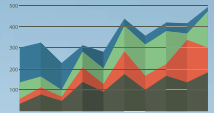
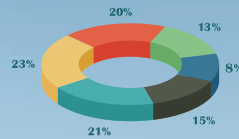
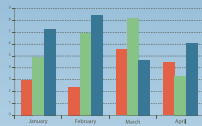
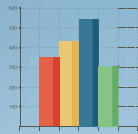
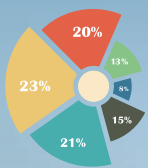


2019 European Union Consciousness Report



Barrett Academy for the
Advancement of Human Values

Contents

Background	1
How unified is the European Union?	3
Origins of the EU	3
Distribution of worldviews in the EU	4
Worldviews by specific indicators	4
Consistent improvers and decliners	8
Nations that are consistently evolving in consciousness	8
Nations that are consistently declining in consciousness	9
What has been decreasing?	9
Impact of stages of expansion on the overall GCI score of the EU	10
What conclusions can we draw?	11
Values fault-lines	12
Why is the EU becoming less unified?	15
Further information	17
For more information	17
Further reading	17
Annex 1: Description of the Seven Levels of Consciousness Model® by Richard Barrett	18
Annex 2: Descriptions of the four worldviews found in the EU	21
People Awareness	21
Wealth Awareness	22
Nation Awareness	22
State Awareness	23

Background

The Global Consciousness Indicator (GCI)[®] is a barometer of consciousness for measuring the level of well-being experienced by the citizens of a nation. The GCI is based on the Barrett Seven Levels of Consciousness Model[®], which in turn is based on an expanded version of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Annex 1 provides a detailed explanation of the construction of the Seven Levels of Consciousness Model.

There are many types of global indicators for measuring and comparing nations: each indicator focuses on a specific aspect of societal development – such as the Health Index, Peace Index, Education Index, Democracy Index, Gender Gap – but there is nothing measuring the whole; nothing that measures the overall level of well-being in a nation. The GCI is an attempt to rectify this situation.

Most of the current global indicators look at what is happening in a nation through a single lens. Each lens represents one aspect of a level of consciousness. For example, the Health Index focuses on an aspect of the survival level of consciousness; the Peace Index focuses on an aspect of the relationship level of consciousness; the Education Index focuses on an aspect of the self-esteem level of consciousness; the Democracy Index and the Gender Gap focus on two aspects of the transformation level of consciousness; etc.

The GCI was constructed by allocating two, three or four global indicators to each of the seven levels of consciousness – 17 global indicators in all (see Figure 1).

The scores for the 17 global indicators were normalized, and the normalized scores for the indicators at each level of consciousness were averaged to obtain a score for each level of consciousness (out of 100). The average scores for the seven levels of consciousness were added together to obtain an overall GCI score (out of 700) for the nation.

It should be recognized that the GCI model does not provide a perfect measure of every level of consciousness. Some levels are better represented than others. However, overall it is a reasonably good representation, and has the advantage of providing a single score that represents the level of well-being of the people of a nation.

The focus of each level of consciousness and the number and types of indicators used at each level of consciousness are shown in Table 1 on the next page.

FIGURE 1: The construction of the GCI for a nation

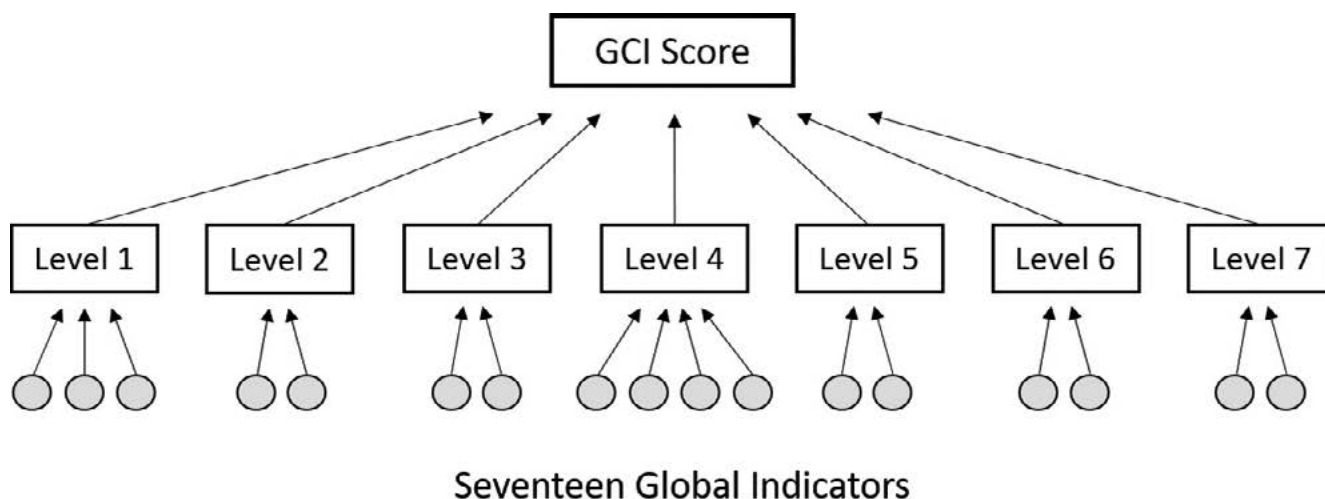


TABLE 1: The number and types of indicators at each level of consciousness

Focus of national level of consciousness		Types and (number) of indicators
7	Satisfying citizens' needs for stability, well-being and happiness.	Strength, stability and legitimacy of the State, and level of happiness of the people. (2)
6	Satisfying citizens' needs for environmental quality and environmental preservation.	Health and quality of the natural environment, and quality of preservation efforts. (2)
5	Satisfying citizens' needs for inclusion, fairness, openness, tolerance and transparency.	Strength of personal relationships, social network support and civic participation (social cohesion), and foundations and opportunities for social progress. (2)
4	Satisfying citizens' needs for freedom, equality and accountability.	Legal rights, individual freedoms and social tolerance, level of democracy, press freedom, and gender equality. (4)
3	Satisfying citizens' needs for education and a supportive business environment.	Access to and quality of education, and business infrastructure, support to entrepreneurs and labour market flexibility. (2)
2	Satisfying citizens' needs for safety, protection and peace.	Societal safety and security, and the level of militarization and peace/violence. (2)
1	Satisfying citizens' needs for health care and economic performance.	Level of corruption, physical and mental health infrastructure, and economic performance. (3)

How unified is the European Union?

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union that was created in 1993 by the Treaty of Maastricht. The EU has an estimated population of 513 million people and currently comprises 28 member states. The EU has a single internal market and a standardized internal system of laws that apply to all member states. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services and capital within an internal market. A monetary union based on the Euro came into force in 2002 comprising 19 EU member states.

The EU maintains permanent diplomatic missions throughout the world and is represented at the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the G7 and the G20. Because of its global influence, the EU has been described as an emerging superpower, along with the US, China and potentially India.

The EU operates through a system of supranational independent institutions and inter-governmental negotiated decisions by the member states. Important institutions of the EU include the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Central Bank. The European Parliament is elected every five years by EU citizens.

Origins of the EU

The EU came into being as a natural development of the European Economic Community (EEC), which was created in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome. One of the main reasons for creating the EEC was to develop strong economic ties between the nations of Europe in the hope that this would lessen the possibility of a third World War.

One of the main reasons for creating the EEC was to lessen the possibility of a third World War.

