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REPORT: MAP OF VALUES WE SHARE IN EUROPE

ERASMUS+ PROJECT “ACTIVE 60+ IN EUROPE OF SHARED VALUES”

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One of the main objective of Erasmus+ Project “Active 60+ in Europe of Shared Values” is to strength awareness and sense of European identity among the participants of project, especially among seniors. The Project Coordinator is Activus Foundation based in Łódź, Poland and Project Partner is Future Focus Ltd., based in Floriana, Malta. Our Polish team developed the survey to analyse the importance of the values functioning in the European Union.

The European Union has never defined geographical limits. It defines itself as “*an area of freedom, security and justice without internal borders*” – from the Preamble of the Treaty on European Union.

Report plan

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1. World Values Survey

The World Values Survey (WVS) is an international research program devoted to the scientific and academic study of social, political, economic, religious and cultural values of people in the world. The project's goal is to assess which impact values stability or change over time has on the social, political and economic development of countries and societies.

The cultural map methodology developed by the WVS Association Founder Ronald Inglehart and the WVS Association Vice-President Christian Welzel asserts that there are two major dimensions of cross cultural variation in the world: traditional values versus secular-rational values and survival values versus self-expression values. The global cultural map shows how scores of societies are located on these two dimensions.

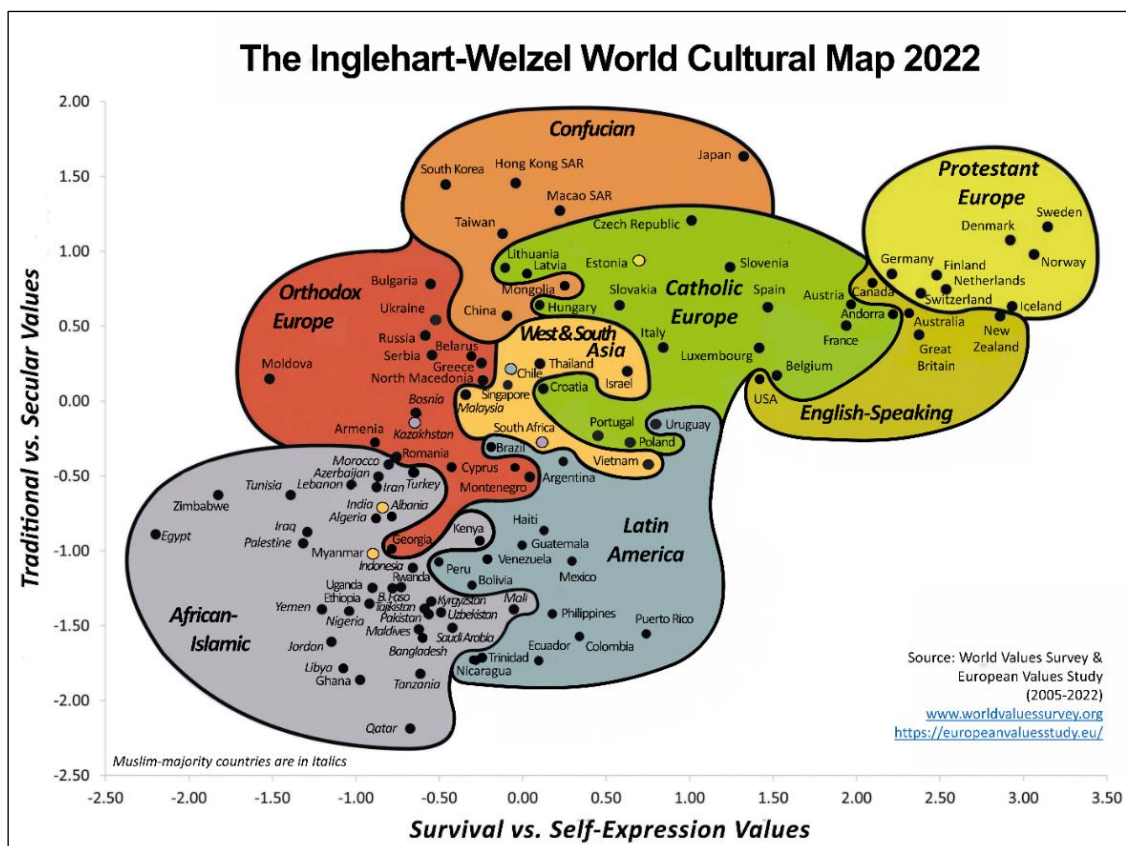


Fig. 1 The Inglehart-Welzel World Cultural Map - World Values Survey 7 (2022).
From <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>

2. European Values Study

The European Values Study is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values. It provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe. It is a unique research project on how Europeans think about life, family, work, religion, politics, and society. From: <https://europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

The last conference was held in Bergamo, 29-30.09.2022 under the title: Past, Present and Future of the Study of European Values

3. European Social Survey

The European Social Survey (ESS) is one of Europe's largest and most important social science research projects. It was initiated by the Committee of Experts of the European Science Foundation. The ESS's primary goal is to observe societal changes in Europe: attitudes to key problems, changes in value systems and behaviour. Among other things the scale of human values has been developed, which includes moral and social values. From: www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

4. Atlas of European Values

Atlas contains the results of surveys from EU and non-EU countries with some categories: identity (searching the “true” European), welfare, migration, sustainability, solidarity and democracy. All the results are shown in the numerical tables, column and pie charts and on a map of Europe.

