

# European Values – Lithuania, Germany and other European Countries in comparison

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„Ten Years after Joining the European Union:

Is there a Clash Between European and Lithuanian Values?“

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# Content

1. European Value Orientations? Concepts of the European Union
2. Attitudes of the Population
  - 2.1 Religion and Religious Orientations
  - 2.2 Attitudes towards the Family and Gender-Roles
  - 2.3 In/Tolerance
  - 2.4 Attitudes towards the Economy and the Welfare State
  - 2.5 Attitudes towards the Political System
  - 2.6 Opinion on European Unification
3. Conclusion

# Overview 2: Value Concepts of the European Union

	VALUE-SPHERES				
CULTURAL CONCEPTS OF	religion	family and gender roles	society	economy and welfare state	political system
the EU	secular;  religious pluralism and tolerance,  but also Christian heritage	protection of family;  equality of men and women	tolerance/  anti-discrimination as regards: race, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, disabled	free and open market economy in and between member countries;  liberal welfare state	human dignity,  rule of law and equality before the law,  freedom,  liberal democracy,  human rights
					European integration

# Overview 3: Data and Countries included, Number of Cases

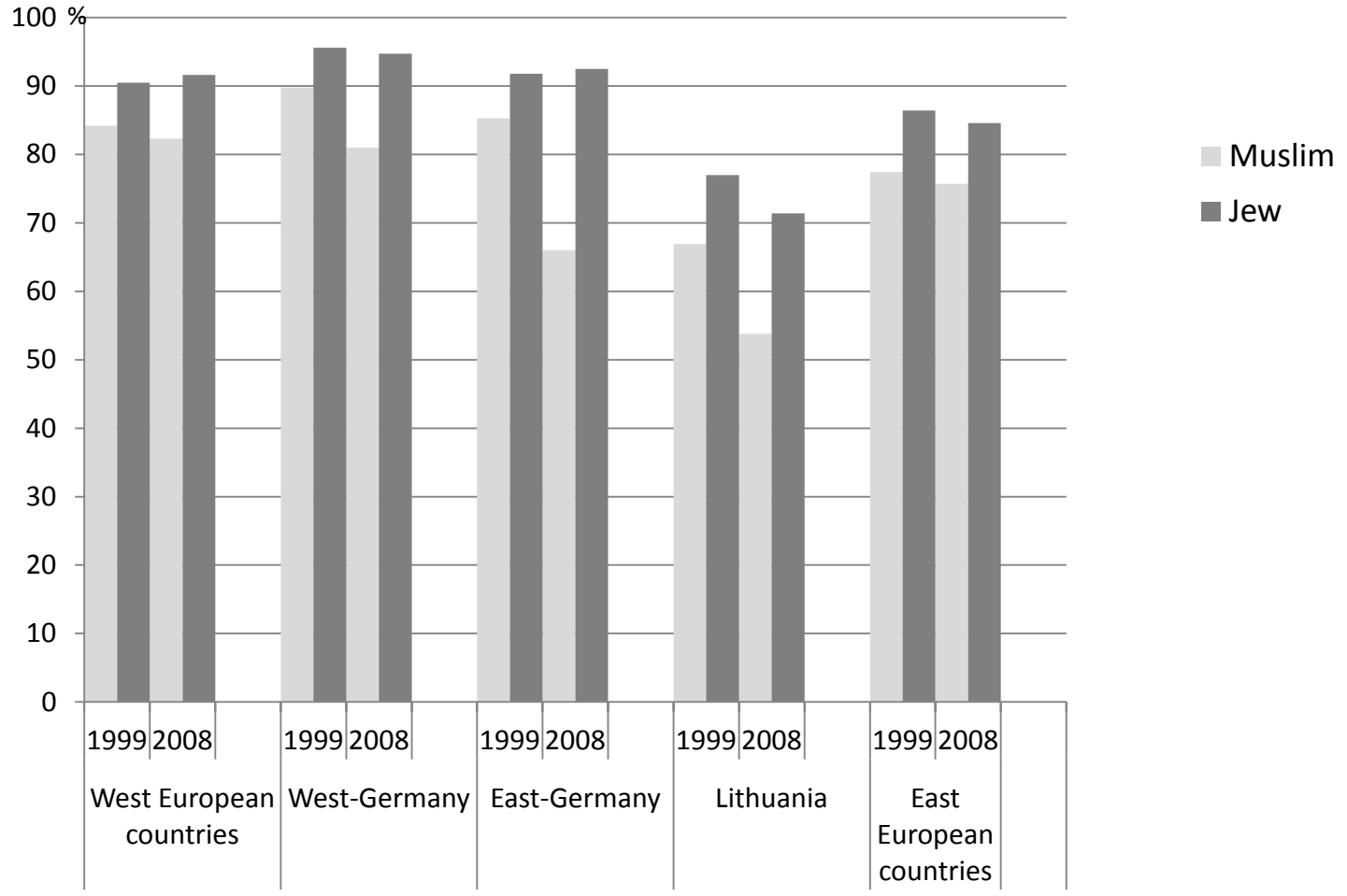
		Lithuania	West Germany	East-Germany	West European Countries	East European Countries
European Values Survey (EVS)	1999				Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine
		<b>1018</b>	<b>1037</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>20663</b>	<b>13702</b>
	2008	<b>1500</b>	<b>1071</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>22966</b>	<b>18264</b>
European Social Survey (ESS)	2008	<b>2002</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>967</b>	Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Great Britain	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine
	2012/2013	<b>2109</b>	<b>1948</b>	<b>1010</b>	excluding Greece	excluding Romania and Croatia
					<b>20330</b>	<b>15843</b>

# Table 1a: Role of Religion and Church (EVS )

percentages		West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
with religion	1999	80.1	<b>86.6</b>	<b>33.5</b>	81.3	63.8
	2008	74.8	84.2	<b>22.9</b>	<b>86.0</b>	68.2
catholic	1999	61.1	44.6	<b>10.4</b>	<b>92.5</b>	54.3
	2008	57.5	50.1	<b>13.5</b>	<b>93.4</b>	50.5
self-evaluation as „religious“ (as against to „not religious“ and “atheist”)	1999	67.7	62.1	<b>28.6</b>	<b>84.5</b>	65.6
	2008	62.1	56.7	<b>17.9</b>	<b>84.8</b>	65.2
finding comfort from religion	1999	58.1	55.3	<b>27.5</b>	<b>72.3</b>	56.9
	2008	54.6	52.7	<b>18.2</b>	<b>73.9</b>	59.5
Importance: means 1=not at all to 4=very important						
religion	1999	2.56	2.25	<b>1.62</b>	<b>2.66</b>	2.47
	2008	<b>2.50</b>	2.24	<b>1.53</b>	2.42	<b>2.50</b>
saying that church in country is giving adequate answers to:						
moral problems and needs of the individual	1999	41.1	51.9	<b>32.9</b>	<b>82.4</b>	56.6
	2008	40.5	48.2	<b>29.6</b>	<b>85.2</b>	52.2
problems of family life	1999	35.4	41.8	<b>27.1</b>	<b>81.0</b>	49.2
	2008	34.1	41.5	<b>21.0</b>	<b>73.8</b>	43.2
spiritual needs	1999	61.2	58.7	<b>40.5</b>	<b>87.0</b>	76.0
	2008	59.4	48.0	<b>37.3</b>	<b>89.7</b>	70.9
social problems	1999	30.4	35.6	<b>14.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	28.8
	2008	28.6	28.7	<b>22.4</b>	<b>58.6</b>	25.1
Confidence in church: percentages (much. very much)						
	1999	52.7	42.8	<b>24.8</b>	<b>71.0</b>	54.2
	2008	49.4	43.9	<b>21.4</b>	<b>79.8</b>	55.6

# Graph 1b: Religious Tolerance (EVS)

percentages who did not mention the group as “would not like to have as neighbours”

