	-1
D'accord	<b>60</b>	+3
Pas d'accord	<b>33</b>	-2

## **Eurobarometer 69**

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QD1b.2 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Nous avons besoin de plus d'égalité et de justice même si cela signifie moins de liberté pour l'individu

QD1b.2 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

We need more equality and justice even if this means less freedom for the individual

QD1b.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Wir brauchen mehr Gleichheit und Gerechtigkeit, auch wenn das weniger Freiheit für den Einzelnen bedeutet

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>54</b>	-3
Plutôt d'accord	<b>32</b>	+2
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>7</b>	+2
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>3</b>	+2
NSP	<b>4</b>	-3
D'accord	<b>86</b>	-1
Pas d'accord	<b>10</b>	+4

## **Eurobarometer 69**

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QD1b.3 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Il y a trop d'indulgence de nos jours. Les criminels devraient être plus sévèrement punis

QD1b.3 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you....?

Nowadays there is too much tolerance. Criminals should be punished more severely

QD1b.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Heutzutage gibt es zu viel Toleranz. Kriminelle sollten härter bestraft werden

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>43</b>	-14
Plutôt d'accord	<b>28</b>	+9
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>15</b>	+5
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>6</b>	+1
NSP	<b>8</b>	-1
D'accord	<b>71</b>	-5
Pas d'accord	<b>21</b>	+6

## **Eurobarometer 69**

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QD1b.4 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Les immigrés apportent beaucoup à notre communauté

QD1b.4 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

Immigrants contribute a lot to our community

QD1b.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Einwanderer leisten einen großen Beitrag für unsere Gemeinschaft

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>23</b>	-3
Plutôt d'accord	<b>18</b>	-9
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>29</b>	+13
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>19</b>	+7
NSP	<b>11</b>	-8
D'accord	<b>41</b>	-12
Pas d'accord	<b>48</b>	+20



## **Eurobarometer 69**



QD1b.5 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

La croissance économique devrait être une priorité pour notre communauté même si cela a un impact sur l'environnement

QD1b.5 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...

Economic growth must be a priority for our community, even if it affects the environment

QD1b.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Wirtschaftswachstum muss für unsere Gemeinschaft Vorrang haben, selbst wenn es die Umwelt beeinträchtigt

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>32</b>	-9
Plutôt d'accord	<b>20</b>	-8
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>17</b>	+5
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>18</b>	+11
NSP	<b>13</b>	+1
D'accord	<b>52</b>	-17
Pas d'accord	<b>35</b>	+16

## **Eurobarometer 69**

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QD1b.6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Protéger l'environnement devrait être une priorité pour notre communauté même si cela a un impact sur la croissance économique

QD1b.6 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you....?

Protecting the environment should be a priority for our community, even if it affects the economic growth

QD1b.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Umweltschutz sollte für unsere Gemeinschaft Vorrang haben, selbst wenn es das Wirtschaftswachstum beeinträchtigt

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>51</b>	+9
Plutôt d'accord	<b>22</b>	-21
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>12</b>	+7
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>8</b>	+6
NSP	<b>7</b>	-1
D'accord	<b>73</b>	-12
Pas d'accord	<b>20</b>	+13

## **Eurobarometer 69**

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QD1b.7 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

La libre concurrence est la meilleure façon de garantir la prospérité

QD1b.7 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you....?

Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity

QD1b.7 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Freier Wettbewerb ist die beste Garantie für wirtschaftlichen Wohlstand

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>25</b>	-12
Plutôt d'accord	<b>27</b>	-3
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>10</b>	+3
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>8</b>	+6
NSP	<b>30</b>	+6
D'accord	<b>52</b>	-15
Pas d'accord	<b>18</b>	+9

## **Eurobarometer 69**

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QD1b.8 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes ... ?

Plus d'importance devrait être donnée aux loisirs plutôt qu'au travail

QD1b.8 For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?

More importance should be given to spare time than to work

QD1b.8 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Auf Freizeit sollte mehr Wert gelegt werden als auf Arbeit

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>12</b>	+3
Plutôt d'accord	<b>12</b>	-15
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>16</b>	+4
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>40</b>	+1
NSP	<b>20</b>	+7
D'accord	<b>24</b>	-12
Pas d'accord	<b>56</b>	+5

## Eurobarometer 69



QD2 Et dans la liste suivante, quelles sont les trois valeurs qui comptent le plus pour vous ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QD2 And in the following list, which are three most important values for you personally? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QD2 Welche drei der folgenden Werte sind für Sie persönlich am wichtigsten? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB66 automne 2006

