

# **Effects of Socialization in Families on Adolescent Identity in New EU-Countries**

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This article is derived from the congress presentation of Wioleta Zurawska and Helena Vecerova. We are both postgraduate members of staff at the Institute of Psychology of the University of Cologne. Both of us have spoken about the effects of Socialization in the Families on the Identity of an Individual. In the project we are responsible for two of the 10 new EU-Countries: Poland and the Czech Republic, because we originally come from there. The results were presented as cross-national comparisons of Poland with Germany and Czech Republic with Germany.

In this paper first of all you obtain some information about Poland, Germany and the Czech Republic. Secondly you read something about the research sample. Then the effects of educational behavior for parents and their children will be introduced. Next the range of Educational Goals and General Values for the different countries will be considered. Finally some conclusions will be drawn.

## 1. Places of data collection



The project deals with subjects from several European countries. Now, the focus will be on 2 countries that are of special interest for us: Poland and the Czech Republic. The data in Poland was collected between January and April 2003, in the Czech Republic between April 2002 and January 2003. In Poland the subjects were recruited from the population of cities and towns of different sizes & different regions (as you can see on the map). Most subjects were from Torun – a big city with an old university in the middle of Poland, but with a lot of rural population in some schools. Other subjects came from Stargard Szczecinski – a small city near the Polish coast. And from Bielawa – a town in the mountains of southwest Poland. In the Czech Republic the data was collected mostly in rural areas. The majority of the subjects were from Moravia, which is a rural environment. Only a few subjects came from North Bohemia.

## 2. Cultural context

The national emblems are presented, because they say something about the history and the culture of the countries.

**Poland**



**Germany**



**Czech Republic**



But now some facts & figures: Poland counts 38.6 million citizens. The total area of the country is about 313.000 square meters. Poland is divided into 16 regions, so called "voivodeships", of which only 3 were included in this project. Germany has 82.4 million citizens, that is about twice as much as in Poland, but their territory is in fact not much bigger: about 357.000 square meters. It consists of 16 states too and just like in Poland the subjects come from only 3 of them. The Czech Republic is the smallest of these countries. Its population is 10.2 million citizens, which is 1/8 of the German population, in a total area of about 79.000 square meters. The Czech Republic has 14 regions, but only 2 of them were considered in the study.

### 3. The sample groups

The samle group of the research consisted of two groups: the group of adolescents and the group of parents.

#### Adolescents:

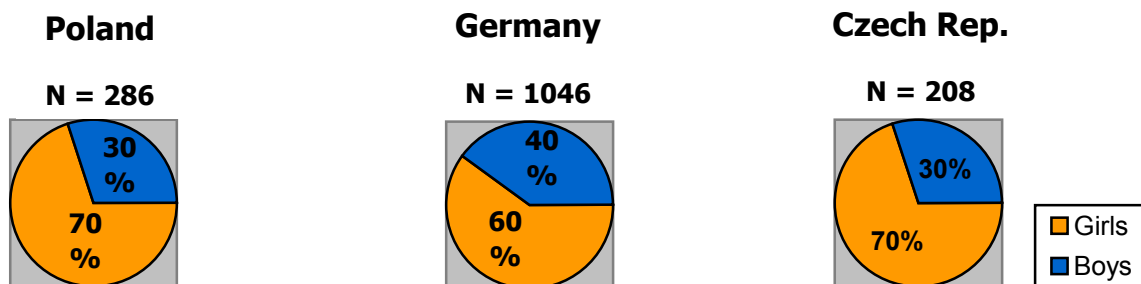
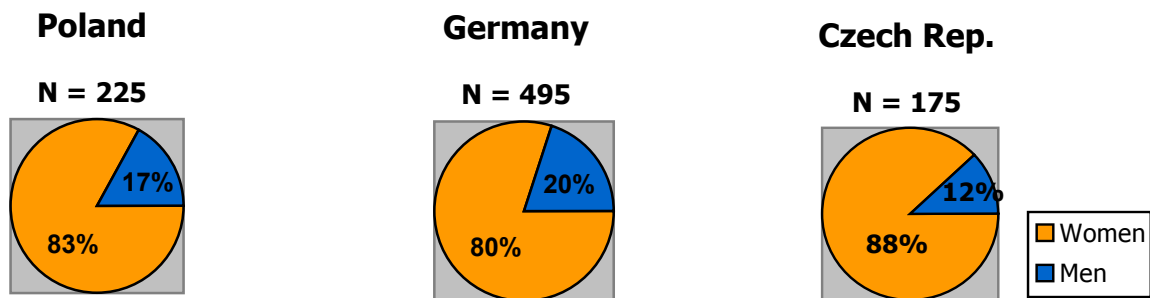


