

Executive Summary

Copenhagen Area Survey

Now in its second year, the Kinder Institute's Copenhagen Area Survey provides insight into the evolution of public opinions in a place widely considered to have some of the happiest residents in the world. In particular, this year's Copenhagen Area Survey sheds light on the attitudes of Copenhagen residents in the aftermath of a highly unusual terrorist attack.

At the same time, the Kinder Institute is able to contrast the findings in Copenhagen with a similar public attitude survey in Houston, a city that is dramatically different in terms of its politics, built environment and values. We compare these two cities to better understand two different but successful approaches to urban life.

The results of the Copenhagen Area Survey are based on the answers of 1,058 respondents, 61 percent of whom are located in Copenhagen's central municipalities, with the rest in its suburbs. The findings present a portrait of a city whose residents feel happy and safe but also face tumultuous political issues as well.

Highlights of the survey are presented below:

Safety

- Although the survey was conducted just weeks after a high-profile terrorist attack, less than 9 percent of Copenhageners said they were "very" or "somewhat" worried about a terrorist attack. Just 5 percent of Copenhageners said they're very worried about crime.

Housing/Transportation

- By a ratio of almost 3-to-1, Copenhagen residents prefer to live in mixed developments rather than in collections of single-family homes. Houstonians, on the other hand, are evenly split on the issue.
- Nearly 90 percent of Copenhagen residents have a bicycle, and more than two-thirds of them used it at least once over the previous month. These numbers are far higher than the numbers for Houstonians.

Environment

- Less than a quarter of Copenhagen residents said they're "very worried" about the environment. Only 13 percent of Copenhageners are "very worried" about air pollution. By contrast, almost 40 percent of Houstonians are "very concerned" about air pollution.

Values

- The overwhelming majority of Copenhagen residents, 84 percent, say most people can be trusted. Less than 36 percent of Houstonians felt this way.
- Only 6 percent of Copenhagen residents consider religion "very important," compared to 68 percent of Houstonians.

Immigration

- A majority of Copenhagen residents, 52 percent, believe immigration threatens their country's culture. Only 37 percent of Houstonians expressed those concerns.
- Similarly, fewer than 30 percent of Copenhageners felt relations among Danes and non-western immigrations were "excellent" or "good."

Michael O. Emerson, who leads the Copenhagen Area Survey on behalf of the Kinder Institute, describes the approaches of the two cities as "market" and "people" approaches to city life. Houston and Copenhagen represent opposite ends of that spectrum. We look forward to contributing to the ongoing dialogue about these dramatically different approaches to urban life in the 21st century.

Background

This marks the second year the Kinder Institute for Urban Research has conducted the Copenhagen Area Survey. The project debuted in 2014, when Michael O. Emerson, then co-director of the Kinder Institute and now a Kinder Fellow, collaborated with the Danish Institute for Study Abroad to teach a course in Copenhagen.

As the Kinder Institute began its work in Copenhagen, it continued to conduct the Houston Area Survey, an annual study now in its 35th year that gauges the opinions of residents living in and around the fourth-largest city in the United States. The initial design of the Copenhagen survey – much like the Houston survey – involved the assistance of undergraduate students in Copenhagen.

In some ways, the Copenhagen and Houston surveys are sister products, offering insights into the opinions and attitudes of people from two dramatically different parts of the world. At the same time, each survey is valuable in its own right, with questions that make them useful even when examined independently of each other.

Why Copenhagen

Why would the Kinder Institute, a think tank based in Houston and primarily focused on researching cities in American Sunbelt, take an interest in surveying Copenhagen?

People have lived in cities for thousands of years. But, until recently, never had *most* people lived in cities. Today, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas. As a growing number of people spend a growing amount of time living, working and playing in cities, we're faced with a critical question: how do you make cities work best for their residents?

Copenhagen has a reputation as a place that's figured out the answer.

In numerous global rankings, Copenhagen residents rank amongst the happiest people on Earth. Learning more about a place with happy people, healthy air and clean water is of value to anybody interested in learning more about cities.

Putting that discussion in the context of Houston is especially intriguing since the two cities are so dissimilar in terms of their built environment, politics and public opinions. Houston is a place focused on business with policies geared towards individualism. Copenhagen, meanwhile, places a priority on collective interests and strives toward its idealized vision of what a city should be.

Emerson and co-author Kevin Smiley, a Rice University doctoral candidate affiliated with the Kinder Institute, describe the different concepts as the "market" and "people" approaches to city life. Houston and Copenhagen represent opposite ends of that spectrum. Both cities are home to residents trying to work, raise families and have good lives. "But," Emerson said, "they go about those things quite differently."

Methodology

Epinion, a Copenhagen-based market research firm, administered the Copenhagen Area Survey online over a period of several weeks in spring 2015. Of 1,058 respondents, 61 percent were

from the centrally located municipalities of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg, with the rest living in the Copenhagen suburbs.

In the charts accompanying this report, we attempt to pair data collected in Copenhagen in 2015 with comparable data collected in Copenhagen in 2014, when available.

The report also contains, when available, responses collected from Houstonians in 2015. In some cases, we also include Houstonians' responses the last time the question was asked (either in 2014 or 2013 if the question is only asked in alternating years).

Results

The results of the 2015 survey largely mirrored those of the 2014 survey, painting a portrait of Copenhagen as a city whose residents generally consider it a good place to live, feel safe and care deeply about both the environment and reducing inequities among residents.