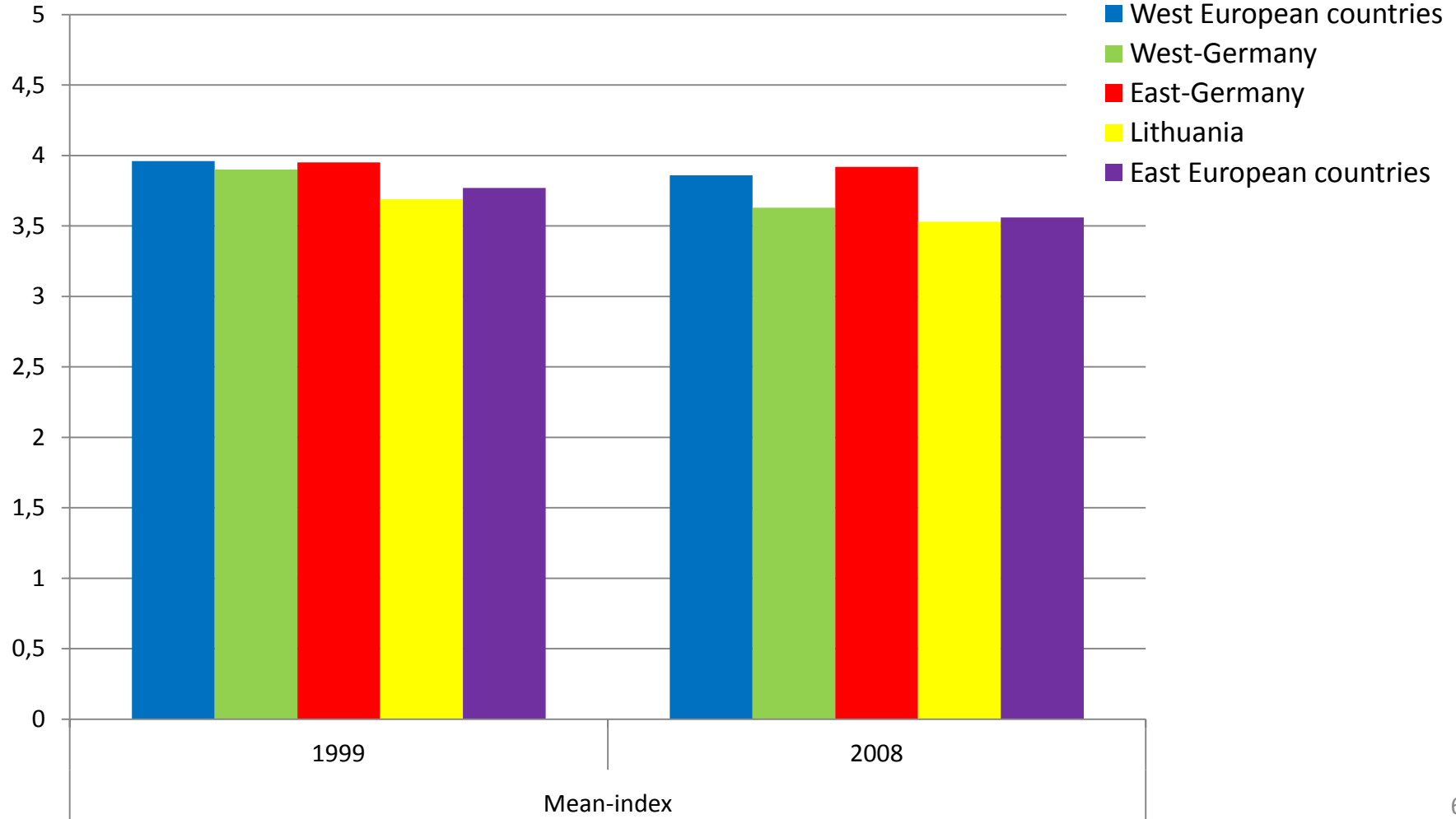


# Graph 1c: Religion and Politics –Agreement with secularization

mean-index (1-5) of two items as follows:

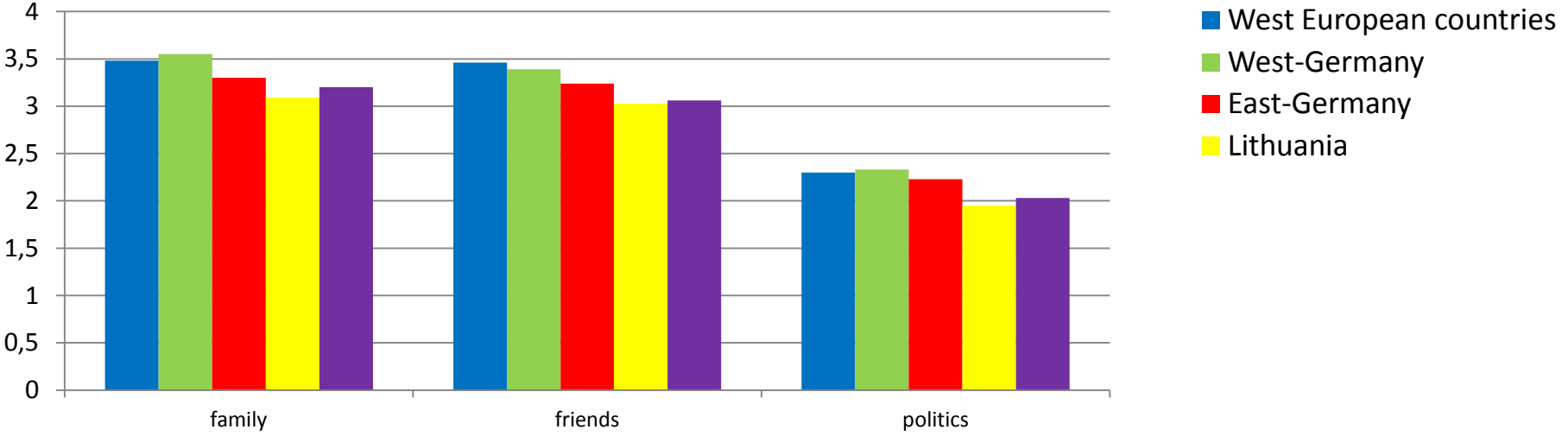
politicians who do not believe in god are unfit for public office (disagree=5)

religious leaders should not influence government decisions (agree =5)

