

Country Level Mediators of the Relation of National Pride to Support for Economic Liberalism

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Theoretical Background

Relation of nationalism to similar attitudes (e.g. xenophobia, patriotism).

The relation of nationalism to substantively different attitudes and values.

But:

“This notion/ideology/ value orientation/ behavior/ set of rules is totally alien to our [Ruritanian] culture/history/ civilization”.

Rationale

Purpose: to compare effects of individual and country level nationalism on individuals' economic attitudes.

Nationalism is a right-wing ideology, hence support of free market capitalism – but does this political AND economic left-right divide apply to non-Western countries? No obvious benefits from free markets – but velvet revolutions?

Hypotheses

Main hypothesis: national pride is positively related to support of the free market economy (H1).

This relation is stronger in more economically advanced countries (H2) and in post-Socialist states (H3).

6th wave of the World Values Survey
(2011 – 2013).

“How proud are you of your nationality” - “very proud”, “somewhat proud”, “not very proud”, “not proud at all”.

Main and interaction effects of national pride on attitudes towards income equality

	M1.1	M1.2
Individual level effects		
age	-0.004(0.001)***	-0.004(0.001)***
gender	-0.057(0.020)*	-0.057(0.020)*
education	0.057(0.005)***	0.057(0.005)***
Social class (ref upper)		
upper middle	0.104(0.065)	0.104(0.065)
lower middle	-0.165(0.068)*	-0.165(0.068)*
working	-0.283(0.070)**	-0.283(0.070)**
lower	-0.503(0.074)***	-0.503(0.074)***
National pride (ref not proud at all)		
not very proud	-0.033(0.083)	-0.070(0.098)
quite proud	0.108(0.077)	0.069(0.126)
very proud	0.326(0.079)***	0.311(0.152)*
National pride*economic complexity		0.066(0.016)***
National pride* post-Socialist		-0.015(0.035)
Country level effects		
economic complexity	-0.303(0.120)*	-0.532(0.120)***
post-Socialist	-0.796(0.297)*	-0.748(0.321)*
N1	70404	70404
N2	53	53

Main and interaction effects of national pride on attitudes towards government responsibility

	M2.1	M2.2
Individual level effects		
age	-0.001(0.001)	-0.001(0.001)
gender	-0.073(0.021)**	-0.073(0.021)**
education	0.045(0.005)***	0.045(0.005)***
Social class (ref upper)		
upper middle	-0.025(0.076)	-0.025(0.076)
lower middle	-0.320(0.075)***	-0.320(0.075)***
working	-0.477(0.076)***	-0.477(0.076)***
lower	-0.773(0.080)***	-0.773(0.080)***
National pride (ref not proud at all)		
not very proud	0.087(0.084)	0.191(0.098)
quite proud	0.268(0.079)*	0.441(0.125)**
very proud	0.394(0.079)**	0.666(0.161)***
National pride*economic complexity		0.082(0.016)***
National pride* post-Socialist		-0.092(0.035)*
Country level effects		
economic complexity	0.184(0.118)	0.097(0.130)
post-Socialist	-0.807(0.294)*	-0.504(0.317)
N1	70959	70959
N2	53	53

Main and interaction effects of national pride on attitudes towards economic competition

	M3.1	M3.2
Individual level effects		
age	-0.004(0.001)***	-0.004(0.001)***
gender	0.172(0.019)***	0.172(0.019)***
education	-0.062(0.005)***	-0.062(0.005)***
Social class (ref upper)		
upper middle	-0.296(0.069)***	-0.296(0.069)***
lower middle	-0.216(0.068)**	-0.216(0.068)**
working	-0.204(0.069)**	-0.204(0.069)**
lower	-0.117(0.073)	-0.117(0.073)
National pride (ref not proud at all)		
not very proud	0.187(0.077)*	0.244(0.089)**
quite proud	0.283(0.072)**	0.395(0.114)***
very proud	0.589(0.072)***	0.752(0.147)***
National pride*economic complexity		0.002(0.014)
National pride* post-Socialist		0,041(0.044)
Country level effects		
economic complexity	0.152(0.090)	0.145(0.122)
post-Socialist	0.233(0.224)	0.098(0.249)
N1	70280	70280
N2	53	53

Main and interaction effects of national pride on attitudes towards wealth accumulation

	M4.1	M4.2
Individual level effects		
age	0.004(0.001)***	0.004(0.001)***
gender	0.120(0.020)***	0.120(0.020)***
education	0.026(0.005)***	0.026(0.005)***
Social class (ref upper)		
upper middle	0.299(0.066)***	0.299(0.066)***
lower middle	0.106(0.065)	0.106(0.065)
working	0.010(0.066)	0.010(0.066)
lower	-0.234(0.070)**	-0.234(0.070)**
National pride (ref not proud at all)		
not very proud	0.003(0.081)	-0.135(0.093)
quite proud	0.321(0.075)***	0.012(0.119)
very proud	0.527(0.075)***	0.111(0.153)
National pride*economic complexity		0.072(0.015)***
National pride* post-Socialist		0.086(0.034)*
Country level effects		
economic complexity	-0.139(0.102)	-0.389*(0.115)**
post-Socialist	-0.292(0.154)	-0.580(0.287)*
N1	69382	69382
N2	53	53

Conclusions

H1 confirmed. National pride is positively related to support for economic liberalism. This effect is valid across countries and robust for various parts for various attitudes.

H2 partly confirmed. In more economically advanced countries national pride is more strongly related to support for higher income equality and, simultaneously, redistribution of responsibility, contrary to economic liberalism, but at the same time, to the transfer of responsibility from the government to the people and to the notion of the accumulation of wealth as beneficial for all members of society.

H3 rejected. In post-Socialist countries, national pride is to a relatively less extent positively related to economic liberalism.



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