

# Картография ксенофобии в России

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# Краткая история исследования

- Почему «Картография»?
- Лето 2014г.
- Информационно-аналитический центр СОВА
  - Чем занимаются и какие есть данные
    - Темы: ксенофобия, расизм, радикальная национальность, религиозная нетерпимость, экстремизм и политика против экстремизма
  - Чем занимался я
    - Практика: переводы обзоров/статей и анализы данных
- Причины исследования
  - Цели
  - Возможности и ограничения

# Компоненты и параметры исследования

- Проблемы по исследованию
  - There may be significant variance in xenophobic violence according to different phenomena (victim group identities, time, and space).
  - There may be noteworthy points of commonality among various Russian radical nationalist groups, i.e., ways in which radical groups are affiliated.
- Вопросы по исследованию
  - (1) How does xenophobic violence vary across groups of people (victims)?
  - (2) How does xenophobic violence vary across time in terms of seasons?
  - (3) How does xenophobic violence vary across space in terms of federal regions?
  - (4) How are radical nationalist groups in the Russian Federation affiliated according to categorical characteristics (e.g. focus, structure, symbols)
- Методы
  - Mixed-methods – quantitative and qualitative (network) analyses
- Виды анализа
  - Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
  - Network analysis (affiliation networks)
- Данные
  - Quantitative data on xenophobic attacks gathered from annual reviews by SOVA. Data spans 2004 to 2013.
  - Network data on radical nationalist groups gathered from descriptive information in SOVA Center literature
- Hypotheses (ANOVA)
  - For each analysis of variance, I hypothesize that there is no significant difference among the means of the groups under study.
    - $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 \dots = \mu_n$
    - $H_1$ : the  $\mu$ 's are not all equal

# Количественные анализы (ANOVA)

Убийства представителей разных этнических групп и субкультур

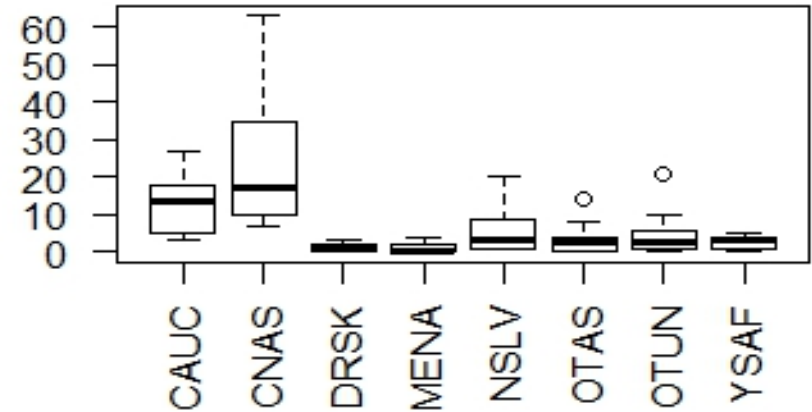
**Injuries** представителей разных этнических групп и субкультур

