

# Australia



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

#### 1. Social relations



- 1.1 Social networks
- 1.2 Trust in people
- 1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



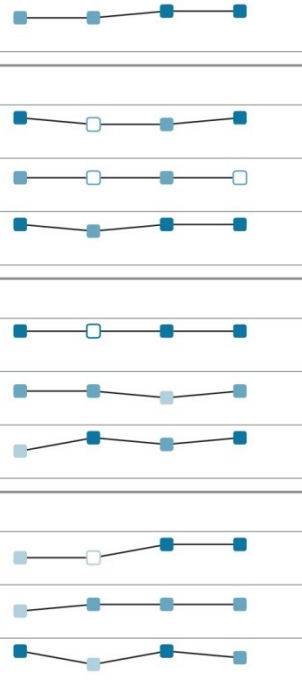
- 2.1 Identification
- 2.2 Trust in institutions
- 2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



- 3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness
- 3.2 Respect for social rules
- 3.3 Civic participation

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012



## COMMENTS

The figure shows trends in social cohesion and its nine dimensions over time. The top row shows the overall index of social cohesion. The rest of the figure shows the partial dimensions, grouped into three domains. The color of the dots indicates the country's position in relation to the other 33 countries: dark blue stands for the top tier, blue for the second tier, light blue for the middle tier, yellow for the fourth tier and orange for the bottom tier.

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**Australia** is in the top tier, if only barely, and at least in the second tier for all dimensions. It is in the top tier for social networks, acceptance of diversity, identification with the nation, perception of fairness, and solidarity and helpfulness.

Australia's overall trend is positive; ten years ago, the country was still in the second tier. Its scores have remained consistently high in the area of identification. The strongest positive development can be seen with regard to solidarity and helpfulness. Perception of fairness and civic participation have fluctuated, with the former currently showing a positive and the latter a negative trend.

Australia's profile is similar to those of New Zealand and Canada.

## About the Social Cohesion Radar

Social cohesion is a characteristic of a society. We have calculated cohesion at the country level, based on 58 indicators measuring nine dimensions within the three domains of social relations, connectedness and focus on the common good. The survey covered four survey periods between 1989 and 2012 and included a total of 34 EU and OECD countries. The overall rankings are led by the Scandinavian countries, followed by the English-speaking immigration countries.

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# Austria



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- 1.2 Trust in people
- 1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



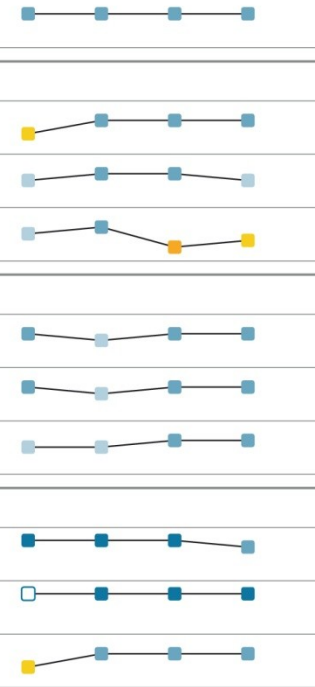
- 2.1 Identification
- 2.2 Trust in institutions
- 2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



- 3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness
- 3.2 Respect for social rules
- 3.3 Civic participation


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**Austria** is in the second tier overall as well as for six of the partial dimensions. It is in the top tier for respect for social rules, in the middle tier for trust in other people, and as low as the fourth tier for acceptance of diversity.

Otherwise, it consistently ranks in the second tier. In the area of solidarity and helpfulness, the country dropped from the top tier to the second tier. Its scores improved for perception of fairness, civic participation and social networks. Acceptance of diversity was the dimension that fluctuated most, with Austria in the bottom group for a time.

Austria's profile resembles that of Switzerland, though Switzerland ranks somewhat higher. The main difference between Austria's scores and Germany's is that Austrians tend to identify more strongly with their country.

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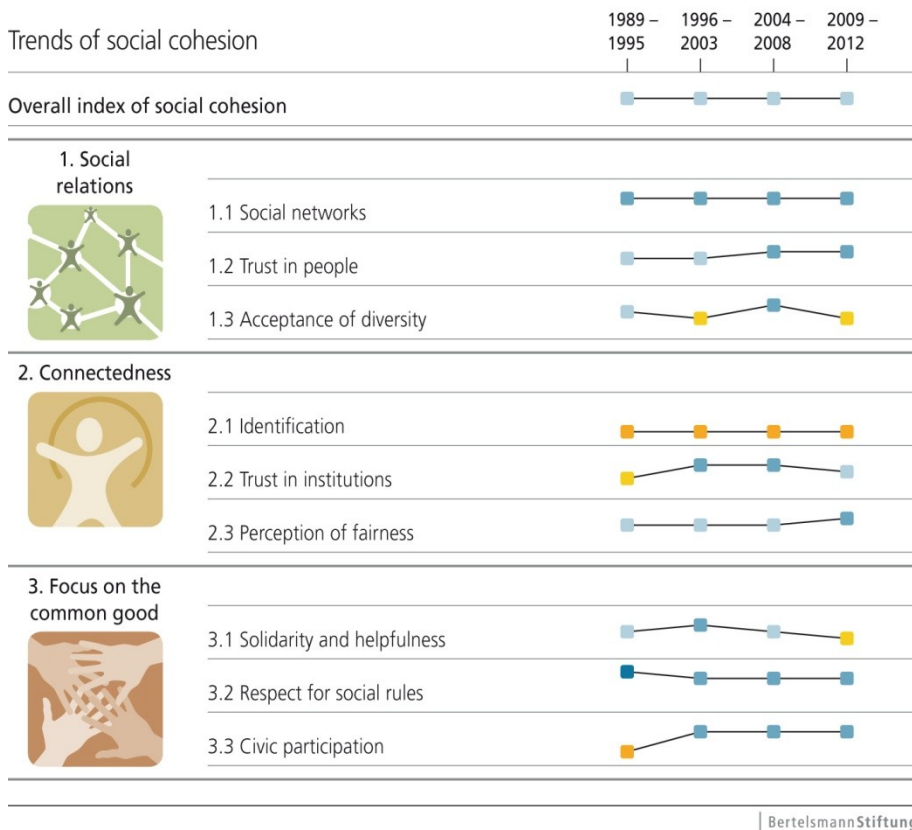
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# Belgium