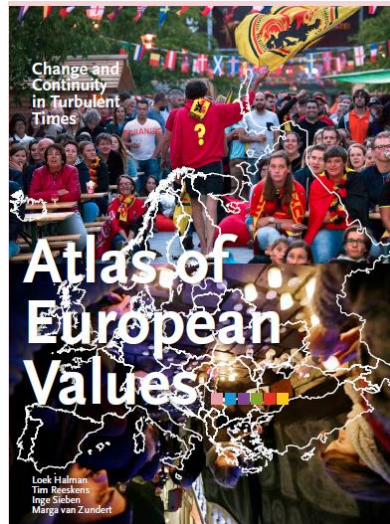


Fig.2 Atlas of European Values. From: [51652084537989.pdf \(pubpub.org\)](https://pubpub.org/51652084537989.pdf)

We can find very interesting map of Europe on the belief on democracy in this Atlas.

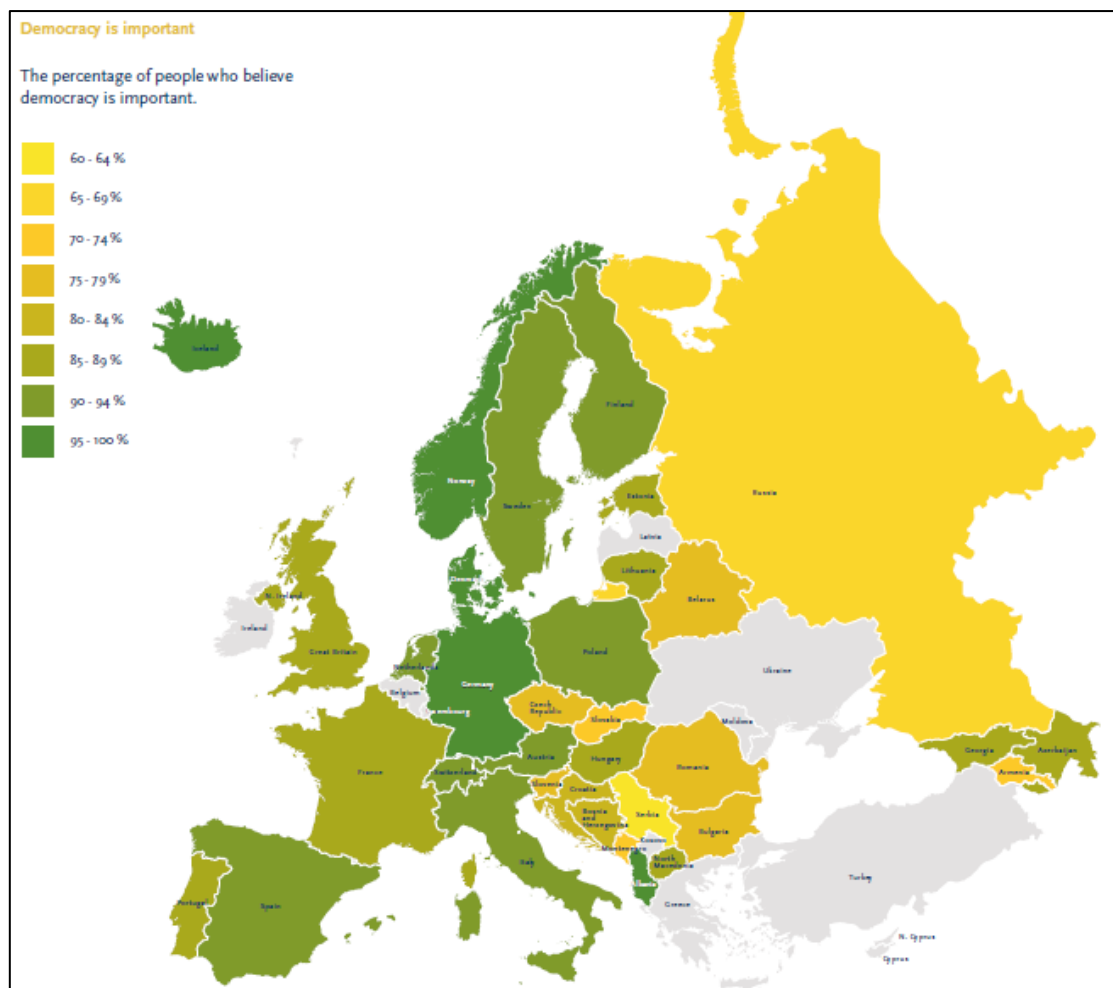


Fig.3 The percentage of people who believe democracy is important.
From Atlas of European Values.