Violence by Season

# Убийства представителей разных этнических групп и субкультур

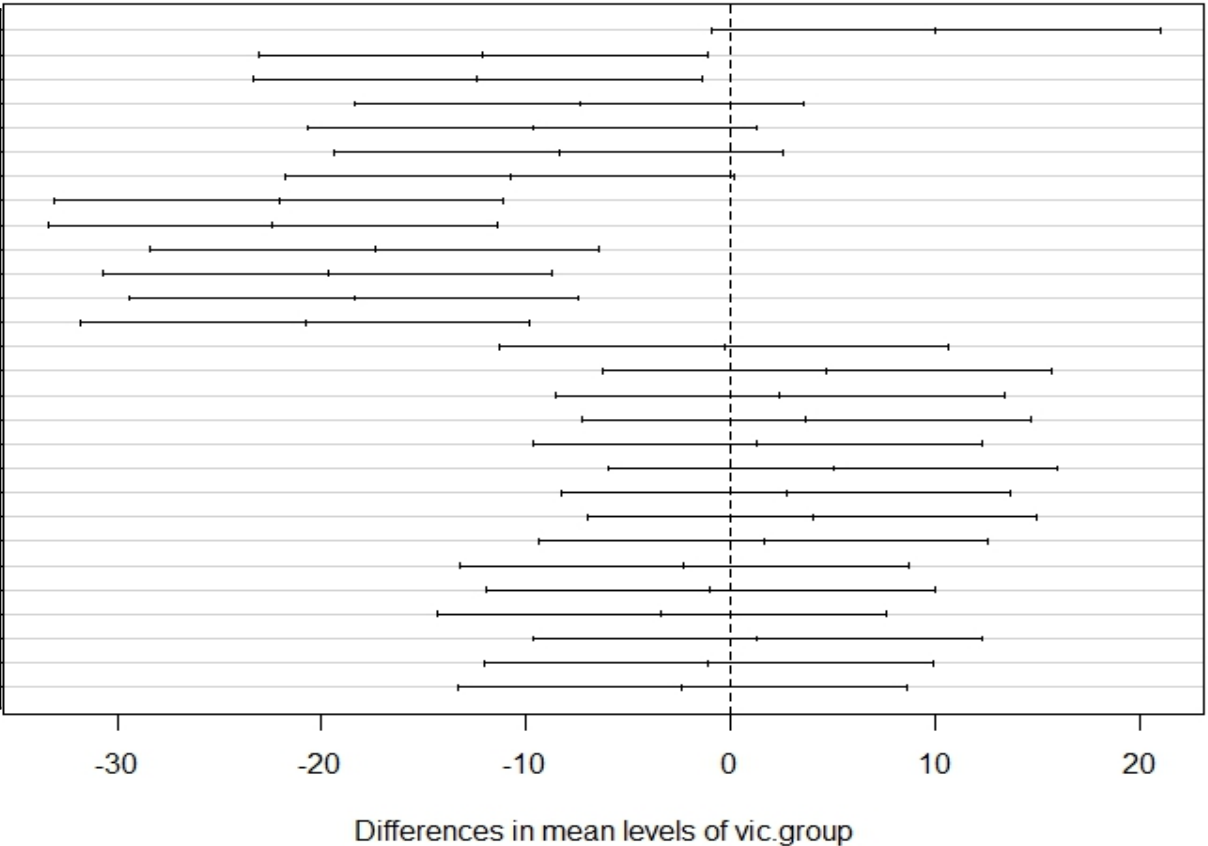
Принадлежность к этнической группе/субкультуре	
CAUC	Кавказцы
CNAS	Азиаты (центральные регионы)
DRSK	Африканцы
MENA	Выходцы с Ближнего Востока и из Северной Африки
NSLV	Не славяне
OTAS	Другие азиаты
OTUN	Другие/неизвестно
YSAF	Молодежные субкультуры и антифашисты

Число убитых, принадлежащих к этническим группам/субкультурам



CNAS - CAUC  
DRSK - CAUC  
MENA - CAUC  
NSLV - CAUC  
OTAS - CAUC  
OTUN - CAUC  
YSAF - CAUC  
DRSK - CNAS  
MENA - CNAS  
NSLV - CNAS  
OTAS - CNAS  
OTUN - CNAS  
YSAF - CNAS  
MENA - DRSK  
NSLV - DRSK  
OTAS - DRSK  
OTUN - DRSK  
YSAF - DRSK  
NSLV - MENA  
OTAS - MENA  
OTUN - MENA  
YSAF - MENA  
OTAS - NSLV  
OTUN - NSLV  
YSAF - NSLV  
OTUN - OTAS  
YSAF - OTAS  
YSAF - OTUN

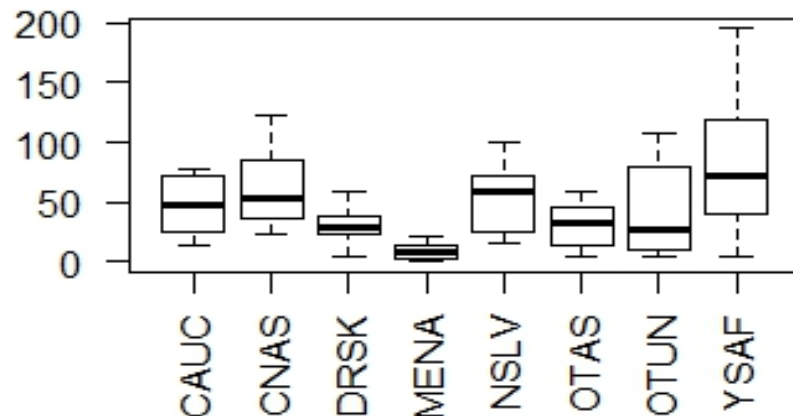
Tukey HSD пост-тест  
95% family-wise confidence level



