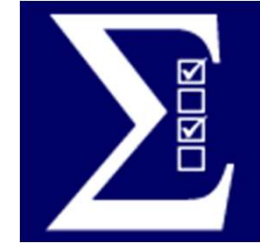




Семінар ESS ERIC
*Участь України в Європейському
соціальному дослідженні (ESS):
результати для науковців, уряду та
політиків, Київ, 20.09.2018*



Understanding Ukrainian Society in the European Context

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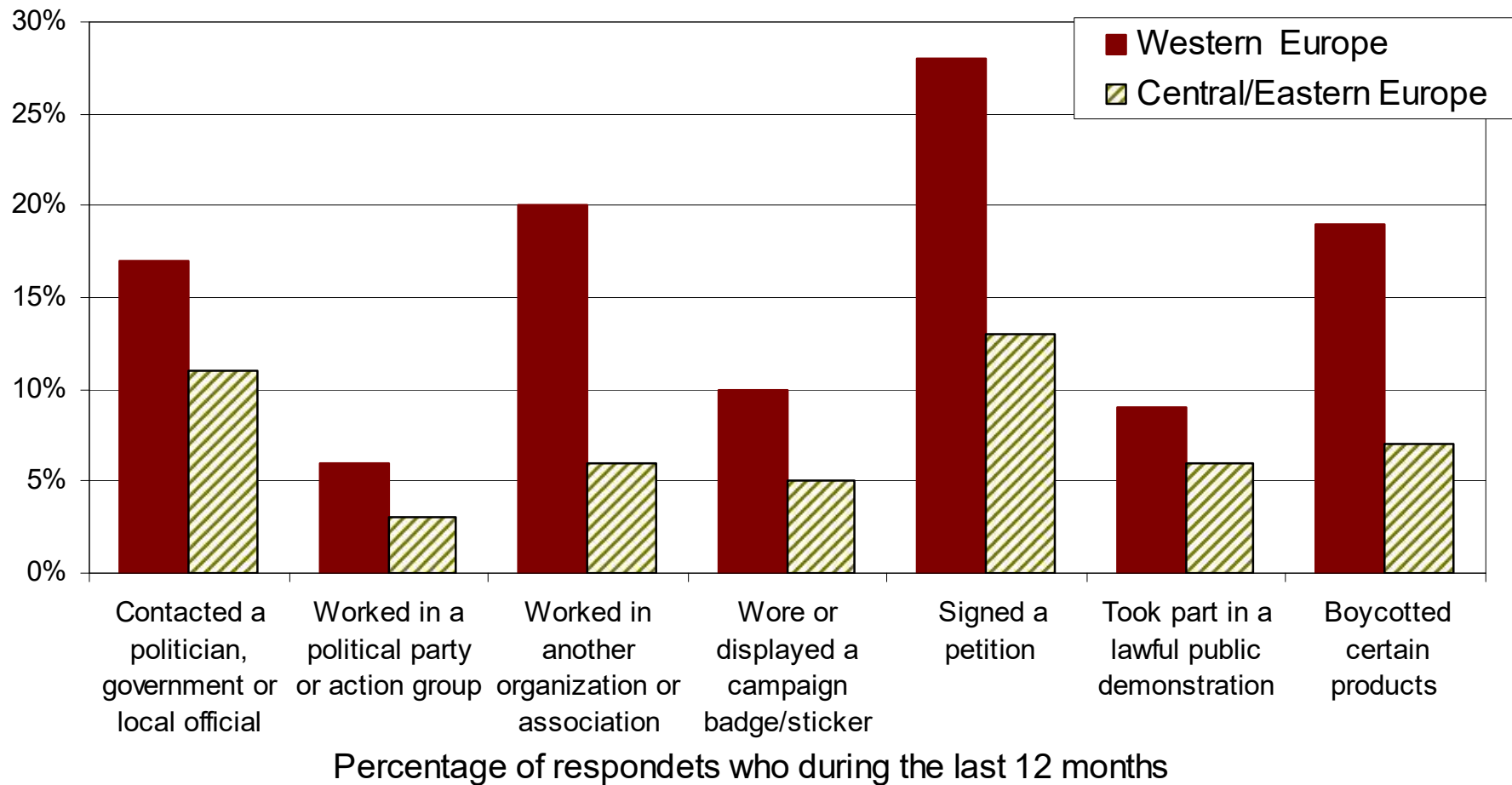
Comparative Research

- Durkheim and Weber
- Pioneering empirical comparing research:
1960s
- G.Almond, S.Verba: The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations (US, W. Germany, UK, Mexico, Italy)
1970s
- S.Barnes, M.Kaase: Mass Participation in Five Western Democracies (US, W. Germany, UK, Austria, the Netherlands)
- H.Kitschelt Political Opportunity Structures and Political Protest: Anti-Nuclear Movements in Four Democracies (US, W. Germany, France, Sweden)