5. Six European Union Values

The Values of the EU are listed in article 2 of the Treaty on European Union:

“The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.”

The Treaty is a binding agreement between the European Union Member States. It sets out the objectives of the EU, the functioning of the EU institutions, the way in which decisions are taken and the relationship between the EU and its Member States.

Our Team of Erasmus+ Project has prepared the form of survey with 6 values in accordance with the article 2 of the Treaty on UE. All these values are based in the alphabetical order (Democracy, Equality before the law, Freedom, Human dignity, Human rights, Rule of law). Each of the respondents was asked to rank the values according to their subjective opinion by numbering the values from 1 – the most important value to 6 – the least important value. Each respondent should also indicate their gender, age and nationality. Responses were received from Poland (mainly from Activus Foundation), Malta (Future Focus Ltd) and several West European countries (mainly from Germany and Austria).

This study has no random sample and statistical representation method but it is only opinion poll.

The report aims to examine how the EU's importance of Values are perceived by respondents according to their countries or nationalities, gender, age and whether there are any regularities depending on gender, age and country.

In order to analyse the results we have developed the index called Importance Index of European Values (IIEV). IIEV is calculated as a sum of product of points and number of respondents for a given rank group, divided by total number of respondents

in the group. The importance of European Value is measured in the scale from 5

points

(the most important) to 0 (the least important).

The way of calculating the Importance Index of European Value (IIEV) – on the sample data:

Sum of product points by numbers: 1129 $IIEV = 1129 / 409 = 2,76$

To examine the differentiation degree of a given values, we introduced the Coefficient of Variation (CV). It is quotient of the standard deviation of participants numbers divided by the arithmetic mean and the result is usually expressed as a percentage.

The way of calculating the Coefficient of Variation (CV) – on the sample data:

Ranks	Numbers
1	106
2	62
3	71
4	35
5	68
6	67
Total	409
CV	33,3%

Ranks	Points	Numbers
1	5	106
2	4	62
3	3	71
4	2	35
5	1	68
6	0	67
Total		409
IIEV		2,76

Standard deviation: 22,7

Arithmetic mean: 68,2

$CV = 22,7 / 68,2 = 33,3\%$

For the purpose of visualizing the results contained in the data table (matrix), the heat map of chart was used.

The meaning of colours in the heat map:

- green colours (and their shades) indicate the smallest value of the index and thus they are the less important of EU Values,
- yellow colours – are the elements of lesser importance,
- red colours – are the elements of the highest value and most importance.

Therefore we have prepared sheet of survey shown below.

The six values on which the functioning of the European Union is based are in alphabetical order. Please rank the European values – according to your subjective opinion – from the most important (number 1) to the least important (number 6).

Gender ☐ F ☐ M Age Nationality

☐ **Democracy**

Representative democracy is the cornerstone of the EU. Every citizen of the Union automatically enjoys political rights. Every EU citizen of age has the right to stand and vote in elections to the European Parliament. EU citizens have the right to stand and vote in their country of residence or in their country of origin.

☐ **Equality before the law**

All EU citizens are equal before the law. The principle of equality between women and men is at the heart of all European policies and the process of European integration.

☐ **Freedom**

Freedom of movement gives citizens the right to move and reside freely within Europe. Individual freedoms, such as respect for private life, freedom of thought, religion, assembly and expression and free access to information are protected by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

☐ **Human dignity**

Human dignity is inviolable. It is culturally established universal value and is a source of freedom and human rights.

☐ **Human rights**

Human rights are protected by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. These include the right that no one shall be discriminated against on grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, the right to the protection of personal data and the right to access to justice.

☐ **Rule of law**

The European Union is based on the rule of law. This means that all its activities are based on treaties adopted voluntarily and democratically by EU countries. The law and justice are safeguarded by an independent judiciary. The EU countries have recognized the ultimate jurisdiction of the Court of Justice, whose judgments must be respected by all.

The survey prepared by Team of Erasmus+ Project “Active 60+ in Europe of shared values”

The survey was conducted on 658 respondents, including 151 from Poland, 471 from Malta and 36 respondents from Western Europe.

6. Analysis of survey results from Poland

We have got 151 respondents from Poland among which there are 115 women and 36 men. The gender and age groups are contained in Table 1 and Table 2.

