

MAJOR STRUCTURAL AND VALUE TRENDS IN POST-SOVIET COUNTRIES IN THE FIRST DECADE OF NEW CENTURY: European Social Survey (ESS)

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ОСНОВНЫЕ СТРУКТУРНЫЕ И ЦЕННОСТНЫЕ ТРЕНДЫ
В ПОСТ-СОВЕТСКИХ СТРАНАХ В ПЕРВОЕ
ДЕСЯТИЛЕТИЕ НОВОГО ВЕКА: Европейское
Социальное Исследование (ESS)

CeSSI

ЦеССИ – Институт сравнительных социальных исследований

WHAT IS ESS?

- “Европейское социальное исследование» - академический сравнительный проект в области социальных наук в Европе последнего десятилетия.
- Задачей ЕСС является получение систематических и максимально сравнимых с методологической и содержательной точки зрения данных о взглядах, ценностях и установках европейцев по основным сферам жизни – семья, политика, религия, социальная структура и социальное неравенство, качество жизни и т.п.
- У данных ESS – более 15 тысяч пользователей из 152 стран мира – ученые, студенты, политики, аналитики, журналисты и др.

- European Social Survey is academically-driven comparative survey in social science in Europe of the last decade.

The major aims of ESS are :

- to gather data about changing values, attitudes, attributes and behavior patterns within European polities.
- To improve the quality of comparative quantitative measurement in Europe and beyond
- To establish robust attitudinal indicators to stand alongside existing behavioral and factual indicators of national well-being

Users of ESS data are more than 15 thousand scientists, students, politicians, analyst, journalists and other from 152 countries (data of ESS web-resource)

METHODOLOGY OF ESS

- Исследование проводится каждые два года с 2002 года. В России с 2006 года. До настоящего времени проведены 3 волны
- Исследование во всех странах построено на принципах максимальной сравнимости, в том числе в области переводов инструментария на более 15 языков, построения выборки, методов опроса, процедур контроля качества, обработки и представления данных
- Во всех странах исследование проводится методом личного интервью на дому у респондентов (интервью около 60 минут) по случайной вероятностной выборке населения 15 лет и старше
- Объем выборки в России - 2500 человек (в разных странах 800-3000 человек)
- Biennial survey since 2002. First time in Russia – in 2006, 3 waves till moment
- Maximization of comparability on all stages of the project – from questionnaire design, translation into 15 languages, sample design, data collection, quality control and data representation
- Data collection method – personal interview at respondent's home (about 60 minutes in length) based on probability random sample on population 15 years old and over
- Sample size in Russia is 2500 interviews. In different countries – from 800 to 3000 interview depending on sample design method.

TOPICS OF ESS – core module

- Политические установки и поведение: доверие политическим и государственным институтам; участие граждан в политике и управлении; социально-политические ценности
 - Социальный капитал и социальное доверие
 - Моральные и социальные ценности
 - Социальная включенность и дискриминация
 - Национальная, религиозная, государственная идентичность; отношение к мигрантам
 - Субъективное благополучие, безопасность, качество жизни
 - Демографическая структура, проблемы семьи и брака, структура семьи
 - Образование и социально-профессиональный состав населения, социальная мобильность
 - Финансовое положение
- Political attitudes and behavior: trust to political and government institutions, citizen involvement and democracy
 - Social capital and social trust
 - Moral and social values
 - Social exclusion and discrimination
 - National, ethnic and religious identities; attitudes toward immigration and asylum
 - Family and working life
 - Personal and social well-being, safety, quality of life
 - Demographic structure, family and marriage issues, household circumstance
 - Education and profession, social structure, social mobility
 - Financial circumstances

TOPICS OF ESS – rotating modules

В каждой волне исследования раскрываются 2 дополнительные темы:

Волна 1. Проблемы иммиграции и участие граждан в демократическом процессе

Волна 2. 1) Проблемы семьи, работы и благосостояния; 2) экономическая мораль, здоровье и помощь нетрудоспособным

Волна 3. Показатели качества жизни; 2) субъективное восприятие жизненного цикла, ощущение времени.

Волна 4. 1) Проблемы возраста, взросления и старения; 2) Проблемы социального обеспечения и социальной поддержки граждан.

Волна 5. Отношение населения к закону, основным юридическим институтам (судам, милиции) и юридической практике, восприятие справедливости; Работа, семья и благосостояние (повторение модуля Волны 2)

Волна 6 (будущая). Субъективное благополучие (повторение модуля Волны 3) и Понимание и установки по отношению к Демократии

2 rotating modules each wave:

Round 1. 1) **Immigration** – Ian Preston, University College London, UK; 2) **Citizenship, involvement and Democracy** – Ken Newton, University of Southampton, UK

Round 2. 1) **Family, Work and Well-being** – Robert Erikson, SOFI, SW; 2) **Health and Care-seeking**- Sjoerd Kooiker, SCPO, NL

Round 3. 1) **The Timing of Life** - Francesco Billari, Università Bocconi, IT ; 2) **Personal and Social Well-being** - Felicia Hupert, University of Cambridge, UK.

Round 4. 1) **Experiences and Expressions of Ageism** - Dominic Abrams, *University of Kent, UK* ; 2) **Welfare Attitudes**- Stefan Svallfors, *Umeå University, SW*

Round 5. 1) **Family, Work and Well-being** – the implication of economic recession (repeat module in Round - Duncan Gallie, Nuffield College, Oxford, UK 2); 2) **Trust in criminal justice**- Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics, UK

Round 6 (future). **Personal and social well-being** (repeat of module in Round 3) – Felicia Hupert; 2) **Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy** – Hanspeter Kriesi, University of Zurich, SZ

Participating countries: 30 countries

Красным помечены страны, которые принимали участие в 3 волне исследования

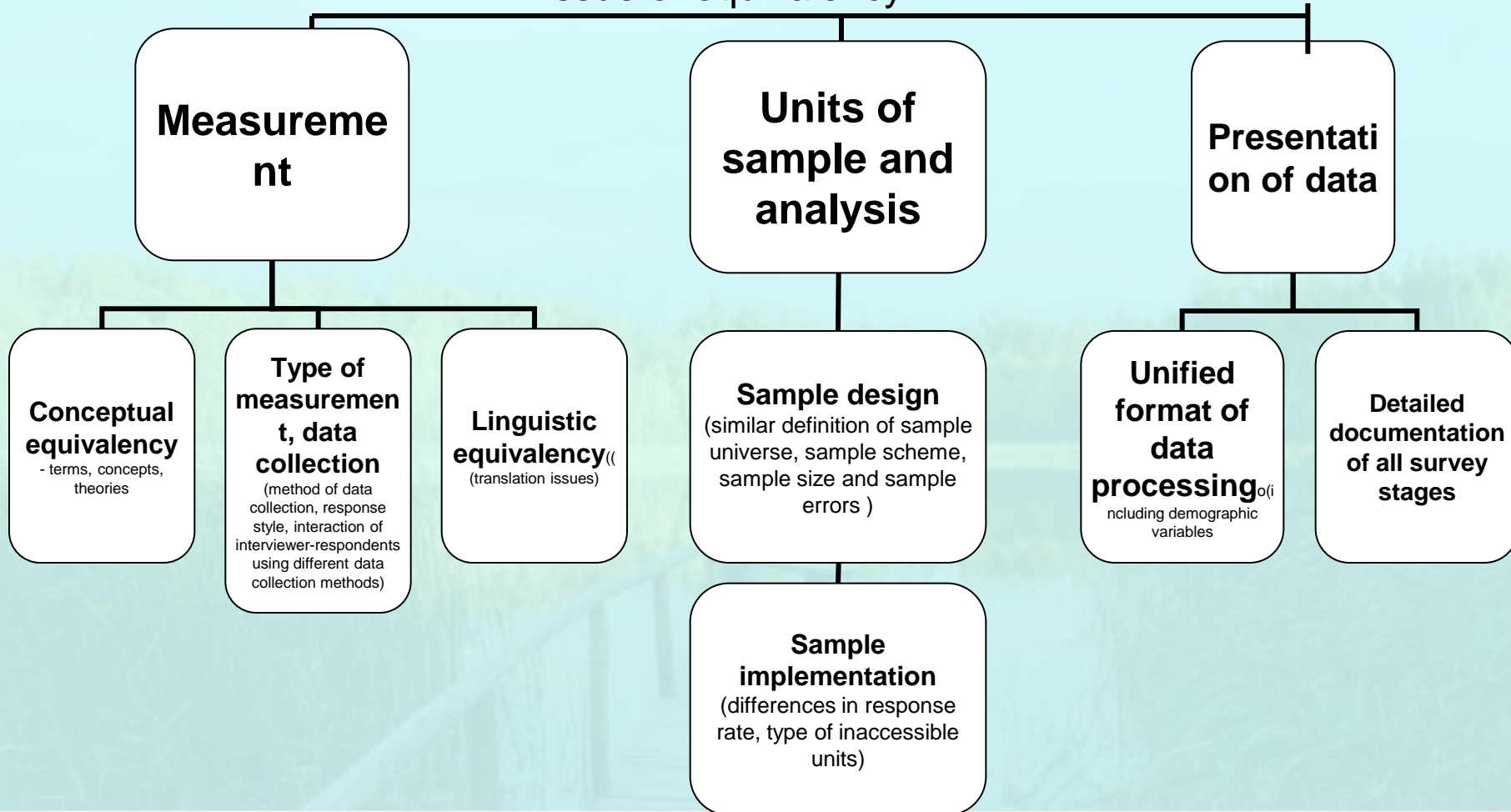
Оранжевым – те, которые принимали участие в некоторых волнах