Fig.1: Percentages of gender distribution for adolescents

## Parents:



**Fig.1: Percentages of gender distribution for parents**

The sample group in Germany consisted of 1046 adolescents. The group was made up of 60% girls and 40 % boys. In Germany, 495 parents participated in the study of which 80 % were mothers and 20 % were fathers.

The sample group in Poland consisted of 286 adolescents and 225 parents. Similarly, girls (70 %) and mothers (83 %) participated in the survey. Boys made up 30 % and fathers made up 17 %.

The sample group in the Czech Republic was the smallest. 208 adolescents and 175 parents participated in the survey. As with the other sample groups, the majority of the respondents were female. Specifically, 67 % were girls and 88 % were mothers. Boys made up 33 % and fathers made up 12 %.

## 4. Educational Behavior

### 4.1 Effects for Parents

In the presentation, the comparison between Germany and Poland will be presented at first, followed by the German-Czech-Republic comparison. The presentation will also begin by first discussing parents and then adolescents.

The first results illustrate parental (or educational) behavior, the scales *Reward*, *Punishment*, *Tolerance* and *Autonomy*. Educational behavior was judged by both adolescents and parents.

In Table 1 , the parent evaluations, means and standard eviations for all three countries are shown.

Table 1: Parent evaluations, educational behavior for all three countries

Scale	CZ		D		PL	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Reward	3.65	.68	3.42	.55	<b>3.71</b>	<b>.64</b>
Punishment	<b>3.08</b>	<b>.85</b>	2.63	.79	2.49	.78
Tolerance	<b>3.91</b>	<b>.63</b>	4.17	.66	3.98	.69
Autonomy	3.39	.71	3.37	.76	3.26	.73

Between the results for Germany and the results for Poland there is only one significant difference. Looking at the real value *Reward* it was found that the Polish parents had a significantly higher mean than their German counterparts.

The German-Czech Republic comparison showed, that there are two significant differences between these two countries. First, the Czech parents obtained a higher mean for the value *Punishment*. As a result, they judged their educational behavior as more punitive than the Germans. Second, for the value *Tolerance*, the Czech mean was below the German mean. In other words, the Germans think themselves as more tolerant in their parenting.

#### 4.2 Effects for Adolescents

The effects for adolescents present the other side of parental behavior. The results give information, how adolescents perceive their parents ability to raise them.

Table 2

Scale	CZ		D		PL	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Reward	2.85	.75	2.88	.74	3.13	.82
Punishment	<b>2.42</b>	<b>.79</b>	2.36	.80	2.26	.75
Tolerance	3.60	.95	3.99	.87	3.90	.82
Autonomy	3.92	.67	3.93	.78	<b>3.77</b>	<b>.66</b>

The outcome of the comparison of the statistics for Germany and Poland is that there are significant differences specifically for the value *Autonomy*. As a result of their parent's educational behavior, Polish adolescents experience less autonomy than German adolescents. The mean is higher by the German adolescents.

From the comparison of the data from the Czech and German adolescents it follows that there are no differences between Czech and German adolescents. This result demonstrates that while the Czech parents rate their educational practices stricter than their German counterparts the Czech kids do not perceive them like 'stricter parents'.

### 4.3 Generation Differences

This chapter discusses the differences between parents and children, in other words, generation differences.

Table 3

Scale	CZ		D		PL	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Reward	<b>.78</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.53</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.56</b>	<b>.000</b>
Punishment	<b>.70</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.26</b>	<b>.000</b>	.13	.054
Tolerance	<b>.25</b>	<b>.001</b>	.05	.184	.10	.147
Autonomy	<b>-.54</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>-.48</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>-.52</b>	<b>.000</b>

D = mean of differences    positive D = parents higher    negative D = adolescents higher    a = alpha

Summarizing, most of the differences between parents and children exist in the Czech Republic. We found a difference in every fourth value. As a result, it appears

that here lies the largest generational gap. In Germany, there are three values between parents and adolescents that stand out: *Reward, Punishment and Autonomy*. In Poland, there are different perceptions for just two values. First for the value *Reward* and second for the value *Autonomy*.

