



LCSR

Laboratory for Comparative Social Research

Conference Book

for Reporting Conference

HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY



Comparative Sociology in Quantitative Perspective



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MOSCOW

FOREWARD

Dear Colleagues!

Welcome to the Laboratory for Comparative Social Research's fourth workshop. Developing your projects and your skills to the level at which you'll produce articles that will be published in international social science journals, is arguably the most important goal of this laboratory. It has been a great pleasure to see what impressive progress you have been making. Some of you are already nearing this goal. We hope that the work we do together in Moscow will help bring all of you closer to it.

Our last workshop in Pushkin accomplished a lot, but left very little time to relax and get to know each other – and to share ideas. We think that's important, so in this month's workshop, we've left a little more time for casual exchanges. I've enjoyed getting to know you, and I look forward to seeing you again. I hope you get a lot of these sessions – and that you enjoy them. It's good to see you again!

Ronald F. Inglehart

Scientific Adviser LCSR, Professor in the University of Michigan

Dear Participants!

Almost a year has passed since Laboratory for Comparative Social Research held its first meeting in St. Petersburg. In December 2010, we announced a working plan for the lab's development. I am quite happy to see that the plan has been fulfilled. There are 20 scholars on the lab's payroll and a network of associate researchers in the Russian provinces and CIS countries. There are about 40 comparative (mostly cross-national) projects. The staff is renewable, membership depending on the s to be submitted and discussed in our regular sessions every four months.

Last summer was full of studies. About half of us, those whose projects looked particularly promising, went abroad to summer schools in the USA and Europe to learn the modern techniques of statistical analysis. Almost all of us participated in the LCSR summer school on multi-level models in Pushkin last August.

This rigorous routine, openness and competitiveness ensure that our projects are of high quality. Some of them have reached the stage when they can become a pre-print. All of them have a potential to get published at an international peer-reviewed journal. The projects focus on two broadly-defined topics: sociology of well-being (projects focusing on happiness and health) and sociology of cultural diversity (projects focusing on ethnic and religious issues, as well as migration). These are areas of huge social significance for Russia, as well as for much of the world.

On behalf of the LCSR I wish the conference a success.

Eduard Ponarin

Director, LCSR, Professor in the HSE (St. Petersburg)

WHAT MAKES PEOPLE FEEL FREE: SUBJECTIVE FREEDOM IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Progress Report

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The study applies a multi-level modeling approach to examine predictors of the subjective sense of freedom both at the individual level and at the country level, as well as the between-level interaction effects. It has been established that relationship of postmaterialist priorities and the subjective sense of freedom differ depending on the countries' level of economic development. In more affluent countries subjective freedom is positively associated with postmaterialist priorities, while in less affluent countries this association is negative.

Summary of the progress. The main progress of the project was extending the research strategy into a multi-level design in order to examine how the individual-level effects of postmaterialist priorities on people's sense of freedom were moderated by a countries' overall prosperity. Multi-level analysis also allowed for estimation of how much variance in the subjective freedom is accounted for at the individual level and country level. In order to make coefficient sizes comparable in the model, explanatory variables were rescaled in such a way that polarity ran into the intuitively assumed directions and normalized into the 0-to-1.0 scale. Among substantive findings it is worth mentioning that the association between household income and subjective freedom was positive and statistically significant for the set of countries under investigation, but is quantitatively stronger in less affluent countries.



THE IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC ISSUES IN POLITICS: A CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Progress Report

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In this, I investigate the economic, institutional, and cultural factors that determine how much time political parties spend discussing economic issues, concerning the redistribution of wealth, and non-economic issues, concerning matters such as morality and human empowerment. I use the Comparative Manifesto Project data to estimate the positions of political parties for two policy dimensions (economic and non-economic) for 40 countries over the post-WW2 period. I then test hypothesis whether the salience of the economic issues (operationalized as the combined weight of leftist and rightist statements on the economy in the CMP data), averaged over all parties in a given country in a given period, declines with the country's level of economic development. This hypothesis is confirmed, but only for the countries with the high levels of interpersonal trust. The effect is robust with respect to the inclusion of country and decade dummies into the regression, and a variety of alternative specifications. Short-term economic shocks are also found to increase the salience of economic issues. The effect of trust and income on the salience non-economic issues is the reverse of their effect on the salience of economic issues. Analysis of individual-level data from World Values Survey complements the findings.

Summary of the progress. This work shows that the effect of income on the salience of economic issues is different for low-trust and high-trust countries. While the party policy manifestos in the high-trust countries evolve as one might suspect under the modernization hypothesis, for low-trust countries there is no clear relationship between income and the share of political rhetoric devoted to economic issues. There may be several explanations to the phenomenon.

The first explanation is demand-side: the observed policy positions of the parties follow the preferences of the electorate. In that case, it must be that the voters in a country with

high social capital will have a greater income elasticity of demand for non-economic issues than the voters in a country with a low level of social capital. Individual-level data from WVS survey partly confirms this hypothesis. Unfortunately, the WVS questions do not allow us to separate the effects of the covariates on individual's position on an ideological issue from the salience of that issue to the individual.

The alternative explanation is supply-side. It may be argued that in the countries with the high level of social capital the decision-makers within a single party may find it easier to agree to focus the party's agenda on some non-economic issue. At the same time, if the levels of trust and social capital are low and coordination between individual politicians is problematic, then economic issues emerge as a natural focal point for party agenda. Low level of social capital may also hinder the emergence of parties and mass movements that promote a non-economic issue agenda.

The approach taken in this work assumes that the trust level is relatively stable over time. There is empirical evidence both in favor and against this conjecture. The trust level for a third-generation descendant of immigrants living in the US correlates with the present trust level of the immigrant's home country (Guizo, Sapienza, and Zingales, 2006). On the other hand, Robert Putnam (2000) documents a decline in the level of trust (and other aspects of social capital) in the US over the last 40 years. Constructing a measure of trust for all our years of observations remains a challenge, as the WVS data begins only with 1981 for some countries.



TRADITIONALISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AS FACTORS OF ANTI-AMERICANISM. A COUNTRY-LEVEL STUDY

Progress Report

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The present report presents the results of the work done after the LCSS conference in August 2011. In the progress summary I mention the changes made in the research

after the feedback I got during the conference. First, I list all the data sources used in the analysis and describe the methods I used for constructing the variables used in the study. Second, I briefly mention the results which I presented at the LCSS conference. Then I describe the new results I obtained during the work in September. The two major components are diagnostics of the simple regression model on the country level and first results of the multilevel model which used individuals as the first level and countries as the second one. Most results are presented in the table format and/or graphically.

Summary of the progress. My previous report included the two major results. First is the factor analysis which I used in order to detect the major manifestations of anti-Americanism, traditionalism, and dissatisfaction. Second is the regression models which use the country-level indicators constructed following the results of factor analysis. The present report offers two advancements. In both of them I tried to react to the points raised by the reviewers during the LCSS conference.

Eduard Ponarin suggested that I could have better diagnostics of the main model which I presented at the conference. He mentioned that the small number of cases ($N = 38$) can cause several problems related to multicollinearity. However, the fact that my model is a simple linear one makes me possible to use a great variety of diagnostic instruments. Among other instruments, he underlined the so-called "variance inflation factor" ('vif' command in R) which allows accounting for influence of mutual relationships among predictors on their standard errors. In the present report I included results of 'vif' and several other diagnostic instruments.

Christian Welzel insisted that I should fit the multilevel model as an addition to the country-level model which I already had. Fitting multilevel model would be helpful in various aspects. First, it would help to overcome the "small number of cases" problem. Second, it would make me able to include possible individual-level predictors of anti-Americanism. Fitting of such a model, however, would require using indicators from Pew on the first (individual) level and aggregated indicators from WVS on the second (country) level.

My plans for the future steps within this project are mostly related to the improvement of the multilevel model.



INFORMAL RELATIONSHIPS AND MODERNIZATION IN TRANSFORMATION COUNTRIES AND BEYOND

Progress Report

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We focus on 'informality as a medium of normative regulation' and 'informality as a low density of norms' in relation to economic modernization. The medium of normative regulation becomes less person-centric and more rational in the economic, political, and private spheres. Results on anomie, the density of norms, are so far inconclusive. More work is needed with additional anomie scales and against other modernization indicators. We find a correlation between anomie and low post-materialist values, but this is tentative due to future elaborations in our anomie scale.