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Overall, **Belgium** is in the middle tier, although its rankings for individual dimensions vary substantially. It is only in the middle tier for trust in institutions, but in the second tier for social networks, trust in other people, perception of fairness, respect for social rules and civic participation. Its scores are less favorable for acceptance of diversity and for solidarity and helpfulness (fourth tier) and for identification (bottom tier).

Trust in people and perception of fairness have increased in recent years, while solidarity and helpfulness have shown a marked decline. Considerable fluctuation is evident with regard to acceptance of diversity.

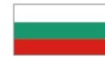
Belgium's profile resembles Germany's in the six dimensions included under social relations and connectedness. In the three dimensions related to focus on the common good, Belgium is more similar to France.

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# Bulgaria



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

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**Bulgaria** ranks in the bottom tier, both in total and in seven of the dimensions. With regard to identification with the nation, however, Bulgaria is the top tier, and it is in the middle tier for acceptance of diversity.

Bulgaria always scored poorly for perception of fairness and respect for social rules. A considerable decline could be seen in the country's scores for civic participation, and later also for trust in institutions and social networks. Bulgaria also ranked in the fourth tier at least once for trust in people and for solidarity and helpfulness. It is only in the last ten years that Bulgarians have developed a strikingly high level of identification with their country; acceptance of diversity has shown a comparable trend.

Bulgaria's profile is similar to those of Greece and Cyprus.

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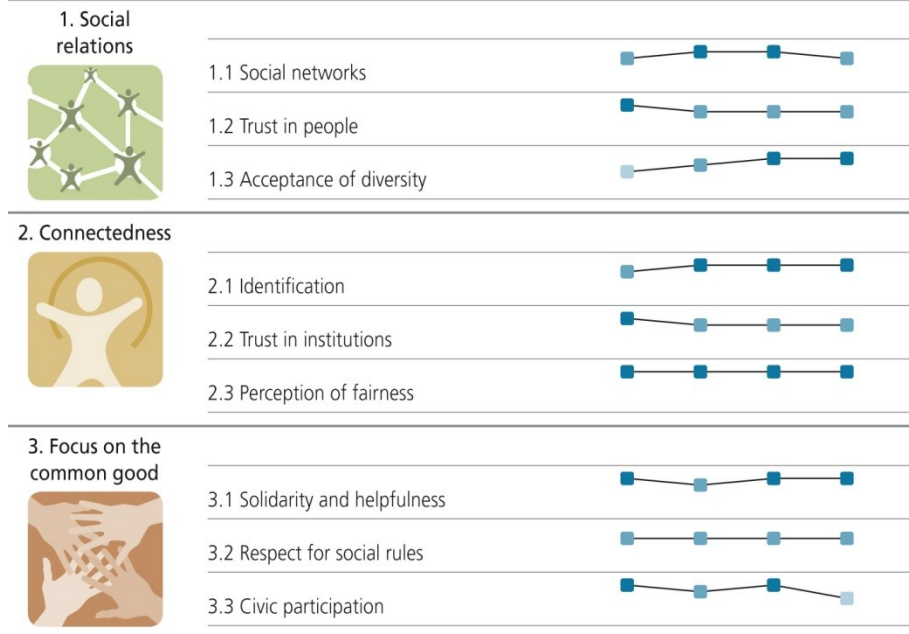


# Canada



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### Overall index of social cohesion



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**Canada** is in the second tier overall, just under the top tier; at certain times it has also managed to join the top tier. Canada's strengths include acceptance of diversity, identification with the nation, perception of fairness, and solidarity and helpfulness (top tier). Canada ranks only in the middle tier for civic participation.

A positive trend can be seen in the acceptance of diversity, while Canada's comparatively weak scores for civic participation highlight a negative trend. The other dimensions exhibit only weak trends or slight fluctuations.

Canada's profile is similar to those of Australia and New Zealand.

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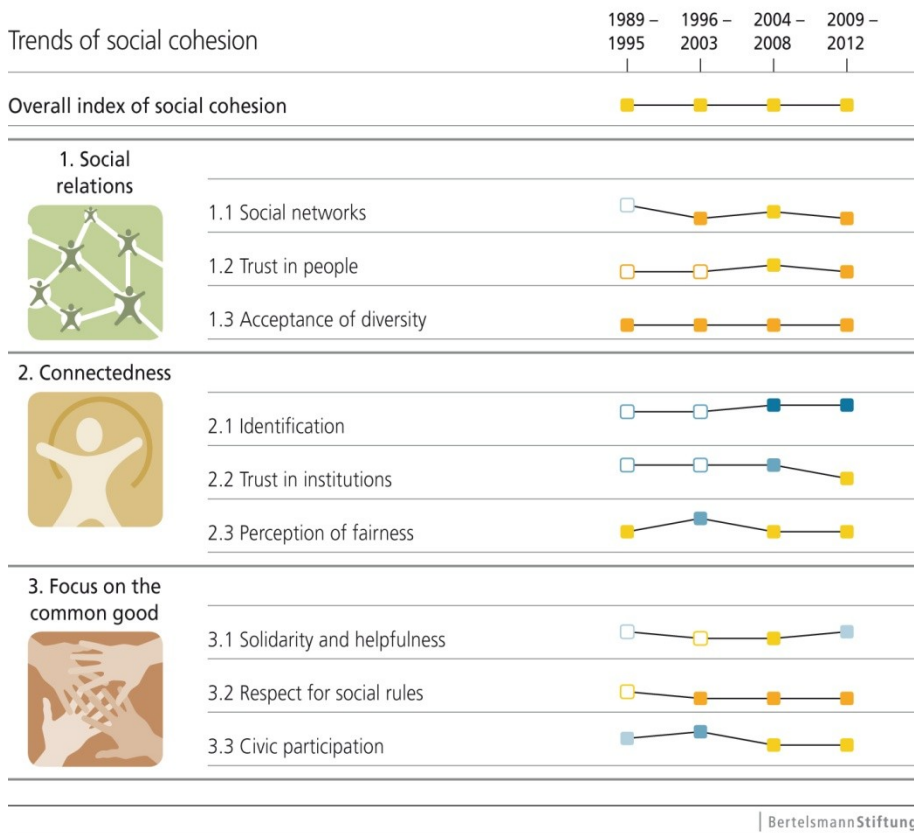
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# Cyprus



