



ATTITUDES SOCIAIS DOS PORTUGUESES

**XII SEMINÁRIO DE APRESENTAÇÃO
DE RESULTADOS
EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY 2008**

Values, Classes and Subjective Well-being

25 de Novembro

**ICS
Sala Polivalente
10:30-17:30**

**João Ferreira de Almeida
Rui Brites**

Human values

The values have a hierarchical structure and express "motivational goals that are distinguished precisely by expressing targets".*

The typology of human values used in the *ESS*, which is based on the "Inventory of Human Values" proposed by Schwartz, includes twenty-one constituent indicators of ten basic types of motivational values grouped into four higher order values distinguished by the goals and interests they pursue.

The following scheme summarizes the typology:

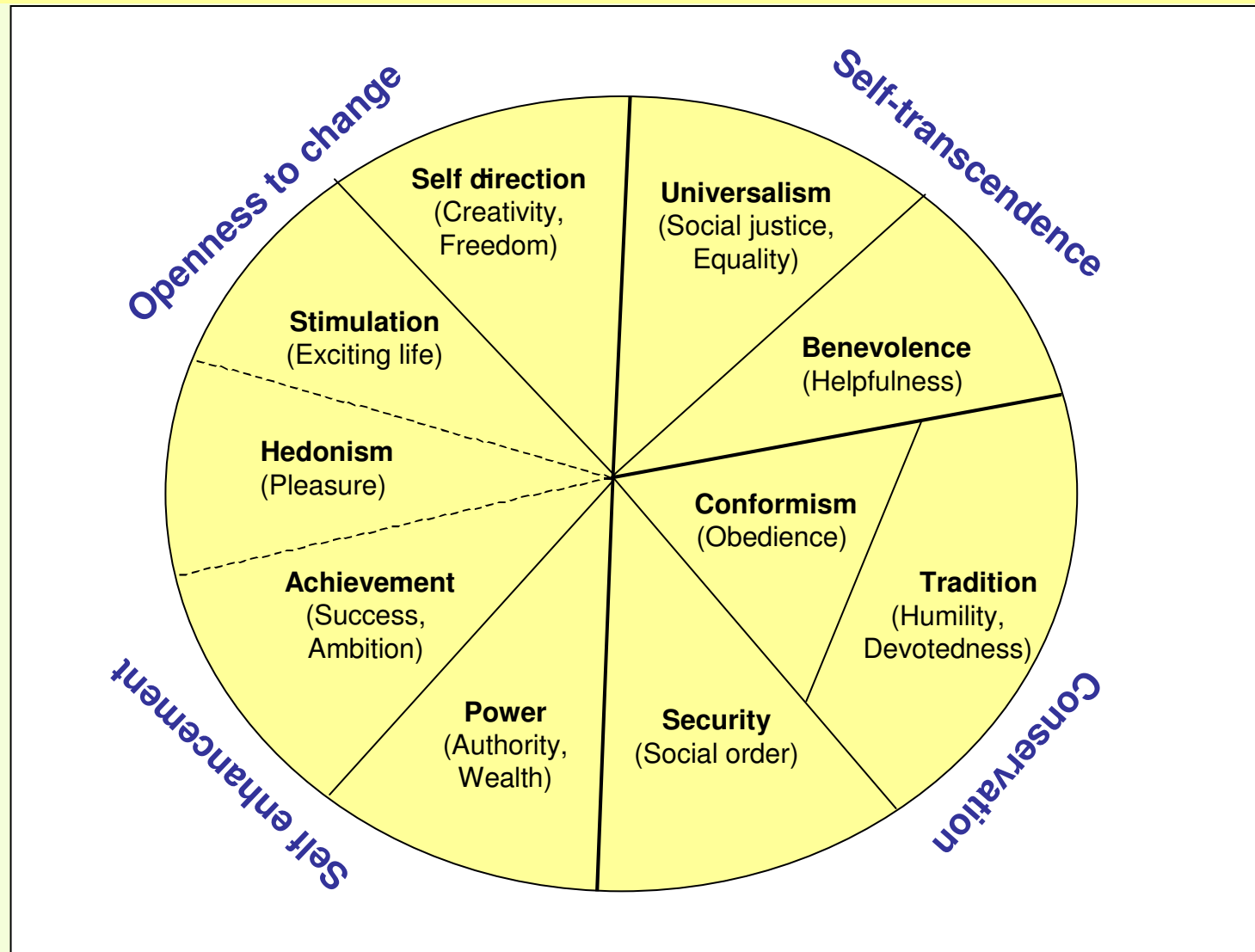
*Schwartz, S. H. (1992), "Universals in the content and structure of values: Theoretical advances and empirical tests in 20 countries", em M. Zanna (org.), *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, Vol. 25, Orlando, Academic: 1-65.

Schwartz' Human values typology, used by *European Social Survey*

Higher-order Values	Motivational types	Indicators	Goals
Self-enhancement	Achievement	Important to show abilities and be admired	Success, Ambition
		Important to be successful and that people recognise achievements	
	Power	Important to be rich, have money and expensive things	Authority, Wealth
		Important to get respect from others	
Self-transcendence	Benevolence	Important to help people and care for others well-being	Helpfulness
		Important to be loyal to friends and devote to people close	
	Universalism	Important that people are treated equally and have equal opportunities	Social justice, Equality
		Important to understand different people	
		Important to care for nature and environment	
Openness to change	Self-direction	Important to think new ideas and being creative	Creativity, Freedom
		Important to make own decisions and be free	
	Stimulation	Important to try new and different things in life	Exciting life
		Important to seek adventures and have an exiting life	
	Hedonism	Important to have a good time	Pleasure
		Important to seek fun and things that give pleasure	
Conservation	Conformism	Important to do what is told and follow rules	Obedience
		Important to behave properly	
	Tradition	Important to be humble and modest, not draw attention	Humility, Devotedness
		Important to follow traditions and customs	
	Security	Important to live in secure and safe surroundings	Social order
		Important that government is strong and ensures safety	

The relationship between values is dynamic and can be summarized by orthogonal dimensions: **Self-enhancement** vs. **Self-transcendence** and **Openness to change** vs. **Conservation**. The following figure shows this relationship :

Schwartz'* Human values typology, used by *European Social Survey*



* cfr. Shalom H. Schwartz: "Universal in the content and structure of values: Theoretical Advances and Empirical Tests in 20 countries", in Zanna, M (1992) (ed.) **Advances in Experimental Social Psychology**. Vol. 25. California, Academic Press.