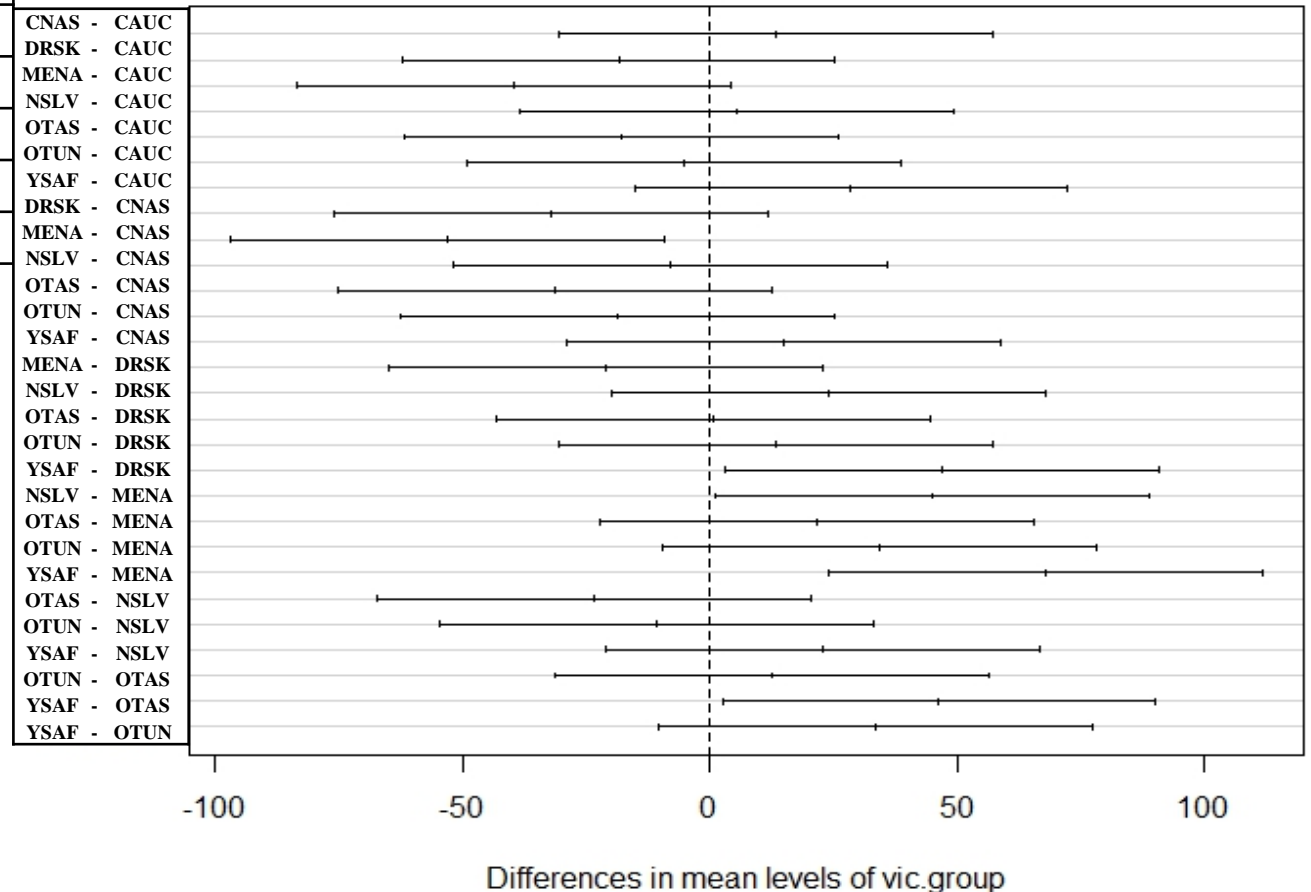
# Injuries представителей разных этнических групп и субкультур

Принадлежность к этнической группе/субкультуре	
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Число **injured**, принадлежащих к этническим группам/субкультурам

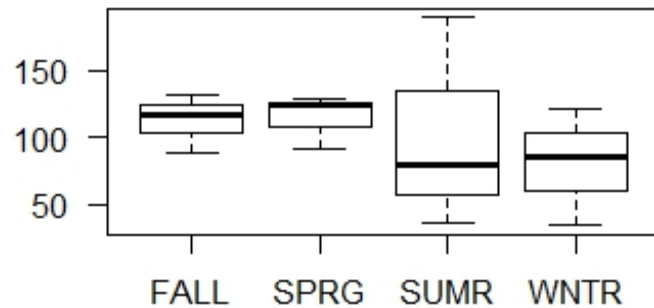


Tukey HSD пост-тест  
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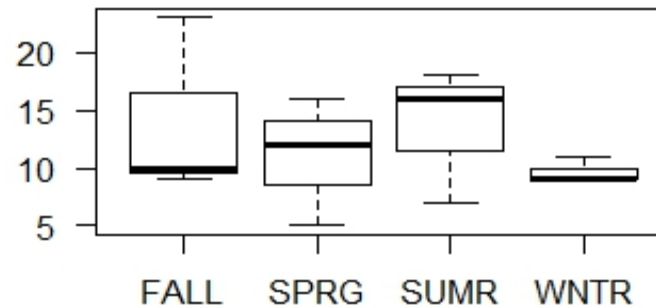


