

Why Are Some People More Cosmopolitan Than Others:

Insights From Political Economy
and Modernization Theory

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- Why cosmopolitanism?
- Existing research

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- Utilitarian model
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Why cosmopolitanism?

Theoretical paradox and empirical puzzle

Prevalent phenomenon with scarce institutional reference

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Human rights, governance, public policy, civil society etc.

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Relevance to other global phenomena

Human rights, governance, public policy, civil society etc.

Societal and political consequences

Voting choices, policy preferences...

Existing empirical research

DV: Identity, attitudes and practices

Data: WVS, ISSP and various national surveys

Main findings regarding cosmopolitanism:

- It has several dimensions, which are inconsistent
- Determinants greatly vary across countries
- There is a strong positive cohort effect
- Country variance is explained by globalization
- Individual variance - by sociodemographics

Design

Research question

What are the universal explanators for cosmopolitanism?

Conceptualization of cosmopolitanism

- Identity: belonging to the world as a whole
- Orientation: fairness for all people, regardless of their ascribed characteristics such as nationalism

Theoretical argument

- Rational explanation
- Affective explanation

Utilitarian Model

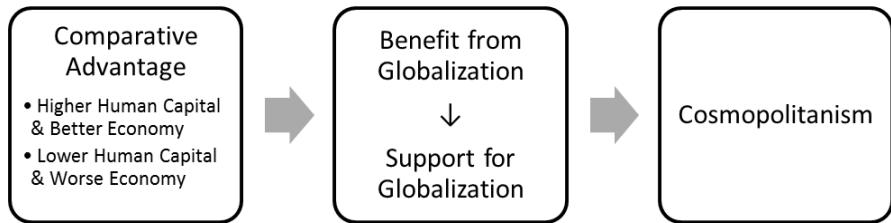
Heckscher-Ohlin Model

- Trade is determined by factor endowments
- Developed countries are capital-intensive
- Developing countries are labor-intensive

Stoler-Samuelson Theorem

- Relative factor prices converge with trade
- Trade raises the income of an abundant factor
- Differences in endowments \Rightarrow comparative advantages

Conceptual Scheme



H_1 : High-skilled individuals are expected to be more cosmopolitan in more developed countries and less cosmopolitan in less developed countries

Emancipative Model

- Industrialization \Rightarrow the transition to secular values
- Post-industrialization \Rightarrow self-expression values
- Self-expression are *emancipative values*
- Race, gender, sexual orientation and...nationality?
- Secular values \Rightarrow nationalism (as emancipation)

H_2 : People with secular-rational values are *more* likely to be cosmopolitan

H_3 : People with self-expression values are more likely to be cosmopolitan

H_4 : The effect of values is stronger with their simultaneous presence

Data and Methods

Data

WVS 2005-2008, 44 countries

Dependent variables

Identity: $CI - (NI+LI)/2$ (V210,V211,V212)

Orientation: index of national/world priorities for labor market, employment, problems (V45, V124, V178)

Independent Variables

- Human capital: education
- Factor endowments: log of GDP PPP per capita
- Secular-rational values and Self-expression values

Data and Methods

Control variables

- Inglehart's "Cosmopolitanization index" (in the Emancipation model)
- Socidemographics (age, gender, immigrant background)

Method

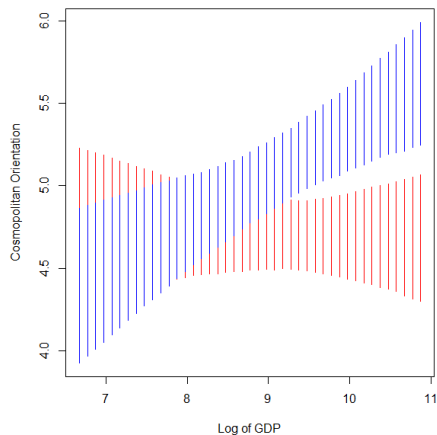
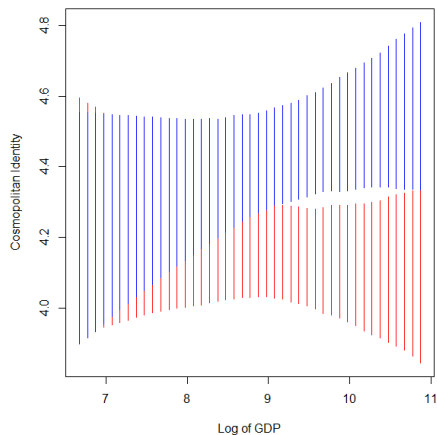
Hierarchical regression analysis with random intercepts, slopes and cross-level interactions

