



HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

MATERIALS
for the
RESEARCH WORKSHOP
of



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Dear colleagues!

Welcome to the April workshop of the Laboratory for Comparative Social Research.

Our Lab has worked for about eighteen months now. We see that quite a few individual projects are getting near completion and are soon to be sent to academic journals for publication. Some of them have been published as pre-prints. We can also see that methodological sophistication of our scholars has increased dramatically. We pass the things we learn in our workshops and seminars to our colleagues and our students. Therefore, the lab has already contributed significantly to the development of social sciences in Russia.

The government's grant is about to end this December. So far, we have managed to mostly stay in line with their requirements and deadlines. The lab is in good standing and our chances to renew the grant are reasonably good. To help this happen, I encourage all of you to publish and disseminate the results of your work and acknowledge the lab's contribution to your individual success.

Eduard Ponarin

Director of LCSR, Professor at the HSE (St. Petersburg)

Дорогие коллеги!

Я рад приветствовать вас на апрельском семинаре Лаборатории сравнительных социальных исследований.

Наша Лаборатория была основана полтора года назад. Мы видим, что значительная часть индивидуальных исследовательских проектов находится в завершающей стадии, и их результаты в ближайшее время будут отправлены для публикации в ведущие научные журналы. Некоторые работы сотрудников Лаборатории уже опубликованы в форме препринтов. Очевидно также, что методологический уровень работ за последний год резко вырос. Мы передаем знания, полученные нами на конференциях и семинарах, коллегам и студентам. Таким образом, деятельность лаборатории уже внесла существенный вклад в развитие социальных наук в России.

Грант правительства заканчивается в декабре. До сих пор нам удавалось выполнять требования министерства и соблюдать сроки отчетности. Лаборатория заслужила репутацию серьезного научного центра, и наши шансы на продление гранта весьма высоки. Для того, чтобы поспособствовать этому, я призываю всех вас публиковать и распространять результаты вашей работы и упоминать о вкладе лаборатории в ваш личный профессиональный успех.

Эдуард Понарин

заведующий ЛССИ, профессор НИУ ВШЭ (С.Петербург)

GUEST LECTURES

ALEXEY BELYANIN

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Punishment without crime: a tale of cooperation and competition in public goods games

Punishment is known to be one of the major factor of cooperation in the public goods (PG) games. However, the exact nature and reasons why people punish each other to a large extent remains unexplored. In this work we study the punishment strategies in a systematic way, disentangling several possible explanations for punishing behaviour, including competitive, emotional and preemptive motives, alongside with availability and tolerance towards punishment. We set and ran a series of experiments in different regions of Russia, which establishes that actual disapproval of others' contributions is the determinant of punishment in a minority of cases. Using a structural statistical model, we offer a classification of behavioural strategies of the punishers for our sample, as well as in cross-regional perspective. This analysis establishes that correspondence of contributions to the social norms, willingness to outperform other players in the group, and precautionary punishment in anticipation of the punishment from the other player, play a major role in determination of the direction and size of spiteful punishments.



PETER HEDSTROM

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Analytical sociology: Principles and empirical applications.

Analytical sociology is a dynamically oriented macro sociology with clearly explicated micro foundations. It is concerned with explaining important macro-level facts such as the diffusion of various social practices, patterns of segregation, network structures, and common beliefs, values, and ways of acting. It explains such facts not merely by relating them to other macro-level facts, but by detailing in clear and precise ways the micro mechanisms through which they were brought about. During the past decade analytical sociology has received considerable attention in the international scholarly community. In this lecture I will give an overview of its basic principles and describe some recent research which illustrates the approach.



AGDA BI PURANEN

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From pre-planned microrayons towards customer-driven city planning -perceptions of people's desired outcomes in the Russian society in a comparative perspective

Earlier general city plans were handed over from the State to the local administration with little involvement of people's desires into urban planning activities. Today new concepts are evolving, including a customer focus where social infrastructure, ecological requirements and space organization are based on demands and not only supply. What are the needs and dreams of the Russians as compared with citizens of other countries? Some findings from the most recent results of the World Values Survey are to be discussed.



DAVID SUMPTER

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Detecting transitions in social data

Members of groups and societies often undergo rapid transitions in their attitudes. For example, attitudes to women in to the workplace, abortion and trust in government can change within a society within the space of only a few years. We use the World Value Survey data to investigate such transitions. Following Inglehart & Baker (American Sociological Review 2000) we measure values on two primary dimensions: traditional vs secular and survival vs self-expression. We fit a model to changes in these value dimensions through time. The best model fit to the data suggests that self-expression generally increases gradually through time in parallel with economic growth. However, we see that the transition from traditional to secular values occurs more suddenly and only when self-expression values reach a threshold level. Survival societies experience decreases in secular values, while self-expression experience increases. Interestingly, the model predicts that countries with survival orientated values but with a reasonable degree of secularity (for example, ex-communist countries and south asia) will continue to see increases in self-expression, but at the same time experience short term decreases in secular values. I will discuss these preliminary results and discuss how they might be linked to economic development.



NEW PROJECTS

ALEXEY BELYANIN

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Clinical conditions and perceived well-being of the patients suffering from chronic diseases

An application to Multiple Sclerosis

This project aims at a multidisciplinary evaluation of clinical and psychological determinants of the well-being of patients suffering from chronic diseases, a study of the mechanisms of interactions of these determinants, and ultimately – at the elaboration of patient-specific strategies best suited to cope with the disease. As a specific sample, we use patients of Multiple Sclerosis (MS), commonly acknowledged as one of the most severe chronic diseases. Using the sample of patients of the Institute for Neurology of the RAMS, we undertake a longitudinal study consisting of survey questionnaire, clinical and psychological investigations and record of daily experiences via Day Reconstruction Method (DRM) in order to evaluate the factual well-being (experienced utility) of the patients, its interaction with judgment about own health state and well-being (evaluated utility), and the mechanism of interaction between them leading to the patient's coping strategy. On the ground of this analysis, we also aim to reveal the channels through which the doctors can affect patient's choice of her coping strategy in a way that is most favourable for the treatment of the disease and patient's well-being in the medium and long run.



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Anomie and Anomia: a Possible Approach towards the Measurement of Social Well-Being and Deviation

The project addresses anomie theory and as a means of studying the state of modern societies. The basic theoretical principles are the discrimination between the sharp anomie of crises and the chronic one (Durkheim), and between the social anomie and psychological anomia (Srole, Merton). It's supposed to measure anomie and anomia in (post) transitional countries (Russia, Ukraine, Poland) and countries with more stability in social organization (Germany, France, USA) based on WVS 1990-2012.



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Economic growth, social capital and well-being: new lessons from BRICS countries?

Economic development in Western countries occurred together with erosion of social capital and declining subjective well-being. I focus on a group of quickly developing countries (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa) to assess whether they follow the same path. Using WVS data I will investigate whether also in these countries the economic growth led to erosion of social capital, and what are the consequences for subjective well-being. My research contributes to the debate on determinants of subjective well-being. It also addresses the debate on how to make economic growth compatible with people's social needs and rising well-being.