L'État de droit		21	+4	9	+1	31	+3	23	+6	25	0	23	+4	22	+3	20	+2	25	+4	24	+2	14	+7	7	-2
Le respect de la vie humaine		41	-2	47	+1	51	+1	38	-3	35	0	37	+1	37	0	37	-2	47	-2	44	-3	42	+2	48	+1
Les Droits de l'Homme		42	+1	39	-1	51	+3	40	+2	40	-6	52	+6	48	+2	35	-9	41	+2	43	+1	38	-3	46	+5
Les libertés individuelles		21	-1	18	+4	30	-2	31	-6	16	-1	21	+1	21	+1	21	+3	14	0	19	-5	16	-5	23	+1
La démocratie		27	+3	27	+2	15	0	26	+4	49	+2	39	+5	37	+7	32	+16	18	+2	30	-1	33	+16	25	+2
La paix		45	-7	45	-5	39	-7	40	-14	43	-5	60	-3	62	-3	68	-3	51	-1	57	-1	45	-10	48	-2
L'égalité		19	+1	18	-2	12	-1	9	-1	25	+5	9	+2	10	+3	15	+7	15	+1	20	+6	24	+1	24	+6
La solidarité		13	-1	24	+6	14	-2	15	0	12	+4	9	-2	11	-2	16	-6	10	0	13	+4	16	+1	22	-3
La tolérance		16	-3	29	-4	13	0	22	-3	23	0	16	-5	16	-5	17	-3	25	+4	1	-1	17	-1	25	-5
La religion		7	0	5	+1	6	0	3	-1	3	-1	6	-1	5	-1	3	+1	3	-1	18	-1	3	-2	3	0
L'épanouissement personnel		11	0	13	-2	10	0	15	-1	5	+1	7	-1	8	-2	13	-2	14	-5	9	-2	12	+3	12	-1
Le respect des autres cultures		9	-2	10	-5	4	-1	4	-1	18	+4	10	-1	9	-2	8	-5	13	-4	5	+1	5	-3	12	0
Aucune de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)		1	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+1	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NSP		1	0	0	0	1	-1	1	+1	1	+1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	-3	0	0

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

The bold font: % change from EBC autumn 2006																								
	05/12/06	06/01/07	06/02/07	06/03/07	05/12/06	06/01/07	06/02/07	06/03/07	05/12/06	06/01/07	06/02/07	06/03/07	05/12/06	06/01/07	06/02/07	06/03/07	05/12/06	06/01/07	06/02/07	06/03/07	05/12/06	06/01/07	06/02/07	06/03/07
The Rule of Law	19	0	32	+6	21	+8	42	+13	13	0	25	0	12	+5	14	+2	9	-3	9	+2	11	+4	20	+2
Respect for human life	53	-3	39	-2	43	-2	33	-17	44	+1	46	0	51	+4	48	+2	45	+3	41	-5	37	+2	38	-8
Human rights	32	-2	36	-1	64	+11	41	+10	55	+7	54	+4	52	+3	36	0	35	-3	32	-4	35	-2	50	0
Individual freedom	23	+1	17	-4	24	-1	26	-5	31	-4	31	-4	17	-4	23	-4	18	-1	27	+4	45	-1	14	+1
Democracy	17	0	21	-3	34	+1	30	+11	15	0	19	+4	20	-1	24	+3	31	+6	34	+7	28	+1	17	-1
Peace	45	-3	35	-11	45	-4	31	-6	42	-9	30	-8	52	-7	51	-3	47	-8	41	-1	53	-3	45	-6
Equality	20	-1	18	-2	18	+2	28	-15	18	0	15	-4	17	+1	23	+3	11	-6	17	+1	16	-3	20	+2
Solidarity, support for others	9	0	11	-3	10	-4	8	-1	8	-2	11	-1	16	0	15	0	19	0	21	-3	12	+1	11	-1
Tolerance	14	0	9	+1	2	-1	10	+1	13	0	16	+3	15	-5	12	-2	11	-1	20	-1	18	+3	17	-3
Religion	10	0	5	-2	27	-2	8	+1	7	+1	8	-2	3	-2	7	0	26	+3	8	-4	5	-1	14	-1
Self-fulfilment	15	0	11	-1	0	-2	9	0	11	-4	10	-2	7	+1	19	0	14	-2	18	0	12	+1	8	-2
Respect for other cultures	8	-4	6	-2	8	-3	7	+2	13	-1	7	0	15	0	3	-2	6	-3	20	+1	5	0	7	-1
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	1	+1
DK	3	0	2	+1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	1	0	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	+1	0	0	2	+1

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB66 Herbst 2006

	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1
Rechtsstaatlichkeit	12	-2	22	+5	27	+7	29	+6	29	+4
Respekt gegenüber menschlichem Leben	42	-9	41	+1	34	-9	28	-6	47	-5
Menschenrechte	37	-4	46	-1	46	+4	47	+5	40	0
Freiheit des Einzelnen	13	-5	22	-1	26	-2	24	+3	23	+1
Demokratie	25	-1	23	+2	17	+1	26	+3	19	+1
Frieden	44	-13	39	-4	56	+1	53	-10	55	-4
Gleichheit	27	-9	16	+1	20	+2	15	0	23	+1
Solidarität, Unterstützung anderer	21	+2	13	-2	12	-1	12	+4	11	0
Toleranz	10	+2	7	-1	23	+2	21	0	19	-2
Religion	2	-3	19	0	3	0	10	-3	8	+1
Selbstverwirklichung	8	+1	22	-5	7	-3	18	+1	9	-2
Respekt gegenüber anderen Kulturen	4	-3	3	0	9	+2	4	-2	3	-3
Nichts davon (SPONATN)	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
WN	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1

## Eurobarometer 69



QD3 Quelles sont les trois valeurs qui représentent le mieux l'Union européenne, parmi les suivantes ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QD3 Which three of the following values, best represent the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QD3 Welche drei der folgenden Werte repräsentieren am besten die Europäische Union? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB66 automne 2006

