

The Loneliness of Many?:

Investigating the Roots of Urban Russian

Loneliness through WVS Data

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Why does loneliness matter?

loneliness: predicts <u>more</u> likelihood of

Having carried a weapon in the past year Justifiability of using government resources, of stealing, of bribery, of avoiding taxes, of suicide, of violence against spouse, children, other persons

Also correlates with lack of generalized trust, and very strongly with unhappiness (.316)

Treated as a medical, or psychological problem. So how can we explain it sociologically?

Research Questions

The lonely city, New York and Moscow as "lonely" places
Theories of relevance: Durkheim, Tönnies, Simmel, Louis Wirth,

Individualization

•City relationships as superficial at the same time as chosen, «useful», and liberating

Is loneliness really more prevalent in cities?

What are its determinants?

Are these different determinants than those in non-city samples?

Theory

- Strangers (facelessness)
- Division of labor (diminished likeness)
- Seographical dispersion, commuting
- Segregation
- Incidental contact (instrumental
- facefulness. Being "used.")
- Density, Overstimulation (blasé attitude)
- ➤Urban values (useful for the ambitious, instrumental, thin networks)



Urban Values/Intentions



Take 2: Urban Values/Intentions



Socially isolated, but not lonely

Hypotheses

•H1: Values should play a role in determining Urban loneliness

 H2: Non-urban loneliness should depend more upon objective social isolation

•H3: Individualism should buffer social isolation, so that social isolation does not result in loneliness in cities

•H4: The blase attitude should reduce loneliness in cities

•H5: Greater perception of instrumental ties ('being used') should correlate with greater loneliness in cities

•H6: the small city sample (Tambov) should echo metropolis (Moscow) results on each hypothesis, but to a smaller degree

Analysis

4 Separate OLS Regressions. WVS 2011.

- 1. Moscow, N=1000 (pop ~15 million) 2. Tambov, N=1000 (pop. 280,000)
- 3. non-urban Russia (settlement size less than 100,000), N=1237
- 4. Tatarstan, N=1000

Dependent Variable: «I often feel lonely». 4 point scale. (completely agree, agree, ...)

Independent Variables

Additive scale (0 to 15) of

<u>leverted</u> lue of parents, value of friends, making parents

ving up to friends expectations, and trying to do good for

attitude: does not think about the «meaning of life» often. General nsitization to all external stimuli.

Interactions trumental facefulness'-> perception of being used \rightarrow generalized st

lation Social

Urban Values

pro

SO

.de (older because of fewer social ties, deaths, isolation), **on-married/living together** status, fewer children ir verted civic engagement: additive scale, involvement in civic Ganizations: religious, sport/leisure, art/music/education, trade union, political, ecological, professional,

manitarian, consumer protection, self-help, other Immigrant, non-Russian speaking, unemployed







age groups





What Predicts Loneliness? Standardized coefficients (significant)



IONELINESS ir H1: Yes. All affects are value related.

H3: For collectivists, more civic engagement means *more* loneliness. This is reversed for individualists (buffer effect). But individualism catalyzes effects of being single and separated on loneliness.

H4: Blase attitude has no effect.

H5: Instrumentalization of relationships matters in Tambov, unlike Moscow

-.400

Conclusions

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•H6: the small city sample (Tambov) should echo metropolis (Moscow) results on each hypothesis, but to a smaller degree

•Unemployment, Non-Russian, income, gender have no effect in any sample.

Next Steps

Why would education enhance loneliness for collectivists? (Educational migration? Delay of family formation?)

Split Tatarstan sample into urban-rural to allow for interpretation (half respondents in city of 100,000 or more)

Thank you