The EEC had six founding members – Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany. Sixteen years later, in 1973, Denmark, Ireland and the UK joined the EEC. Greece joined in 1981, and Portugal and Spain joined in 1986. Thus, when the EU was created in 1993 there were 12 founding members.

Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the EU in 1994. Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia joined in 2004, Bulgaria and Romania joined in 2007 and Croatia joined in 2013. The stages of expansion of the EEC and the EU are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2: Stages of expansion of the EEC and the EU

Grouping	Stages of expansion	Nations	Number of members
European Economic Community	Stage 1: 1957	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands	6
	Stage 2: 1973	Denmark, Ireland, UK	9
	Stage 3: 1981	Greece	10
	Stage 4: 1986	Portugal, Spain	12
European Union	Stage 5: 1994	Austria, Finland, Sweden	15
	Stage 6: 2004	Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia	25
	Stage 7: 2007	Bulgaria, Romania	27
	Stage 8: 2013	Croatia	28

TABLE 3: Number of EU nations operating from different worldviews (2014–2018)

	People Awareness (PA)	Wealth Awareness (WA)	Nation Awareness (NA)	State Awareness (SA)
2014	3	7	11	7
2016	3	7	13	5
2018	4	6	13	5

Distribution of worldviews in the EU

Currently, the member nations of the EU operate from four different worldviews (see Table 3). Annex 2 provides a description of the four worldviews. In 2014 there were three nations operating from People Awareness, seven nations operating from Wealth Awareness, 11 nations operating from Nation Awareness and seven nations operating from State Awareness.

Since that time, one nation – Ireland – graduated from Wealth Awareness to People Awareness and two nations – Latvia and Lithuania – graduated from State Awareness to Nation Awareness.

Table 4 shows the dominant worldviews in each of the member states of the EU along with the GCI score in brackets and the global ranking of the nation in 2018.

The most conscious nations in the EU are Finland, Denmark, Sweden and Ireland. Finland and Denmark ranked #3 and #4 in the world with GCI scores of 654 and 652. The least conscious nations in the EU were

Hungary, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria and Greece with GCI scores ranging between 445 and 470, and rankings ranging between #41 and #49 in the world.

Worldviews by specific indicators

The following tables show the distribution of worldviews in the member nations of the EU by seven of the most important of the 17 global indicators.

Worldviews and economic performance

The distribution of worldviews by level of economic performance is shown in Table 5. All nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness are in the top category of economic performance. All nations operating from Wealth Awareness, except Belgium, are also in the top category.

Most nations operating from Nation Awareness are in the second category of economic performance. Malta is in the top category, and Lithuania and Latvia are in the third category.

TABLE 4: GCI scores and global ranking of nations in the EU by worldview in 2018

PA	WA	NA	SA
Finland (654), #3	Netherlands (621), #11	France (578), #16	Hungary (470), #41
Denmark (652), #4	Luxembourg (619), #12	Slovenia (573), #18	Croatia (469), #43
Sweden (638), #7	Germany (618), #13	Malta (571), #19	Romania (467), #44
Ireland (631), #8	UK (618), #14	Spain (552), #23	Bulgaria (453), #46
	Austria (612), 15	Portugal (547), #24	Greece (445), #49
	Belgium (591), #16	Czech Rep. (546), #25	
		Estonia (534), #26	
		Slovakia (509), #29	
		Italy (508), #30	
		Cyprus (507), #31	
		Lithuania (501), #33	
		Poland (499), #35	
		Latvia (492), #38	
4	6	13	5

TABLE 5: EU: Worldviews and economic performance

Economic performance	PA	WA	NA	SA	Total
75+	4	5	1	-	10
65.00–74.99	-	1	10	1	12
55.00–64.99	-	-	2	4	6
Total	4	6	13	5	28

Most nations operating from State Awareness are in the third category. One nation – Hungary – is in the second category.

Worldviews and level of democracy

The distribution of worldviews by level of democracy is shown in Table 6. All nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness and all nations operating from Wealth Awareness, except Belgium, are full democracies. According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) Belgium is a flawed democracy.

Two nations operating from Nation Awareness are full democracies – Malta and Spain. All other nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness are flawed democracies except Poland, which according to the EIU is a hybrid regime.

Two nations operating from the worldview of State Awareness are flawed democracies – Greece and Bulgaria – and three are hybrid regimes – Hungary, Croatia and Romania.

Worldviews and gender equality

The distribution of worldviews by gender equality is shown in Table 7. Two nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness are in the highest category of gender equality – Sweden and Finland. Ireland and Denmark are in the second category. Two nations operating from the worldview of Wealth Awareness are in the second category – Germany and the UK. The other four nations operating from Wealth Awareness are in the third category – the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Luxembourg.

There are three nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness in the second category of gender equality – Slovenia, France and Latvia – and one nation operating from the worldview of State Awareness – Bulgaria.

Six nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness are in the third category, and four nations – Czech Republic, Slovakia, Malta and Cyprus – are in the fourth category.

TABLE 6: EU: Worldviews and levels of democracy

Democracy	PA	WA	NA	SA	Total
Full	4	5	2	-	11
Flawed	-	1	10	2	13
Hybrid	-	-	1	3	4
Total	4	6	13	5	28

TABLE 7: EU: Worldviews and gender equality

Gender Gap	PA	WA	NA	SA	Total
0.800+	2	-	-	-	2
0.750–0.799	2	2	3	1	8
0.700–0.749	-	4	6	2	12
0.650–0.699	-	-	4	2	6
Total	4	6	13	5	28

TABLE 8: EU: Worldviews by honesty (inverse of level of corruption)

Honesty	PA	WA	NA	SA	Total
80+	3	4	-	-	6
60-79	1	2	5	-	9
40-59		-	8	5	13
Total	4	6	13	5	28

TABLE 9: EU: Worldviews by level of social cohesion

Social cohesion	PA	WA	NA	SA	Total
60+	3	5	2	-	10
50-59	1	1	7	-	9
40-49	-	-	4	5	9
Total	4	6	13	5	28

There are two nations operating from the worldview of State Awareness in the third category – Croatia and Romania – and two are in the fourth category – Greece and Hungary.

Worldviews and corruption

The inverse distribution of worldviews by level of corruption (the most honest) is shown in Table 8. Three nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness appear in the highest category of honesty. Ireland is in the second category. Four nations operating from the worldview of Wealth Awareness – the Netherlands, Luxembourg, the UK and Germany – are in the highest category of honesty.

Two nations operating from the worldview of Wealth Awareness are in the second category – Austria and Belgium. All nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness are in the second and third categories of honesty.

All five nations operating from the worldview of State Awareness are in the third category.

Worldviews and social cohesion

The distribution of worldviews by level of social cohesion is shown in Table 9. Three nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness have the highest scores in social cohesion. One nation – Sweden – falls into the second category. Five nations operating from the worldview of Wealth Awareness are also in the highest category. One nation – Belgium – falls into the second category. Two nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness – Malta and Slovenia – are also in the highest category.

Seven nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness are in the second category, and four nations are in the third category – Czech Republic, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. All nations operating from the worldview of State Awareness are in the third category.