EVS, WVS, ESS

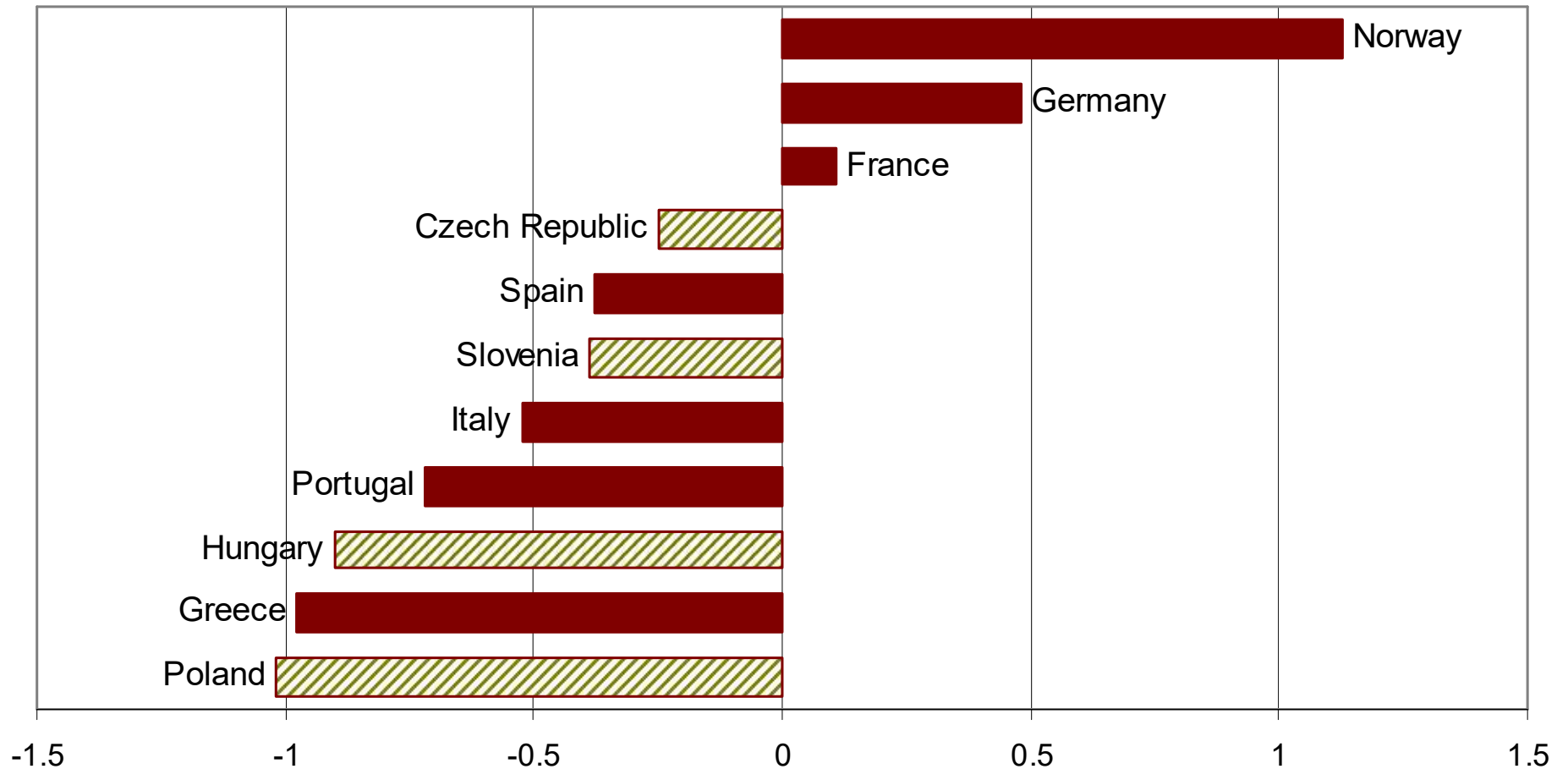
- Breakthrough
- Comparison in a global world
- Comparison across Europe
- Dozens of societies
- Ukraine appeared in international databases
- Diversity
- Outsiders
- Who is behind?

Comparison of participation rates in Western and Central/Eastern Europe: ESS, round 2