## Trends of social cohesion



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**Cyprus** ranks in the fourth tier overall, as well as for trust in institutions, perception of fairness and civic participation. It is in the bottom tier with regard to respect for social rules and on all three dimensions of social relations (social networks, trust in people and acceptance of diversity). However, the country is in the top tier for identification with the nation and in the middle tier for solidarity and helpfulness.

A strikingly negative trend was apparent for trust in institutions, social networks and civic participation.

Cyprus's profile is similar to those of Greece and Bulgaria, although it ranks higher in certain dimensions.

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# Czech Republic



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#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good




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The **Czech Republic** is in the fourth tier overall and with regard to four dimensions. Its scores for identification with the nation and for solidarity and helpfulness are even lower, putting it in the bottom group. The Czech Republic does better when it comes to social networks and acceptance of diversity, where it is in the middle tier, and it ranks as high as the second tier in respect for social rules.

Negative trends were observed particularly with regard to solidarity and helpfulness as well as participation in society. However, the country shows strong positive development in social networks and respect for social rules.

The Czech Republic's profile resembles that of Slovakia, but also those of France and Spain.

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# Denmark



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1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


3.2 Respect for social rules

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**Denmark** leads in the overall index of social cohesion, and ranks in the top tier for seven of the dimensions. It is in the second tier only in the areas of solidarity and helpfulness as well as respect for the rules of society.

Denmark has consistently maintained its position in the top tier over time. Its scores have improved on civic participation and identification. There are negative trends as well, however, specifically for solidarity and helpfulness as well as respect for social rules – areas in which Denmark previously ranked in the top group.

Denmark's profile resembles those of the other Scandinavian countries, but it outperforms them particularly in its citizens' strong identification with their country.

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# Estonia



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### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


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**Estonia** is in the fourth tier overall, but ranks only slightly lower than the middle tier. The country's weakest area is the domain of focus on the common good, where it ranks in the bottom group for solidarity and helpfulness as well as for civic participation. Its scores are better for all of the dimensions of connectedness (identification with the nation, trust in institutions and perception of fairness), putting it in the middle tier. Estonia even manages to join the second tier for trust in people.

Overall, the trend is positive for social cohesion in Estonia, and particularly for identification, trust in other people and trust in institutions.

Estonia is in a better position than the other two Baltic states, Latvia and Lithuania. Of all the countries in the lower half of the overall index, Estonia ranks highest for trust in other people.

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# Finland



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1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


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**Finland** ranks in the top tier, and in the second tier only for social networks, identification, perception of fairness, and solidarity and helpfulness.

The overall trend for social cohesion in Finland is positive, and this holds true for most of the dimensions. This is particularly evident in the dimensions of identification with the nation and civic participation.

Finland's profile resembles those of the other Scandinavian countries. Over time, Finland has overtaken Sweden in the top tier.

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# France



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2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


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**France** is in the middle tier. It has most recently shown strength in the dimensions of civic participation and respect for social rules. As for acceptance of diversity, identification with the nation, perception of fairness, and solidarity and helpfulness, France ranks only in the fourth tier.

It once managed to join the second tier in the overall index, but dropped down again because of dramatic declines in acceptance of diversity, social networks, and solidarity and helpfulness. While it showed distinct improvement in the area of civic participation, that was not enough to offset weaknesses in other areas. The country's rankings for perception of fairness and respect for social rules have fluctuated over time.

France's profile most closely resembles that of Spain.

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# Germany



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**Germany** is in the second tier overall, if only barely, as well as for social networks, trust in other people, trust in institutions, perception of fairness, solidarity and helpfulness, and civic participation. Germany scores particularly well for respect for social rules, ranking in the top group for this dimension. Germany is only in the middle group for acceptance of diversity and in the bottom group for identification with the nation.

Acceptance of diversity is declining, and the trend is slightly negative for solidarity and helpfulness. Scores for social networks and trust in institutions are showing particular improvement. Scores for perception of fairness have fluctuated across all survey periods.

Germany's profile resembles those of the Netherlands, which ranks higher overall, and the United Kingdom, which has comparable scores. It is also similar to Austria, except for the dimension of identification.

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# Greece



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
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**Greece** is in the bottom tier, both overall and in every individual dimension – with the exception of identification with the nation, where it is in the top tier.

Almost all of the dimensions showed a negative development. The only dimensions in which Greece consistently ranked in the bottom group throughout all four survey periods were trust in institutions and trust in other people. In contrast, the country was always in the top tier with regard to identification.

Greece's profile resembles those of Bulgaria and Cyprus.