Worldviews and strength, stability and legitimacy of the State

The distribution of worldviews by level of strength, stability and legitimacy of the State is shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10: EU: Worldviews by strength, stability and legitimacy of the State

Stability	PA	WA	NA	SA	Total
90+	4	4	1	-	9
70-89	-	2	11	-	13
50-69	-	-	1	5	6
Total	4	6	13	5	28

TABLE 11: EU: Worldviews by happiness

Happiness	PA	WA	NA	SA	Total
7.00+	3	2	-	-	5
6.00–6.99	1	4	7	-	12
5.00–5.99	-	-	6	4	10
4.00–4.99	-	-	-	1	1
Total	4	6	13	5	28

All four nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness, four nations operating from Wealth Awareness – Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria – and one nation operating from Nation Awareness – Portugal – are in the highest category of strength, stability and legitimacy.

Two nations operating from the worldview of Wealth Awareness – Belgium and the UK – and 11 nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness are in the second category. One nation operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness is in the third category – Cyprus – along with all nations operating from the worldview of State Awareness.

Worldviews and levels of happiness

The distribution of worldviews by level of happiness is shown in Table 11. Three nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness are in the highest category of happiness. One nation – Ireland – falls into the second category.

Two nations operating from the worldview of Wealth Awareness are also in the highest category of happiness – the Netherlands and Austria. The other four – Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the UK – are in the second category.

Seven nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness are in the second category, and six nations are in the third category. Four nations operating from the worldview of State Awareness are in the third category, and one – Bulgaria – falls into the fourth category.

The distribution of worldviews by these seven important indicators shows that the nations with the most advanced worldviews in the EU are always concentrated at the top of each category, and the nations with the least advanced worldviews are always concentrated at the bottom of each category.

Consistent improvers and decliners

In this next section, we identify the member nations of the EU that are consistent improvers and consistent decliners in consciousness. The bad news is that only 12 of the 28 member nations of the EU show a consistent improvement in consciousness (see Table 12). The good news is that there were only two consistent decliners. Fourteen nations did not show a change in either direction.

Only 12 of the 28 member nations of the EU show a consistent improvement in consciousness.

Nations that are consistently evolving in consciousness

The only nation operating from the worldview of People Awareness that consistently improved over the two time periods was Ireland. The only nation operating from the worldview of Wealth Awareness that consistently improved over the two time periods was the UK. Seven of the 13 nations operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness were consistent improvers. Romania and Bulgaria were the only two nations operating from the worldview of State Awareness that showed a consistent improvement.

What has been improving?

Ireland

The improvements in Ireland have come about mainly from increases in economic performance, personal freedom and quality of the environment.

Luxembourg

The improvements in Luxembourg have come about mainly from increases in social cohesion and personal freedom.

UK

The improvements in the UK have come about mainly from increases in gender equality and quality of the environment.

TABLE 12: EU: Consistent improvers (2014 to 2016 and 2016 to 2018)

	Nation	2014	2016	2018	Change	%
People Awareness	Ireland	613	621	631	+18	2.9
Wealth Awareness	Luxembourg	600	618	619	+19	3.2
	UK	610	615	618	+8	1.3
Nation Awareness	Lithuania	454	486	501	+47	10.4
	Malta	529	548	571	+42	7.9
	Portugal	525	534	547	+22	4.2
	Estonia	515	530	534	+19	3.7
	Czech Rep.	529	540	546	+17	3.2
	Slovakia	496	499	509	+13	2.6
	France	565	571	578	+13	2.3
State Awareness	Romania	408	451	467	+59	14.5
	Bulgaria	417	429	453	+36	8.6

Lithuania

The improvements in Lithuania have come about mainly from increases in social cohesion, quality of the environment, level of happiness of the people, economic performance, gender equality and the level of personal safety.

Malta

The improvements in Malta have come about mainly from increases in preservation of the environment, happiness of the people and quality of the environment.

Portugal

The improvements in Portugal have come about mainly from increases in economic performance, happiness of the people, strength, stability and legitimacy of the State, the level of social cohesion and efficiency of the business environment.

Estonia

The improvements in Estonia have come about mainly from increases in economic performance and gender equality. There was a significant decrease in environmental preservation.

Czech Republic

The improvements in Czech Republic have come about mainly from increases in economic performance, the level of happiness and social cohesion. There was a significant decrease in environmental preservation.

Slovakia

The improvements in Slovakia have come about mainly from increases in social cohesion and economic performance.

France

The improvements in France have come about mainly from increases in preservation of the environment, social cohesion, quality of the environment and gender equality.

Romania

The improvements in Romania have come about mainly from increases in economic performance, happiness, preservation of the environment, quality of the environment and social cohesion.

Bulgaria

The improvements in Bulgaria have come about mainly from increases in economic performance, happiness and social cohesion.

Nations that are consistently declining in consciousness

The two nations that consistently declined in consciousness over the periods 2014 to 2016 and 2016 to 2018 were Austria and Sweden (see Table 13). In both cases the overall decrease was less than 2%.

Two of the 28 member nations of the EU showed a consistent decline in consciousness.

What has been decreasing?

Austria

The decline in consciousness in Austria has come about mainly from an increase in violence and a decrease in happiness and social cohesion. On the positive side, Austria showed a decrease in corruption.

Sweden

The decline in consciousness in Sweden has come about mainly from an increase in violence and a decrease in democracy, health care, personal safety and happiness. On the positive side, Sweden has shown an increase in social cohesion, gender equality and quality and preservation of the environment.

TABLE 13: EU: Consistent decliners (2014 to 2016 and 2016 to 2018)

	2014	2016	2018	Change	%
Austria	619	615	612	-7	1.1
Sweden	643	642	638	-4	0.6

TABLE 14: Phases and stages of expansion of the EU

GCI stages	Stages of expansion of EU membership	Nations
Phase A	Stage 1: 1957	Belgium (WA), France (NA), Germany (WA), Italy (NA), Luxembourg (WA), Netherlands (WA)
	Stage 2: 1973	Denmark (PA), Ireland (PA), UK (WA)
Phase B	Stage 3: 1981	Greece (SA)
	Stage 4: 1986	Portugal (NA), Spain (NA)
	Stage 5: 1994	Austria (WA), Finland (PA), Sweden (PA)
Phase C	Stage 6: 2004	Cyprus (NA), Czech Republic (NA), Estonia (NA), Hungary (SA), Latvia (NA), Lithuania (NA), Malta (NA), Poland (NA), Slovakia (NA), Slovenia (NA)
	Stage 7: 2007	Bulgaria (SA), Romania (SA)
	Stage 8: 2013	Croatia (SA)

Impact of stages of expansion on the overall GCI score of the EU

This section shows the evolution of the average GCI score for the EU at each stage of expansion. Since GCI data was not available for the early years of the EEC and EU, we have used GCI scores for 2018 to carry out this analysis. The results therefore do not represent the situation as it existed at each stage of expansion; they represent the current situation.

The nations involved at each stage of expansion are shown in Table 14. The eight stages of expansion have been grouped into three phases.

- Phase A represents the stages of expansion prior to the inclusion of Greece (Stages 1 and 2).
- Phase B represents the stages of expansion that included Greece (Stage 3), Portugal and Spain (Stage 4) and Austria, Finland and Sweden (Stage 5).
- Phase C represents the stages of expansion that included 13 Central and Eastern European nations (Stages 6, 7 and 8).

The number of nations operating from each worldview and the average GCI score for the EU at each phase and stage of expansion are shown in Table 15 and Figure 2.

The average GCI score for the EU took a significant downward shift at the start of Phase B, from 604 to 588, with the entry of Greece and again at the start of Phase C, from 592 to 563, with the entry of ten Central and Eastern European nations. The downward shift continued, from 563 to 553, with the entry of Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia in Stages 7 and 8.