L'IBO automne 2006														
	09/02	00/01	09/02	00/01	09/02	00/01	09/02	00/01	09/02	00/01	09/02	00/01	09/02	00/01
L'Etat de droit	22	-2	20	-8	42	+6	22	-7	25	-5	24	-4	22	-4
Le respect de la vie humaine	14	+1	17	+1	25	-3	9	-3	11	0	10	0	10	-1
Les Droits de l'Homme	37	-1	49	-1	41	0	32	-10	46	-3	44	+3	41	0
Les libertés individuelles	11	+1	10	+3	16	-1	12	-3	7	+1	11	+3	10	+2
La démocratie	34	-4	40	-5	37	+3	42	-5	49	+6	43	-5	41	-5
La paix	35	-1	44	+4	27	-11	37	-9	37	+4	52	+7	51	+5
L'égalité	13	-1	15	-1	6	-3	8	+1	18	+2	10	-1	10	-1
La solidarité	15	-2	24	+1	16	0	22	-4	24	+3	17	-3	17	-3
La tolérance	10	-1	14	+2	12	+2	11	+3	9	+2	10	+2	10	+1
La religion	3	0	5	+2	2	-1	3	0	3	+2	3	0	5	0
L'épanouissement personnel	4	0	3	0	3	-3	4	0	4	0	4	+2	4	+1
Le respect des autres cultures	17	-2	18	-3	10	-2	15	-3	24	+7	19	-1	21	0
Aucune de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	5	+1	2	0	2	0	4	+2	2	0	3	0	4	+1
NSP	11	+1	1	0	10	+1	8	+5	5	-4	6	0	6	0

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006

	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2
The Rule of Law	27	-2	24	+4	22	+2	42	+11	28	-1	19	-3
Respect for human life	26	-2	20	+1	18	-1	30	0	13	0	18	+5
Human rights	32	-3	30	+1	44	-12	44	+16	41	-5	44	0
Individual freedom	17	0	14	0	17	-4	34	+9	16	0	22	+1
Democracy	33	+1	23	-7	48	+2	26	-2	33	-3	36	-7
Peace	32	+2	26	-6	32	0	20	-4	29	-8	31	-2
Equality	19	-1	15	-3	17	-2	21	-4	10	-2	13	0
Solidarity, support for others	18	+2	11	-5	26	+9	12	+4	16	-5	17	0
Tolerance	11	0	9	-4	7	+1	6	-2	7	+1	11	+2
Religion	4	+1	2	-2	5	0	6	+1	4	+2	4	0
Self-fulfilment	7	+2	5	-1	3	+2	13	+6	7	+1	4	0
Respect for other cultures	18	-3	14	-4	29	-6	6	0	17	-4	16	-3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	2	+1	4	-2	3	+2	1	-12	2	0	1	0
DK	8	-3	12	+3	4	+1	3	-5	7	+2	8	-4

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB66 Herbst 2006

	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2	66.1	69.2
Rechtsstaatlichkeit	19	-5	27	-2	38	0	23	-6	28	-7
Respekt gegenüber menschlichem Leben	21	-5	19	-5	11	-2	12	+1	8	-3
Menschenrechte	32	+4	44	-9	30	+3	45	+2	37	0
Freiheit des Einzelnen	13	0	15	+2	13	+1	15	+1	8	-2
Demokratie	29	-10	41	+4	39	-2	49	-1	39	+4
Frieden	26	-14	26	-5	42	-4	40	-3	40	0
Gleichheit	22	+2	13	+2	13	-5	10	0	12	-4
Solidarität, Unterstützung anderer	16	-3	18	0	13	0	25	+3	12	+2
Toleranz	9	0	6	-1	14	0	13	-1	14	+4
Religion	1	0	5	0	2	0	5	+1	2	-1
Selbstverwirklichung	3	0	6	+1	3	-1	8	0	5	-1
Respekt gegenüber anderen Kulturen	9	-5	10	+5	19	0	14	-2	24	+2
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	4	-1	1	0	4	+2	1	0	4	-1
WN	9	-1	13	+2	3	-1	3	0	9	-1

## Eurobarometer 69



QD4.1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord ?

En comparaison avec d'autres continents, il est nettement plus facile de voir ce que les Européens ont en commun en termes de valeurs

QD4.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?

When compared to other continents, it is much easier to see what Europeans have in common in terms of values

QD4.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Verglichen mit anderen Kontinenten ist es bei den Europäern einfacher zu erkennen, welche Werte sie gemeinsam haben.