The value *Autonomy* is a special one, because for this value the means are negative in all three countries. The negative mean of differences means that adolescents experience more autonomy than their parents believe they grant them.

## 5. Educational Goals

### 5.1 Comparison of the German and Polish parents

Here we describe the results for educational goals, which were researched only by parents. At first the ranking for parents in Germany and in Poland.

Table 4

Ranking for Germany			Ranking for Poland		
Item	M	SD	Item	M	SD
1. Responsibility	4.57	.58	1. Sence of Family*	4.57	.62
2. Self-confidence*	4.56	.60	2. Responsibility	4.43	.70
3. Honesty	4.51	.63	3. Happiness	4.37	.80
4. Independence	4.46	.70	3. Affectionateness	4.37	.66
5. Happiness	4.46	.70	4. Honesty	4.32	.74
6. Reliability*	4.45	.63	4. Getting along with others	4.32	.74
·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·
23. Obedience*	2.79	1.16	23. Obedience*	3.60	.87
24. Being proud of homeland*	2.61	1.16	24. Reliability*	3.57	1.12
25. Spirituality*	2.24	1.24	25. Being critical*	3.40	1.03

\* significant differences

Table 4 is comparing which educational goals count as very important for the parents in both countries and which are less important.

In Poland as well as in Germany you find *Responsibility, Happiness* and *Honesty* among the top 5. In addition to these three values, German parents find *Self-confidence, Independence* and *Reliability* important, while Polish parents pay more attention to *Sense of Family, Affectionateness* and *Getting along with others*. In Germany you find *Spirituality* and *Being proud of homeland* on the last ranks, while in Poland *Being critical* and *Reliability* ranks last. If you take a closer look at *Reliability* you will see that it counted as very important in Germany, while it ranked 24 in Poland. Another interesting effect appears with regard to the item *Obedience* – in both countries it is ranked 23 but nevertheless there is a significant difference between the means.

There is a large number of such significant differences between the means of Polish and German parents as shown in Table 5. The items *Self-confidence, Reliability* and *Being critical*, as we have already seen in the previous Table, are more important in Germany. The items *Being orderly* and *Having sense of family* differ significantly too and actually these goals are favored by Polish parents. The difference concerning *Obedience* (which we just mentioned) has the same tendency: the mean for Polish parents is higher than the one for the Germans.

Table 5

<b>Significant Differences: Germany vs. Poland</b>					
Item	alpha	eta <sup>2</sup>	Country	M	SD
Self-confidence	.000	.024	D:	4.56	.60
			PL:	4.16	.74
Reliability	.000	.111	D:	4.46	.62
			PL:	3.57	1.12
Being critical	.000	.069	D:	4.18	.78
			PL:	3.40	1.03
Being orderly	.000	.079	D:	3.49	.95
			PL:	4.29	.72
Sense of family	.000	.095	D:	3.80	.88
			PL:	4.57	.62
Obedience	.000	.058	D:	2.77	1.15
			PL:	3.60	.87



Being loved by other children	.000	.056	D: 2.98	.94
			PL: 4.05	.76
Ambition	.000	.046	D: 3.28	.97
			PL: 3.56	.99
Spirituality	.000	.109	D: 2.24	1.24
			PL: 3.72	1.02
Being able to feel shame	.000	.026	D: 3.05	1.05
			PL: 3.93	.82
Technical comprehension	.000	.077	D: 3.27	.97
			PL: 3.68	.97
Being proud of homeland	.000	.022	D: 2.59	1.15
			PL: 4.05	.88

The standard deviations, which are remarkable in some cases (especially 1.12 for *Reliability* and 1.15 for *Obedience!*) should also be noted. In Table 5 you can see exactly how strong the effects are. We found the biggest  $\eta^2$  for *Reliability*, but for all other effects the power is also high enough ( $\eta^2$  higher than .02) and they are highly significant (alpha equal .000).