Желтым те, которые вообще не участвуют пока в ЕСС



Methodological tasks and challenges in conducting comparative surveys

Issue of equivalency



Using data of ESS

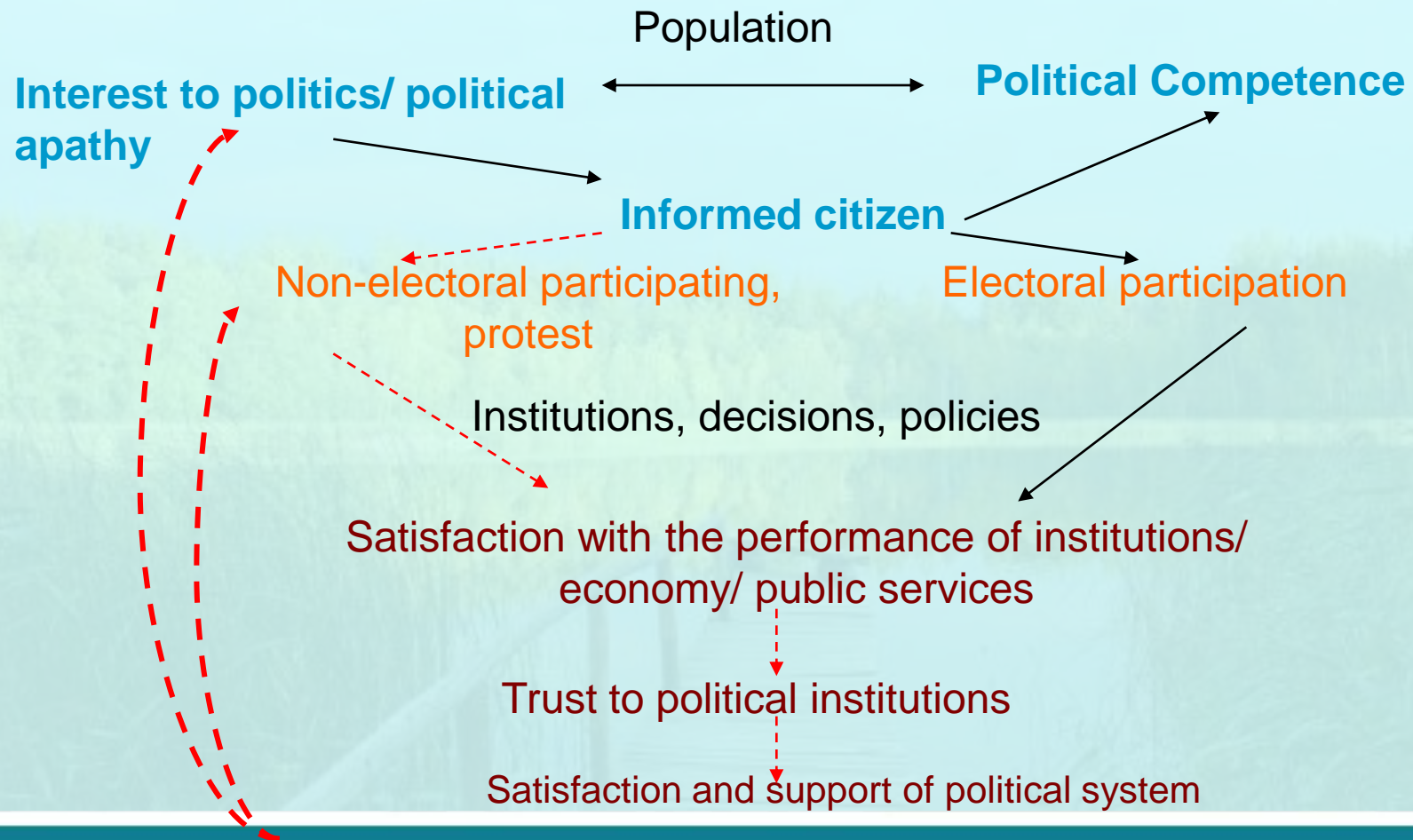
- Данные ESS: свободный доступ всех исследователей сразу после этапа сбора данных через электронный сайт в Норвежском Архиве Данных Социальных Наук (<http://ess.nsd.uib.no>).
- Вся документация исследования по всем странам также размещена в свободном доступе на www.europeansocialsurvey.org
- Информацию об ЕСС в России можно получить на www.cessi.ru. С декабря 2008 года будет работать русскоязычный сайт ЕСС www.ess-russia.ru
- Дополнительные ресурсы: электронные обучающие программы по использованию данных ЕСС (ESS EduNet).
- Free access to data for any researcher right after the data collection and data processing stage (<http://ess.nsd.uib.no>).
- All documentation of the study including the questions design and pretesting and other document are available at www.europeansocialsurvey.org
- Information about ESS in Russia can be obtained in Russian web-site www.ess-ru.ru
- Additional resource is educational program ESS EduNet

ESS about 00's in Europe (5 rounds of the survey)

- Regardless of integration process in Europe in recent decades, the differences in attitudes and behavior pattern in different parts of Europe is still very large and the gap between nations does not diminish in recent 10 years by very many parameters
- The strong division line between 'Western' and 'Eastern Europe' is still very visible especially in political attitudes and behavior, socio-economic areas, social attitudes
- The division line from South/ North is also present (especially in demographic and family behavior patterns, religious views)
- Russia develops in line with many European trends
- After turbulent 90s the decade of 2000 were the time of relative stabilization in Europe in respect of political attitudes and relation of people with political system (especially in Eastern Europe), household composition and family relations, socio-economic and profession position and attitudes.

Political Values and Behaviour

Social demographic characteristics



Political Values and Behaviour

- Only small differences in political media consumption
- Relatively stable Interest to politics and political competence
- Relatively stable structure of political participation
- Changes in Satisfaction with Economy, Government Performance.
- Rapid decline in the satisfaction with the state of economy. 41% of European population were satisfied with the state of economy in their countries in 2006 compared to only 27% in 2010.
- Slight decrease in the average satisfaction with the performance of national governments (31% in 2006 and 25% in 2010).

Satisfaction with Economy

% of satisfied with current state of national economy (6-10 on 11-point scale), comparison with 2006 ESS data



- The gap in the perception of national economy is still huge ranging from extremely satisfied countries (Nordic countries and Northern Europe) to extremely unsatisfied countries)

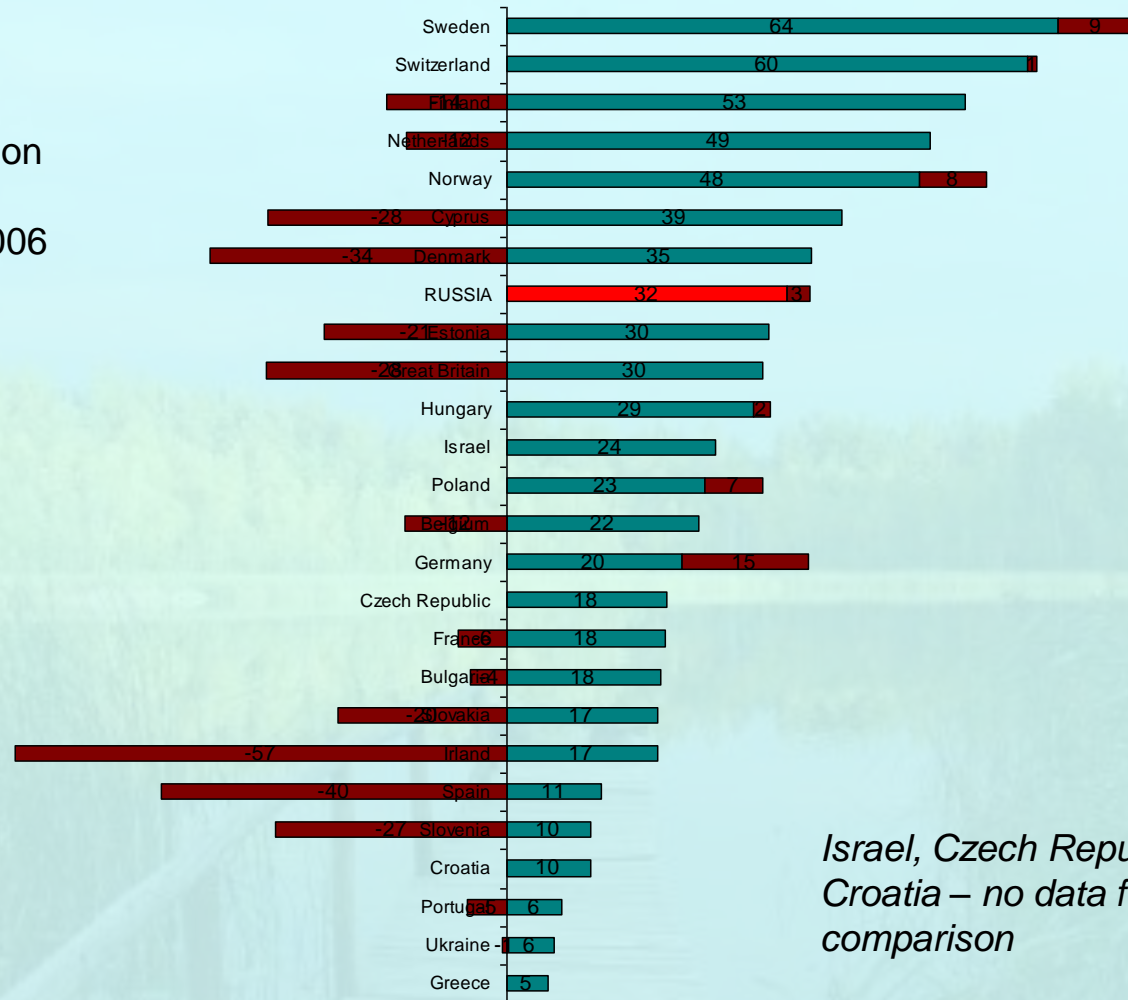
- Since the middle of 00s and after the economic crisis, top satisfied country show slight positive change. Some top satisfied countries of Northern Europe (Finland, Netherlands, Demark) – large negative trend. Larger number of countries with high dissatisfaction, become even less disappointed.

Israel, Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia – no data for 2006, no comparison

Data of ESS 2010

Satisfaction with Government Performance

% of satisfied with government performance (6-10 on 11-point scale), comparison with 2006 ESS data



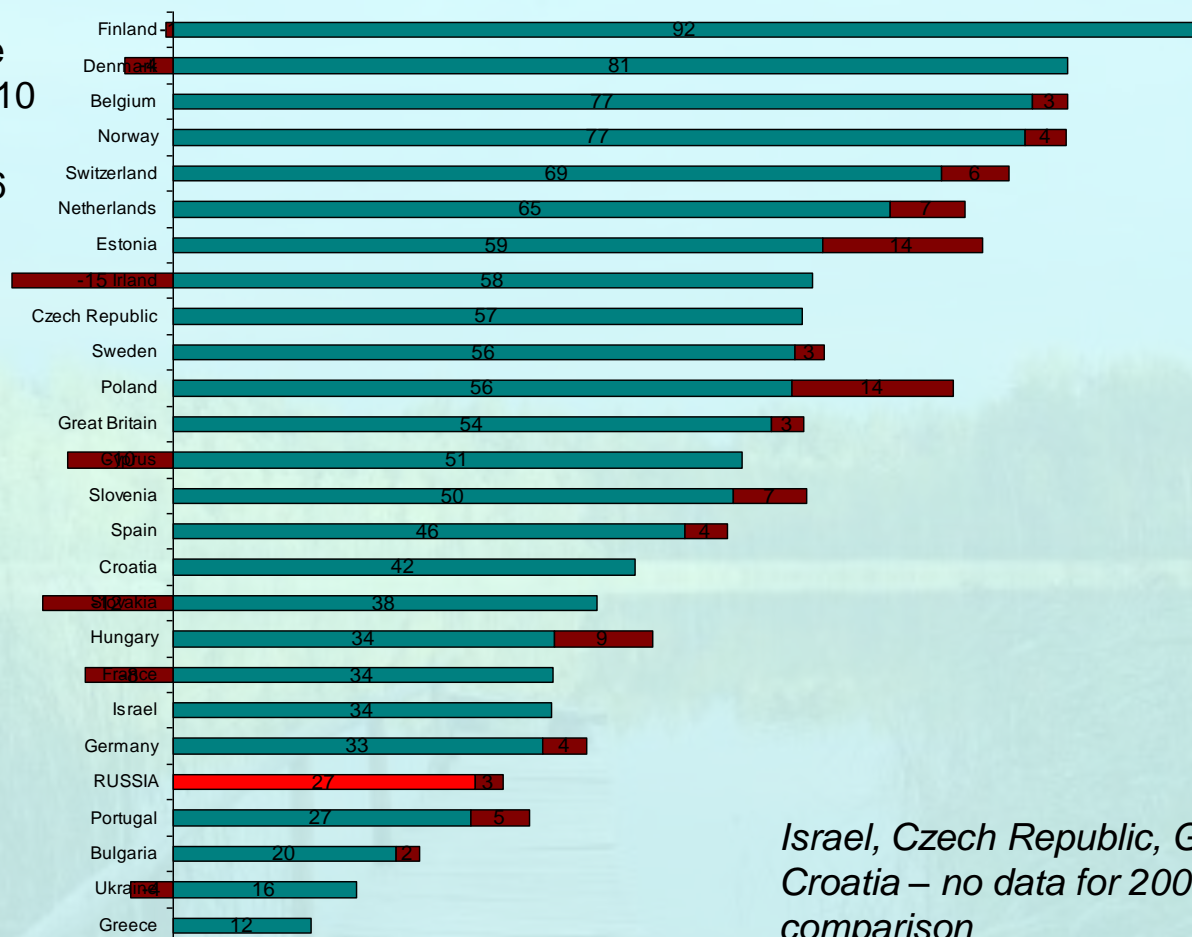
Israel, Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia – no data for 2006, no comparison

Data of ESS 2010

Satisfaction with the state of Education

% of satisfied with the state of education (6-10 on 11-point scale), comparison with 2006 ESS data

- Regardless of the crisis, the satisfaction with social provision (health care and education) increases in many countries except of the few
- But not in Russia



Israel, Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia – no data for 2006, no comparison

