

Informal Relationships and Modernization

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Research Question

- How does modernization connect with informality, and how do different types of informality relate to one another in relation to modernization?

Concepts: Formality and Informality

Informality : “social situations or gatherings that are generally characterized by behavioral spontaneity, casualness, and interpersonal familiarity.”

Formality: refers to such social settings that are more “regimented, deliberate, and impersonal in nature” (Morand, 1995: 831-2).


*loose versus tight,
casual versus strict,
personal versus impersonal,
immediate versus abstract,
spontaneous versus routinized,
emotional versus rational*

Literature: ahistorical and unidimensional?

Concepts:

Formality as Normative Regulation

Formality can refer to.....

- 
- 1) the **medium** of normative regulation (social control)
 - 2) a high **density** of normative regulation (vs. anomie)
 - 3) *a high compliance to norms*
 - 4) *an enhanced enforcement/reinforcement of norms and violations*

Old and New

Last Time:

refinement of formality, informality concepts;
results on informal social control and modernization;
initial results on anomie

This Time:

testing of don't know anomie (DKA) scale;
results on DKA scale and modernization;
results on DKA scale and informal social control

Previous results

Informality as medium of regulation is negatively correlated with economic modernization (GDP per capita) in three spheres: politics, economics, and the private sphere.

Modernization is about a formal medium of normative control

**This implies 'modern institutions' of state and economy
But also disintegration of traditional social integration**

New Steps

Informality as the low density of Normative Regulation. At the extreme, this is the equivalent of anomie.

WVS 2011 data, from december:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Дальний Восток	107	1.9	1.9	1.9
Приволжский округ	1524	27.7	27.7	29.7
Северо-Западный округ	236	4.3	4.3	33.9
Сибирь	334	6.1	6.1	40.0
Урал	210	3.8	3.8	43.8
Центральный округ	1480	26.9	26.9	70.7
Южный округ	398	7.2	7.2	78.0
Москва	1211	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	5500	100.0	100.0	

Measuring Anomie: 5-item Index

➔ **Powerlessness:** (“I cannot do much to change most of the difficulties we face today”),

У меня недостаточно возможностей, чтобы повлиять на решение проблем, с которыми мы все сегодня сталкиваемся

➔ **social isolation** (“I often feel lonely”)

Я часто себя чувствую одиноким

➔ **Normlessness** (“Life has become so complicated that I almost cannot find my way”)

Жизнь стала такой сложной, что я часто почти не понимаю, что мне делать

➔ **Deviance necessity perception** (“In order to get ahead nowadays you are forced to do things that are not correct”)

Чтобы сегодня двигаться вперед, людям часто приходится нарушать правила

➔ **Estrangement from work** (“I do not really enjoy my work”),)

Мне не очень нравится моя работа

Measuring Anomie: DKA Scale

In Politics

The government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for.

How much confidence do you have in political parties?

How much confidence do you have in the justice system?

Good way to govern? Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament or elections.

Good way to govern? Having a democratic political system

In Economics

Wealth can grow so that there is enough for everyone.

How much confidence do you have in major companies?

Incomes should be made more equal.

Private ownership of business and industry should be increased.

Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas.

In Interpersonal values

Family important?

Friends important?

Most people can be trusted.

Do most people try to take advantage of you?

It is important to this person to help the people nearby

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Comparing DKA to 5-item anomie scale