Summary of the progress. This letter is a report on the changes we have made to our project and our reaction to the helpful comments we have received in relation to our project on informality at the April meeting.

We have made the following changes to our project since the August meeting:

- We have begun the next step of our analysis, which concretely means that, addition to our earlier analysis of 'informality as the medium of normative regulation,' we now also look at 'informality as density of normative regulation.' We do this through measuring normlessness through construction of an anomie index within WVS in the spheres of politics and sociality. We attempt to show how this anomie varies by the level of informal economy. In further steps, we will test this and other any scales against GDP per capita or HDI. We will also test anomie within the economic sphere.
- We also test how post-modern values correlate with this anomie scale.
- We have greatly expanded the introduction and literature reviews of our

article, adding additional material on formality, informality, and anomie within a modernization context.

- We have added a section situating our argument in relation to individualization.

We will also answer what we saw as the main issues raised in relation to our project after our presentation in October:

- *Why not use "Individualization" as the main theme of our project, rather than use informality?*

We indeed see individualization as one of the central themes of our project. However, individualization encompasses many different aspects, only one of which is normative regulation. In this way, it is too broad. However, individualization is also too narrow of a concept for us since it usually analyzes personal relationships in isolation from other modernization spheres, such as politics and economy. Our innovation is to deal with regulation of the political, social, and economic spheres using the same language and explanatory mechanisms. Our main interest is normative regulation, and this is why we decided to focus on informality/formality, which are more refined, central, concepts for this theme. Therefore, out of reasons of conceptual clarity, we focus on normative regulation rather than individualization. Yet we accept that our project falls within the broader individualization framework and will broadly frame it in this way.

- *Why do we only deal with GDP per capita, and therefore only the economic aspects of modernization? What about other dimensions of modernization?*

It is true that we could equally measure technological development, education, or many other modernization indicators. However, at this early stage in our work, we find it useful to focus on modernization as economic development, because this forces us to specific specific mechanisms explaining the link between economic modernization and our informality/formality. This task would be much more difficult, and therefore opaque, if we were dealing with modernization in its entirety, which would force us to refer to many different transformation mechanisms (or to ignore them entirely).

- *Why do we include social informality alongside political and economic*

informality? Aren't they in actuality very different? Do we have a justification in combining them in analysis?

In a way, it is natural that this part of our argument is provocative, because this is exactly where the innovation of our project lies. Usually the social sphere is neglected, or alternatively, it is spoken about in isolation from other spheres (individualization). We think it is critical to deal with the social sphere directly alongside the political and the economic, because they are being impacted by the same factor directly in consequence of modernization: the salience of face to face ties. That they are 'normally' handled in analytical and normative separation – informality in personal life is good, but we call this “corruption” in politics and economics – obscures their important relationship.



TAJIK LABOUR MIGRANTS AND THEIR REMITTANCES: IS TAJIK MIGRATION PRO-POOR?

Guest Lecture

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For the four years since 2006, Tajikistan, a former Soviet republic, has led the world in the receipt of foreign remittance as a proportion of GDP. Needless to say, key reasons for this are the low income levels in Tajikistan and the country's special relationship with Russia, which is enjoying rapid economic growth. Yet while interest in the relationship between migration and foreign remittance has existed for a long time, not many studies have looked at this region. This paper used household survey forms from two points in time to profile households in Tajikistan and international labor migration of Tajiks, and examined the relationship between household income levels in Tajikistan, the poorest of the former Soviet republics, and foreign remittance being received from international labour migrants and the likelihood of migrants being supplied. It found no correlation between household income levels and amounts of money received from abroad, which suggests that altruistic models of the relationship between migration and remittance do not apply. Moreover, it also found that households with high incomes are

more likely to supply migrants, indicating that international labour migration from Tajikistan may not be conducive to reducing poverty in that country



MIGRANT CHILDREN IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS FROM COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

LCSR Research Project

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The paper is concerned with migrant integration and assimilation in Russia in comparative perspective, more particular, with the integration of migrant children in Russian schools. Much work is done in Europe and America on migrant school children of first and second immigrant generations, with the debate focusing on segmented assimilation theory, developed by Alejandro Portes. Our work is based on two original surveys in St. Petersburg (104 schools, 7300 students) and Moscow region (50 schools, 3800 students) with the data on complete networks of class friendships, plus interviews with teachers, administrators, and migrant families. The questionnaire covers ethnicity, language use, migration history, academic effort, grades, pro/anti-school attitudes, socio-economic status of parents etc. Social network approach (analysis of classroom friendships) is used as a tool for measuring social inclusion / exclusion in school environment. Our results demonstrate that urban school market is highly differentiated, mainly in terms of socio-economic status, even in the absence of pronounced spatial pattern of ethnic or socioeconomic segregation in urban areas. Concentration of migrant children in disadvantaged schools follows the pattern of socio-economic school differentiation. Sorting between schools has two effects on migrants. On the one hand, within-school situation for migrant children is favorable, and in a short run it seems to result in a better integration of migrants. In disadvantaged schools migrant students demonstrate higher motivation and lower level in anti-school culture than 'local' majority students. Teachers appreciate their willingness to learn and their parents' attention to school, especially in comparison with local urban population. Our network analysis of school friendships shows that

majority children in their friendship choices do not discriminate against migrants. These findings are in accordance with the results of similar surveys in Europe (Baerveldt e.a., 2007; Vermeij e.a., 2009) - the 'majority' students are 'ethnically blind' in their choices of friends while children from ethnic minorities more frequently choose friends from ethnic minorities, but not necessarily of their own ethnicity. On the other hand, disparity between schools facilitates growing inequality within migrant population and strengthens social class boundaries no less and maybe even more than ethnic boundaries.



BRAIN DRAIN: EUROPEAN AND POST-SOVIET SCENARIOS

Guest Lecture

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This paper will present results of a series of quantitative and qualitative studies, conducted in post-Soviet space, EU, US and Canada. The major goal of the research was to approach a topic of human capital flow - "brain drain" with regards to the following aspects: driving forces, declarations versus taken actions, protest component of immigration, expectations versus reality, integration perspectives. This goal was achieved along with the study of cultural, political and other factors - unique and/or common, that arise across and between the major research groups.

The study consisted of two surveys (face-to-face), conducted upon representative population samples in Russia and Ukraine. As well as a set of 60 semi-structured interviews across four groups: Russians in EU and US; post-Soviet (i.e. Belarusians, Ukrainians, Uzbek, Moldovans, etc); Europeans in states other, than their countries of origin (within EU); Europeans in US, Canada, etc.



VALUES, ATTITUDES AND ASPIRATIONS OF MIGRANT CHILDREN

Progress Report

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In this project we use both quantitative and qualitative methods to reveal values, attitudes and aspirations of migrant schoolchildren in Russian schools. The focus of the research is the process of adaptation to the new society seen through the value changes. Aspirations are taken as strong predictors of the future educational and career level of migrant children. We also compare the results with general trends of migrant adaptation and value shift among young migrants in Western European societies using European Social Survey data.



FACTORS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

Progress Report

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This project addresses the issue of the factors and causes of immigration process. In particular the following question is discussed: what factors, in general, account for the attractiveness to immigrants to settle in a particular country, and, more specifically, can migration be explained using cultural, psychological and political predictors. In recent years there has been a call for new perspectives in migration studies, moving away from, or complementing the long-established neoclassical economic framework that has dominated the field. So the initial sense for this project was to pay more attention to the socio-cultural aspects of the migration process. But since international migration is a very complex and multidimensional phenomenon, its study involves different areas of science: demography, geography, economics, statistics, sociology, political science. Quantitative methods applied in this study are used by the author to explain the main

migration causes and tendencies, and discuss possible reasons behind them.



NATIONALISM AS AN AUTONOMOUS VALUE: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL PATTERNS OF NATIONAL COMMITMENT AND MULTICULTURALISM IN 1994-2005

Progress Report

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The research tests 12 hypotheses derived from the most prominent theories of nationalism. The results lead to a conclusion that theories reducing nationalism to the derivate of other values accurately predict direction of influence, but largely overestimate its extent. Theories of nationalism based on analyzing global historical trends are less accurate, because the actual change in nationalism worldwide, according to the WVS, reflects no direct tendency and show much less temporal than spatial variation.