Gender	Quantity	Percent
Female	115	76,2%
Male	36	23,8%
Total	151	100,0%

AGE	Quantity	Percent
<45	41	27,2%
45-54	38	25,2%
55-64	24	15,9%
>64	48	31,8%
Total	151	100,0%

Tab.1 Polish respondents – gender groups

Tab 2 Polish respondents – age groups

		POLAND - ALL							
EU Values	Ranks	1	2	3	4	5	6	IIEV	CV
Human Rights		25,8%	24,5%	13,9%	11,9%	10,6%	13,2%	3,17	40,2%
Human Dignity		20,5%	27,8%	20,5%	14,6%	12,6%	4,0%	3,03	49,2%
Freedom		24,5%	14,6%	16,6%	15,9%	11,9%	16,6%	2,74	25,3%
Rule of Law		13,9%	9,9%	15,2%	15,9%	21,9%	23,2%	2,09	30,0%
Equality before the Law		3,3%	13,9%	19,9%	22,5%	24,5%	15,9%	2,01	45,9%
Democracy		11,9%	10,6%	14,6%	18,5%	17,9%	26,5%	2,01	34,5%

Tab.3 Percentages of respondents for Polish people in order of EU Values from the most important (1th place) to the least important (6th place).

Respondents ranked the EU Values - according to their subjective opinion - from the most important value assigning rank number = 1 to the least important assigning rank number 6. EU Values were set in order from the most important (IIEV for Human Rights = 3,17) to the least important (IIEV for Equality before the Law and Democracy = 2,01). Tab.3 includes responses from 151 adults who participated in the survey.

The most diverse responses refer to the Human Dignity, where Coefficient of Variety = 49,2,8%. Colours red, yellow and green facilitate the analysis of the frequency of the ranks assigned to individual EU values. For example in the case of Human Rights (Tab.3) 25,8% of respondents consider it the most important (rank=1),

but in the case of Democracy 26,5% of respondents consider it the least important value (rank=6).

POLAND - ALL						
EU Values \ Age	<45	45-54	55-64	>64	IIEV	CV
Human Rights	3,44	3,79	2,75	2,67	3,17	17,2%
Human Dignity	2,76	3,39	3,71	2,65	3,03	16,3%
Freedom	3,22	2,74	3,04	2,19	2,74	16,2%
Rule of Law	1,85	1,42	2,08	2,81	2,09	28,5%
Equality before the Law	2,22	2,21	1,75	1,81	2,01	12,6%
Democracy	1,51	1,63	1,71	2,88	2,01	32,8%

Tab.4 Values of IIEVs for the EU Values by age groups - for all respondents in Poland

While Table 3 shows the respondent structures for EU Values by rank numbers, Table number 4 shows the calculated IIEVs for the EU Values by age groups - for all Polish respondents. All the results in the Tables 3 and 4 should be analysed by rows.

POLAND - ALL				
EU Values \ Age	<45	45-54	55-64	>64
Human Rights	3,44	3,79	2,75	2,67
Human Dignity	2,76	3,39	3,71	2,65
Freedom	3,22	2,74	3,04	2,19
Rule of Law	1,85	1,42	2,08	2,81
Equality before the Law	2,22	2,21	1,75	1,81
Democracy	1,51	1,63	1,71	2,88
CV	30,7%	37,6%	31,8%	16,6%

Tab.5 Values of IIEVs for the age groups by EU Values - for Polish respondents

Table 5 contains the same numbers as in Table 4, but in the contrast of Tables 3, it should be analysed by columns, from the age point of view (not from EU Values point of view). The results seems to be very interesting, because for respondents less

than 65 years old the values Human Rights, Human Dignity and Freedom are the most important but for seniors (age > 64) the most important are Democracy and Rule of Law (IIEV equals 2,88 and 2,81 respectively).

POLAND - ALL		POLAND - FEMALE		POLAND - MALE	
EU Values	IIEV	EU Values	IIEV	EU Values	IIEV
Human Rights	3,17	Human Rights	3,23	Human Rights	3,00
Human Dignity	3,03	Human Dignity	3,22	Freedom	2,86
Freedom	2,74	Freedom	2,70	Human Dignity	2,44
Rule of Law	2,09	Rule of Law	2,08	Democracy	2,31
Equality before the Law	2,01	Equality before the Law	1,93	Equality before the Law	2,28
Democracy	2,01	Democracy	1,91	Rule of Law	2,11
CV	21,4%	CV	24,7%	CV	14,1%

Tab.6 Values of IIEVs by gender for the EU Values - for Polish respondents

Table 6 presents 3 matrices of IIEV index by EU Values – for all respondents, women and men. All values are in ascending order of IIEV index. It is clear that there are differences in the perceptions of European values between women and men. The most important for women are Human Dignity and Human Rights, but for men – Human Rights and Freedom. The differentiation of indexes is significantly less for men (CV=14,1%) than for women (CV=24,7%)

7. Analysis of survey results from Malta

We have got 435 answers from Maltese adult people. The respondents in Malta are younger than in Poland (Tab.2) so the age ranges also differ.