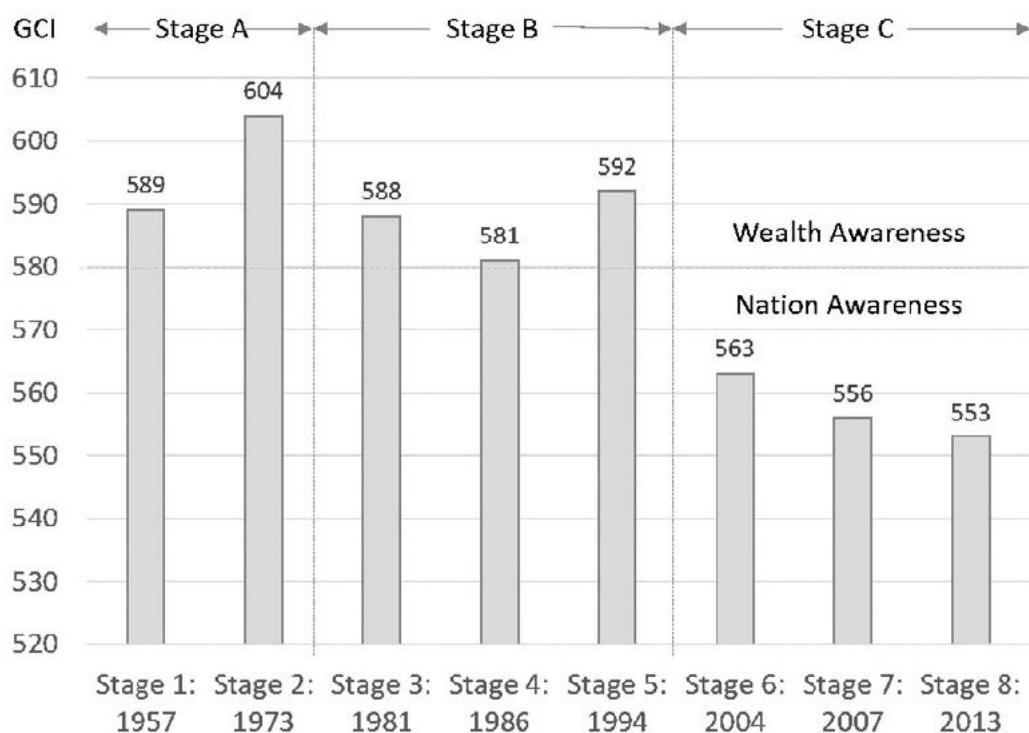
The numbers of nations operating from each worldview in each of the three phases of expansion are shown in Figure 3.

All the nations in Phase A were either operating from People Awareness (2), Wealth Awareness (5) or Nation Awareness (2). The average GCI score for these nine nations was 604 – corresponding to the worldview of Wealth Awareness. Greece, which operates from the worldview of State Awareness, has the lowest GCI score of all the EU nations (445) – a difference of 159 from the average score for Phase A.

TABLE 15: The number of nations operating from each worldview at each phase and stage of expansion of the EU

GCI phases	Expansion stages	PA	WA	NA	SA	Total	Average GCI
Phase A	Stage 1: 1957	-	4	2	-	6	589
	Stage 2: 1973	2	5	2	-	9	604
Phase B	Stage 3: 1981	2	5	2	1	10	588
	Stage 4: 1986	2	5	4	1	12	581
	Stage 5: 1994	4	6	4	1	15	592
Phase C	Stage 6: 2004	4	6	13	2	25	563
	Stage 7: 2007	4	6	13	4	27	556
	Stage 8: 2013	4	6	13	5	28	553

FIGURE 2: Average GCI score for the EU at each phase and stage of expansion



The biggest differences between Greece and the Phase A nations were social cohesion, level of corruption, economic performance, freedom of the people, efficiency of the business environment and happiness of the people.

From a fiscal, economic, business and social perspective Greece was not ready to join the EU.

In retrospect, we would say that from a fiscal, economic, business and social perspective Greece was not ready to join the EU. Its values were so different to the Stage A nations that it should probably never have been invited to become a member.

Phase B represents the stages of expansion that included Greece (Stage 3), Portugal and Spain (Stage 4) and Austria, Finland and Sweden (Stage 5). Whereas Stages 3 and 4 lowered the level of consciousness of the EU to 581, Stage 5 raised it to 592. At this point, even with Greece included, the average GCI score for the EU corresponded to the worldview of Wealth Awareness. The overall impact of Phase B was to lower the Phase A GCI score by 12 points from 604 to 592.

Phase C represents the stages of expansion that included 13 Central and Eastern European nations. The average GCI score for Stage 6 nations is 520, a difference of -84 from the average of Phase A nations. The average score

for Stage 7 and 8 nations is 463, a difference of -141 from the Phase A nations.

The biggest differences between the Stage 6 nations and the Phase A nations were corruption, social cohesion, happiness of the people, support for the business environment, preservation of the environment and freedom of the people.

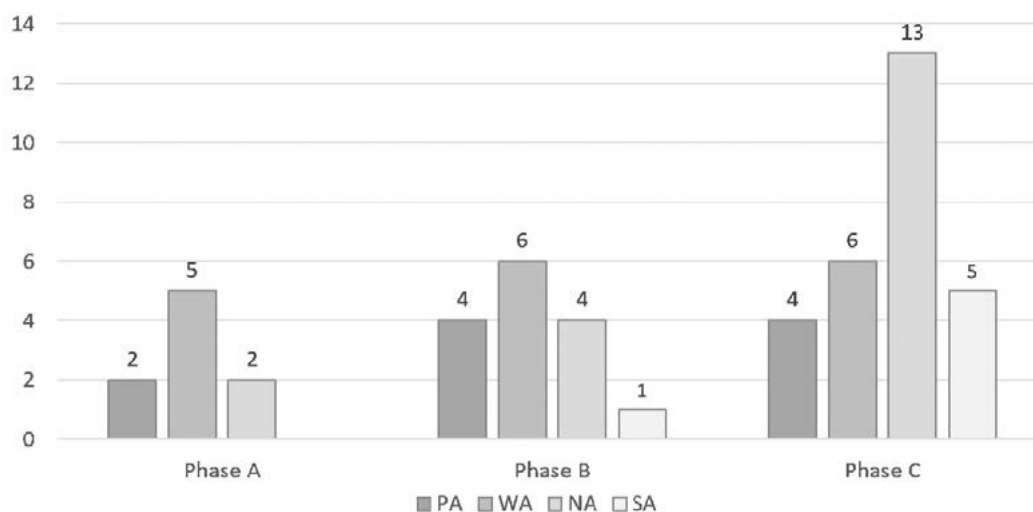
The biggest differences between Stages 7 and 8 combined and the Phase A nations were corruption, social cohesion, happiness of the people, support for the business environment, freedom of the people and level of economic performance.

The overall impact of Phase C was to lower the Phase B GCI score by 39 points from 592 to 553, and to lower the Phase A GCI score by 51 points from 604 to 553.

What conclusions can we draw?

Stages 3, 6, 7 and 8 of the EU expansions significantly lowered the average level of consciousness of the EU. All the nations in Stages 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the EU expansions are operating from the worldviews of People Awareness (4), Wealth Awareness (6) or Nation Awareness (4). All the nations in Stages 3, 6, 7 and 8 of the EU expansions

FIGURE 3: Composition of worldviews in the EU in the three phases



are operating from the worldviews of Nation Awareness (9) and State Awareness (5). As a result, from 2004 onwards the EU became increasingly dominated by the values of the worldview of Nation Awareness and strongly influenced by the values of the worldview of State Awareness (see Figure 3).