Summary of the progress. In this phase of my project I have made the following innovations compared to my previous report.

The main recommendation made by the discussant after my presentation in August was to make the research more focused and theory-oriented and formulate hypotheses. Therefore I reviewed major theories of nationalism and basing on them formulated explicit hypotheses, which were then tested using the WVS dataset. This has made the regression analysis more focused and its result, more coherent and theoretically relevant and explicable.

I was advised to include more countries and to reduce the number of dependent variables into which nationalism was subdivided. Therefore I concentrated on two out of the previous four dependent variables (national commitment and multiculturalism), which allowed me to use data from three last waves of the WVS instead of only the last wave and thus double the number of countries included in the research (from 43 to 88). I have changed the title of my project accordingly, because now I use all the data available, and not exclusively those on post-Soviet states,

although post-Socialist countries are given special consideration.

I was also advised to study the ways in which nationalism is linked to subnational and supranational loyalties. I did it for all the types of these identities included in the WVS questionnaire and presented the results in the

When appropriate, I did multilevel regression analysis, which helped to produce some interesting results, especially concerning country-level interaction effects.



XENOPHOBIA IN THE LAB

Progress Report

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For the purpose of the experiment we define “xenophobia” as a feeling of “non-likeness” towards “another” which appears as soon as this “another” is identified. The feature that allows to identify “others” is unimportant. We also assume that this “non-likeness” can stay latent till the moment in which a person finds itself in an unpleasant situation the source of which is uncertain. In this case he/she is more readily blames “others” than the members of his group. As an example we can take Russian data collected by “Sova” center which clearly shows positive connection between the number of crimes and violations caused by national or religious hatred and economic situation in Russia during the last 20 years. Political economy explains this connection by taking into account politicians who maximize the number of votes and tend to officially blame minorities for their (politicians’) economic mistakes. Expropriation of the property of these minorities can also help politicians in difficult economic circumstances. But we argue that even if this is really the case, this is possible because the politicians use some kind of natural inclination of people towards xenophobia. But the level of this inclination should be different in different societies. For the purpose of defining this inclination and comparing it in different environment we are going to perform public good experiments (with and without punishment) in Russia.

Summary of the progress. During several months since the previous report was performed the following work was done:

1. As on the Chinese side there appeared severe problems with bureaucracy, we had to admit, that unfortunately we have to refuse experiments in China. David Ong left the project. But luckily on Russian side we found funding in HSE, Laboratory of experimental economics. The head of the laboratory, Alex Belianin, kindly agreed to help us in terms of funding and his base of students who want to take part in experiments.

2. Unfortunately during summer it is almost impossible to gather enough students for the experiments. So we concentrated mostly on cleaning the design and getting as much feedback as possible:

- In August Shilova N. attended an intensive course on experimental methods in Ljubljana, Slovenia. This course helped to figure out several important issues in the design of experiment. Shilova N. has presented the project to the audience of students and prof. B.Morton and the latter found the design and the goals of the project reasonable enough. The program we had wrote for the experiment was improved with the help of the B.Morton's assistant, we added possibility to see the photos of the counterparts in it.

- Also in July the design was discussed on the IAREP /SABE/ ICABEEP 2011 Conference: Where Economics and Psychology Meet, Exeter (12-16 July 2011) where he report "Xenophobia in experimental settings" was read by Shilova N.

- On the 23d of October the experiment was discussed with psychologists and sociologists during the seminar of the Laboratory of experimental economics, NRU-HSE.

- On the 13-16 of October Freher M. will present the final version during the 6th Alhambra Experimental Workshop with the report "Measuring national tension".

3. We booked the experimental laboratory of the HSE (Moscow) for the November, so from November and on we are planning to perform 2 experiments a week to gather data.



COSMOPOLITANISM IN THE WORLD: AN EMPIRICAL COMPARATIVE STUDY

Progress Report

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Globalization and related gradual break with the methodological nationalism within social sciences have given a renewed impetus to the cosmopolitan discussion. Despite a massive amount of the existing philosophical speculations on the topic, empirical research has appeared just recently and its results hitherto are still ambiguous. The general purpose of this study is to make a value contribution to this new trend of quantitative cosmopolitan research by suggesting a new theoretically and empirically grounded operationalization, evaluating the distribution, dynamics and predictors of cosmopolitanism.

Summary of the progress. I have continued to do the research, considering the suggestions made the last time. Currently I am also improving my R skills in order to have more possibilities for the further statistical analysis (for instance, to implement multi-level models and other techniques). In addition to this, I have also been following and reading all the new literature on the topic (it should be noted that 2011 has been a really good year for cosmopolitanism studies).

First of all, I have omitted the part with couch surfing. Due to the fact that this finding of very strong association between couch surfing and cosmopolitanism is new and potentially fruitful, I have decided to study it independently from this particular project. One of the major criticisms for my work was that it has a very wide scope. Therefore, I have tried to take away everything, which is not really relevant to this study. In addition, I re-wrote and re-organized most parts of the text, making it, as I hope, more logical, laconic and clear.

I also made an attempt to neutralize some normative points, which could be found in the last of version of the text, paid much more attention to the discussion of literature and comparing the findings.

I tried to better describe dependent variables, in order to prevent any possible

misunderstandings. The choice and description of independent variables is now more clear and grounded.

Most importantly, I followed the suggestion of Christian Welzel and calculated the same measures of traditional/secular and survival/self-expression values for the individual level, which previously were used only on the country level.

Another important change is that, following the advice of professor Alexandrov, I started to analyze the measures of cosmopolitan identity and orientation separately, trying to find the difference in its prediction, which can eventually lead to some new findings. For instance, I have already observed a huge inconsistency of these two measures. While the measure of orientation behaves almost like the previously used generalized measure, the measure of identity turned out to be far more elusive. Therefore, the further analysis of this measure is needed.



SOCIAL TOLERANCE UNDER HARSH CONDITIONS

Progress Report

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The project addresses the problem of social tolerance in societies under harsh, or difficult, conditions, such as poverty, low quality of life, considerable social differentiation, political instability, state of war and other deprivation circumstances. This report presents a theoretical review of sociological conceptions of social tolerance in cross-cultural studies. For comparison and testing of the hypotheses, a number of variables from WVS database, as well as different global indices and national statistics have been used.

Summary of the progress. This presents a short theoretical review of sociological conceptions of social tolerance in cross-cultural studies. It is explained why the concept of social tolerance is important for comparative sociological research, how it can be defined and measured in cross-cultural studies. New theoretical approaches have been added to the consideration.

The results of data analysis on the structure of social tolerance and factors that can have an effect on it were thoroughly checked and better organized. Different methods of analysis were applied in order to test the hypothesis.

This deals with 5 indices on social tolerance, representing the data from the 5th wave of WVS in comparative perspective. It employs 3 indices on general, overall social tolerance: Social tolerance index based on factor scores of 9 variables from VWS question on unwelcome neighbors; Overall social tolerance composite index introduced by Prof. Ch. Welzel at Summer school; and R. Florida's Global Tolerance Index. Besides that, according to the recommendations of the experts, social tolerance was differentiated in 2 specific indices: tolerance of different origins and tolerance of other way of life.

The list of global indicators on "life harshness" now accounts for 40 items, which represent all relevant dimensions of this conception. An SPSS file with 50 variables for the analysis of tolerance under harsh conditions at country level has been built up. The analysis of correlation between social tolerance and different indicators of harsh conditions, as well as socio-demographic factors, has been performed. The unit of analysis is a country.



OUT-GROUP TRUST AND ITS DETERMINANTS: THE CASE OF IN-GROUP TRUST

Progress Report

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The main results of project prove the theories which consider in-group-trust as a basic but not sufficient condition for out-group-trust. It emphasizes the necessity of distinction between "in/out group" and "particularized/generalized". By the means of regression and correlation analyses demonstrated that trust in neighbors and known people reflected trust to familiar but not in-group. Direct forms of civic activity (demonstrations, petitions, boycotts) are crucial for the trust in people of another origin (religiosity or nationality). At the same time a stronger predictor of trust in unknown people is trust to individuals whom a person knows personally. That is why

disaggregated measure of trust is better instrument than additive indices.