NEW PROJECTS

NATALIA SOBOLEVA

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Gender attitudes in the world of work: cross-cultural comparison

The project deals with factors determining work-related gender attitudes. With spread of emancipative values the difference between gender roles becomes vaguer but is still strongly dependent upon country characteristics. While values are usually regarded as factors impacting socio-economic behavior, my research underlines less explored aspect: they are themselves formed and changed in the process of economic interactions. My objective is to assess the role of gender and job characteristics among factors determining gender attitudes in different types of countries.



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Impact of ethnic diversity on migration in the North-Caucasus

Research question of my project is about the main causes of migration of Russian population from the North Caucasus. My research seeks to make contributions to several scholarly debates: studies of migration, ethnic violence, social capital and formation of cooperative institutions. My main idea is that there is causal relationship between ethnic diversity and migration. I argue that ethnic diversity determine both level of social capital in the area and the level of communal violence which affect out-migration. To test my model in the most accurate way I intend to use Structural Equation Modeling.



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Out-Group Trust and Its Determinants: The Case of In-Group Trust

Abstract. Out-group or generalized trust is one of key ingredients for democratic effectiveness, economic prosperity and social well-being. In spite of wide variety of literature on trust determinants in cross-cultural studies, very little attention is paid to the empirical evidence of interconnection between strong in-group ties and generalized trust. According to C. Welzel there are two approaches to the problem. The first one concentrates on the negative effect of in-group solidarity on generalized trust, the second one – on the positive.

Using additional indexes of out-group trust (unknown people, people of another nationality and religion) and in-group trust (family, neighbors, known people) as an indicator of in-group ties C. Welzel proved the validity of the second point of view. Nevertheless, the disaggregating procedure offers a way to the better understanding of different trust types.

Terms “in-group” and “familiar” are usually considered as synonymous. Probably it is not quite correct. In-group members have intense social ties and the feeling of belonging. The circle of “familiar” people may be rather wide, interactions occasional and superficial. Consequently, there should be a differentiation between “in-group” members and “familiar” people. The only indicator that reflects in-group ties is trust in family, but in regression models it has an influence on all types of general trust. Moreover, at the country-level trust in family correlates negatively with another ingredient of social capital - civic participation.

“Out-group” appears when social conflict emerges. From the above it should be clear that the most appropriate indicators of social tension are trust in people of another religion and nationality but not trust in people met for the first time. Our analysis reveals a distinct nature of these trust types. Almost in all countries of the 5th wave of World Value Survey trust in unknown people is lower than in people of another nationality and religion.

In the multilevel models tolerance and sociotropic membership extends trust in unknown people, but to create trust in another nationality and religion emancipative values and direct forms of civic activity (peaceful demonstrations, signing petitions, boycotts) are necessary.

Summary of the progress. The 4th progress report covers following unexplored in previous versions areas:

1. Debates about general trust measurement in cross-cultural studies.
2. Analysis of general trust types distributions across societies.
3. A set of corrected individual-level and country-level regressions.
4. Multi-level regressions with different trust types as dependent variables.

The first section demonstrates that standard trust question (“Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?”) can be affected by “trust radius problem” and violation of continuity in trust/distrust scale. So, the alternative way here is to use more specific questions from the 5th of WVS. Distributions show that trust in unknown people is lower than trust in people of another religion and nationality, moreover, their differentials vary greatly across countries. At the same time, individuals are more inclined to trust representatives of another religion than another nationality. That is why trust types should be explored separately.

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A number of regressions confirm this idea. In the multilevel models trust in family has no effect on trust in known people, trust in people of another nationality and religion. Trust in known people remains positive for the all forms of trust. Confidence in institutions and direct forms of activity (peaceful demonstrations, signing petitions, boycotts) increase trust in familiar people. Tolerance and sociotropic membership, in turn, extends trust to unknown people, but to create trust in another nationality and religion emancipative values and direct forms are necessary.

In addition, correlation analysis reveals some interesting and unexpected results. Firstly, at the individual level we observe a weak, but negative link between confidence in institutions, tolerance and emancipative values which disappears at the country level. Secondly, trust in family correlates negatively with all forms of civic membership.



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Factors Affecting Welfare Attitudes in Europe: Existential Security and Values

Abstract. The article is devoted to predictors of welfare attitudes. Basing on previous studies there were defined the most important factors shaping welfare legitimacy: self-interest (or position of an individual in social structure), assessment of social environment, values, welfare regimes and government social spending. Taking into consideration previous findings regarding the factors the author concludes that low level of social risks and personal vulnerability corresponds to low level of support for government welfare intervention. As long as an effect of basic human values on welfare attitudes is purely studied the author tried to identify it with controls of individual vulnerability and welfare culture. Regression analysis showed that values shape welfare attitudes regardless self-interest and welfare culture. Values shape welfare attitudes stronger in post-socialist and Mediterranean countries. Structural equation modeling showed that an impact of self-interest on welfare attitudes is partially mediated by values: the stronger social position, the more explicit individualistic (“openness to change”) and egoistic (“self-enhancement”) values and the lower request for state social support.

Summary of the progress. I revised the entire report once again.

- Following recommendations of Professor Inglehart I rewrote a list of hypothesis. I reduced it number to three and now it seems to be more logical.
- I described theoretical background in details and added new concepts (one of them is existential security (Inglehart & Welzel, 2005)).
- I used new typology of welfare state suggested by T. Reeskens and W. van Oorschot (Reeskens & van Oorschot, 2011).
- There were revised regression models. I added interaction term for values and welfare types.
- I used multi-group confirmatory factor analysis (MGCFA) for testing invariance of Government intervention index.
- I analyzed mediation effect of values by means of structural equation modeling (SEM). Professor Ponarin told that it might be good, and it turned to be so.
- Natalya Firsova suggested to include to my modeling education, and I used it in structural models and had good results.



Social Tolerance under Harsh Conditions

Abstract. 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. 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. The current progress reports presents regression models explaining general social tolerance in various difficult conditions. The unit of analysis is a country.

Summary of the progress. The list of indicators on “life harshness” (comprising of both global composite indices and national statistic data) has been revised in order to test new assumptions and use uncorrelated indicators in one model. At present time it accounts for 65 items, covering most relevant dimensions of this conception.

As far as the main subject of this project is social tolerance in general, according to the topic the analysis was concentrated on the index of general social tolerance (WVS, 5 wave, factor scores, 9 variables). Regarding overall social tolerance, not all “well-established” indices, usually used in the explanation of the variation of tolerance to foreigners, other race or homosexuals appeared to have a significant fixed effect. For example, such indices as GINI, Gender Inequality Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Control of Corruption Index, Law and Order Index, Rule of Law Index, Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment Index, Political Stability and Absence of Violence Index, The Legatum Prosperity Index, The Failed States Index, Ethnic Tensions, Ethnic Fractionalization, Religious Fractionalization, Happy Planet Index, as well as some indicators from national statistic data.

Like all human phenomena, general social tolerance can never be explained by one variable only. But, since composite indices include many variables due to their structure and the ways of construction, regression models with only one predictor are also possible in this case. All relevant and significant predictors of social tolerance among global composite indices can be found in table 3 “Composite indices as predictors of general social tolerance (in alphabetical order)” in the progress report appendix. The most significant predictors of general intolerant attitudes in a country are its low rating by Democracy Index (the Economist Intelligence Unit) – R^2 0,395; Voice and Accountability Index (Worldwide governance indicators, World Bank) – R^2 0,384; Civil liberties sub score (Freedom House) – R^2 0,357; Freedom from corruption (Heritage) – R^2 0,299 and Integrated Modernization Index (China Modernization Report) – R^2 0,279.