The nations whose values are least aligned with the values of the original members of the EU are those that are most deeply embedded in Nation Awareness – Slovakia, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Poland and Latvia – with GCI scores below 510, and those operating from the worldview of State Awareness – Hungary, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria and Greece – with GCI scores of 470 or below.

Of these 11 nations, Slovakia, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Greece and Bulgaria operate as flawed democracies, and Poland, Hungary, Croatia and Romania operate as hybrid regimes. Eight of these nations operate from the lowest level of social cohesion (see Table 9) – Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Croatia, Latvia and Greece – and Italy and Slovakia operate from the next-to-lowest level of social cohesion. All 11 nations except Poland operate from the highest level of corruption (see Table 8). Poland operates from the next-to-highest level of corruption.

Six of the 11 nations operate from the lowest level of gender equality – Greece, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Malta, Cyprus and Hungary. Poland, Croatia, Romania and Italy operate at the next-to-lowest level of gender

equality. Bulgaria operates at the second-highest level of gender equality.

Key differences between worldviews

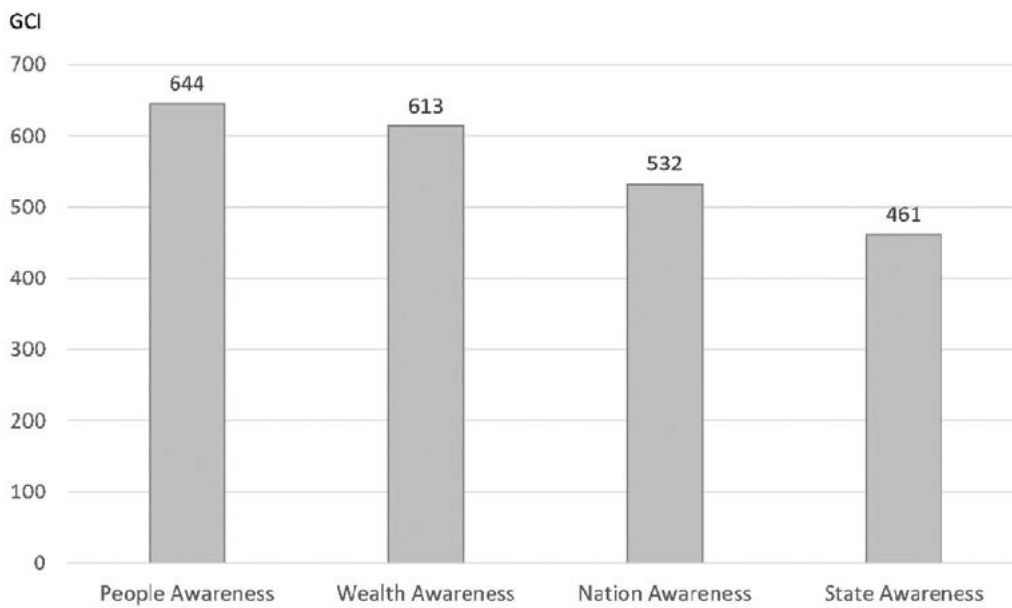
There are significant differences in consciousness between the nations operating at different worldviews. The average GCI scores for the nations operating from each worldview are shown in Figure 4. There is a 183-point difference between the average GCI score of nations operating from the worldviews of People Awareness and State Awareness in the EU.

Values fault-lines

In order to expose the values fault-lines – the key differentiators between worldviews – we have compared the average score for each of the seven levels of consciousness for nations in each worldview. The three largest differences between adjacent worldviews are shaded. The largest difference is shown in bold and underlined and the second largest difference is underlined in the following four tables.

There is a 183-point difference between the average GCI score of nations operating from the worldviews of People Awareness and State Awareness in the EU.

FIGURE 4: Average overall GCI scores for EU nations operating from each worldview in 2018



Comparison between People Awareness and Wealth Awareness

The average scores for each level of consciousness for nations operating from People Awareness and Wealth Awareness in the EU are compared in Table 16. Approximately 69% of the difference is accounted for by three levels of consciousness – Levels 4, 7 and 3.

Of the four indicators that make up the Level 4 consciousness score, 52% of the difference can be attributed to gender equality and 27% to the level of democracy. The difference at Level 7 consciousness is equally divided between two indicators – the strength

and legitimacy of the nation and the level of happiness of the people. At Level 3 consciousness, 59% of the difference can be attributed to the support for the business environment and 41% to the level of education.

Comparison between Wealth Awareness and Nation Awareness

The average scores for each level of consciousness for nations operating from Wealth Awareness and Nation Awareness are compared in Table 17. Approximately 58% of the difference between Wealth Awareness and Nation Awareness is accounted for by three levels of consciousness – Levels 1, 7 and 5.

TABLE 16: EU: Comparison of average scores by level of consciousness for People Awareness and Wealth Awareness 2018

Worldview	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Overall
PA	91.81	91.35	90.91	92.22	94.46	87.15	95.97	643.86
WA	89.96	89.04	85.14	84.15	92.15	84.20	88.59	613.22
Difference	-1.85	-2.31	-5.77	-8.07	-2.31	-2.95	-7.38	30.64

TABLE 17: EU: Comparison of average scores by level of consciousness for Wealth Awareness and Nation Awareness in 2018

Worldview	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Overall
WA	89.96	89.04	85.14	84.15	92.15	84.20	88.59	613.22
NA	72.89	84.11	73.69	76.05	78.19	74.88	72.30	532.11
Difference	-17.07	-4.93	-11.45	-8.10	-13.96	-9.32	-16.29	81.11

TABLE 18: EU: Comparison of average scores by level of consciousness for Nation Awareness and State Awareness in the EU in 2018

Worldview	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Overall
NA	72.89	84.11	73.69	76.05	78.19	74.88	72.30	532.11
SA	58.56	79.36	64.72	65.30	65.44	67.61	59.70	460.70
Difference	-14.33	-4.75	-8.97	-10.75	-12.75	-7.27	-12.60	-71.41

Of the three indicators that make up the Level 1 consciousness score, 51% of the difference can be attributed to the level of corruption and 31% can be attributed to the level of economic performance. At Level 7 consciousness, 52% of the difference can be attributed to the strength, stability and legitimacy of the State and 48% to the level of happiness of the people. At Level 5 consciousness, 75% of the difference can be attributed to the level of social cohesion.

Comparison between Nation Awareness and State Awareness

The average scores for each level of consciousness for nations operating from Nation Awareness and State Awareness are compared in Table 18. Approximately 56% of the difference between nations operating from Nation Awareness and State Awareness is accounted for by three levels of consciousness – Levels 1, 5 and 7. There is also a significant difference at Levels 4 and 3.

Of the three indicators that make up the Level 1 consciousness score, 45% of the difference can be attributed to the level of corruption and 35% to the level of economic performance. At Level 5 consciousness, 69% of the difference can be attributed to the level of

social cohesion. At Level 7 consciousness, 55% of the difference can be attributed to the level of happiness of the people and 45% to the strength, stability and legitimacy of the State.

Comparison between nations operating from People Awareness and State Awareness

To further explore the largest differences in consciousness in the EU, the GCI scores for People Awareness and State Awareness have been compared (see Table 19). Approximately 54% of the difference is accounted for by three levels of consciousness – Levels 7, 1 and 5. There are also significant differences at Levels 4, 3 and 6.

