

The Comparative Study of Cosmopolitanism: what makes people feel attached to the world?

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Q2. Do you consider yourself more a citizen of [country], more a citizen of the world, or both equally?

	Citizen of [country]	Citizen of the world	Both equally	Neither / None of the above	DK/NS
Argentina	64	10	24	0	1
Mexico	56	9	35	1	0
US	72	5	22		1
France	48	14	37	2	0
Germany	59	19	18	3	1
Great Britain	59	9	29	2	1
Italy	51	21	27		1
Russia	79	5	13	2	1
Ukraine	81	6	10	2	1
Azerbaijan	89	4	5	1	1
Egypt	73	13	13	1	0
Jordan	80	8	7	2	3
Palestinian ter.	70	14	13	2	1
Turkey	80	9	10	1	0
Kenya	88	9	3		0
Nigeria	69	11	19	0	1
China	35	6	44		15
Hong Kong*	62	5	29	2	2
Macau*	61	6	27	2	4
India	40	14	32	6	9
Indonesia	68	2	27	0	4
South Korea	83	5	11	1	0
Taiwan*	36	8	54	1	2
Thailand	48	15	23	3	11
Average	66	10	20	1	3



The cosmoparadox

- No global state
- No world government
- No extraterrestrials

Ethnicity and nationalism

Primordial view:

- The world is split by relatively isolated “**ethnic groups**” with certain characteristics (cultural and genetic) that distinguish them from each other
- “**Nations**” are “ethnic groups” with states

Constructivist turn:

- “Nations” and “ethnicities” are defined by the constructed boundaries of a group

Marx

National differences and antagonism between peoples are daily more and more vanishing, owing to the development of the bourgeoisie, to freedom of commerce, to the world market, to uniformity in the mode of production and in the conditions of life corresponding thereto

(Manifesto of the Communist Party, 1848)

The cosmodiscourse



The relative frequency of using the word “cosmopolitanism” in English literature from 1860 to 2000 via Google ngram

History of Cosmopolitan ideas

Origins:

- Diogenes of Sinope (5 BC)

Modern Advocate:

- Immanuel Kant – universal hospitality, cosmopolitan law and categorical imperative

Contemporary thinkers:

- Jacques Derrida, Kwame Anthony Appiah etc.

New wave:

- 1994, M. Nussbaum, “Patriotism and cosmopolitanism”

Cosmopolitanism in SS

Robert Merton: local – cosmopolitan opposition

- Openness to outside communities/out-groups

Ulrich Beck: normative/methodological
cosmopolitanism

Ambiguous definitions:

- Cultural, political, rooted, thick and thin, etc.
- “Cosmopolitan nation” (Giddens)
- “Cosmopolitan patriots” (Appiah)

Globalization

- Interdependence of the world, i.e. economical, political, social and cultural global integration

Major indicators:

- The increased flows of capital, goods, information and people
- The rise of supranational organizations and transnational communities

The call of globalization

- Nationalism – a political principle, holding that the political and the cultural (ethnic) unit should be congruent (Gellner, 1983)
- Globalization made the implementation impossible
- Global culture (individualism, free market trade, democracy, freedom of choice, universal human rights, openness to difference) collides with traditional values and local, ethnic or national identities (Arnett)

Empirical research on cosmopolitanism

Using ISSP on national identity (negative operationalization):

- Roudometof, Haller (2007, 2010) – placed-based and nation-based local-cosmopolitan continuum
- Ofsson, Ohman (2007) - local and global protectionists, open locals and globals

Using WVS (positive operationalization):

- Norris (2000), Schueth (2007) – models for predicting cosmopolitan identity
- Pichler (2009) – cosmopolitan orientation (attitudes and practices) vs cosmopolitan identity approach

Research purposes

- to measure the quantity and the distribution of cosmopolitans in the world
- to examine the recent changes
- to create a formal model for predicting cosmopolitan identity

Methodology

- World Values Survey (1st – 4th waves, 5th wave?)
- Cosmopolitan identity - belonging "to the world as a whole" (binomial variable)
 - logistic regression
- Controlling countries' effect
 - multilevel logistic regression

Analysis

First step:

- Measure the quantity and distribution of cosmopolitans (comparing different waves)

Second step:

- Cross-country comparison using linear regression (creating cosmopolitan indexes for countries)

Last step:

- Multilevel logistic regression for predicting cosmopolitan identity considering individual and country level variation

Hypotheses

- People are more likely to have a cosmopolitan identity, if their status and skills allows them to participate in a global market
- People are more likely to have a cosmopolitan identity, if they live in a country, which is highly integrated in globalization process

Independent variables

Individual level:

- **Income (log)**
- **Education**
- Self-expression values
- Lack of local identity + national pride, willing to fight

Country's level:

- **Globalization index (economic, social, political)**
- **GDP PPP per capita (log) + GDP growth**
- Other indexes (Florida, Human Empowerment?)

Summary

- Empirical cosmopolitanism research is on the rise
- The existent results are ambiguous, so they are needed to be verified and extended
- Expected contribution: methodology, predictors, trend