However, the 2015 survey added several new questions. This report aims to highlight the questions that were new in 2015 as well as those that reveal stark differences – and in some cases a few similarities – between Copenhagen and Houston.

Shooting's impact

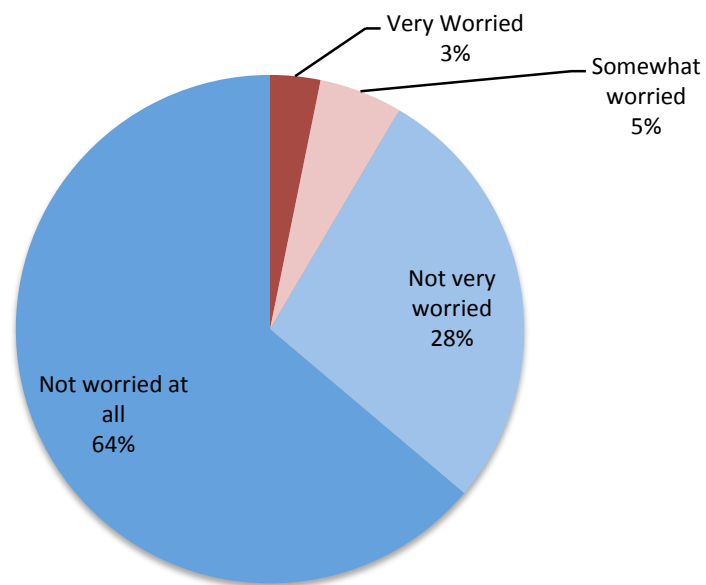
Copenhageners are generally happy people who feel safe in their city. In the 2014 survey, we found just 5 percent of Copenhagen residents worry about crime. Remarkably, despite violence that struck the city just weeks before the 2015 survey was conducted, that appraisal of crime remained unchanged in this year's results.

One of the most newsworthy events that occurred in the period between the two annual surveys was the Valentine's Day shootings in 2015. A 22-year-old – born in Denmark to Jordanian-Palestinian parents – killed two people and wounded five police officers before finally being fatally shot by authorities.

First, Omar Abdel Hamid El-Hussein shot and killed a Swedish artist at a cultural center, ostensibly in response to the artist's drawings of Muhammad. Later that night, El-Hussein fatally shot a member of the Jewish community at a Copenhagen synagogue. Prior to the attacks, El-Hussein reportedly went online and swore an oath to an ISIS leader.

Interestingly, in the wake of the Valentine's Day attack, residents still seem to feel relatively safe. In 2015, the survey asked residents for the first time whether they fear a terrorist attack. Only 8.5 percent were "very" or "somewhat" worried. On the other hand, 91.6 percent were "not very worried" or "not worried at all" (Table 1). The results are striking. The survey was conducted less than two months after the shooting. The shooting itself came on the heels of the Charlie Hebdo attack in Paris, which had already sent a wave of fear through Europe. Despite those two attacks, Copenhagen residents by and large aren't worried about terrorism.

Fear of Terror Attack Copenhagen, 2015

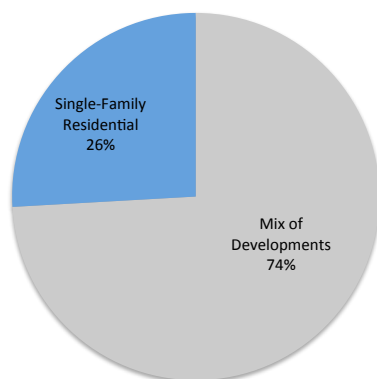


Both those effects may be due to the way the shooting was publicly discussed. Despite the religious overtones of the crime, politicians in Denmark did not characterize it as a terrorist attack and instead framed it as a psychological issue involving a single person, Emerson said.

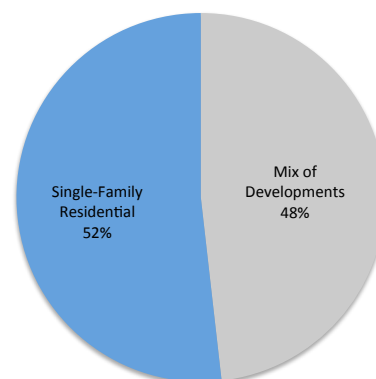
Urban form

Three out of four Copenhagen residents say they'd prefer to live in an area with a mix of developments rather than single-family residential neighborhoods. This differs from Houston residents, who are evenly divided on the matter (Table 2).

**Neighborhood Preference
Copenhagen, 2015**



**Neighborhood Preference
Houston, 2015**

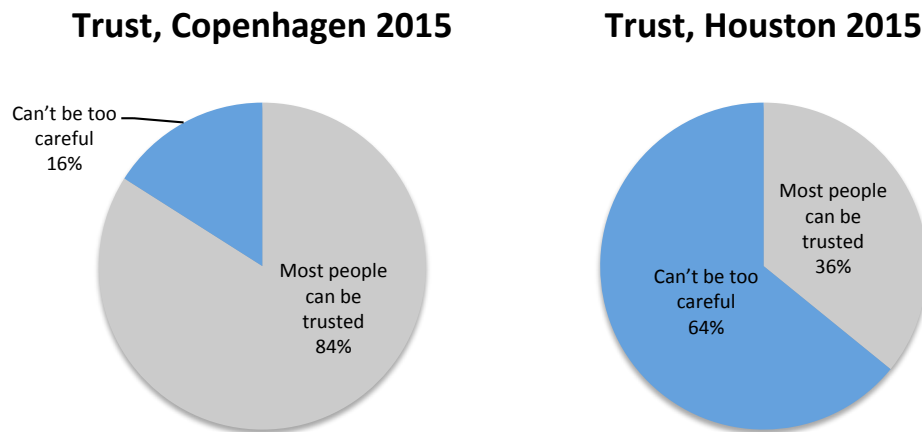


The reason for those differing views may have something to do with the fact that larger families are much more common in Houston than they are in Copenhagen. Single-person households in