Data of ESS 2010

Satisfaction with the state of Health Care

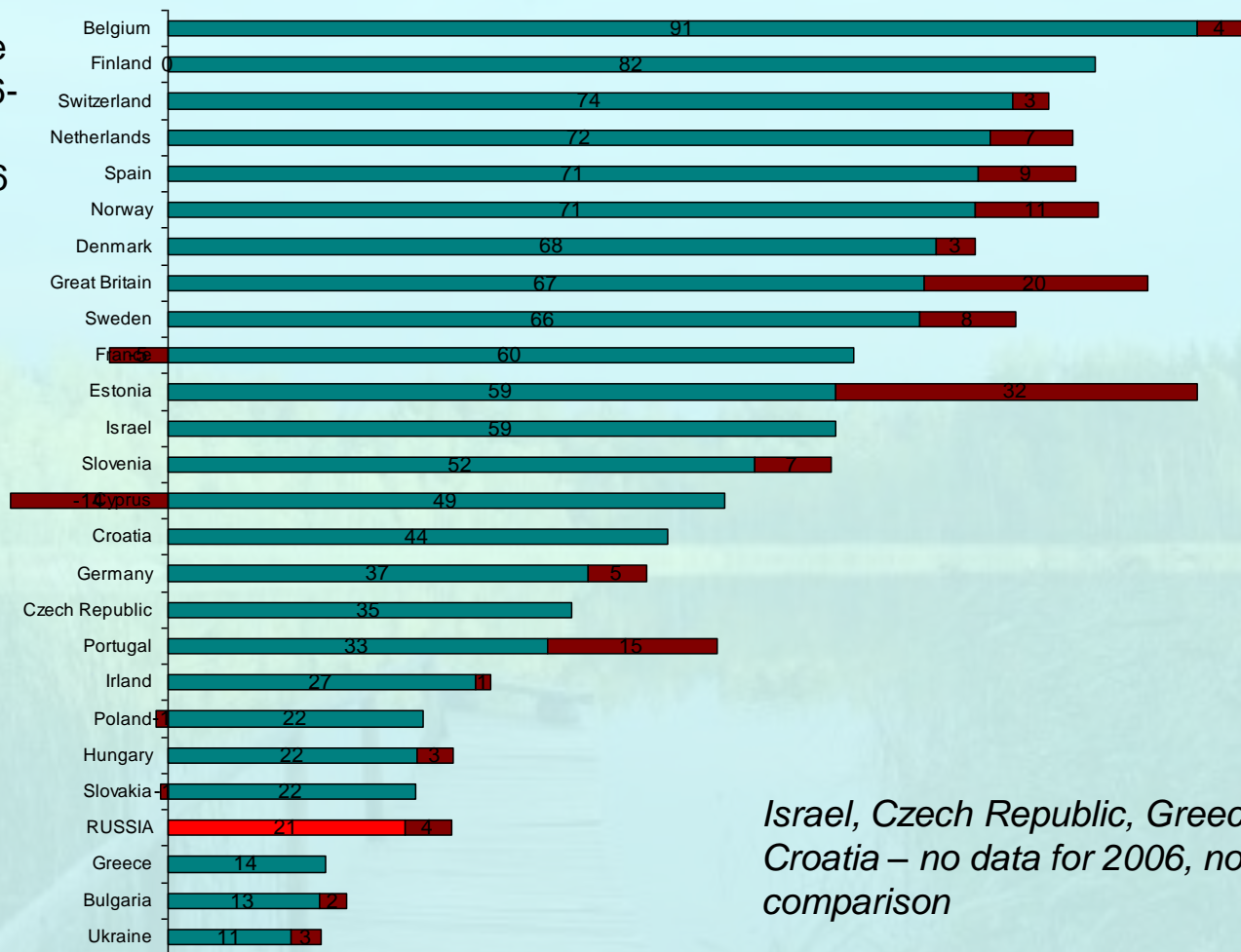
% of satisfied with the state of health care (6-10 on 11-point scale), comparison with 2006 ESS data

- Number of countries rate all aspects of functioning of governing system badly (Greece, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Portugal, Ireland, Slovakia and also France).

- Some countries rate low only economy and government but not other social services (Spain).

- Russia in opposite rates its economy and government relatively high, but particular social services very low.

Data of ESS 2010

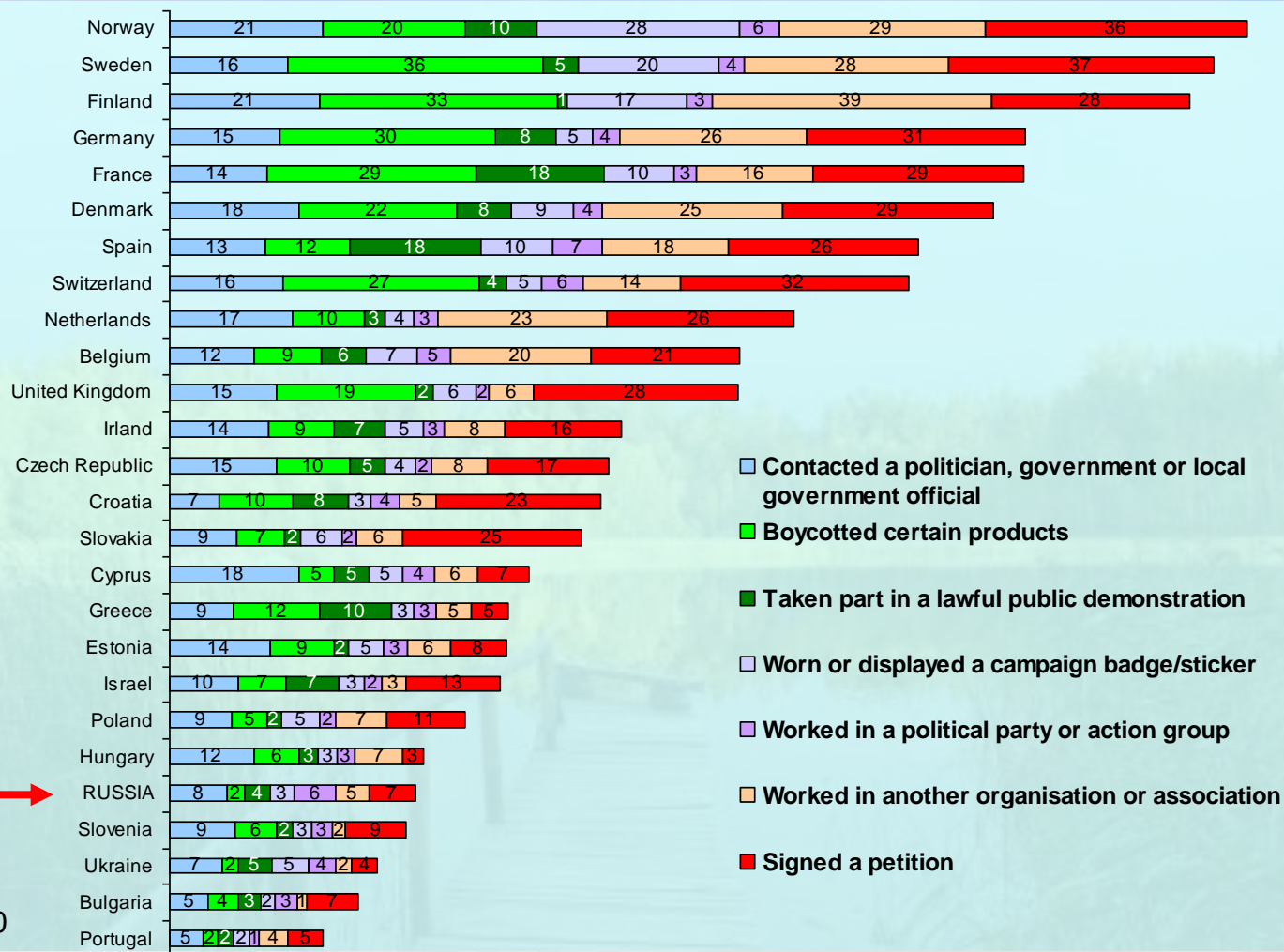


Israel, Czech Republic, Greece, Croatia – no data for 2006, no comparison

Participation

- Participation in new democracies in Europe is much lower (around 25%) than in old democracies (over 50%).
- This gap is not getting smaller for the last 10 years (according to ESS data)
- Non electoral participation in old democracies is relatively stable. The participation in new democracies even declining.
- In Russia 21% of surveyed population participated in any forms of non-electoral activities (last 12 months) in round 3 (2006), 19% in 2008 and 19% in 2010. For comparison 21% participation in Ukraine, diminished from 39% to 31% in Slovakia, from 27% to 22% in Slovenia, round 20% in Hungary, in 34% in Czech Republic, 18% in Bulgaria. The only country is increased participation in this region is Estonia (from 18% to 29%).

Non electoral Participation



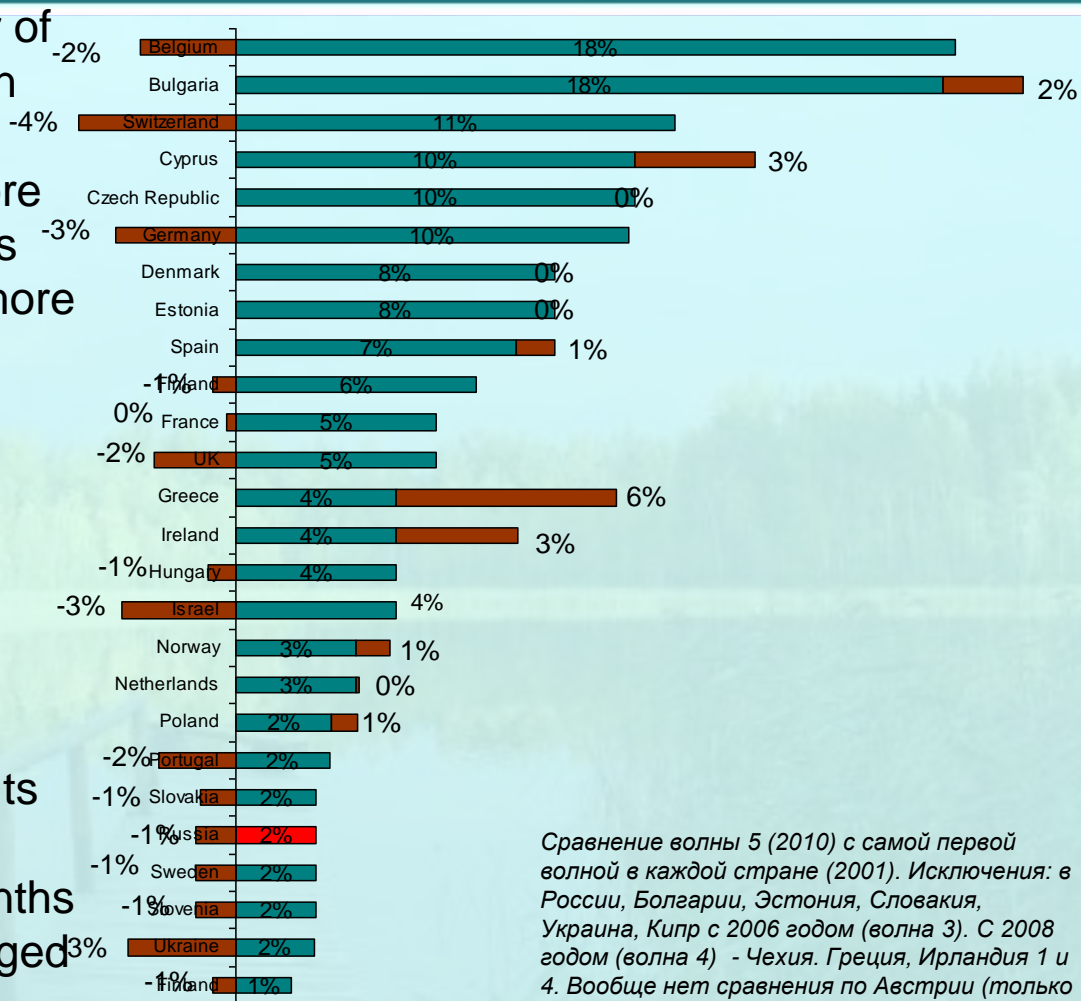
Data of ESS 2010

Expressive forms of participation: demonstrations

- Regardless of increased number of news about mass demonstration in Europe, this form of political participation does not mobilize more people in most European countries than before. (More news but, no more participants)

- The mass participation in demonstrations is concentrated in few European countries – Spain, France, Italy, Ireland and Norway. And only in Ireland it increased substantially.