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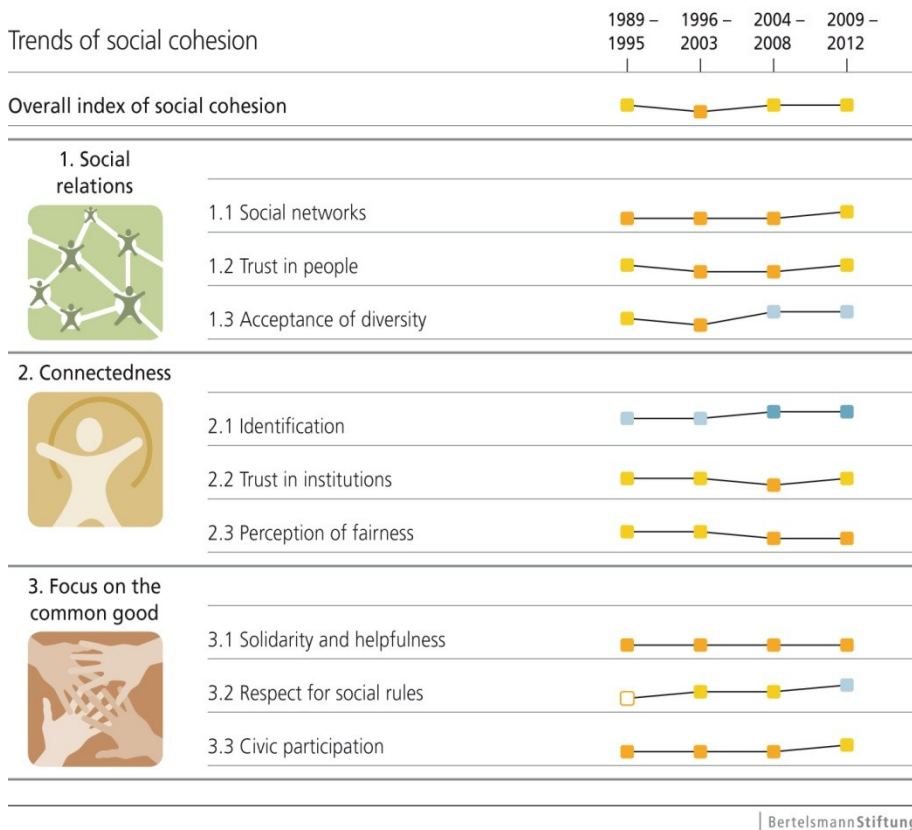
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# Hungary



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**Hungary** is in the fourth tier. It ranks in the bottom tier for perception of fairness as well as for solidarity and helpfulness. Hungary is in the middle tier for acceptance of diversity and respect for social rules, and it ranks as high as the second tier for identification with the nation.

Slight positive trends can be seen in several of the dimensions. Hungary consistently ranks in the bottom tier for solidarity and helpfulness. There has been some improvement in Hungarians' identification with their country; this was Hungary's strongest dimension even in the past.

Hungary's profile is similar to that of Poland, although Poland ranks higher overall.

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# Ireland



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness

3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

## COMMENTS

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**Ireland** is in the second tier. However, it is only in the middle tier with regard to perception of fairness and civic participation, and as low as the fourth tier for trust in institutions. Ireland's strongest areas – in which it ranks in the top tier – are social networks and solidarity and helpfulness.

The most pronounced negative trend relates to trust in institutions, while the strongest positive trend can be observed for solidarity and helpfulness.

Ireland's profile is therefore similar to that of the better-ranked United States.

## About the Social Cohesion Radar

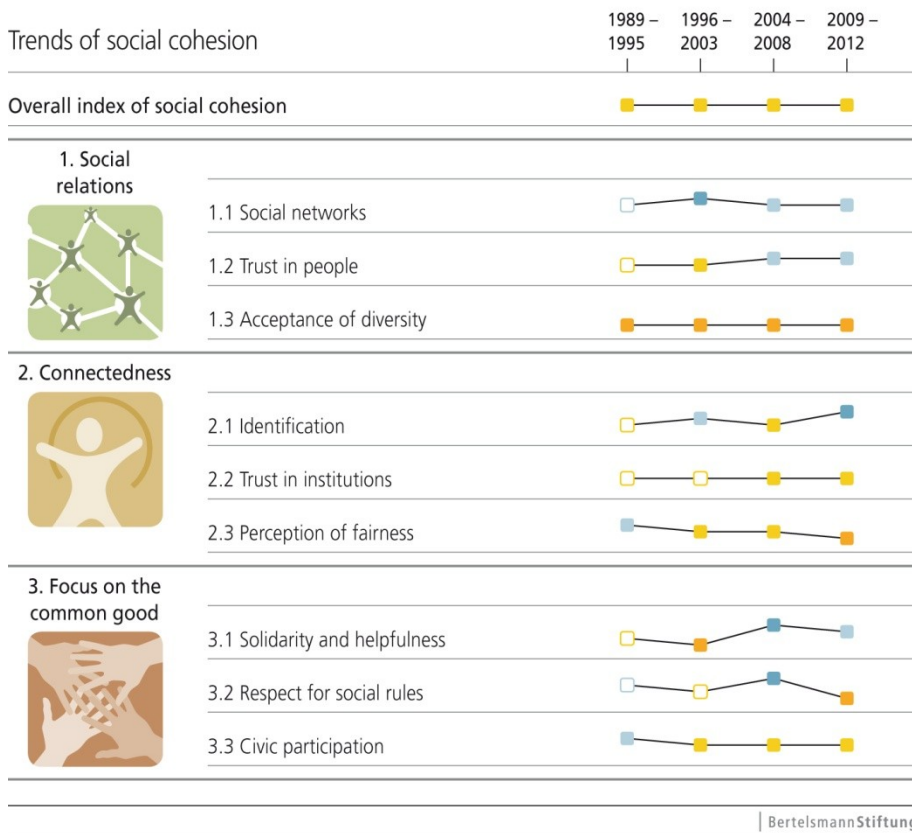
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# Israel



## Trends of social cohesion



## COMMENTS

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**Israel** is in the fourth tier overall. It ranks in the bottom tier for acceptance of diversity, perception of fairness and respect for social rules, but in the middle tier for social networks, trust in other people, and solidarity and helpfulness.