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	13	7	22	12	19	23	21	11	18	23	14
Plutôt d'accord	48	58	41	59	45	44	45	50	49	55	51
Plutôt pas d'accord	17	24	6	18	21	20	20	20	12	14	10
Pas du tout d'accord	5	5	2	2	7	6	7	7	2	7	2
NSP	17	6	29	9	8	7	8	12	19	1	23
D'accord	61	65	63	71	64	67	66	61	67	78	65
Pas d'accord	22	29	8	20	28	26	26	27	14	21	12

	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	10	12	8	30	28	11	13	21	14	10	9
Somewhat agree	48	48	48	43	34	54	48	49	45	49	43
Somewhat disagree	18	12	19	5	12	14	10	13	19	9	27
Strongly disagree	6	3	6	2	8	2	3	3	5	1	10
DK	18	25	19	20	18	19	26	14	17	31	11
Agree	58	60	56	73	62	65	61	70	59	59	52
Disagree	24	15	25	7	20	16	13	16	24	10	37

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	10	12	7	22	23	16	9	16	9	19	27	27
Stimme eher zu	50	54	56	46	50	61	66	43	42	50	36	40
Stimme eher nicht zu	20	11	15	5	13	12	17	25	21	13	8	10
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	6	3	4	2	3	1	2	7	7	4	5	5
WN	14	20	18	25	11	10	6	9	21	14	24	18
Stimme zu	60	66	63	68	73	77	75	59	51	69	63	67
Stimme nicht zu	26	14	19	7	16	13	19	32	28	17	13	15

## Eurobarometer 69



QD4.2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord ?

Il n'y a pas de valeurs européennes communes, mais seulement des valeurs occidentales globales

QD4.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?

There are no common European values, only global western values

QD4.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt keine gemeinsamen europäischen Werte, sondern nur allgemein westliche Werte

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Tout à fait d'accord	9	7	7	3	8	15	13	10	10	12	9
Plutôt d'accord	35	51	22	25	36	36	38	44	37	29	33
Plutôt pas d'accord	30	32	28	43	41	31	31	28	28	41	27
Pas du tout d'accord	7	3	10	18	8	10	10	9	7	16	5
NSP	19	7	33	11	7	8	8	9	18	2	26
D'accord	44	58	29	28	44	51	51	54	47	41	42
Pas d'accord	37	35	38	61	49	41	41	37	35	57	32

	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Strongly agree	9	7	7	7	26	6	7	10	12	4	18
Somewhat agree	43	29	36	23	19	34	29	29	25	18	45
Somewhat disagree	23	28	29	25	19	29	30	28	37	33	24
Strongly disagree	3	4	9	19	12	10	8	9	15	7	5
DK	22	32	19	26	24	21	26	24	11	38	8
Agree	52	36	43	30	45	40	36	39	37	22	63
Disagree	26	32	38	44	31	39	38	37	52	40	29

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	10	8	5	8	16	4	6	13	9	16	10	21
Stimme eher zu	35	31	38	24	35	23	45	41	30	34	15	30
Stimme eher nicht zu	33	36	29	25	24	51	36	28	29	24	25	19
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	9	6	6	9	11	10	4	8	5	9	19	9
WN	13	19	22	34	14	12	9	10	27	17	31	21
Stimme zu	45	39	43	32	51	27	51	54	39	50	25	51
Stimme nicht zu	42	42	35	34	35	61	40	36	34	33	44	28



## Eurobarometer 69



QD5 Selon vous, en terme de valeurs partagées, est-ce que les Etats membres de l'Union européenne sont...?

QD5 In your opinion, in terms of shared values, are European Union Member States...?

QD5 Sind Ihrer Meinung nach die Europäische Union Mitgliedsstaaten was gemeinsame Werte angeht...

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Très proches les uns des autres	4	4	9	5	3	5	4	1	2	5	6
Plutôt proches des uns des autres	50	58	52	63	59	50	48	39	49	53	52
Plutôt éloignés des uns des autres	28	28	14	22	29	30	33	44	30	31	22
Très éloignés les uns des autres	6	6	6	4	6	7	7	6	4	11	4
NSP	12	4	19	6	3	8	8	10	15	0	16
Proches les uns des autres	54	62	61	68	62	55	52	40	51	58	58
Eloignés les uns des autres	34	34	20	26	35	37	40	50	34	42	26

	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Very close to each other	2	4	6	6	29	1	3	9	4	7	1
Fairly close to each other	46	51	52	62	46	41	50	45	48	58	56
Fairly distant from each other	37	16	23	14	9	45	30	27	33	11	32
Very distant from each other	5	7	6	6	3	5	4	6	9	3	4
DK	10	22	13	12	13	8	13	13	6	21	7
Close to each other	48	55	58	68	75	42	53	54	52	65	57
Distant from each other	42	23	29	20	12	50	34	33	42	14	36

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Sehr eng beieinander	3	3	7	8	3	4	1	2	3	7	22	18
Ziemlich eng beieinander	36	59	53	46	63	67	48	51	42	47	42	54
Ziemlich weit voneinander entfernt	40	20	23	22	24	21	42	37	30	27	7	12
Sehr weit voneinander entfernt	10	2	3	4	6	2	7	6	7	12	3	4
WN	11	16	14	20	4	6	2	4	18	7	26	12
Eng beieinander	39	62	60	54	66	71	49	53	45	54	64	72
Weit voneinander entfernt	50	22	26	26	30	23	49	43	37	39	10	16

## Eurobarometer 69



QD6a On entend dire beaucoup de choses au sujet des buts que (NOTRE PAYS) devrait s'efforcer d'atteindre au cours des 10 ou 15 prochaines années. Sur cette carte sont mentionnés les buts que certains voudraient voir atteints en priorité. Voudriez-vous m'indiquer celui qui vous paraît, pour vous personnellement, comme le plus important à long terme ?  
 QD6a There is a lot of talk these days about what (OUR COUNTRY)'s goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority. Would you please say which one of them you, yourself, consider to be most important in the long run?  
 QD6a Es gibt im Augenblick eine Reihe von Diskussionen, was die Ziele (UNSER LAND)s in den nächsten 10 bis 15 Jahren sein sollten. Auf dieser Liste sind einige Ziele aufgeführt, denen verschiedene Leute den Vorrang einräumen würden. Würden Sie mir bitte sagen, welches davon Sie selbst für das wichtigste auf längere Sicht halten?