Regression coefficients

	Model 1a	Model 1b	Model 2a	Model 2b	Model 3a	Model 3b	Model 4a	Model 4b
Constant	4.663*** (0.072)	5.156*** (0.111)	3.864*** (0.075)	3.605*** (0.105)	4.332*** (0.102)	4.983*** (0.126)	4.828*** (0.608)	5.172*** (0.706)
Age	-0.009*** (0.000)	-0.006*** (0.000)	-0.006*** (0.000)	-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.006*** (0.000)	-0.004*** (0.000)	-0.008*** (0.000)	-0.005*** (0.000)
Immigration	0.142*** (0.023)	0.253*** (0.024)	0.130*** (0.026)	0.252*** (0.029)	0.131*** (0.026)	0.256*** (0.028)	0.141*** (0.023)	0.251*** (0.024)
Gender (Female)	-0.025** (0.012)	0.020 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.013)	0.036** (0.015)	-0.014 (0.013)	0.029* (0.015)	-0.017 (0.012)	0.029** (0.013)
Self-expression			0.075*** (0.007)	0.185*** (0.007)	-0.002 (0.013)	-0.041*** (0.014)		
Secular-rational			0.070*** (0.005)	0.083*** (0.006)	-0.057*** (0.019)	-0.292*** (0.021)		
Cosmopolitan index			-0.178*** (0.061)	0.063 (0.094)	-0.185*** (0.062)	0.041 (0.089)		
SEV × SRV					0.020*** (0.003)	0.058*** (0.003)		
Education							-0.148* (0.085)	-0.457*** (0.116)
Log GDP							-0.040 (0.066)	-0.035 (0.077)
Edu × GDP							0.023** (0.009)	0.059*** (0.013)
Log-likelihood	-89704.663	-92599.477	-64002.525	-67854.629	-63984.146	-67693.849	-89574.303	-92254.015
Deviance	179379.260	185170.121	127954.608	135661.552	127908.059	135330.120	179099.828	184462.054
AIC	179421.325	185210.953	128023.050	135727.257	127988.292	135407.699	179170.606	184530.029
BIC	179474.457	185264.085	128099.988	135804.196	128073.779	135493.186	179268.014	184627.437
N	51807	51807	38129	38129	38129	38129	51807	51807

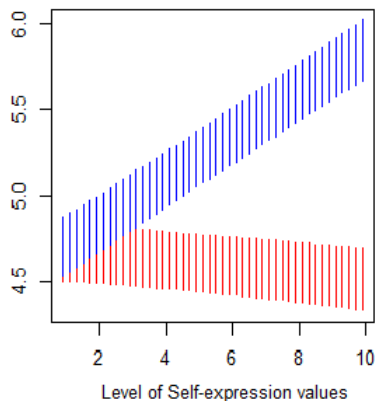
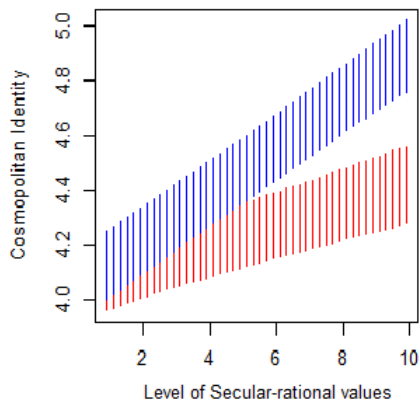
Table 1: Regression coefficients

Interaction effects in Unilateral model



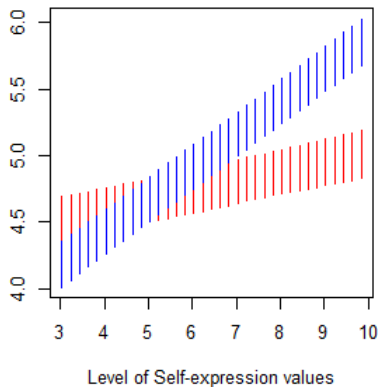
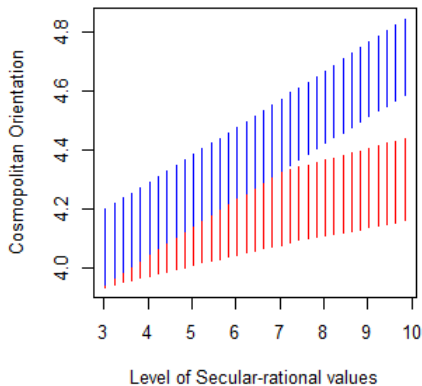
Blue - higher education; Red - no education

Interaction effects in Emancipative model



Blue - 0.8 quantile; Red - 0.2 quantile

Interaction effects in Emancipative model



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Results

Country-level variation:
8.5 for identity, 19.3 for orientation

Utilitarian model

Educated people are more cosmopolitan in rich countries, but less cosmopolitan in poor countries

Emancipative model

- The effect of values is significant, but weak
- The interaction effect is positive and strong

Conclusions

Cosmopolitanism - Rawls' principle on nationality

Despite major individual and country differences, there are some universal factors that predict cosmopolitanism:

Globalization winners are more cosmopolitan

People are more or less cosmopolitan depending on whether they can benefit from it or not

SE and SR values and especially their co-presence largely contribute to cosmopolitanism

Cosmopolitanization is a continuation of the emancipation process driven by modernization

Thank you for your attention!