Gender	Quantity	Percent
Female	282	64,8%
Male	153	35,2%
Total	435	100,0%

Tab.7 Maltese respondents
– gender groups

AGE	Quantity	Percent
<25	76	17,5%
25-34	95	21,8%
35-44	139	32,0%
45-54	82	18,9%
>54	43	9,9%
Total	435	100,0%

Tab 8 Maltese respondents
– age groups

The survey was conducted also for 36 children in Malta, but children data are excluded from adult. See Chapter 9.

		MALTA - ALL						IIEV	CV
EU Values	Ranks	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Democracy		27,8%	14,5%	17,2%	16,6%	15,4%	8,5%	2,97	37,7%
Freedom		16,6%	26,9%	19,5%	16,6%	11,0%	9,4%	2,93	37,7%
Human Rights		16,8%	18,6%	19,1%	14,3%	14,0%	17,2%	2,58	12,8%
Human Dignity		12,6%	15,6%	20,0%	23,7%	15,4%	12,6%	2,49	26,2%
Equality before the Law		11,7%	16,1%	16,3%	19,1%	29,2%	7,6%	2,39	44,1%
Rule of Law		14,5%	8,5%	9,0%	9,9%	13,8%	44,4%	1,67	82,8%

Tab.9 Percentages of respondents for Maltese people in order of marked EU Values from the most important (1th place) to the least important (6th place).

It is seen, that as much as 44,4% of respondents placed Rule of Law last (6th place).

The differentiation of Rule of Law results is highest (CV=82,8%) among other Values.

		MALTA - ALL					IIEV	CV
EU Values	Age	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>54		
Democracy		3,28	2,97	2,88	2,88	2,91	2,97	5,6%
Freedom		3,03	3,19	2,92	2,78	2,51	2,93	8,9%
Human Rights		2,46	2,42	2,74	2,44	2,91	2,58	8,4%
Human Dignity		2,76	2,27	2,35	2,59	2,72	2,49	8,7%
Equality before the Law		2,13	2,61	2,20	2,61	2,58	2,39	9,9%
Rule of Law		1,41	1,57	1,91	1,74	1,42	1,67	13,5%

Tab.10 IIEV indexes for the EU Values by age groups - for all respondents in Malta

Table 10 shows the calculated IIEVs for EU values by age group for all Maltese respondents. Democracy is most important for the youngest (IIEV = 3.28 for < 25 years), while Human Rights are most important for the oldest (IIEV = 2.91 for > 54 years).

MALTA - ALL					
EU Values \ Age	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>54
Democracy	3,28	2,97	2,88	2,88	2,91
Freedom	3,03	3,19	2,92	2,78	2,51
Human Rights	2,46	2,42	2,74	2,44	2,91
Human Dignity	2,76	2,27	2,35	2,59	2,72
Equality before the Law	2,13	2,61	2,20	2,61	2,58
Rule of Law	1,41	1,57	1,91	1,74	1,42
CV	26,9%	22,8%	16,4%	16,1%	22,2%

Tab.11 IIEV indexes for the age groups by EU Values - for Maltese respondents

Note that, from the point of view of individual Values, for people aged 35-44, Freedom in Table 10 is yellow (IIEV=2.92) and has a moderate value, while in Table 11, from the point of view of the age range, this Freedom is denoted by red, because in this case it has the highest value (IIEV=2.92) and is the most important.

MALTA - ALL		MALTA (ALL) - FEMALE		MALTA (ALL) - MALE	
EU Values	IIEV	EU Values	IIEV	EU Values	IIEV
Democracy	2,97	Human Rights	2,93	Democracy	3,06
Equality before the Law	2,93	Freedom	2,92	Equality before the Law	2,95
Human Rights	2,58	Democracy	2,73	Human Rights	2,55
Human Dignity	2,49	Human Dignity	2,53	Human Dignity	2,41
Freedom	2,39	Equality before the Law	2,31	Freedom	2,31
Rule of Law	1,67	Rule of Law	1,62	Rule of Law	1,76
CV	18,9%	CV	19,7%	CV	18,8%

Tab.12 Values of IIEVs by gender for the EU Values - for all Maltese respondents

And what we can see from Table 12 is that there is a huge difference in perception of EU values between women and men. This applies particularly to the EU Values Equality before the Law and Freedom.

Of the Maltese 435 respondents, 194 were found to be Maltese citizens while 241 were of a different nationality. Most of them are French, Spanish, Italian and also South American and Asian.

We wanted to check whether there are differences in perception of the importance of EU values among these 2 groups.