- In Russia about 4% of respondents reported that they participated in demonstrations for the last 12 months and this number is almost unchanged for the last 6 years.



Сравнение волны 5 (2010) с самой первой волной в каждой стране (2001). Исключения: в России, Болгарии, Эстония, Словакия, Украина, Кипр с 2006 годом (волна 3). С 2008 годом (волна 4) - Чехия. Греция, Ирландия 1 и 4. Вообще нет сравнения по Австрии (только Волна 1, 2), Италия (только 1)

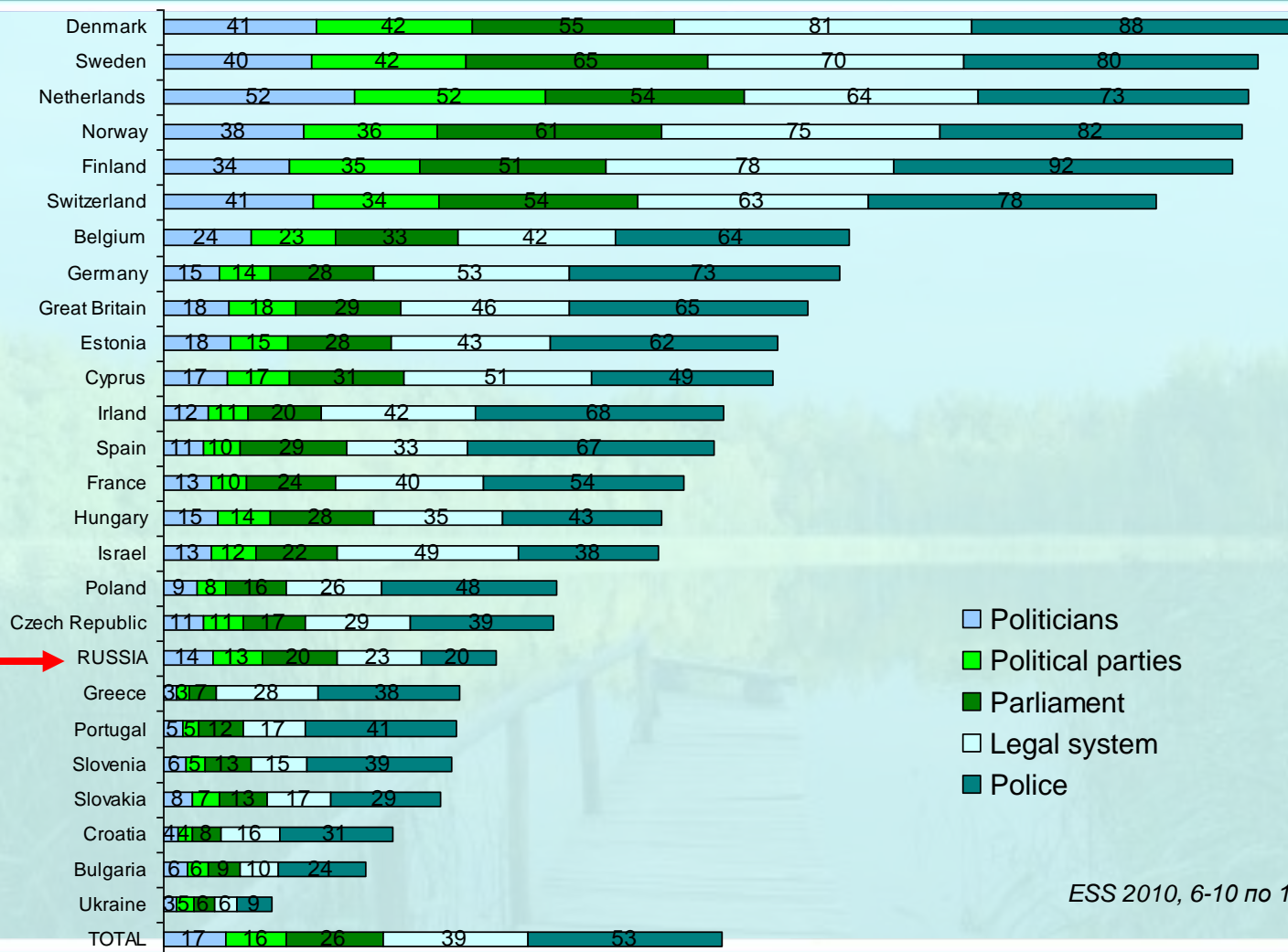
Satisfaction with democracy: relation with the Interest to politics and Participation

	Europe total (mean on 11-point scale)	Russia	Western Europe	Eastern Europe
Very interested in Politics	5.22	3.41	5.58	3.99
Quite interested	5.14	3.78	5.59	4.13
Hardly interested	4.78	4.06	5.17	4.15
Not at all interested	4.07	4.01	4.24	3.76
Participated in any form of non electoral activities	5.26	3.41	5.54	4.21
Did not participate at all	4.54	4.00	4.91	3.99

Interest to politics and participation in any forms of political activities is positively related to the satisfaction with democracy in almost all European countries, while in Russia this relation is negative and this trend is stable.

*Data of
ESS 2010*

Trust to Institutions



- Politicians
- Political parties
- Parliament
- Legal system
- Police

ESS 2010, 6-10 по 11-балльной шкале

Trust to Parliament: change 2002-2010

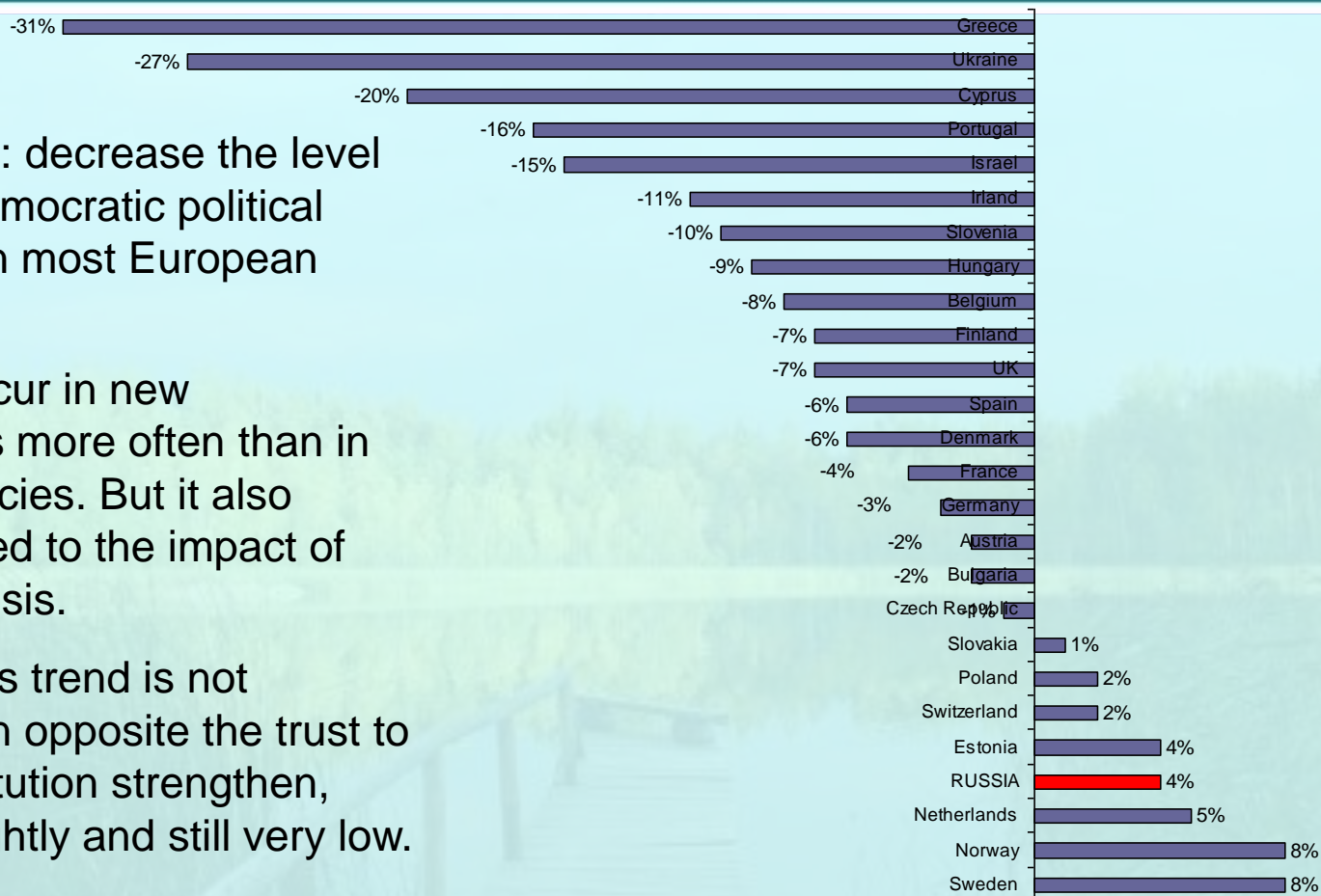
Trend of 00s: decrease the level of trust to democratic political institutions in most European countries

Changes occur in new democracies more often than in old democracies. But it also maybe related to the impact of economic crisis.

In Russia this trend is not supported. In opposite the trust to political institution strengthen, although slightly and still very low.

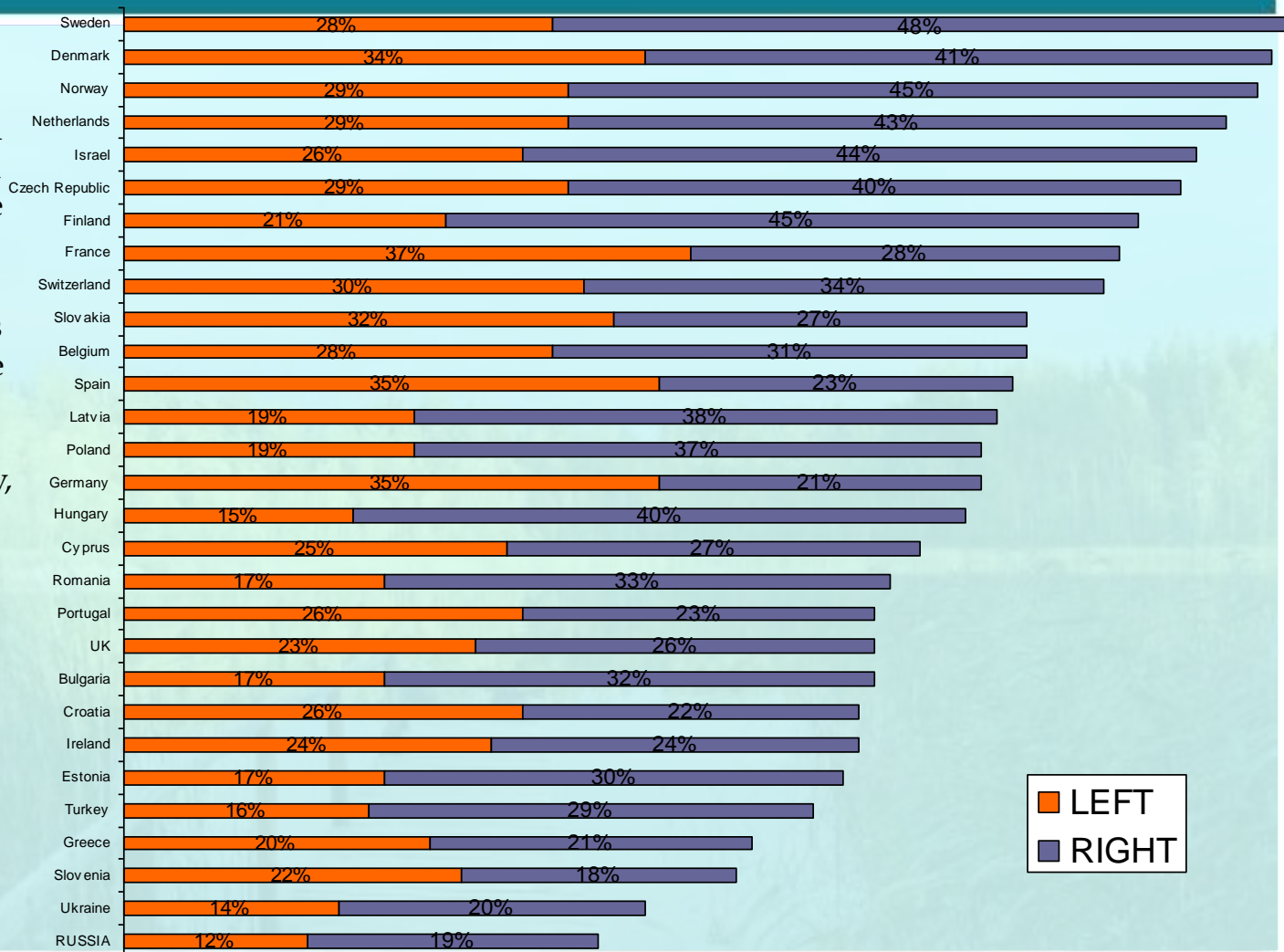
Exceptions:

Austria, Ireland 2002-2006; Slovakia, Ukraine, Estonia 2004-2010; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Russia 2006-2010



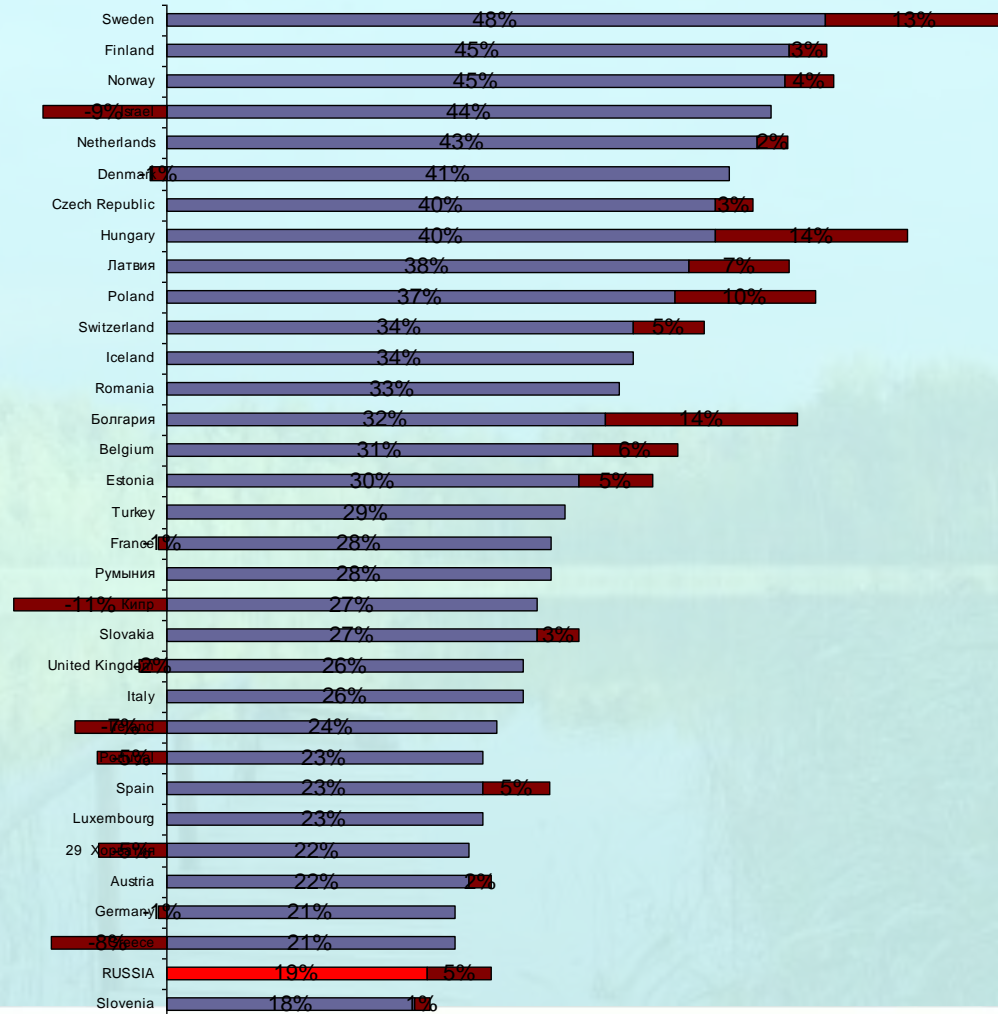
Self-Allocation on Left-Right scale

- In most Wes European countries the distribution of Lefts and Rights are close to equal reflecting the long battle of these two camps.
- In countries with developing democracies one side of the dimension "right" prevails (Romania, Latvia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Estonia, Turkey).
- In Russia and Ukraine this political identification life is still not established. More than one third of respondents can not allocate themselves on this scale.

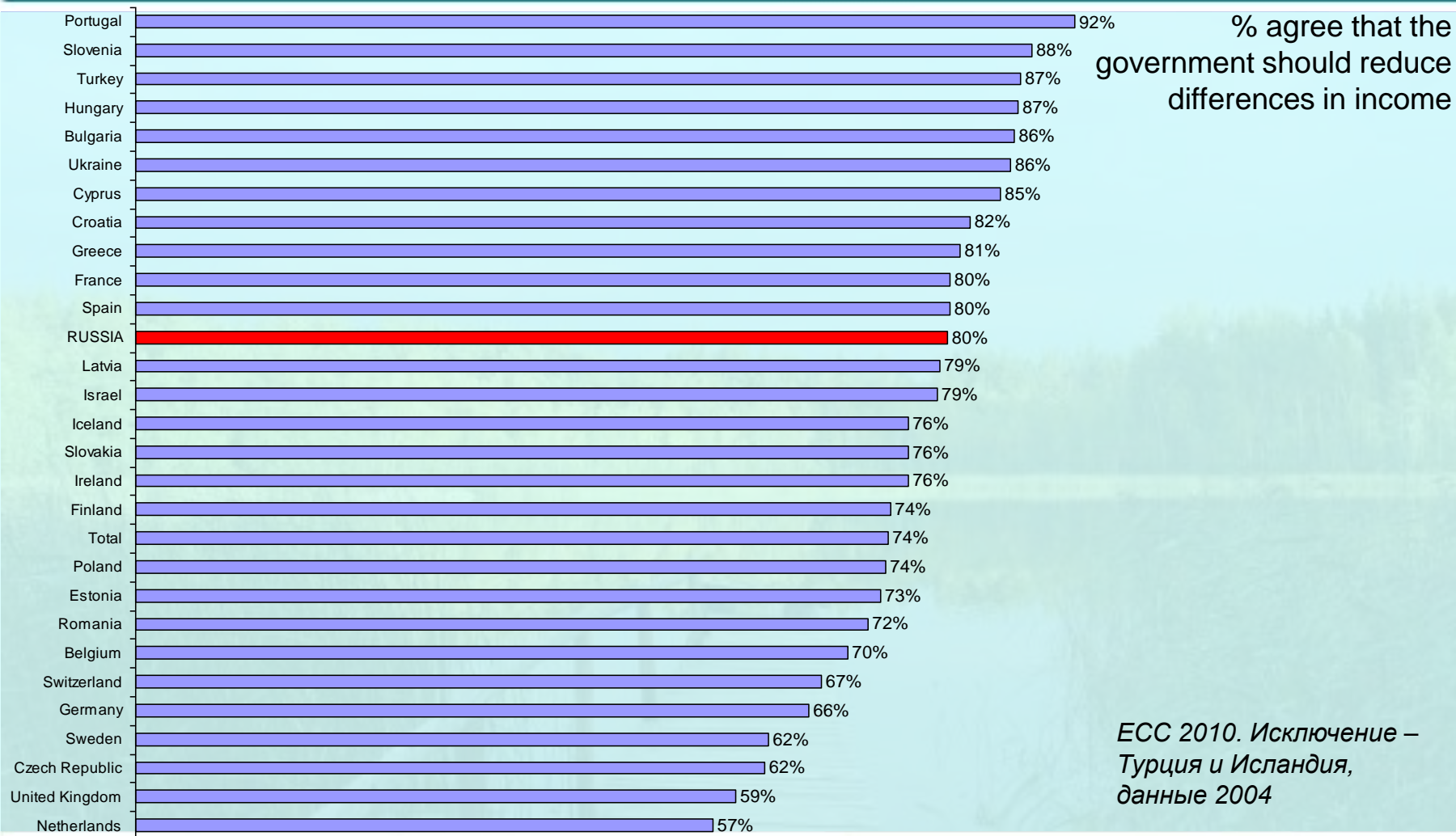


Left-Right (% of right from total)

- The general European of the recent years is the slight switch to the "right" of left-right ideology scale. The more "right" countries, move even more "right".