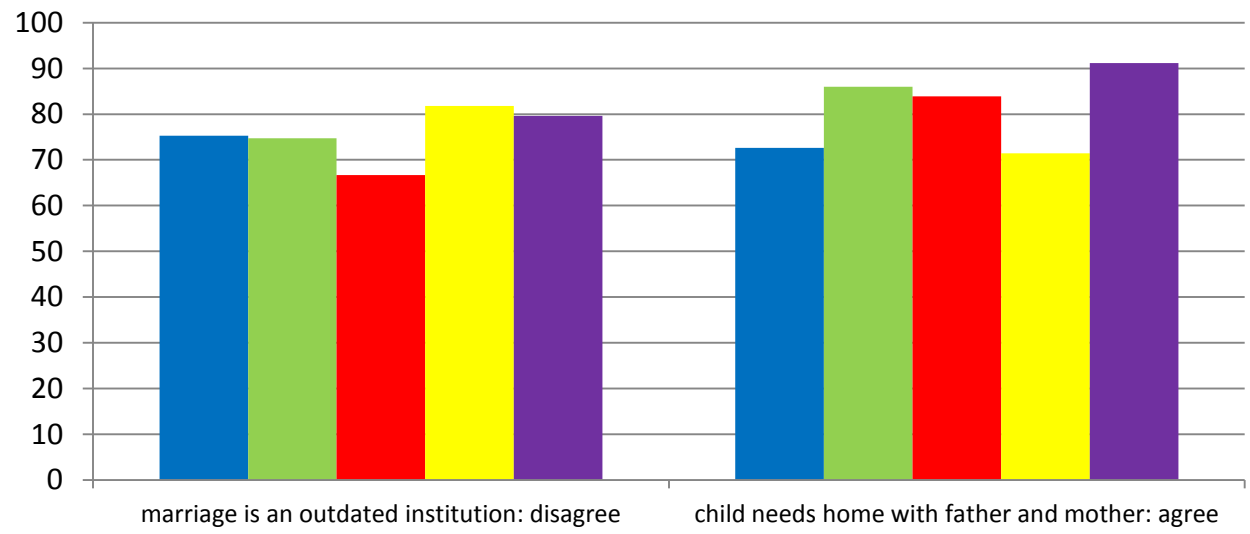


# Graph 2a: Attitudes towards (traditional) family (EVS 2008)

importance of: means: 1=not at all to 4=very



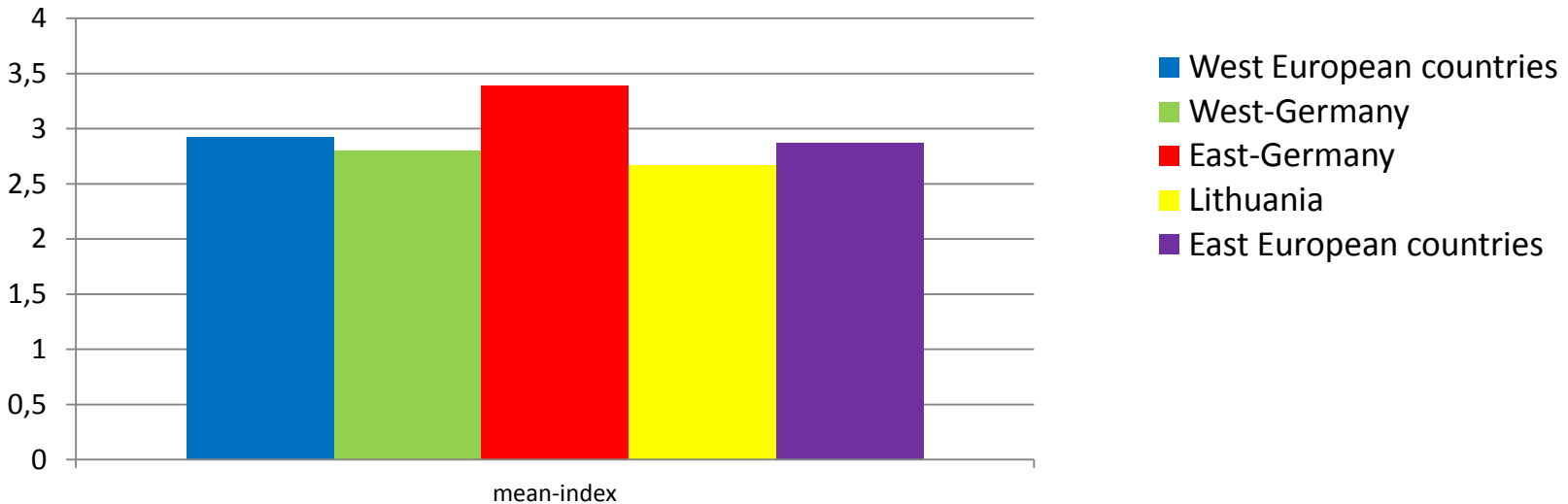
percentages (dichotomous variables)





# Table 2b: Attitudes towards gender roles – modern gender roles (EVS)

means (1-4)		West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
working mother warm relationship with children	1999	3.08	<b>2.76</b>	<b>3.25</b>	2.96	3.08
	2008	3.18	<b>2.89</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>2.89</b>	3.15
pre-school child suffers with working mother (turned)	1999	2.40	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2.71</b>	2.16	2.27
	2008	2.59	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.82</b>	2.22	2.42
women really want home and children (turned)	1999	2.45	2.56	<b>2.95</b>	<b>1.92</b>	2.10
	2008	2.52	2.63	<b>2.97</b>	<b>1.94</b>	2.18
being housewife as fulfilling as paid job (turned)	1999	2.31	2.55	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.07</b>	2.28
	2008	2.34	2.50	<b>3.08</b>	<b>2.10</b>	2.40
job best way for women to be independent	1999	2.98	3.10	<b>3.27</b>	<b>2.91</b>	3.00
	2008	3.05	3.10	<b>3.46</b>	<b>2.97</b>	3.10
Husband+wife should contribute to household Income	1999	2.97	<b>2.81</b>	<b>3.27</b>	3.09	3.29
	2008	3.13	2.99	<b>3.48</b>	<b>2.97</b>	3.32
fathers as well suited to look after children as Mothers	1999	<b>3.01</b>	<b>2.87</b>	2.98	2.97	2.93
	2008	<b>3.12</b>	<b>2.92</b>	3.07	2.96	3.01
men less able to handle emotions in relationships than women (turned)	1999	2.39	2.52	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.51</b>	2.36
men should take as much responsibility as women for the home and children	2008	3.36	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.54</b>	3.23	3.35



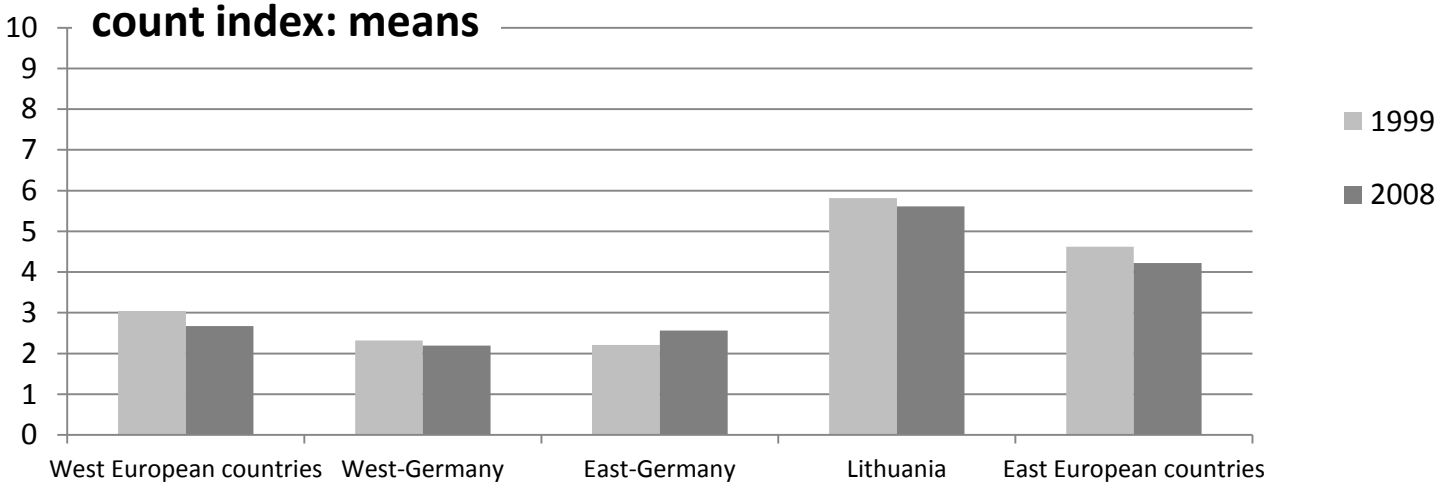
**Table 2c: Links between attitudes towards family and gender roles (EVS 2008)**

Pearson's r	West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
Importance family and marriage is an outdated institution: disagree	.11**	.19**	.20**	.21**	.11**
child needs home with father and mother: agree	.04**	.03	.10*	-.04	.05**
mean-index modern gender roles	.03**	.00	-.01	.04	.09**
Marriage is an outdated institution: disagree and child needs home with father and mother: agree					
mean-index modern gender roles	.09**	.18**	.27**	.13**	.12**
child needs home with father and mother: agree	-.10**	-.21**	-.02	-.05	.01
mean-index modern gender roles					
child needs home with father and mother: agree					
mean-index modern gender roles	-.23**	-.19**	-.13**	-.13**	-.07**

# Table + Graph 3a: Social Intolerance (EVS)

low tolerance: would not like to have as neighbours %

low tolerance: would not like to have as neighbours %		West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
people of a different race	1999	10.3	<b>4.3</b>	6.7	9.7	<b>15.5</b>
	2008	9.8	<b>4.5</b>	5.0	14.3	<b>17.3</b>
immigrants/foreign workers	1999	11.7	<b>7.4</b>	13.7	<b>23.6</b>	19.4
	2008	12.9	<b>8.2</b>	15.8	<b>28.0</b>	21.6
gypsies	1999	32.9	32.5	<b>31.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	47.3
	2008	34.0	29.8	<b>25.0</b>	<b>68.6</b>	44.9
people with large families	1999	8.8	<b>5.6</b>	7.2	<b>11.5</b>	10.6
	2008	8.8	<b>7.8</b>	11.1	<b>16.4</b>	14.0
emotionally unstable people	1999	27.8	21.8	<b>21.6</b>	<b>61.0</b>	41.7
	2008	30.1	<b>9.4</b>	18.4	<b>67.0</b>	44.9
people who have aids	1999	19.0	11.2	<b>10.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>	42.3
	2008	16.4	17.9	<b>15.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>	42.3
homosexuals	1999	20.8	13.2	<b>12.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>	48.6
	2008	14.4	<b>17.3</b>	17.8	<b>66.7</b>	45.7
heavy drinkers	1999	<b>45.5</b>	57.2	52.6	<b>82.1</b>	76.3
	2008	<b>47.5</b>	54.2	64.5	<b>76.4</b>	69.0
drug addicts	1999	58.8	60.0	<b>52.4</b>	<b>86.2</b>	76.4
	2008	<b>62.4</b>	67.4	68.0	<b>93.6</b>	74.6
people with a criminal record	1999	39.5	25.7	<b>21.8</b>	66.0	<b>67.6</b>
	2008	41.6	<b>26.1</b>	34.6	<b>71.9</b>	63.0