Of the two indicators that make up the Level 7 consciousness score, 56% of the difference can be attributed to the level of happiness of the people and 44% to the strength, stability and legitimacy of the State. Of the three indicators that make up the Level 1 consciousness score, 50% of the difference can be attributed to the level of corruption and 33% can be attributed to the level of economic performance. Of the two indicators that make up the Level 5 consciousness score, 71% can be attributed to the level of social cohesion.

TABLE 19: EU: Comparison of average scores by level of consciousness for People Awareness and State Awareness in 2018

Worldview	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Overall
People Awareness	91.81	91.35	90.91	92.22	94.46	87.15	95.97	643.86
State Awareness	58.56	79.36	64.72	65.30	65.44	67.61	59.70	460.70
Difference	-33.25	-11.99	-26.19	-26.92	-29.02	-19.54	-36.27	-183.16

Summary of the key differences between worldviews

The key differences between nations operating from adjacent worldviews in the EU are shown in Table 20.

Based on these comparisons of worldviews, we can conclude that the primary values fault-line between nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness and nations operating from all other worldviews in the EU is gender equality.

The primary values fault-lines between nations operating from the worldviews of People Awareness and Wealth Awareness, and those operating from the worldviews of Nation Awareness and State Awareness, are the level of corruption and the level of social cohesion.

There are five key values fault-lines between nations operating from the four worldviews found in the EU: gender equality, level of corruption, level of social cohesion, economic performance and level of freedom of the people.

The primary values fault-lines between nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness, Wealth Awareness and Nation Awareness, and those operating from the worldview of State Awareness, are the level of economic performance and the level of freedom of the people.

Thus, we can identify five key values fault-lines between nations operating from the four worldviews found in the EU: gender equality, level of corruption, level of social cohesion, level of economic performance and level of freedom of the people.

Why is the EU becoming less unified?

As the EU expanded, its overall GCI score decreased, particularly in the areas of gender equality, corruption, social cohesion, economic performance and freedom of the people.

The largest decreases occurred at Stages 3, 6, 7 and 8 of the EU's expansion with the entry of Greece at Stage 3, the entry of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia at Stage 6, the entry of Bulgaria and Romania at Stage 7 and the entry of Croatia at Stage 8. The entry of these nations brought about a significant lowering of the EU's values and a decrease in the level of internal cohesion.

The first cracks in the internal cohesion of the EU began to appear in 2009 with the Eurozone crisis: the threat to the EU of a sovereign debt default by Greece, Cyprus, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Although the threat was contained, it put considerable strain on internal relations between the more well-managed nations and some of the less well-managed nations.

Further strains began to appear in 2015 when large numbers of migrants and asylum seekers began arriving at the borders of the EU. The difficulties that arose were around the questions of who should bear the burden of resettling these people and who should bear the burden of controlling their entry. Some member states welcomed the migrants – mostly those operating from People Awareness and Wealth Awareness; other member states were reluctant to provide homes for them; and some member states refused them – mostly those operating from State Awareness.

TABLE 20: EU: Key differences between nations operating from adjacent worldviews

Difference between...	Key differences
Wealth Awareness and People Awareness	Gender equality, level of democracy, strength, stability and legitimacy of the State, level of happiness of the people.
Nation Awareness and Wealth Awareness	Corruption, social cohesion, level of happiness of the people.
State Awareness and Nation Awareness	Social cohesion, economic performance, freedom of the people, corruption.
People Awareness and State Awareness	Corruption, social cohesion, level of happiness of the people.

The migrant issue uncovered deep values fault-lines, not just between member nations but also within member nations, resulting in a downward shift in consciousness and a hardening of conservative values. In the UK, the immigrant issue exposed a significant values fault-line between the people embracing the worldview of Nation Awareness and those embracing the worldview of Wealth Awareness. This fault-line was instrumental in the people of the UK voting, albeit by a very narrow margin, to regain their sovereignty by leaving the EU.

The most visible outcome of the strains placed on the EU by the Eurozone crisis and the migrant issue has been a retreat from liberalism and a resurgence of populism – a shift from the values of People Awareness

and Wealth Awareness to the ethnically and religiously defined values of the worldview of Nation Awareness. At the same time there has been a resurgence in some nations of the worldview of State Awareness – a retreat into fascism and white supremacy, and an increase in displays of homophobia and hatred of foreigners.

As a result of these deepening values fault-lines the EU is becoming unmanageable. Will it survive? The outcome is not sure. There is an increasing likelihood that the EU will split into two camps – nations with current GCI scores above 530 and nations with current GCI scores below 510 (see Table 4). This gap has increased between 2014 and 2018.

Further information

For more information

The World Atlas of Consciousness: An interactive map of the world showing the GCI scores and percentage changes between 2016 and 2018.

GCI Scores for 145 Nations: An interactive spreadsheet showing the GCI scores for 145 nations in 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Further reading

The 2019 Global Consciousness Report: A detailed analysis of the evolution of consciousness in 145 of the world's nations from 2014 to 2016 and 2016 to 2018.

The 2019 Consciousness Report for the Nordic Region: A comparison of the evolution of consciousness in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

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Annex 1: Description of the Seven Levels of Consciousness Model[®] by Richard Barrett

From 1995 to 1996, I worked on simplifying and expanding Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs to use it as a tool for measuring consciousness. I made three changes:

- A shift in focus from needs to consciousness.
- An expansion of the concept of self-actualization.
- Relabelling the basic needs.

Changing from needs to consciousness

It was evident to me that when people have underlying fear-based beliefs about being able to meet their deficiency needs, their subconscious mind will stay focused on finding ways to satisfy these needs.

Survival consciousness

For example, when a person has a subconscious fear-based belief at the survival level of consciousness, no matter how much money they earn, they will always want more. For them enough is never enough. Because

of their early experiences they feel they cannot trust the universe to provide for them. Therefore, they must stay vigilant, earn as much as they can and watch every penny they spend. Such people can remain focused at the survival level of consciousness all their lives, even though compared with others they are financially well-off.

Relationship consciousness

When a person has a subconscious fear-based belief at the love and belonging level of consciousness, no matter how much love and affection they get, they will always want more. They cannot get enough. They want to experience the love and affection that was not accorded to them in their childhood. Such people can remain focused at the love and belonging level of consciousness all their lives, even though they may be in a loving relationship.

Self-esteem consciousness

When a person has a subconscious fear-based belief at the self-esteem level of consciousness, no matter how much praise or accolades they get, they will always want more. They cannot get enough. They want to experience the respect and recognition that was not accorded to them in their teenage years. Such people can remain focused at the self-esteem level of consciousness all their lives, even though their accomplishments are frequently acknowledged by the people around them.

These three considerations led me to recognize that the fear-based beliefs that we use to interpret our reality strongly influence the levels of consciousness we operate from during our adult years; they keep us focused on our deficiency needs, not allowing us to explore our growth needs.

Expanding the concept of self-actualization

The second change I made was to give more definition to Maslow's concept of self-actualization. I achieved this by integrating the concepts of Vedic philosophy into Maslow's model and expanding self-actualization from one level to three.

According to Vedic philosophy we can experience seven states of consciousness. The first three – waking, dreaming and deep sleep – are part of everyone's daily

experience. The next four are dependent on the level of self-actualization we reach.

In the fourth state of consciousness, we recognize we are more than an ego in a physical body. By contemplating the question Who am I? we begin to recognize that we are also a soul.

In the fifth state of consciousness, we learn to fully identify with the motivations of our soul. We give more focus to exploring our natural gifts and talents and we begin to experience a fear-free state of psychological functioning.