Copenhagen accounted for 31.2 percent of respondents but just 17.4 percent of those who answered the Houston survey. Meanwhile families of at least five accounted for 17.1 percent of Houston respondents but were relatively rare in Copenhagen, measuring just 2.4 percent of respondents (Table 3).

Trust

The most fundamental difference between residents of Houston and Copenhagen appears to be their basic views on whether people can be trusted. About 84 percent of Copenhagen residents believe people can be trusted, compared to 35.6 percent of Houston residents. At the same time, 16 percent of Copenhagen residents say you “can’t be too careful” about others, compared to 64.4 percent of Houstonians who agree with the statement (Table 4).



Those different dynamics are palpable for those who have spent time in both places. “I can feel the difference, living in these two cities,” Emerson said. “In Houston, you come from the perspective that somebody’s always trying to get something. You’re always cautious. The opposite assumption is true in Copenhagen.”

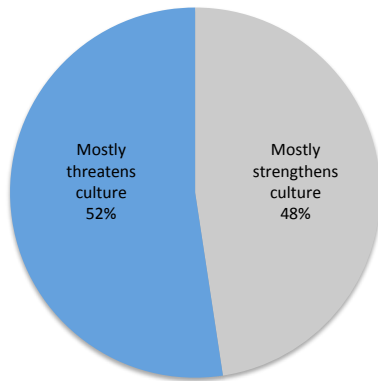
Immigration and ethnic relations

Another key difference between the two cities is their residents’ views on immigration. “In Copenhagen, it’s fine to have immigration, but you can only have a small amount.... otherwise, there’s a fear they’ll lose what they’ve developed,” Emerson said, describing the attitude of the European city’s residents.

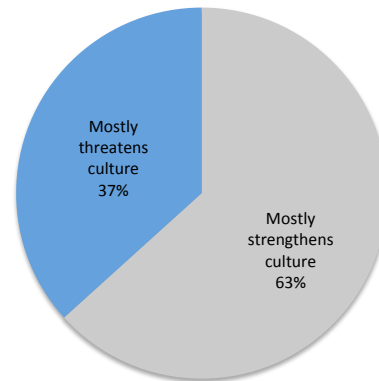
Indeed, Copenhageners generally have reservations about immigration in their country. More than half of them indicate they believe it threatens their national culture.

Meanwhile, only 36.7 percent of Houstonians believe immigration threatens American culture, compared to 63.3 percent who believe it strengthens it (Table 5).

Immigration, Copenhagen 2015



Immigration, Houston 2015



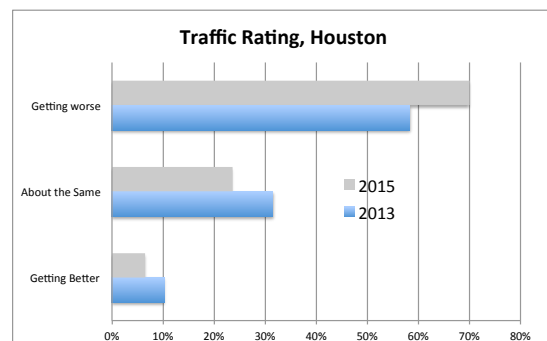
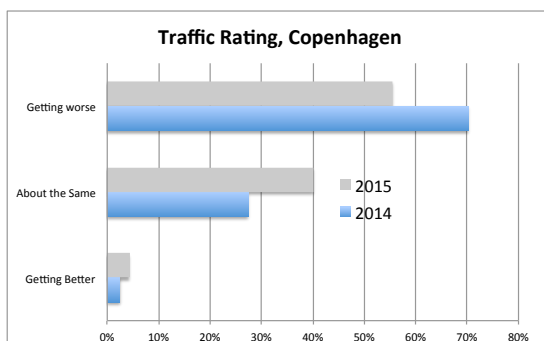
While a majority of Copenhagen respondents, 56.3 percent, desire to live in neighborhoods with a mix of immigrants and non-immigrants, a large minority of respondents say they'd prefer to live in a place mostly free from immigrants. This was a new question in the Copenhagen survey, and it wasn't asked in the Houston survey (Table 6).

Ethnic relations in Copenhagen are generally perceived to be worse than they are in Houston. Less than a third of Copenhagen residents (29.5 percent) rated relations between Danes and Nonwestern immigrants as "excellent" or "good." Though a perfect comparison is not possible due to slightly different questions, 48 percent of Houstonians said ethnic relations in their city were "excellent" or "good." And many more Copenhageners than Houstonians gave those relationships a "poor" rating (Table 7).