Israel is in the second tier with respect to identification with the nation, and the trend is strongly positive for that dimension, as well as for solidarity and helpfulness. When it comes to perception of fairness and respect for social rules, however, there is a distinct negative trend.

Israel's profile is similar to that of Cyprus, except in the domain of social relations.

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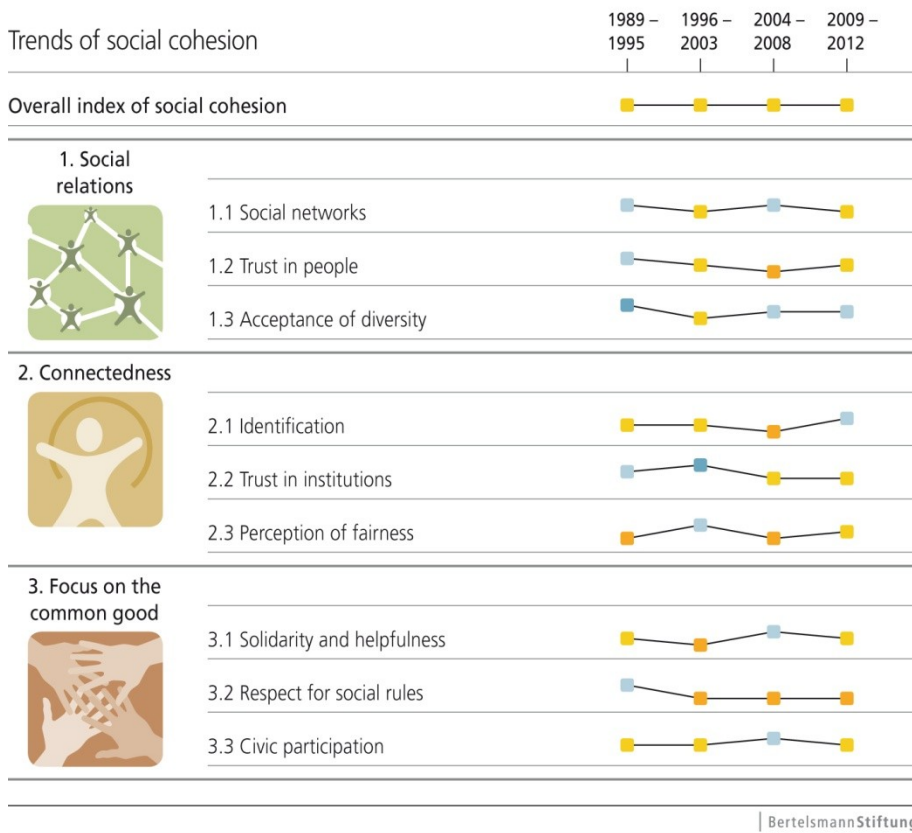
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# Italy



## Trends of social cohesion



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**Italy** is in the fourth tier overall, and in the bottom tier in regard to respect for social rules. Its scores are higher for acceptance of diversity and identification with the nation, where it is in the middle tier. There have been substantial fluctuations in the perception of fairness dimension.

The most pronounced negative trend is for trust in institutions, while the strongest positive trend is for identification.

Italy's profile most closely resembles that of Portugal.

## About the Social Cohesion Radar

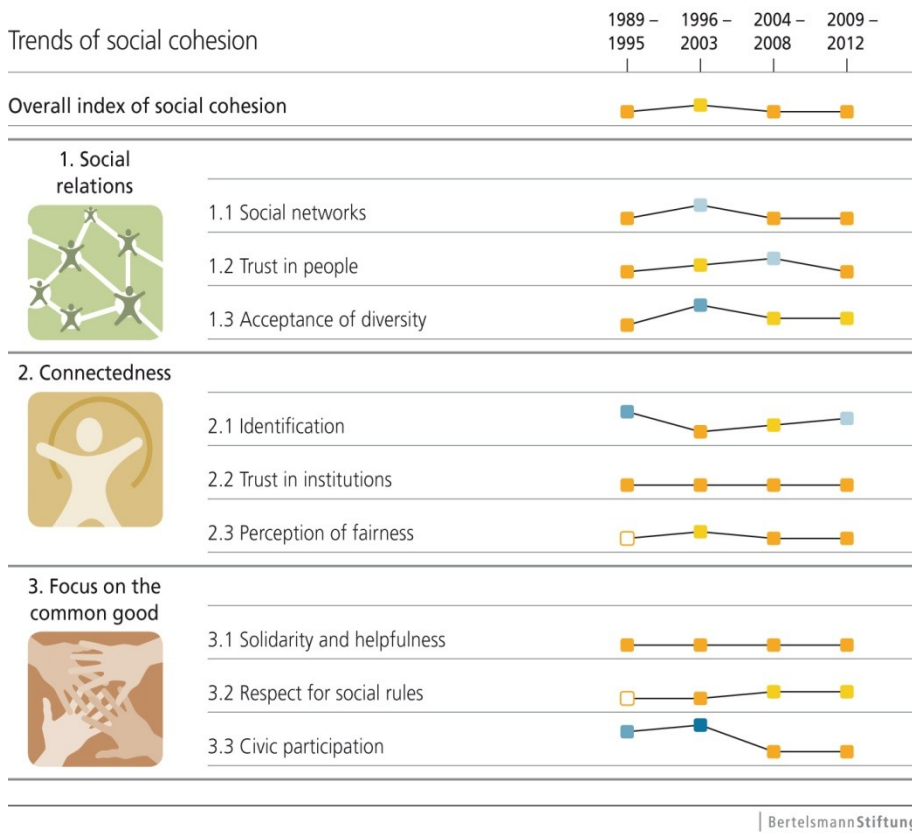
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# Latvia



## Trends of social cohesion



## COMMENTS

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**Latvia** is in the bottom tier overall, with better scores for respect for social rules and acceptance of diversity (fourth tier), and its strongest ranking in the dimension of identification with the nation (middle tier).

