

List of tables

Table 2.1. Initial effect of nationalism on religiosity 1990 (difference in intercepts).....	30
Table 2.2 Changes in effect of nationalism on religiosity 1990 – 1999 (differences in slopes).....	32
Table 2.3 Changes in effect of nationalism on religiosity 1999 – 2008 (differences in slopes).....	33
Table 2.4. Number of valid cases per country and survey year.....	36
Table 2.5. Changing parameters model: the variation in the effect of nationalism on religiosity between 1990 and 2008 in Central and Eastern Europe	37
Table 3.1. The results of the logistic regression decomposition 1990-2008	56
Table 3.2. The percent of the members in civic associations by generation and countries 1990-2008.....	57
Table 3.3. Total number of cases by country and percent of deleted cases after the listwise deletion of missing value	60
Table 3.4. The Gross Domestic Product between 1990 and 2008	60
Table 4.1. Results of Ordinary Last Square Regression Analysis. Dependent variables: Equal labor and Household traditionalism.....	78
Table 4.2. Model fit for 1990 and 1999 constraining all the parameters to the score for the 1999 pooled sample	81
Table 4. 3. Model fit by country: EVS 1999 without constrains and EVS 1990 all parameters constrained to 1999 scores	82
Table 5.1 Sample size by country (EVS/WVS 1989-2014).....	96
Table 5.2. Descriptive statistics for dependent and independent variables	98
Table 6.1. Sample size and average values of the dependent variables by country	121
Table 6.2. Descriptive statistics for dependent and independent variables	124
Table 6.3. Multilevel linear regression models: dependent religious beliefs.....	126
Table 6.4. Multilevel logistic regression models: dependent monthly church attendance	127

List of figures

Figure 3.1 Trends in membership in civic associations in Central and Eastern Europe (1990 – 2008)	53
Figure 3.2. Civic participation by cohort in Central and Eastern Europe 1990 - 2008.....	55
Figure 4.1 Structural Equation Model: The effect of religiosity on gender values	69
Figure 4.2. Unstandardized effects of Religiosity on Household Traditionalism 1999.....	70
Figure 4.3 Unstandardized effects of Religiosity on Equal Labor 1999.....	71
Figure 4.4 The differences between unstandardized effect of Religiosity on Household Traditionalism (1990, 1999)	73
Figure 4.5. Unstandardized effects of Religiosity on Equal labor comparison 1990-1999	74
Figure 4.6. Household traditionalism by Religiosity in 1990 and 1999.....	75
Figure 4. 7 Labor Equality by Religiosity in 1990 and 1999.....	75
Figure 5.1. “When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women” percentages by country (1989-2014)	99
Figure 5. 2. “Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay” percentages by country (1989-2014).....	100
Figure 5.3. Multilevel logistic regression models: dependent variable Men jobs.....	102
Figure 5.4. Multilevel logistic regression models: dependent variable: Housewife fulfilling.....	104

Abbreviations

ESS – European Social Survey

EVS – European Values Study

FDT – First Demographic Transition

HLM – Hierarchical Linear Models

OLS – Ordinary Least Square

PISA - Programme for International Student Assessment

QoG – Quality of Government

RIQL – Research Institute for Quality of Life

SDT – Second Demographic Transition

UK – United Kingdom

UNDP – United Nation Development Program

UNESCO – United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

US – United States

USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

WVS – World Values Survey

Acknowledgments

This book is the outcome of the research I carried out with the support of several persons and institutions. RIQL is the place where I grew up as researcher and I learnt how to conduct research in social sciences. Moreover, RIQL is hosting Values Survey project in Romania for 25 years, which is the main source of data used in this book. Department of Sociology of University of Bucharest hosted my post-doctoral project *Values change in post-communist societies: modernization or institutional transformation*. Part of the work included in this book is based on it. I am grateful to RIQL and University of Bucharest for their institutional support during my work to this book and over the years.

I would like to express my special appreciation and gratitude to Professor Cătălin Zamfir, who has been a great mentor for me. His advices on my research and career have been extremely valuable. I owe my gratitude to Professors Elena Zamfir, Ioan Mărginean, and Dumitru Sandu. They taught me Sociology and how to be a Sociologist. I am particularly thankful to Sorin Cace, who has been supportive of my career goals and who encouraged my research. I am grateful to Bogdan Voicu, Paula Tufiş, Claudiu Tufiş and Mircea Comşa for their comments on some of the papers in this book. Mihaela Tomiţă şi Simona Stănescu, the editors of the series Psycho-sociology at Pro Universitaria, gave me very valuable and professional feedback, which I appreciate very much, and I am very thankful for it. I am indebted to my family, my friends and my colleagues who have stood beside me, encouraged me and supported my work. Without them nothing would have been possible.