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008	<b>EU27</b>	<b>EU25</b>	<b>BE</b>		<b>BG</b>		<b>CZ</b>		<b>DK</b>		<b>D-W</b>		<b>DE</b>		<b>D-E</b>		<b>EE</b>		<b>EL</b>		<b>ES</b>		<b>FR</b>	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB64 automne 2005	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Maintenir l'ordre dans le pays	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux décisions du Gouvernement	<b>26</b>	-6	<b>18</b>	-4	<b>40</b>	-5	<b>22</b>	-9	<b>35</b>	-9	<b>27</b>	-7	<b>26</b>	-8	<b>23</b>	-9	<b>31</b>	-5	<b>20</b>	+2	<b>28</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	-13
Combattre la hausse des prix	<b>24</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>38</b>	+2	<b>16</b>	-2	<b>29</b>	-6	<b>29</b>	-6	<b>30</b>	-5	<b>22</b>	+2	<b>23</b>	+1	<b>19</b>	+2	<b>14</b>	-8
Garantir la liberté d'expression	<b>37</b>	+8	<b>53</b>	+12	<b>40</b>	+7	<b>34</b>	+10	<b>9</b>	+4	<b>31</b>	+9	<b>33</b>	+11	<b>41</b>	+16	<b>37</b>	0	<b>50</b>	-6	<b>42</b>	+8	<b>55</b>	+19
NSP	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	+1	<b>4</b>	-4	<b>38</b>	+6	<b>13</b>	+5	<b>12</b>	+4	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	+3	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	+1
	<b>3</b>	+1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	+1	<b>2</b>	+1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	+1

1re column: EB69 spring 2008	<b>IE</b>		<b>IT</b>		<b>CY</b>		<b>LV</b>		<b>LT</b>		<b>LU</b>		<b>HU</b>		<b>MT</b>		<b>NL</b>		<b>AT</b>		<b>PL</b>		<b>PT</b>	
2nd column: % change from EB64 autumn 2005	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Maintaining order in the country	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Giving people more say in important Government decisions	<b>41</b>	+8	<b>15</b>	-11	<b>35</b>	+2	<b>13</b>	-6	<b>24</b>	-9	<b>26</b>	-12	<b>33</b>	+4	<b>22</b>	0	<b>31</b>	+2	<b>28</b>	-7	<b>27</b>	-11	<b>16</b>	-5
Fighting rising prices	<b>16</b>	-1	<b>29</b>	+3	<b>14</b>	0	<b>40</b>	+10	<b>22</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	+7	<b>24</b>	+2	<b>12</b>	-5	<b>20</b>	-5	<b>27</b>	-2	<b>28</b>	-2	<b>25</b>	+12
Protecting freedom of speech	<b>33</b>	-7	<b>45</b>	+5	<b>42</b>	-3	<b>43</b>	-3	<b>46</b>	+11	<b>38</b>	+11	<b>39</b>	-3	<b>52</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	0	<b>36</b>	+10	<b>39</b>	+13	<b>50</b>	-11
DK	<b>8</b>	+2	<b>6</b>	0	<b>8</b>	+1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	-6	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	+7	<b>36</b>	+1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>5</b>	+2
	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	+1	<b>5</b>	+1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	+2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>4</b>	+2

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008	<b>RO</b>		<b>SI</b>		<b>SK</b>		<b>FI</b>		<b>SE</b>		<b>UK</b>		<b>HR</b>		<b>TR</b>		<b>MK</b>	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB64 Herbst 2005	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Aufrechterhaltung von Sicherheit und Ordnung in der Nation	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
Verstärktes Mitspracherecht der Menschen bei wichtigen Regierungsentscheidungen	<b>42</b>	+1	<b>20</b>	-5	<b>28</b>	+3	<b>33</b>	-9	<b>40</b>	-2	<b>31</b>	-13	<b>35</b>	+6	<b>43</b>	-7	<b>62</b>	
Kampf gegen steigende Preise	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>23</b>	-4	<b>18</b>	-8	<b>21</b>	-1	<b>23</b>	-8	<b>32</b>	+5	<b>26</b>	-8	<b>19</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	
Schutz der freien Meinungsäußerung	<b>38</b>	0	<b>48</b>	+9	<b>47</b>	+4	<b>33</b>	+11	<b>7</b>	+4	<b>23</b>	+14	<b>34</b>	+3	<b>31</b>	+14	<b>20</b>	
WN	<b>5</b>	0	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	+3	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>29</b>	+5	<b>9</b>	-9	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	
	<b>4</b>	0	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	

## Eurobarometer 69



QD6b Et en second lieu, qu'est-ce qui vous paraît le plus important ?

QD6b And what would be your second choice?

QD6b Und was halten Sie für das Zweitwichtigste?