And for the other cross-national differences there is the same tendency: these goals are more important for the Polish parents than for the German parents. For all educational goals we noticed good alpha- and  $\eta^2$ -values too. This is very clear with regard to the items *Being loved by other children*, *Spirituality* and *Technical comprehension* ( $\eta^2$  higher than .05) and less clear for *Ambition*, *Being able to feel shame* and *Being proud of homeland* ( $\eta^2$  higher than .02). Attention should be paid to the standard deviation of these items too, which is some times very large (e.g. for *Spirituality* and *Being proud of homeland*).

## 5.2 Comparison of the German and Czech parents

The next Table presents the rankings for educational goals of the Czech and German parents.

Table 6

Ranking for Germany			Ranking for Czech Republik		
Item	M	SD	Item	M	SD
1. Responsibility	4.57	.58	1. Responsibility	4.51	.68
2. Self-confidence	4.56	.60	2. Independence	4.44	.74
3. Honesty*	4.51	.63	3. Reliability	4.43	.68
4. Independence	4.46	.70	4. Happiness	4.26	.81
4. Happiness	4.46	.70	5. Self-confidence	4.24	.84
5. Reliability	4.45	.63	6. Being considerate	4.24	.74
·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·
23. Obedience	2.79	1.16	23. Being critical	3.25	.98
24. Being proud of homeland	2.61	1.16	24. Being able to feel shame	3.53	1.16
25. Spirituality	2.24	1.24	25. Spirituality	3.39	1.03

\* significant differences

The most important values for the Germans are *Responsibility, Selfconfidence, Honesty, Independence, Happiness* and *Reliability*. On the last ranks in Germany are the values *Obedience, Being proud of homeland* and *Spirituality*. In the Czech Republic, the first six categories in the judgement of the parents are as follows: *Responsibility, Independence, Reliability, Happiness, Self-confidence, and Being considerate*. Of least importance and as a result at the bottom of the list, are the values *Being critical, Being able to fell shame* and *Spirituality*. When one compares the Czech and the German rankings, one can see that there are few differences between the first six values and the last three values.

Table 7 describes the results for significantly differences in educational goals for every researched goals.

Table 7

Significant Differences: Germany vs. the Czech Republic					
Item	alpha	eta <sup>2</sup>	Country	M	SD
Honesty	.000	.022	D:	4.51	.63
			CZ:	4.18	.80
Openness	.000	.027	D:	4.31	.71
			CZ:	3.87	.85
Beings critical	.000	.078	D:	4.18	.78
			CZ:	3.25	.98
Being loving	.000	.051	D:	3.75	.83
			CZ:	4.29	.72
Being proud of homeland	.000	.035	D:	2.61	1.16
			CZ:	3.29	1.03

The country of origin has significant effects in 5 of the categories.

Some of these values were already presented in the rankings of the most and least important values. For the value *Honesty*, *Openness*, *Being critical* and *Being loving*, there is a higher German mean. These values appear to be more important for German parents than for Czech parents. For the value *Being proud of homeland*, there is a significantly higher mean for the Czech Republic. It should be noted, however, that there is a relatively large standard deviation of 1.03. These results support the theory that the topic *National pride* is a somehow exceptional topic for many Germans. This is shown by the relatively low mean of 2.61. Here also, there is a remarkable standard deviation of 1.16.

## 6. General Values

### 6.1 Comparison of German and Polish Parents

Now we are turning to the next domain *General values*. With regard to the ranking order 4 out of the first 6 parents' values *A world in peace*, *A mature love*, *Respecting myself* and *Establishing a family* were identical for both countries. Furthermore, *Inner harmony* and *True friendship* are important in Germany and *National security* and *Social justice* in Poland. Values like *Growing together of East- and West*

*Germany, Pleasure* and *Authority* obviously do not count much for German parents – you find these values at the end of the ranking list in Table 8. For the Polish parents *Engagement for the 3rd world, A life full of variety* and *Authority* are the least important of all values.

