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Abstract

Values develop in the course of long time, some times over ten years. In their youth people are open to the environment's impact. Moving away from home often starts independent life and maybe changes in values. However, the change of values takes as long as they have taken to be built. That is, in spite of the fact that student-life time may be a time of change, comparing values of students and adults older than regular students may uncover the value differences between generations. It is assumed here that a relationship between type and value could be found and, further, that some changes along with aging will happen, partly because of getting adult in terms of career, own family, economic responsibility, etc. and the development of weaker preferences. In this paper, the relationship between type and value types (or later values) will be analyzed in the context of generation difference. First-year students' (N=295) value structure will be compared with adult people's (N=185) values taking into consideration the types. For example, it will be found out whether there is any increasing societal value consensus along with age. First, the basic dimensions Self-direction, Stimulation, Hedonism, Achievement, Power, Security, Conformity, Tradition, Benevolence, Universalism obtained from 56 (Schwartz 1992) subvalues will be compared in terms of generations and types. Additionally, the factor structures of generations' values will be considered. The basic assumption is that type is the main predictor of value difference but societal value consensus may lessen the value differences of the elder generation. Especially between types and values certain differences were found.