In the sixth state of consciousness, we become aware of the deep level of connection we have to other people. We realize that there are no 'others' because at a deeper level of being we are all energetically connected.

In the seventh state of consciousness, we become one with all there is. The self fuses with every other aspect of creation in a state of oneness. There is no separation between the knower and the object of knowing.

The frequency of our experiences of these higher states of consciousness depends on the degree to which we have released the fear-based beliefs we learned during our childhood and teenage years. As we make progress in releasing our fears and mastering our deficiency needs, we gain more access to the higher states of consciousness. We begin at the transformation level and from there we go through three stages of self-actualization.

Transformation

The fourth state of consciousness corresponds to Carl Jung's concept of *individuation*. I call this level of consciousness *transformation*. Transformation occurs when we find the freedom and autonomy to be who we are: when we begin to inquire into our true nature. We learn to make our own choices; to develop our own voice, independent of our parental and cultural conditioning, and thereby become the author of our own life. This is an important preliminary step before we enter the first level of self-actualization.

The first level of self-actualization

The fifth state of consciousness in Vedic philosophy corresponds to the first level of self-actualization. I refer

to this level of consciousness as *internal cohesion*. At this level of consciousness, our ego motivations merge with our soul motivations. We want to identify our unique gifts and talents and find our personal transcendent purpose – our calling or vocation in life. We become a soul-infused personality wanting to lead a values-driven and purpose-driven life.

The second level of self-actualization

The sixth state of consciousness in Vedic philosophy corresponds to the second level of self-actualization. I refer to this level of consciousness as *making a difference*. At this level of consciousness, we begin to feel a sense of empathy towards the disadvantaged; we want to use our unique gifts and talents to support and help them; we want to improve the world. We learn that we can make a bigger difference if we connect and collaborate with others who share the same values and the same sense of purpose.

The third level of self-actualization

The seventh state of consciousness in Vedic philosophy corresponds to the third level of self-actualization. I refer to this level of consciousness as *service*. We arrive at this level of consciousness when our pursuit of making a difference becomes a way of life. We begin to feel a sense of compassion for the world. Wherever we are, we want to be of service to others – we just want to help in any way we can. At this level of consciousness, we learn to show love and kindness in all situations; we learn to be at ease with uncertainty and tap into the deepest source of our wisdom.

Whilst I fully realize the correlations I have made between Vedic philosophy and Maslow's concept of self-actualization are not exact, they are sufficiently close to provide insights into the motivations and underlying spiritual significance of the process of self-actualization.

Relabelling the lower levels of consciousness

The last change I made to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs was to combine Maslow's physiological and safety levels into a single *survival* level, and rename the love/belonging level *relationship consciousness*. Since the fundamental biological purpose of developing strong relationship bonds is to feel protected and safe, I often refer to the relationship level of consciousness as the safety level.

Although I left the self-esteem level unchanged, I frequently refer to this level of consciousness as the security level because our self-esteem and the level of confidence we feel are usually related to the respect and recognition we get from others: we feel more secure when we are held in high regard by our peers.

The Seven Levels Model

This is how I created the Seven Levels Model. The first three levels focus on our deficiency needs – survival, relationship (safety) and self-esteem (security); the last three levels focus on our growth needs – internal cohesion, making a difference and service.

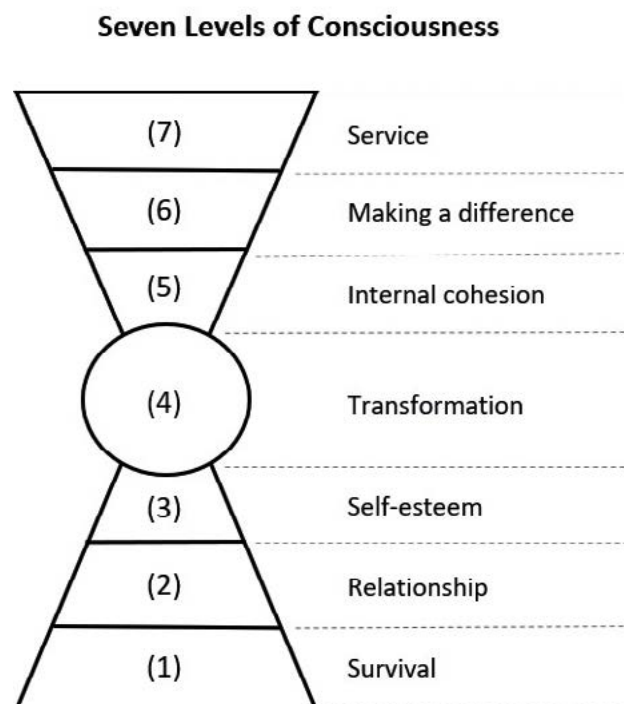
Bridging the gap between our deficiency needs and our growth needs is the transformation level of consciousness. This is where we begin to release the limiting fear-based beliefs we learned during our formative years and start to align our ego motivations with our soul motivations. Figure A.1 shows the Seven Levels of Consciousness Model.

It is important to understand that when people or groups operate from the first three levels of consciousness, their sense of well-being will always be linked to the gratification of their deficiency needs. Only when they have learned how to satisfy and master these needs are their minds free to focus on the gratification of their transformation and growth needs.

We achieve well-being at the transformation level when we find freedom and autonomy to be who we really are. We achieve well-being in the upper levels of consciousness when we find a meaning and purpose to our lives; when we feel we can make a difference in the lives of others; and when we can be of service to our family, community, country or the well-being of the Earth. The joy we experience from gratifying our growth needs makes us want to do more.

In order to achieve full spectrum well-being, we must learn to satisfy our deficiency needs, our transformation needs and our growth needs.

FIGURE A.1: The Seven Levels of Consciousness Model



Annex 2: Descriptions of the four worldviews found in the EU

People Awareness

The focus of the worldview of People Awareness is freedom through equality and accountability. People Awareness attempts to correct the inequalities between the elites (the rich) and the masses (the poor) by focusing on social welfare programmes that give emphasis to satisfying citizens' survival, safety and security (deficiency) needs, thereby giving everyone the opportunity to focus on their individuation and self-actualization (growth) needs.

Governments in nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness are usually made up of political coalitions, with members of parliament elected through proportional representation. Compared with the worldview of Wealth Awareness the political parties are much less polarized. To a large extent all parties in nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness have the same central focus – creating freedom and equality through social welfare programmes, restraining the adverse impacts of free market economics and

promoting conscious capitalism. In the worldview of People Awareness progress is measured through Gross National Happiness (GNH) per capita, rather than Gross National Product (GNP) per capita.

In this worldview, political correctness – the avoidance of language or actions that exclude, marginalize or insult minorities or groups of people who are disadvantaged or different – is the essential condition for proper relations. Everyone's voice and everyone's aspirations are considered important. Conflicts are avoided, and dialogue is used in resolving disputes. Societies operating from People Awareness solve problems by working things out together to discover what is best for the common good. Consensus is important because harmony is valued.

Gender equality is regarded as important in People Awareness. There is a strong focus on the needs of the family: a long leave of absence for parents during the first year of life of a child, free kindergarten attendance, shared male and female participation in childcare, an equitable distribution of labour at home and a better work-life balance for both women and men. As a result of all these policies, there are more women that are economically active in nations that operate from the worldview of People Awareness.

