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Veröffentlichungsversion / Published Version
Zeitschriftenartikel / journal article

Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Myagkov, M., Shchekotin, E., Goiko, V., Kashpur, V., & Aksenova, E. (2019). The socio-economic and demographic factors of online activity among right-wing radicals. *Studies of Transition States and Societies*, 11(1), 19-38. <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-63978-6>

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The Socio-Economic and Demographic Factors of Online Activity among Right-Wing Radicals

Mikhail Myagkov, Evgeniy V. Shchekotin*, Vyacheslav L. Goiko, Vitaliy V. Kashpur & Ekaterina A. Aksenova

Abstract:

This paper presents the results of a study on socio-economic and demographic factors that affect the intensity of right-wing radicals' activity in the framework of the Russian-based social network VKontakte. Right-wing radical ideas expressed within the VKontakte network are most actively supported by the population of the regional centres (Moscow, St. Petersburg, Krasnodar Krai) and areas around these centres, which are defined as the semi-periphery in the core-periphery model. The intensity of the online activity of right-wing radicals is mostly influenced by demographic factors, including the average age of the population, the net migration rate coefficient; however, it is not affected by the indicators of economic well-being. The authors hypothesise that support for right-wing radical ideology on social media is determined not by the objective characteristics of the social and economic well-being of the population, but by subjective emotional factors (irritation, feelings of social injustice).

Keywords: social networks, right-wing extremism, Right-Wing Online Activity Index, right-wing activity factors, core-periphery model

Introduction

Radical right-wing ideas have been riding a new wave of popularity for the last decade (Rooduijn, 2015). This trend is typical for all Western countries, where various types of right-wing populists are gaining more and more political weight (Wodak, 2015). The processes observed in Russia can also be called a 'right turn' due to the fact that since the 2010s, the rhetoric of right-wing populists has been actively exploited in the environment of the Russian ruling establishment (Baunov, 2010). The traditional core topics of the discourse of the Russian 'old right-wing' radicals, i.e. supporters of imperial nationalism, have become an element of the current official ideology. These topics include protection of the so-called 'traditional values', support of the Orthodox Church, the problem of illegal immigration, etc. In a context of complicated international relations, the Russian authorities do not conceal their sympathy for right-wing politicians from European countries (Shekhovtsov, 2018).

The objective of this study is to determine the relationship between right-wing sentiments of the Russian population and certain factors that characterise the objective conditions of the everyday life of the population. In other words, we intend to reveal whether support for right-wing radical ideas is linked to particular objective circumstances that are associated with the living conditions of the people. The factors under study include indicators that enable us to make inferences about the social and economic well-being of the population. These indicators are predominantly related to the level of socio-economic development of a particular local government unit or constituent entity (subject) of the Russian Federation or region. In modern Russia, we observe a considerable level of inequality among certain regions in terms of socio-economic development. This is due to the large geographical, economic and cultural-historical diversity of the country.

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Achieving the stated research objective is a rather complex task due to certain reasons. For example, in the case of Russia, it is difficult to quantify the right-wing radical sentiments in the society. Quantitative analysis of right-wing radicals is most often associated with the study of political parties that are characterised as 'right-wing' in the current political system (Knigge, 1998). Today in the Russian political system, there are no legal organisations that could be considered right-wing radical movements and that would be eligible for participation in elections (in contrast to the period 1990–2000). A certain understanding of the level of right-wing radical sentiments can be obtained from annual sociological surveys (e.g. surveys conducted by the Levada Centre (Pipiya, 2017). Another source of information is the database on acts of violence and vandalism, which is managed by the non-profit organisation SOVA Centre for Information and Analysis, which is engaged in research on nationalism and racism in Russia.

For the purpose of our study, we use information obtained from social networks. Compared to other data sources, social networks have one important advantage, viz. they make it possible to analyse a large number of users. This approach enables us to assess the spread of right-wing radical sentiments across the Russian Federation.

In the course of the study, the following research questions are answered:

1. What are the tools for the adequate estimation of the number of right-wing ideology followers in contemporary Russia?

Giving due consideration to the causes and channels of the proliferation of right-wing ideas, we presume that the estimation of right-wing ideology followers can be performed through the identification and analysis of the communication content of the right on social networks. This tool can enable us to obtain a fairly large amount of data that is sufficient to make an inference about the distribution of the right across subjects of the Russian Federation. To mitigate possible distortions in calculated indicators, which are normally associated with unequal access to the internet in various parts of Russia, a Right-Wing Online Activity Index was designed.

2. Are there any objective factors that affect the distribution of right-wing sentiments across subjects of the Russian federation?

It is necessary to understand what effect (namely the degree of effect) do the objective characteristics of people's living conditions (e.g. welfare, migratory processes, etc.) have on the popularity of right-wing ideology. For this purpose, we analyse the effect of 22 socio-economic and demographic factors on the intensity of the online activity of the right.