Summary of the progress. First of all, I added the review of theories about trust origin and its determinants. They are structured into micro (individual), meso- (social) and macro-level (societal).

Secondly, I describe discussions around in-group and out-group trust and its interlink. According to the article by Professor Welzel my text reflects peculiar features of “Antagonism” theory and “Alliance-Theory”.

The main focus of the report is still methodic. It is devoted to desegregating trust indexes and exploring the differences between terms “out-group”, “generalized” or “bringing” trust as well as “in-group”, “particularized”, “bonding” trust. I showed that one should be very careful in interpretation of different indicators of trust types presented in WVS5 dataset. In the previous report I suggest that trust in people of different origin (religion or nationality) and trust in unknown people had different nature. Regression models fulfilled in the current report proved this suggestion: open-access activities had no effect on trust in people met for the first time, but it at the same time it increased out-group-trust. The further stage that should be done according to the recommendations is multi-level regression. My initial idea was to compare my results with results of professor Welzel who used two additive indices of trust. I was going to disaggregate indices and fulfill series of alternative multi-level models. So I recoded all necessary variables from the WVS5 and Quality of Government Institute data-set in the same way. But my country level regressions did not reproduce Professor Welzel`s results exactly. That is why I was forced to stop and validate recoding and aggregating procedures.

The future stages of my project are: enriching the theoretical background, more detailed analyses on the individual level, fulfilling series of multiple-regressions. If results confirm the hypotheses about trust in known people as key phenomenon for the trust in unknown people I will focus on determinants of trust in so called “closes circle”. The last stage of the project will be a language edition of the text.



TOLERANCE OF HOMOSEXUALITY AS A PREDICTOR OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC BEHAVIOUR

Progress Report

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This paper examines the relations between tolerance and economic modernization. It is assumed that increase in tolerance which can be expressed via tolerant attitude towards homosexuality, gender equality and attitude towards xenophobia, has significant impact on modernization. The modernization in this research as understood in the “narrow” sense - as economic and technological modernization. I use “cultural-modernization” approaches of R.Inglehart and the concept of “creative class” by R.Flora. As I find it in my paper, tolerance has significant impact on modernization, and the most predictive factor is gender equality, which proved to be important in three groups of models compared (Index of Modernization, Innovation Index and Investment Index). Tolerant attitude to homosexuals and attitude to xenophobia play less significant role.

Summary of the progress. I distinct two patterns of modernization: Tolerant model and Catching-up model. The former model focuses on innovation, high levels of tolerance and strong institutions, the latter - on investment, lower level of tolerance and weak political institutions.

Additional robustness tests (inclusion LDV; non-interpolated dataset) have confirmed my hypotheses. I also have done tests to find out causal link between my main variables - Index of Modernization and Tolerance Index. The test has shown that the casual arrow goes from tolerance to modernization.

During the reporting period I was working on the empirical and theoretical parts of my research.

I got the following suggestions to improve my work for last versions of my paper:

to run my models using additional robustness tests:

- To include lagged dependent variables
- To run my models on non-interpolated dataset

- To make tests for causality between my main variables: modernization and tolerance, e.g. using “seemingly unrelated regressions” approach
- Therefore, my main goals were:
 - To make new robustness test: I tested main hypotheses on non-interpolated dataset for tolerance variables
 - To make new robustness test: I included lagged dependent variable (LDV) to test my hypotheses
 - To test for direction of causality between modernization and tolerance
 - To correct the set of my control variables: I decided to exclude some variables – OECD and Immigration

I expect that my research will demonstrate significant impact of tolerance on modernization.

To test my hypotheses I create 12 groups of models:

1. Dependent variable: Index of Modernization. Independent variables: Tolerance average
2. Dependent variable: Index of Modernization. Independent variables: Tolerance to homosexuality, Tolerance to gender equality, Attitude to xenophobia
3. Dependent variable: Index of Modernization. Independent variables: Tolerance average adding Control of corruption, Rule of law, Regulatory quality, Voice and accountability
4. Dependent variable: Index of Modernization. Independent variables: Tolerance to homosexuality, Tolerance to gender equality, Attitude to xenophobia adding Control of corruption, Rule of law, Regulatory quality, Voice and accountability
5. Dependent variable: Index of Innovation. Independent variables: Tolerance average
6. Dependent variable: Index of Innovation. Independent variables: Tolerance to homosexuality, Tolerance to gender equality, Attitude to xenophobia
7. Dependent variable: Index of Innovation. Independent variables: Tolerance average adding Control of corruption, Rule of law, Regulatory quality, Voice and accountability
8. Dependent variable: Index of Innovation. Independent variables: Tolerance to homosexuality, Tolerance to gender equality, Attitude to xenophobia adding Control of corruption, Rule of law, Regulatory quality, Voice and accountability

9. Dependent variable: Index of Investment. Independent variables: Tolerance average
10. Dependent variable: Index of Investment. Independent variables: Tolerance to homosexuality, Tolerance to gender equality, Attitude to xenophobia
11. Dependent variable: Index of Investment. Independent variables: Tolerance average adding Control of corruption, Rule of law, Regulatory quality, Voice and accountability
12. Dependent variable: Index of Investment. Independent variables: Tolerance to homosexuality, Tolerance to gender equality, Attitude to xenophobia adding Control of corruption, Rule of law, Regulatory quality, Voice and accountability

I ran regression analysis to test my hypotheses. I confirmed my main argument that tolerance has positive impact on modernization.

I also have done few tests to find out causal link between my main variables – Index of Modernization and Tolerance Index. The first test, the “seemingly unrelated regressions” approach did not show direction of causal arrows. However, the second test, which aims to find out how residuals are affected by main variables – Modernization and Tolerance, has shown that the casual arrow goes from tolerance to modernization.



PREDICTIVE POWER AND PREDICTABILITY OF INGLEHART AND SCHWARTZ VALUE CONCEPTS

Progress Report

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The research project addresses the question “What is the difference between Inglehart and Schwartz value measures?” by assessing links between value concepts and comparison of their predictability and predictive power on country and individual level. Significant overlapping was found among Schwartz items and Survival/Self-Expression dimension on country level. Several serious problems of both Schwartz’s and Inglehart’s value indices’ structures were found. Inglehart’s value measures have bigger variance on country-level, and are better explained by country-level

variables than Schwartz's ones. Author concludes that two value concepts are complimentary for different purposes.

Summary of the progress.

Section "Overlapping of value dimensions" has been added, which investigates what two sets of value dimensions have in common.

Section "Predictive power" has been added, which investigates what set of value dimensions has better model quality in predicting democracy, church attendance and other variables, advised by R. Inglehart to have external validation.

Section "Reliability and validity of value dimensions" has been removed because of low relevance to the topic of the project. Most of analysis is on the country level, except those investigating the locus of variance of value dimensions in multilevel analysis.



FACTORS AFFECTING WELFARE ATTITUDES IN EUROPE: RATIONAL REASONS AND VALUES

Progress Report

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Welfare attitudes in comparative perspective are rather popular in topics of internationally published journals. But welfare support in East Europe is almost out of European discourse. The research project "Factors affecting welfare attitudes in Europe: rational reasons and values" aims to bring to the light East Europeans welfare attitudes and compare it with attitudes of West European population. There is a range of predictors of welfare support on individual and country-level, and many of them were analyzed by scholars. As for the way values shape welfare support we can see far fewer studies. Values impact is compared with self-interest factors and assessment of social environment in this research.

Summary of the progress. I revised the entire report from the title to a list of independent variables.

I analyzed more than fifty (81 more or less detailed) articles in internationally published journals and after systematization of existing findings I selected new predictors for my modeling on individual and contextual level.

At first I followed Kangas, Elster, Lindenberg, Taylor-Gooby and Wallace divided two ways of welfare assessment – rational and normative based. After it like Van Oorschot, Svallfors, Andrass and Hein and others I divided predictors of welfare support in several groups. The most of scholars define self-interest factors as a first group. The other groups are vaguer. Van Oorschot suggests ideational factors (mix of social environment attitudes and values), Andrass and Hein – justice believes and socialization patterns, Jæger – political attitudes, Edlund – trust in government, Taylor-Gooby and Wallace – normative/expressive rationalities and legitimacy of welfare institutions and the strength of public trust in them, Rothstein – trust in others and in social institutions and so on. All predictors mentioned here refer to attitudes and values, so I decided to separate them in two groups: assessment of the social environment and values. The first group is considered as rational arguments having impact on welfare attitudes, and the second as individual presuppositions.

