

My title*

My subtitle if needed

First author

Another author

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Abstract

First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 Introduction

You can and should cross-reference sections and sub-sections. For instance, Section 2. R Markdown automatically makes the sections lower case and adds a dash to spaces to generate labels, for instance, Section 4.1.

2 Data

Since 2002, around 1500 face-to-face interviews were conducted in participating countries. Participants were selected via strict random sampling. This sample represents the residential population of residents ages 15 and over in a country. In the case of non-response, another participant would be randomly selected until we have achieved 1500 respondents per sample per country. The first round of interviews took place in 2002 and since then, 38 countries have participated at least once and 15 have participated in all rounds. Europe consists of 44 countries so this survey covers a relatively good percentage of the number of countries.

The survey takes place in rounds where each round consists of around 200 questions. While the number of questions seems large, it allows for gaining detailed information. The downfall of this may be that respondents may get tired of answering questions after a while and may affect their answers. As of 2018, 9 rounds have been completed with over 425,000 interviews. Difference in languages are accounted for by having the questions translated as precisely as possible. Within this survey is a 21-item measure of human values which constitute the Human Value Scale. These 21 survey items are ranked from 1 to 10 with 1 representing the respondent is very much similar in behavior to a proposed behavior in a given question. In contrast, 6 represents the respondent is not like the behavior in the question while 7,8,9 essentially give us no response to the question. This scale was developed to better understand the moral values of the respondent. These questions asks respondents to rate their agreement on topics such as equality, wealth, public behavior and adherence to traditions to name a few. Each round focuses on specific topics, for instance round 1 mostly measures immigration and citizenship. However, all rounds cover core human values topics such as views on crime, religion etc. The scale assumes that all humans has the same 10 basic values, born out of evolution, but differ in how important we consider each as a guiding principle in our life. To see this clearly, more individualistic countries tend to view getting rich as one of the most influential motivators in life while collectivist countries regard maintenance of tradition, helping others etc., as more influential than getting rich. These differences in human values undoubtedly affect the real world- individualistic countries(Western Europe) has less crime, war and is richer than collectivist European countries.

It should also be noted that the more important a value is, the more it influences behavior, policies etc. In the real world, values between liberals and conservatives are wildly different and the party in power can

*Code and data are available at: [LINK](#).

implement laws etc., based on their values. Therefore, this survey holds an important value in analyzing and perhaps predicting future behavior, laws and policy in Europe.

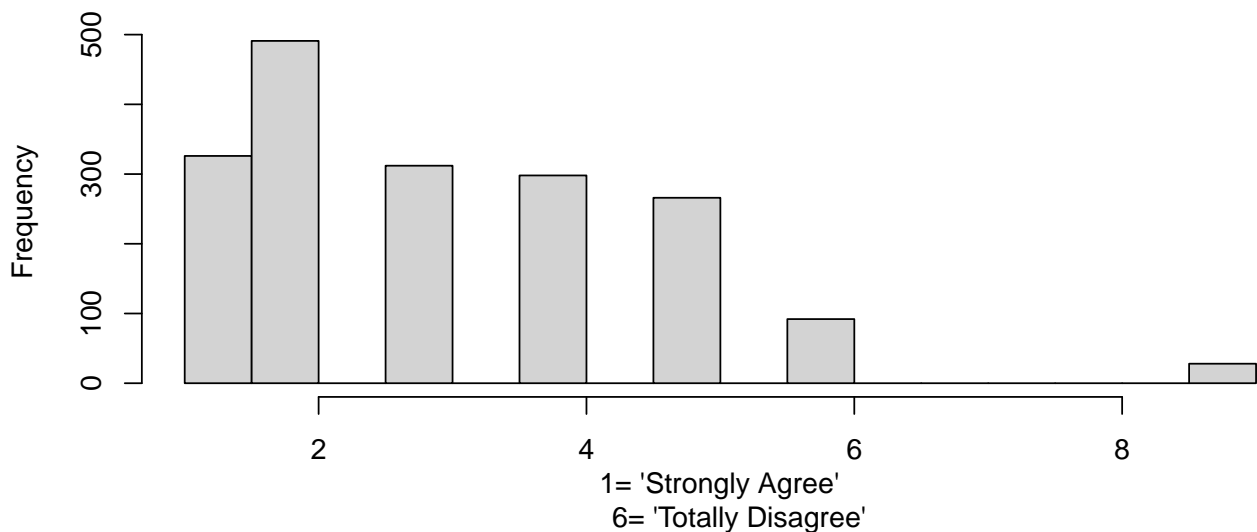
3 Results

The basis of the human value scale is to determine peoples values in a quantitative way. Questions on the topic of the LGBT community along with political views (such as people’s views on immigration) were administered and it was found that respondents’ answers varied across countries in Europe. This is no surprise as the current literature shows individualistic countries (Western Europe) seems to have a more accepting view of the LGBT community rather than collectivist countries (Bettinsoli, Suppes, and Napier 2020). Members of individualistic societies tend to break away from cultural norms and standards. Consistent with the survey, the histograms reflect that respondents from the UK (which is considered Western Europe) tend to care less about traditions and customs as opposed to respondents from Greece which is a more collectivist society.