Latvia has experienced interesting developments since 1989: At that time, too, its scores generally put it in the bottom tier, yet it was in the second tier for civic participation and identification. Around the turn of the millennium, scores improved considerably for social networks, trust in people and acceptance of diversity; now, however, Latvia has again shown a dramatic decline in these dimensions. High scores for identification quickly dropped again, but in the meantime this has again become Latvia's strongest dimension – yet still only at the level of the middle tier. Civic participation remained at a high level for a somewhat longer period of time, but has declined again. Latvia has consistently low scores for trust in institutions and solidarity and helpfulness.

Latvia's profile is similar to that of Lithuania, although Lithuania's scores are not subject to the same degree of fluctuation.

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# Lithuania



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

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**Lithuania** is in the bottom tier overall, but does better with regard to trust in people and identification with the nation (fourth tier). Its strengths are social networks and acceptance of diversity (middle tier).

Lithuania's strong performance in certain dimensions can be attributed to positive trends; in all of those dimensions, too, it found itself in the bottom tier at some point in the past. Lithuania's score for civic participation has declined sharply since 1990, when the country was in the top tier for that dimension. At that time it was in the middle group for identification, but dropped to the bottom tier over the next few years. Lithuania currently occupies a stable position in the fourth tier.

Despite some differences, Lithuania's profile most closely resembles that of Latvia.

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# Luxembourg



## Trends of social cohesion

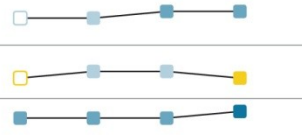
### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



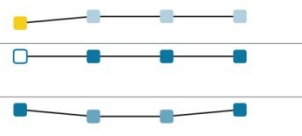
- 1.1 Social networks
- 1.2 Trust in people
- 1.3 Acceptance of diversity



#### 2. Connectedness



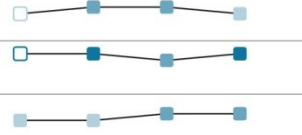
- 2.1 Identification
- 2.2 Trust in institutions
- 2.3 Perception of fairness



#### 3. Focus on the common good




- 3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness
- 3.2 Respect for social rules
- 3.3 Civic participation



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**Luxembourg** is in the second tier overall, with weaker scores for identification with the nation and for solidarity and helpfulness (middle tier). Luxembourg is only in the fourth tier for trust in other people. It is in the top tier for acceptance of diversity, trust in institutions, perception of fairness and respect for social rules.

Its rankings have improved for social networks, civic participation, acceptance of diversity and identification. Negative trends could also be seen, however, in solidarity and helpfulness as well as in trust in other people. Luxembourg's position in the top tier is most stable with regard to trust in institutions.

Luxembourg's profile is similar to those of Switzerland and Austria. However, the latter two countries exhibit a low acceptance of diversity and a high level of trust in other people, while the reverse is true for Luxembourg. No other country shows such a low level of trust in people relative to the other dimensions.

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# Malta



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



- 1.1 Social networks
- 1.2 Trust in people
- 1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



- 2.1 Identification
- 2.2 Trust in institutions
- 2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good




- 3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness
- 3.2 Respect for social rules
- 3.3 Civic participation

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**Malta** is in the fourth tier overall. Its strengths include social networks, trust in institutions, solidarity and helpfulness, and civic participation (middle tier). Malta ranks in the bottom tier for trust in people.

Overall, Malta has dropped from the second to the fourth tier. This is due particularly to the fact that it has lost its position in the top tier for identification with the nation, trust in institutions, solidarity and helpfulness, and civic participation.

Malta's profile bears no noticeable resemblance to those of the other countries.

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# Netherlands



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

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The **Netherlands** is in the second tier overall, but only in the middle tier for acceptance of diversity and in the bottom group for identification with the nation. However, the Netherlands ranks in the top tier in several dimensions: trust in people, trust in institutions, perception of fairness, and all three of the dimensions in the domain of focus on the common good.

Positive trends can be observed for solidarity and helpfulness as well as for civic participation. However, the trend is negative for social networks and particularly for acceptance of diversity, where the Netherlands previously ranked in the top group.

The Netherlands has a similar profile to Germany, yet ranks higher in several dimensions.

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# New Zealand



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good




3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness

3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

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**New Zealand** is in the top tier, if only barely. It ranks no lower than the second tier for all of the dimensions, and is in the top tier for acceptance of diversity, perception of fairness, and solidarity and helpfulness.

The overall trend is positive; ten years ago, the country was still in the second tier. Scores have remained consistently high for perception of fairness. Strong improvements have been observed for trust in institutions – where New Zealand was briefly in the bottom tier – and for respect for social rules. There has been a slight negative trend with regard to trust in people and identification with the nation.

New Zealand's profile resembles those of Australia and Canada.

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# Norway



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

#### 1. Social relations



- 1.1 Social networks
- 1.2 Trust in people
- 1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



- 2.1 Identification
- 2.2 Trust in institutions
- 2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good




- 3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness
- 3.2 Respect for social rules
- 3.3 Civic participation

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

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**Norway** is in the top tier overall. Its weaknesses include social networks, acceptance of diversity, and solidarity and helpfulness (second tier), and particularly identification (middle tier).

A positive trend can be observed for respect for social rules. The dimensions of social networks and acceptance of diversity are currently showing a slight negative trend.

Norway's profile resembles those of the other Scandinavian countries.

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# Poland



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

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**Poland** is in the fourth tier overall. Its weakest dimension is civic participation. Poland ranks in the middle tier, however, for social networks and acceptance of diversity, and in the second tier for identification with the nation.