Right-wing radicals in modern Russia

In fact, it is not easy to define right-wing radical ideology because there is no established terminology that describes this type of ideology in modern political discourse. In his attempt to determine the range of political parties that can be included in this category, Norris (2005) employs about fifteen lexical items ranging from 'far' or 'extreme right' to 'libertarian', and this list can be continued. Quite often, the fact that a movement is regarded as belonging to radical right-wing extremists is determined by circumstances and can be argued (Mudde, 2007). A remarkable example of this is the famous right-wing populist Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR) that adopted extreme nationalistic slogans in the early 1990s. Consequently, the party leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy was considered one of the most prominent 'fascist' Russian politicians of that time (Shenfield, 2001). However, nowadays, this party is integrated into the existing political system, has representatives in the highest legislative bodies, and supports the Russian political regime. Therefore, despite the fact that LDPR representatives occasionally use right-wing populist slogans (in particular, with reference to migrants), they cannot be considered right-wing radicals.

It should also be noted that radical right-wing movements are changing and becoming more diverse. With this in mind, a minimum of two generations of right-wing radicals can be distinguished: 'old' (traditional) and 'new' (post-industrial) (Ignazi, 1995), whose ideologies and values differ

correspondingly. Regarding the spread of radical right-wing ideology, the following two major theories are distinguished: grievance theory and opportunity theory (Koopmans, Statham, Giugni & Passy, 2005). The first one deals with a connection between the rise of right-wing radicalism and objective circumstances in the life of the population (i.e. radicalism resulting from deterioration of living conditions (viz. economic decline, unemployment, etc.). The opportunity theory, on the other hand, does not link radicalisation to the population's grievances, but sees the nature of the political system, where the elite initiates and controls the activity of right-wing radicals, as the cause of this radicalisation.

Most studies are based on diverse versions of the grievance theory and revolve around the effects of objective macrostructural factors, including the anomie/social breakdown thesis, the relative deprivation thesis, the modernisation losers thesis, and the ethnic competition thesis (Rydgren, 2007). At the same time, the opportunity theory links the emergence of right-wing radicals to populist xenophobia and political discontent. For the purpose of determining a theoretical framework, we define right-wing radicalism as a system of beliefs based on the following: (a) the indisputable value of traditional institutions and forms of social organisation (viz. government, church, and nation), as well as identification of the personal uniqueness of those who belong to these institutions; (b) the importance of preserving and defending these institutions against threats posed by the modernisation processes of contemporary society (Minkenberg, 2000).

Studying right-wing radicalism in Russia has a number of features. For example, in academic literature, electoral support for radical right-wing movements is often used to estimate the intensity of society's radical sentiments. In modern Russia, there is not a party or a movement that openly upholds radical right-wing ideas. This is what distinguishes the current situation from that of the 1990s and even the early 2000s. Russia has a thirty-year old history of radical right-wing movements, the first of which was the national patriotic front *Pamyat* (Memory). It emerged in the late 1980s and openly exploited nationalistic and anti-Semitic slogans. In the 1990s, right-wing radicals played an important part in the social and political life of Russia, e.g. the Russian National Unity by Alexander Barkashov (Simonsen, 1996) as well as a number of other less sizable movements (Verkhovsky & Pribylovsky, 1996; Sokolov, 1999). They undertook official political activity and participated in elections. In the 2000s, radical right-wing movements became marginalised rather quickly and disappeared from the legal political arena. In this regard, M. Sokolov even writes about the end of Russian radical nationalism (Sokolov, 2009).

In the early 2000s, a new wave of nationalism emerged and actively developed with such distinctive features as aggressive racism and neo-Nazism (Verkhovsky, 2007). This wave significantly differed from the 'imperial' right-wing movements of the 1990s. The popularity of the skinhead subculture increased. However, the new wave began to decline in the early 2010s; the main organisations of the new right-wing were defeated and banned (e.g. Slavic Union, Russian National Unity, Russian All-National Union, Movement Against Illegal Immigration [DPNI], etc.). Simultaneously, the discourse of power increasingly attracted imperial nationalism as an ideological resource (Pain, 2016; Laine, 2017). In this regard, nationalist forces in Russia experienced a split in the 2010s. One part, which had an imperial tenor, began to support actions of the Russian authorities during the protest movement of 2011–2013 (Snow Revolution), and then during the events in Crimea and Ukraine in 2014. Some of the right-wing radicals supported the actions of the Russian government in Ukraine; the other part, on the contrary, was strongly opposed to these actions (Verkhovsky, 2016; Rotmistrov & Popova, 2016). These anti-government opposition groups consistently approximated the so-called 'non-systemic opposition' in the 2010s, until they metamorphosed into national-democrats (natsdem) (Laruelle, 2012, 2017; Kolstø, 2014; Horvath, 2015).

The problem of assessing the online activity of right-wing radicals

For a quantitative assessment of the spread of right-wing radicalism, we utilise data on the behaviour of individuals on social media. It should also be noted that actions performed on social media do not mean that an individual intends to undertake the same actions offline. However, our

study of online activity reveals certain trends in sentiments of the society and a hidden capacity for grievances, which cannot be assessed by means of government election results in the context of strict regulation of the official political domain. On the whole, we support the thesis that current offline processes are becoming more and more intense in the online environment (van Dijk, 2006).

Over the last decade, researchers have repeatedly addressed the problem of racism, nationalism and xenophobia in the context of the Russian Internet. A range of interesting studies related to this issue have been published (Etling et al., 2010; Volkov, 2011; Koshkin, 2011; Pain, 2013, 2014; Grinko, 2014; Nikiporets-Takigawa & Pain, 2016). However, all these studies have a qualitative nature and are aimed at analysing discourse and discursive practices in the communities of right-wing radicals.