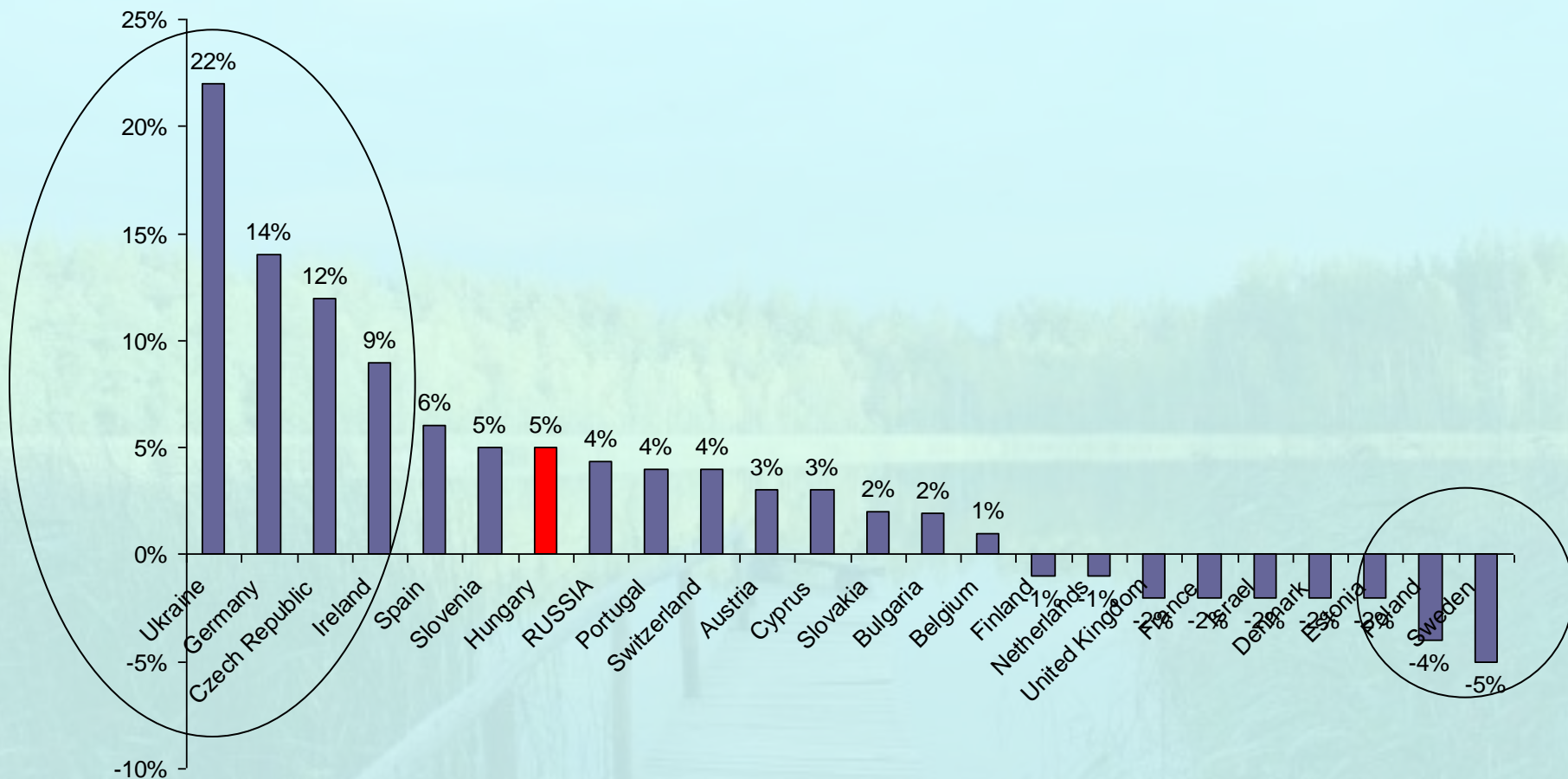


Socio-political attitudes: social equality



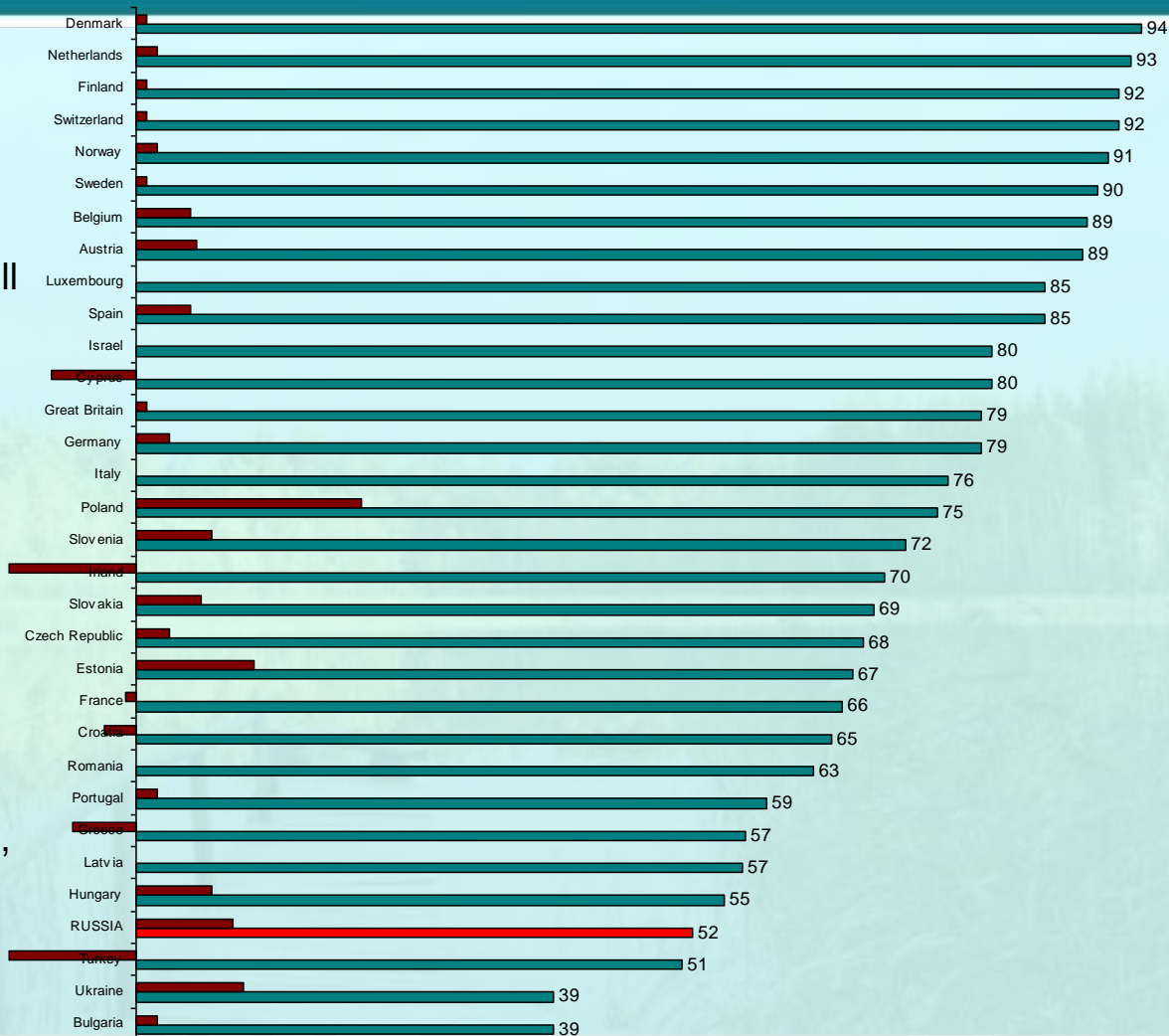
*ECC 2010. Исключение –
Турция и Исландия,
данные 2004*

Social equality demands: reduce the differences in incomes

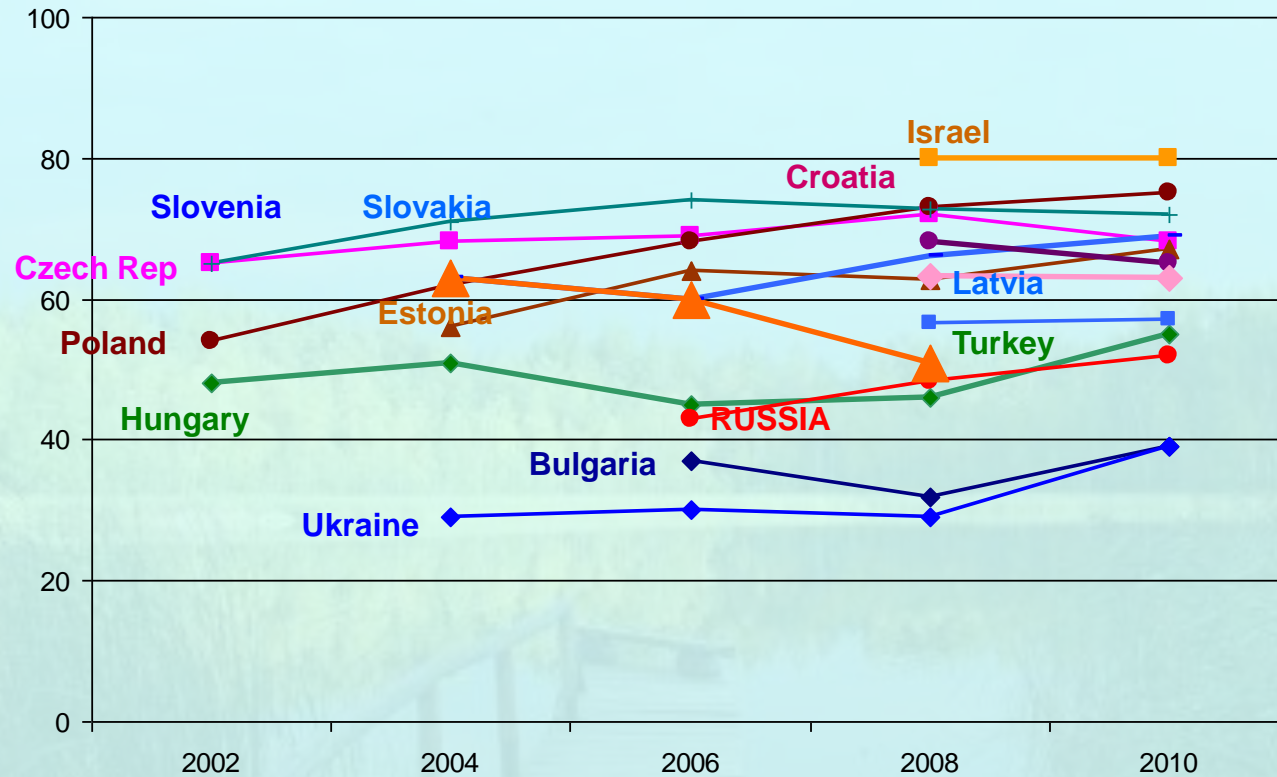


Subjective Wellbeing

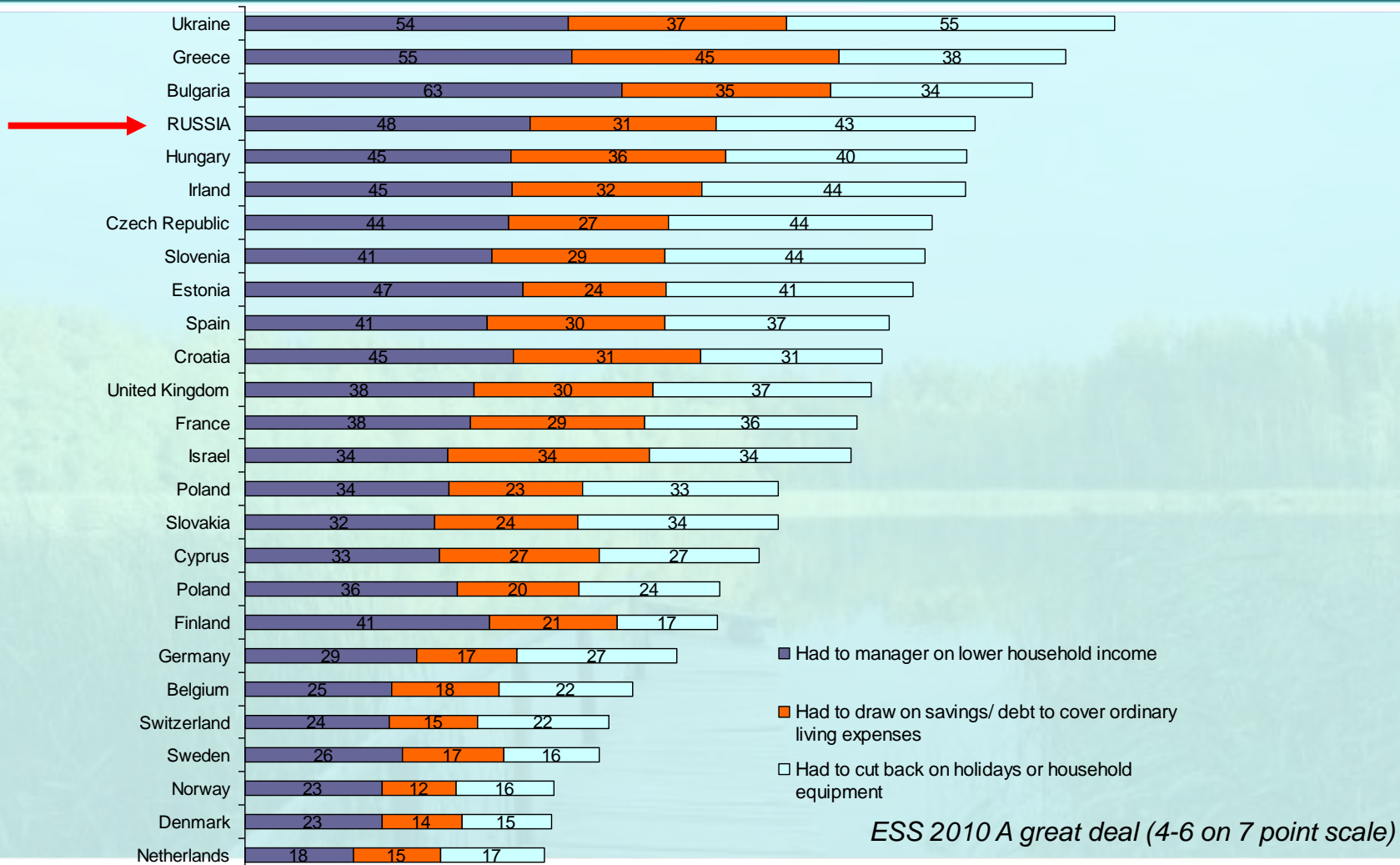
- Changes are not dramatic, but visible.
- In Russia stable slow increase of subjective well-being (started from the end of 90s). But the position of Russia among other countries is still very low.
- Countries on the top are Nordic countries and Switzerland, subjective well-being is extremely high (90% and higher) and rather stable.
- Further positive change in Belgium, Austria and Spain.
- Growth of subjective well-being in some Eastern European countries (Poland is the leader, Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Ukraine). Russia is within this tend.
- Small changes in continental and Europe.