1re colonne: EB69 printemps 2008

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB64 automne 2005

Maintenir l'ordre dans le pays

Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux

décisions du Gouvernement

Combattre la hausse des prix

Garantir la liberté d'expression

NSP

EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		EL		ES		FR	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
28	+2	27	+2	28	+1	29	0	30	0	25	-2	26	-2	27	-2	31	-2	28	-3	30	+5	26	-3
22	-1	25	+2	27	+3	24	0	18	-4	21	-5	23	-2	30	+6	23	0	22	-5	15	-1	19	+4
30	0	28	+3	35	-3	30	+2	19	+7	26	-1	27	-1	29	-3	31	-1	33	+3	35	0	25	-5
18	-1	19	-7	6	-1	15	-2	31	-4	27	+9	24	+6	14	0	13	+2	16	+5	15	-4	28	+3
2	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	2	+1	1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	2	+1	1	0	5	0	2	+1

1re column: EB69 spring 2008

2nd column: % change from EB64 autumn 2005

Maintaining order in the country

Giving people more say in important Government

decisions

Fighting rising prices

Protecting freedom of speech

DK

IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
<b>27</b>	-2	<b>30</b>	+19	<b>28</b>	+4	<b>26</b>	-3	<b>33</b>	+3	<b>22</b>	0
<b>17</b>	-3	<b>24</b>	-3	<b>20</b>	-3	<b>28</b>	+1	<b>26</b>	-2	<b>22</b>	-2
<b>40</b>	+7	<b>33</b>	-9	<b>32</b>	-1	<b>38</b>	+4	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>37</b>	+9
<b>39</b>	+8	<b>23</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	-2	<b>22</b>	-2	<b>26</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	-4
<b>23</b>	+1	<b>23</b>	-1	<b>25</b>	+4	<b>22</b>	+4	<b>33</b>	-4	<b>34</b>	-3
<b>29</b>	+2	<b>18</b>	+4	<b>10</b>	+1	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-2
<b>2</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>2</b>	+1

erste Spalte: EB69 Frühling 2008

zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB64 Herbst 2005

Aufrechterhaltung von Sicherheit und Ordnung in

der Nation

Verstärktes Mitspracherecht der Menschen bei

wichtigen Regierungsentscheidungen

Kampf gegen steigende Preise

Schutz der freien Meinungsäußerung

WN

RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK		HR		TR		MK	
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2	69.2	64.2
24	-3	30	+4	28	+5	24	-1	26	-1	26	+1	27	+1	27	+7	20	
20	+3	20	-1	24	-5	19	-1	26	-3	23	-3	28	+3	23	-2	26	
36	-2	32	+2	32	-1	28	0	14	+2	29	+8	32	-3	37	+5	40	
15	+2	16	-3	15	+2	27	+1	33	+2	20	-6	11	-2	10	-9	11	
5	0	2	-2	1	-1	2	+1	1	0	2	0	2	+1	3	-1	3	

## Eurobarometer 69



QD6T Buts pour le futur  
QD6T Goals for the future  
QD6T Ziele für die Zukunft

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Maintenir l'ordre dans le pays	<b>53</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>
Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux décisions du Gouvernement	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>
Combattre la hausse des prix	<b>66</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>76</b>
Garantir la liberté d'expression	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>
NSP	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Maintaining order in the country	<b>41</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>
Giving people more say in important Government decisions	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>
Fighting rising prices	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>69</b>
Protecting freedom of speech	<b>40</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>25</b>
DK	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Aufrechterhaltung von Sicherheit und Ordnung in der Nation	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>82</b>
Verstärktes Mitspracherecht der Menschen bei wichtigen Regierungsentscheidungen	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>
Kampf gegen steigende Preise	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>
Schutz der freien Meinungsäußerung	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
WN	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## Eurobarometer 69



QD6W Echelle de post-matérialisme  
QD6W Postmaterialism index  
QD6W Skala von Post-Materialismus

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Matérialiste	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>
Post-matérialiste	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
Groupe mixte	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>
NSP	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Materialist	<b>31</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>
Post materialist	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>
Mixed	<b>59</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>58</b>
DK	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Materialistische	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>46</b>
Post-materialistische	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Gemischte Gruppen	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>
WN	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## Eurobarometer 69



QD6c On entend dire beaucoup de choses au sujet des buts que notre communauté devrait s'efforcer d'atteindre au cours des 10 ou 15 prochaines années. Sur cette carte sont mentionnés les buts que certains voudraient voir atteints en priorité. Voudriez-vous m'indiquer celui qui vous paraît, pour vous personnellement, comme le plus important à long terme ?  
QD6c There is a lot of talk these days about what our community's goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority. Would you please say which one of them you, yourself, consider to be most important in the long run?  
QD6c Es gibt im Augenblick eine Reihe von Diskussionen, was die Ziele unsere Gemeinschafts in den nächsten 10 bis 15 Jahren sein sollten. Auf dieser Liste sind einige Ziele aufgeführt, denen verschiedene Leute den Vorrang einräumen würden. Würden Sie mir bitte sagen, welches davon Sie selbst für das wichtigste auf längere Sicht halten?