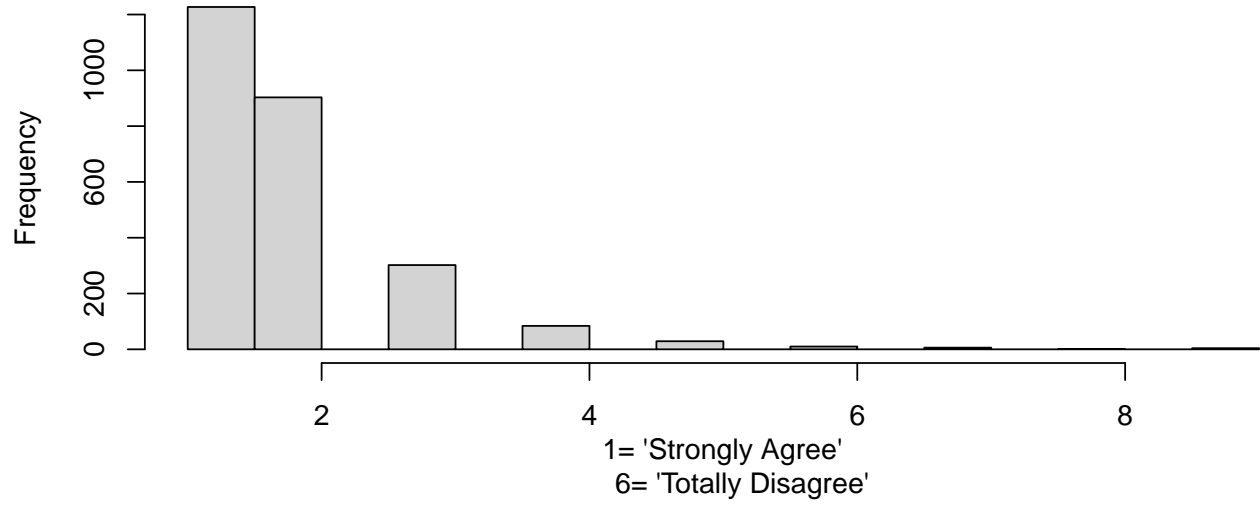
More relevant seems to be the immigration views of a country’s population in Europe given the current situation in Ukraine, Palestine etc. This is also calculated as part of the Human Values Scale. Poland took in more refugees than any other country in Europe with more than 1.4 million while the UK took less than 2000 as of March 11th 2022 and has been criticized for taking so few. While the distance from Ukraine may play a part in this disparity of welcoming refugees, the beliefs of the population of a country may also play a role. The Human Values Scale quantifies the desirability of immigration. While this is a difficult concept to quantify, the ESS proposes individualistic behaviors is the best predictor of a country’s willingness to accept immigrants(or currently refugees). In this survey, the most notable individualistic trait to analyze would be the importance to help others and care about their well-being. It was seen that the UK showed more willingness to help others as compared to Poland in Figure ??, but it would be wise to take this with a grain of salt as according to psychologists from the University of London, 90% of British people think of themselves as being part of the nicest 50% of the population.

This section also attempts to show the comparison in human values over the 9 rounds of the ESS survey. In figure [tradition plot], it was noticed that there was a slight decrease in respondents’ view of tradition. In 2020, there seemed to be less people that think tradition is important compared to 2002. People that hold tradition in high regard tend to limit their career and personal growth (Guan et al. 2016). In relation to this, is Figure [rules plot], which shows a decrease in the importance of following rules from 2002 to 2019. This result shows that over time, people seem to pursue personal development rather than sticking with traditional roles. A real world example of this can be seen in the increase in women in STEM fields.