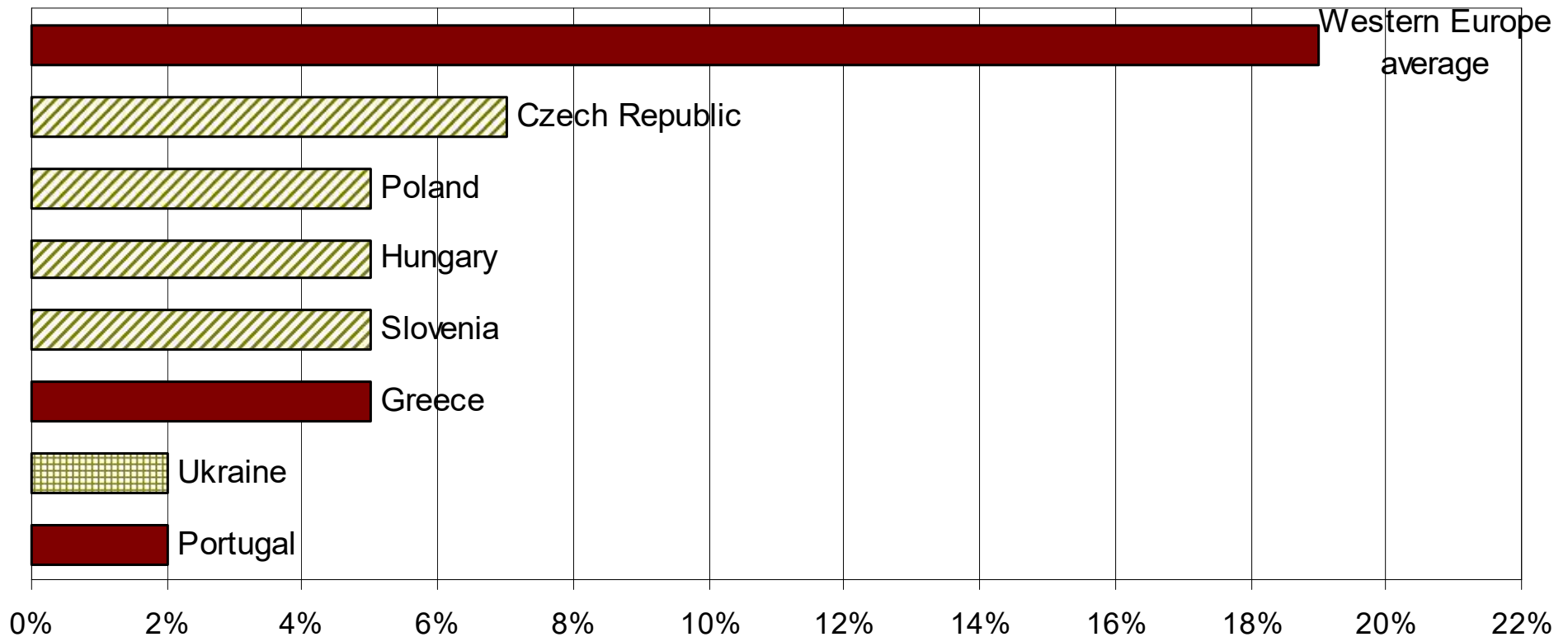
Source: Smith, 2009

Average standardized overall participation score, ESS, round 2: selected Western and Central/Eastern European countries



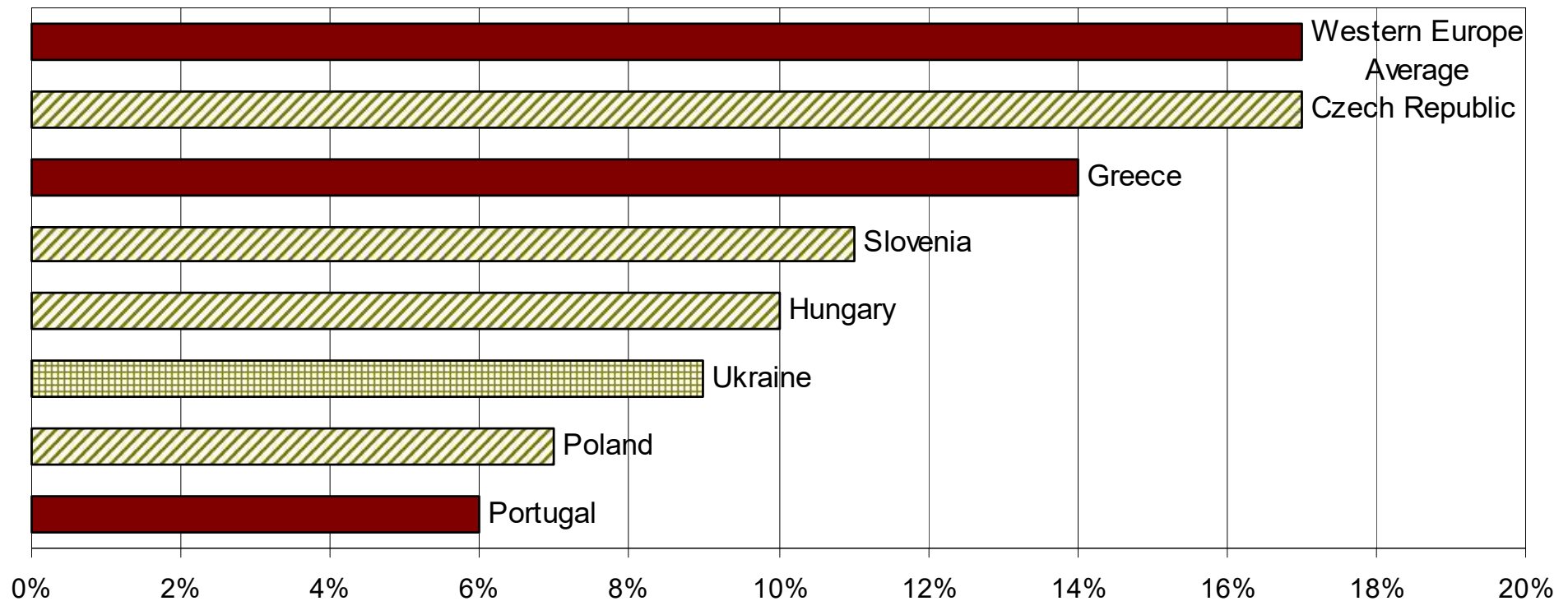
Source: Newton and Montero, 2007

Percentage of respondents who boycotted certain products during the last 12 month, ESS, round 2: selected Western and Central/Eastern European countries