As advised, the first bunch of models was created starting with GDP as a basic predictor and then controlling for other circumstances of social, economic or environmental “harshness”. The first model of a simple regression with GDP shows that even only this indicator alone has quite significant effect on general social tolerance, or, according to the signs of the coefficients in the table, social intolerance. Although model 4 has almost equal effects of all included predictors, the “proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments” variable in it can be disputable, as far as this indicator might be accompanying characteristic of a tolerant society, not a predictor of tolerance in full sense. Regarding other models, it can be seen that, except GDP, the essential components are the evidence of general existential insecurity: non-violent crime (robbery rate shows greater significance than intentional homicide rate), insecure, short, unhealthy and hungry life (death rate, death from nutritional deficiencies, burden of disease – attributable deaths, environmental sustainability index). Altogether it draws a picture of underdeveloped country in harsh conditions, confirms the main hypothe-

sis and supports Prof. Inglehart thesis, that “along with trust, subjective well-being, political activism and self-expression, tolerance is intrinsic to post-industrial societies with high levels of existential security. On the contrary, existential insecurity produces intolerance – it leads to xenophobia and strong in-group solidarity”¹. It is remarkable that the largest R2 is obtained in the model 10, which includes “confidence to government” along with the set of economic development, environmental deficiencies and crime predictors. Greater confidence to government has a fixed effect on intolerance. The possible interpretation of this fact is that this evidence corresponds with F. Fukuyama’s thesis that low-trust societies, like the Latin Catholic and Chinese cultures, rely on the extended family to build commercial, social and political networks. The lack of trust in society forces developing countries to have large government organizations. This assumption may be true for countries characterized by either institutional or individual trust. So greater confidence in governmental institution might be associated with lower economic development and higher intolerance.

It is also worth to mention that any variables controlling for democracy, corruption human rights, or political freedoms can’t be added to the models from table 3 – all these indicators correlate highly with GDP. For this reason several models with other significant predictors of general social tolerance at national level (excluding GDP indicator) were included in table 2. They all comprise of a component for socio-political development and social sustainability, or prosperity or an indicator of modernization (all of which arise from economic development), then added predictors that stand for existential insecurity – crime, environmental harm, famine and heavy mortality. Again, confidence in government shows significant influence in the model, though environmental sustainability index (comprising of 21 elements of environmental sustainability covering natural resource endowments, past and present pollution levels, environmental management efforts, contributions to protection of the global commons, and a society’s capacity to improve its environmental performance over time) appears to have greater fixed effect on general social tolerance in these model.

According to the models presented in tables 1 and 2, it might be concluded that there are 3 main factors that should be taken into account in explanation on general social tolerance – economic development (leading to democratic and socio-political development), everyday life security and environmental sustainability.



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Values of Migrants and Local Population in Europe: Comparative Study

Abstract. The survey focuses on values of local population in the countries of Western and Northern Europe in comparison with migrant population and with values of the sending societies that are best represented in these countries. 2 databases, WVS and ESS are used in this research. Values are grouped into factors by factor and confirmatory analyses, and these factors are used as dependent variables in the models. Consequently it was found out that migrants’ value profiles in all the countries included into the survey are more similar to values of the receiving than of sending societies. Also a stable universal model was elaborated that has high explanatory power in all the countries chosen. Simultaneously, for every society there are certain different variables that refine the models for each particular country.

¹Inglehart, R., Moaddel, M. & Tessler, M. (2006) Xenophobia and In-Group Solidarity in Iraq: A Natural Experiment on the Impact of Insecurity. *Perspectives on Politics*, 4 (3): 495-505.

Summary of the progress. Progress compared to the previous presentation (December): In this particular paper I take only the part of the original project that deals with ESS data. Original design was based on comparison of migrants in Europe and migrant children in St. Petersburg. Now I came to understanding that there are certain fundamental theoretical difficulties in comparison of children in schools where migrants were oversampled and adults in Europe (nationally representative sample). In this paper I have decided to focus on analysis of migrants' values in Europe. For the next paper I will make an attempt to converge these databases again if a reasonable basis for this is found.

Short Description of Current Research Design: It was considered to compare values of sending and receiving societies and analyze whether migrants tend to integrate quickly or keep to the values of their sending societies for a long time. In this working paper I present several approaches that were used to reach this goal. At first some descriptive statistics was provided in order to see differences in particular values of 3 groups: migrants, receiving society and sending society. The second step was factor analysis and confirmatory analysis which helped to form 3 factors out of the values. These factors were called as following: factor 1 – Traditionalism; factor 2 – Success (and Hedonism); factor 3 – Transcendence. The factors were taken as dependent variables for regression models. The aim of this was to understand what influences on these values for migrant and local population in European countries.

4 countries were taken for modeling at first. These countries (Great Britain, France, Germany and Portugal) were taken for preliminary analysis as they have significant migrant population that for the most part comes from the countries included in the World Values Survey. Moreover, sending societies from where the most migrants come to these 4 countries are very different in terms of religion, culture and stage of modernization that helps to fix certain effects.

The next step was to take more European countries into analysis. 12 states of Northern, Western and Southern Europe were included into subsample as they have more similar migration patterns than, for example, Israel, where 70% of population are migrants, or countries of the former Soviet Union. We included the following states: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, Switzerland and Portugal. Only countries with significant number of migrants were included in the sample (for example, there were only 62 migrants surveyed in Finland, for this reason it was excluded). Factor analysis has shown that factor structure of values in these countries is very similar that gives an opportunity to pool the data. Models that explain 3 value factors were build on the pooled data.

The last step for now was separate analysis of migrant subsample in Europe. Migrants were divided into 3 categories: those who have 1 parent migrant, both parents migrants and people who migrated themselves. The variable of migration status was used in the models built on this subsample to check whether it influences on values. It was found out that migration status has strong significance in explanation for values of Traditionalism and Success.



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Factors of international migration: contemporary trends

Abstract. 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 per-

spectives 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.

Summary of the progress. Previous stage of the research contained theoretical analysis of migration literature as well as empirical analysis of most influential factors attracting immigrants towards countries. During my last research stage I decided to conduct more thorough analysis and to use several dependent variables. Since one of the goals of the research is to check whether there is a difference between different groups of migrants or not, I have added the following dependent variables: number of immigrants in the country in 2010, proportion of immigrants as a percentage of the total population, proportion of emigrants as a percentage of the total population and proportion of immigrants who has tertiary education and who has not. In addition the effect of variable “size of the population” has been explored in 5 regions: Europe, Asia, Africa, Arab countries and Middle East, Americas. The main difference between models with two different dependent variables (absolute number of immigrants and share of immigrants) is in the sign of population size variable. It means that smaller countries attract higher shares of immigrants, and larger countries, on contrary, attract higher absolute number of immigrants. For visualizing this difference I applied network graphs technique which shows the particular countries with streams of immigrants towards countries containing highest shares and absolute numbers of immigrants.