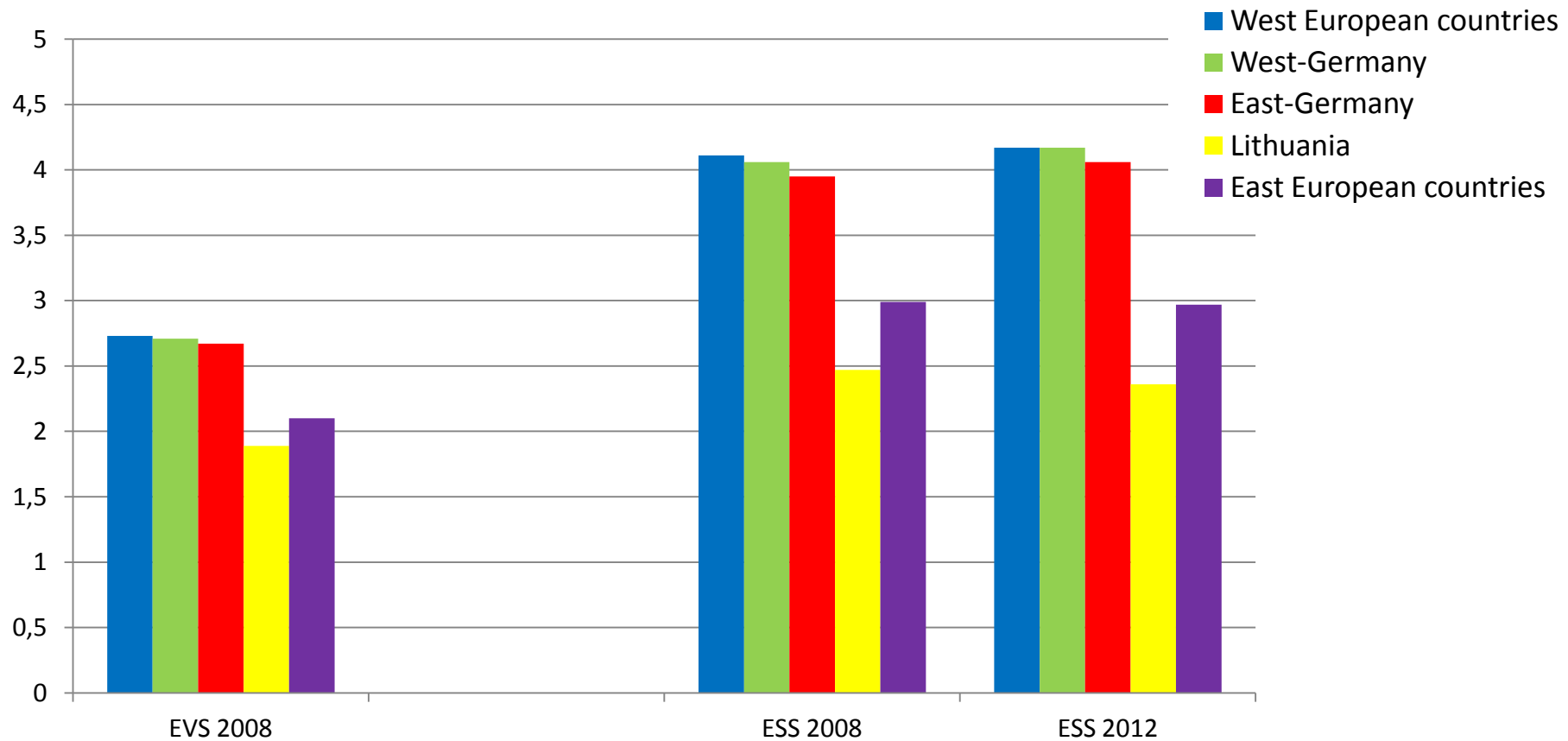


# Graph 3b: Sexual Intolerance (EVS and ESS)

means 1=disagree to 5=agree

(EVS) homosexuals couples should have the right to adopt children?

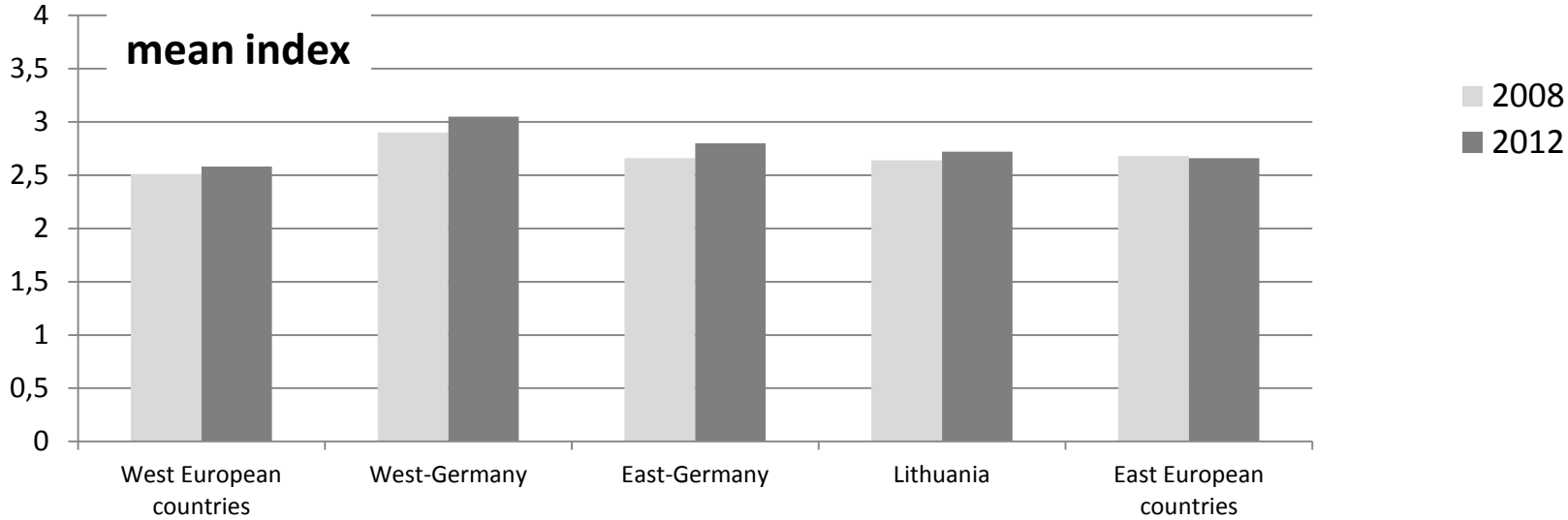
(ESS) gays and lesbians should have the right to live their life as they wish



# Graph 3c: Attitudes towards immigrants (ESS)

allow immigrants (means: 1=disagree 4=agree)

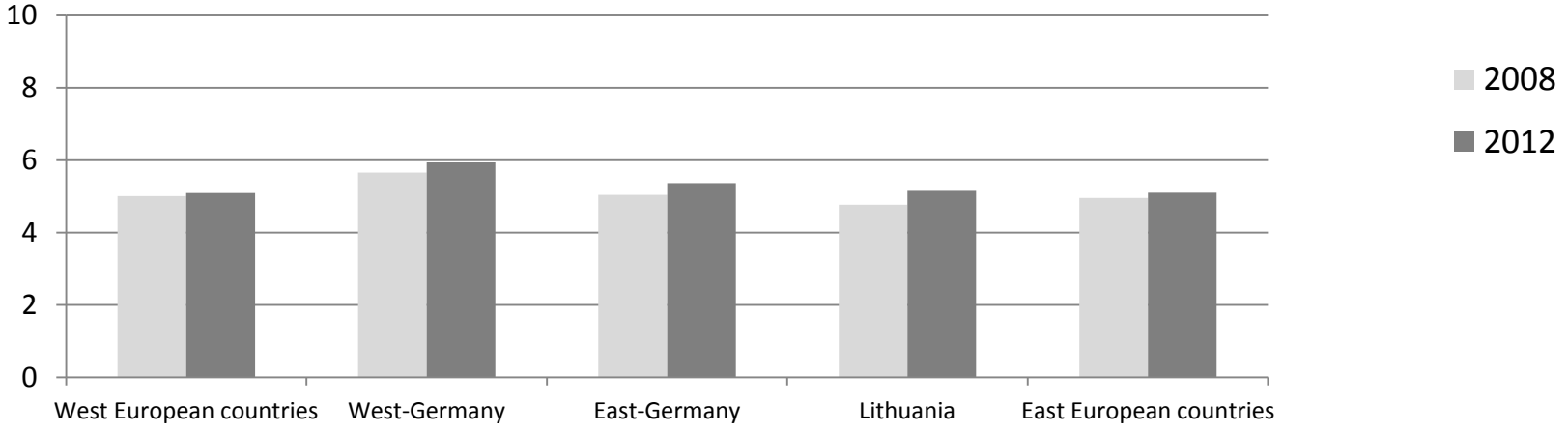
		West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
of same race/ethnic group	2008	<b>2.65</b>	<b>3.19</b>	2.92	2.92	2.94
	2012	<b>2.73</b>	<b>3.31</b>	3.10	2.95	2.93
of different race/ethnic group	2008	<b>2.65</b>	<b>3.19</b>	2.92	2.92	2.94
	2012	<b>2.55</b>	<b>3.31</b>	3.10	2.95	2.57
from poorer countries outside	2008	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.73</b>	2.49	<b>2.41</b>	2.50
	2012	2.55	<b>2.89</b>	2.58	<b>2.48</b>	2.57



