

## #16 – Personal wellbeing, Democracy

### Short description

**Type of object:** Dataset and reports (ESS – round 6, 2012)

**Source (organisation):** ESS – European Social Survey

**Issues:** Media, Information society, Social behaviour and attitudes, Political behaviour and attitudes, Political ideology, Minorities, Cultural and national identity, Social conditions and indicators, General health and well-being, Equality, inequality and social exclusion, Language and linguistics, Religion and values. In particular, by this round the following issues have been addressed: media and social trust, politics, personal well-being, understanding democracy, human values, subjective well-being, social exclusion, religion, national and ethnic identity. The link contains the list of the questions used in the survey for these issues.

**Time span:** 14-08-2012 – 20-12-2013

**Geographical coverage:** Macro region of Europe, and in particular the following countries: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kosovo, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom

**Link:** <https://ess-search.nsd.no/en/study/7ccf7f30-fd1a-470a-9b90-4c91b0bc7438>

### Note/Interpretations

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly – to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly – to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly – to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators. In the sixth round, the survey covers 29 countries and employs the most rigorous methodologies. It is funded via the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme, the European Science Foundation and national funding bodies in each country. The survey involves strict random probability sampling, a minimum target response rate of 70% and rigorous translation protocols. The hour-long face-to-face interview includes questions on a variety of core topics repeated from previous rounds of the survey and also two modules developed for Round Six covering Europeans' Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy and Personal and Social Wellbeing (the latter is a partial repeat of a module from round 3).

The data are available free of charge; the downloading requires registration. The link also allows the possibility to download reports containing the global results of the survey and/or the results by country.

The sampling methodology used by survey is also described.

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