Within this project I have tried to explore factors which have an impact on different migrants' types. A huge number of countries have been added to the analysis, and that an obstacle toward a profound explanation of all migration processes happening in the world. There are no many trusted sources with internationally compatible data sets. Possibly the reduction of cases in the analysis will allow to consider different indicators and statistical methods. In my opinion, the project made a very good start for my future studies, it helped to outline factors which have strong impact on immigrants in practically all existing countries. And it also raised the problem of further exploration of migration patterns and factors in much smaller regions or communities.



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Informal Relationships and Modernization in transformation countries and beyond

Abstract. We focus on 'informality as a medium of normative regulation' and 'informality as a low density of norms' in relation to economic modernization. We have found that the medium of normative regulation becomes less person-centric and more rational with modernization in the economic, political, and private spheres. We also have gathered preliminary results on anomie, the density of norms. In this regard, we have successfully constructed an integrated anomie scale based on „don't know“ responses, and we justify the use of this scale by its correlation to deviance indicators, according to theoretical expectations, and to the 5-item anomie battery of questions asked in the 2011 WVS in Russia. A remarkable finding at the country-level is that this anomie is negatively related to GDP per capita but positively related to economic growth. Transitioning societies experience greater anomie. We have also found that anomie is greatest in societies that are politically corrupt, but it

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does not appear to be affected by informally regulated economic and interpersonal spheres. In addition, we find that all forms of informality, whether in terms of medium of normative regulation or in terms of anomie, are negatively related to postmaterialist values. Modernization appears to lead to formality both in terms of how norms are regulated and in the density of this regulation.

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 last meeting.

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

- 1) We have successfully constructed an integrated anomie scale based on „don't know“ responses.
- 2) We justify the use of this scale by its correlation to deviance indicators, according to theoretical expectations, and to the 5-item anomie battery of questions asked in the 2011 WVS in Russia.
- 3) At the country-level, we correlate this anomie negatively to GDP per capita but positively to economic growth. Transitioning societies experience greater anomie.
- 4) We also cross our two forms of informality against one another (medium of control and anomie). Thereby we have found that anomie is greatest in societies that are politically corrupt, but it does not appear to be affected by informally regulated economic and interpersonal spheres.
- 5) In addition, we find that all forms of informality, whether in terms of medium of normative regulation or in terms of anomie, are negatively related to postmaterialist values.
- 6) To conclude, our evidence shows that modernization appears to lead to formality both in terms of how norms are regulated and in the density of this regulation.

Furthermore, we envision the following as further steps, of course conditional upon comments received in St. Petersburg in April.

Our construction of the DKA („don't know“ anomie) index, while justified using the new WVS Russia sample, necessitated the combination of three separate economic, social, and political anomie indices into one. As a result, our Hypotheses 2 and 3, which required separate anomie scales, need to be adjusted for our current possibilities. We will additionally test other measures of political informality besides the transparency international index. At the next step, we jump back down to the individual level in order to conduct a regression to predict individual level DKA scores also through the use of country level informality indicators within social, economic, and political spheres, and using values and educational level, among others as predictors. We may also add a country level analysis of suicide and homicide rates, using our informality data. Furthermore, we will enhance the theoretical interpretation of our results, especially linking our empirical findings to our explanation of the interrelation between medium of normative regulation, anomie, economic growth, economic stability, and informal social control.



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Public Perceptions of Human Rights Conditions: a Values-Based Approach. Using Multilevel Method of Estimation

Abstract. According to preliminary examinations using global survey data, the relationship between

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formally recognized rights provisions and those actually enjoyed by citizens is not necessarily linear. The citizens of China and Thailand evaluated human rights situation in their countries much more positively, than it was rated by the international experts; while people in Germany and Canada were less satisfied with their governments' respect for individual freedoms. The project sets out to examine factors influencing individual perceptions on human rights conditions in 48 countries around the globe. The focus of the research is on the impact of individual liberty aspirations on formation of opinions. The author also examines how political and economic contexts influence perceptions. Drawing on the theory of modernization, this research offers the most comprehensive approach than has yet been attempted in this area.

Summary of the progress. The present progress report reflects changes that were proposed to my research during the Moscow conference in November, 2011, as well as inspired by further reading into the literature and in-depth examination of the area. In general, the very purpose of this report was to prepare the theoretical framework for my study, finding the most applicable theory for construction of causal links and preparing solid theoretical foundations for further empirical investigations. Therefore, apart from preliminary investigations into the data and subject of study, this report contains no empirical analysis. Nevertheless, as it is evident, this project has gone through several important changes, aiming at improving its condition for publication.

The first change concerns the title of the study. Receiving several comments concerning its stylistic inelegance, I decided to change my previous title "Subjective assessment of national human rights profile: a value based approach using the World Values Survey data" for a better version of "Public perceptions of human rights conditions: a values-based approach using a multi-level method of estimation". I expect this title to be carrying a clearer message of the purpose and methods of the study. Furthermore, taking into consideration Prof. Dr. Inglehart's suggestion that influence of aspirational or values-based factors on perceptions may yield more interesting results, if these indicators are included on the individual rather than on the national level, I decided to change the whole focus of my study. The present research design enables me to focus particularly on the effect of individual aspirational factors on the formation of perceptions, while controlling for other social and attitudinal characteristics of a person. This way, I aim to provide a new perspective in the research area, since approach has not been yet attempted in previous studies. Moreover, analyzing the effect of values on the individual cognitive performance of respondents, my analysis may yield some important implications for the human development theory I use as a basis for my theoretical framework. Namely, given that the empirical analysis for this theory and other modernization theories alike, as a rule, are conducted on the aggregate level, my individual-level analysis may either approve or disapprove of its theoretical prepositions on a micro-level.

Finally, I decided to drop the behavioral group of factors from my analysis and instead widened the attitudinal group, including the variable capturing respondent's willingness to sign a petition. I believe this will allow me to maintain an aspirational-attitudinal focus of the research, rather than controlling for variables, which are less related to this dimension. Furthermore, I have also received a valuable comment from my thesis coordinator, Prof. Sabine Carey on including a variable accounting for country's repression dynamics in the past. This variable, included on the national level, will capture the effect of past experiences on perceptions. Currently, I am still considering ways to proper operationalize of this variable as well as theoretical justifications for its application.

Summing up my progress, I can say that, despite of many changes undertaken, a lot is still pending to be realized. I am looking forward to meeting the LCSR faculty and researchers in April for a constructive discussion of my study and its perspectives.



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Nationalism in 1995-2005: Global Trends and Regional Patterns of Modernization

Abstract. The purpose of this research is to test predictive power of existing theories of nationalism. The results show that modernization theories are more accurate than specific theories of nationalism in predicting variations in the level of nationalism. Nationalism plays different roles and is influenced by other values in different ways in depending in societies with different levels of modernization. The key value having statistically significant impact on both National Commitment and Multiculturalism is permissiveness, or tolerance towards deviant types of behavior.

Summary of the progress. This progress report reflects three main directions of change that were made following the feedback on my previous work received during the LCSR conference in November.