For the purpose of estimating the right-wing online activity, a Right-Wing Online Activity Index has been designed for constituent entities (subjects) of the Russian Federation. In fact, there were several attempts to design an aggregate indicator for the assessment of the degree of intensity of right-wing extremism. The most well known manifestation of those attempts is the Demand for Right-Wing Extremism Index (DEREX), which has been published since 2003 (Demand for Right-Wing Extremism Index, 2016). The index is based on the study of social attitudes and values in European countries and Israel. It consists of the following four main categories, reflecting commitment to right-wing radical values: (a) prejudice and welfare chauvinism; (b) anti-establishment attitudes; (c) right-wing value orientation; (d) the degree of distrust, fear, and pessimism. The results of the European Social Survey (ESS) are used as data for the calculation of DEREX.

Another manifestation of attempts to use indices for the study of extremism is the Extremist Media Index, proposed by Holbrook (2015). Holbrook employs the index to grade ideological media material conveying extremist sentiments. The system of grading, devised for this index comprises two phases. First, titles or texts are coded according to a set of definitions that are intended to describe notionally 'moderate', 'fringe', and 'extreme' content. Second, the 'extreme' titles are coded in more detail in order to reveal ways in which violence is endorsed.

We propose a fundamentally different approach to designing an aggregate index. We rely on the assumption that participation in an online community communicating the ideas of right-wing radicals evidences the fact of explicit or implicit support of these ideas. Participation in a discussion of content posted in such groups, as well as an open demonstration of consent to right-wing radical ideas (e.g. reposting content of these groups) is an indicator sufficient for the accurate identification of right-wing ideology supporters.

As regards factors affecting right-wing extremism, the present-day research tradition involves distinguishing the following main groups of factors: socio-economic and demographic. The first group includes unemployment rate (Van Dyke & Soule, 2002), level of income and education (Pedahzur & Canetti-Nisim, 2004), type of employment, and character of labour (Arzheimer & Carter, 2006). Besides, this group comprises the degree of electoral support for right-wing parties and the crime rate related to right-wing radicals (Falk & Zweimüller, 2005). The demographic factors comprise (a) the ethnic composition of the population (viz. the proportion of white and coloured ethnic groups); (b) changes in non-white ethnic groups, etc. (Van Dyke & Soule, 2002); (c) migration (viz. the number of migrants, public perception of migrants and minorities, the number of refugees in the country, etc.) (Knabe, Rätzl & Thomsen, 2013), and (d) the age composition of the population (viz. the number of young people, primarily, men) (Falk & Zweimüller, 2005).

Methodology and data processing

Index calculation

We processed statistical data, collected from the largest Russian social networking site *Vkontakte*. The data showed that the number and distribution of right-wing radicals across the territory of the

Russian Federation is very uneven. With this in mind, we examined the correlation of the intensity of right-wing sentiments and socio-economic conditions that could influence the growth of the sentiments.

The proposed Regional Right-Wing Online Activity Index can be displayed by means of the following equation:

$$Index = A + S \quad (1)$$

where A is activity within right-wing communities (the term 'activity' refers to likes, reposts, and comments from participants on the wall of the Internet community).

$$A = C / V \quad (2)$$

where $C = \text{likes} + \text{reposts} + \text{comments}$ and V stands for the total number of VKontakte users in a subject of the Russian Federation.

For the purpose of estimation of general activity, only the activity of original commenters (i.e. people who left one or more likes / reposts / comments) was taken into account. It was monitored only in selected right-wing communities. The activity was rated within the range [0... 10]. The weighted coefficients were the same for all the forms of activity (viz. reposts, comments, and likes) and were equal 1.

S represents a static component that describes the ratio of the number of participants within the monitored right-wing communities and the total number of VKontakte users in a particular subject of the Russian Federation. For example, for Tula Oblast, the number of participants, who are members of the community *Natsional'nyy soyuz Rossii* (National Union of Russia), was taken into account because about 2,200 individuals out of more than 14,300 members of this group are residents of one subject, viz., Tula Oblast (about 25% of the participants reported the fact of living in that area in their profiles). In other words, this is a predominantly local group. From this perspective, in order to avoid data distortion, the members of the community registered as Tula Oblast residents were not taken into account for the calculation of the Regional Right-Wing Online Activity Index.

$$S = P / V \quad (3)$$

where P is the number of right-wing communities' members found in a subject of the Russian Federation and V stands for the total number of VKontakte users in this subject.

In order to determine the number of VKontakte users in each subject, a geographical analysis of users' profiles was performed. In September of 2016, when the index was calculated, the social network *VKontakte* was constituted of 380 million registered users. One thousand five hundred accounts were randomly selected out of every million of users, i.e. 570,000 user profiles were analysed. Subsequently, the obtained data were extrapolated to these 380 million accounts. The static component was also rated within the range [0 . . . 10].

Thus, the Right-Wing Online Activity Index can take values ranging from 0 to 20. The index shows the degree of activity within right-wing communities in a given constituent entity (subject) of the Russian Federation. A subject-based modification of this index was also calculated for the period of August 1, 2016, to August 31, 2016.