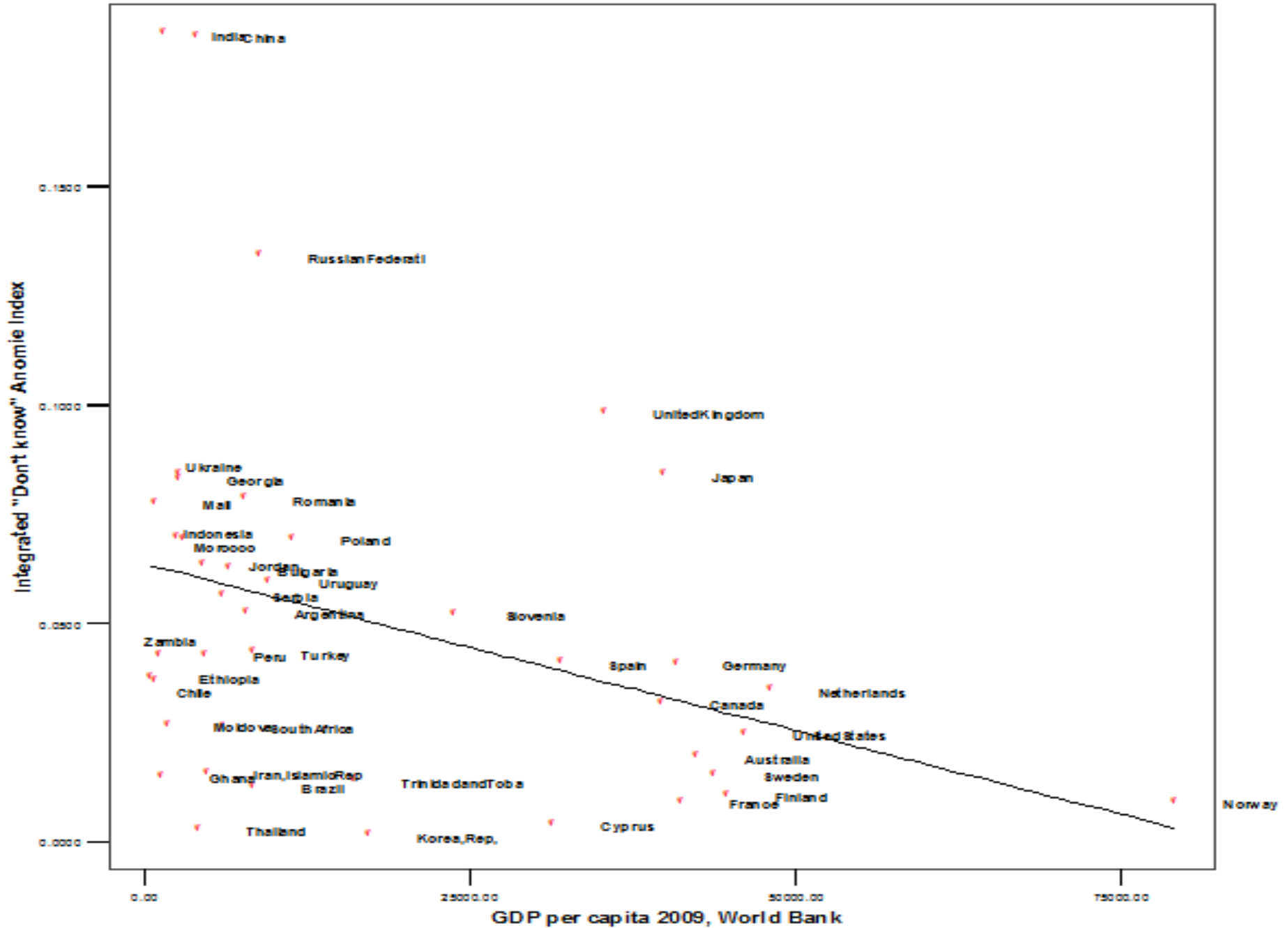
- They do not load in the same first factor loading, but they can fit on the second. There is a small, but significant correlation.

- BUT, the DKA scale predicts various types of deviance proclivities almost as well as social isolation and work estrangement:

the justifiability of receiving government benefits illegally, not paying for ticket on public transport, theft, cheating on taxes, taking bribes, beating one's wife, using violence against others.