# Table + Graph 3c: Attitudes towards immigrants (ESS)

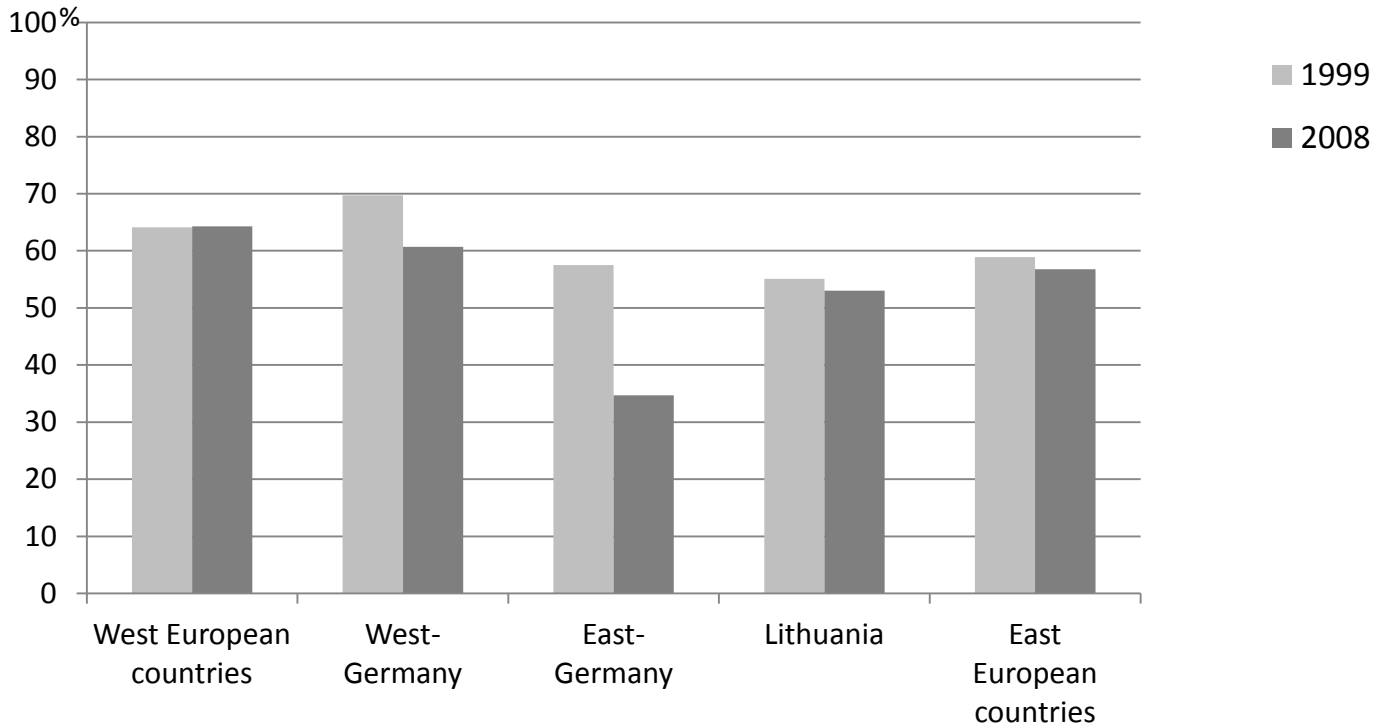
Immigration/Immigrants (means: 0=negative to 10=positive)

		West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
bad or good for country's economy	2008	4.86	<b>5.42</b>	4.72	<b>4.56</b>	4.76
	2012	<b>4.81</b>	<b>5.93</b>	5.29	5.31	4.84
country's cultural life undermined or enriched	2008	5.43	<b>6.22</b>	5.83	<b>4.89</b>	5.28
	2012	5.59	<b>6.37</b>	5.88	<b>5.10</b>	5.50
make country a worse or better place to live	2008	4.75	<b>5.33</b>	<b>4.58</b>	4.86	4.84
	2012	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.57</b>	4.94	5.03	4.93



# Graph 4a: Attitudes towards the economy and the welfare state: freedom versus equality

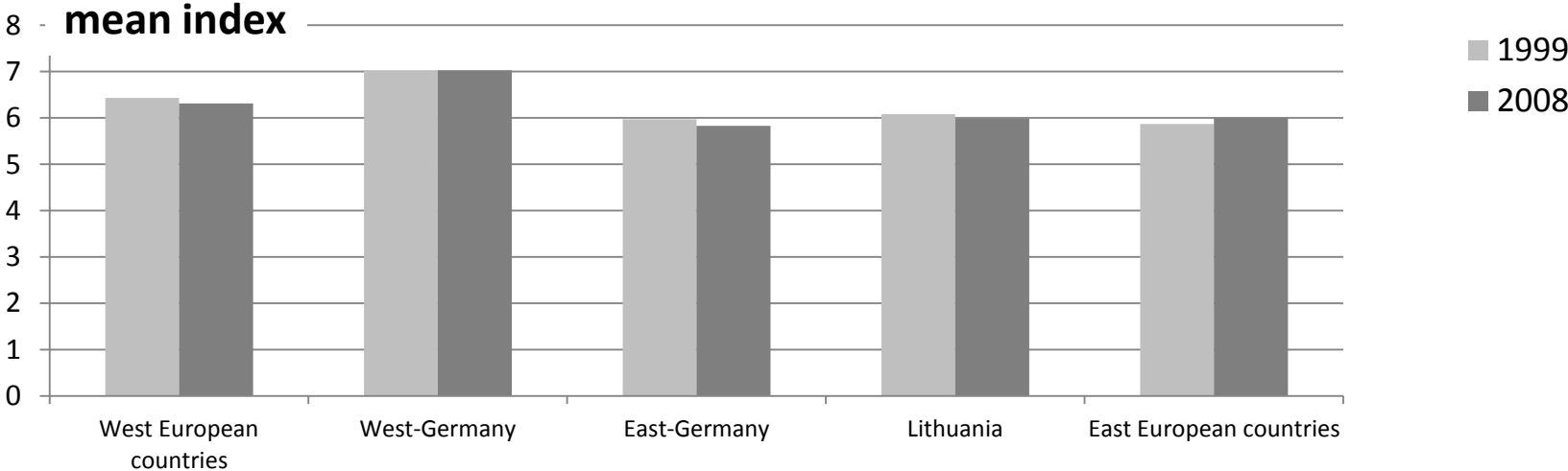
more important: freedom or equality?  
percentages: freedom