Data for the calculation of the Right-Wing Online Activity Index

After the selection of particular right-wing content, linguistic markers for the corresponding sentiments and attitudes were determined. The resulting collection of language means comprised words, phrases, abbreviations, and numerical symbols associated with such phenomena as ideological orientation and the right radical identity; denigration of national dignity, including the use of profanity and negative names for ethnic groups; derision of nationally important historical events and characters; calls for acts of violence (murders, beatings, and deportation of persons of a particular race, ethnicity, and religion), including calls for a violent overthrow of the constitutional order. It should be noted that we analysed only Russian/Slavic ethnonationalism. We did not consider other types of local ethnonationalism (e.g. right radicalism, which can exist

among 'non-Russians', including Slavic nations).

Further, the identified linguistic markers were used as tags for an automatic search of right-wing online communities on the social network *Vkontakte* with the help of the specialised system of social media monitoring and analysis *InfoWatch Kribrum*. The search for right-wing communities was conducted from May 15, 2016, to July 15, 2016. *Vkontakte* is the most popular social network in Russia. Forty percent of residents regularly communicate via this social network (as of December 2016). At the same time, among users of the social network, the share of young people aged 18–24 is 77% and of those aged 25–39 years is 60% (Communication in social networks, 2017). Hence, based on the analysis of *Vkontakte* users, it is possible to obtain data on almost the whole of the Russian youth.

The study data included 'friendly' links of members of right-wing online communities as well as information on the place of residence, gender, and age obtained from personal profiles of members of those communities.

A semi-automatic search based on predetermined selection criteria enabled us to reveal the following:

- 314 right-wing communities, which post relevant content;
- 53 communities with the number of participants ranging from 532 to 73,514 people), which generate right-wing content on a regular basis.

In order to determine the subject of study, a representative sample of three thousand community members was used as a criterion. The total number of communities corresponding to the criterion and generating right-wing content amounted to 11 (Table 1).

The data on the gender composition of *Vkontakte* right-wing online communities showed a significant prevalence of males. Only 21% of the overall number of participants were females. The share of women in most communities ranged from 15% to 30%. An analysis of the age range of the participants revealed that followers of right-wing online communities were predominantly young people (18-29 years old), who constituted a share of 61%.

Socio-economic and demographic factors affecting the intensity of right-wing online activity

The socio-economic and demographic factors having an impact on right-wing online activity were studied based on statistical information describing parameters of the socio-economic indicators in the regional context (Regiony Rossii, 2016); the size of the ethnic Russian component of the population in a particular subject (All-Russian Population Census, 2010); the level of development of the quaternary sector of economy in a particular subject of the Russian Federation (the number of personal computers per capita, number of applications for inventions filed in a subject) (Federal Service for Intellectual Property, 2016) (Table 2). The impact of these factors on the intensity of right-wing online activity on the social network *Vkontakte* was estimated with the Pearson correlation coefficient.

The Right-Wing Online Activity Index by constituent entities of the Russian Federation

The distribution of index values revealed a significant discrepancy between ethnic subjects (republics, autonomous okrugs, and autonomous oblast) and other subjects (oblasts, krais, and cities of federal significance) of the Russian Federation as related to the intensity of right-wing online activity. For ethnic subjects, the value of the Right-Wing Online Activity Index is low; whereas, for other subjects of Russia, the value of the index is considerably high. Subjects with a higher value of the index are concentrated in the European part of Russia (Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Southern regional clusters) (Table 3).

The obtained model of the distribution of the right-radical online activity is in accord with the 'core-periphery' model, well known in economic geography (Raagmaa, 2003; Hryniewicz, 2014).

This model was developed by Friedmann (1966) in the 1960s, using the example of one country. Wallerstein (1974) and other supporters of world systems analysis elaborated this approach later with regard to global processes. In general, this model can be described as follows: the specifics of industrial society cause a disparity between the core (i.e. the political, economic and technological centre) and the periphery (the remaining territory). The periphery is divided into the near-core and the far periphery in relation to the core. The centre has an active modernising effect on the near-core periphery, but this impact practically does not reach the far periphery. On the global scale of analysis, the near-core periphery is designated 'semi-periphery'. The core-periphery model is employed not only to analyse the economic development of regions, countries, and their role in the process of division of labour; but also to describe the distribution of political relationships, social forms of capital, discourse analysis, etc. (Zarycki, 2007).

In the case of Russia, this approach is being developed by Zubarevich (2013), who distinguishes four groups of regions in Russia with regard to socio-economic development and names them the 'four Russias'. The 'first' Russia is a land of large metropolitan cities, such as Moscow and St. Petersburg. The 'second' Russia is a land of medium-sized industrial cities with a population varying from 20–30 thousand to 250 thousand. The 'third Russia' is a land of towns, villages and settlements, populated by up to 20 thousand people. Finally, the 'fourth' Russia is composed of ethnonational republics of the North Caucasus and southern Siberia.

The obtained data indicate that the online activity of right-wing radicals is barely registered in the 'fourth' Russia. It should also be noted that the relatively low online activity is observed in ethnonational entities (subjects) of the Russian Federation that are socio-economically developed, e.g. the Tatarstan Republic and the Bashkortostan Republic. With this in mind, we considered the following two types of subjects:

1. ethnonational subjects (Group A), which include republics, autonomous okrugs and autonomous oblasts (a total of 27 subjects). For this group, the mean value of the Right-Wing Online Activity Index is 4.5.
2. other subjects (Group B), which include krajs, oblasts, and cities of federal significance, where there is no pronounced ethnonational core (58 subjects). For this group, the mean value of the Right-Wing Online Activity Index is 9.1, which is twice as high as in the Group A indicator.