Human Values' priority in Europe, by country

Cluster*/country		Self enhancement		Self-transcendence		Openness to change			Conservation		
		Achievement	Power	Benevolence	Universalism	Self direction	Stimulation	Hedonism	Security	Conformism	Tradition
I	Germany	-,36	-,95	,85	,65	,58	-,84	-,09	,26	-,41	-,03
	Switzerland	-,45	-,90	,85	,73	,60	-,73	,07	,14	-,57	-,10
	France	-,70	-1,27	,85	,84	,35	-,62	,28	,19	-,37	,02
	Sweden	-,60	-,92	,86	,65	,52	-,52	,08	-,10	-,25	-,06
	Denmark	-,52	-,94	1,00	,58	,56	-,62	,17	-,13	-,09	-,31
	Netherlands	-,42	-,94	,67	,55	,55	-,48	,01	,02	-,02	-,21
	Belgium	-,40	-,95	,76	,58	,25	-,64	,05	,16	-,16	,08
II	U. Kingdom	-,38	-,99	,81	,53	,46	-,52	-,33	,33	-,19	,00
	Estonia	-,46	-,98	,62	,59	,33	-,54	-,35	,59	-,05	-,05
	Finland	-,75	-1,24	,80	,79	,43	-,50	-,26	,42	,02	-,11
	Norway	-,47	-,83	,81	,55	,48	-,53	-,42	,09	,26	-,21
	Spain	-,88	-1,09	,89	,70	,26	-,89	-,43	,68	,21	,19
	Slovenia	-,08	-,88	,42	,43	,28	-,56	-,07	,33	-,20	,12
III	Portugal	-,06	-,68	,52	,46	,21	-,77	-,42	,42	-,11	,21
	Hungary	-,24	-,80	,54	,43	,26	-,90	,06	,76	-,41	,09
	Poland	-,30	-,63	,53	,52	,21	-,69	-,85	,51	,25	,20
	Slovakia	-,21	-,44	,43	,45	,20	-,81	-,90	,72	,23	,11
	Bulgaria	,32	-1,47	,74	,41	-,11	-,71	-,62	,77	,19	,26
Total mean		-,39	-,94	,72	,58	,36	-,66	-,22	,34	-,09	,01

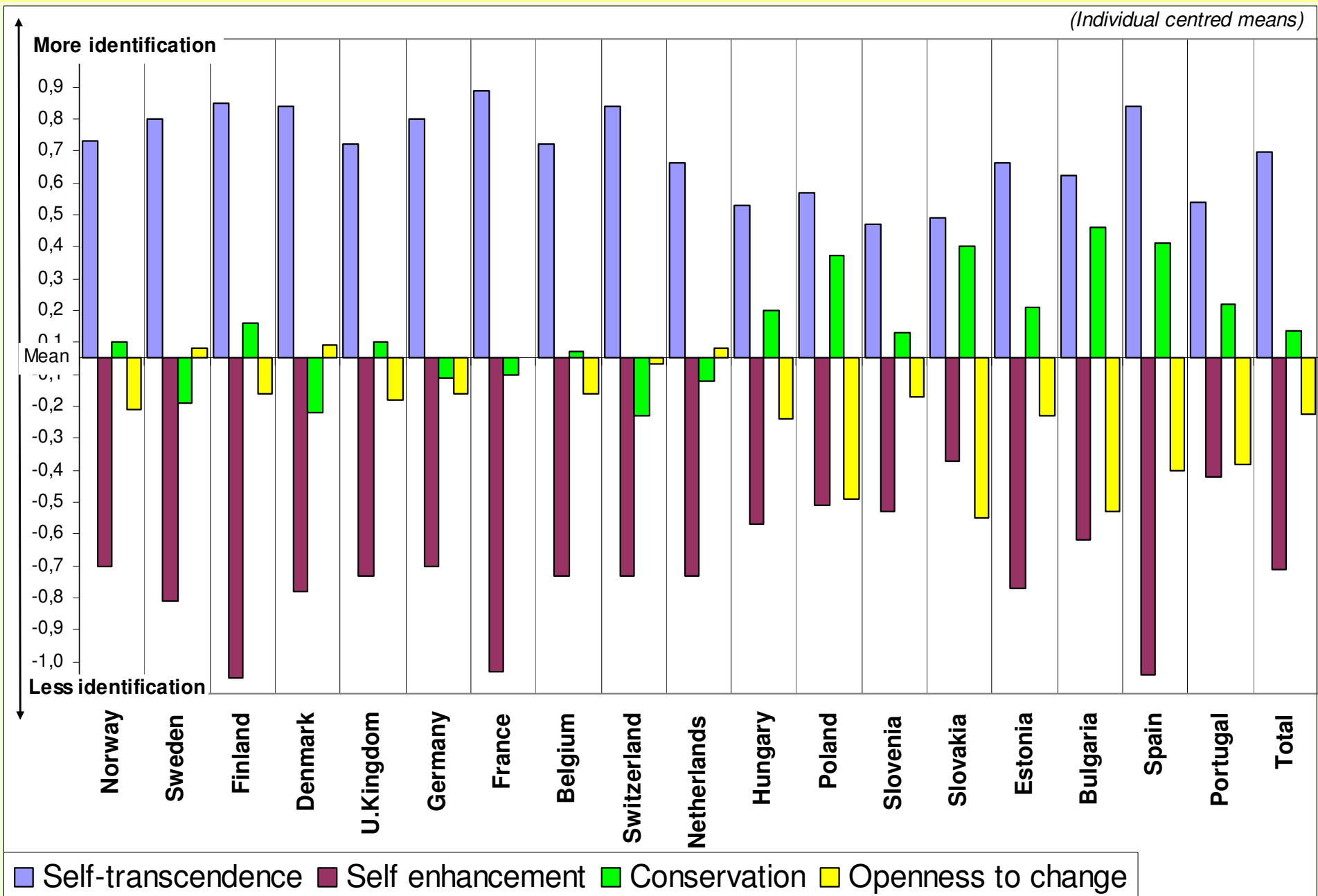
*Hierarchical cluster, Ward's method

Legend:

< mean
 mean
 > mean

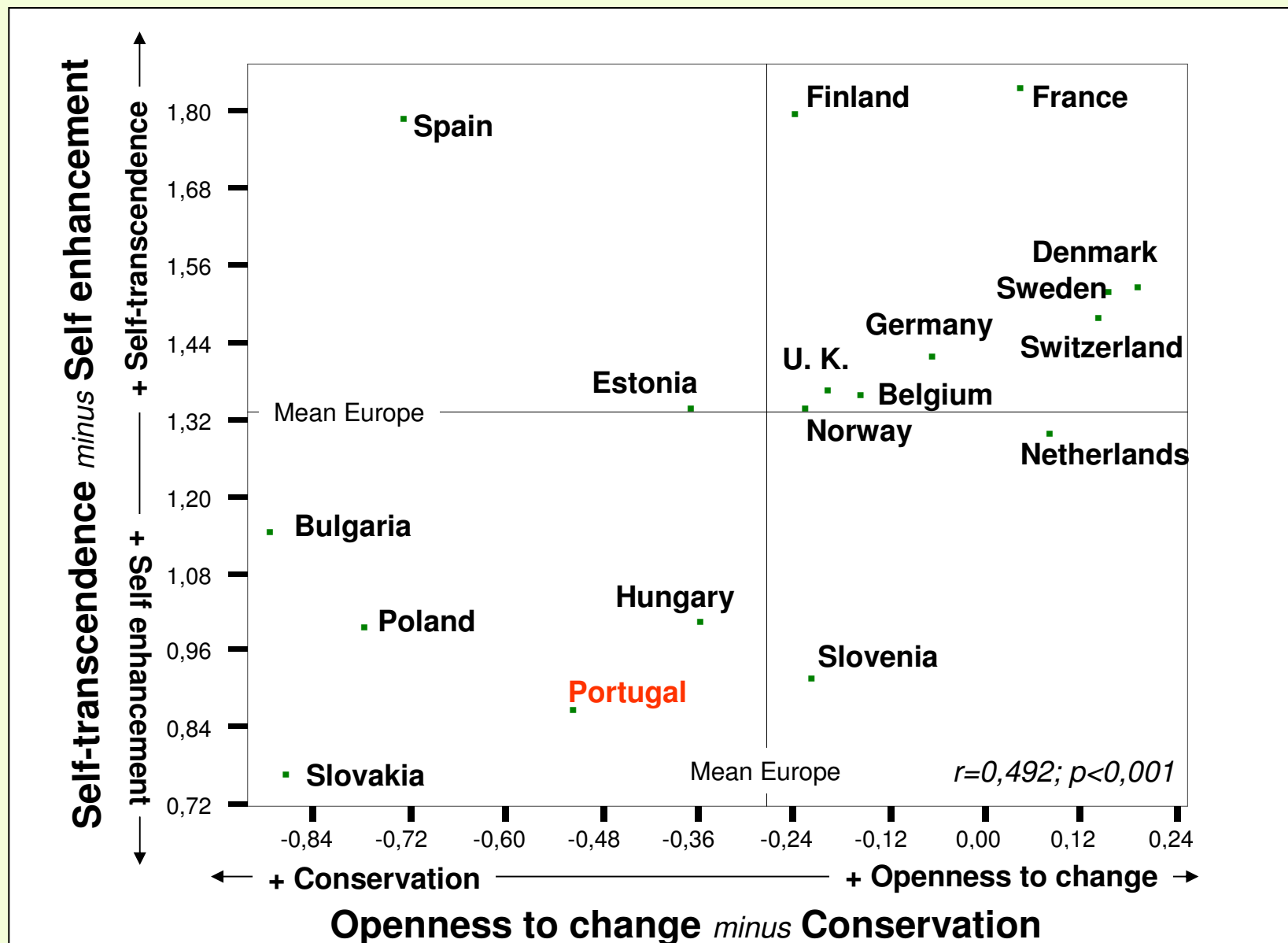
Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