I tried to justify each independent variable by theoretical framework. Partly I worked it out but I have to do here some additions (to justify trust and value components more carefully).

I analyzed welfare regime typologies and came to conclusion that it is possible to extend the classical Esping-Andersen's classification of welfare regimes and use Liberal, Conservative, Social democratic, Familiaristic and East Europeans types as contextual variables in my research.

I indicated GDP per capita in PPP and total social expenditure as two others contextual variables. But I haven't sufficient theoretical background for the moment. I have to continue my work in this direction.

I took part in a short-term training program "Confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling" (Dr. Peter Schmidt) By means of multi-group CFA I tested "Range of government" index and I tried to make structural model. But I have to refine my model and test results once again.



CAN EXISTENTIAL INSECURITY CAUSE CORRUPTION?

Progress Report

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In this project, I am going to investigate the linkage between existential security (economic and physical security) and corruption. My hypothesis is that people adopt corrupted behavior more likely when their existential conditions are insecure. This insecurity may have different sources such as low incomes and high unemployment, political instability and military conflicts, ineffective bureaucracy, high crime or morbidity rates, etc. The possibility to give or to take bribes helps people to improve poor existential conditions of gives people the feeling that these conditions improve.

In the first stage, using the WVS data of wave three to wave five I construct individual indexes of existential security and then aggregate them on the country level. In the second stage, I regress country corruption indexes available from World Bank on my country indexes of existential security. My preliminary results show that the existential security is negatively associated with corruption, confirming my hypothesis.

My further assumption is that existential security and corruption are linked by means of out-group-trust. Thus I will test if out-group trust rises with the rise of existential security. I will also analyze if the level of corruption shrinks when out-group trust rises.

Summary of the progress. I was asked to recalculate my existential security index on individual level and to adjust it to the score from 0 to 1.

I have done this but I had to exclude from my previous index two variables because of too many missings: “job important” and “environment vs. economic growth”.

I used for my index following variables:

“subjective health” (a009), “important child qualities: tolerance and respect for other people (A035)”, “important child qualities: thrift, saving money and things (A038)”, “Aims of country” (E001), “Aims of respondent” (E003), “Most important” (E005).

If a respondent chose an answer which showed his high sense of existential security as the second choice he got 0.5 in my new index.

I have found predictors for existential security on individual and on country level.

I was recommended to use multilevel analysis, but for the moment I couldn't formulate hypothesis which makes sense for my research. For instance I could test if individual level predictors of existential security differ among the countries with the high HDI and countries with the low HDI. But I think it distracts me from my key question devoted to the linkage between corruption and existential security. I tried to use a variable “justifiable to give or to take a bribe” as a dependent variable. But I found out (estimating simple multilevel model) that individual attitude to corruption don't differ significantly in the more corrupted and in the less corrupted countries. Thus it couldn't be used as an indicator of corruption.

I was recommended to use World Bank's Control of corruption index instead of TI Corruption perception index. Secondly I should use HDI index instead of GDP statistics. I accepted this suggestion. Then I adjusted all my variables to the score from 0 to 1.

I found an instrument for existential security to solve the problem of the reverse causality between corruption and existential security. It is “subjective health” which is a part of my existential security index.

I was recommended to estimate the model of seemingly unrelated regressions. It gives the possibility to test in what direction the influence is stronger: from existential security to corruption or from corruption to existential security. My hypothesis is verified: existential security has stronger effect on corruption than corruption on existential security.

I analyzed the link between corruption and existential security for developed, developing and transition countries. My next step will be to examine why in transition countries there is no link between corruption and existential security while in developed countries this link is strong.



REGIONAL VARIATION IN CORRUPTION IN RUSSIA: A MULTILEVEL STUDY

New Project

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Do people in certain Russian regions give bribes more often than in others? What factors are associated with the probability of bribing doctors, teachers and the police? Using a 2003 dataset provided by the Public Opinion Foundation, I employ multilevel models to explore both individual and regional predictors of bribery in Russia. Preliminary results reveal interesting and theoretically informative associations both at the individual and regional levels.



SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PROFILE: A VALUE BASED APPROACH USING THE WORLD VALUES SURVEY DATA

New Project

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The purpose of this research is to investigate macro- and micro level determinants of subjective human rights assessment. It specifically focuses on the value- and belief-based factors on the individual level, hence the research is titled a value based approach. It departs from the theory originally introduced by Anderson and colleagues (2005) and later developed by Carlson and Listhaug (2007), which states that “human rights perceptions are shaped not only by the human rights conditions within the country, but also by individual-level factors” (Carlson et.al 2007).

The main question of this research is then: How do certain values and beliefs of an individual shape his/her subjective assessment of national human rights situation, depending on her/his national political environment and cultural context?



VALUES AS A PREDICTOR OF EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE GAP BETWEEN NATIVES AND MIGRANTS IN 14 COUNTRIES

Progress Report

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This research is an attempt to explain the school performance differential between natives and migrants as it appears in the PISA'09 cross-national educational test. Migrants are divided on groups on the basis of their country of origin, so that a unit of analysis is a Diaspora in a country. Though the biggest explanatory power in predicting the gap between natives and migrants have the family conditions aggregated on the level of a Diaspora, other conditions that have impact on the gap are the value difference between a country of migrants' origin and a country of test and the cultural region of a country of origin.

Summary of the progress. Two main lines of criticism of my summer paper and presentation were related to how I was using statistical tool kit and how I was selecting the dependent variable as, according to Jaap Dronkers, migrants taken together were not a good unit of analysis. These considerations urged me to rethink the research design and the describes a research that differs from the one presented in summer in terms of research question, main hypotheses, methods used to check them and main data-sources, although the topic stayed the same. As for the statistical methods, the main method I was using in summer was a binominal linear regression analysis while in the current paper I apply a more elaborate multivariate regression analysis along with correlation analysis and get ready to use the multilevel regression analysis. As for the unit of analysis, I've applied Dronkers' advise and found an option to include country of migrant's origin into consideration, so that Diaspora – a groups of people of common country of origin living in a country – became a new unit of analysis and a differential between natives and different diasporas in terms of their school performance became a new dependent variable. The new dependent variable was supplemented with four sets of independent variables, each of them exploring

characteristics of a diaspora, a country of test or a country of origin. Two of four sets were based on World Values Survey items and indices from which, as the research has shown, possess big explanatory power when explaining the gap between natives and different groups of migrants in terms of their school performance. The last part of the describes possible ways to push the research forward in terms of thoroughly scrutinizing current data and including new variables. One of the logics to apply further stems directly from Professor Inglehart's piece of advice to consider not only migrants, but also origin country residents to build meaningful comparison.



INDIVIDUALIZATION AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY IN POST-COMMUNIST EUROPE

Progress Report

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This report continues with the research project "Individualization and Social Solidarity in Post-Communist Europe". Compared to the previous report, substantial progress has been done in defining key concepts of analysis, and in formulating hypotheses. A better developed operationalization has been suggested. Preliminary results of the study confirm the hypothesis about a lower level of "bridging" social solidarity in the post-Communist countries, and partly confirm the hypothesis on high "bonding" solidarity there.

Summary of the progress. Initial on the current project submitted on June 15 provided a literature review on the topic of the study and suggested some hypotheses and a design of data analysis. The objective of the previous report was to introduce the topic and provide theoretical foundation for the study.

The main objectives of this report are to develop better methodological tools for the analysis, to reword hypotheses and suggest a more thorough scheme for operationalization.

Substantial remarks to the previous report concerned the following problems.

Operationalization of the concepts. Both reviewers pointed out that theoretical

distinctions introduced in the theory were not empirically operationalized to the desirable degree. This was one of the most important remarks that I tried to improve by introducing two types of social solidarity and then looking for their factors while drawing from the WVS 5-wave questionnaire. One of the recommendations was to divide indicators into the categories of narrow-circle (i.e., traditional) solidarities and wide-circle (i.e., modern) solidarities, which I successfully implemented in my research. In the current report, both types are introduced (see Section 2) and then operationalized using the master questionnaire of WVS.