As far as justice is concerned, instead of punishment being regarded as retribution, in the worldview of People Awareness it is regarded as an opportunity to focus on the rehabilitation of wrongdoers – helping people who have broken the law to reintegrate into society. Capital punishment has been abolished in nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness.

There is no racial, religious or ethnic discrimination in nations operating from the worldview of People Awareness. Significant attention is given to the protection of animals – domestic and wild.

In the worldview of People Awareness, there is a shift in emphasis in education from reading, writing and arithmetic to emotional intelligence and relationship management.

Health and healing in the worldview of People Awareness is strongly orientated towards alternative, non-invasive natural medicine and psychotherapeutic therapies that focus on the mind-body linkage.

Wealth Awareness

The focus of the worldview of Wealth Awareness is personal security through status and influence. Governance systems in the worldview of Wealth Awareness tend to be polarized (two main parties), combative and based on the principle of winner takes all. Voters align themselves with the political party that reflects the needs of their subgroup – for example, the owners of industry and business versus the workers, the rich versus the poor.

In the worldview of Wealth Awareness the rich and powerful try to influence political decision-making through bribery. Corruption is tolerated if it remains in the shadows.

The poor and the disadvantaged, and the environment, seldom win out in nations dominated by the worldview of Wealth Awareness. Making money is paramount. The gap between the rich and poor consistently grows wider. The poor get left behind and inequality is constantly rising. The elites do not seem to care and self-interest is everywhere, not just in business, but also in politics.

The focus of education in the worldview of Wealth Awareness is to prepare people to compete in the world of work. Reading, writing, arithmetic and science are prioritized in schools. The languages and arts are underfunded. Many young people, once they have finished school, sign up for universities to get a Master's in Business Administration. For them, this is considered the passport to wealth. Everyone is looking to become rich.

One of the most disturbing impacts of the worldview of Wealth Awareness is the loss of social capital: a breakdown in neighbourliness and connectedness. Municipal planning agencies segregate people into housing areas based on income. Even old people are segregated into specialized homes, some catering for the rich and some catering for the poor. Families socialize less often, and friends meet less frequently; old people feel lonely and young people struggle to get a start in their lives; everywhere there is an increase in stress and mental disorders.

Although the status of women is significantly improved in the worldview of Wealth Awareness, they continue to be discriminated against. Women's work is not valued as highly as men; they are not paid the same salary as

men in similar positions or with similar qualifications. Women frequently come up against a glass ceiling. In business they are effectively barred from the upper echelons of management, which is very much regarded as the preserve of men. The only way women can be successful in business and politics is to behave like men. Most women give up. They prefer to value their health and family over the stress of competing in a system that is rigged against them. Very little support is provided for women during pregnancy and the first year after the birth of a child.

What were formerly religious holidays (as observed in Nation Awareness) have become *bank* holidays in Wealth Awareness: instead of celebrating religious festivals by name, national holidays are simply reminders that money is not available because the banks are closed.

Health and healing in the worldview of Wealth Awareness is scientifically based. The body is treated like a machine and psychological problems are treated by drugs or behavioural therapy.

Nation Awareness

The focus of the worldview of Nation Awareness is personal security through authority and education. Public and private organizations in the worldview of Nation Awareness are governed through hierarchies of authority – typical examples include the civil service, the military and organised religions. People can only advance through sacrifice, self-discipline and loyalty. The pathway to recognition involves decades of service with a promise of a pension at the end. A central tenet of the worldview of Nation Awareness is sacrifice now for rewards later. Awards and decorations are reserved for those who have supported the leader in some personal way or have shown outstanding service to the nation. In this worldview, religious affiliation is important, and it can play a significant role in the formation of political alliances.

Leaders consider it admissible to use the machinery of government to satisfy their personal desires. They meddle in the affairs of State. They use their influence to grant favours to those who are loyal or supporters who wield significant influence. There is a high level of corruption in Nation Awareness because the leaders believe they can operate outside the law. Leaders operating from the worldview of Nation Awareness frequently seek ways

to change the laws to allow them to stay in power for longer periods. They make grand occasions into lavish spectacles. They love to show off.

The mechanisms of justice in the worldview of Nation Awareness are extremely bureaucratic and tedious and tend to favour the elites. Homicide and treason are punishable by death. Other serious crimes are punishable by long periods of incarceration.

In the worldview of Nation Awareness the mixing of social classes is frowned upon, as is the union in marriage of men and women from different ethnic or religious groups. Belonging to the 'right' ethnic and religious group is extremely important. Belonging to the 'wrong' group can jeopardize safety. People are expected to conform to accepted male/female sexual roles. Those who are homosexual, lesbian, bisexual or transgender may be tolerated but in most social circles they will be excluded.

In the worldview of Nation Awareness women are regarded as second-class citizens and have much less freedom than men. While women are not totally subservient to the needs of men, they are limited in the roles they can perform. They are often barred from clubs and groups dominated by men. Nation Awareness is above all the worldview of conservatism and religious intolerance.

State Awareness

The focus of the worldview of State Awareness is personal security through power and strength. In the worldview of State Awareness, leaders have absolute power; they are feared by those around them and they consider themselves above the law. If citizens' loyalty to the leader is questioned, they can be locked up for a very long time or expect some form of immediate retribution – torture or death. Fear is rampant in nations operating from the worldview of State Awareness, and caution is everywhere.

Leaders never feel safe. There is always someone in the wings waiting to grab power. For this reason, leaders in the worldview of State Awareness are extremely wary of those around them: there is intrigue and plotting everywhere. No one can be trusted, not even the members of the leader's inner circle. Only the most powerful, the most fear-inducing and the most scheming leaders survive for significant periods.

Leaders who operate from the worldview of State Awareness demand loyalty and require constant praise and adoration – they need their egos stroked. They want what they want, when they want it, and you had better beware if you are unable to deliver it or if you cross them in any way. Corruption is rife in the worldview of State Awareness.

Leaders who operate from the worldview of State Awareness are usually men and either have several wives and many offspring or a succession of trophy wives. In the worldview of State Awareness women are subservient to the needs of men. They are little better than servants or slaves and are often treated as sexual objects.

Leaders in the worldview of State Awareness take pride in displays of military strength and accomplishment. They need such demonstrations to feed their self-esteem: they want to feel powerful and they need to show off their strength. They may even resort to displays of perceived manhood or by making public appearances with beautiful women. They like to father numerous male children. Female children are less welcome.

Leaders operating from the worldview of State Awareness will lie, cheat and manipulate to become top dog. Corruption and bribery are everywhere. This is the worldview of despots and dictators and all those who use fear to manipulate others to gain power. The leaders of State Awareness nations use secret police to monitor citizen activities: hundreds and thousands of people can easily disappear, never to be heard of again. When necessary they use the military to quell dissent and demonstrations. Consequently, citizens are afraid to demonstrate against the regime.

Discrimination is everywhere in the worldview of State Awareness. The worldview of State Awareness spawned white and black supremacists, as well as the Ku Klux Klan and Neo-Nazi political movements. Homophobia is rife: people who are homosexual, lesbian, transgender, bisexual or transsexual are not tolerated. If they are discovered, they are severely punished.

Many aspects of the worldview of State Awareness can be found in the Mafia, in street gangs and in networks of drug barons. These groups embrace the concept of machismo – exaggerated forms of masculinity.

The right to bear arms is strongly defended in the worldview of State Awareness, as is the killing and

taming of wild animals and the mistreatment of domestic animals. Sports that inflict pain on another human being, such as boxing, or creatures, such as bullfighting, dogfighting and cockfighting are part and parcel of the worldview of State Awareness.