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	64.2
Maintenir l'ordre dans notre communauté	<b>47</b>	-4
Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux décisions du Gouvernement	<b>21</b>	-3
Combattre la hausse des prix	<b>22</b>	+9
Garantir la liberté d'expression	<b>7</b>	-1
NSP	<b>3</b>	-1

**Eurobarometer 69**

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QD6d Et en second lieu, qu'est-ce qui vous paraît le plus important ?  
QD6d And what would be your second choice?  
QD6d Und zweitens, was Sie für das wichtigste

	CY (tcc)	
	EB	EB
	69.2	64.2
Maintenir l'ordre dans notre communauté	16	+2
Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux décisions du Gouvernement	21	+1
Combattre la hausse des prix	35	+4
Garantir la liberté d'expression	20	-9
NSP	8	+2

**Eurobarometer 69**

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QD6T Buts pour le futur  
QD6T Goals for the future  
QD6T Ziele für die Zukunft

	CY (tcc)
	EB
	69,2
Maintenir l'ordre dans notre communauté	<b>62</b>
Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux décisions du Gouvernement	<b>41</b>
Combattre la hausse des prix	<b>57</b>
Garantir la liberté d'expression	<b>27</b>
NSP	<b>3</b>



**Eurobarometer 69**

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QD6W Echelle de post-matérialisme  
QD6W Postmaterialism index  
QD6W Skala von Post-Materialismus

CY (tcc)	
EB	69.2
Matérialiste	31
Post-matérialiste	7
Groupe mixte	59
NSP	3

## Eurobarometer 69



QD7a Parmi les valeurs suivantes, quelle est la valeur la plus importante par rapport à l'idée que vous vous faites du bonheur ?

QD7a Among the following values, please what is the one which is the most important in connexion with your idea of happiness?

QD7a Welcher der folgenden Werte ist für Sie am wichtigsten im Hinblick auf Ihre Vorstellung von Glück?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
L'argent	8	7	13	8	1	4	4	6	9	4	9
Le travail	9	5	7	6	1	10	11	14	6	12	13
La tradition	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Le plaisir	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
L'ordre	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
La nation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
La croyance	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1
La santé	41	40	55	59	19	44	43	39	44	52	45
L'amour	15	15	6	10	32	17	17	16	15	7	12
L'amitié	4	7	3	3	11	4	4	4	4	1	3
La paix	6	8	3	4	9	7	7	8	7	6	4
La justice	3	3	3	3	6	4	4	3	2	3	3
L'éducation	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
La liberté	5	5	2	2	14	3	3	3	4	5	2
La solidarité	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
Autres (SPONTANE)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
NSP	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1

	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Money	7	8	7	5	15	11	13	5	12	5	2
Work	10	4	13	5	7	11	10	7	9	7	2
Tradition	1	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
Pleasure	5	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	6	0	9
Order	0	0	2	0	5	1	3	0	2	1	0
Nation	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	1	1	0
Belief	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	0	2	3	3
Health	32	43	43	61	30	43	45	52	47	54	44
Love	19	17	8	12	10	14	8	11	6	10	19
Friendship	3	10	2	1	2	3	1	5	2	1	7
Peace	7	5	6	3	8	4	2	7	5	11	4
Justice	1	1	3	2	5	2	6	1	3	1	3
Education	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
Freedom	9	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	2	0	4
Solidarity	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1
DK	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Geld	5	8	13	15	4	9	2	2	11	4	17	12
Arbeit	8	10	12	4	3	5	4	2	2	5	13	15
Tradition	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Vergnügen	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	3
Ordnung	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1
Nation	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Glaube	2	3	0	6	1	3	3	2	3	2	5	2
Gesundheit	47	43	47	46	61	58	39	38	27	67	34	49
Liebe	14	17	6	6	9	9	21	23	21	9	5	5
Freundschaft	4	2	2	1	5	1	7	11	9	2	2	2
Frieden	6	3	5	4	6	4	6	7	9	2	4	4
Gerechtigkeit	2	2	3	3	1	3	6	3	3	2	3	2
Bildung	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	1
Freiheit	3	3	2	4	5	3	6	10	6	3	6	1
Solidarität	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WN	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0

## Eurobarometer 69



QD7b Et ensuite? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)  
QD7b Any others? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
QD7b Und welche noch? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
L'argent	24	26	39	22	11	20	20	21	30	25	33
Le travail	28	23	45	25	14	31	32	38	24	35	34
La tradition	5	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	9	5
Le plaisir	8	15	6	6	10	2	2	3	3	8	7
L'ordre	6	4	11	8	4	8	8	11	10	3	5
La nation	2	1	3	2	1	0	1	1	3	5	2
La croyance	7	2	11	3	4	8	8	5	6	11	7
La santé	33	35	28	23	42	36	37	41	35	32	33
L'amour	30	28	25	30	34	33	33	33	28	37	38
L'amitié	23	32	22	22	37	22	22	20	22	18	21
La paix	29	25	24	19	33	47	46	43	31	36	20
La justice	19	22	17	19	28	25	25	24	16	28	17
L'éducation	10	8	6	9	11	11	11	13	17	12	9
La liberté	20	24	8	12	34	22	21	14	22	22	13
La solidarité	5	11	1	1	14	3	3	5	2	5	2
Autres (SPONTANE)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
NSP	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Money	25	31	21	17	27	33	36	25	29	18	16
Work	27	24	37	24	20	38	38	34	34	36	19
Tradition	4	8	8	5	6	3	3	3	7	3	3
Pleasure	12	13	6	5	4	2	6	10	18	4	25
Order	3	2	7	2	14	8	18	5	10	8	3
Nation	1	2	3	4	8	1	3	1	3	1	1
Belief	2	8	4	13	7	6	10	6	8	9	6
Health	34	33	24	24	30	35	33	28	34	28	35
Love	31	31	23	47	18	30	25	25	18	36	34
Friendship	21	40	16	29	11	16	11	25	19	16	35
Peace	27	24	23	44	18	27	20	32	35	32	26
Justice	12	12	21	31	16	15	26	22	23	11	17
Education	13	11	5	15	16	14	7	10	5	17	9
Freedom	28	19	16	30	18	15	13	32	18	8	30
Solidarity	13	2	4	2	8	1	2	11	4	10	9
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
DK	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	1	1