The online activity of right-wing radicals is highest in the subjects that can be referred to as 'first' Russia and in those subjects of the 'second' Russia that are geographically close to the first one. For the convenience of analysis, subjects from Group B with a significantly higher (more than 10) value of the Right-Wing Online Activity Index (compared to the mean value of the index of the group) were grouped with the subjects located nearby into the following two regional clusters:

1. The Moscow cluster, which is composed of Moscow, Moscow Oblast, Tula Oblast, Kaluga Oblast, Smolensk Oblast, Vladimir Oblast, Ryazan Oblast, and Orel Oblast (the mean value of the index in this cluster is 12.3);
2. The South cluster, which includes Krasnodar Krai, Stavropol Krai, Rostov Oblast, Voronezh Oblast, Belgorod Oblast (the mean value of the index in the cluster is 12.33).

Several other subjects also have a high index but they were not grouped into clusters. These subjects are St. Petersburg (12.77) and Leningrad Oblast (11.49), Primorsky Krai (12.05), Penza Oblast (10.85), and Magadan Oblast (10.24).

We revealed a certain pattern in the distribution of the index value within clusters. The core of a cluster is normally a subject that leads in terms of socio-economic indicators, and where the value of the index is fairly high. Subjects that are located around the core (near-core periphery) and have a lower level of socio-economic development compared to the core subject show higher index values (in some cases considerably higher).

An analysis of factors for the online activity of right-wing radicals

Analysing the factors that determine the level of socio-economic development of subjects constituting Group B and significantly correlated with the intensity of the online activity of right-wing radicals, we revealed two patterns: 1) a direct dependence of the level of socio-economic development of subjects and the intensity of the online activity of right-wing radicals on the factors that determine the demographic processes in a particular subject of the Russian Federation (i.e. the median age of the population and migration growth rate); 2) an inverse dependence of the level of socio-economic development of subjects and the intensity of the online activity of right-wing radicals on factors determining the social and economic well-being of a subject (i.e. unemployment, differentiation and distribution of the monetary income of the population, and the total number of crimes) (Table 4). Further, we focused on the consideration of the patterns identified for the subjects of Group B, because the intensity of the right-wing radical activity on social media is much lower in the ethnonational subjects of Group A. Obviously, other types of extremist sentiments associated with local ethnic nationalism, Islamism, separatism, etc., are more relevant for this group of subjects.

The obtained results accurately indicate that the intensity right-wing radicals' activity on social networks is determined by the level of social and economic well-being of a particular subject of the Russian Federation. Analysis of data on the median age of the population enabled us to estimate the total number of young working-age people in a subject in general, as well as to assess the attractiveness of the standards of living in a subject for this group of the population. We found that the median age of the population is higher in subjects with a high intensity of radical right-wing online activity, which means that the proportion of young people in these subjects is smaller. The most skilled and ambitious young people leave semi-periphery subjects for centres such as Moscow, St. Petersburg, etc. In general, in subjects, where the Right-Wing Online Activity Index is high, similar demographic processes are observed, viz. a negative value of the coefficient of natural population growth, high demographic burden with a clear skew towards elderly population, and a relatively small number of children and young people (Regiony Rossii, 2016).

The process of migration of young and active people from some subjects is accompanied by another process, which is manifested in the direct dependence of the online activity of right-wing radicals on the migration growth rate, and the inverse dependence of the online activity of right-wing radicals on the unemployment rate (i.e. the lower the unemployment rate is, the higher the online activity of right-wing radicals). Hence, it is possible to make an inference that, in the context of the overall aging of the population, unemployment remains relatively low in these subjects. It is obvious that jobs are held by labour migrants. The shortage of workers is compensated for by internal and external migration. Often migrants come from ethnonational republics, where the share of young people is traditionally high and jobs are few (e.g. from the post-Soviet republics of Transcaucasia and Central Asia). This explanatory model is clearly illustrated by the Moscow Cluster. The largest value of the Right-Wing Online Activity Index is registered in the subjects of the semi-periphery (Moscow Oblast, Tula Oblast, etc.), directly adjacent to Moscow, which serves as the core. The median age in the Moscow Oblast is 40.06, which is higher than the average value of the indicator for Russia. At the same time, the migration growth rate per 10,000 people equals 141, which is the largest value across the subjects of the Russian Federation; whereas the coefficient of natural population growth is close to zero (in 2015, it was 0.1; and earlier it had remained negative for many years) (Regiony Rossii, 2016).

Thus, we identified two migration pathways. One of them is directed from the semi-periphery to the centre (core subjects); the other connects the remaining part of Russia and the post-Soviet states (being the starting point) to the semi-periphery (being the destination). It seems that the considered structure of migration flows contributes to an increase in the right-wing radical online activity among young and middle-aged people, who are permanent residents of the semi-periphery. As a rule, these young and middle-aged people are well educated. The registered correlation between the share of the population with higher education and the intensity of the online activity of right-wing radicals equals ($r = .35$).