Scores for social networks and acceptance of diversity have clearly improved, while there has been considerable fluctuation in scores for trust in institutions. Poland has consistently done well with regard to identification with the nation, ranking as high as the top tier before dropping to the second tier.

Poland's profile most closely resembles that of lower-ranking Hungary.

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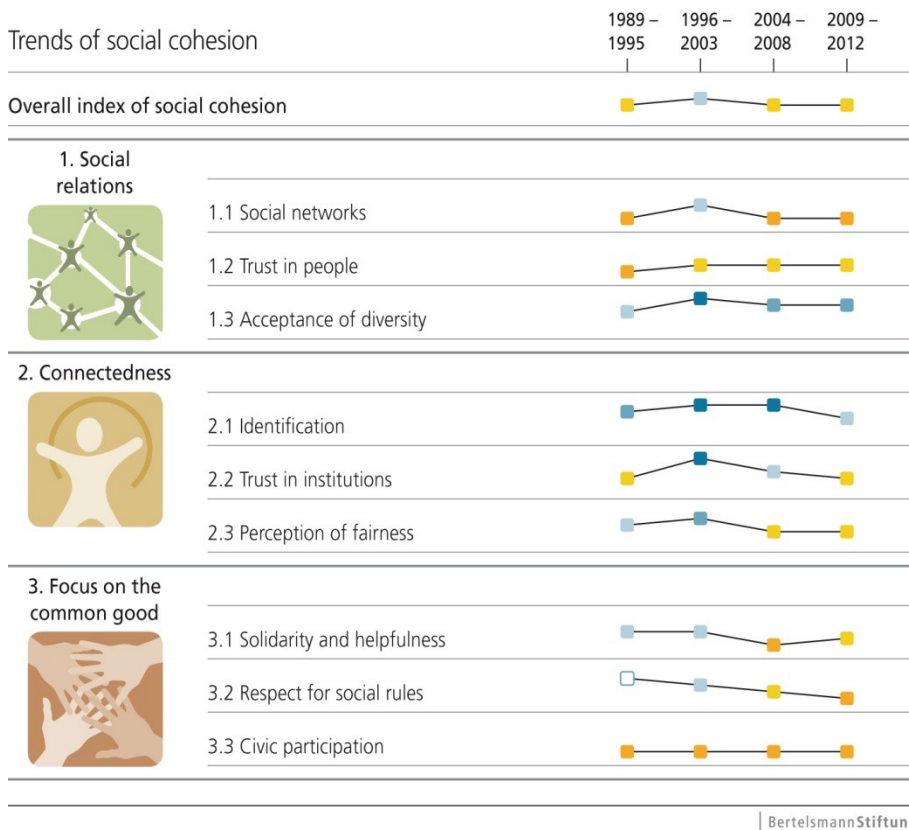
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# Portugal



## Trends of social cohesion



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**Portugal** is in the fourth tier overall, and ranks as low as the bottom tier for social networks, respect for social rules and civic participation. Its scores are better for identification with the nation (middle tier) and in particular for acceptance of diversity (second tier).

Portugal was briefly part of the middle group, during the period from 1996 to 2003. Negative trends, especially with regard to social networks, identification (formerly top tier), trust in institutions (also formerly top tier), and respect for social rules, have led to its decline in the rankings. Portugal has consistently ranked in the bottom group for civic participation.

Its profile most closely resembles that of Italy.

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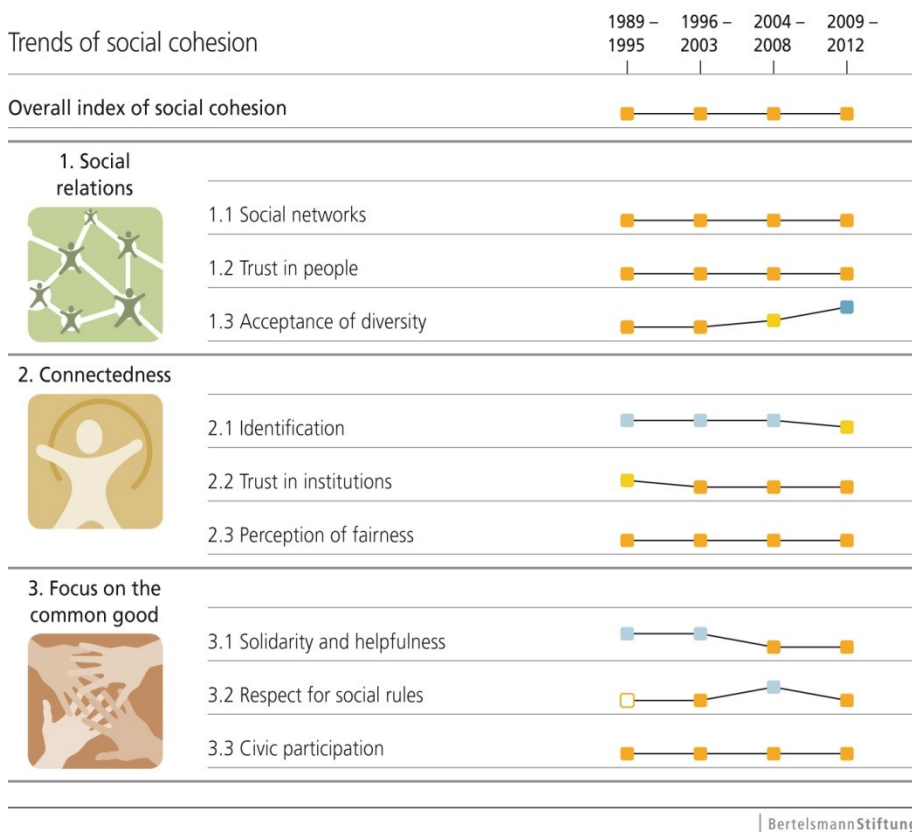
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# Romania



## Trends of social cohesion



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**Romania** is in the bottom tier overall; it ranks in the fourth tier for identification with the nation but in the second tier for acceptance of diversity.