8. Comparative analysis between Maltese citizens and other nationalities living in Malta

8.1 Structure respondents by gender and age

Gender	Quantity	Percent
Female	143	73,7%
Male	51	26,3%
Total	194	100,0%

Tab.13 Maltese citizens respondents
– gender groups

AGE	Quantity	Percent
<25	27	13,9%
25-34	35	18,0%
35-44	76	39,2%
45-54	32	16,5%
>54	24	12,4%
Total	194	100,0%

Tab14 Maltese citizens respondents
– age groups

Gender	Quantity	Percent
Female	139	57,7%
Male	102	42,3%
Total	241	100,0%

Tab.15 Other nationalities respondents
– gender groups

AGE	Quantity	Percent
<25	49	20,3%
25-34	60	24,9%
35-44	63	26,1%
45-54	50	20,7%
>54	19	7,9%
Total	241	100,0%

Tab16 Other nationalities
– age groups

Tables 13-16 show, that other nationalities living in Malta are on average slightly younger (36,9 years old) than Maltese citizens (39,3 years old) and that there are much more males in the population structure (Other nationalities – 42,3%, Maltese citizens – 26,3%).

8.2 Structure of respondents by EU Values and importance ranks

		MALTA - MALTESE						IIEV	CV
EU Values	Ranks	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Democracy		28,4%	11,9%	14,4%	17,0%	20,1%	8,2%	2,87	42,2%
Freedom		11,9%	26,3%	19,6%	18,6%	12,4%	11,3%	2,73	35,5%
Human Rights		17,5%	20,6%	19,6%	11,9%	14,4%	16,0%	2,67	19,6%
Human Dignity		16,0%	17,5%	19,6%	21,1%	11,9%	13,9%	2,63	20,9%
Equality before the Law		10,8%	12,9%	16,5%	22,7%	28,9%	8,2%	2,29	46,8%
Rule of Law		15,5%	10,8%	10,3%	8,8%	12,4%	42,3%	1,81	76,5%

Tab.17 Percentages of respondents in order of marked EU Values for Maltese citizens.

		MALTA - OTHER NATIONALITIES						IIEV	CV
EU Values	Ranks	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Freedom		19,9%	27,4%	19,5%	14,9%	10,4%	7,9%	3,08	42,7%
Democracy		27,0%	16,6%	19,5%	16,2%	12,0%	8,7%	3,04	37,9%
Human Rights		16,2%	17,4%	18,7%	15,8%	13,7%	18,3%	2,52	11,1%
Equality before the Law		12,4%	17,8%	16,2%	17,0%	29,5%	7,1%	2,46	44,5%
Human Dignity		10,8%	14,1%	20,3%	25,7%	17,4%	11,6%	2,40	34,2%
Rule of Law		13,7%	7,1%	7,9%	10,4%	14,9%	46,1%	1,56	88,4%

Tab.18 Percentages of respondents in order of marked EU Values for other nationalities.

Results in Tab.17 and Tab.18 show the differences between these 2 population groups:

1. The order of importance of each EU Values differs between 2 groups.
2. Freedom and Democracy for other nationalities (IIEV = 3,08 and 3,04) are slightly more important than Democracy and Freedom for Maltese citizens (IIEV = 2,87 and IIEV = 2,73).
3. But the most diversity of responses takes place for the Rule of Laws Value in these 2 groups (CV = 76,5% and CV = 88,4%).

8.3 IIEV indexes for EU Values

		MALTA - MALTESE					IIEV	CV
EU Values	Age	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>54		
Democracy		3,04	2,77	2,82	2,69	3,21	2,87	7,4%
Freedom		3,04	2,74	2,83	2,47	2,38	2,73	10,0%
Human Rights		2,81	2,57	2,72	2,59	2,58	2,67	4,0%
Human Dignity		2,96	2,49	2,43	3,25	2,25	2,63	15,5%
Equality before the Law		1,70	2,69	2,20	2,38	2,58	2,29	16,8%
Rule of Law		1,44	1,74	2,00	1,63	2,00	1,81	13,7%

Tab.19 Indexes IIEV for the EU Values by age groups - for Maltese citizens

		MALTA - OTHER NATIONALITIES					IIEV	CV
EU Values	Age	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>54		
Freedom		3,02	3,45	2,97	2,98	2,68	3,08	9,1%
Democracy		3,41	3,08	2,90	3,00	2,53	3,04	10,7%
Human Rights		2,27	2,33	2,79	2,34	3,32	2,52	17,1%
Equality before the Law		2,37	2,57	2,14	2,76	2,58	2,46	9,5%
Human Dignity		2,65	2,15	2,37	2,16	3,32	2,40	19,2%
Rule of Law		1,39	1,47	1,84	1,82	0,68	1,56	32,6%

Tab.20 Indexes IIEV for the EU Values by age groups - for other nationalities

It should be noted that there are significant differences in the perception of the importance of EU Values by Maltese citizens compared to other nationalities.

For example: Democracy is the most important for oldest peoples (54+) by Maltese citizens (IIEV=3,21), but in the case of other nationalities the Democracy is the least important (IIEV=2,53).

Also for seniors of other nationalities Human Dignity is very important (IIEV=3,32), but for seniors of Maltese citizens Human Dignity is the least important (IIEV=2,25).

The reasons for the differences of EU Values between Maltese citizens and other nationalities in Malta are due to cultural differences and the level of economic and social development.