One of the reviewers mentioned that *the idea of abandoning individualism was premature* and that, moreover, individualism can be successfully measured in the WVS, while being theoretically highly relevant to the distinction between narrow-circle and wide-circle solidarity. This was a very inspiring movement that urged me to turn to literature again and rearrange the whole text as to make it clear that individualization trend was one of the most importance impulses of the post-Soviet change.

Definition of the key variable "social morality" and other variables was still vague in the previous report. In this report I cut down on the concept of social morality as a research tool, and, by contrast, introduce two new patterns of social solidarity which could serve as a yardstick for a comparison between post-Communist and other countries of the world.

The formulation of hypotheses was reported to be a serious problem in the previous report. Compared to that version, this text includes one clear-cut two-fold hypothesis testable with the help of WVS database. Reformulation of hypotheses required writing a new section on methodology and more extensive and careful work with indicators. As a result, two groups of indicators have been located according to the methodological principles of the study.



RELIGIOSITY INFLUENCE ON TOLERANCE TOWARDS BEHAVIOUR FORMS, CENSURED BY MAJOR RELIGIONS

Progress Report

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The central research question is how religiosity influences attitudes towards behavior forms, censured by major religions (dealing with sexuality, family and existential questions). Special focus of analysis is on new forms of religiosity – believing without belonging and belonging without believing which have shown to be even more tolerant towards moral norms violation, than non-religious Europeans. It is argued that this relationship is in several ways moderated by presence or absence of primary religious socialization.

Summary of the progress. What has been done by April, 2011:

- Religiosity measurement methods reviewed.
- Religiosity variables across countries compared on the basis of EVS & ISSP (2008) datasets.
- Religiosity typology constructed (cluster analysis).

Comments by advisors:

1. To specify the dependent variable:
 - take not only attitudes towards abortion, but other moral issues as well,
 - try to run exploratory analysis to find which variables have the strongest connection with religiosity.
2. To use not only cluster analysis-based religiosity typology in the model, but also other religiosity indicators.
3. To specify main hypotheses and theoretical framework for the project.

What has been done by August, 2011:

- Exploratory analysis done to find which variables have the strongest connection with religiosity.
- Dependent variable, hypotheses and theoretical framework for the project specified.
- Number of linear regressions constructed to test the main hypotheses.

Comments by advisors:

1. To specify the puzzle, addressed by the project.
2. To make religiosity typology more specific.

What has been done by October, 2011:

- Effects of primary religious socialization specified on individual level.
- Number of multilevel regression models run (going along with the main hypotheses). They are not yet presented in the paper, because they still need to be considered more carefully.

Current situation. The central question of my research is how religiosity influences attitudes towards behavior forms, censured by major religions (dealing with sexuality, family and existential questions). Own religiosity typology has been constructed via cluster analysis. Special focus of the research is on new forms of religiosity – believing without belonging and belonging without believing which have shown to be even more tolerant towards moral norms violation, than non-religious Europeans. It is argued that this relationship is in several ways moderated by presence or absence of primary religious socialization (both on individual level and on the societal level).

Following steps:

- To describe results of a multilevel regression model, with macro-level country characteristics: secularization level and political history.
- To elaborate literature review.
- To describe results in more detail.



SUCCESSFUL AGING. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN THE LATE LIFE PERIOD: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY

Progress Report

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I consider successful aging as the synonym of quality of life, life satisfaction, and subjective well-being in the late life period. And the main aim of my project is to find the identifying predictors of SWB for the late life period on the individual level and on the aggregate (country) level.

My second is organized in two sections. The first section addresses to the conceptual and definitional issues of SWB in the late life period, the main theoretical orientations, which have been used for the study of SWB in old period and researches, which are devoted to the investigation of the SWB in the late life period. The second section is devoted to the preliminary empirical results of the research of SWB in late life period, which is based on the fifth wave of WVS.

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Conceptual and Definitional Issues. The terms SWB, happiness, life satisfaction are often used interchangeably. Nevertheless, there are conceptual differences among them. The key factor hypothesized to distinguish among them is stability (George, 2006). Life satisfaction is conceptualized as relatively stable orientations toward life that, though evaluative, are not affected by transient moods. Happiness is viewed as less stable and less cognitive than life satisfaction.

Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) reported that age patterns of life satisfaction and happiness differ somewhat. Based on data from a representative national sample, they compared young, middle-aged, and older adults. Older adults were the most satisfied with their lives, middle-aged adults were the least satisfied, and young adults were intermediate. With regard to happiness, however, young adults were happiest, the middle-aged were least happy, and older adults were intermediate.

We consider SWB as a combination of happiness and life satisfaction. These specific indicators of SWB are more alike than different and that they basically measure the same thing: individuals' subjective perceptions that life as a whole is good.

Theoretical Orientations. SWB is often viewed as an non-theoretical research topic. Although most studies of SWB do not include theoretical justifications or interpretations of their findings, five theoretical orientations have been used in some SWB research.



PERCEPTION OF AGEING AND THE THIRD AGE (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)

Progress Report

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The report is based on the research question about the main determinants of the personal attitude towards seniors and the old age in Europe (the database used at this stage of the research is ESS-2008). The question is especially interesting taking into account the rapid ageing process, which was observed firstly in European societies. The report develops of basic ideas and hypotheses, presented on the August Conference of the Laboratory, provides theoretic justification of them, in it we also find formalization of the basic dependant variable about the attitude towards seniors. The confirmation of hypotheses (some of them are competitive, the others are noncompetitive) is produced by means of regression analysis. Variables responsible for description of the theoretical approaches are tested on significance and additional variance explanation. In comparison of the previous report here we provide not only ideas, but a coherent set of hypotheses, linked with basic theories; we chose dependant, independent and control variables (generally socio-demographic and economic ones) for models specification. However, on this stage of the research we do not use multilevel analysis, but only fix country effects.

Summary of the progress. The report includes the development of ideas (with certain changes) presented on the August Summer School. The author is using the experts

comments about the procedure of the dependant variable choice and about the control variables (educational and gender) for the models. Now we are still at the early stages of our research and looking forward to the interpretation of our results, based on fundamental theories.



RUSSIAN COHORT DIFFERENCES: HAPPINESS AND LIFE EXPECTANCE

New Project

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According to the analysis of WVS, Russian Federation does not observe the world's tendency and is moving in the opposite direction. According to the same research, Russia is one of the most miserable countries in the world. Thus, it is interesting to check a hypothesis about the correlation between the level of happiness and the life expectancy. To prove and extrapolate this effect, Russian Federation will be compared with some other countries, which meet two groups of the criteria (the first one – countries, which are similar to Russia in cultural aspect, and the second – countries, which are absolutely different) it will be easier to create a small cultural map and to find the position of Russia on it. This map will be an illustration of the level of happiness and the life interval and present dynamics of these links, and this will enable scientists to make long-term forecasts about the condition if the happiness level and its development in Russia in the future.



CAREER-FERTILITY COMBINATIONS AMONG WOMEN AND THEIR EFFECT ON LIFE SATISFACTION (CIS COUNTRIES COMPARING TO EUROPE)

Progress Report

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The paper deals with life satisfaction among women in relation to their employment and number of children they have. Are women satisfied with their life in case they have job

but no children? Are women with children but no jobs the happiest group? What are the countries' differences? These are the questions that paper is going to tackle. The research is based on the WVS data, 2000-2008, 89 countries.

Summary of the progress. It was shown that under the two different tendencies: growth of female employment rates and decrease in fertility rates all over the world, the problem of work/family conflict is under focus. The previous results showed that females started to be happy and satisfied not only with their family but with their jobs as well and the numbers are close to males'.

The problem arise when women reenter the labour market and have to adopt to family care restrictions by changing job, working hours, profession or agree to smaller wages.

The paper was more focused after the valuable comments of the experts. Now the main assumption is that in the countries where labor legislation is more liberal, women feel more happy and satisfied as the process of having a baby and returning to work is not so difficult as in strongly regulated labour markets. The key point of the paper is to show the dependence of the labour regulation policies and women life satisfaction.

The dependent variable is the index of happiness/life satisfaction, the tested independent variables are the institutional and economic characteristics of the country (strictness of employment protection legislation, maternity leave, male/female equality rights, GDP, unemployment rate).



SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND HUMAN AGENCY: TRANSITION COUNTRIES COMPARED TO THE 'NON-TRANSITION' COUNTRIES

Progress Report

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Existing studies of links between subjective well-being (SWB) and different dimensions of human agency still are focused mainly on developed Western industrial countries; for instance, Easterlin's recent work pointed that determinants of SWB dynamics (taking also into account the relevant gender differences) in transition countries of Eastern Europe are

still under-examined. Such studies are important not also as an interesting theoretical question, but also as an issue of public policy: human development model suggests, the level of SWB/happiness is related to economic development and democratization (as sowed by Inglehart & his colleagues); and an improvement of national well-being accounts can quite notably influence the effects of development policies in transition countries (by Sarracino). My research is focused on cross-national comparative analysis of structural patterns in relationship between subjective well-being (SWB) and human agency (HA) in transition countries (TC) vs. non-transition countries (NTC). I see it as a part of more general theoretical issue – understanding of mechanisms by which social structure can influence HA & how HA can change the life opportunities, structural circumstances of human life. And to what extent the relationship between SWB and HA is differentiated by inequalities of ‘life chance’ (i.e. individual stratification\class position and general level of economic development) in relation to influence of different contexts of ‘gender contracts’, also controlled by the aggregate effects of other social living conditions.

For preliminary theoretical justification of my hypotheses I revised a set of publications in Ukrainian, Russian and international journals, which enabled me to select a set of predictors for my models on individual and country-level. In particular, into scheme of ‘Evolutionary Model of Sequential Adaptive Mechanisms’ (Inglehart, Weltzel) the structural conditions of life should be added (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, nation, class and stratification structure, age, type of habitate [city/countryside]). These main dimensions and conditions in models are to be taken into account as control variables. Speaking about contextual variables, level of Human Development Index (HDI) is one of most general indicator of differences among countries (which identifies ‘top mover’ countries that have improved most in HDI terms, first of all in health, education and income and is measured for last 40 years) and is included as the main societal-level variable into tested models. I divided countries into transition and non-transition on the basis of classification done by IMF & also add countries defined by World Bank as transition economies.

On a basis of revised literature I suppose that for people in TC level of HA is more important

predictor of SWB than for people in NTC. Since satisfaction or dissatisfaction of feeling of human agency (HA) can influence how individuals percept their life, the life chances of individuals. And, since social institutions of TC are more liquid than these are in stable NTC, feeling of HA might be crucial for explaining the nexus between SWB, values of personality and social structures.

After recommendation of Professor R. Inglehart, instead of concept “Feeling of agency” for one of my key variables I use concept “Sense of Control [over own life circumstances]” (for be more widely understood); and also formulation of part of hypotheses was improved. Theoretical background and justification of hypotheses and explanation of results will be developed further.

I present the following hypotheses concerning the nexus between the SWB and HA:

- in TC Sense of control & SWB are correlated highly and higher than in NTC;
- relational goods & self-expression values are equally important for sense of control and SWB in TC & in NTC;
- SWB in TC is highly influenced by sense of control, while sense of control is much less influenced by SWB;
- self-expression values, sense of control & relational goods are more important for SWB of men than for SWB of women in TC, but in NTC their influence is relatively equal and not high; .
- feeling of freedom/autonomy is key mediator of relationship between the SWB and self-expression values through the life experience (see the model 2 below) – this hypothesis is formulated for the longitudinal panel analysis, and is not empirically tested yet).

I use the 3 and 4 waves of World Values Survey data to estimate my hypotheses (1994-2004). Main reason for data choice was presence of Ukraine in sample and presence of main selected predictors importance of which for SWB and HA have to be tested.

From correlation analysis and factor analysis I shifted to the general linear models. At first stage I used multi-level general linear models to examine relative power of individual-level predictors of the SWB and HA in TC vs. NTC. And at next step my analysis was extended: country-level predictor (Human Development Index) was included into models, taking into account the between-level interaction effects also.

First set of models is concerned with explaining of SWB (dependent variable is SWB index) and second set of models – with explaining of sense of control (dependent variable is sense of control).

In first step for prototypical theoretical a priori model to test my hypotheses were selected the following sets of exogenous variables: Socio-demographic (Sex; Age; Relationship status (marital status); How many children do you have; Number of people in household; Region where the interview was conducted; Size of town; Ethnic group) and Positional goods (Income level, Education level, Employment status, Social class [subjective], Socio-economic status of responden).

Later the model was re-designed as follows:

- Dependent Variable: SWB (Index). Predictors: a) individual-level: Sense of control, Emansipative values Index, Relational goods Index, Age, Education , Income, Employment status, Social class (subjective), Urbanization (Type of town), Marital status, Sex; b) societal-level: Human Development Index.
- Dependent Variable: Sense of control. Predictors: a) individual-level: SWB (Index); Emansipative values Index, Relational goods Index, Age, Education , Income, Employment status, Social class (subjective), Urbanization (Type of town), Marital status, Sex; b) societal-level: Human Development Index.

Revealed preliminary patterns of relationships between SWB and sense of control (feeling of agency) differ for transition and non-transition countries. My focus now is regression analysis which is concentrated on revision and refining of set of successive models (ranged by an amount of additional variance [on a basis of adjusted R squared] which is explained by included predictors) and explanation of results.



The study deals with a question of connections between human empowerment and changes in traditional familism across countries in the last three decades. The research stems from an ongoing debate regarding the nature of relations between value orientation and family behaviour: do values cause changes in behaviour or vice versa? Competing theoretical presumptions were tested empirically using the World Value Survey (WVS) aggregated data 1981-2008 and supplementary cross-national time series data on marriages. Human empowerment was measured using two components: human capacities, as captured by the Human Development Index, and emancipative values. Traditional family behaviour was represented by early age at marriage. The results of seemingly unrelated regression analysis show that although the relations between the mean age at marriage and the levels of human empowerment are reciprocal, they are asymmetrical: the influence of human development and values on marital behaviour was found to be stronger.

Summary of the progress. After presenting the research proposal at the Summer School in August 2011, I have conducted the proposed analysis and obtained some preliminary findings. These results were summarized and submitted to the LCSR on October 10th, 2011 in the form of progress report. The report was accepted and commented by Prof. Christian Welzel, who have found it most satisfactory. Further elaboration of the findings is now taking place, and these will be presented at the Reporting Conference in Moscow 24-29 November 2011.



THE INEQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN: SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

Progress Report

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This project is focused on inequality of educational achievements defined as difference in scores on international standardized tests (PISA, PIRLS, TIMSS) among schoolchildren in different countries. The main hypothesis is that educational inequality might be explained by economic inequality in society. Moreover, it is proposed that the economic inequality affects educational inequality much more in poorer countries than in richer ones. The effects of economic indicators are controlled for the stratification of educational systems on the country level.

Summary of the progress. First, some new theoretical approaches were applied such as the concept of “maximally maintained inequality” by A. Raftery and M. Hout and formal rational action theory explaining educational differentials by R. Breen and J. Goldthorpe. Second, as the stated hypotheses were confirmed only for PIRLS data, it was decided to focus on this data on the current stage of the project. Distributions of test scores within countries were examined. Means of 10% lowest and highest scores were calculated for each country in the PIRLS sample and were treated as new dependent variables in the analysis. The independent variables remained the same: Gini index, GDP per capita and the stratification of educational systems. It was revealed that means of lowest 10% scores are negatively affected by the level of economic inequality in a society, whereas highest 10% scores are not affected by it. This means that given any level of economic inequality children from families with high socio-economic status perform relatively equally. This finding is in line with the theory. There were some contrast cases found, e.g. Sweden and Russia. There is a much higher level of economic inequality in Russia than in Sweden, but the mean in the bottom score deciles is higher there. The contrast cases were compared in terms of how the scores in these countries are affected

by family socio-economic status. All these steps are necessary as preparation for further multilevel analysis.