# Table + Graph 4b: Attitudes towards the economy and the welfare state

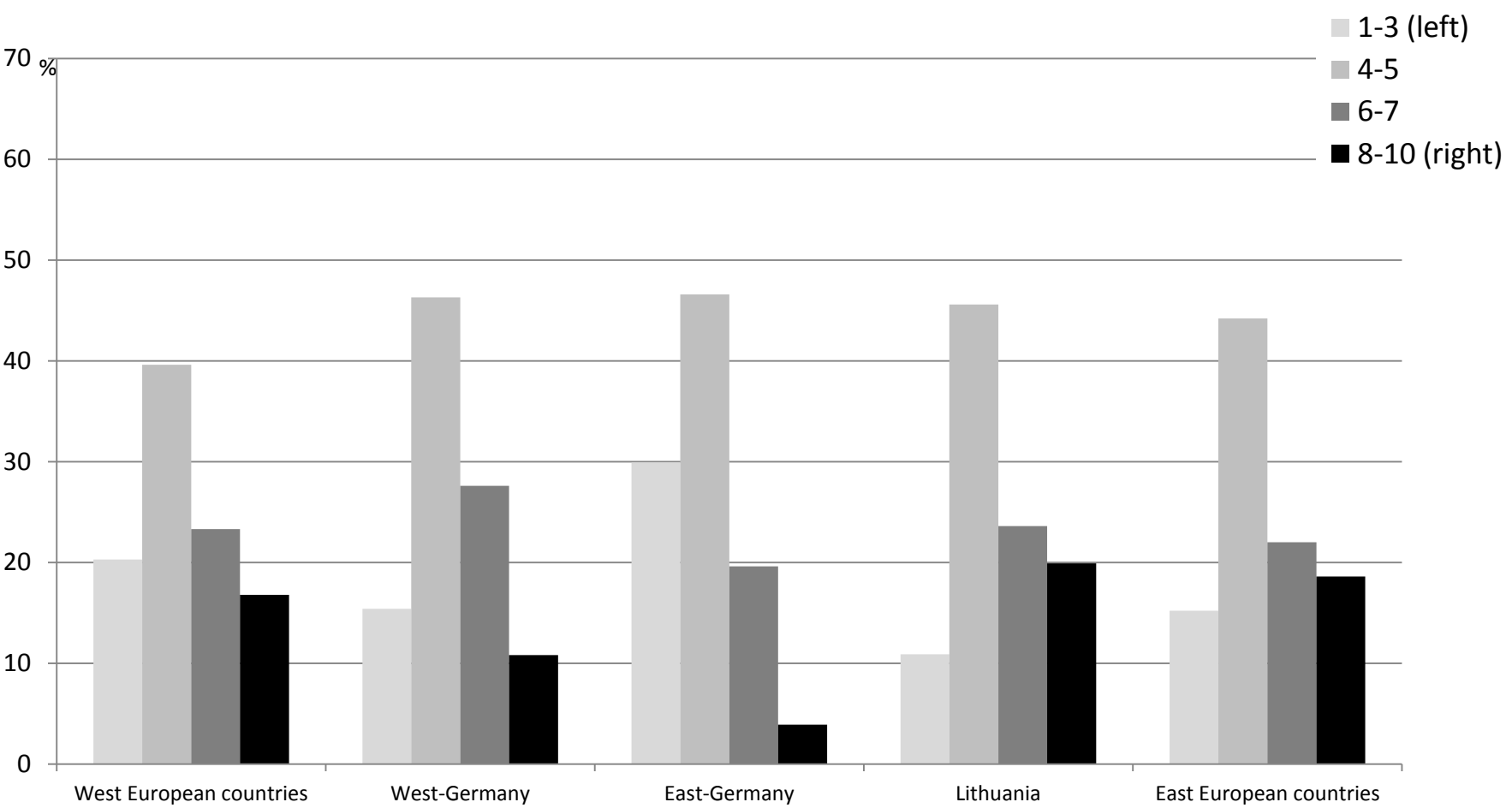
means 1 to 10 (1 = strong role of state, collectivistic, equality, paternalistic welfare state  
 10 = liberal economy, individualistic, freedom, small welfare state)

		West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
individual vs. state responsibility for providing	1999	6.24	<b>7.08</b>	5.42	5.62	<b>5.27</b>
	2008	6.31	<b>7.40</b>	5.96	6.15	<b>5.95</b>
take any job vs. right to refuse job when unemployed	1999	6.38	<b>7.12</b>	6.02	<b>5.61</b>	5.97
	2008	6.42	<b>7.17</b>	6.56	<b>5.96</b>	6.24
competition good vs. harmful for people	1999	<b>6.92</b>	7.19	7.26	7.01	<b>7.47</b>
	2008	6.81	<b>7.67</b>	7.12	<b>6.52</b>	7.13
state give more freedom to firms vs. control firms more effectively	1999	6.04	<b>6.56</b>	5.55	6.40	<b>4.92</b>
	2008	5.65	<b>6.44</b>	<b>4.54</b>	5.52	5.15
private vs. government ownership business	1999	6.86	<b>7.18</b>	5.94	6.06	<b>5.90</b>
	2008	6.34	<b>6.55</b>	<b>4.95</b>	5.86	5.56