# Violence by Season, and by Region

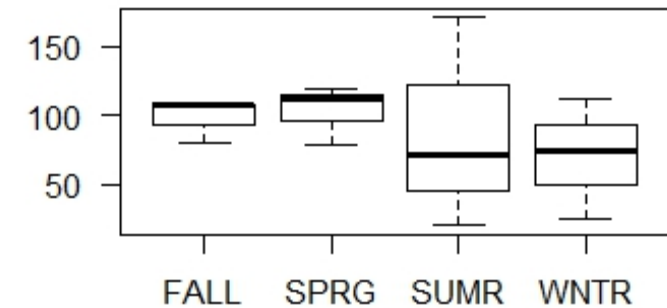
**All Victims per Season, '04-'06**



**Individuals Killed per Season, '04-'06**



**Individuals Injured per Season, '04-'06**



FALL	Осень
SPRG	Весна
SUMR	Лето
WNTR	Зима

NOTE: no conclusive results for ANOVA of *geospatial* distribution of attacks (distribution was positively skewed, non-normal).

# Проблемы и выводы количественных анализов

- Проблемы

- No controls for group size (ANOVA for victim groups)
- Relatively low statistical power in some cases
- Non-normally distributed (positively skewed) observations (ANOVA for regions)

- Выводы

- Significant differences between means of those killed were found for:
  - DRSK-CAUC (0.021)
- Significant differences between means of those injured were found for:
  - MENA-CNAS (0.007), YSAF-DRSK (0.027), NSLV-MENA (0.04), YSAF-MENA (0.0001), and YSAF-OTAS (0.03)
- No significant differences among seasons
- No results for regional analysis of variance



# Качественные анализы сетей

6 сетей:

- By geographic area

- By organization structure

- By area of focus or audience

- By media type

- By symbols (thematic appeals)

