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Perspectives of transformational shifts in Ukraine and Poland through the prism of values survey

INTRODUCTION

The lack of correspondence between perceptions and official data is one of the issues that prevent researchers from deep and comprehensive modeling of economic systems in post-communist countries.

The authors from European Bank of Reconstruction and Development emphasizes that the region of their activity has achieved an impressive amount of income convergence. Though, residents of post-communist countries have, on average, overcome the dramatic experience of transition, but specific sections of society have been left behind in terms of both objective and subjective well-being. [EBRD Transition Report, 2016].

Smith and Sheremeta [Sheremeta, Smith, Romanenko, 2017] introduces the new prism of how the post-communist countries can be assessed – based on the results of The Reformation that started over 500 years ago in Europe. Continuing the scientific discourse of Weber's theory, the authors point out that the effective economic development of Ukraine as an integral part of the European civilization should be determined by The Gospel postulates.

The aim of the article is to introduce new approach in research of institutional environment through the prism of values.

For the modeling of the scenarios for the further economic transformations in Ukraine and Poland „World Values Survey” [2011, 2012] might be a new prism

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for the research. The values are important as in both countries it's the people who vote and select the leaders who decide what way to rule the country.

Ukraine and Poland are both representative cases as they demonstrate the institutional changes of different speed. While Poland joined EU in 2004 Ukraine was still searching its integration path.

We have selected some survey results, which, in our opinion, are crucial for the formation of the institutional environment in Ukraine and Poland and for determining the trajectory of the transformation of the national economies. It should be noted that the results were given in 2011 for Ukraine and 2012 for Poland. Anyway, the Ukrainian data provides an opportunity to assess more fundamentally the historical events in Ukraine, that started in 2013.

WORLD VALUE SURVEY FOR UKRAINE AND POLAND

The studies are divided into thematic sections – family, politics, children, upbringing, religion, etc., as well as differentiated respondents by sex and age.

Below are the data.

Table 1. Results regarding the importance of family

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
	%	M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Very important	92	89	94.5	91.6	90.3	93.4
Rather important	6.6	8.9	4.6	7.2	7.4	5.6
Not very important	1.3	1.9	0.8	1	2.1	1
Not at all important	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	–
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland (2012)						
Very important	92.1	90	94.1	89	94.2	92.2
Rather important	6.4	8.4	4.7	9.7	5	6
Not very important	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.1	–	0.2
Not at all important	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.6
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey (Electronic resource). Access mode: <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSContents.jsp>].

For the Ukrainians and Poles traditionally the very important value is the family, almost equally for men and women.

Table 2. Results regarding the importance of politics

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
	%	M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Very important	7.4	7.6	7.2	4	4	11.5
Rather important	21.1	21.8	20.6	14.5	18.7	26.2
Not very important	42	42.2	41.9	43.8	45.1	38.9
Not at all important	29.5	28.5	30.4	37.7	32.2	23.4
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland (2012)						
Very important	5.3	6.1	4.5	2.7	4.3	7
Rather important	27.5	32.5	23.2	26.1	28.2	27.7
Not very important	44.9	46	43.8	50.7	49.7	39.2
Not at all important	22.3	15.4	28.4	20.5	17.8	26.2
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

Despite the high politicization of all spheres of life in Ukraine and Poland, politics for most citizens is not very important, or is not at all important. The structure of the answers varies depending on the age of the respondents. Traditionally, interest in politics appears after 30 years.

The next question concerned participation and activity in political parties (Table 3).

Table 3. Results regarding the membership in political parties

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
	%	M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Not a member	95.4	94	96.5	93.7	95.2	96.3
Inactive member	3.5	4.3	2.8	4.6	3.1	3.2
Active member	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.5
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland (2012)						
Not a member	95.3	94.6	95.8	90.4	97	96.2
Inactive member	3.1	3.8	2.4	6.7	2.4	1.9
Active member	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	1.2
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

Both in Ukraine and Poland the majority of respondents are not active members of political parties.