First, I followed Professor Ponarin advice to place my research on nationalism inside a more general theory, preferably a theory of modernization, with specific attention to regional patterns of modernization. Accordingly, I conducted multilevel regression analysis and computed three types of country-level interaction effects for each of the eight individual-level independent variables included in the analysis. This became possible due to LCSR providing me with a license for HLM. The results support the main idea behind the multilevel regression analysis that regional differences in nationalism are quantitatively presented not only in variation in its level, but also in its different relation to other social phenomena, which is explained by modernization as a movement towards a different logic of development.

Second, I augmented the country-level regression analysis. This was the main part of the research presented at the conference, and the feedback was generally positive. Nevertheless, Professor Kosals advised me not to stop at merely stating that a certain theory of nationalism was right or wrong, but to develop alternative explanations in cases where theories of nationalism fail to give accurate predictions. I did it for all such cases, primarily by using theories of modernization, which provided the necessary link between country-level and multilevel regression analysis.

Third, I completely rewrote the text of my previous progress report to make it more readable and better structured. I excluded unnecessary tables and made the theoretical introduction less like a literature review and more to the point of the research.



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Xenophobia in the Lab

Abstract. 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

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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.



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Subjective Well-Being and Human Agency: Transition Countries Compared to the 'Non-Transition' Countries

Abstract. 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 showed by Inglehart & his colleagues); and an improvement of national well-being accounts can quite notably influence the effects of development policies in transition countries.



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Career-Fertility Combinations Among Women and Their Effect on Life Satisfaction (Cis Countries Comparing to Europe)

Abstract. 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 la-

bour 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).



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Older persons' social status within the "third age" theory (the main determinants)

Abstract. The report is devoted to the main determinants of the seniors' self-reported social status in European countries (the database used for the research is ESS-2008). On the one hand, the report develops some basic ideas and hypotheses, presented on the November Conference, on the other hand the main theoretical background and the explanation strategy is changed to more plausible one.

Summary of the progress. The research question is especially interesting taking into account a fact that the worldwide rapid ageing process has already changed modern dramatically European societies and accordingly the attitude towards seniors. Therefore we shifted from the previously observed "ageism theory" to the theories of the "third age" and "younger old", developing by gerontologists and demographers since 1970-ies, see for example Neugarten (1974), Laslett (1986, 1995, 1996). According to these theories the global ageing process generates not only traditional old people (sick, poor, discriminated) but first of all more active, experienced, educated younger olds with higher level of health, social status and life satisfaction. There were also determined special demographic conditions, hereinafter Laslett indicators (measured by a share of old persons in the number of adults and a probability to survive between the age of 25 and 70 for men), for the "younger olds" phenomenon, see Laslett (1986), Denisenko (2005).

In this report we test the following hypotheses:

- the social status of older persons is higher in case of their personal better social (including social activity), health and economic conditions
- the family plays an important role in the social status of the older person
- the better social-economic and development on the country level leads to the higher social status of the older person
- the progress in Laslett demographic indicators also shapes the higher social status of seniors

The confirmation of hypotheses is produced by means of regression analysis. Variables responsible for description of the theoretical approaches are tested on significance. As we used both micro (personal) and macro (country) levels we confirm our hypotheses by means of multilevel analysis.

The preliminary results show us that better social-economic conditions both on country (Laslett indicators play also a significant role) and personal level leads to better self-estimated social status, different relationships in family also change personal social status at the old age. However we could not find any significant relationships between social status and social activity of the older persons.



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Successful Aging. Subjective Well-Being in the Late Life Period: A Cross-National Study

Abstract. In the research project the author addresses the conceptual and definitional issues of subjective well-being 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 researcher conducts regression analysis of SWB of older people on individual level and aggregate (country) level. This analysis is based on the data of the 5-th wave of WVS. Multi-level analysis of SWB in the late life period was conducted as well. The author also takes into account the deviation of the level of SWB of older people and the level of SWB of younger people.

Summary of the progress. The continuation of the project “Subjective Well-Being in the Late Life Period” is the multilevel analysis of SWB and investigation the deviation of the level of SWB of older and younger people. The results of multilevel analysis show that gender of respondents does not significantly affect the level of SWB of older people on individual-level. It means that there are no differences in the level of SWB between older men and older women. And it is true for all countries. Marital status and level of education has a significant positive effect on the level of SWB of older people. Attendance of religion services affects the level of SWB in the late life period negatively. Older people in post-communist countries have lower level of SWB than older people from other countries. But each country in each group of countries has some peculiarities which influence the level of SWB of older people. We can suggest that these differences are connected with culture characteristics of countries.

The regression analysis of deviation of the level of SWB of older and younger people demonstrates that gap between SWB of older and younger people does not depend on economical development of country. The deviation of the level of SWB of older and younger people in protestant countries is bigger than in other countries. This gap can be explained by high level of SWB of younger people in these countries. Gender equality, democratic values, high representativity of women in parliament influence the level of SWB of younger women in protestant countries and increases the level of SWB of younger people as a whole. Older people do not benefit as much as younger people and so the level of SWB of older people does not increase. The gap between level of SWB of older and younger people in ex-communist countries is significantly smaller, than in not communist countries. And this gap exists due to the low level of SWB of younger people rather than high level of SWB of older people.



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Trial by Fire: A Natural Disaster's Impact on Attitudes toward the Government in Rural Russia

Note. This is a report on a research project that will be presented on April Seminar. The results of my previous project on the Impact of Inequality on Support for Democracy are under review in Russian academic journal, so after the consultation with Eduard Ponarin I decided to cancel it and present the new one.

Abstract. This study aims to explore the logic of political support under a non-democratic regime by investigating the impact of a natural disaster on the political attitudes of the local population. The research exploits the enormous wildfires that occurred in rural Russia during the summer of 2010 as

a natural experiment. Since wildfire spreads due to the direction of the wind, the local distribution of fire is totally random: one village may burn while the neighboring village is left unscathed. We test the effects of this exogenous variation with a survey of almost 800 respondents in randomly selected villages, 34 of which were burned and 36 of which were unburned, in the four regions of Russia that were most severely affected. Contrary to the conventional scholarly wisdom that suggests that natural disasters cause people to blame politicians, our study finds that in the burned villages there is higher support for the government at all levels, namely for the United Russia Party, the village head, the governor, Prime Minister Putin, and President Medvedev. Most counterintuitively, the rise of support for authorities cannot be fully explained by the generous governmental aid provided to the villages that were damaged by the fires. We interpret the results within the framework of system justification theory, developing it by adding to individual characteristics the factors of the political regime and the demonstration effect.

Summary of the progress. Who is to be blamed?" and "what is to be done?" are two everlasting Russian questions. The population of the villages burned by the wildfires in the summer of 2010 had to answer both of them. The disaster thereby created a unique opportunity to study blame attribution and formation of political attitudes in out-of-equilibrium circumstances.

The main finding of our study is that natural disasters can increase support for the government, even controlling for financial aid for relief. To explain this result on the conceptual level it is worth to refer to Lipset's distinction between legitimacy and effectiveness. Legitimacy, according to his classical definition, is "the capacity of the system to engender and maintain the belief that the existing political institutions are the most appropriate ones for the society". In contrast, effectiveness is "actual performance, the extent to which the system satisfies the basic functions of the government" (Lipset, 1960: p.64). It is possible to stress, that in case of exogenous shocks, such as natural disaster, effectiveness of the relief measures play an important, but perhaps only marginal role that supplements the fundamental social and psychological determinants of political attitudes of the population.