Subjective Wellbeing outside Western Europe



Influence of economic recession on European population



Trends in Economic and Professional life: self-employment

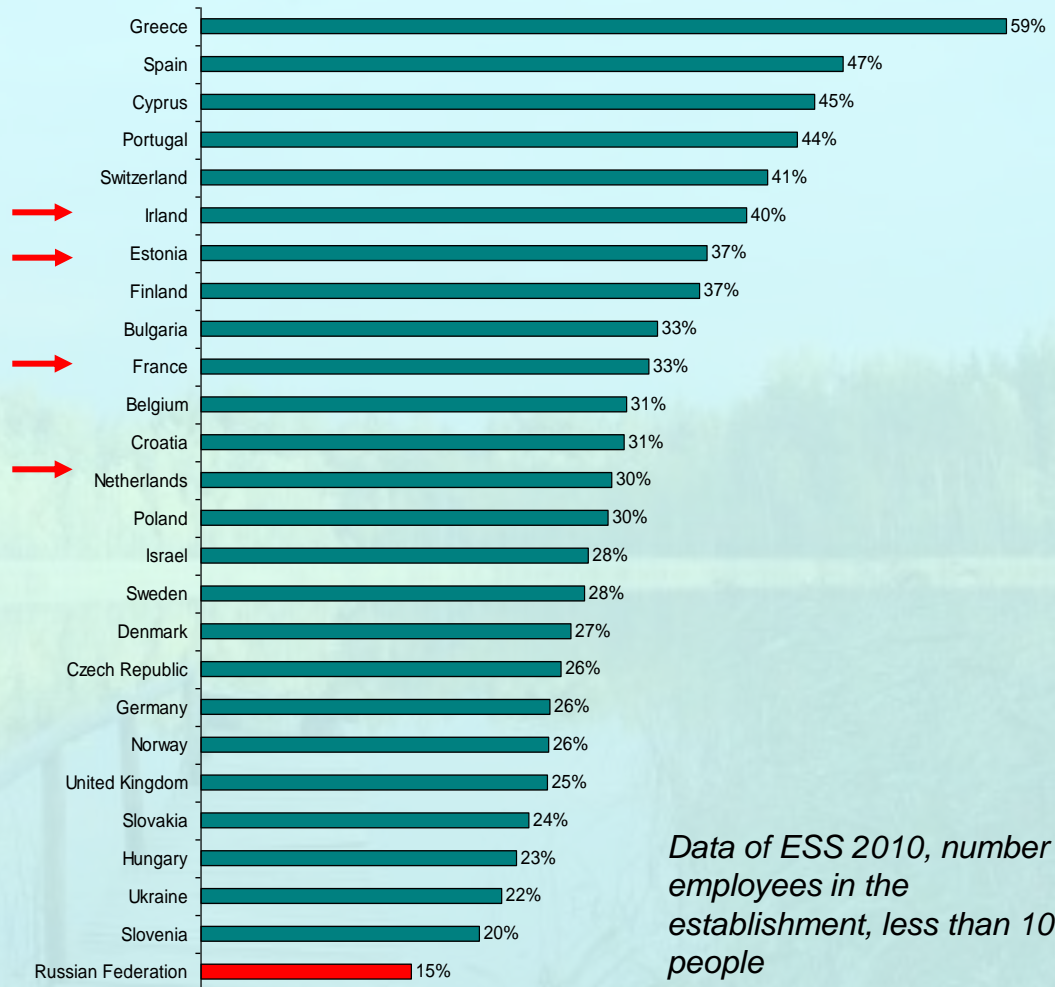
Major division line: South and North.

- More than 30% self-employment in Turkey and Greece; around 20% in Cyprus, Spain, Italy, Portugal. In most of these countries the % of self-employed decreased substantially in 00's (Greece, Italy, Portugal, Turkey – 6% in average)
- Medium percentage of self-employed (15-20%) in Switzerland, Finland, UK, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Slovakia.
- The lowest percentage of self-employed in Europe is in RUSSIA=6%. For the recent 6 years this percentage dropped 1%.
- During the time of economic recession (last 4 years) the increase of self-employment we see only in few countries – Finland, France, UK, Hungary, Netherlands, Sweden.

Trends in Economic and Professional life: jobs in small business

- Structure of jobs in Russia continues to be very different than in other parts of Europe. Only 15% work in small business (less than 10 people) in Russia completed the European average of 33%.

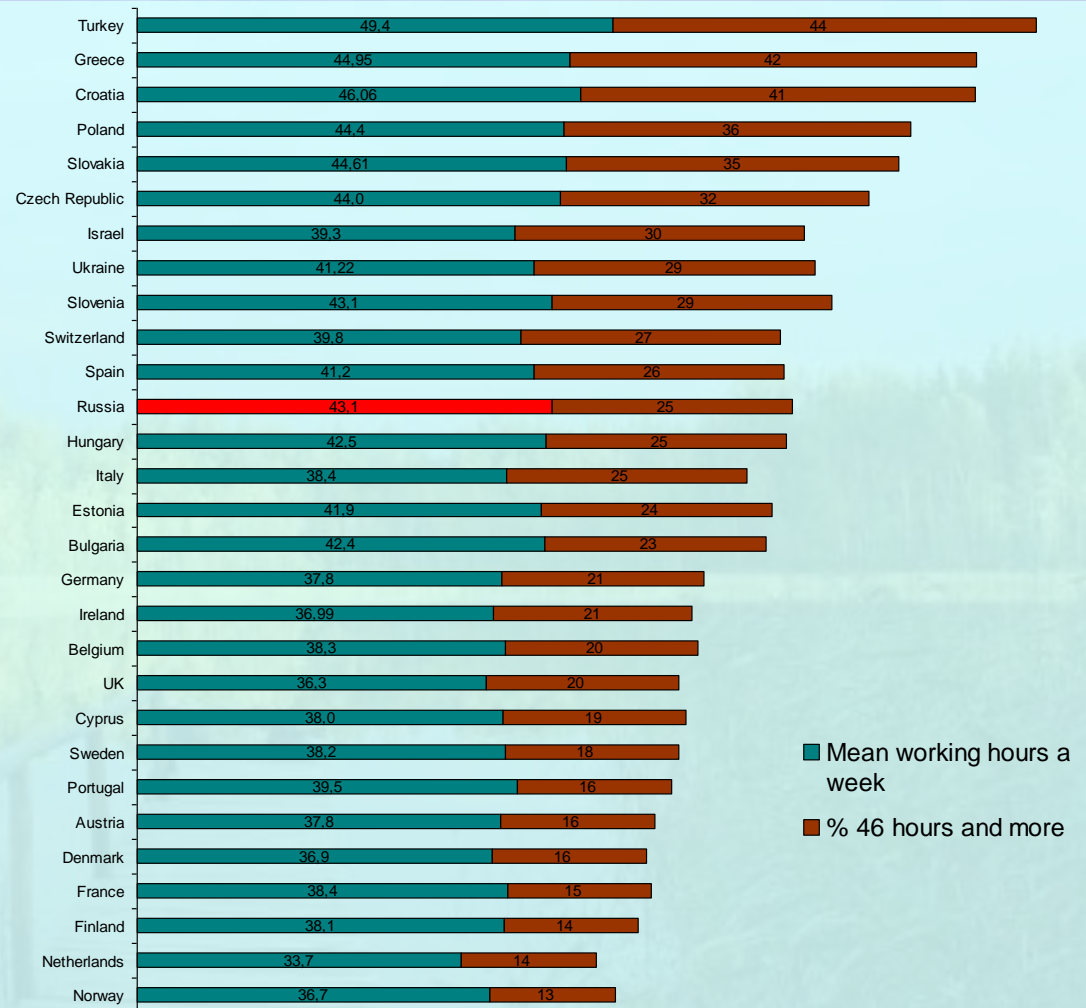
- During the time of economic recession, only in few countries the employment switched to smaller business.



Data of ESS 2010, number of employees in the establishment, less than 10 people

Trends in Economic and Professional life: working hours

- The average number of weekly working hours in Europe is 40,2. Working ours are higher in few Southern economies and Eastern Europe (including Russia) and the lowest in Northern Europe.
- The pan-European trend of 00's was the steady shortening of working hours in average on 1 hours. The percentage of labor force working longer hours also steadily decreased.
- This process intensified during economic recession (recent 2 waves) – in half of surveyed economics working hours was shorted to 1 hour in average for the last 2 years only.



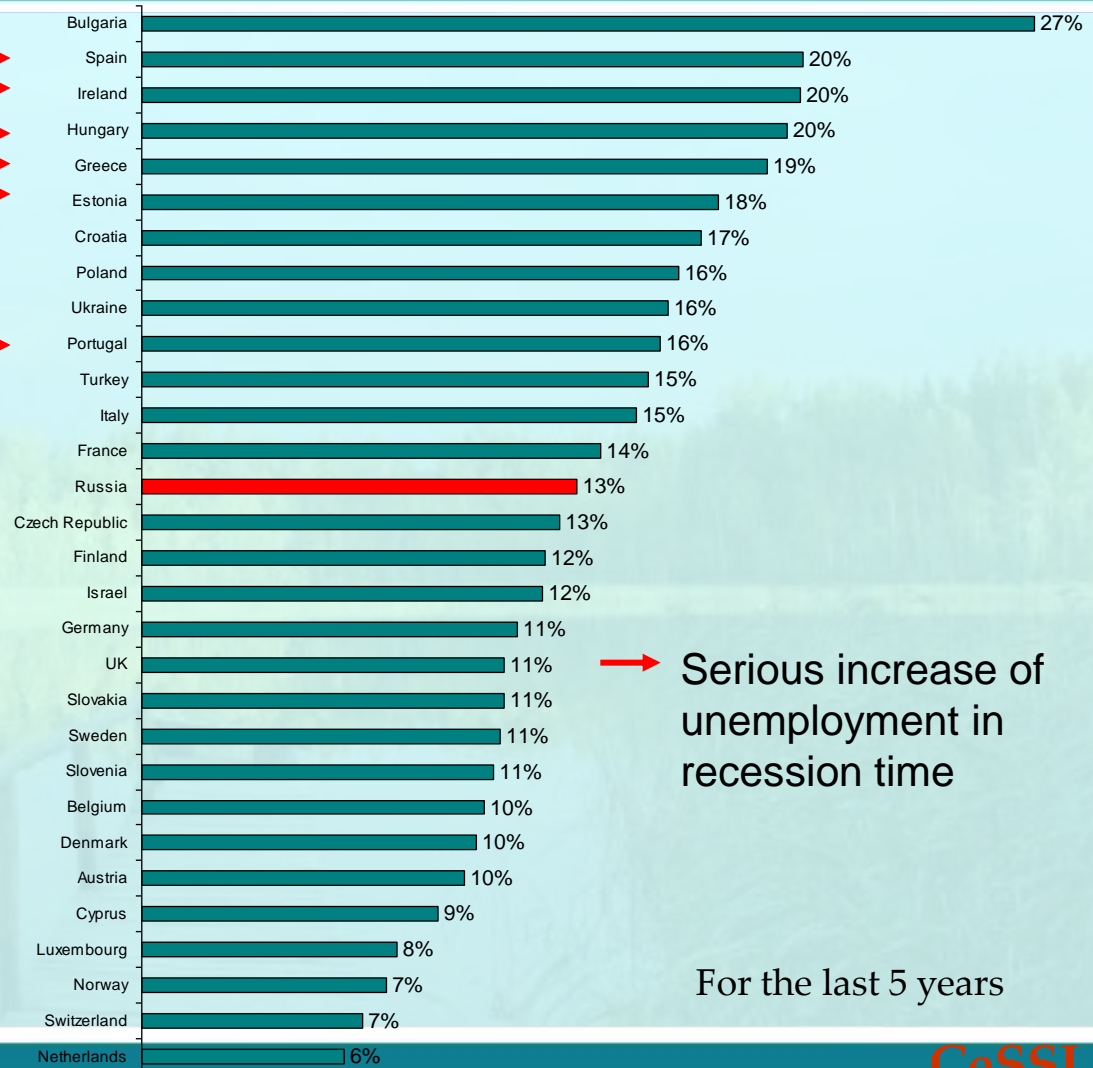
Trends in Economic and Professional life: experience of unemployment

- Economic recession influenced the labor market of European countries very differently. Serious increase of unemployment in recession time was experienced by Bulgaria, Spain, Ireland, Hungary, Greece



- The experience of unemployment was not changed in Russia for the last 6 years. Russia's experience of unemployment is European median.