Table 8

Ranking for Germany			Ranking for Poland		
Item	M	SD	Item	M	SD
1. A world in peace	4.45	.80	1. A world in peace	4.60	.80
2. Inner harmony	4.38	.78	2. A mature love	4.42	.82
3. Respecting myself	4.37	.73	3. National security*	4.33	.99
4. A mature love	4.28	.87	3. Respecting myself	4.33	.82
5. True friendship	4.25	.87	3. Establishing a family	4.33	.95
6. Establishing a family	4.18	.94	4. Social justice*	4.30	.90
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
17. Growing together East and West*	3.09	1.05	17. Engagement for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> world	3.60	.87
18. Pleasure*	3.03	.92	18. A life full of variety	3.57	1.12
19. Authority*	2.30	1.01	19. Authority*	3.40	1.03

\* significant differences

The item *Authority* provides a similar effect like the one we noticed concerning *Obedience* (in educational goals). It takes the same rank in Germany and Poland, but there is a significant difference between the means, which is quite remarkable! In Germany the mean is 2.30 and in Poland 3.16, together with large standard deviations: 1.11 and 1.17!

Table 9

Significant Differences: Germany vs. Poland					
Item	alpha	eta <sup>2</sup>	country	M	SD
Pleasure	.000	.056	D:	3.03	.92
			PL:	3.59	.99
National security	.000	.046	D:	3.84	1.12
			PL:	4.33	1.00
Respect for tradition	.000	.109	D:	3.16	1.02

		PL: 4.09 .90
Social recognition	.000 .026	D: 3.62 .94 PL: 3.95 .91
Authority	.000 .077	D: 2.30 1.11 PL: 3.16 1.17
Social justice	.000 .022	D: 4.12 .84 PL: 4.30 .92
Growing together East and West / of dif. parts of the country	.000 .048	D: 3.09 1.05 PL: 3.60 1.05
Duty, diligence and order	.000 .071	D: 3.45 1.02 PL: 4.18 .89

The strongest effects appear at *Respect for tradition* ( $\eta^2$  equal .109) and *Duty, diligence and order* ( $\eta^2$  equal .071). Other significant differences between the ranks of general values for German and Polish parents (see Table 9) are *Pleasure*, *National security*, *Social recognition* and *Social justice*, which have relatively big standard deviations too (all of them about 1). And the last one is not only a cross-national but also a cross-cultural-difference, because it was called *Growing together of different parts of the country* in Poland and *Growing together East and West* in Germany. Conclusion: All of these values count as more important for the Polish parents than for the German ones, but they often have remarkable SDs.

## 6.2 Comparison of German and Czech Parents

Table 10

Ranking for Germany			Ranking for Czech Republic		
Item	M	SD	Item	M	SD
1. A world in peace	4.45	.80	1. A world in peace	4.58	.72
2. Inner harmony	4.38	.78	2. A mature love	4.54	.74
3. Respecting myself	4.37	.73	3. Establishing a family	4.39	.89
4. A mature love	4.28	.87	4. Inner harmony	4.27	.90
5. True friendship	4.25	.87	5. True friendship	4.24	.90
6. Establishing a family	4.18	.94	6. Respecting myself	4.16	.77
·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·
17. Growing together East and West	3.09	1.05	17. Pleasure	3.04	1.06
18. Pleasure	3.03	.92	18. A life full of variety*	2.86	1.18

19. Authority	2.30	1.01	19. Authority	3.62	1.25
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\* significant differences

For the Czechs, the most important value was *A word in peace* closely followed by *A mature love*. In third place, Czech parents see the value *Establishing a family*. These are followed by *Inner Harmony*, *True friendship* and *Respecting myself*. The item *Pleasure* ranked 17, *A life full of variety* ranked 18 while *Authority* ranked last. The outcome of the comparison of these preferences with the German value ranking is that there are many similarities. Within the two extremes, the value preferences are more similar than different.

But even when they are few differences, some differences exist. All together there are two significant differences.

Table 11

Significant Differences: Germany vs. Czech Republic					
Item	alpha	eta <sup>2</sup>	country	M	SD
A life full of variety	.000	.043	D:	3.45	1.02
			CZ:	2.86	1.18
Social justice	.000	.038	D:	4.12	.84
			CZ :	3.69	1.00

The values *A life full of variety* and *Social justice* are viewed differently in the two countries. Both values are viewed as more important by German parents than are by Czech parents, but there are also relatively high standard deviations.

### 6.3 Comparison of German and Polish Adolescents

After the parents' attitudes to the general values, we are coming to the ranking for adolescents values. In Poland as well as in Germany *True friendship*, *A mature love*, *Respecting myself* and *A world in peace* are among the 6 most favorites.