Table 4. Results regarding the importance of work

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
	%	M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Very important	52.6	59.7	46.9	61.7	63.5	40.1
Rather important	26.2	22.6	29.2	30.8	27.8	22.7
Not very important	12.6	10.4	13.2	5.3	7.5	18.6
Not at all important	9.2	7.3	10.8	2.1	1.2	18.6
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland (2012)						
Very important	64.2	68.1	60.9	61.8	75.4	57.9
Rather important	25	23.2	26.5	31.7	22	24
Not very important	4	3.5	4.5	2.1	2	6.2
Not at all important	3.8	3.3	4.3	2	0.6	6.8
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

The work is very important for the overwhelming majority of Ukrainian, but with age, the priorities are somewhat different. This may be due to high uncertainty of life outside work, low retirement and social protection, health problems and the like. The next major block in the study of values in Ukraine and Poland is the question of religion.

Table 5. Results regarding the importance of religion

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
	%	M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Very important	26.3	20.1	31.3	20.4	26.4	29.1
Rather important	34.5	28.3	39.6	32.4	33.5	36.3
Not very important	26.5	32.7	21.4	31.9	29.2	21.7
Not at all important	12.8	18.9	7.8	15.3	10.9	12.9
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland (2012)						
Very important	45.7	37.8	52.6	31.4	41.2	54.8
Rather important	33.9	35.1	32.9	36.6	37.7	30.3
Not very important	15.4	20.2	10.7	24.6	14.1	11.7
Not at all important	4.8	6.6	3.2	6.6	6.6	2.8
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

Ukraine, as the country with the dominant role of Orthodoxy, has such polls about the importance of religion – more than 60% of respondents answered that religion is very important or important enough for them.

In Poland, where Catholicism is the dominant and the level of importance of religion is traditionally higher than in Ukraine, participation in ecclesiastical and religious organizations has turned out to be somewhat unexpected (Table 6).

Table 6. Results of the survey on participation in church and religious organizations

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
	%	M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Not a member	88.1	90	86.5	90	89.3	86.2
Inactive membership	7.6	6	9	7	7.1	8.4
Active membership	4.3	4	4.6	3	3.6	5.5
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland (2012)						
Not a member	72.5	70.7	74.1	59.2	69.6	80.2
Inactive membership	12	15.5	9	20.1	12.5	8.2
Active membership	15.4	13.8	16.9	20.7	17.4	11.6
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

In Ukraine, more than 88% of respondents are not members of church or religious organizations. The result of Poland shows that with the dominant role of Catholicism and the Roman Catholic Church, most Poles are not members of church and religious organizations.

Also, these qualities are singled out separately, which Ukrainians and Poles consider important when raising children. Religiousness is one of them.

Table 7. Results of the survey on the role of religiosity in the upbringing of children

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
	%	M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Mentioned	22.3	19.4	24.6	15.9	17.8	28.8
Not mentioned	77.7	80.6	75.4	84.1	82.2	71.2
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland (2012)						
Mentioned	39.5	35	43.5	34	35.	44.8
Not mentioned	60.5	65	56.5	66	64.9	55.2
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

With the general high importance of religion, the education of religiosity for the overwhelming majority of respondents is significant.

Further aggregated answers are given on some priorities in the upbringing of the child (Table 8).

Table 8. Priorities in the upbringing of children

Question	Ukraine		Poland	
	Important	Not important	Important	Not important
Independence	42.8	57.2	43.4	56.6
Hard working	85.8	14.2	17.9	82.1
Responsibility	75.5	24.5	81	19
Imagination	13	87	16.8	83.2
Tolerance	59	41	82.6	17.4
Thrift	45.1	54.9	49.5	50.5
Determination	39.4	60.6	19.3	80.7
Unselfishness	50.1	19.9	15.1	84.9
Obedience	42.3	57.7	34.1	65.9
Self-expression	32.3	67.7	41	59

Source [World Values Survey...].

An interesting difference in the priorities of upbringing is the attitude of parents in indoctrination – in Ukraine and Poland the results are the opposite.

Since in our theoretical models a factor is included in the thesis – the proportion of women in the structure of the workforce, the results of the survey on the work of women are given below.

Table 9. The results of the answers to “work is the best way for a woman to be independent”

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
		M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Agree	53.2	43.6	61.1	53.5	49.8	55.6
Almost agree	28.3	33.7	23.9	24.9	29.5	29.1
Disagree	12.1	14.6	10.2	13.5	16.1	8.6
No answer	1.9	2.4	1.5	2	1.6	2.1
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland						
Agree	66	56.1	74.8	58.4	66.9	68.7
Almost agree	16.8	22.7	11.7	23.2	15.8	14.8
Disagree	13.2	16.8	10.1	15.9	14.8	11
No answer	3.9	4.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	5.5
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

A separate place in the study of values is occupied by such a question as the attitude towards how the children are affected by the fact that the mother is working (Table 10).