We argue that in conditions of uncertainty, dependency on the government, and the absence of political pluralism, loyalty to the authorities increases. This idea enriches system justification theory by adding to the individual characteristics the factors of the political regime and the demonstration effect. We think that this addition may be helpful to an understanding of the sustainability of Putin's rule in Russia and the legitimacy of the authoritarian governments in general.²

Unfortunately, we cannot estimate how the results of our analysis correspond to the outcomes of the Parliamentary and Presidential elections that were held in December 2011 and March 2012 respectively, since the electoral districts do not match the boundaries of villages and it is possible to have both burned and unburned villages in the same electoral district. Moreover, the electoral results of both campaigns were biased by fraud and therefore they are far noisier than the data from the survey. But despite all falsifications, one principal caveat can be stressed. The poor performance of the United Russia party in parliamentary elections (although officially it won the elections with 49% of the vote share, it lost almost 20% of voters from the previous campaign) and the landslide victory of

² Unfortunately, we cannot estimate how the results of our analysis correspond to the outcomes of the Parliamentary and Presidential elections that were held in December 2011 and March 2012 respectively, since the electoral districts do not match the boundaries of villages and it is possible to have both burned and unburned villages in the same electoral district. Moreover, the electoral results of both campaigns were biased by fraud and therefore they are far noisier than the data from the survey. But despite all falsifications, one principal caveat can be stressed. The poor performance of the United Russia party in parliamentary elections (although officially it won the elections with 49% of the vote share, it lost almost 20% of voters from the previous campaign) and the landslide victory of Vladimir Putin in the presidential elections (officially he won with 63% of votes) show that political support plays a crucial role in the performance of authoritarian regime.

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Vladimir Putin in the presidential elections (officially he won with 63% of votes) show that political support plays a crucial role in the performance of authoritarian regime.



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When Do Elections Support Autocracy? Repressions, Values, and Authoritarian Persistence

Abstract. Why are some authoritarian regimes weak and others manage to persist for several decades? Is there any linkage between elections and authoritarian regime breakdown and how does it look like? The purpose of my research is to shed some more light on the complex nature of authoritarian elections and the role of predominant value patterns for authoritarian regime persistence. As some scholars argue one of the most widespread political regimes in the modern world is electoral or competitive authoritarianism where the political field is strongly skewed to the incumbent's favor. However, even in autocracies incumbents need minimal public support, that is, their political strategies must be consistent or congruent with political perceptions and values. As it was stated by Inglehart and Welzel, secular-rational values are compatible not only with democratic rule but also with modernized rational types of dictatorship (military or single-party regimes). Stable economic development leads to the subsequent growth of self-expression values which contradict any kind of authoritarianism. This paper is devoted to the relationship between value patterns, repression during elections and regime duration in autocracies during the period from 1990 till 2011.

Summary of the progress. As it was recommended during my presentation in August 2011 (Summer School at S0Petersburg) I used the CIRI index to measure the level of repression and KOF (Globalization Index) to operationalize international linkage and leverage (Levitsky and Way). Moreover, I collected more cases and added included them into the analysis. The time-span has been extended until 2011. Then, I recalibrated the case selection procedure (I use stricter criteria to separate competitive authoritarian regimes and to keep the type of political regime relatively constant). As a result the cases became more homogenous and relevant to the concept of competitive authoritarianism (349 for the election analysis and 34 for the survival analysis). Finally, instead of win/lose indicator which almost does not have variation in authoritarian countries I decided to employ binomial variable "protest – non-protest". This indicator is a good proxy for the undesired or anti-hegemonic outcomes of elections. I coded this variable using data from NELDA project (Hyde and Marinov, Yale Uni) which covers elections from 1945-2006. The rest of cases was collected and coded by me.



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Regional Variation in Corruption in Russia: a Multilevel Study

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.



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Corruption and social values: Do post-materialists justify bribe-taking?

Abstract. The key question of our study is if the level of corruption will shrink with the rise of existential security and the spread of post-materialist values. We hypothesize that people are likelier to adopt corrupt behavior when their existential conditions are insecure. Insecurity may be linked with low incomes, unemployment, political instability, military conflicts, ineffective bureaucracy, crime or disease. Under insecure conditions, when other possibilities are scarce, corruption may be seen as an important way to help people improve their conditions.

To answer this question we analyze data from the third to fifth wave World Values Survey. Firstly we do analysis on individual level. The individual's propensity for post-materialist values and existential security is measured using the Inglehart's 12-item post-materialist values index (PMVI). In the sample of developed countries, we find only weak correlation between PMVI and justification of bribe-taking. Pure post-materialists condemn corruption more than pure materialists, but the difference between pure materialists and mixed types is not significant. In the sample of developing countries we find the striking and robust inverted U-shaped relationship between PMVI and justification of corruption. Not only mixed types, but even pure post-materialists justify bribe-taking more than pure materialists. In transition countries, either in CEE or in CIS, the correlation between PMVI and attitude towards corruption is almost not apparent even between pure materialists and post-materialists.

We outline some possible explanations of these findings. Firstly, a relatively high prevalence of corruption behavior in developing and transition countries may influence individual attitudes to corruption. Probably, people become more tolerate to bribe-taking if corruption is widespread around them. Secondly, post-materialist values in developing and transition countries may be not yet "real post-materialist". Though we find that in all countries PMVI is associated with interest in politics and participation in political actions, this still may be not enough to condemn corruption decidedly, especially if it is widespread. Thirdly, post-materialists may face corruption behavior more often than materialists, this soften their rejection of corruption.

We also examine correlations between post-materialist values and corruption across the country level. Both the percentage of post-materialists and the average PMVI are negatively correlated with the corruption index in each WVS waves and in the pool of countries. However, in the fixed effects specifications the correlations becomes positive and statistically insignificant.

Summary of the progress. The most experts recommendations were concerning my existential security index construction. In my previous index I used:

- 1) Questions from the Inglehart's 12 items Materialist/Post-materialist values index.
- 2) Which child qualities do you consider to be especially important?
- 3) Tolerance and respect for other people (Mentioned/not mentioned)
- 4) Thrift, saving money and things
- 5) All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is...
 - Very good
 - Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Very poor

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I was recommended not to use the question about child qualities. I also excluded the question about subjective health because I wanted to use it as an instrument to solve the problem of the reverse causality between corruption and existential security.

Finally I decided to take questions from the Inglehart's 12-items Materialist/Post-materialist values index. But I slightly modified this index. In Inglehart's index if a respondent chose an item associated with post-materialist value either as a first or if a second choice she received 1 point. I assigned weight 1 to any "post-materialist answer" in the first choice and weight $\frac{1}{2}$ to any "postmaterialist answer" in the second choice. For the answers associated with materialist goals either as a first choice or as a second choice I assigned 0. After summing up all points my index for each respondent may take 10 values, from 0 (materialist) to 4.5 (postmaterialist).

I was recommended to present my results in my progress report in an appropriate way. I tried to do it in my present report.

I summarized theoretical approaches and tried to place my work into the theoretical framework.