Transportation

The biggest change within any question asked of Copenhageners both years was in their rating of traffic. In 2014, 70.2 percent of respondents said traffic in the city had worsened over the previous three years. But in 2015, that figure dropped to 55.4 percent. The change is likely due to the combined effects of more residents switching away from cars – freeing them from the effects of roadway congestion – and an end to some roadway construction in Copenhagen that had snarled traffic in some areas in recent years.

Meanwhile, in Houston, residents' concerns about traffic are rising. In 2015, 69.9 percent of residents said traffic seemed to be getting worse. That's higher than the total in 2013, the last time the question was asked, when 58.3 percent of Houstonians said traffic was getting worse. Meanwhile, the number of Houstonians who said traffic is getting better fell from 10.2 percent to 6.5 percent during that time period (Table 8).



For the first time in our survey, Copenhagen respondents were asked about a proposed ordinance restricting the use of automobiles in the central portion of the city – a policy that is increasingly common in European and Asian cities but virtually unknown in the United States. Though the ordinance was not implemented – a compromise reached in 2012 prevented a vote from ever happening – the survey nonetheless found 63.9 percent of Copenhagen residents support it, compared to 36.1 percent who oppose it. A similar question wasn't asked in the Houston survey, but it's safe to say that given the large numbers of daily automobile users there, residents would be unlikely to favor (or even consider) such a plan (Table 9).

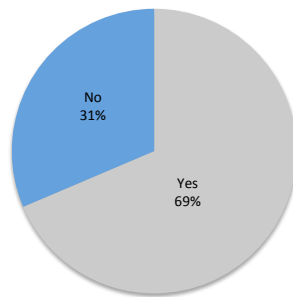
Another dramatic difference between the cities and their approach to urban planning is in how the two places view bicycles.

Unsurprisingly, in Copenhagen (where bicycles are iconic) the overwhelming majority of people – 87.9 percent – say they own bikes. Just 37.1 percent of Houstonians, however, own bicycles (Table 10).

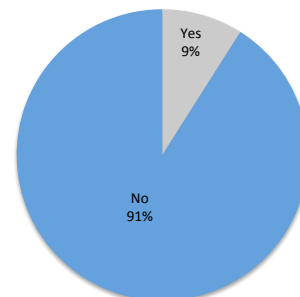
Indeed, bicycle riders are ubiquitous in Copenhagen and serve as one of the most recognizable images associated with the city. Houston's heat, size and roadway structure have all rendered bicyclists a small (albeit quickly growing) portion of the city's population.

Meanwhile, 68.6 percent of Copenhagen residents say they have ridden a bicycle in the last 30 days, compared to only 9 percent of Houstonians (Table 11).

**Used Bicycle in Last 30 Days,
Copenhagen 2015**



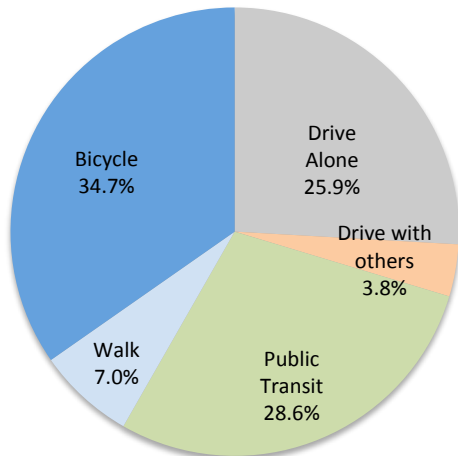
**Used Bicycle in Last 30 Days,
Houston 2015**



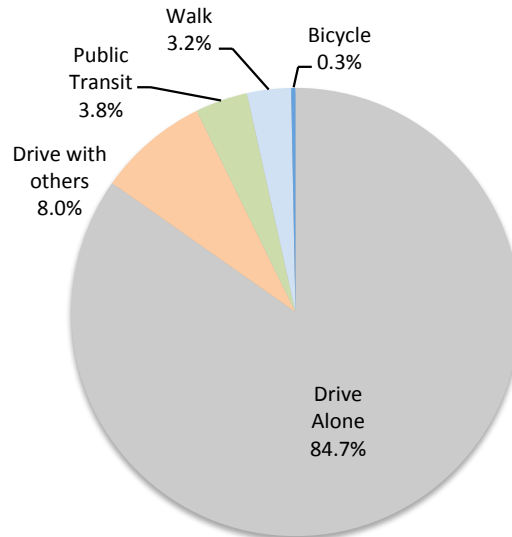
Copenhagen residents were also more than 10 times as likely as Houstonians to say they use public transportation to get to work (40.3 percent vs. 3.7 percent), and more than 100 times as likely to commute by bicycle (48.9 percent vs. 0.3 percent) (Table 12).

However, part of this discrepancy may be due to the methodology of the study: Copenhagen respondents could select multiple answers to this question (in case they use more than one mode for their commute), while Houstonians were allowed a single response. Still, based on other responses and the two cities' transportation networks, it's a safe assumption that vastly more Copenhageners use bicycles and transit than Houstonians.