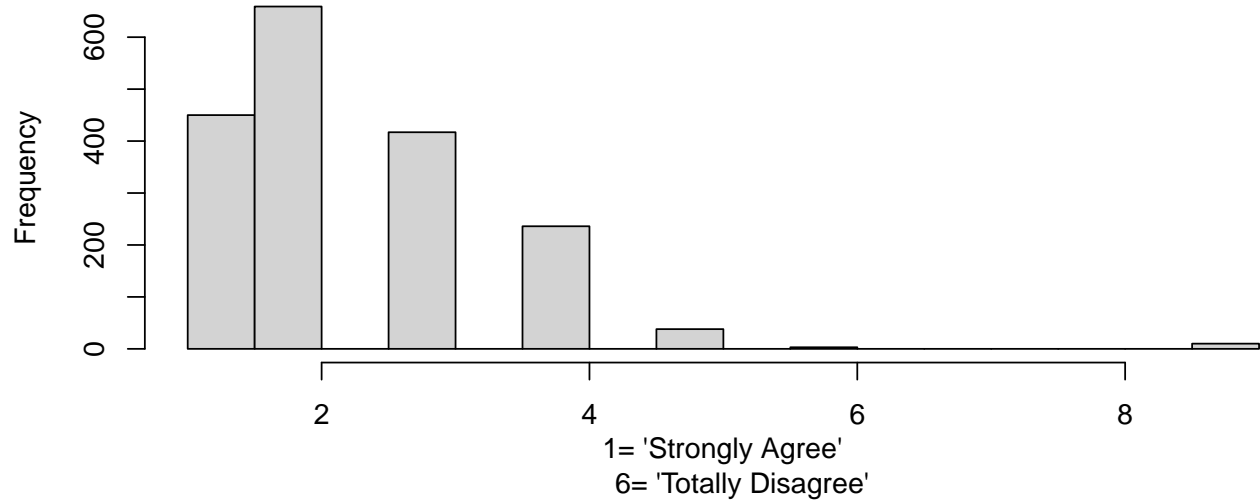
Histogram of Conforming to Tradition(UK)



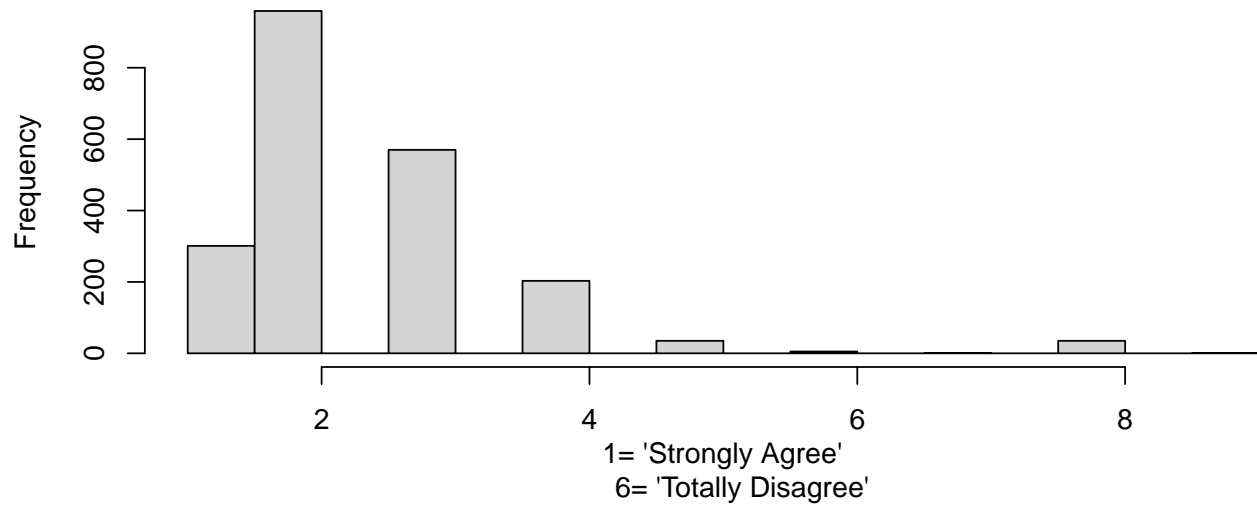
Histogram of Conforming to Tradition(Greece)



Histogram of Helping Others(UK)



Histogram of Helping Others(Poland)



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4 Discussion

4.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

4.2 Second discussion point

4.3 Third discussion point

4.4 WeaknEuro_Dataes and next steps

WeaknEuro_Dataes and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

A Additional details

References

- Bettinsoli, Maria Laura, Alexandra Suppes, and Jaime L Napier. 2020. "Predictors of Attitudes Toward Gay Men and Lesbian Women in 23 Countries." *Social Psychological and Personality Science*. Sage Publications Sage CA: Los Angeles, CA.
- Guan, Pianpian, Alessandra Capezio, Simon Lloyd D Restubog, Shari Read, Jennifer Ann L Lajom, and Min Li. 2016. "The Role of Traditionality in the Relationships Among Parental Support, Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy and Career Adaptability." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 94: 114–23.