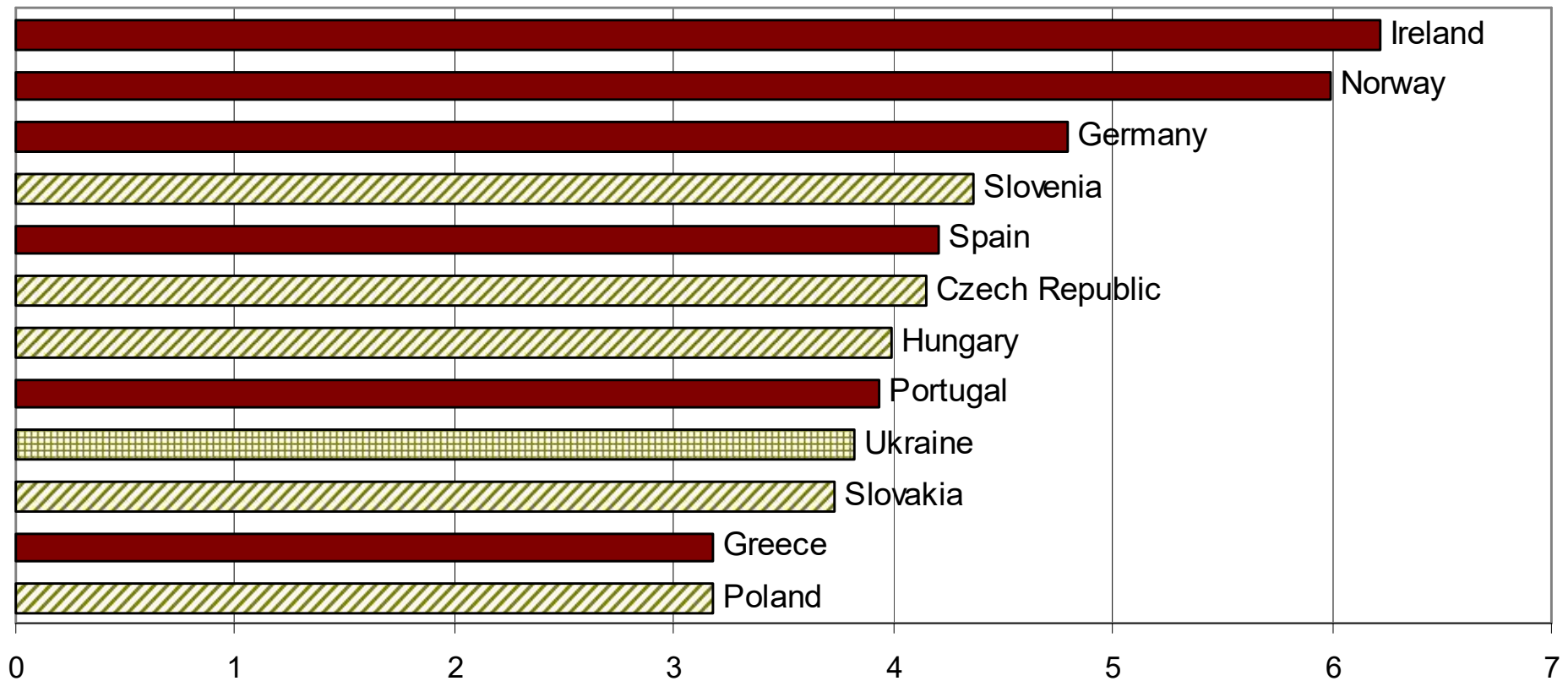
Source: Smith, 2009

Percentage of respondents who during the last 12 month contacted a politician, government or local government official. ESS, round 2: selected Western and Central/Eastern European countries