**Transportation Mode,
Copenhagen 2015**



**Transportation Mode,
Houston 2015**

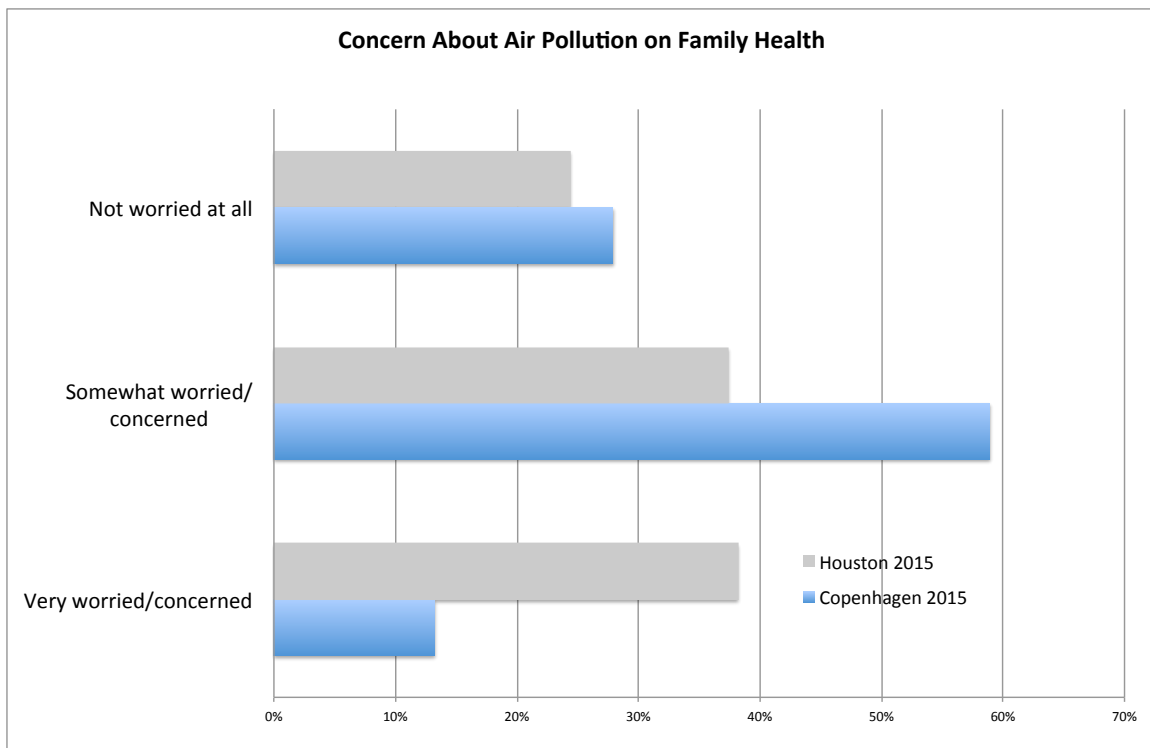


Environment

The survey did find similar views on the environment between Houstonians and Copenhageners. More than 80 percent of respondents in each of the cities indicated they are “very” or “somewhat” worried about environmental issues.

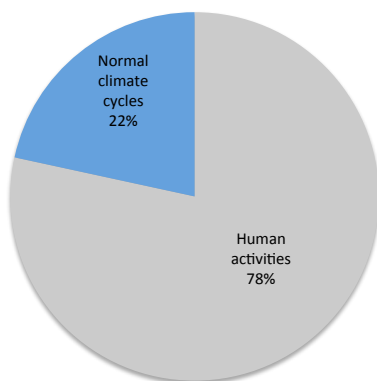
Yet for Houstonians, those concerns hit much closer to home. Just 13.2 percent of Copenhagen residents are “very worried” about air pollution. Houstonians had those concerns at nearly three times that rate (38 percent). Those results may be due to the proximity of some in the Houston area to refineries and chemical plants clustered near the eastern part of the region. Meanwhile, Denmark is known for having strict environmental laws – a reputation that Texas lacks (Table 13).

Still, although air quality seems to be particularly worrisome to Houston residents, it’s a topic Copenhageners care about as well. When those who are “very” and “somewhat” worried about air pollution are combined, the rate of concern in Copenhagen climbs to 72.1 percent, comparable to the 75.6 percent combined rate in Houston (Table 14).

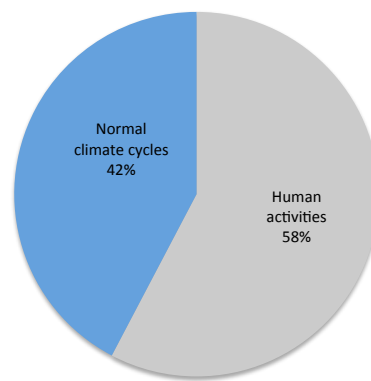


And yet, while both Houstonians and Copenhagengers are concerned about the environment, they have different views on climate change. The overwhelming majority of Copenhagen residents, 78.4 percent, said climate change is due to human activities, compared to 57.7 percent of Houstonians. Houston residents are almost twice as likely as Copenhagen residents to blame climate change on something other than human activities (Table 15).

**Climate Change Cause,
Copenhagen 2015**



**Climate Change Cause,
Houston 2015**



Residents of both cities worry about the environment; however, they have different priorities when it comes to how to address those concerns.