- By year of establishment

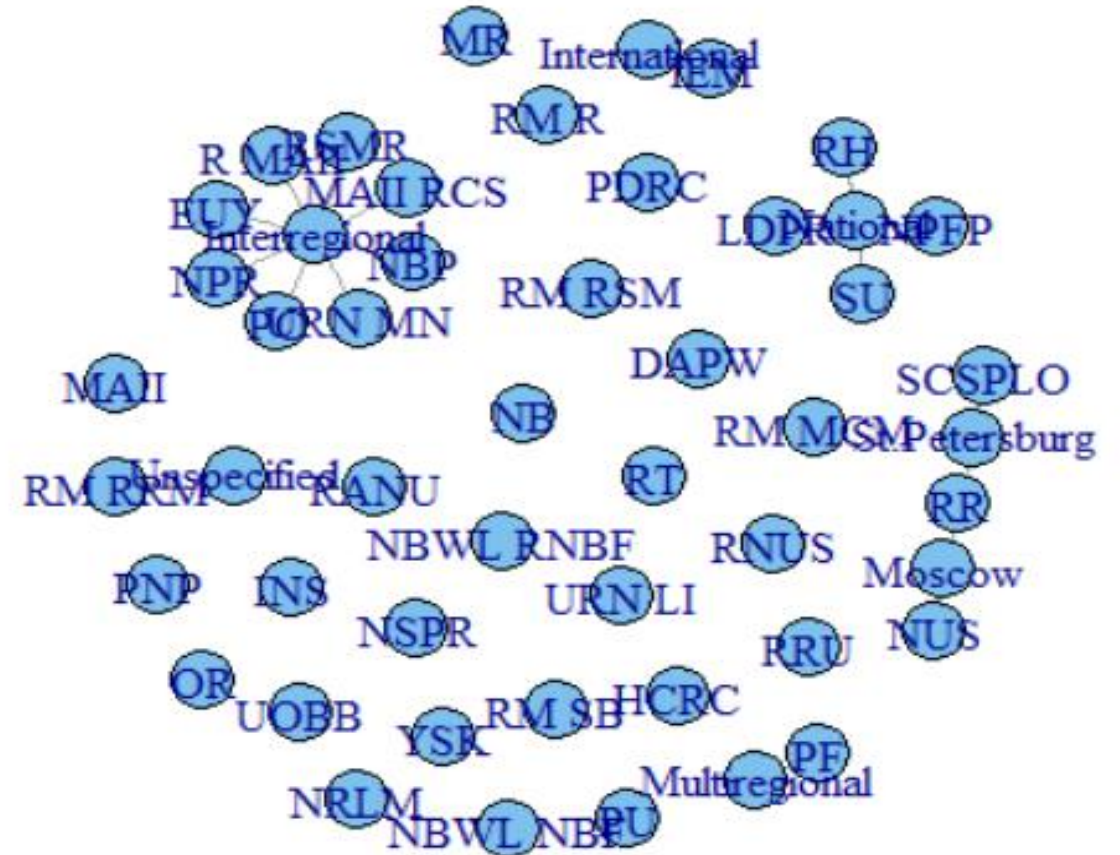
# Таблица – 43 группы под анализом

Acronym	Organization Title	Acronym	Organization Title
MR	Mighty Russia	RH	“Russian Herald”
MAII	Movement Against Illegal Immigration	URN MN	Michail Nazarov's Union of the Russian Nation
PC	People's Cathedral	MAII RCS	MAII - Russian Civil Society
PU	People's Union	PNP	People's National Party
NSPR	National-Sovereign Party of Russia	NBWL NBF	National Bolshevik Front
PDRC	Party of the Defense of the Russian Constitution “Rus”	NBWL RNBF	Russian National Bolshevik Front
PF	Party of Freedom	NPR	National Patriots of Russia
HCRC	Homeland - Congress of Russian Communities	NPFP	National Patriotic Front “Pamyat” (“Memory”)
RM MCM	Main Coalition - Movement “Russian March”	NUS	National Union of Students
RM SB	Sergey Baburin's “Russian March”	RT	Russian Truth
RM R	“Russian March” - Russoviet	RR	Russian Republic
RM RSM	Interregional Slavic National-Patriotic Movement “Russian March” (Russian-Slavic movement “Russian March” St. Petersburg)	NB	Northern Brotherhood
		DAPW	Duel/Army of the People's Will
RM RRM	Russian-Right March (“Russian March”, “Right March”)	EUU	Eurasian Union of Youths
RANU	Russian All-National Union	INS	Institute of National Strategy
R MAII	Russian Movement Against Illegal Immigration	LDPR	Liberal Democratic Party of Russia
RNUS	Russian National Unity - Smithereens	IEM	International Eurasian Movement
RSMR	Russian Social Movement - Russia	NRLM	National Russian Liberation Movement
OR	Orthodox Russia	NBP	National Bolshevik Party
SCSPLO	Slavic community of St. Petersburg and Leningrad oblast	RRU	Right.ru
SU	Slavic Union	YSK	Yegor Stanislavovich Kholmogorov
UOBB	Union of Orthodox Banner Bearers		
URN LI	Leonid Ivashov's Union of the Russian Nation		

# Radical Nationalist Groups by Geographic Area

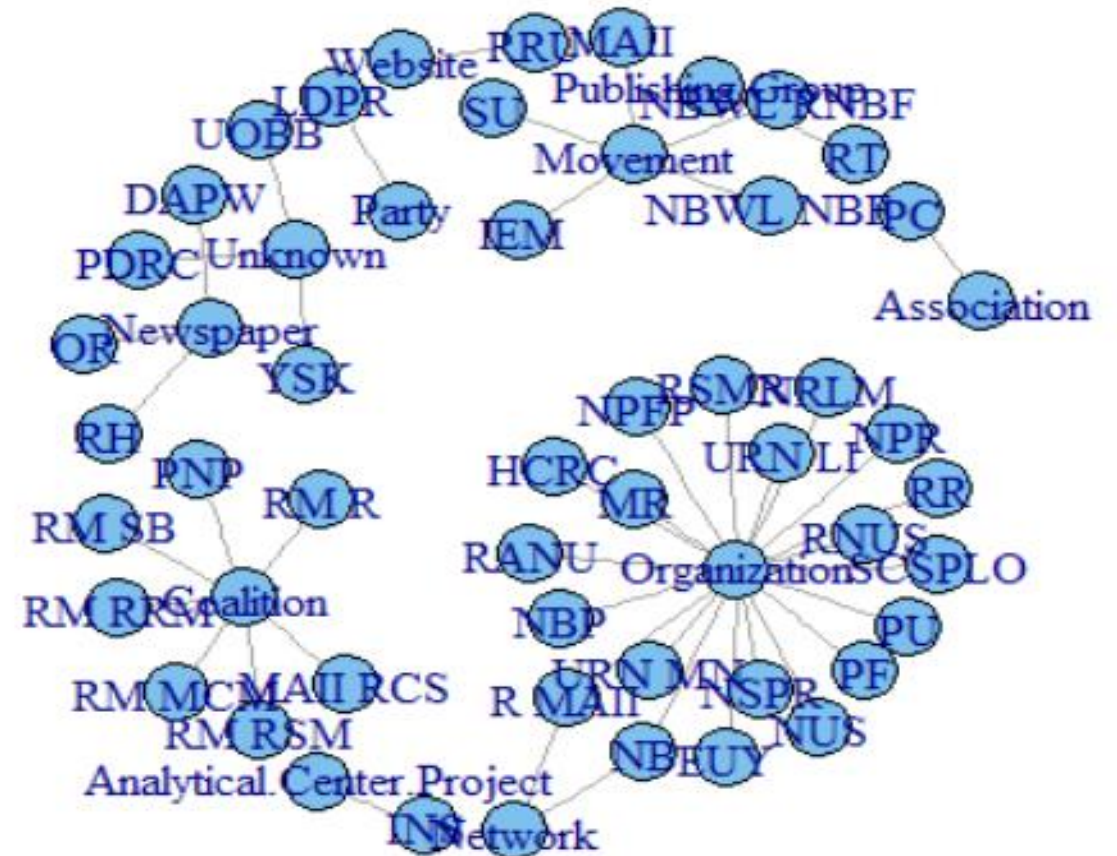
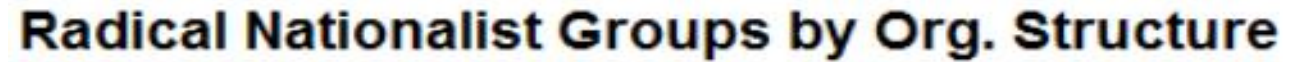
**Figure 1** (Note: Categories consist of “International”, “National”, “Interregional”, “Multiregional”, “Unspecified”, “St. Petersburg”, and “Moscow”)