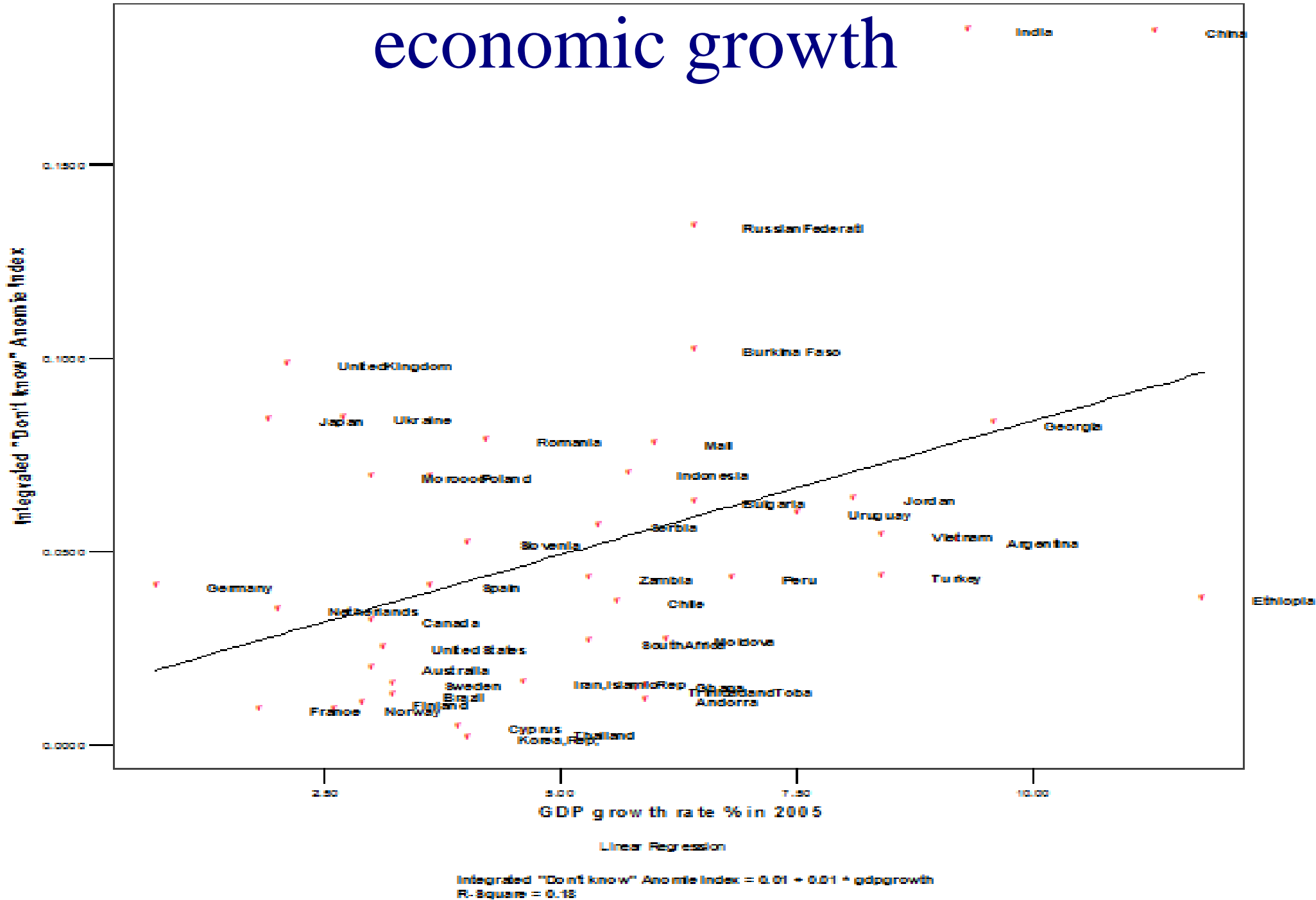
- So the next step is to create this scale within the main WVS data set at the individual level and then test across other countries at the aggregate level.

Linking anomie to low gdp per capita



Linear Regression
Integrated "Don't know" Anomie Index = 0.08 + -0.00 * gdp09
R Square = 0.13

but anomie also linked to high economic growth



Anomie is linked to political informality

Countries distributed by 3 dimensions of informality		
	Lower Shadow	Higher Shadow
Lower Social Values low public corr	<u>slovenia</u> , spain, france, us, germany, <u>uk</u> , <u>japan</u> , norway, canada, australia, netherlands, finland, switz, new zealand, sweden,	Uruguay,
high pub. Corr	South africa, italy, <u>argentina</u> ,	<u>Ukraine</u> , <u>RF</u> , <u>Bulgaria</u> , TrinTob, <u>Romania</u> ,
Higher Social Values low public corr.	cyprus, chile,	
high pub. Corr	<u>poland</u> , korea, taiwan, <u>india</u> , iran, <u>indonesia</u> , china, vietnam, jordan	Peru, <u>Georgia</u> , Thailand, Guatemala, Zambia, Ghana, Brazil, Ethiopia, Burk faso, <u>Mali</u> , E gypt, <u>Morocco</u> , Turkey, Malaysia, Mexico

*bold and underlined countries are those in the top 50% of anomie.

Next steps

- Enhance our N at the country level (right now, only about 42)
- Predict individual DKA scores, also using country level information (such as informally controlled economic, political, and social relation regimes)