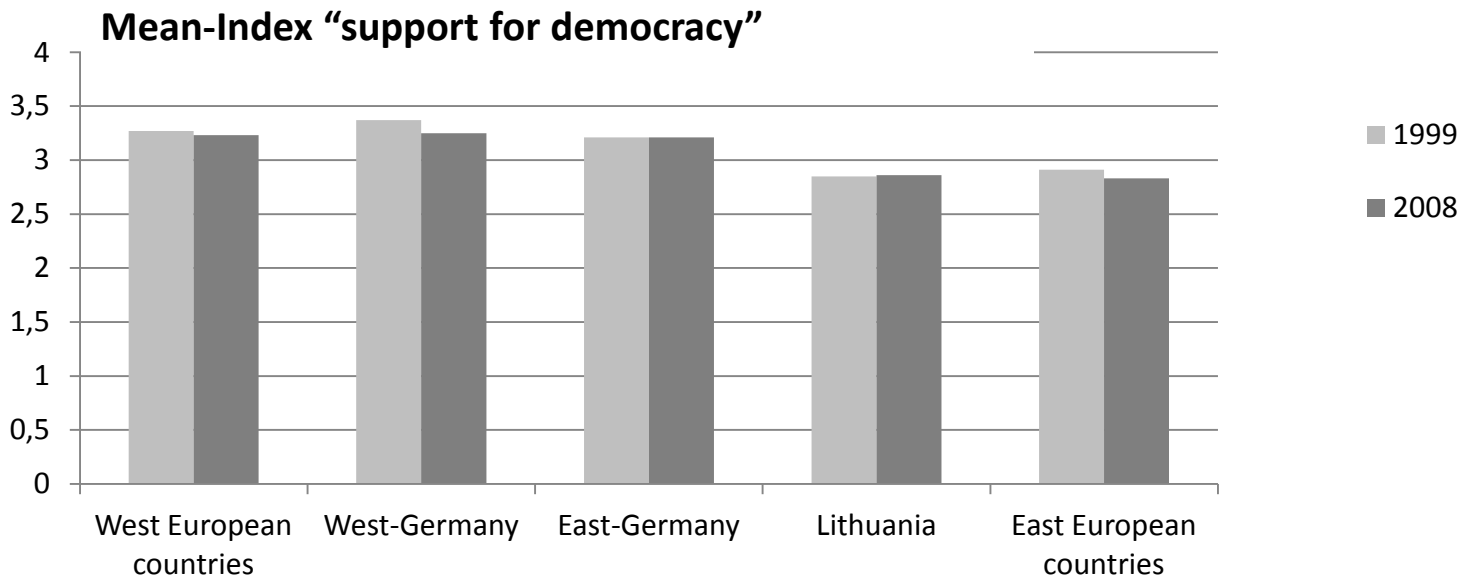


# Graph 4c: Left-Right-Selfplacement (2008)



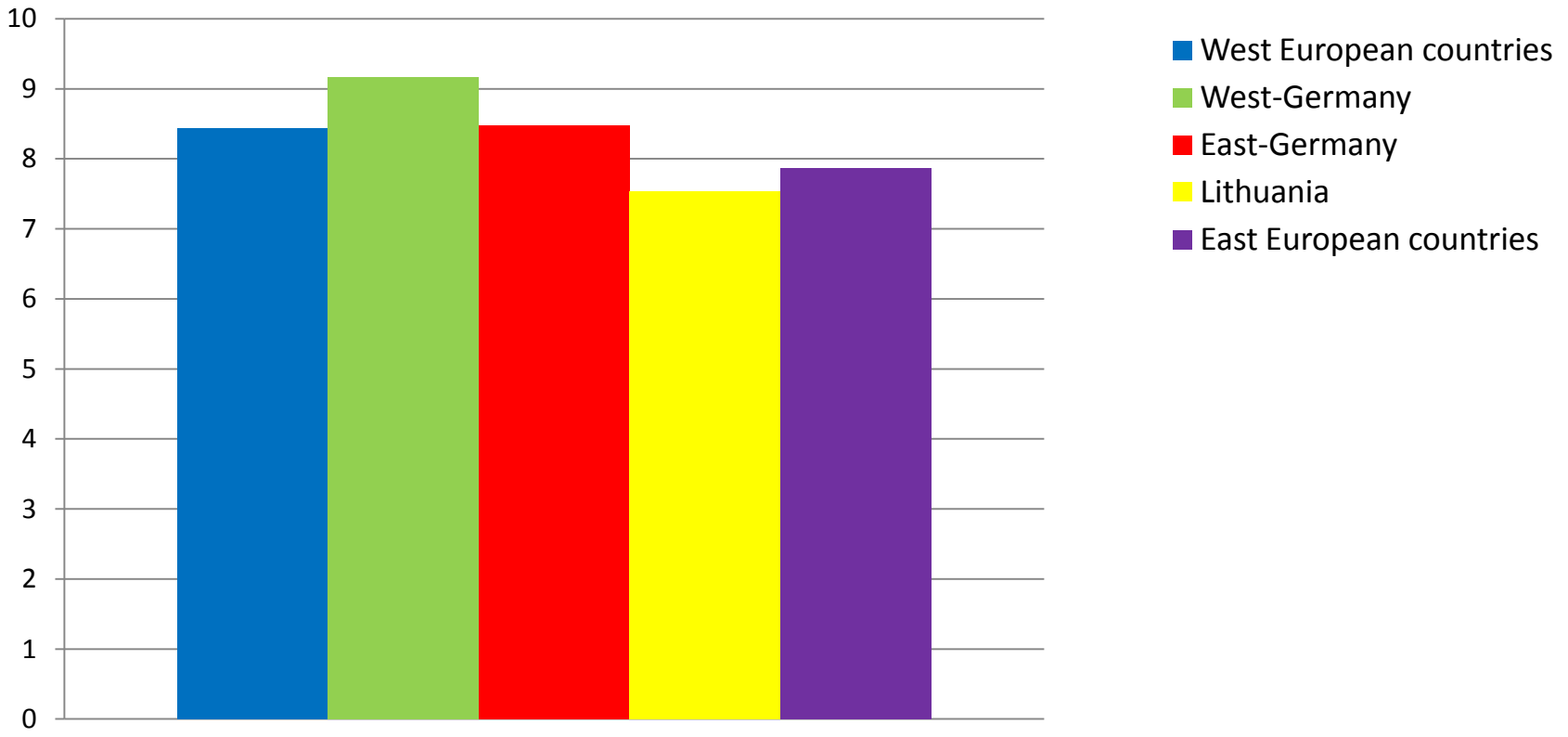
# Table + Graph 5a: Preferences for Political Systems and Images of Democracy

		West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany		East European countries
<b>support for democracy, not for other systems (1-4) (EVS)</b>						
democratic system	1999	3.48	<b>3.55</b>	3.30	<b>3.09</b>	3.20
	2008	<b>3.46</b>	3.39	3.24	<b>3.03</b>	3.06
the army ruling (umgepolt)	1999	3.71	3.83	<b>3.85</b>	3.52	<b>3.49</b>
	2008	3.66	<b>3.86</b>	3.84	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.42</b>
strong leader (umgepolt)	1999	3.18	<b>3.48</b>	3.29	<b>2.37</b>	2.90
	2008	3.14	<b>3.32</b>	3.39	<b>2.48</b>	2.70
experts making decisions (umgepolt)	1999	<b>2.67</b>	2.57	2.27	2.40	<b>2.06</b>
	2008	<b>2.62</b>	2.39	2.30	2.46	<b>2.08</b>



# Graph 5b: Support for Democracy 2012/2013

How important for you to live in a democratically governed country (0-10) (ESS)  
Means: 0 = not at all important, 10 = extremely important



# Table 5c: Evaluations of the own political system and government (EVS and ESS)

means		West European countries	West- Germany	East- Germany		East European countries
EVS						
satisfied with democracy (1-4)	1999	2,58	<b>2,83</b>	2,69	<b>2,05</b>	2,13
	2008	2,50	<b>2,72</b>	2,35	<b>2,15</b>	2,23
view government very bad-very good (1-10)	1999	5,41	<b>6,04</b>	6,00	<b>3,18</b>	4,08
	2008	4,92	<b>5,90</b>	4,81	<b>3,71</b>	4,36
ESS means: 0-10						
How democratic is country	2012	6,55	<b>7,35</b>	6,33	5,60	<b>5,02</b>
Satisfied with the way democracy works	2012	5,25	<b>6,37</b>	5,27	5,02	<b>4,14</b>
Satisfied with government doing its job	2012	3,72	<b>4,95</b>	4,46	4,25	<b>3,07</b>
Satisfied with the present state of economy	2012	3,51	<b>5,99</b>	5,37	4,03	<b>3,33</b>

**Table 5d: Support for democracy dependent on satisfaction with democracy, government and economy (ESS 2012/13)**

Pearson's r ** <,001 level of significance	West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
<b>support for democracy in principle</b>					
evaluation of country as democratic	.40**	.35**	.35**	.40**	.20**
satisfaction with democracy in country	.33**	.30**	.33**	.35**	.18**
satisfaction with government	.13**	.12**	.22**	.22**	.09**
<b>satisfaction with democracy in country</b>					
satisfaction with government	.63**	.57**	.65**	.55**	.65**
satisfaction with economy	.54**	.47**	.53**	.56**	.62**
<b>satisfaction with government</b>					
satisfaction with economy	.68**	.46**	.53**	.65**	.69**

## Table 6a: Understanding of democracy (2012/2013)

means: 0 not at all to 10=extremely important	West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	other East European countries
national elections in country are free and fair	8.82	<b>9.19</b>	8.90	<b>8.51</b>	9.05
voters discuss politics with people they know before deciding how to vote	7.15	7.56	7.52	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.64</b>
different political parties offer clear alternatives to one another	7.87	<b>7.34</b>	7.47	7.71	<b>8.27</b>
opposition parties are free to criticise the government	8.06	<b>8.80</b>	<b>6.62</b>	7.90	8.30
media are free to criticise the government	<b>7.83</b>	<b>8.47</b>	8.27	8.20	8.42
media provide citizens with reliable information to judge the government	<b>8.50</b>	<b>9.12</b>	9.08	8.40	9.04
rights of minority groups are protected	8.34	<b>9.00</b>	8.64	<b>7.72</b>	8.27
citizens have the final say on the most important political issues by voting on them directly in referendums	8.13	<b>7.87</b>	8.48	8.27	<b>8.69</b>
courts treat everyone the same	9.14	<b>9.66</b>	9.60	<b>8.59</b>	9.34
governing parties are punished in elections when they have done a bad job	8.46	8.44	<b>8.78</b>	<b>7.88</b>	8.69
government protects all citizens against poverty	8.72	8.46	<b>8.81</b>	<b>8.14</b>	8.92
government explains its decisions to voters	8.88	9.10	<b>9.16</b>	<b>8.46</b>	9.02
government takes measures to reduce differences in income levels	7.97	<b>7.77</b>	8.60	8.17	<b>8.69</b>
politicians take into account the views of other European governments before making decisions	6.56	7.21	<b>7.56</b>	<b>6.16</b>	6.53