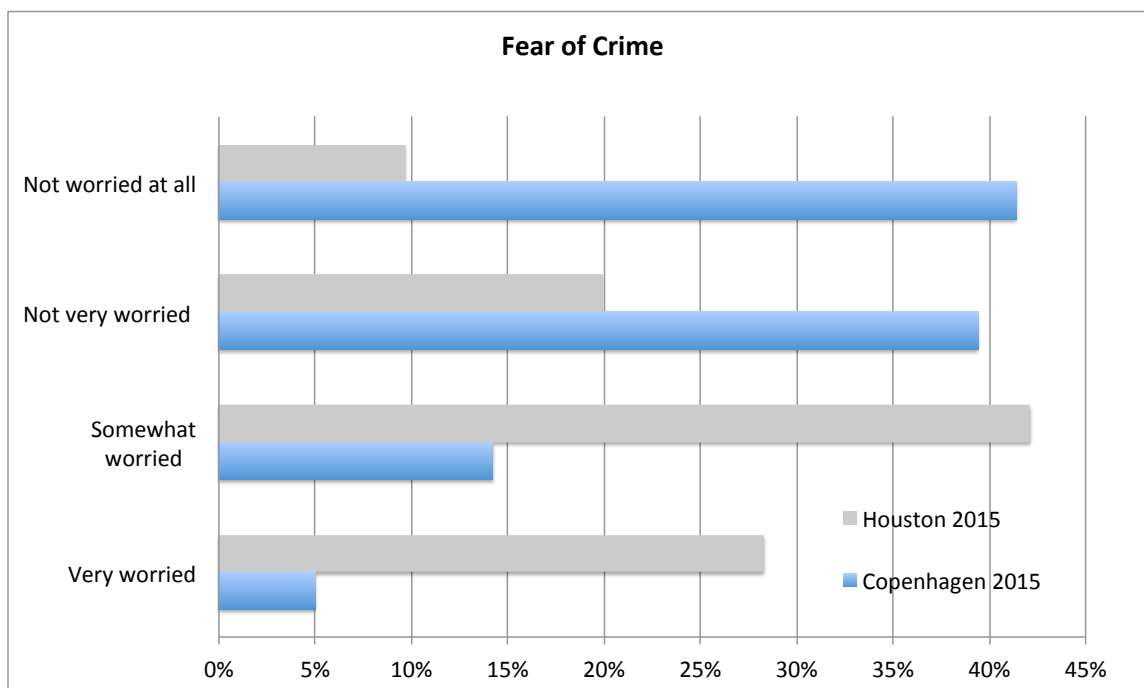
Copenhagen residents favor protecting the environment over economic growth at a margin of 64.8 percent to 35.2 percent. In Houston, those priorities are flipped, with 57 percent of residents favoring economic growth compared to 43 percent who prioritize protecting the

environment. We can't say for sure why that is, but it's worth noting the energy and petrochemical industries represent a large portion of the Houston-area employers (Table 16).

Crime

Despite the highly publicized Valentine's Day shootings that occurred just before the 2015 survey was administered, fear of crime is low in Copenhagen.

In 2015, just 5 percent of Copenhagen residents indicated they were very worried about crime, and more than 80 percent said they "not very worried" or "not worried at all" about crime. In Houston, fear of crime is much higher. Seventy percent of Houston residents are "very" or "somewhat" worried about crime (Table 17).

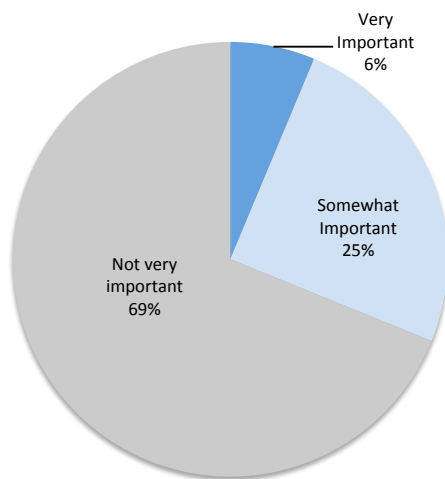


Copenhageners also seem to generally feel safe within their own neighborhoods. Only 6.3 percent of respondents strongly agreed that crime is a significant problem in their neighborhood. A combined 72.5 percent of residents in Copenhagen slightly or strongly disagreed that crime is a problem in their neighborhood. This figure did not change substantially after the shooting (Table 18).

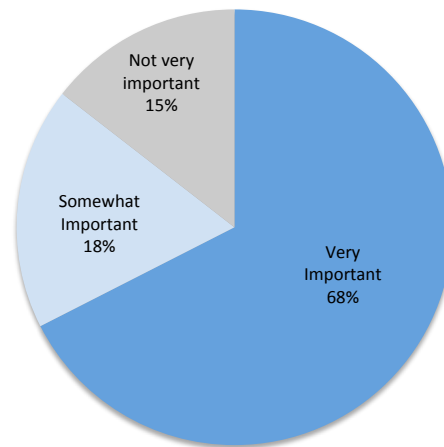
Religion

The dramatic cultural differences between the cities are also strongly reflected in their differing views on religion. Just 6.3 percent of Copenhagen residents consider religion to be very important, compared to 67.5 percent of Houstonians (Table 19). And only 12.9 percent of Copenhagen residents had attended religious service in the last 30 days, compared to 59.8 percent of Houstonians (Table 20).

Importance of Religion, Copenhagen 2015



Importance of Religion, Houston 2015



Those results may play a role in the cities' differing views of same-sex marriage. A combined 88.2 percent of Copenhagen residents strongly or slightly favor same-sex marriage, compared to just over half of Houstonians. Same-sex marriage has been legal in Denmark since 2012 and same-sex partnerships have been legal since 1989. Notably, the Houston survey was conducted before the U.S. Supreme Court effectively legalized same-sex marriage across the country in 2015 (Table 21).