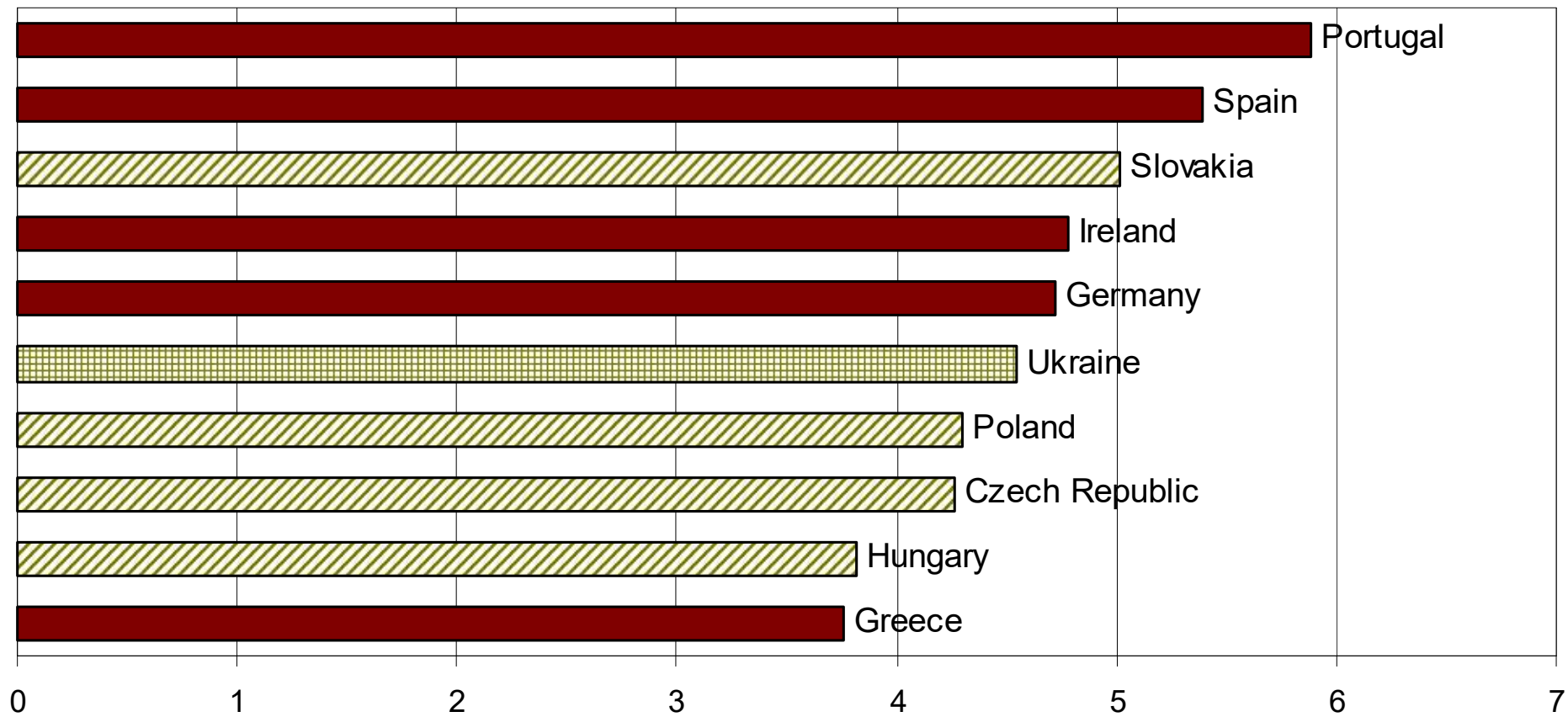
Source: Smith, 2009

Helping behavior score, ESS, round 2: selected Western and Central/Eastern European countries