Table 10. The results of the answers to “if mother works it is bad for children”

	Total %	Sex		Age		
		M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Totally agree	10.7	12.1	9.6	10.5	9.8	11.6
Agree	25.5	27.4	23.9	19.8	24.6	29
Disagree	53.7	53.2	54.1	58.8	58	49.4
Totally Disagree	10.1	7.3	12.4	10.9	9.6	10
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland						
Totally agree	17.8	18.8	16.9	10.7	11.2	25.2
Agree	40.9	43.6	38.5	31.5	42.6	43.8
Disagree	33.9	30.9	36.6	46.6	39.4	24.8
Totally Disagree	3.1	1.7	4.4	5.2	3.2	2.2
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

If the mother works, it is good for children in the opinion of the majority of respondents in Ukraine. In Poland, the situation is somewhat different, due to the greater financial confidence of mothers about the possibility of securing their children.

Table 11. Results of responses by “in general, men are better suited for the role of political leaders than women”

	Total %	Sex		Age		
		M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Totally agree	21.5	28.5	15.8	26.7	21	19.3
Agree	30.4	37	25.1	28.4	31.5	30.7
Disagree	38.2	28.7	46.1	36.1	38.5	39.1
Totally Disagree	9.8	5.9	13	8.8	9	10.9
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland						
Totally agree	8	9.7	6.4	5.7	3.9	11.7
Agree	23.3	25.2	21.6	28.8	19.5	23.4
Disagree	48.2	44.9	51.1	46.4	53.1	45.7
Totally Disagree	8.5	6.5	10.2	5	11	8.3
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

Table 12. Responding to “university education is more important for a boy than a girl”

	Total %	Sex		Age		
		M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Totally agree	7.1	11.3	3.6	11.5	6.2	5.4
Agree	11.2	13.7	9.1	11.1	11.4	11
Disagree	54.5	53	55.7	47.5	57.4	56
Totally Disagree	27.3	21.9	31.6	29.9	25	27.6
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland						
Totally agree	3.4	4.5	2.4	3	1.6	4.7
Agree	8.5	10.3	7	8.3	6.6	9.9
Disagree	62.8	64.3	61.5	65.8	69.5	57.2
Totally Disagree	20.5	16.8	23.7	19.9	18.8	21.8
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

Table 13. The results of the responses on “in general, men get out the best business leaders than women”

	Total %	Sex		Age		
		M.	F.	Under 29	30–49	50 and over
Totally agree	16.9	22.5	12.4	18.9	15.5	17
Agree	29.2	37.2	22.7	25.6	30.3	30.3
Disagree	39.9	31.8	46.5	41.6	40.9	38.3
Totally Disagree	13.9	8.4	18.5	14	13.2	14.5
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland						
Totally agree	4.3	6	2.8	3.7	2.2	5.9
Agree	20.1	25	15.7	24.9	16.9	20.1
Disagree	53.9	50.8	56.7	52	61.2	49.9
Totally Disagree	13.4	9	17.2	12.9	14.1	13.1
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

The above data indicate that, on the whole, the role of women in the labor market in Ukraine and Poland is traditional for Europe. At the same time, the gender equality of Northern Europe should continue to form the appropriate institutional environment in Ukraine. The experience of Poland in this context is useful for Ukraine – the results of the study of women indicate that education, career and success in business and politics for the Poles is not a priority only for men.

Further, we selected data on the views on the future development of Ukraine and Poland for the priority of development factors: high level of economic development,

strengthening of the defense capacity, the opportunity to talk about their work and the greater involvement of local communities, make the country/region more beautiful.

Table 14. The results of the answer to the question “now many people are discussing the goals of our country for the next ten years. The card lists goals that many people consider important. Which of them do you consider to be the most important?”