Under conditions of ongoing labour migration, permanent residents, on the one hand, encounter a large number of non-residents; and on the other hand, they compare their level of well-being with the social and economic conditions of life in the nearby core regions. Consequently, this population begins to support right-wing radical ideas. Here, it should be noted that in the 1990s a number of semi-peripheral subjects of the Russian Federation belonged to the so-called 'red belt', i.e. subjects, where the Communist Party of the Russian Federation enjoyed great popularity in elections. Our model was confirmed by the analysis of data on foreign workers, which also revealed a direct relationship between the number of foreign workers and the intensity of radical online right-wing activity; although this relationship is considerably weaker compared to the case of migratory growth (viz. for the number of foreigners with a work permit $r = .23$, for the number of foreigners with a licence authorising professional activity $r = .29$) (Table 4). It should be noted that we considered only official statistics on the number of labour migrants. In fact, unofficial labour migration flows can be much higher.

As regards the other identified factors that affect the online activity of right-wing radicals, they demonstrated an unexpected inverse relationship between the Right-Wing Online Activity Index and the level of crime in a particular subject (including both the total number of crimes and especially grave crimes). This means that the safer the overall crime-related situation in a subject is, the higher the intensity of the online activity of right-wing radicals. We also saw a marked inverse relationship between the indicator 'differentiation and distribution of income of the population' and the Right-Wing Online Activity Index. Surprisingly, we did not find any substantial dependence of the online activity of right-wing radicals on economic factors (e.g. the gross regional product per capita, per capita income of the population, etc.), except for the Consumer Price Index; the relationship is insignificant but noticeable ($r = .28$). Hence, we can suppose that right-wing radical sentiments on social media are not affected by the overall economic welfare; however, right-wing radical sentiments are sensitive to changes in consumer prices, which characterises the inflation rates experienced by the population.

Addressing the state of the right-wing radical online activity in ethnonational subjects (i.e. Group A subjects comprising ethnonational republics, autonomous okrugs, and autonomous oblast), it is important to emphasise that the significant demographic factors affecting the right-wing radical online activity in these subjects include the share of Russians in the population, the share of urban population, the number of people with secondary education, and the median age of the population (Table 5). In ethnonational subjects, the determining factors are the share of ethnic Russians, who often feel that their rights are more subject to violation compared to the rights of the titular nation, and urbanisation, due to the fact that urban residents in these subjects use the internet more actively. Interestingly, in these subjects, we also found a direct relationship between the median age of the population and right-wing radical sentiments on social media; so the proposed above explanatory model is not applicable in this case. However, we believe that in this case some statistical distortion occurs due to the fact that in some ethnonational subjects, the median age is low, and the value of the index is also low. In general, this dependence does not seem significant. It should also be noted that we excluded the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol from the analysis, since these subjects should be considered separately due to their controversial status.

When we compared our results with the results of Western studies of right-wing movements, a number of correspondences were identified. For example, the relationship between negative attitudes towards migrants and a tendency to vote for right-wing and nationalist parties is proven in studies on electoral behaviour in Western Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Norway) (Arzheimer & Carter, 2006) and in Great Britain (Kappe, 2015). In the case of the United States, the relationship between the size of the non-white population and the number of patriotic/militia organisations is shown (van Dyke & Soule, 2002). These studies substantiate the fact that the number of people of different ethnic and racial groups within the population of a particular region has a stimulating effect on the growth of right-wing radical sentiments in both online and offline formats. As regards Russia, the proportion of non-Slavic ethnic groups in the population has the capacity to stimulate right-wing radical activities.

Conclusion

In this paper, an attempt was made to assess the objective circumstances and factors that stipulate an increase in the sympathy for right-wing radical ideas in Russian society. For this purpose, we analysed the activity of users of the social networking site VKontakte. The focus was on members of online communities containing right-radical content. In order to enhance the accuracy of measuring online activity in these communities, a special aggregated indicator (the Right-Wing Online Activity Index) was designed. The obtained results appeared to be fairly surprising. For example, the intensity of online activity of right-wing radicals in 'semi-peripheral' subjects of the Russian Federation, i.e. the periphery in proximity with major economic and political centres, is unexpectedly higher than in the large centres of federal significance such as Moscow and St. Petersburg.

In the course of the study, we saw that indicators of social and economic well-being do not have a significant effect on the intensity of right-wing-radical online activity, so they are essential for the purpose of analysis. On the contrary, the influence of the federal centres (e.g. Moscow, St. Petersburg) or regional centres (e.g. Krasnodar Krai, etc.) cannot be ignored. We presume that 'emotional irritation' acts as a driver of the right-wing radicals' activity on social networks. This irritation is often caused by internal and external migrants, who often come from different cultural backgrounds and historically lead a different way of life, as well as by the gap between the higher standard of living in the nearby centre (core subject) and the lower standard of living in the subject (or city) of residence, etc. Compared to life in centres (core subjects), which are currently at the stage of post-industrial development, in a semi-periphery area, life is perceived by people as unfavourable and ignominious. This also stimulates a feeling of discontent and irritation. However, the real situation in these subjects is far from being catastrophic. This circumstance perfectly explains the current situation in relation to hate crimes. On the one hand, a trend is observed towards a reduction in the number of assaults involving nationalists (Sova.Database, 2017). Simultaneously, sentencing on the charges of spreading propaganda of extremism is increasing (Sova.Database, 2017; Judicial statistics, 2017). A large share of convictions for publishing extremist materials is connected with the internet and the social network VKontakte (Yudina, 2018). Thus, the right-wing radical activity is increasingly moving from the streets to social media. At the same time, social media - by nature - can enhance extremist sentiments and stimulate the radicalism of users (about the echo-chamber effect see Jamieson and Cappella (2010), Sunstein (2007), Boutyline and Willer (2016)).