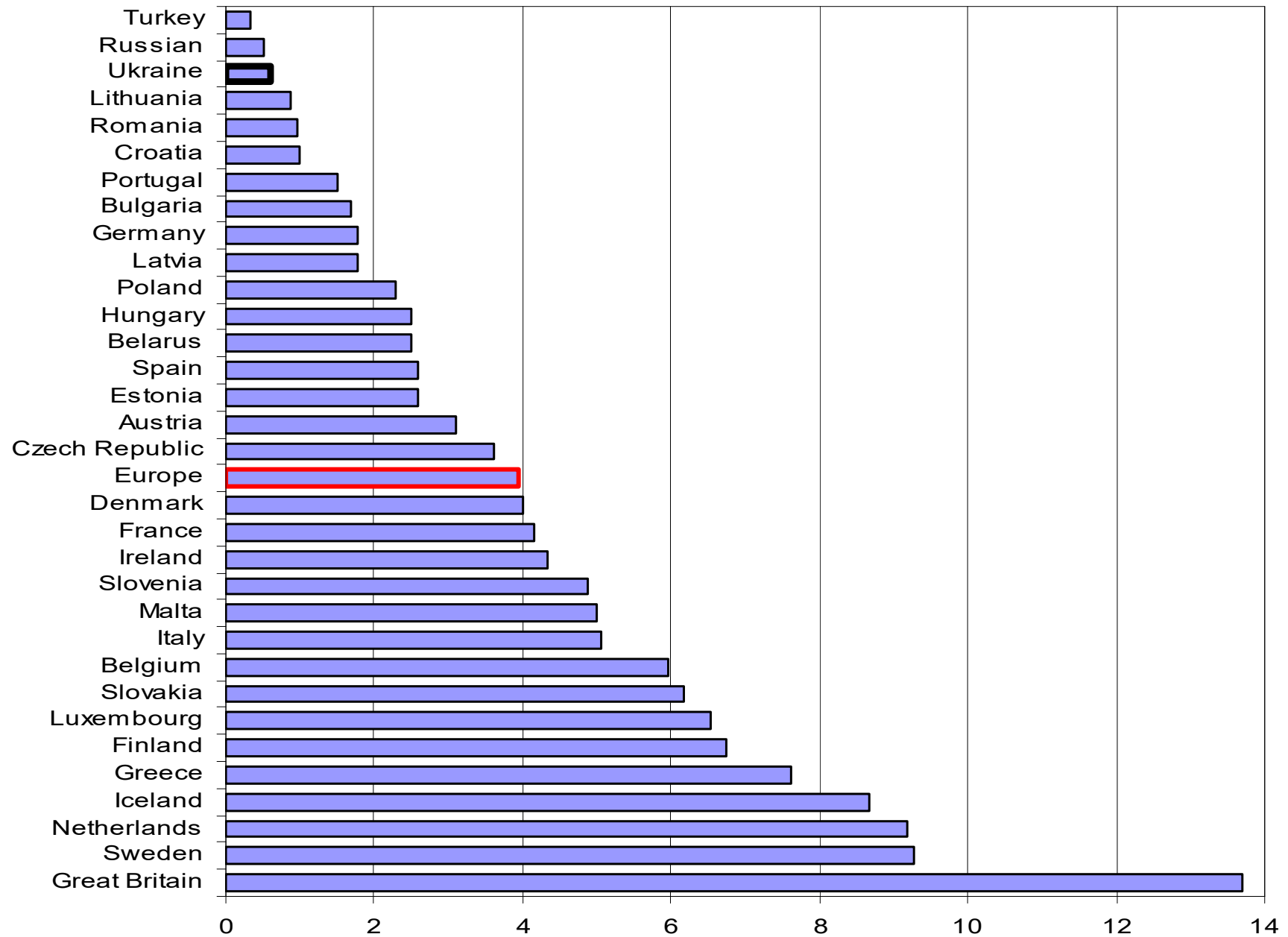
Source: Golovakha, Gorbachik, Panina, 2006

Meeting socially score, ESS, round 2: selected Western and Central/Eastern European countries



Source: Golovakha, Gorbachik, Panina, 2006

Voluntary work: social service for elderly, handicapped or deprived people 1999-2001 (%) EVS data wave 3