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
		M.	F.	%	M.	F.
Economic growth	77.8	80	78.1	77.1	76.8	79
Defense	2.9	3.9	2	4.2	2.4	2.6
Work satisfaction	15.2	13.7	16.5	15.4	17.1	13.8
Make country more beautiful	4.1	2.4	5.4	3.3	3.8	4.7
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672
Poland (2012)						
Economic growth	54	58.6	50	53.6	58.8	51
Defense	5.2	3.9	6.4	6	2.5	6.7
Work satisfaction	35.5	31	38.9	38.1	35.5	33.7
Make country more beautiful	3.3	4.7	2	0.6	2.1	5.2
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

Absolute priority was given to the economic growth of the country both in Ukraine and Poland, only 2.9% and 5.2% respectively responded to the importance of defensive capacity, the second place is the activity of citizens in their communities and the opportunity to share successes at work, 4.1% growth of beauty of cities and towns.

It is also advisable to consider the respondents' answers to the question asked in 2011 in Ukraine and in 2012 in Poland “If there is a war, do you want to fight for your country?”. The results are in Table 15.

Table 15. If war happens, will you fight for your country?

Ukraine (2011)						
	Total	Sex		Age		
		M.	F.	%	M.	F.
Yes	40.3	50.7	31.8	43.6	42.4	37.1
No	29.8	24.5	34.1	29.8	28.7	30.7
No answer	7.1	5.9	8.2	6.5	5.5	8.6
Not sure	22.7	18.8	25.9	20.2	23.3	23.6
(N)	1500	675	825	340	489	672

Poland (2012)						
Yes	71.4	81.5	62.6	73	74.7	68.6
No	20.3	13.8	26	19.5	14.4	24.4
No answer	1	1	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.7
Not sure	7.3	3.7	10.5	5.7	10.1	6.2
(N)	966	453	513	200	304	462

Source [World Values Survey...].

According to the survey, 40.3% of the men said they would compete for their own country in Ukraine and 71.4% in Poland.

It should be noted that generally Ukrainians are not inclined to trust the official institutions, in particular (Table 16):

Table 16. Results of respondents' confidence in institutes in Ukraine and Poland

	Fully	Partly	Almost no	Not at all
Church	33.2	42	16.4	8.4
Army	12.1	46.6	31.9	9.3
Press	4.6	48.5	34.4	12.5
Labor union	5.1	34.1	39.8	21
Police	3.4	28.2	39.1	29.2
Courts	3	22.2	41.9	32.9
Government	2.6	22.8	39.6	35.1
Political parties	1.6	20.4	41.8	36.1
Universities	9.8	55.8	25.5	8.9
Major comp.	3.4	38.1	40.7	17.9
Banks	2.9	29.6	41	26.4
Female org.	6.9	47.7	32.7	12.7
CIS	6.6	41.5	34.2	17.7
UN	7.5	41.8	34.7	16
Poland (2012)				
Church	19.9	38.4	30.9	9.0
Army	11.9	50.5	26.6	3.2
Press	2.4	25.3	55.1	13.0
Labor union	1.5	16.2	39	15.9
Police	5.2	45.3	35.3	8.4
Courts	3.4	35.3	39.6	12.9
Government	0.4	15.6	54.6	25.5
Political parties	0.2	7.0	51.0	35.2
Universities	9.7	54.0	17.5	2.6
Major comp.	3.1	33.7	38.1	6.0
Banks	4.4	36.9	40.3	10.3
Female org.	5.2	41.3	25.8	4.4
CIS	2.9	32.9	43.1	9.7
UN	2.4	37.1	35.9	6.4

Source: [Systematized by the authors].

Thus, the level of trust in official institutes in Ukraine is low. Most respondents trust the church, armed forces and universities. It was also worthwhile to highlight the type of political system acceptable to Ukraine (Table 17).

Table 17. The level of perception of the political system, which is suitable for Ukraine and Poland

	Very good	Good	Not suitable	Not at all
Strong leader, not dependent on parliament and elections	29.2	42.1	20.5	8.2
Experts	15.1	49.6	25.5	9.8
Army rules	3	9.7	40.7	46.6
Democracy	33.4	51.9	10.6	4
Poland (2012)				
Strong leader, not dependent on parliament and elections	2.7	17.3	40.7	31.7
Experts	16.5	58.1	12.3	2.5
Army rules	1.0	18.0	38.5	30.1
Democracy	18.0	55.9	12.5	2.4

Source: [Systematized by the authors].