I have done a detailed analysis on the individual level and obtained contradictory results.



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Individualization and Social Solidarity in post-Communist Europe

Abstract. The main research question of the project is the following: what has happened with solidarity in ex-communist countries?

The author measures the correlations between four dimensions of solidarity and checks the initial familist hypothesis. After this hypothesis is refuted, she looks for more information in other dimensions of solidarity. Then she compares world regions by the levels of different types of solidarity. The data show that ex-communist countries are leaders in isolationist solidarity, while scoring average on other types of solidarity. After that the researcher analyses the individual level on who constituted the prototype of each solidarity, if any, - with no reliable outcomes, and looks onto interwave difference across the regions. Finally, 2-level models are constructed on the isolationist type of solidarity.

Summary of the progress.

To-do list	Done	Planned
Rework the section on "Post-Communist solidarities" (for the text, please see Appendix E)	X	
Operationalize the types of solidarity more clearly, preferably in a non-opposite manner	X	
Find more narrow and direct indicators in the questionnaire	X	
Compare the effect of regions on the dependent variable (familism)	X	
Include other variables in the model (GNI PPP, Religion, Democracy)	X	

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Index, LPI, etc.) and compare the effect of different indicators for religion and welfare		
Compare the effect of regions on all four types of solidarity	X	
Make a conclusion whether regions matter statistically – and whether ex-Communist countries are familist in this sense	X	
Include time variable	X (analysis not completed)	
2-level model	X (not complete)	
3-level model (Individual-Country-World Region)		X
Repeat the model on the EVS sample for European countries (dichotomous division by “ex-Communist” variable)		X



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Traditional Family Behaviour from the Human Empowerment Perspective

Abstract. The study deals with a question of connections between human empowerment and changes in traditional marriage patterns across the globe 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 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 age at marriage and the levels of human empowerment are reciprocal, they are asymmetrical. It is concluded that emancipative value change has a causal effect on marital postponement in societies; it is also the most prominent component compared to other tested measures of human empowerment.



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Does Culture Matter? The Impact of Tolerance on Economic Modernization in a Comparative Perspective

Abstract. Is tolerance important for modernization? What can one say about the relationship and causality between tolerance and modernization? It is assumed that an increase in tolerance, expressed as a tolerant attitude towards homosexuality, gender equality, and a decrease in xenophobia, has a significant impact on modernization. Here modernization is understood in a “narrow” sense, referring to economic and technological modernization. The author uses the “cultural modernization” approaches of R. Inglehart and the “creative class” concept of R. Florida. Based on data from 55 countries, the author concludes that tolerance does have a significant impact on modernization, with gender equality being the most predictive factor and proving to be important in three groups of compared models (Index of Modernization, Innovation Index, and Investment Index). A tolerant attitude towards homosexuals and a decrease in xenophobia play a less significant role. Gender equality is an important predictor for modernization because women are in the majority – not the minority – and lowering entry barriers for women leads to their inclusion in a post-industrial economy. The results show that this is extremely important for economic modernization.

Summary of the progress. The main progress of the report, according to comments made by reviewers, occurred to a greater degree not in the empirical part of the work, but in the theoretical part, including specification of the research question.

Emphasis is put on understanding the fact that successful modernization requires not only economic growth, technological and scientific progress, but also socio-cultural changes, including spreading of tolerance in society. As I find out in my paper, tolerance does have a significant impact on the modernization, the most important factor is gender equality. My tests show that causality link be-

tween the variables (tolerance and modernization) is precisely in the direction of tolerance to upgrade.

I also published working paper (WP BRP Series: Sociology HSE) “Does Culture Matter? The Impact of Tolerance on Economic Modernization in a Comparative Perspective”.



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Cultural and Political Anti-Americanism and Their Relationships to Modernization: A Country-Level Analysis

Abstract. The present study addresses the highly-debated issue of nature and causes of the phenomenon of anti-Americanism on the societal level. Using empirical data from 38 countries, factor and regression models are tested in order to understand the content of anti-American sentiments and their relationship to modernization. The results reveal the existence of both cultural and political anti-Americanism. The former concerns negative attitudes to the U.S. and American culture, while the latter is related to criticism of American foreign policies and economic practices. The two forms also differ in their relationships to modernization: Cultural anti-Americanism is more widespread in culturally traditionalist societies, whereas political anti-Americanism prevails in culturally modernized ones. An interesting result, which needs to be further researched, reveals the quadratic relationship between country's wealth and cultural anti-Americanism. Another finding indicates that Muslim societies are characterized by higher levels of anti-American sentiments, but this fact should be attributed to their level of modernization, and not directly to Islamic religion.



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Why are Some People More Cosmopolitan than Others: Insights from Political Economy and Modernization Theory

Abstract. The current international surveys show that large amounts of people feel cosmopolitan. The question of why is that the case given the absence of any global polity has not been clearly answered yet. Departing from World Values Survey, I give new operationalization to the phenomenon and introduce two distinct models: the utilitarian, which elaborates on globalization winners and losers, and the emancipation, which argues for the impact of rational and self-expression values. Using multi-level modeling, I confirm the counterintuitive implication of Stolper–Samuelson theorem that more educated people are more cosmopolitan in rich societies and less cosmopolitan in poor societies and the other way round. I also show that the effect of value dimensions is especially high when they go together.

Summary of the progress. Since the last time, I have made a huge progress, which, as I hope, brings my project to the final stage. Apart from the conference, I received a lot of feedback during my 4-week stay in the Laboratory this winter, where I also mastered R skills and got numerous useful comments from Edward Ponarin.

I made the tasks of my work clearer, so that it can make a valuable contribution to the current discussion and fit into the research agenda. That is why I omitted most of the theoretical speculation

about cosmopolitanism and tried to connect it more to the existing empirical literature. For instance, I attempted to explain the paradoxes revealed in previous studies, such as that why cosmopolitan identity is a frequent phenomenon given the absence of a global polity and it is so prevalent in developing countries.

Departing from the data and relevant literature, I give new operationalization to the phenomenon, trying to distinguish this measure with such concepts as tolerance, generalized trust and multiculturalism. Contrary to my previous report, where I simply tried different variables as cosmopolitan covariates without a real theoretical substance, now I introduced two distinct fully fledged models using the insights of various traditions of social science and derived concrete hypotheses, all of which were confirmed.

The first utilitarian model elaborates on the international political economy and argues that globalization winners would be more likely to be cosmopolitan. The second emancipation model is based on Inglehart's modernization theory and argues that cosmopolitanism is related to the process of human empowerment and thus would be more present among individuals with rational and self-expression values. The choice of these two particular theories is dictated by its heuristic power revealed in the research of other related phenomena. Using multilevel modeling, I confirm the counter-intuitive implication of Stolper–Samuelson theorem that more educated people are more cosmopolitan in rich societies and less cosmopolitan in poor societies and the other way round. I also show that the effect of value dimensions is especially high when they go together. In addition to that, I confirmed the significance of such objective sociodemographic factors as younger age and the presence of migrant parents.

The most intriguing question for the future research is related to the dynamics of the phenomenon, which so far was hard to grasp due to the changes in questionnaire. That is why I expect that the new forthcoming wave of the WVS data would be especially fruitful for this matter.