Differences appear at rank 2 (*Freedom*) and 6 (*Pleasure*) in Germany, and at rank 3 (*Establishing a family*) and 4 (*Social justice*) in Poland. The position 17 is different too - in Poland it is *Social order*, and in Germany *Respect for tradition*, which has a significantly higher ranking in Poland. On the other hand the ranks 18 and 19 are

identical (*Growing together East and West* in Germany was *Growing together of different parts of the country* in Poland and *Authority* is on the last rank for both).

Table 12

Ranking for Germany			Ranking for Poland		
Item	M	SD	Item	M	SD
1. True friendship	4.58	.83	1. True friendship	4.63	.74
2. Freedom	4.34	.88	2. A mature love	4.56	.81
3. A world in peace	4.25	1.07	2. Respecting myself	4.42	.82
4. A mature love	4.20	.99	3. A world in peace	4.35	1.04
5. Respecting myself	4.01	.99	3. Establishing a family*	4.26	1.12
6. Pleasure	4.00	.97	4. Social justice	4.19	.92
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
17. Respect for tradition*	2.80	1.37	17. Social order	3.44	1.09
18. Growing together East and West	2.78	1.35	18. Growing together of different parts of the country	3.44	1.06
19. Authority	2.60	1.32	19. Authority	2.89	1.25

\* significant differences

You should also pay some attention to the standard deviations, which are extraordinary for the last ranks (most important: *Respect for tradition* and *Growing together East and West* in Germany, but also *Authority* in both countries).

You find only 3 significant cross-national-differences for adolescents ranking of general values, which is clearly less than for their parents (there were 8 significant differences). And, the effects are not very strong, but they have large standard deviations (almost all of them are bigger than 1!).

Table 13

Significant Differences: Germany vs. Poland					
Item	alpha	eta <sup>2</sup>	country	M	SD
Respect for tradition	.000	.058	D:	2.77	1.37
			PL:	3.81	1.00
Establishing a family	.000	.023	D:	3.68	1.32
			PL:	4.26	1.02
Duty, diligence and order	.000	.021	D:	3.24	1.26
			PL:	3.82	.99

Table 13 shows that *Respect for tradition*, as well as *Establishing a family* and *Duty, diligence and order* are stronger preferred by Polish adolescents than by the German ones. That means, that young people from Poland (just like their parents) are more conservative than the Germans. Furthermore the family is still (or maybe again) an important value in the life of modern Poland.

#### 6.4 Comparison of German and Czech Adolescents

The next Table presents the value as viewed by German and Czech adolescents.

Table 14

Ranking for Germany			Ranking for Czech Republic		
Item	M	SD	Item	M	SD
1. True friendship	4.58	.83	1. True friendship	4.60	.80
2. Freedom	4.34	.88	2. A mature love	4.52	.88
3. World in peace	4.25	1.07	2. Freedom	4.33	.91
4. A mature love	4.20	.99	3. A world in peace	4.23	1.07
5. Respecting myself	4.01	.99	3. Pleasure	4.07	.90
6. Pleasure	4.00	.97	4. Inner harmony	4.04	1.12
·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·
17. Respect for tradition	2.80	1.37	17. Respect for tradition	2.84	1.19
18. Growing together East and West	2.78	1.35	18. Authority	2.75	1.19
19. Authority	2.60	1.32	19. Engagement for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> world	2.69	1.14

On the top of the German ranking, there are the values *True friendship*, *Freedom*, *A world in peace*, *A mature love*, *Respecting myself* and *Pleasure*. The least important



values for the young Germans were *Respect for tradition, Growing together East and West* and *Authority*.

The most important values for young Czechs were the values *True friendship, A mature love, freedom, A world in peace, Pleasure* and *Inner harmony*. The least were *Respect for tradition, Authority* and *Engagement for the third world*.

Putting the comparison of all values together, there were no differences in the attitudes of German and Czech adolescents regarding general values. The similarities are even more obvious than those of their parents.

## 7. Transmission Effects in Families

### 7.1 Comparison between Germany and Poland

The differences in general values between Germany and Poland were already mentioned. Now we look at differences between parents and adolescents that appear sometimes similar in Germany and Poland. We will elaborate on this topic, asking for which general values are the preferences of parents and their children identical?