Economy

Copenhageners were not quite as upbeat about job prospects in their city as their Houston counterparts. In Houston, 23.4 percent of residents rated job opportunities in the city as "excellent," compared to just 10.3 percent of Copenhagen residents. Meanwhile, nearly 10 percent of Copenhagen residents rated job opportunities as poor, compared to 5.2 percent of Houstonians (Table 22).

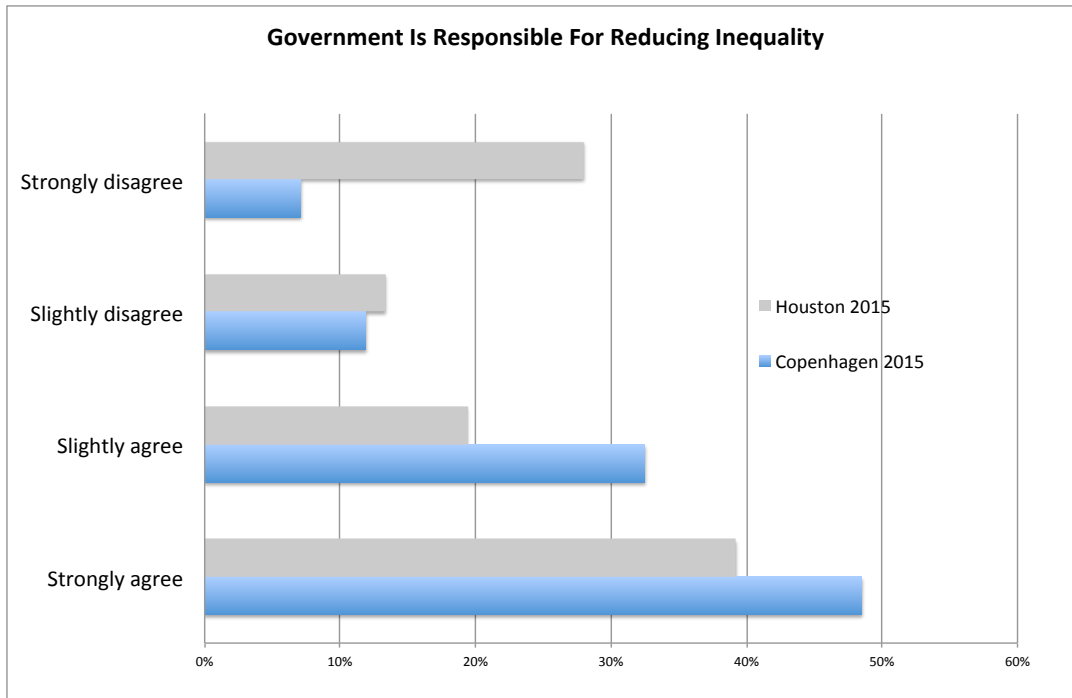
Given that Copenhageners are less optimistic about their economy, it's not a surprise they appear more sympathetic to those who haven't been economically successful.

Copenhageners are more likely to blame the economic misfortunes of the poor on broader factors than on the poor themselves. For example, 78.7 percent of Copenhagen respondents said people are poor because of circumstances they can't control, compared to 60.3 percent of Houstonians (Table 23).

Emerson highlighted the role that the different attitudes play in shaping the two communities' economies. "The most striking difference, to me, is an individualized culture," Emerson said. "Everyone tries to succeed on their own in Houston. When I interview people in Copenhagen, they don't even know what I mean when I talk about 'succeeding by yourself.'"

In Copenhagen, Emerson explained, residents take a more communal approach, focused on how to make their neighborhoods or their companies successful, rather than themselves.

That belief is reflected in the question about whether the government should take steps to reduce inequality. A combined 81 percent of Copenhagen respondents strongly or slightly agree with the idea that it's the government's job to reduce inequities. But only 58.6 percent of Houstonians agree with that statement (Table 24).



Similarly, in another question, 78.7 percent of Copenhagen residents indicated they believe it's the government's responsibility to ensure everyone can find a job. That question was not asked of Houstonians (Table 25).

Conclusion

It's an unprecedented time in the development of cities, with the majority of the global population living in urban centers. But cities aren't static. They're in a constant state of flux and evolution. As a result, they require ever-increasing study in order for us to fully understand how they can best serve their residents.

In the Copenhagen Area Study, we're able to track the attitudes of people living in a place that's often viewed by urban thinkers as a model. But the study also allows us to put that research in a more useful global context by relating it to Houston, another successful city built on a dramatically different bedrock of attitudes and beliefs. Through this process, we're able to learn more about the types of different places the world will call home.

APPENDIX
Copenhagen Area Survey

Note: all percentages are computed for valid responses

Table 1

Fear of Terror Attack

Values	Copenhagen 2015
Very Worried	3.2%
Somewhat worried	5.3%
Not very worried	27.7%
Not worried at all	63.9%

Table 2

Neighborhood Preference: Urban Form

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Mix of Developments	79.2%	74.1%	52.08%	48.2%
Single-Family Residential	20.1%	25.9%	47.92%	51.8%

Table 3

Family Size

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2014	Houston 2015
1	31.8%	31.2%	18.0%	17.4%
2	42.5%	45.9%	27.6%	30.9%
3	12.3%	12.9%	17.0%	18%
4	8.5%	7.5%	18.1%	16.6%
5 or more	3.9%	2.4%	19.3%	17.1%

Table 4

Trust of Others

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2014	Houston 2015
Most people can be trusted	85.6%	84%	34.6%	35.6%
Can't be too careful	14.4%	16%	65.4%	64.4%

Table 5

Does immigration into this country today...