DISENTANGLING THE CULTURE-INSTITUTION NEXUS: THE CASE OF HUMAN EMPOWERMENT

Guest Lecture

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A fundamental premise of social theory posits that culture and institutions form a symbiotic nexus to sustain societies in a given configuration. Embedded in this premise is the assumption that—when social configurations change—culture and institutions change in unison. But whether cultural change drives institutional change or vice versa has not been tested for a forceful global trend: human empowerment. An area in which human empowerment is strikingly evident is the expansion of rights, including human rights in general as well as specific rights for women and other disadvantaged groups, such as homosexuals. There is broad evidence that expanding rights go together with rising emancipative values. But whether rising emancipative values drive the expansion of rights or vice versa, or whether both are driven by ‘third’ causes, is an unanswered question. To answer it, we use longitudinal evidence from the World Values Surveys, analyzing a reciprocal system of dynamic regressions in both directions of causality and under control of ‘third’ causes—including economic development, global linkage, and exogenous contagion. We find that rising emancipative values and expanding rights progress in a mutually reinforcing cycle. Once in motion, this cycle is for its most part not explained by external causes. Within the cycle, the stronger arrow points from values to rights, rather than the other way round. This lies in the logic of human empowerment, which places people and their desires into the driver seat of history.

NATURE, TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE: CLARIFYING THE PUZZLE OF DEVELOPMENT

Guest Lecture

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Recent research indicates that the culture and institutions of contemporary societies have been strongly influenced by historic threats to survival such as scarcity, violent conflict and disease. Thus, one major study argues that insecure conditions give rise to “tight” societies, with strong norms and low tolerance of deviant behaviour, whereas relative security leads to “loose,” relatively tolerant societies. This article integrates findings from several bodies of literature, within an evolutionary version of modernization theory that spells out the long-term underlying causal linkages. It argues that economic development brings increased economic and physical security and reduced vulnerability to pathogens—which are conducive to increased cultural openness, which leads to less hierarchical, more democratic institutions. The best available measure of this syndrome’s cultural component is “self-expression values,” which emphasize autonomy from external authority. These values have been measured repeatedly in representative national surveys, and are a considerably stronger predictor of technological innovation, institutional freedom and many other indicators of development than is looseness-vs.-tightness.



HUMAN SECURITY AND SOCIOPOLITICAL CHANGE

LCSR Research Project

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The extent to which humans feel secure or insecure has a major impact on their values and behavior. High levels of development bring increasing economic and physical security that lead to changes in human motivations and behavior. Existential insecurity leads to xenophobia, strong in-group solidarity and rigid adherence to traditional cultural norms. Conversely, a sense

of security is conducive to interpersonal trust, tolerance of foreigners and other out-groups, support for gender equality, openness to social change, a diminishing role for religious authority, and to less corrupt governance and democratic political institutions. Working independently, and largely without awareness of converging findings from other disciplines, anthropologists, psychologists, evolutionary biologists and neuroscientists have been developing theories of cross-cultural differences that are strikingly similar to this revised version of modernization theory.



SOCIAL OR "POLITICAL" CAPITAL? EXPLAINING VARIANCE IN QUALITY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AROUND THE WORLD

LCSR Research Project

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In recent years, a number of scholars have argued that stocks of 'social capital', or horizontal norms of tolerance and cooperation, can explain variation in institutional quality, such as the performance of democracy, levels of corruption, or the effectiveness of governments in delivering public services (Putnam et al. 1993).

This paper promotes an alternative hypothesis, namely that variance in institutional quality is largely a function of a country's stock of 'political' capital, in the form of 'vertical' obedience and compliance. Using a range of items from the World Values Surveys, this paper demonstrates that such norms are vital determinants of institutional characteristics such as public order, aid effectiveness, and fiscal discipline. These effects are verified when instrumenting social institutions by measures of state history, suggesting that long-term political development is the main source of public order and the presence of state institutions capable of effective governance.



ISLAM AND NATIONALISM IN VOLGA-URAL REGION

LCSR Research Project

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Nationalism has been declining since the 1950s in the Muslim societies, because it failed, firstly, to achieve a geopolitical victory in opposition to the West and Israel, and secondly, “to deliver better life to people within their countries”. Then, post-nationalist Islamism is coming to take place of Nationalism. Thus, the hypotheses of this study are: 1) the failure of nationalism in the Muslim society will generally lead to its (partial) replacement with the Islamist ideology and 2) post-nationalist Islamism will cross ethnic and national boundaries. The correlation between Islam and Nationalism was empirically analyzed in the case of Tatarstan and Bashkortostan (the sample consisted of four groups, there were about 400 people in each).



DIFFERENTIATION OF SOCIAL WELL-BEING AND POLITICAL LOYALTY INDICATORS IN CIS

Guest Lecture

Igor Zadorin

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In the speech some results of social well-being monitoring will be presented. Also the researchers plan to show certain indicators of political loyalty of CIS countries population. The researchers have kept monitoring the situation in CIS region for 8 years now, so they are able to show the dynamics of social well-being and political loyalty (approval of the main political institutions) and cross-country comparison of those indicators as well as correlations between social well-being and

declared political loyalty in different countries.



MAJOR TRENDS IN SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR IN RUSSIA COMPARED TO OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: 6 YEARS OF EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY

Guest Lecture

Anna Andreenkova

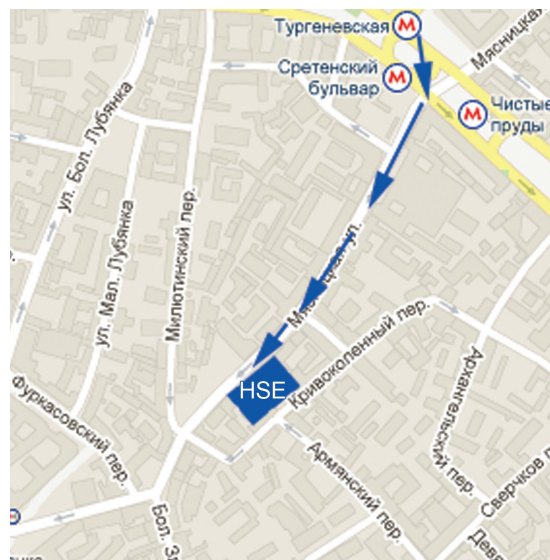
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In current interrelated world, the major trends in social attitudes and behavior of Russians could be understood only in larger socio-cultural context, in comparison with other countries. In order to accumulate the comparative data on social indicators and social attitudes, Russia joint European Social Survey (ESS) in 2006. Bi-annual national survey in 30 European countries provides rigorous trend data on both national and European level about continuity and change over time in people’s social values; tackle longstanding deficiencies in cross-national attitude measurement; bring indicators into consideration (alongside with economic indicators) as a regular means of monitoring the quality of life across nations. The analysis of 3 waves of ESS data for Russia (6 year period) is able to discover and highlight some stable trends in social life of Russia and compare them to the trends in other European countries. The data shows the stability of some indicators political indicators - political trust to different state institutions, interest to politic, media exposure on political issues and participation in politics as well as some major political attitudes - shaping relatively stable profile of political culture of modern Russia. ESS data shows some slow positive trend in improving the social well-being of Russian population – the growth of satisfaction with life and happiness for the last 6 years as well as some improvement of general social climate – interpersonal trust and social inclusion. Contrary to current European trend of de-secularization and decreasing of religiosity, religious feelings and belonging become more and more important part of social life in Russia but in the same time they only slightly related to broader social or moral values. We observe the important trends in

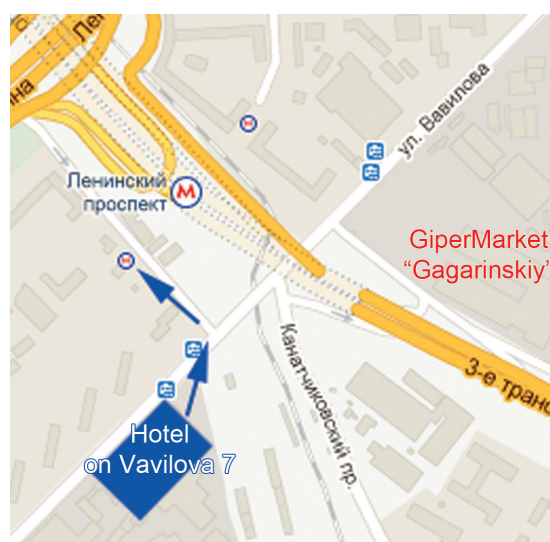
other aspects of social life – working values, attitudes to achievements, perception of safety, marriage and family values. These and other data on continuity and change in people’s social values in Russia will be shown in more details.

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