8.4 IIEV indexes for age groups

MALTA - MALTESE					
EU Values \ Age	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>54
Democracy	3,04	2,77	2,82	2,69	3,21
Freedom	3,04	2,74	2,83	2,47	2,38
Human Rights	2,81	2,57	2,72	2,59	2,58
Human Dignity	2,96	2,49	2,43	3,25	2,25
Equality before the Law	1,70	2,69	2,20	2,38	2,58
Rule of Law	1,44	1,74	2,00	1,63	2,00
CV	29,1%	15,4%	13,9%	21,1%	16,4%

Tab.21 IIEV indexes for the age groups by EU Values - for Maltese citizens

MALTA - OTHER NATIONALITIES					
EU Values \ Age	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>54
Freedom	3,02	3,45	2,97	2,98	2,68
Democracy	3,41	3,08	2,90	3,00	2,53
Human Rights	2,27	2,33	2,79	2,34	3,32
Equality before the Law	2,37	2,57	2,14	2,76	2,58
Human Dignity	2,65	2,15	2,37	2,16	3,32
Rule of Law	1,39	1,47	1,84	1,82	0,68
CV	27,7%	28,0%	18,3%	19,1%	38,4%

Tab.22 IIEV indexes for the age groups by EU Values - for other nationalities

The IIEVs in Tables 21-22 are, of course, the same as in the Tables 19-20, but the colours in the heat maps are different because now we analyse the groups of ages by EU Values. Importance indexes are analysed from the age point of view.

Differences in the importance of EU Values exist between different age groups.

8.5 IIEV indexes and CV coefficients by gender

MALTESE - ALL	
EU Values	IIEV
Democracy	2,87
Freedom	2,73
Human Rights	2,67
Human Dignity	2,63
Equality before the Law	2,29
Rule of Law	1,81
CV	15,4%

Tab.23 IIEV and CV for Maltese citizens

MALTESE - FEMALE	
EU Values	IIEV
Human Rights	2,85
Freedom	2,78
Democracy	2,73
Human Dignity	2,71
Equality before the Law	2,17
Rule of Law	1,76
CV	17,6%

Tab.24 IIEV and CV for Maltese citizens
- female

MALTESE - MALE	
EU Values	IIEV
Democracy	3,24
Equality before the Law	2,65
Freedom	2,57
Human Dignity	2,39
Human Rights	2,18
Rule of Law	1,98
CV	17,5%

Tab.25 IIEV and CV for Maltese citizens
- male

MALTA - OTHER NATIONALIT.	
EU Values	IIEV
Democracy	3,08
Equality before the Law	3,04
Human Dignity	2,52
Human Rights	2,46
Freedom	2,40
Rule of Law	1,56
CV	22,0%

Tab.26 IIEV and CV for other nationalities

MALTA (OTHER NAT) - FEMALE	
EU Values	IIEV
Freedom	3,09
Human Rights	3,03
Democracy	2,62
Human Dignity	2,42
Equality before the Law	2,40
Rule of Law	1,50
CV	23,0%

Tab.27 IIEV and CV for other nationalities
- female

MALTA (OTHER NAT) - MALE	
EU Values	IIEV
Democracy	3,15
Equality before the Law	2,97
Human Dignity	2,50
Human Rights	2,41
Freedom	2,38
Rule of Law	1,65
CV	21,0%

Tab.28 IIEV and CV for other nationalities
- male

General conclusions resulting from data analysis:

there are significant differences on the importance of IIEV Values between Maltese citizens and other nationalities and by women and men. For women the most important are Human Rights and Freedom (Tab.24 and Tab.27) but for men - Democracy and Equality before the Law (Tab.25 and Tab.28).

In each case Rule of Law is the least important. It should be noted, that for other nationalities (Tab.27) Freedom for women is the most important (IIEV=3,09) but for men (Tab.28) Freedom is penultimate in the ranking of importance (IIEV=2,38).

9. Results of surveys for Maltese children

		MALTA - CHILDREN							
EU Values	Ranks	1	2	3	4	5	6	IIEV	CV
Human Rights		47,2%	13,9%	25,0%	5,6%	2,8%	5,6%	3,81	102,2%
Equality Before the Law		8,3%	8,3%	22,2%	16,7%	5,6%	8,3%	3,60	55,6%
Freedom		11,1%	22,2%	16,7%	19,4%	16,7%	13,9%	3,50	23,6%
Democracy		19,4%	11,1%	19,4%	16,7%	19,4%	13,9%	2,53	21,1%
Human Dignity		5,6%	11,1%	13,9%	30,6%	22,2%	16,7%	1,97	52,7%
Rule of Law		38,9%	19,4%	16,7%	13,9%	8,3%	2,8%	1,42	74,5%

Tab.29 Percentages of respondents for Maltese children

36 children aged between 11 to 15 were also surveyed. Due to their still limited life experience and the small number of them, it is difficult to draw meaningful and reliable conclusions. It should be recognized as the added value of survey research, as children have also been given knowledge of the EU values.