## Radical Nationalist Groups by Geographic Area



# Radical Nationalist Groups by Organization Structure

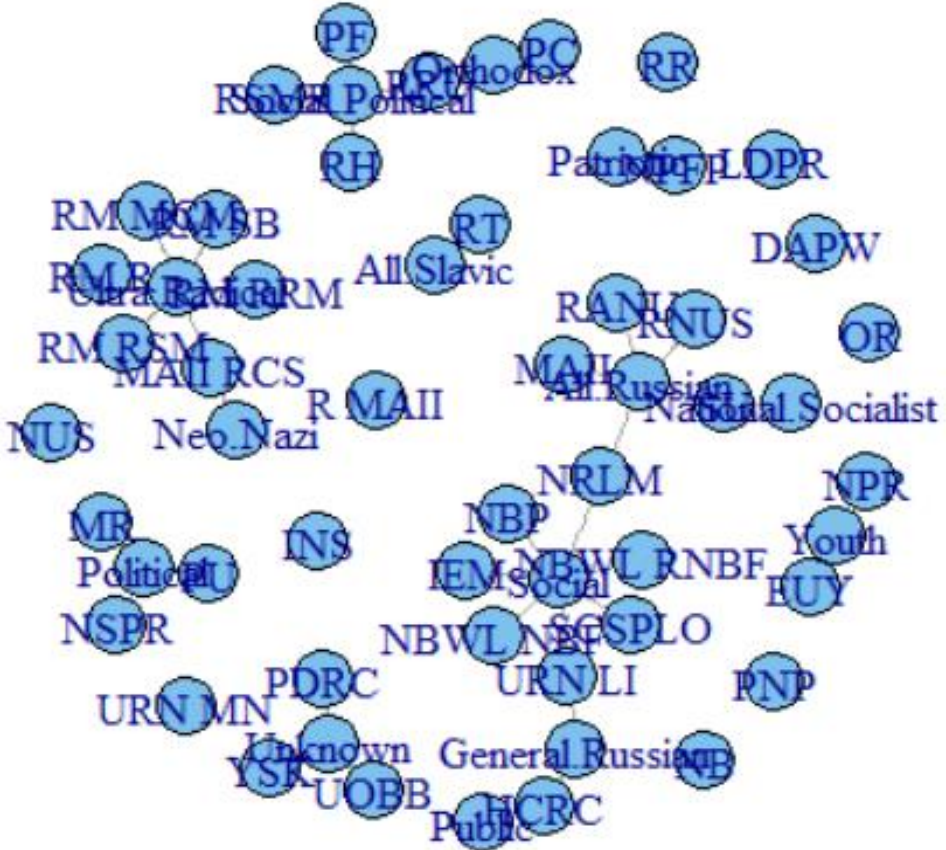
**Figure 2** (Note: Categories consist of “Newspaper”, “Website”, “Organization”, “Movement”, “Network”, “Coalition”, “Association”, “Publishing Group”, “Analytical Center/Project”, “Party”, and “Unknown”)



# Radical Nationalist Groups by Area of Focus or Audience

**Figure 3** (Note: Categories consist of “Political”, “Orthodox”, “General Russian”, “All-Russian”, “Social”, “Public”, “Social-Political”, “Ultra-Radical”, “National Socialist”, “Neo-Nazi”, “Patriotic”, “Youth”, “All-Slavic”, and “Unknown”)