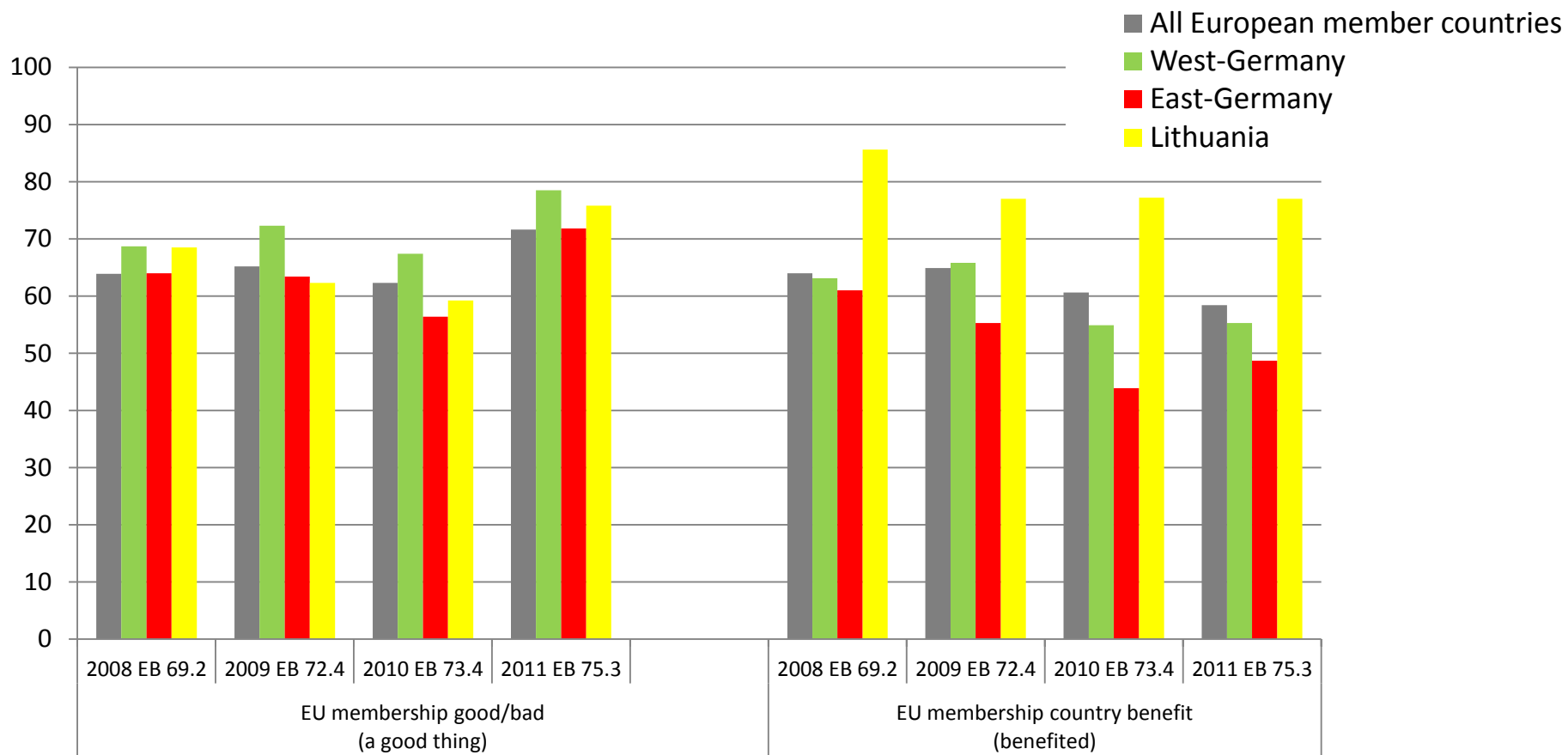
## Table 6b: Difference between understanding of democracy and perception of reality

means (-10 = less realized than important to +10 = more realized than important)

	West European countries	West-Germany	East-Germany	Lithuania	East European countries
national elections in country are free and fair	-1.12	<b>-.45</b>	-.74	<b>-3.80</b>	-3.52
voters discuss politics with people they know before deciding how to vote	<b>-.74</b>	-1.15	-1.35	<b>-1.51</b>	-1.32
different political parties offer clear alternatives to one another	-2.26	<b>-1.55</b>	-1.74	<b>-3.46</b>	-3.17
opposition parties are free to criticise the government	-.38	<b>-.20</b>	-.26	<b>-1.66</b>	-1.55
the media are free to criticise the government	-.39	<b>.04</b>	-.01	<b>-2.04</b>	-1.87
the media provide citizens with reliable information to judge the government	-2.62	<b>-2.42</b>	-2.49	-2.78	<b>-3.81</b>
the rights of minority groups are protected	-2.31	-1.80	<b>-1.42</b>	-2.50	<b>-2.61</b>
citizens have the final say on the most important political issues by voting on them directly in referendums	<b>-3.27</b>	-4.09	-4.86	-3.95	<b>-4.54</b>
the courts treat everyone the same	-3.91	-3.06	-3.65	-5.15	<b>-6.34</b>
governing parties are punished in elections when they have done a bad job	-2.40	<b>-2.37</b>	-3.01	-3.00	<b>-3.95</b>
the government protects all citizens against poverty	-4.12	<b>-3.72</b>	-4.71	-5.50	<b>-6.44</b>
the government explains its decisions to voters	<b>-3.99</b>	-4.30	-4.55	-4.91	<b>-5.67</b>
the government takes measures to reduce differences in income levels	-3.52	<b>-3.35</b>	-4.77	-5.32	<b>-6.14</b>
politicians take into account the views of other European governments before making decisions	-.87	<b>-1.50</b>	-2.11	<b>-.73</b>	-1.48

# Graph 7a: Opinion towards European Unification (2012/13) (ESS)

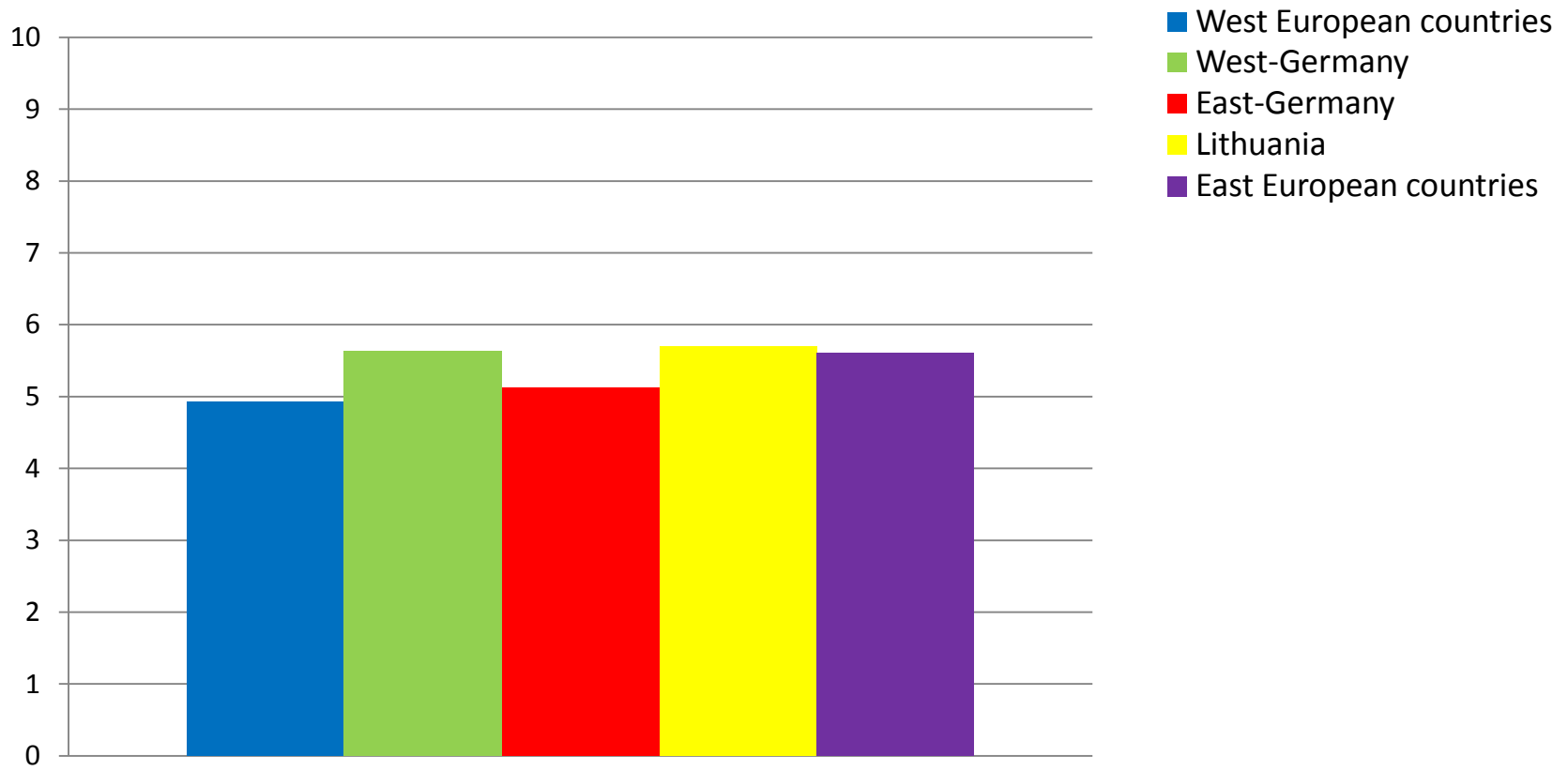
percentages (dichotomous)















# Graph 7b: Opinion towards European Unification (2008) (EVS)

Means  
0=EU-unification has already gone to far  
10=EU-unification shall go further



# Overview 4: Value Concepts of the European Union

VALUE SPHERES										
	religion		family and gender roles		society		economy and welfare state		political system	
Lithuanian citizens	Christian heritage		protection of family		social tolerance		free market economy and liberal welfare state		human rights	?
	religious pluralism and tolerance		equality of men and women		sexual tolerance				rule of law and equality before the law	
	political secularism				ethnic tolerance				freedom and liberal democracy	