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The importance of economic issues in politics: A cross-country analysis

Abstract. In this paper, I investigate the economic, institutional, and cultural factors that determine how much time political parties spend discussing economic issues, mainly concerning the redistribution of wealth and the production of public goods, 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 noneconomic) for 40 countries over the post-WW2 period. I then test the 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 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 of 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.



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What makes people feel free: Subjective freedom in comparative perspective

Abstract. The importance of empirical research on determinants of subjective freedom is based on the growing acceptance of Amartya Sen's human development theory and one of its main implications, that the sense of freedom predicts people's well-being. It has been established empirically that subjective freedom accounts for 30% in the change of the subjective well-being. At the same time, there is still little known not only about the main factors of subjective freedom, but its correlates as well.

This empirical study is aimed at examining predictors of the subjective sense of freedom both at the individual level and at the societal level, as well as between-level interaction effects by applying multi-level modeling approach to the World Values Survey and European Values Study data. Multi-level analysis allows estimating of how much variance in the dependent variable is accounted for at different levels and for the diversity of its relationships with the explanatory variables across countries.

The focus of the study, inspired by Max Webers's ideas on situational and subjective freedom and modernization theory developed by Ronald Inglehart, was to empirically test the relationship between subjective freedom and post-materialist priorities on the individual level; political, civic and economic freedoms on the societal level. The author has found that in more affluent countries subjective freedom is positively associated with postmaterialist priorities, while in less affluent countries this association is negative. From the economic freedoms under investigation, only freedom from government spending has demonstrated statistically significant (and positive) association with subjective freedom. The character of the relationships suggests that freedom from government spending is a manifestation of institutionalized ethics of individual responsibility.



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Values as a Predictor of Educational Performance Gap between Natives and Migrants in 14 Countries

Abstract. 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 As compared with the previous stage of the research new models were estimated. The first new set of models included dummy regions and controlled for the family SES gap and the Gini coefficient of a receiving country the model's R-squared reaches 83% (if used the UN region of the world gradation) and 85% (if used Inglehart's cultural map gradation). However, when the "confucian" cases were taken out from the models, the monumentalism index loses its significance, while the R-squared stays the same at the expense of increasing salience of the family SES gap. The region of origin with the Confucian and East Asian case taken out still matters.



Laboratory for Comparative Social Research of the National Research University Higher School of Economics would like to invite you to attend the **next Summer School** on the theory and methodology of comparative social studies «**Causal Models and Structural Equations**».

The School will be held **from July 1 to July 14, 2012**, in the suburb of St. Petersburg. The aim of the Summer School is to develop skills and improve research competencies of master students, PhD students and

young researchers by interaction with the world's leading researchers. The summer school will have 2 parts: lectures and seminar on Structural equation modeling (SEM) and presentation of personal projects of the participants.

The leading lecturer is **prof. Peter Schmidt**, famous methodologist, who worked at major research centers and universities of Mannheim and Hamburg (Germany), codirector of SCR at HSE. Peter Schmidt has big experience as a lecturer in the famous international summer schools (Essex Summer School, GESIS Spring Seminar in Cologne, Swiss Summer School in Lugano, SRC Summer School). This course is based on M-Plus program and requires some readings beforehand.

There would be also provided a back-up course by **prof. Eduard Ponarin**, director of the LCSR. His course will be optional for helping students to grasp the basic techniques of the Structural Equation Modeling with R.

The participants' presentation part includes the **presentations of progress reports** on individual projects of LCSR members, presentation of new projects and public lectures from the guest professors.

In addition, participants will have an opportunity to attend consultancy of leading scholars in the area of HLM and multi-level modeling (**prof. Hermann Dülmer**, Universität zu Köln).

Session plan:

- General Course «Confirmatory Factor Analysis» by prof. Peter Schmidt (1 week),
- General Course «Structural Equation Modeling» by prof. Peter Schmidt (2 week),
- Back-Up Course «Multilevel modeling in R» by prof. Eduard Ponarin (1-2 week).

The LCSR will pay for the travel costs and accommodation for the selected participants (economy class air ticket and double room accommodation). Working language is English.

To apply for summer school participation you need to submit:

- Curriculum Vitae,
- Covering letter with the chosen course (not exceeding 400 words),
- Abstract of the research project (not exceeding 1000 words);
- Description of the data you are going to use during P.Schmit practical course (not exceeding 200 words).

Applications are accepted electronically via e-mail (lcsr@hse.ru), the **deadline is May 1, 2012**. The results will be announced on May 10, 2012.

More information - lcsr.hse.ru/en/summer_school.

Магистерская программа «Современный социальный анализ»



Магистерская программа по направлению «Социология» уже шестой год развивается как программа подготовки профессионалов, владеющих разнообразными методами сбора информации, ее обработки и представления. Полученные результаты могут использоваться как в сфере социологии, так и в совместных проектах с маркетологами, экономистами, управленцами, экологами, политологами, психологами, специалистами PR, т.е. везде, где требуется информация, получаемая методами, разви-

тыми в социологии.

Программа предоставляет возможность зарубежных стажировок и участия в летних школах: в течение семестра в Университете Джорджа Мэйсона (США), от семестра до года с получением французского государственного диплома «maîtrise» в Университете Париж Запад-Нантер, 10-ти недель в США по соглашению, заключенным с Вашингтонским Центром Стажировок, а также обучения на краткосрочных летних школах за рубежом.

Особенности подготовки:

- Подготовка осуществляется по международным стандартам;
- Преподавание ряда учебных курсов на английском языке;
- Возможность индивидуального учебного плана: 5-6 дисциплин являются обязательными, а остальные 8-9 магистрант выбирает сам из 20 курсов, предлагаемых факультетом социологии, и 15 курсов, предлагаемых другими магистерскими программами;
- Доступ к банку журналов, научных монографий, справочных изданий всего мира, имеющихся в электронном виде. Электронная библиотека НИУ ВШЭ - одна из самых обширных в России, по особому договору с консорциумом ICPSR учащиеся и сотрудники университета получают доступ в общемировой базе данных десятков тысяч исследований, проведенных по социальной тематике;
- Возможность проводить свое исследование (написание магистерской диссертации) в рамках реальных проектов, осуществляемых научно-исследовательскими подразделениями НИУ ВШЭ:
 - ✓ Лаборатория сравнительных социальных исследований, lcsr.hse.ru;
 - ✓ Научно учебная лаборатория «Социология образования и науки» slon.hse.spb.ru;
 - ✓ Центр молодежных исследований, youth.hse.spb.ru;
 - ✓ Лаборатория Интернет исследований, linis.hse.spb.ru.
- Лучшие студенты принимаются на работу в лаборатории в качестве стажеров-исследователей;
- Разнообразии тематик возможных исследований определяются различными направлениями исследований, которые реализуются на факультете социологии: сравнительные социальные исследования, социальная антропология, молодежные исследования, исследования миграционных процессов, социология образования, исследования религии, интернет-исследования и другие;
- Активная включенность в международное исследовательское сообщество: предоставляется возможность получать гранты для поездки за рубеж для учебы или исследовательской работы, участвовать в международных научных мероприятиях, посещать семинары ведущих отечественных и зарубежных ученых.

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