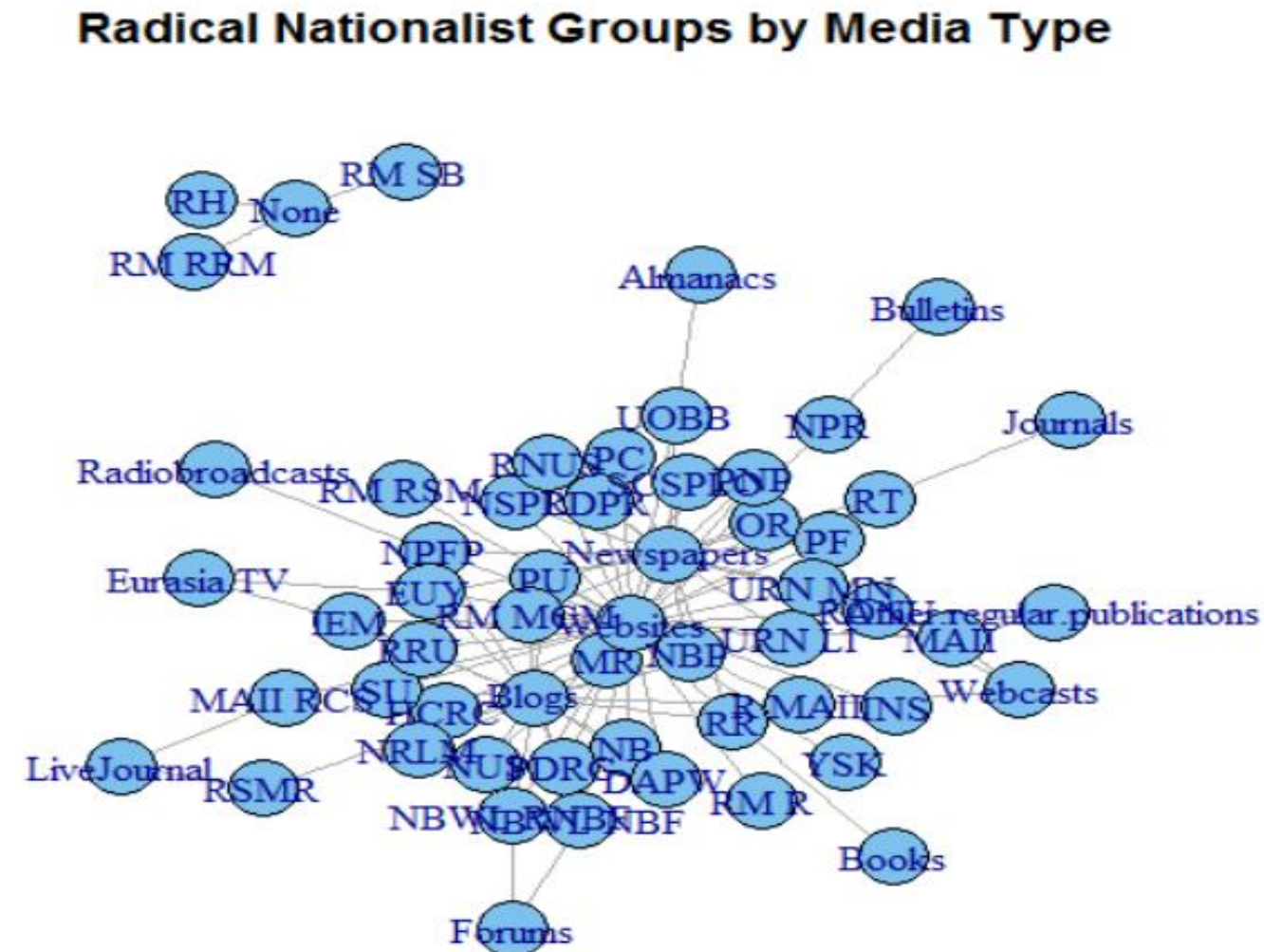
**Radical Nationalist Groups by Area of Focus or Audience**