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Geld	23	26	29	37	25	35	15	17	20	31	36	42
Arbeit	22	32	32	22	19	39	27	29	11	35	31	42
Tradition	8	6	6	10	3	3	7	4	6	4	5	6
Vergnügen	8	6	6	8	6	2	7	6	10	5	4	9
Ordnung	12	7	5	8	5	12	4	4	2	7	9	5
Nation	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4
Glaube	12	10	2	25	6	10	5	4	6	8	14	8
Gesundheit	31	31	28	31	25	30	40	37	37	21	33	26
Liebe	31	30	28	24	38	36	30	38	26	38	22	27
Freundschaft	31	13	18	18	40	19	30	37	35	23	13	17
Frieden	34	19	28	29	39	26	33	31	30	34	18	35
Gerechtigkeit	16	18	21	20	13	24	26	23	17	21	20	15
Bildung	8	10	12	13	8	11	8	7	14	9	16	11
Freiheit	18	12	13	14	29	15	27	31	23	15	16	15
Solidarität	3	2	9	4	7	2	5	10	3	5	7	2
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
WN	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	1

## Eurobarometer 69



QD7T Valeurs liées au bonheur  
QD7T Values linked to happiness  
QD7T Werte im Zusammenhang mit dem Glück

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
L'argent	32	33	52	29	12	24	24	27	39	29	41
Le travail	37	28	52	31	15	40	42	51	30	47	47
La tradition	7	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4	11	6
Le plaisir	10	19	7	7	10	3	3	4	3	11	9
L'ordre	7	5	12	10	4	9	9	12	11	4	7
La nation	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	6	3
La croyance	9	3	12	4	6	11	10	6	7	12	8
La santé	73	76	83	82	61	80	80	79	79	84	77
L'amour	44	43	31	39	66	49	49	48	43	44	49
L'amitié	27	40	26	25	48	27	26	24	26	20	24
La paix	35	33	27	22	42	54	53	50	37	42	24
La justice	22	25	20	22	34	29	29	28	18	31	20
L'éducation	11	9	7	9	12	12	12	14	19	13	10
La liberté	24	29	10	14	48	25	24	17	26	27	15
La solidarité	6	13	1	2	16	4	4	5	2	5	2
Autres (SPONTANE)	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
NSP	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1

	FR	IE	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Money	32	39	28	22	41	44	48	30	40	23	18
Work	37	28	49	28	26	48	48	41	43	43	21
Tradition	5	8	12	5	8	3	4	4	8	5	3
Pleasure	17	15	8	6	6	3	8	12	24	4	34
Order	3	2	9	2	19	10	21	5	13	9	3
Nation	1	2	3	5	13	1	3	2	5	2	1
Belief	3	9	5	17	9	9	12	6	10	11	9
Health	66	76	67	84	60	78	78	79	81	82	79
Love	50	47	31	60	28	44	33	36	24	46	53
Friendship	24	50	18	30	13	18	13	30	21	17	42
Peace	33	29	28	47	25	31	22	38	40	43	30
Justice	13	13	25	33	21	17	32	23	26	13	20
Education	15	13	5	15	16	16	8	11	5	19	9
Freedom	37	22	19	34	22	18	17	37	21	9	34
Solidarity	15	3	5	3	9	2	2	11	5	12	10
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
DK	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
Geld	28	34	42	52	30	45	17	19	30	35	53	54
Arbeit	30	42	44	26	22	43	32	31	13	39	44	56
Tradition	10	7	8	11	3	4	7	4	7	4	6	8
Vergnügen	10	7	7	10	8	3	8	7	12	5	4	11
Ordnung	14	9	7	10	5	12	4	5	2	8	12	6
Nation	4	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	6	5
Glaube	14	13	2	31	8	13	8	6	8	11	19	10
Gesundheit	78	74	75	76	85	88	79	75	63	87	67	75
Liebe	45	47	34	29	47	44	50	61	47	46	28	32
Freundschaft	35	15	19	19	45	20	37	48	44	24	14	18
Frieden	40	21	33	32	45	30	39	38	39	36	22	40
Gerechtigkeit	18	20	24	23	14	27	31	26	19	23	23	17
Bildung	9	11	14	15	9	12	8	8	16	10	18	12
Freiheit	21	14	14	17	34	18	33	40	29	18	22	16
Solidarität	3	2	10	5	7	3	7	11	3	5	8	2
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	1
WN	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0