Democracy is considered by the majority as the most accepted system of political system for Ukraine and Poland, while respondents note the importance of such categories for democracy:

- people choose political leaders in free elections;
- men and women have equal rights.

Thus, the prospects for the development of the national economy of Ukraine and Poland are evaluated through the prism of the study of values. The transition from extractive institutions to inclusive ones is complicated by the low level of public confidence in official institutions, the low involvement of the population in the activities of the authorities, political parties, etc. The low level of financial convergence, together with low confidence in banks, makes it impossible to develop the country's financial system, poses a threat to national economic security, and so on. At the level of official statistics, in our opinion, it is advisable to implement the concept of institutional statistics – the official statistics sector, which explores the “rules of the game”.

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Summary

The article is devoted to the Values Survey in Ukraine and Poland. The assessment of economic transformation should be comprehensive and the prism of values might give a deeper insight on country's development. The values are important as in both countries it's the people who vote and select the leaders who decide what way to rule the country

We have selected some of the polls that we think are determining the institutional environment in Ukraine and for definition of the trajectory of the transformation of the national economy. It should be noted that the results are presented for Ukraine back in 2011, which, in our opinion, makes it possible to fundamentally assess historical events in Ukraine starting in 2013. For Poland the data comes from 2012.

The research is divided into thematic sections – family, politics, children, upbringing, religion, etc., and respondents are differentiated by sex and age. In all tables the total number of respondents is 1500 for Ukraine and 966 for Poland.

Thus, the prospects for the development of the national economy of Ukraine and Poland are evaluated through the prism of the study of values. The transition from extractive institutions to inclusive ones is complicated by the low level of public confidence in official institutions, the low involvement of the population in the activities of the authorities, political parties, etc. The low level of financial convergence, together with low confidence in banks, makes it impossible to develop the country's financial system, poses a threat to national economic security, and so on. At the level of official statistics, in our opinion, it is advisable to implement the concept of institutional statistics – the official statistics sector, which explores the “rules of the game”.

Keywords: values, data, politics, religion, upbringing, institutional environment.

Perspektywy zmian na Ukrainie i w Polsce z punktu widzenia badań wartości

Streszczenie

Artykuł poświęcono badaniom wartości na Ukrainie i w Polsce. Ocena zmian gospodarczych powinna mieć charakter wielostronny, a przyjęcie perspektywy wartości może pozwolić na głębsze zrozumienie procesów rozwoju kraju. Wartości mają zasadnicze znaczenie, ponieważ w obu państwach to ludzie, którzy głosują i wybierają liderów, decydują o sposobie zarządzania krajem.

W artykule dokonano wyboru niektórych opinii, które uznano za determinujące instytucjonalne środowisko na Ukrainie i definiują trajektorię transformacji gospodarki narodowej. Należy zaznaczyć, że wyniki prezentowane dla Ukrainy sięgają wstecz do 2011 r., co zdaniem autorów, umożliwia przeprowadzenie dokładnej oceny historycznych wydarzeń na Ukrainie w 2013 r. Dla Polski dane rozpoczynają się od 2012 r.

Badania zostały podzielone na sekcje tematyczne – rodzina, polityka, dzieci, wychowanie, religia itp., a respondentów różnicowano w oparciu o kryterium płci i wieku. We wszystkich tabelach łączna liczba respondentów to 1500 dla Ukrainy i 966 dla Polski.

W ten sposób perspektywy rozwoju gospodarki narodowej Ukrainy i Polski poddano ocenie z punktu widzenia badań wartości. Przejście od instytucji ekskluzywnych do włączających jest komplikowane poprzez niski poziom publicznego zaufania do oficjalnych instytucji, niskie zaangażowanie ludności w działalność władz publicznych, partii politycznych itp. Niski poziom konwergencji finansowej, łącznie z niskim poziomem zaufania do banków uniemożliwia rozwój krajowego systemu finansowego, tworząc zagrożenie dla narodowego bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego itd. Na poziomie oficjalnych danych statystycznych, zdaniem autorów, zasadne jest wdrożenie koncepcji statystyk instytucjonalnych – oficjalnego sektora statystycznego, który zajmuje się badaniem „zasad gry”.

Słowa kluczowe: wartości, dane, religia, wychowanie, środowisko instytucjonalne.

JEL: D02, E02, Z10.