10. Analysis of survey results from West Europe

		MALTA - WEST EUROPE						
EU Values	Ranks	1	2	3	4	5	6	IIEV
Democracy		69,4%	11,1%	x	5,6%	13,9%	x	4,17
Equality before the Law		2,8%	66,7%	x	16,7%	11,1%	2,8%	3,25
Freedom		2,8%	33,3%	27,8%	11,1%	16,7%	8,3%	2,69
Human Dignity		x	13,9%	5,6%	50,0%	19,4%	11,1%	1,92
Human Rights		x	22,2%	x	25,0%	41,7%	25,0%	1,31
Rule of Law		2,8%	5,6%	2,8%	22,2%	8,3%	58,3%	0,97

Tab.30 Percentages of West Europe respondents (x = lack of data)

We have got 36 results of surveys from West Europe countries (mainly from Austria and Germany). It is too little number to divide all persons by age and gender (Female – 25, Male – 11). Table 10 presents European Values in descending order by IIEV index.

When analyzing the values of IIEV index for respondents from West Europe we can see the significance importance of Democracy (IIEV=4,17).

11. Comparison of EU Values importance between Poland and Malta

In conclusion, comparison of the two most important EU Values by gender – using the IIEV index – for respondents from Poland, Malta, Maltese citizens, other nationalities living in Malta are shown in Tab.31.

POLAND - ALL		POLAND - FEMALE		POLAND - MALE	
Human Rights	3,17	Human Rights	3,23	Human Rights	3,00
Human Dignity	3,03	Human Dignity	3,22	Freedom	2,86
MALTA - ALL		MALTA (ALL) - FEMALE		MALTA (ALL) - MALE	
Democracy	2,97	Human Rights	2,93	Democracy	3,06
Equality before the Law	2,93	Freedom	2,92	Equality before the Law	2,95
MALTESE CITIZENS - ALL		MALTESE CITIZENS - FEMALE		MALTESE CITIZENS - MALE	
Democracy	2,87	Human Rights	2,85	Democracy	3,24
Freedom	2,73	Freedom	2,78	Equality before the Law	2,65
MALTA - OTHER NATIONALIT.		MALTA (OTHER NAT) - FEMALE		MALTA (OTHER NAT) - MALE	
Democracy	3,08	Freedom	3,09	Democracy	3,15
Equality before the Law	3,04	Human Rights	3,03	Equality before the Law	2,97

Tab.31 The most recurring Values are Democracy and Human Rights.

Comparison of EU Values importance for Polish seniors (Age>64), Maltese seniors (Age>54) and seniors of other nationalities in Malta (Age>54)

Polish seniors		Maltese citizens seniors		Seniors of other nationalities in Malta	
EU Values	IIEV	EU Values	IIEV	EU Values	IIEV
Democracy	2,88	Democracy	3,21	Human Rights	3,32
Rule of Law	2,81	Human Rights	2,58	Human Dignity	3,32
Human Rights	2,67	Equality before the Law	2,58	Freedom	2,68
Human Dignity	2,65	Freedom	2,38	Equality before the Law	2,58
Freedom	2,19	Human Dignity	2,25	Democracy	2,53
Equality before the Law	1,81	Rule of Law	2,00	Rule of Law	0,68

Tab.32 EU Values importance for seniors

There is a significant difference in the perceptions of the importance of EU Values among population groups: Polish, Maltese citizens and other nationalities in Malta. These results are important for ERASMUS+ PROJECT “ACTIVE 60+ IN EUROPE OF SHARED VALUES”. This is the project in which our Foundation Activus team is involved in.

12. Map of Europe of Shared Values - conclusion

1. There are differences in the validity of European Values between Poland and Malta. In Poland, Human Rights and Human Dignity were considered the most important, while in Malta, Democracy and Equality before the Law were considered the most important.
2. It is worth noting that in both countries, among respondents aged 60+, Democracy was rated as the highest value.
3. It is puzzling that in the under 35 years old in Poland, no one indicated Democracy as the most important value, while in the same age group surveyed in Malta nearly 50% placed Democracy at the top of the validity ranking.
4. Despite the existing differences in the perception of European Values between respondents from Poland and Malta, it should be concluded that a space of shared values is being outlined, e.g.: Freedom.
5. It was difficult for a certain group of respondents to prioritize the individual 6 European Values. This group of respondents considered all European Values to be equally important. Some of the meanings of European Values such as Human Rights, Equality before the Law and the Rule of Law overlapped, which compounded the difficulty of choice.
6. Studies have shown the vital need to educate people of all ages in order to better understand and appreciate the importance of the Values on which the European Union is based.
7. The Map of Europe of Shared Values has shown the need for further educational work to implement European Values into everyday life. The Activus Foundation will include this goal in its program activities.