Human Values' priority in Europe, by country



Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

[Openness to change – Conservation] vs. [Self-transcendence – Self enhancement] in Europe



Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

Social classes

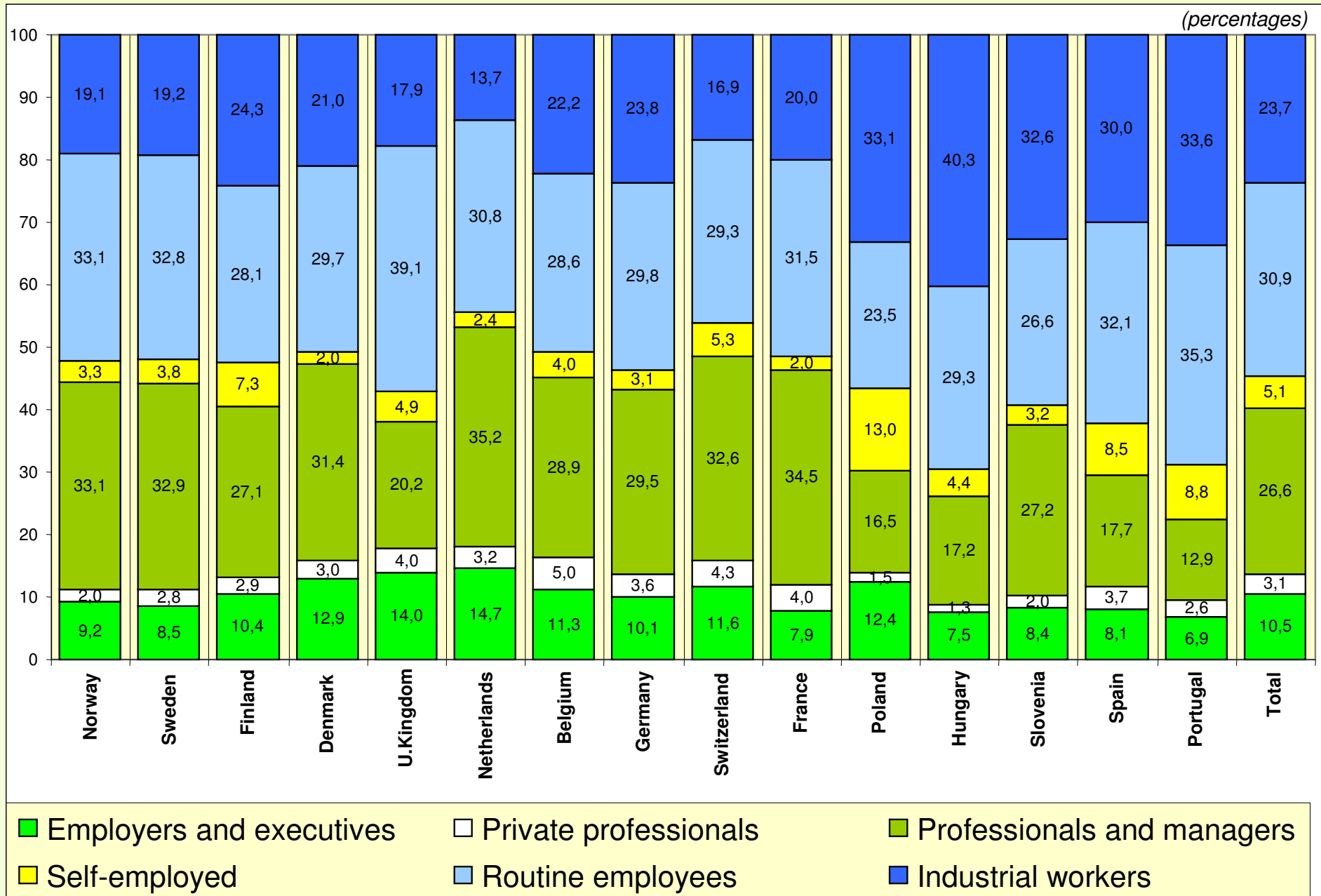
The typology of social classes that we use is based on what has been developed by Ferreira de Almeida, Firmino da Costa and F. Luis Machado, taking into account socio-occupational indicators also available on the *ESS*, such as occupation, status in occupation and education levels.

Based on these indicators were created six categories:

- *Employers and executives;*
- *Private professionals;*
- *Professionals and managers;*
- *Self-employed;*
- *Routine employees;*
- *Industrial workers.*