During previous survey periods, Romania was also in the middle tier for identification, solidarity and helpfulness, and respect for social rules. Acceptance of diversity, however, has shown a strong positive trend.

With its very high scores for acceptance of diversity and otherwise very low rankings, Romania's profile bears no notable resemblance to those of the other countries.

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# Switzerland



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good




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3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

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**Switzerland** is in the second tier overall, with acceptance of diversity its weakest dimension (fourth tier). It ranks in the top tier for trust in people, trust in institutions, perception of fairness and respect for social rules.

There is currently a negative trend in Switzerland with regard to acceptance of diversity, solidarity and helpfulness, and social networks. The dimension of identification with the nation, however, is showing particular improvement; here Switzerland, like Germany and the Netherlands, has sometimes found itself in the bottom group. Scores for civic participation show some fluctuation. Trust in institutions declined sharply between 1996 and 2003.

Switzerland's profile most closely resembles that of Austria.

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# Slovakia



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

BertelsmannStiftung

## COMMENTS

The figure shows trends in social cohesion and its nine dimensions over time. The top row shows the overall index of social cohesion. The rest of the figure shows the partial dimensions, grouped into three domains. The color of the dots indicates the country's position in relation to the other 33 countries: dark blue stands for the top tier, blue for the second tier, light blue for the middle tier, yellow for the fourth tier and orange for the bottom tier.

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**Slovakia** is in the fourth tier overall, with weaker scores for trust in people, perception of fairness, acceptance of diversity, and solidarity and helpfulness (bottom tier). However, it is in the middle tier for social networks and respect for social rules.

Overall, Slovakia is climbing in the rankings. Ten years ago, it was still one of the countries in the bottom tier. Its improvement is primarily due to positive developments in social networks and respect for social rules. Scores for trust in people and acceptance of diversity have declined slightly.

Slovakia's profile resembles that of the higher-ranked Czech Republic, but also lower-ranked Lithuania.

## About the Social Cohesion Radar

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# Slovenia



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good




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3.2 Respect for social rules

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**Slovenia** is in the fourth tier overall, and ranks as low as the bottom tier for trust in other people, trust in institutions and perception of fairness. It is in the middle tier, however, for acceptance of diversity and respect for social rules. Slovenia's particular strengths are identification with the nation and social networks (second tier).

Strong improvement has been observed with regard to social networks and, currently, acceptance of diversity. Identification has consistently been at a relatively high level.

Slovenia's profile bears no particular resemblance to those of the other countries.

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# Spain



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good




3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness

3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

## COMMENTS

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BertelsmannStiftung

**Spain** is in the middle tier, but ranks only in the fourth tier for identification with the nation, solidarity and helpfulness, and respect for social rules. It is in the second tier for social networks and acceptance of diversity.

Spain has dropped in the rankings for trust in institutions (briefly in the top tier) and identification (previously second tier). It has improved with regard to social networks, solidarity and helpfulness, as well as civic participation.

Spain's profile most closely resembles that of France.

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# Sweden



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

#### 1. Social relations



- 1.1 Social networks
- 1.2 Trust in people
- 1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



- 2.1 Identification
- 2.2 Trust in institutions
- 2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good




- 3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness
- 3.2 Respect for social rules
- 3.3 Civic participation

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

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BertelsmannStiftung

**Sweden** is in the top tier overall, with weaker scores for social networks and respect for social rules (second tier), as well as identification and solidarity and helpfulness (middle tier).

The trend is negative for social networks and respect for social rules, and in particular for solidarity and helpfulness, while trust in institutions has improved.

Sweden's profile resembles those of the other Scandinavian countries. However, Sweden's consistent and relatively low level of identification with the nation (middle group) distinguishes it from the other countries in this group.

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# United Kingdom



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

#### 1. Social relations



- 1.1 Social networks
- 1.2 Trust in people
- 1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



- 2.1 Identification
- 2.2 Trust in institutions
- 2.3 Perception of fairness


#### 3. Focus on the common good



- 3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness
- 3.2 Respect for social rules
- 3.3 Civic participation

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BertelsmannStiftung

The **United Kingdom** ranks in the middle tier, close to the second tier. However, its rankings for individual dimensions vary substantially. It is in the top tier for solidarity and helpfulness, and in the second tier for social networks, trust in people, perception of fairness, acceptance of diversity and respect for social rules; but it ranks in the bottom tier for identification with the nation.

In the overall index of social cohesion, the United Kingdom has dropped from the second tier to the middle group. Many of the dimensions have fluctuated over time, including social networks, respect for social rules and civic participation. Identification and trust in institutions have shown a strong downward trend, while results for solidarity and willingness to help have improved substantially.

The United Kingdom's current profile resembles that of Germany.

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# United States



## Trends of social cohesion

### Overall index of social cohesion

#### 1. Social relations



1.1 Social networks

1.2 Trust in people

1.3 Acceptance of diversity

#### 2. Connectedness



2.1 Identification

2.2 Trust in institutions

2.3 Perception of fairness

#### 3. Focus on the common good



3.1 Solidarity and helpfulness


3.2 Respect for social rules

3.3 Civic participation

1989 – 1995    1996 – 2003    2004 – 2008    2009 – 2012

## COMMENTS

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The **United States** is in the second tier and not far from the top tier. It is in the top tier in several dimensions, especially all three included under focus on the common good. Social networks and trust in institutions are weaker (middle group).

Overall, the United States has moved down from the top tier to the second tier. The trend has been negative for social networks, in particular, but also for identification with the nation and trust in institutions. Particularly noteworthy is the country's consistent ranking in the top group for all dimensions included under focus on the common good.

The profile of the United States most closely resembles those of Australia and Canada, but US scores are much better for focus on the common good.

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