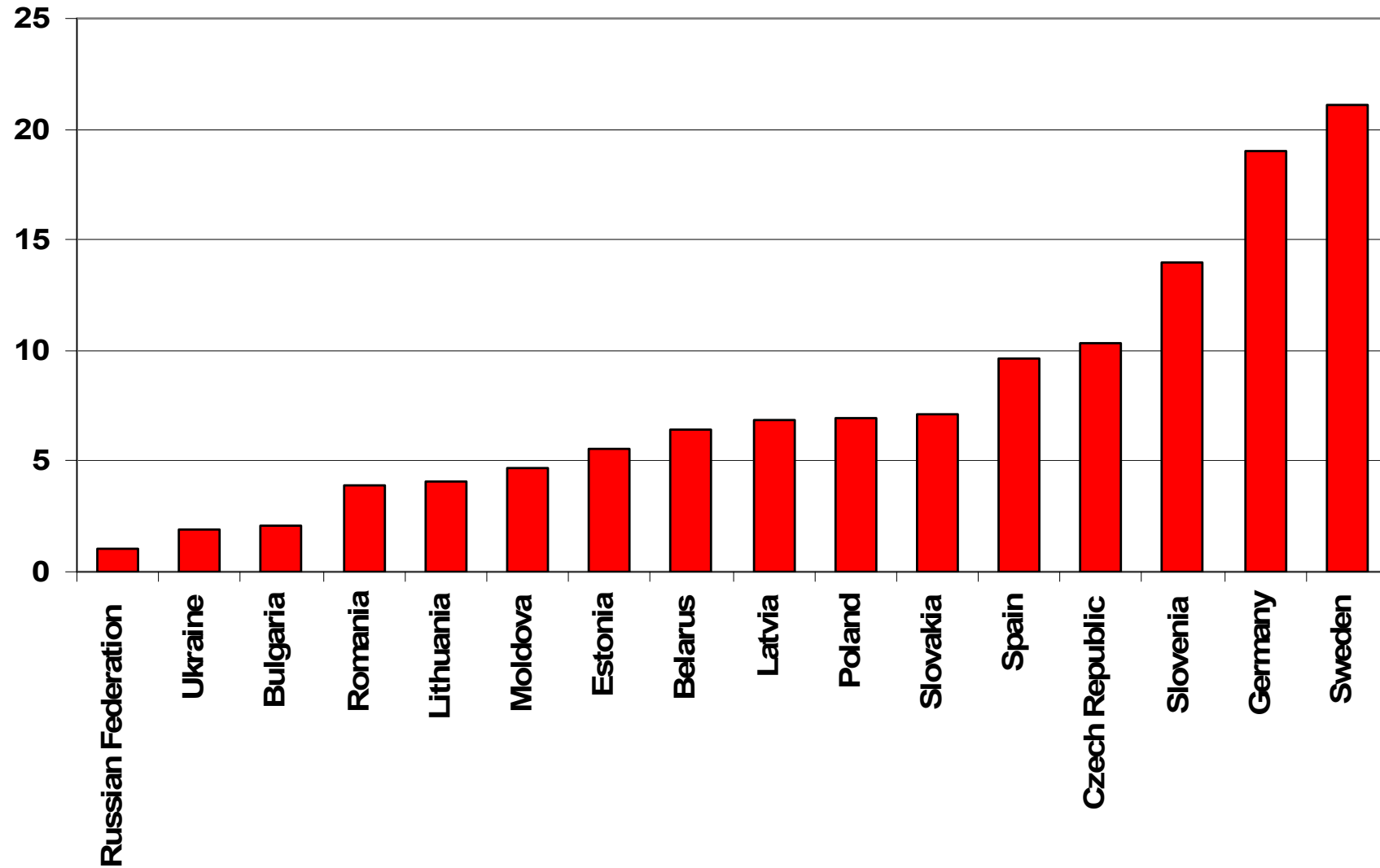
Gap between European countries

- Existing research demonstrates that established democratic and economically advanced societies have higher participatory rates than less prosperous and consolidated democracies (Inglehart and Catterberg 2002; Newton and Montero 2007; Wallace, Pichler, and Haerpfer 2012)
- Wealthy countries in Europe lead in all kinds of participation
- “*East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet*” (Rudyard Kipling)?