Annex

Table 1: List of extremist communities

Tags	Community	Total number of members
(borot'sya srazhat'sya) & ("s hachami" "s churkami" "s hachikami" "s kavkazcami" "s negrami" "s zhidami" "s predateli"), "brat' svobodu", "valilovo», (vystupat' protiv napadenie) &(hohly hach churka hachik kavkazec negr zhid tvar' musul'mane islam), «vyazalovo», (davit' valit' zatykat' nenavidet' protestuj soprotivlyajsa sdojni doloj kaznit' ubivat' rasstrelivat' unichtozhit' unichtozhat' prezirat') & (tvar' predatel' banderlog hunta bandrovec hohly hach churka hachik kavkazec negr zhid), (zachistit' ochistit') & (predatel' banderlog hunta bandrovec hohly hach churka hachik kavkazec negr zhid tvar'), «lyuli», «mesivo», (prizyvat' razzhigat') & (nenavist' ubijstvo repressiya prevoskhodstvo revolyuciya terrorizm), «razrushat'», «reznya», «sudilishche» «hvatit molchat'», «hvatit prisluzhivat'», «putinskaya mraz'», «pyataya kolonna», «rashizm», «revolyuciya», «kremlevskoe koryto», «krovavaya tyur'ma»	Ostanovim genotsid Rusov (Stop the Genocide of Russians)	5,845
	Komitet "Natsiya i svoboda" (Committee <i>Nation and Freedom</i>)	5,181
	Natsional'nyy soyuz Rossii (Russian National Union)	14,260
	Pravaya družhina (The Right Squad)	13,839
	Pravaya politika (The Right Politics)	3,043
	Russkiy Sektor - Natsional'naya Sluzhba Novostey (Russian Sector - National News Service)	7,745
	Prizrak rossiyskogo maydana (The Phantom of the Russian Maidan)	16,557
	Russkiy natsionalist (Russian Nationalist)	73,514
	Slavyanskoye vozrozhdeniye - Rossiya (Slavic Revival – Russia)	15,190
	Slavyanskiy natsionalist (Slavic Nationalist)	48,907
	Russkoyazychnyy Banderovets (Russian-speaking Banderovets)	10,394

Source: Own calculation based on data search system InfoWatch Kribrum

Table 2: Factors affecting online extremist activity - model developed by the authors

Type of factors	Factors	Variables	Level of factors	
Socio-economic	Income level	Gross regional product (GRP)	National	
		Consumer price index (CPI)		
		Average nominal monthly wages		
		Real income dynamics		
		Per capita income of the population		
		Differentiation and distribution of income of the population		
	Unemployment	Unemployment rate (as reported in population surveys)	Unemployment rate (as reported by the Federal Service for Labour and Employment)	
		Unemployment rate (as reported by the Federal Service for Labour and Employment)		
	Education level	Share of the population with secondary education	Share of the population with higher education	Local
		Share of the population with higher education		
Type of employment and character of labour	Level of development of the quaternary sector of economy in the subject Number of applications for inventions filed in the subject	Number of personal computers in the population	Global	
		Number of applications for inventions filed in the subject		
Crime rate	Total number of crimes	Number of grave and especially grave crimes	Local	
	Number of grave and especially grave crimes			
Demographic	Ethnic composition of the population	Share of ethnic Russians in the subject	Local	
	Migration processes	Proportion of urban and rural population		Global
		Net migration rate	Number of foreign citizens with a work permit	
			Number of foreign citizens with a licence authorising professional activity	
			Net migration rate coefficient	
	Age-gender composition of the population	Median age of the population	Number of grave and especially grave crimes	Local
Male-female ratio				
Number of grave and especially grave crimes				

Table 3: Distribution of values of the Right-Wing Online Activity Index, by constituent entities (subjects) of the Russian Federation

Constituent entity (subject) of the Russian Federation	Identified members of extremist communities (in number of people)	Extremist Activity Index
Adygea Republic (Adygea)	138	6.46
Altai Republic	53	3.85
Altai Krai	866	6.05
Amur Oblast	210	7.67
Arkhangelsk Oblast	798	6.74
Astrakhan Oblast	582	8.74
Bashkortostan Republic	1,415	3.35
Belgorod Oblast	1,172	10.46
Bryansk Oblast	854	9.67
Buryatia Republic	205	2.70
Vladimir Oblast	903	10.73
Volgograd Oblast	2,175	8.98
Vologda Oblast	1,006	8.78
Voronezh Oblast	1,995	12.53
Dagestan Republic	104	1.15
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	19	3.70
Zabaykalsky Krai	311	6.33
Ivanovo Oblast	642	9.10
Ingushetia Republic	10	0.95
Irkutsk Oblast	1,021	5.75
Kabardino-Balkar Republic	61	2.25
Kaliningrad Oblast	916	7.41
Kalmykia Republic	24	1.02
Kaluga Oblast	826	12.91
Kamchatka Krai	20	5.23
Karachay-Cherkes Republic	43	4.52
Karelia Republic	441	8.47
Kemerovo Oblast	1,955	8.72
Kirov Oblast	854	8.55
Komi Republic	528	11.43
Kostroma Oblast	404	8.16
Krasnodar Krai	5,483	12.71
Krasnoyarsk Krai	2,091	7.02