# Radical Nationalist Groups by Media Type

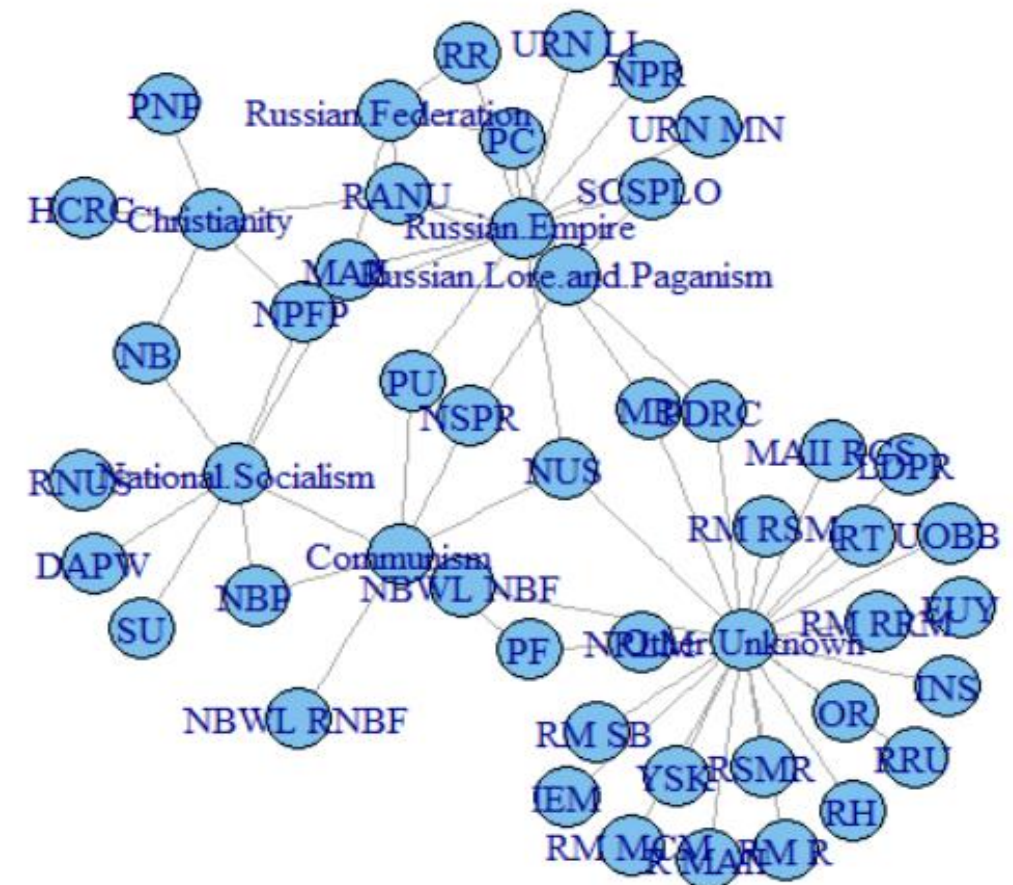
**Figure 4** (Note: Categories consist of “None”, “Websites”, “Blogs”, “Newspapers”, “Webcasts”, “LiveJournal”, “Almanacs”, “Other Regular Publications”, “Forums”, “Bulletins”, “Radiobroadcasts”, “Journals”, “Books”, and “Eurasia-TV”)



# Radical Nationalist Groups by Symbols (Thematic Appeals)

**Figure 5** (Note: Categories consist of “Russian Empire”, “Russian Federation”, “National Socialism”, “Communism”, “Christianity”, “Russian Lore and Paganism”, and “Other/Unknown”)

**Radical Nationalist Groups by Symbols (Thematic Appeals)**



### Radical Nationalist Groups by Year of Establishment



# Выводы анализов сетей

Network	Vertices with highest degree centralities
Geographic area	Interregional, National
Organization structure	Organization, Coalition, Movement
Area of focus or audience	Social, Ultra-Radical, All-Russian, Social-Political
Media type	Websites, Newspapers, Blogs
Symbols (thematic appeals)	Other/Unknown, Russian Empire, National Socialism, Communism
Year of establishment	2006, 2007

- The above graph indicates the strongest points of affiliation among radical nationalist groups, i.e., these are the greatest points of commonality between them.

# Общие выводы и соображения для дальнейших исследований

- Most notable ANOVA results:
  - When it comes to injurious attacks, youth subculture groups and antifascist groups receive the most considerable share of violence.
  - In all, it seems that groups generally do not vary significantly in terms of share of deaths from xenophobic violence. Violence also does not vary significantly according to the time of year.
  - ANOVA across regions may not be possible because of distribution skewness, but a geospatial analysis of the distribution of attacks within Russia's major cities may prove fruitful.
- Most notable network analysis results:
  - Policy-makers should focus their attention on framing anti-extremism policy according to the most crucial categorical information revealed in the affiliation networks (previous slide).
    - Caveat: they should be mindful not to frame such security policies in ways which penalize the whole of Russian society.
  - One may also infer that something (events, policies, etc.) precipitated a significant uptick in the establishment of active nationalist groups in 2006.
- Questions for further study:
  - Why do subculture youths and antifascists receive such a large portion of injurious xenophobic violence?
  - How does xenophobic violence vary across districts in Russia's major cities?
  - What explains the rise in the establishment of new groups in 2006?
  - Why do so many groups associate with no (or at least no known) symbols or motifs?
  - How can these groups use such media as websites, blogs, and newspapers, given the regulatory environment in Russia? Why?
  - Do any advantages accrue to these groups based on their statuses (e.g., "interregional" and "organization")?
  - How might these groups use their statuses to their advantage?

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