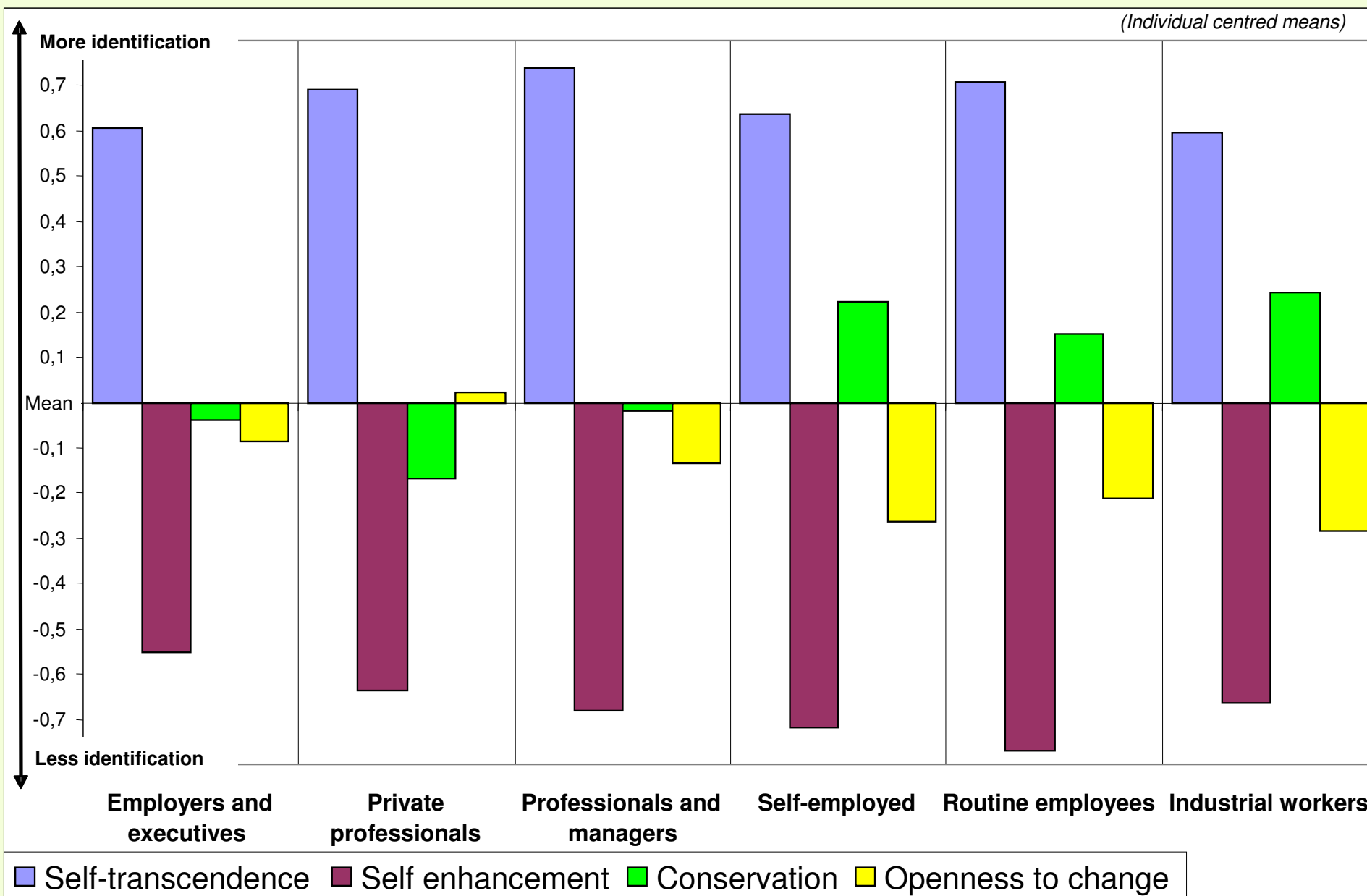
The following figure, from rounds *ESS* 1 thru 4 (2002-2008), shows the distribution of classes in Europe:

Social Classes in Europe



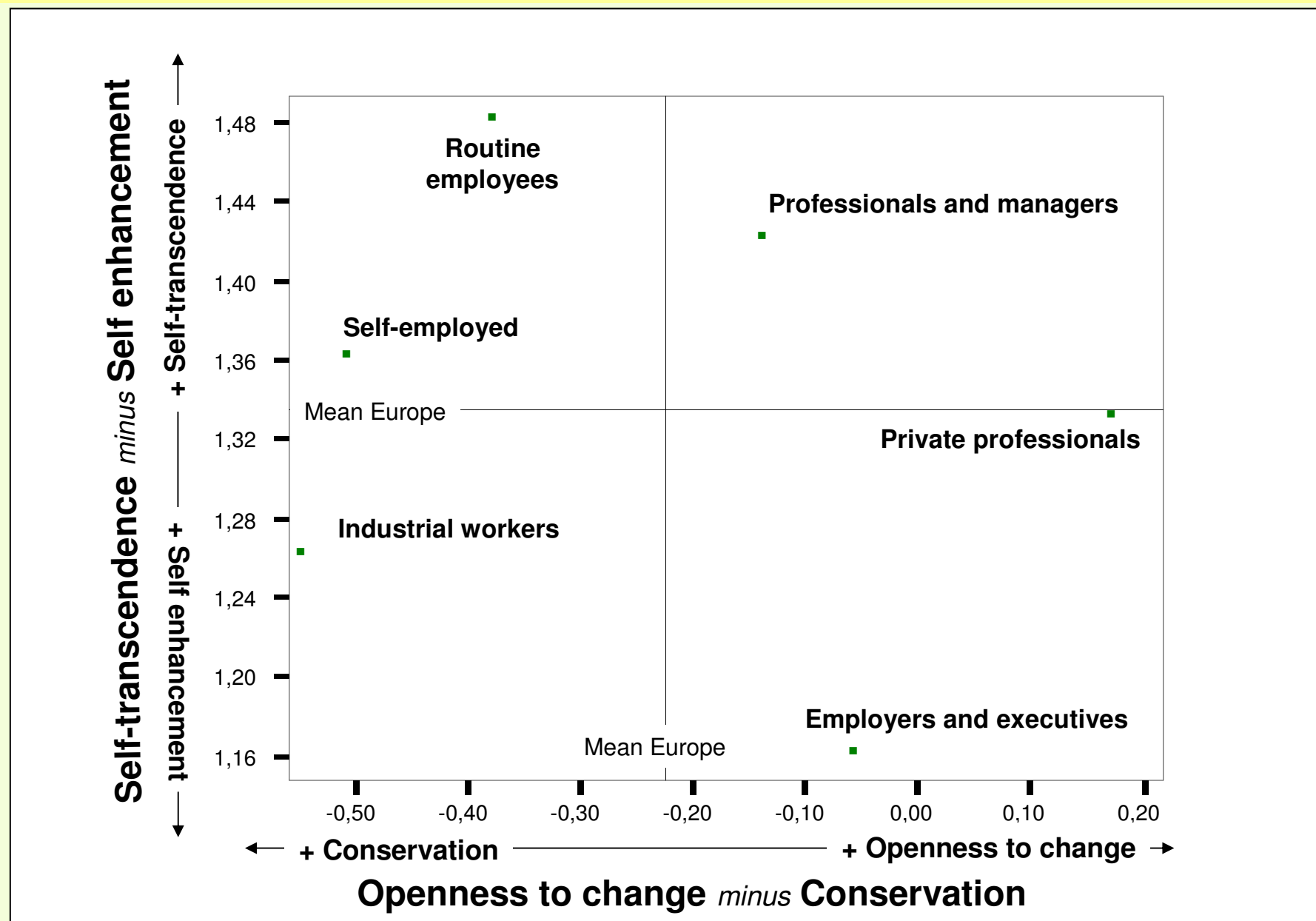
Source: ESS, cumulative base, 2002-2008

Human Values' priority in Europe, by Social class



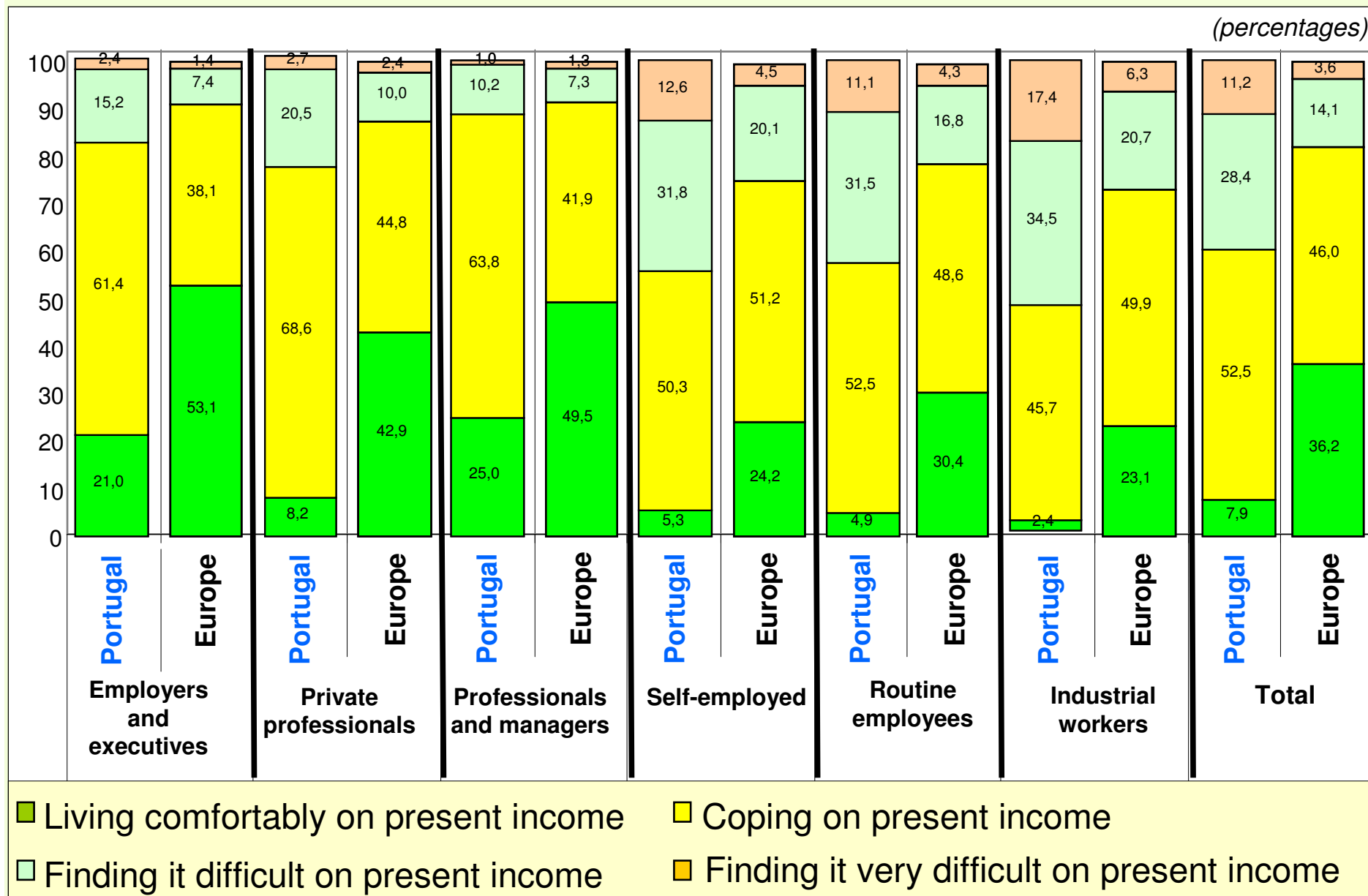
Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

**[Openness to change – Conservation] vs. [Self-transcendence – Self enhancement]
in Europe, by Social class**



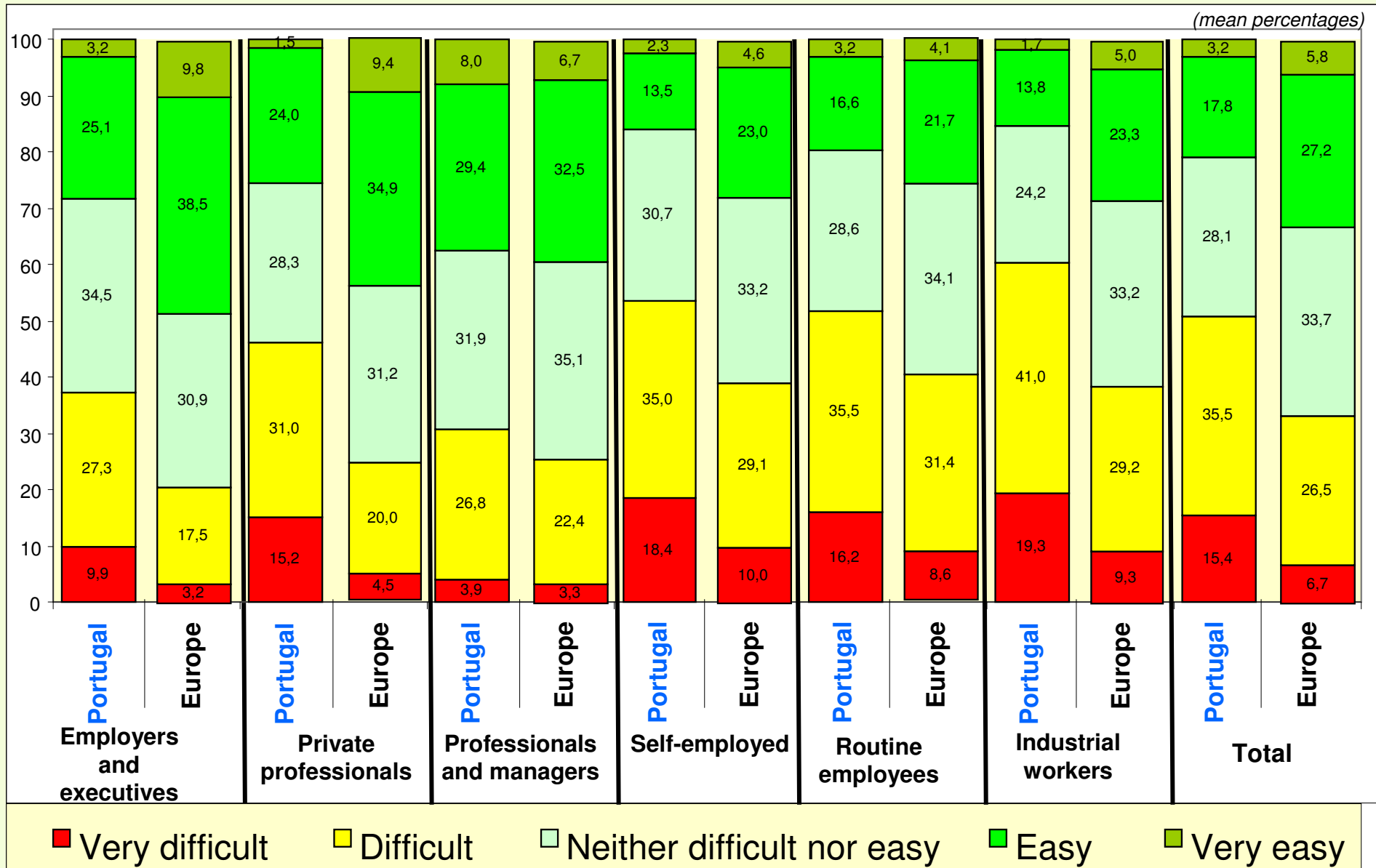
Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

Economic well-being in Portugal and Europe, by Social class



Source: ESS, cumulative base, 2002-2008

Difficulty with politics in Portugal and Europe, by Social class



Source: ESS, cumulative base, 2002-2008

Subjective well-being

Happiness and life satisfaction are two key dimensions of subjective well-being.

The ESS includes gathering information on the permanent module through the following questions:

B24: All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays?