Kurgan Oblast	332	6.09
Kursk Oblast	740	9.69
Leningrad Oblast	778	11.49
Lipetsk Oblast	783	9.24
Magadan Oblast	79	10.24
Mari El Republic	263	5.36
Mordovia Republic	499	9.60
Moscow	22,396	10.61
Moscow Oblast	4,312	15.60
Murmansk Oblast	722	6.94
Nenets Autonomous Okrug	22	7.15
Nizhny Novgorod Oblast	2,310	7.73
Novgorod Oblast	173	8.46
Novosibirsk Oblast	1,979	7.09
Omsk Oblast	1,159	7.18
Orenburg Oblast	933	6.45
Oryol Oblast	654	12.52
Penza Oblast	954	10.85
Perm Krai	1,606	6.16
Primorsky Krai	944	12.05
Pskov Oblast	457	8.72
Rostov Oblast	4,212	13.55
Ryazan Oblast	757	10.81
Samara Oblast	2,874	9.18
Saint Petersburg	11,641	12.77
Saratov Oblast	1,484	8.47
Sakha Republic (Yakutia)	185	2.79
Sakhalin Oblast	137	4.56
Sverdlovsk Oblast	2,859	9.57
North Ossetia-Alania Republic	70	2.51
Smolensk Oblast	653	10.82
Stavropol Krai	1,651	12.46
Tambov Oblast	505	7.62
Tatarstan Republic (Tatarstan)	1,341	3.86
Tver Oblast	925	8.55
Tomsk Oblast	567	9.86
Tula Oblast	1,279	14.31
Tuva Republic	35	1.11
Tyumen Oblast	849	5.51

Udmurt Republic	598	4.64
Ulyanovsk Oblast	632	6.63
Khabarovsk Krai	736	7.82
Khakassia Republic	194	5.35
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug (Yugra)	942	6.05
Chelyabinsk Oblast	2,180	7.28
Chechen Republic	95	3.02
Chuvash Republic (Chuvashia)	369	3.48
Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	12	4.36
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	305	7.65
Yaroslavl Oblast	1,107	9.19
Republic of Crimea	561	11.06
Sevastopol	216	10.73

Source: Own calculation based on data presented in Table 1

Table 4: Correlation between factors and the Right-Wing Online Activity Index in constituent entities (subjects) of the Russian Federation without an ethnic core (all subjects, except for the ethnic subjects)

Factor	Correlation coefficient
Gross regional product per capita	-0.192698331
Real income dynamics	-0.008835861
Per capita income of the population	0.041983825
Average nominal monthly wages	-0.081520266
Consumer price index (CPI)	0.276683988
Differentiation and distribution of income of the population	-0.464183261
Unemployment(based on population surveys)	-0.473085134
Unemployment(as reported by the Federal Service for Labour and Employment)	-0.378178762
Population with secondary education	-0.233078828
Population with higher education	0.353789122
Applications for inventions filed in the subject	0.16642113
Number of households with a computer	-0.216644348
Share of ethnic Russians in total number of population	0.275968991
Number of foreigners with a work permit	0.229893344
Number of foreigners with a licence authorising professional activity	0.289822961
Net migration rate coefficient	0.517929961
Share of urban population	3.32904E-05
Male-female ratio	0.32731249
Median age of the population	0.487102765
Total number of crimes	-0.472380354
Number of grave and especially grave crimes	-0.267292038

Note: $p < 0.05$

Source: Own calculation based on data presented in Table 3 and data from Federal State Statistics Service (2016), All-Russian Population Census 2010 (2010) and Federal Service for Intellectual Property (2016)

Table 5: Correlation between factors and the Right-Wing Online Activity Index for ethnic constituent entities (subjects) of the Russian Federation

Factor	Correlation coefficient
Gross regional product per capita	0.378438558
Real income dynamics	-0.300145041
Per capita income of the population	0.375772354
Average nominal monthly wages	0.351354799
Consumer price index (CPI)	-0.134375854
Differentiation and distribution of income of the population	-0.433158563
Unemployment rate (based on population surveys)	-0.511981477
Unemployment rate (as reported by the Federal Service for Labour and Employment)	-0.35266416
Population with secondary education	0.554626834
Population with higher education	0.127095773
Applications for inventions filed in the subject	-0.132607669
Number of households with a computer	0.440864246
Share of ethnic Russians in the total number of the population	0.591147787
Number of foreigners with a work permit	0.289586357
Number of foreigners with a licence authorising professional activity	0.178305702
Net migration rate coefficient	-0.01387796
Share of urban population	0.560834507
Male-female ratio	0.001231802
Median age of the population	0.492551922
Total number of crimes	0.373972831
Number of grave and especially grave crimes	0.08082078

Note: $p < 0.05$

Source: Own calculation based on data presented in Table 3 and data from Federal State Statistics Service (2016), All-Russian Population Census 2010 (2010) and Federal Service for Intellectual Property (2016)

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Acknowledgements

This study has been conducted with the financial support by “The Tomsk State University competitiveness improvement programme” grant (No 8.1.59.2018).