- Some countries went through time of high unemployment before the recession (Poland, Finland, Slovakia, Estonia) or it fluctuated in middle of 00's but was quickly stabilized (Germany, Norway, Netherlands).

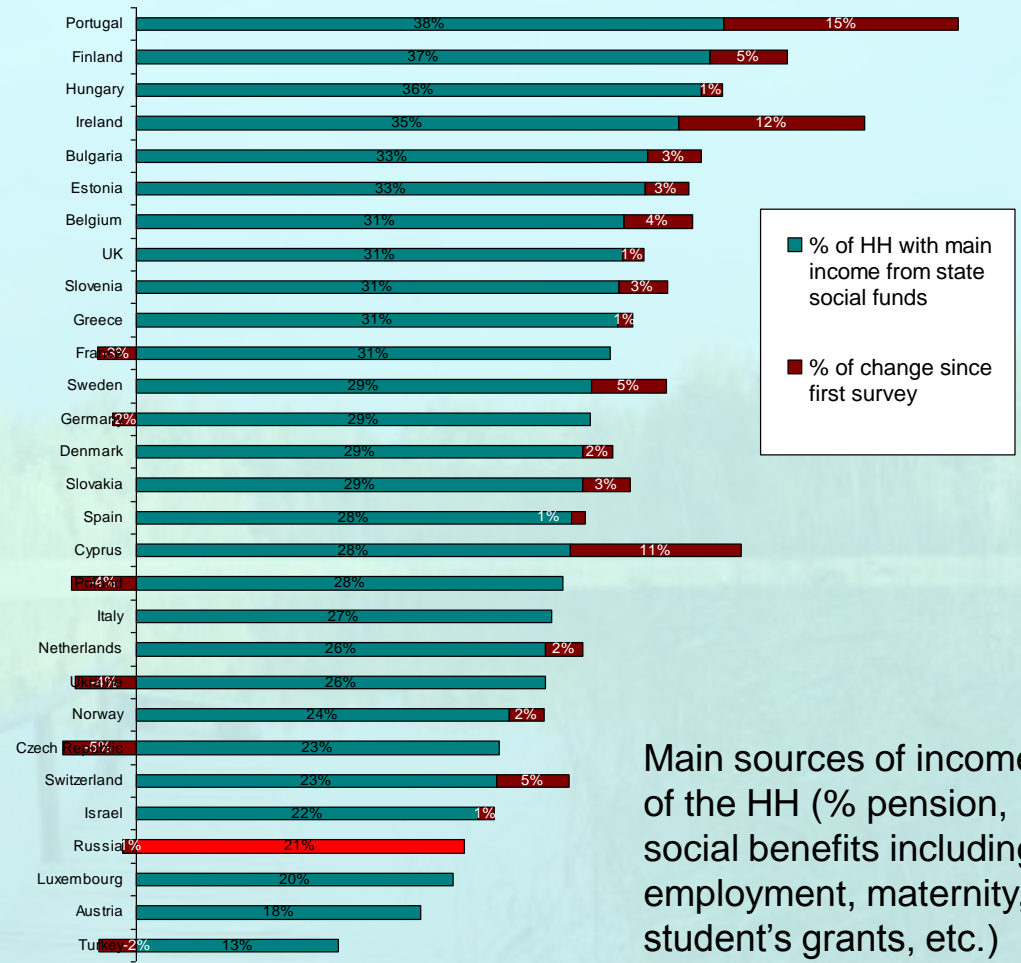


→ Serious increase of unemployment in recession time

For the last 5 years

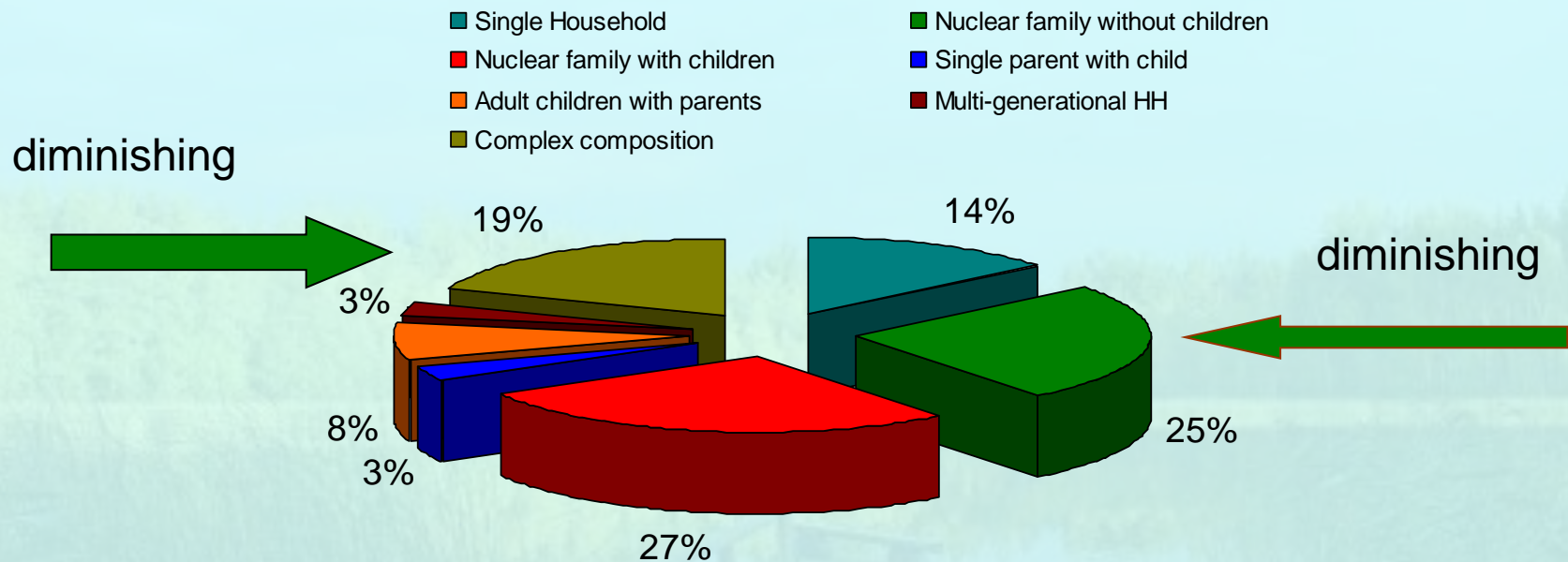
Trends in Economic and Professional life: dependence on state social provision system

- Relying of people from state social provision system is higher in most European countries than in Russia.
- For the recent years the dependence of Russian population on state provision funds did not change much (+1%) even in time of economic recession
- In Europe the general trend of 00's is the increase of the dependence of population on social security funds (larger than 25% of households in average). The largest increased was in Portugal (about 4% each 2 years in 00's), Ireland (in 2010), Finland (2010), Sweden and Switzerland. Few countries managed to decrease such dependence in 00's –Czech Republic (2008-2010), Poland (2008), Ukraine (2008). In some countries it was decreased in the middle of 00's but then return to previous level (Estonia, Spain, France, Slovakia).



Main sources of income of the HH (% pension, social benefits including employment, maternity, student's grants, etc.)

Demographic structure, family life



Demographic structure, family life

Group 1. Single households (more than 25%), multiple nuclear families (55-65

Group 2. Nuclear families (45-55%), single HHs (more than 25%), but also some multi-generation

Finland

Sweden

Denmark

Norway

Decreasing single HH



Germany

France

Switzerland

Netherland

UK

Estonia

Belgium



Small change



Group 3. Medium nuclear families (30-45%), large single HH (more than 25%) and medium multi-generation (33-37%)

Hungary

Czech

Ireland

Austria

Multi-generation diminish



Decreasing multi-family and decreasing in single HH

Group 4. Multi-generation, complex composition families (more than 60%)

Bulgaria, Ukraine

Russia

Portugal

Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland

Spain

Rotating Module of 2006: The Timing of Life

«и жить торопится и чувствовать спешит»
(П.А.Вяземский)

- Россияне на фоне других европейцев стремятся почти все события в жизни приписать более молодому возрасту
- По мнению жителей Европы, женщины двигаются по жизненному пути примерно на 1 год быстрее, чем мужчины.

	EUROPE	RUSSIA
Become "adult"	Women: 19,2 years Men: since c 21,5 years	Women: 19,5 years Men: 20,6 years
Become 'middle age'	Women: 41,5 years Men: 42,3 years	Women: 38,2 years Men: 39,2 years
Become 'elder age'	Women: 66,2 years Men: 67,2 years	63,1 years for women and 65,3 years for men
Ideal age to start living with the partner without marriage	22,3 years	20,3 years
Ideal age for getting married	24,7 years (23,8 for women and 25,6 for men)	22,6 years (21,2 for women and 24,0 for men) **
Ideal age to have a child	25,8 years	23,9 years **
Ideal age for retirement		52,4 years for women and 58,9 for men**

Rotating Module 2010: Trust in criminal justice

Authors: Jonathan Jackson, London School of Economics; Mike Hough, Kings College London; Stephen Farrall, Sheffield University; Kauko Aromaa, HEUNI, Jan de Kijser, Netherland Institute for the study of Crime and Law Enforcement

Interaction between citizens and criminal justice system determines the legitimacy of the system, the legitimacy shapes consent to the rule of law. Growing problem of crime and disorder. The possible policies include repressive and inclusionary strategies.

Trust in the Justice system

- Top-level trust in the range of criminal justice agencies

- Trust in effectiveness of criminal justice system

- Trust in the fairness of criminal justice system

Legitimacy, cooperation and compliance

- Legitimacy, legality of police actions

- Cooperation: police and courts

- Compliance with the law

- Instrumental model of compliance and cooperation (risk of being caught)

Police and courts are main the most important and visible agents of criminal justice in most European jurisdictions.

Trust in criminal justice 2010

INDICATORS - FORMATIVE

Trust in the police

- Trust in police effectiveness
- Trust in police distributive fairness
- Trust in police procedural fairness
- Trust in police priorities and shared values

Trust in the criminal courts

- Trust in court distributive fairness
- Trust in court procedural fairness
- Trust in court priorities and shared values

Perceived legitimacy of the police

- Obligation to obey the police
- Moral alignment with the police

Perceived legitimacy of the law and the criminal courts

- Obligation to obey the law and criminal courts
- Moral alignment with the courts

INDICATORS - REFLECTIVE

Competing motives to comply with the law

Perceived risk of sanction

Personal morality

Compliance with the law

Cooperation with the police

Contact with the police

- Citizen-initiated positive experience
- Citizen-initiated negative experience
- Police-initiated positive experience
- Police-initiated negative experience

Perceived legality of police and court actions