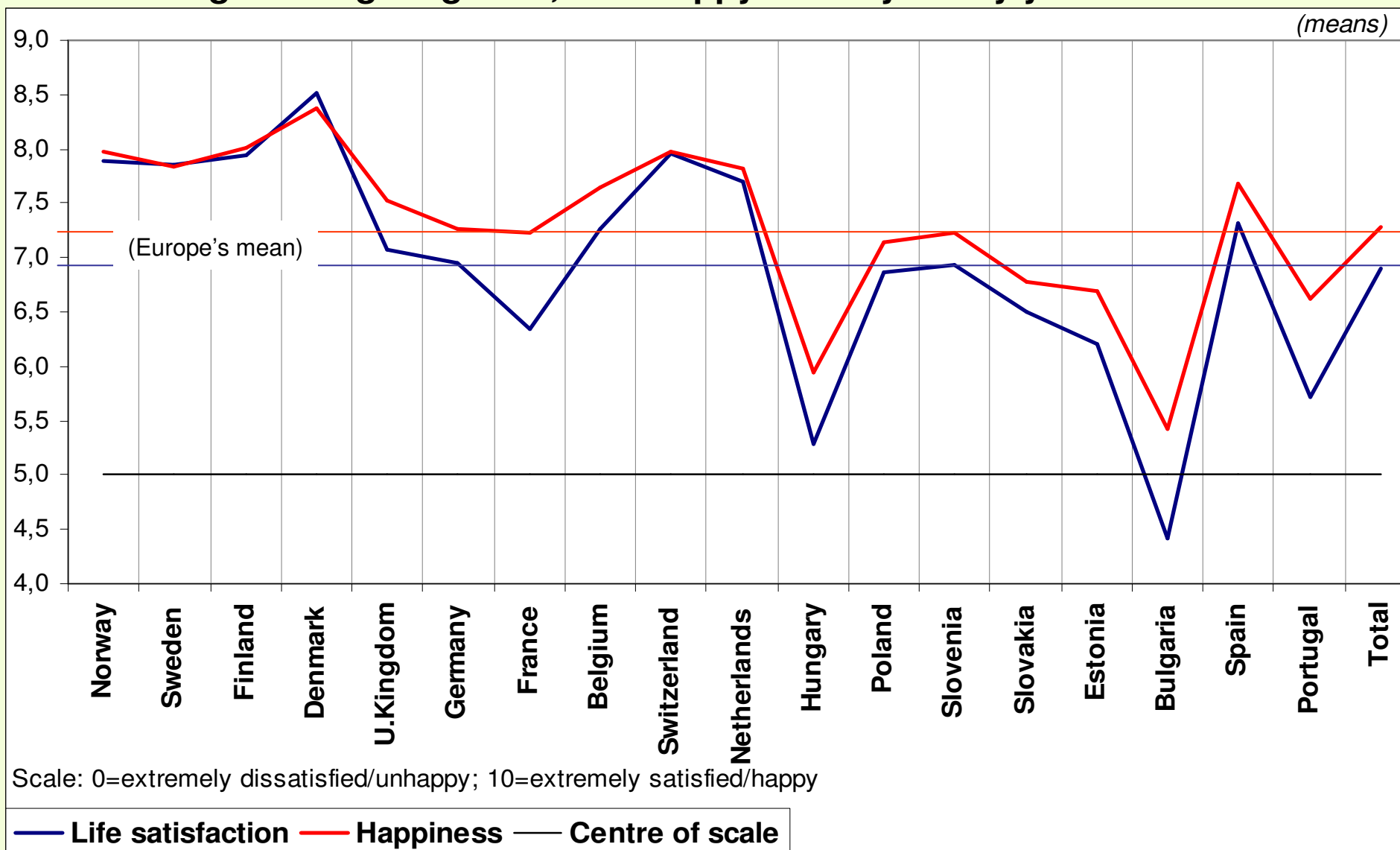
C1: Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?

The synthetic index of Subjective well-being* combines these two dimensions and allows for comparisons between countries and social groups.

*See methodological appendix.

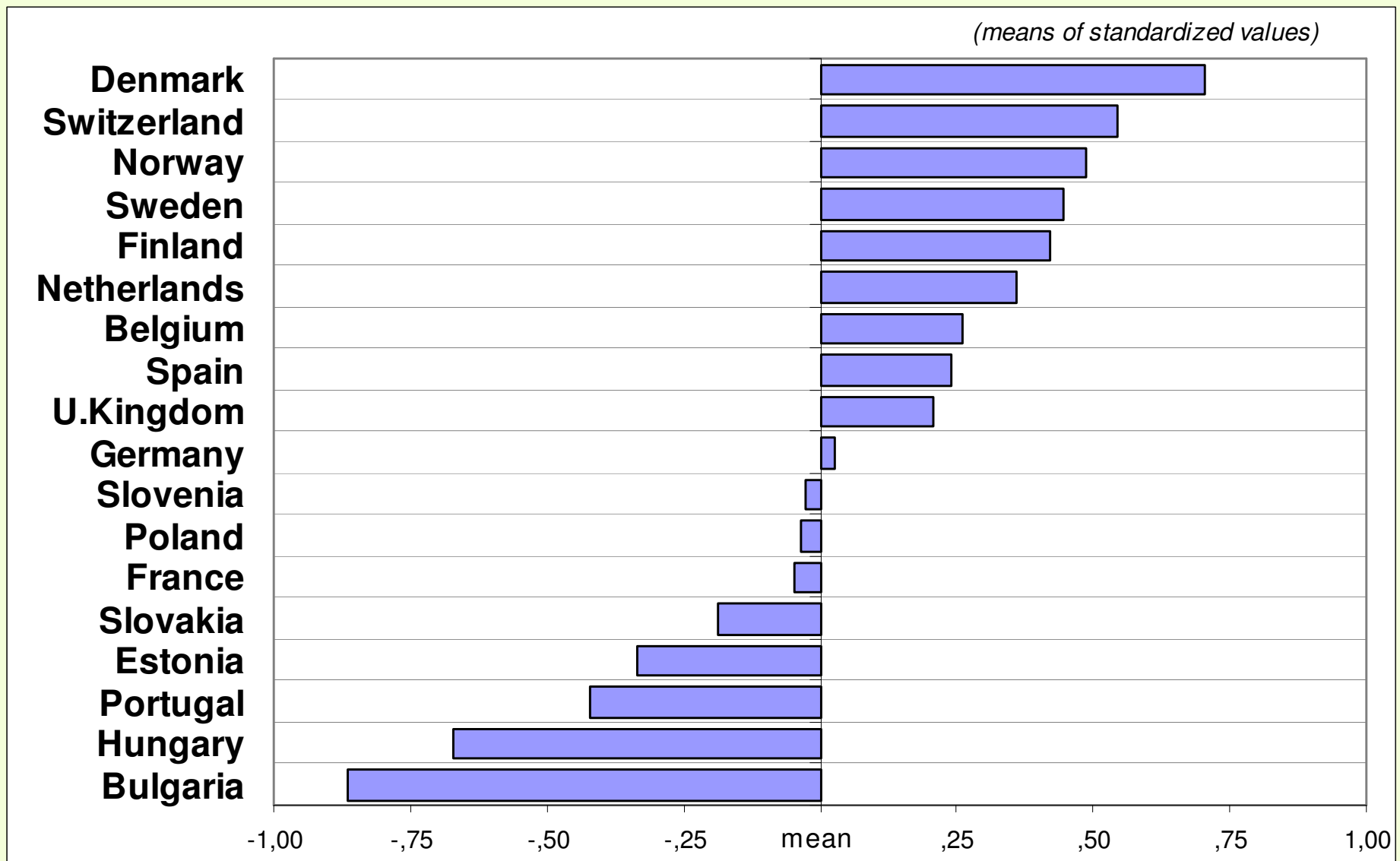
B24: All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole nowadays?

C1: Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?



Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

Synthetic index of Well-being* in Europe, by country

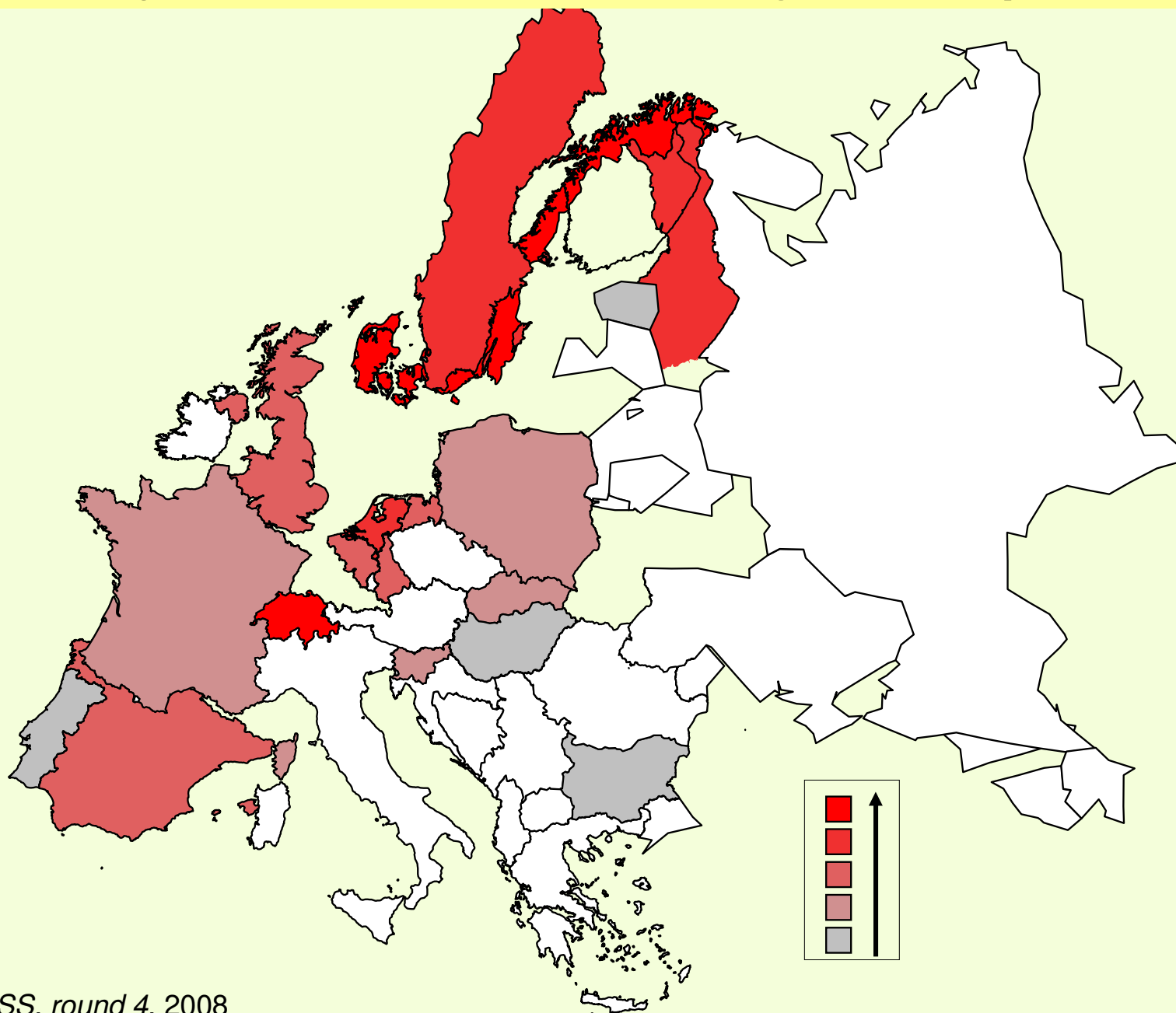


Source: *ESS, round 4, 2008*

*Happiness + Life Satisfaction. Explained variance: 86,1%; *Cronbach's alpha*=0,83.

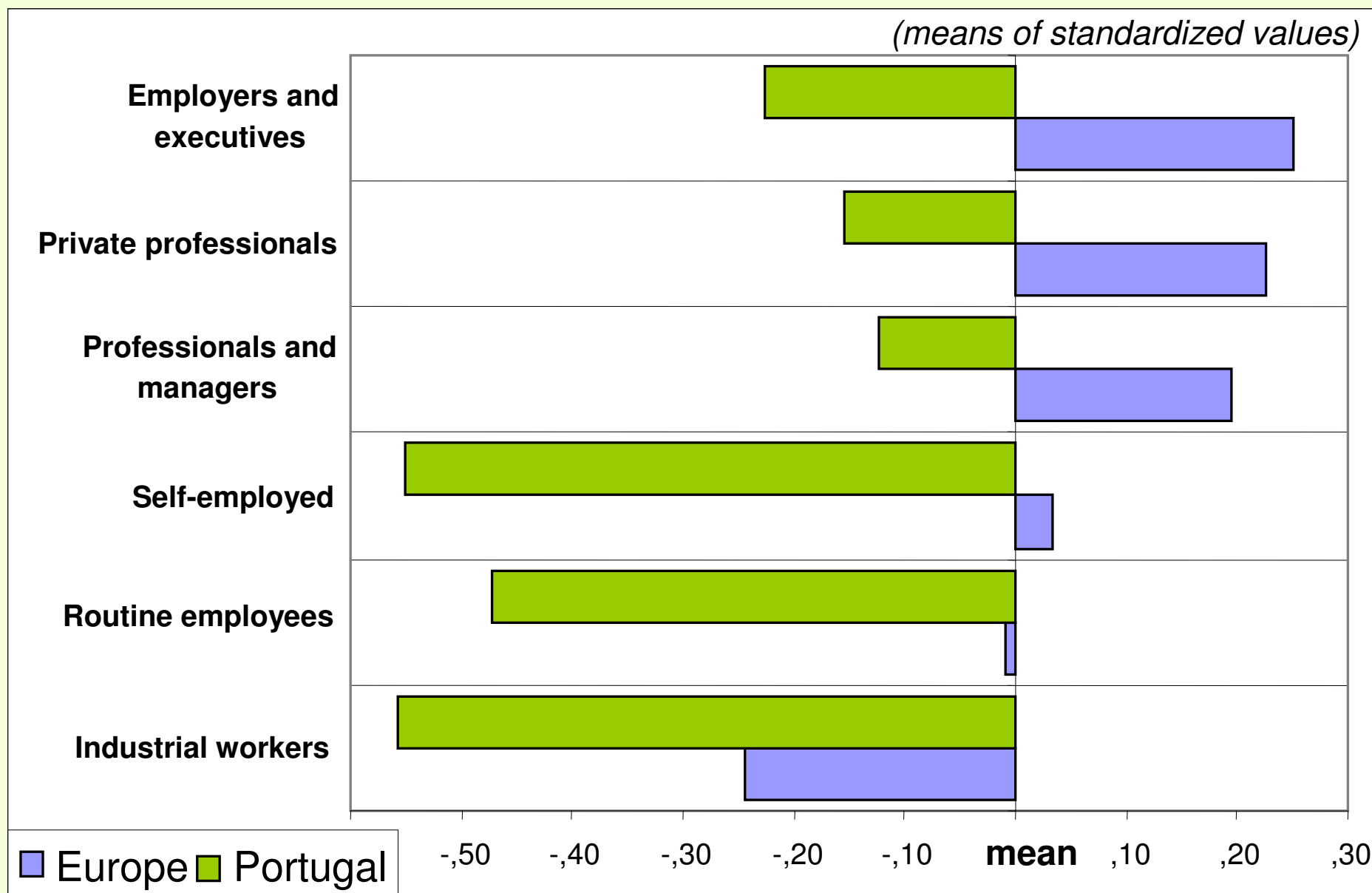
Reference value by interpretation: 0=mean