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Mostly Strengthen [country] culture	50.4%	47.6%	63.1%	63.3%
Mostly threaten [country] culture	49.6%	52.4%	36.9%	36.7%

Table 6

Neighborhood Preference: Ethnic Make-up

Values	Copenhagen 2015
Nearly all residents are non-immigrants	43.7%
Mix of immigrants and non-immigrants	56.3%

Table 7

Relations among Danes and Nonwestern Immigrants/Ethnic Relations in Houston

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2014	Houston 2015
Excellent	1.7%	2.2%	5.8 %	7.1%
Good	26.1%	27.3%	41.2%	40.9%
Fair	43%	49.6%	40.0%	39.2%
Poor	29.3%	21%	13.0%	12.8%

Table 8

Traffic Rating over past three years

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Getting Better	2.4%	4.4%	10.2%	6.5%
About the Same	27.4%	40.1%	31.5%	23.5%
Getting worse	70.2%	55.4%	58.3%	69.9%

Table 9

Imposing a Car Limit in Central City

Values	Copenhagen 2015
Strongly Favor	31%
Slightly Favor	32.9%
Slightly Oppose	18.6%
Strongly Oppose	17.5%

Table 10

Have a bicycle?

Values	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2015
Yes	87.9%	37.1%
No	12.1%	62.9%

Table 11

Bicycled in last 30 days?

Values	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2015
Yes	68.6%	9%
No	31.4%	91%

Table 12

Mode of Transportation for Commute

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Drive Alone	33.8%	36.5%	82.0%	82.8%

Drive with others	3%	5.3%	9.2%	7.8%
Public Transit	43.9%	40.3%	5.5%	3.7%
Walk	10.9%	9.9%	2.5%	3.1%
Bicycle	48.4%	48.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Other	3.3%	1.2%	0.2%	2.3%

Table 13

Concern about environment issues in general

Values	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2015
Very worried	22.9%	41.7%
Somewhat worried	63%	42.3%
Not worried at all	14.1%	16.1%

Table 14

Air Pollution on family's health concern

Values	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Very worried/concerned	13.2%	42.6%	38.2%
somewhat worried/concerned	58.9%	34.7%	37.4%
Not worried at all	27.9%	22.8%	24.4%

Table 15

Climate change cause

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Human Activities (yes)	91.9%	78.4%	56.0%	57.7%
Normal climate cycles (no)	8.1%	21.6%	44.1%	42.3%

Table 16

Environment and Economy Priority

Values	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2015
Protecting Environment	64.8%	43%
Economic growth and creating jobs	35.2%	57%

Table 17

Fear of Crime

Values	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2015
Very worried	5.0%	28.3%
Somewhat worried	14.2%	42.1%
Not very worried	39.4%	19.9%
Not worried at all	41.4%	9.7%

Table 18

Crime is a significant problem in my neighborhood

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015
Strongly agree	5.9%	6.3%
Slightly agree	20%	21.2%
Slightly disagree	25.9%	30.7%
Strongly disagree	48.2%	41.8%

Table 19

Importance of Religion

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2014	Houston 2015
Very Important	5.1%	6.3%	66.5%	67.5%
Somewhat Important	23.6%	24.8%	20.0%	18%
Not very important	32.5%	68.8%	13.5%	14.5%
Not at all important	38.77%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 20

Religious Service Attendance - last thirty days

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2015
Yes	10.8%	12.9%	59.8%
No	89.2%	87.1%	40.2%

Table 21

Gay Marriage

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Strongly Favor	78.1%	74.4%	40.4%	33%
Slightly Favor	12.6%	13.8%	11.2%	17.2%
Slightly Oppose	3.9%	4.2%	16%	10.7%
Strongly Oppose	5.4%	7.6%	32.4%	39.1%

Table 22

Job Opportunities in the [city] Area

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2014	Houston 2015
Excellent	8.9%	10.3%	21.8%	23.4%
Good	48.6%	51.3%	43.0%	48.7%
Fair	29.6%	28.9%	25.9%	28.2%
Poor	12.9%	9.5%	9.3%	5.2%

Table 23

Why Poor?

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Don't work hard enough	20.7%	21.3%	32.8%	32.8%

Circumstances can't control	29.3%	78.7%	57.3%	60.3%
Both			8.1%	5.1%
Neither			1.8%	1.8%

Table 24

Government Responsibility to reduce inequalities

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015	Houston 2013	Houston 2015
Strongly agree	46.12%	48.5%	37.4%	39.2%
Slightly agree	34%	32.5%	20.3%	19.4%
Slightly disagree	11.7%	11.9%	12.6%	13.4%
Strongly disagree	8.1%	7.1%	29.8%	28%

Table 25

Opinion: Government should see to it that everyone can find a job

Values	Copenhagen 2014	Copenhagen 2015
Strongly Agree	37%	40.6%
Slightly Agree	36.4%	38.1%
Slightly disagree	19.1%	15.3%
Strongly disagree	7.5%	6%