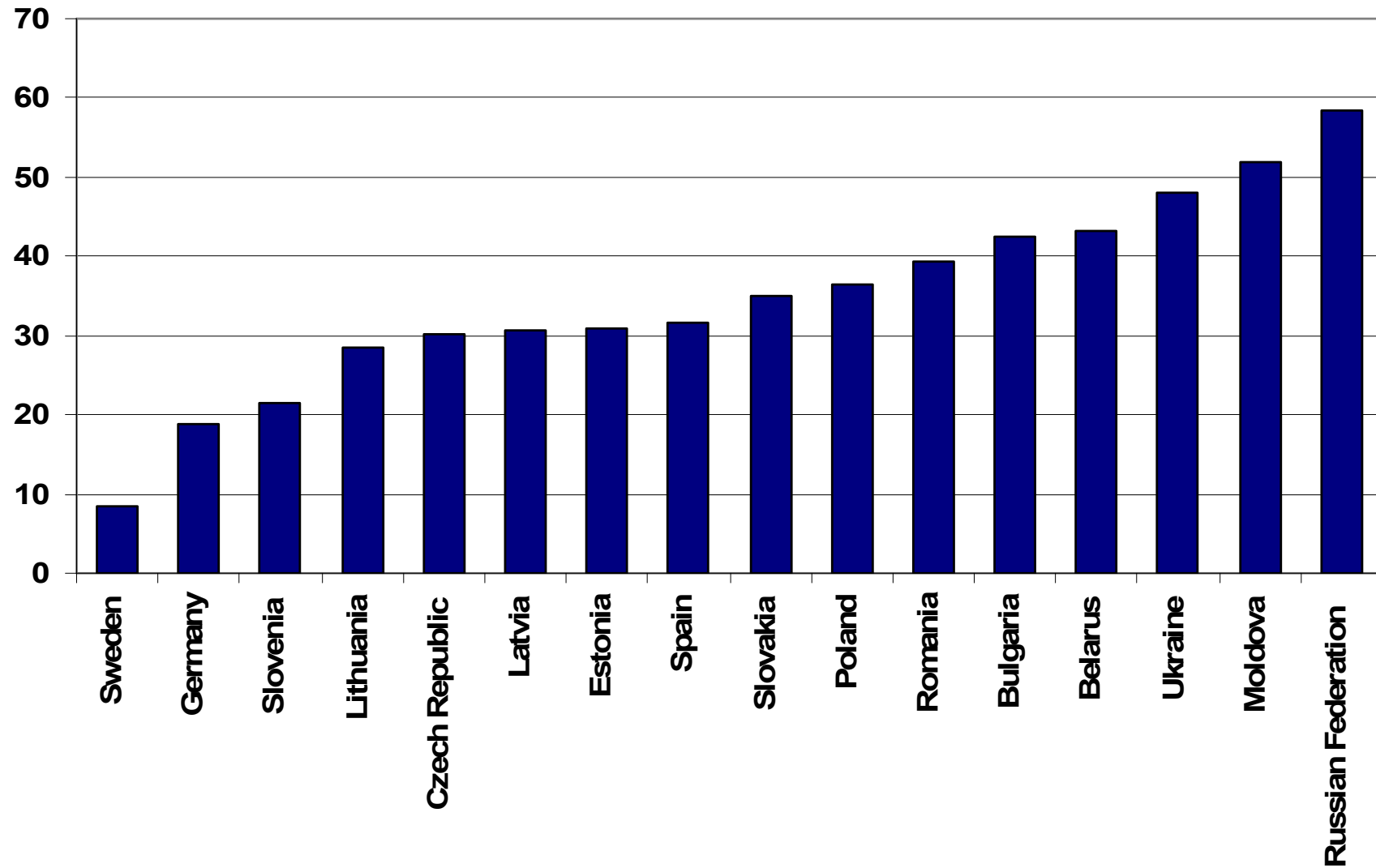
Existing gap in values

- Research on Russia and Ukraine demonstrated peculiarities in values and attitudes towards state, private business, autonomy, etc. that had not changed along with economic development and growing prosperity (Tikhonova 2008; 2011; Magun, Rudnev 2007, 2008, 2010, Lebedeva, Tatarko 2011)
- Comparative research persuasively shows existing gap in value priorities and structure of value classes between West European (especially Nordic), Mediterranean and post-socialist countries (Magun, Rudnev, Schmidt 2012; Magun, Rudnev 2012)
- According to R.Inglehart and C.Welzel (2010, p. 562) on a global scale level of self-expression values of a society accounted “for over half of the change in levels of democracy from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s” ($R^2 = 0.517$).

Percentage of post-materialists in 16 European countries in 2008 (EVS wave 4)



Percentage of materialists in 16 European countries in 2008 (EVS wave 4)



Method of analysis

- Method of linear decomposition of a trend (Firebaugh 1989; 1992; Alwin, McCammon, 2003).
- This method allows differentiating two otherwise concealed components of social change – a component due to **contextual factors** (intra-cohort change) and a component due to cohort replacement (**population change**) which is a proxy for **socialization**.
- Employing regression model G. Firebaugh designed “component-difference equations... to partition change in means over time in repeated survey data” (Firebaugh 1992: p.14).
- This analytical tool was efficient in identifying mechanisms of changes in support for democracy in post-socialist countries because “cohort replacement reflects the socialization of younger cohorts” (Voicu 2010).
- Thus, method of linear decomposition can display profound patterns within observed social change.

Testing the hypothesis

- The research hypothesis is tested via binary logistic regression model: statistical significance of the coefficients of the predictors (the slopes in regression equation) that represent a component of intracohort change and a component of cohort replacement will indicate whether the change in materialist/post-materialist values was due to any of these components.
- If the regression coefficient of cohort replacement is significant for the increase of post-materialist values, then Inglehart's socialization hypothesis is correct for a specific period of time in a given society.
- Although in OLS regression by using component-difference equations (Firebaugh 1989) it is possible to estimate relative effect size of both components based on the coefficients values, unfortunately, the coefficients are not comparable in different logistic regression models (Mood 2010).

Statistical model

$$y = b0 + b1_survey_year + b2_cohort + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

The slopes from the equation (1) can be used “to estimate the intracohort change and cohort replacement components” (Firebaugh, 1989, p. 253).

$$P(y) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(b0 + b1_survey_year + b2_cohort + \varepsilon)}}, \quad (2)$$

where $P(y)$ is probability of binary outcome of belonging to a group of post-materialists (materialists), $b0$ is log odds of belonging to the group without predictors in the model, $b1$ is log odds ratio of belonging to the group for change in the survey year (time variable), $b2$ is log odds ratio of belonging to the group for change in birth year (cohort variable), e is the base of natural logarithm, ε is error term.

Socialization hypothesis via cohort replacement effects on post-materialists and materialists in 16 European societies (1995-2008) with control for level of education.

Binary logistic regression, unstandardized coefficients

Country	Cohort replacement effect on post-materialist group	Cohort replacement effect on materialist group	Socialization hypothesis
Belarus	0.023***	-0.019***	TRUE
Bulgaria	0.018**	-0.009***	TRUE
Czech Republic	0.014***	-0.015***	TRUE
Estonia	0.021***	-0.012***	TRUE
Germany	0.020***	-0.022***	TRUE
Latvia	0.006	-0.011***	PARTLY TRUE
Lithuania	0.018**	-0.008**	TRUE
Moldova	0.012*	-0.011***	TRUE
Poland	0.017***	-0.012***	TRUE
Romania	0.018***	-0.004*	TRUE
Russian Federation	0.024***	-0.017***	TRUE
Slovakia	0.019***	-0.017***	TRUE
Slovenia	0.013***	-0.014***	TRUE
Spain	0.019***	-0.018***	TRUE
Sweden	0.004	-0.004	FALSE
Ukraine	0.013*	-0.009***	TRUE

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Conclusion

- The study of 16 European societies from 1995 till 2008 reveals **a hidden shift from materialist to post-materialist values for most** selected West European and East European countries
- Therefore, despite apparent differences in descriptive statistics **most of the European societies share a process of value change**
- While Ukrainian society differs from other European societies, it also has similarities
- These similarities and differences can be seen only in the European context
- **More comparative research is needed**