Synthetic index of Well-being* in Europe



Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

Subjective Well-being in Europe and Portugal, by Social class



Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

Predictors of Subjective Well-being

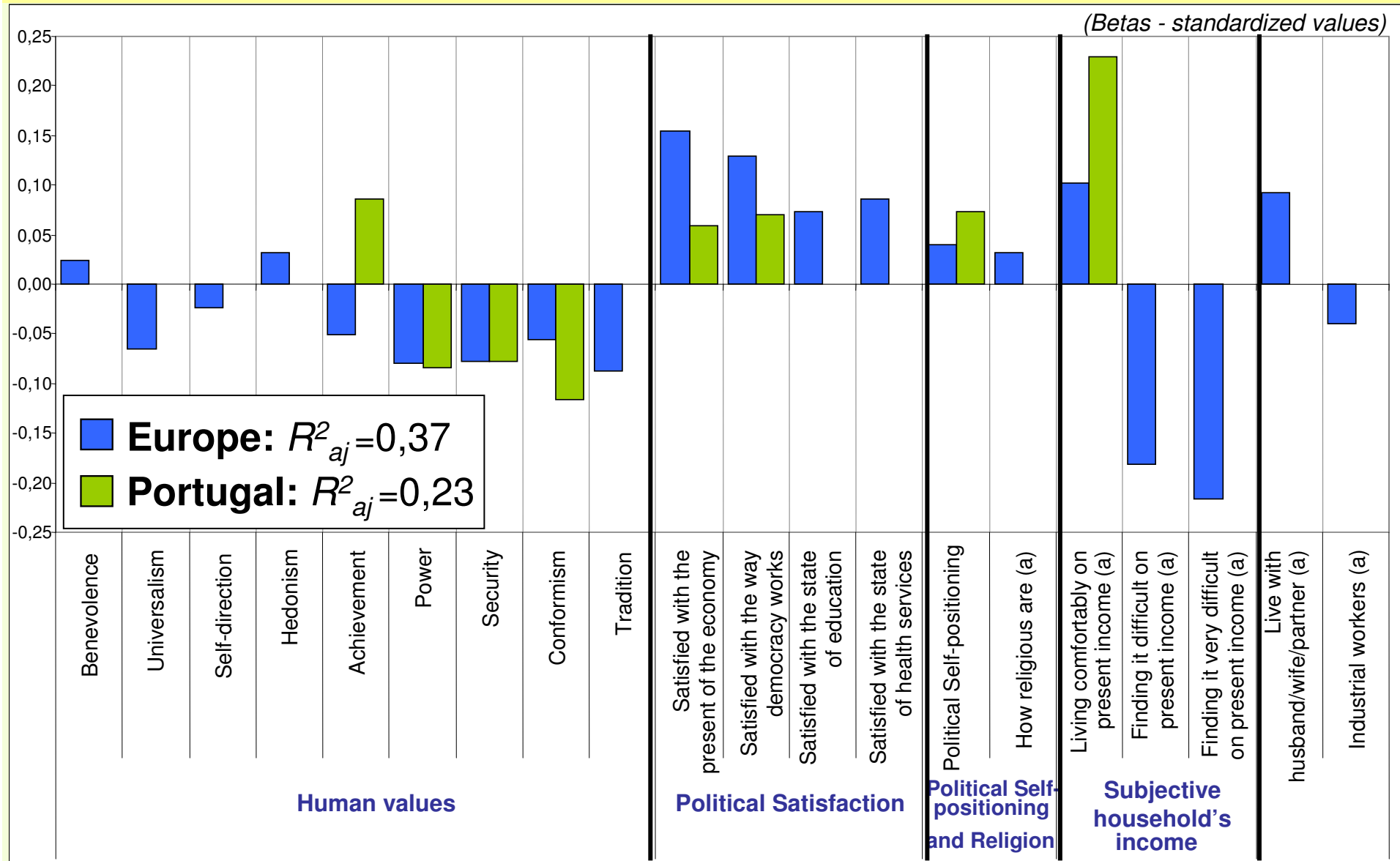
(Multiple linear regression)

Predictors		Mod 1	Mod 2	Mod 3	Mod 4	Mod 5
		Beta coefficients				
Human values	Benevolence	0,067**	0,048**	0,050**	0,032**	0,024**
	Universalism	-0,023*	-0,051**	-0,040**	-0,053**	-0,065**
	Self-direction	0,030**	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	-0,019*	-0,024*
	Hedonism	0,091**	0,069**	0,072**	0,038**	0,032**
	Stimulation	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
	Achievement	-0,085**	-0,050**	-0,047**	-0,040**	-0,051**
	Power	<i>n.s.</i>	-0,054**	-0,054**	-0,073**	-0,080**
	Security	-0,152**	-0,094**	-0,095**	-0,074**	-0,078**
	Conformism	0,021*	-0,031**	-0,032**	-0,047**	-0,055**
	Tradition	-0,111**	-0,082**	-0,086**	-0,080**	-0,087**
Political Satisfaction	Satisfied with the present state of the economy in [country]		0,225**	0,221**	0,156**	0,154**
	Satisfied with government [country]		<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
	Satisfied with the way democracy works in [country]		0,182**	0,180**	0,130**	0,129**
	Satisfied with the state of education in [country] nowadays		0,066**	0,065**	0,070**	0,074**
	Satisfied with the state of health services in [country] nowadays		0,107**	0,107**	0,082**	0,085**
Political Self-positioning and Religion	Political Self-positioning			0,059**	0,042**	0,039**
	Belonging to any particular religion or denomination (<i>Dummy</i>)			<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
	How religious are			0,016*	0,032**	0,033**
Subjective household's income (<i>Dummy</i>)	Living comfortably on present income				0,133*	0,102*
	Coping on present income				<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
	Finding it difficult on present income				-0,174**	-0,181**
	Finding it very difficult on present income				-0,217**	-0,217**
Live with... and Social class (<i>Dummies</i>)	Live with husband/wife/partner					<i>n.s.</i>
	Employers and executives					<i>n.s.</i>
	Private professionals					<i>n.s.</i>
	Professionals and managers					<i>n.s.</i>
	Self-employed					<i>n.s.</i>
	Routine employees					<i>n.s.</i>
	Industrial workers					-0,040**
<i>R</i> ² _{aj} :		0,071**	0,265**	0,269**	0,360**	0,369**
ΔR^2 :			0,195**	0,004**	0,091**	0,010**

* $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,001$

Predictors of Subjective Well-being

(Multiple linear regression: Model 5, significant *Betas*)



(a) Dummy

Source: ESS, round 4, 2008

Appendix

Methodological Appendix

Synthetic index of Subjective Well-being

“In Social sciences many different concepts have been measured using multiple indicators. We can mention: Media use, Political efficacy, Social Trust, Political Trust, Party identification, religiosity, Attitude toward immigrants, Human values , Fear of Crime etc. In order to develop measures for these concepts several steps have to be made. The items have to be evaluated on quality, the items have to be evaluated on equivalence across countries, weights have to be chosen for the calculation of the composite scores, and the quality of the composite scores has to be determined”.

William Saris (<http://surveymethodology.eu/conferences/warsaw-2009/sessions/106/>)

So, the Synthetic index of Subjective Well-being result of a Principal Component Analyses (ACP) with a single factor. The individuals' scores are formed from the respective factorial scores (standardized).

- ***The items have to be evaluated on quality*** by Cronbach's Alpha (previously);
- ***Weights*** are the items coefficients;
- ***The quality of the index*** is expressed by explained variance.