Table 15

<b>Significant Partial Correlations: Germany vs. Poland</b>		
<b>Values</b>	PL	D
Inner harmony	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Pleasure	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Freedom	-	-
Social order	-	<b>X</b>
National security	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Respecting myself	<b>X</b>	-
A world in peace	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Respect for tradition	-	<b>X</b>
A mature love	-	-
Social recognition	<b>X</b>	-
A life full of variety	-	<b>X</b>
Authority	-	<b>X</b>

True friendship	<b>X</b>	-
Social justice	<b>X</b>	-
Establishing a family	-	<b>X</b>
Protecting nature and animals	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Engagement for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> world	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Growing together East and West / of different parts of the country</b>	-	<b>X</b>
Duty, diligence and order	-	<b>X</b>

The crosses mean, that the correlation coefficient was significant: alpha higher then .05

In Table 15 you can see more cross-cultural differences (for 11 items) than similarities (only 6 items). First of all some similarities between Germany and Poland: There are transmission effects in both countries in 6 cases: *Inner harmony, Pleasure, National security, A world in peace, Protecting nature and animals* and *Engagement for the 3<sup>rd</sup> World*. In contrast, there are significant correlations for 7 items only in Germany and also for 4 only in Poland. The following effects appear only in Germany: *Social order, Respect for tradition, A life full of variety, Authority, Establishing a family, Growing together East and West* and *Duty, diligence and order*. But in Poland only the values *Respecting myself, Social recognition, True friendship* and *Social justice* are transmitted from parents to children. All in one, comparing Germany and Poland there are some identical transmission effects, but they are clearly outnumbered.

## 7.2 Comparison between Germany and Czech Republic

The next Table presents the results for identical preferences of general value of parents and their children in the Czech Republic and Germany.

Table 16

<b>Significant Partial Correlations</b>		
<b>Values</b>	CZ	D
Inner harmony	-	<b>X</b>
Pleasure	-	<b>X</b>
Freedom	-	-
Social order	-	<b>X</b>

National security	-	<b>X</b>
Respecting myself	-	-
A world in peace	-	<b>X</b>
Respect for tradition	-	<b>X</b>
A mature love	-	-
Social recognition	<b>X</b>	-
A life full of variety	-	<b>X</b>
Authority	-	<b>X</b>
True friendship	-	-
Social justice	-	-
Establishing a family	-	<b>X</b>
Protecting nature and animals	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Engagement for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> world	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
Growing together of different parts of the country	No research	<b>X</b>
Duty, diligence and order	No research	<b>X</b>
Handcraftship, diligence and inventiveness	<b>X</b>	No research

The crosses mean, that the correlation coefficient was significant: alpha higher then .05

The transmission effects in the Czech Republic look very different than in Poland and Germany. In Germany, there are a lot of transmission effects. In contrast, there are only three effects for the Czech values *Social recognition*, *Protecting nature and animals* and *Engagement for third world*.

The last two values were not researched in the Czech Republic because of the different cultural context. There are not really different parts of the country in the Czech Republic. Duty, diligence and order are not typical values for the Czechs. These values were substituted by *Handcraftship or ability to handcraft, diligence and inventiveness*. In this case, is not possible to compare the answers directly. For the Czechs, there is an effect for this value too.

## 8. Generation Differences in Families

### 8.1 Comparison between Germany and Poland

As a last topic we will discuss generation effects, that means the differences between parents and children, which were estimated using T-Tests.

Table 17

<b>Significant Partial Correlations: Germany vs. Poland</b>		
<b>Values</b>	PL	D
Inner harmony	-	P
Pleasure	A	A
Freedom	P	A
Social order	-	P
National security	P	P
Respecting myself	-	P
A world in peace	P	P
Respect for tradition	A	P
A mature love	-	-
Social recognition	-	A
A life full of variety	A	A
Authority	-	A
True friendship	P	A
Social justice	-	P
Establishing a family	-	P
Protecting nature and animals	-	P
Engagement for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> world	-	P
<b>Growing together East and West / of different parts of the country</b>	-	-
Duty, diligence and order	A	P

P: Parents higher, A: Adolescents higher

For Poland the results are quite different from the effects in Germany. There are 12 differences between Germany and Poland. For the first 3: *Inner harmony*, *Social order* and *Respecting myself*, there are no generation effects in Poland, but in Germany these values are more important for parents than for adolescents. Other 2 items show antipodal effects: *Freedom* is more important for parents in Poland, but

less in Germany, and *Respect for tradition* is preferred by Polish adolescents and by German parents. And *Social recognition* is favored by German adolescents, but there is no effect in Poland. *Authority* is preferred by German adolescents, and there is no effect in Poland (just like *Social recognition*). And *True friendship* is more important for parents in Poland, but less in Germany. For *Social justice, Establishing a family, Protecting nature and animals* and *Engagement for the 3rd world* there are no generation effects in Poland, but in Germany these values are more important for parents than for adolescents. And last but not least *Duty, diligence and order* are preferred by Polish adolescents, but in Germany the effect is contrary, it is more important for parents than for their children. Altogether the pattern in Poland is much different than in western Europe!

## 8.2 Comparison between Germany and Czech Republic

On the whole, there are more generational effects in Germany than in the Czech Republic but the direction of the effects are similar in both countries. P means that the mean of parents was higher than the mean of adolescents. A signified that the mean of adolescents was higher than the mean of parents.

Table 18

<b>Significant Partial Correlations</b>		
<b>Values</b>	<b>CZ</b>	<b>D</b>
Inner harmony	P	P
Pleasure	A	A
Freedom	A	A
Social order	P	P
National security	P	P
Respecting myself	-	P
A world in peace	P	P
Respect for tradition	P	P
A mature love	-	-
Social recognition	-	A
A life full of variety	A	A
Authority	-	A
True friendship	A	A

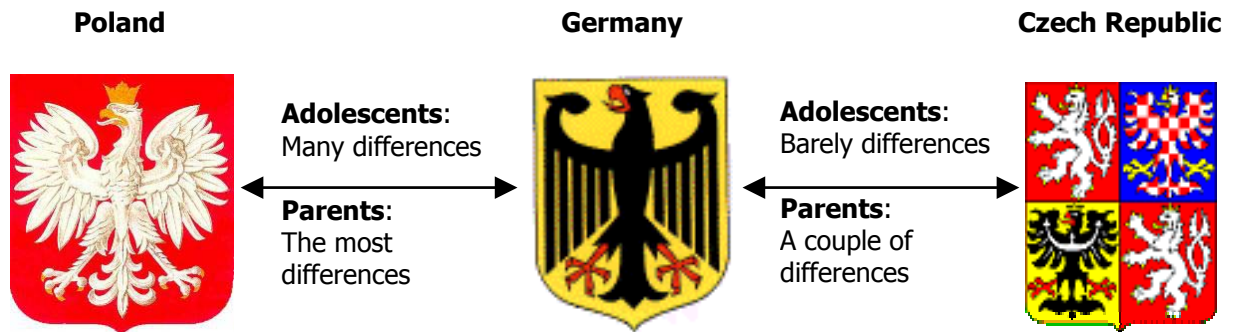
Social justice	P	P
Establishing a family	P	P
Protecting nature and animals	P	P
Engagement for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> world	P	P
Growing together of different parts of the country	No research	-
Duty, diligence and order	No research	A
handcraftship, diligence and inventiveness	-	No research

P: Parents higher, A: Adolescents higher

There are three differences between the effects in both countries. The first difference exists for the value *Respecting myself*. In Germany, this value was more important for parents than it was for adolescents. In the Czech Republic, there was no real generation effect for this value.

There is a second difference for the value *Social recognition*. Here, also an effect exists in Germany. This value is more important for adolescents. In the Czech Republic there is no significant effect. The third difference between Czechs and Germans is the value *Authority*. In Germany there is a significant effect. *Authority* appears to be more important for adolescents than for their parents. In the Czech Republic there are not different opinions for parents and their children.

## 9. Conclusion:



The results of the research could be summarized as follows:

Comparing Poland and Germany we found many differences. These differences are even more dramatic for parents than they are for adolescents.

For the Czech Republic the results were different. There were differences between Czech and German parents, but between the Czech and German adolescents, there were many similarities and only minimal differences. In the Czech Republic, there appears to be larger differences within the family. Eventually, this could lead to a generational gap as in Germany.

If one compares the national emblems of the three countries, the emblems for both Germany and Poland include an eagle and look somewhat similar. Behind this, however, lie many differences. The German and Czech national emblems may be dissimilar, but they share many of the same values.