

Populist Authoritarianism in China

Wenfang Tang

Department of Political Science

University of Iowa

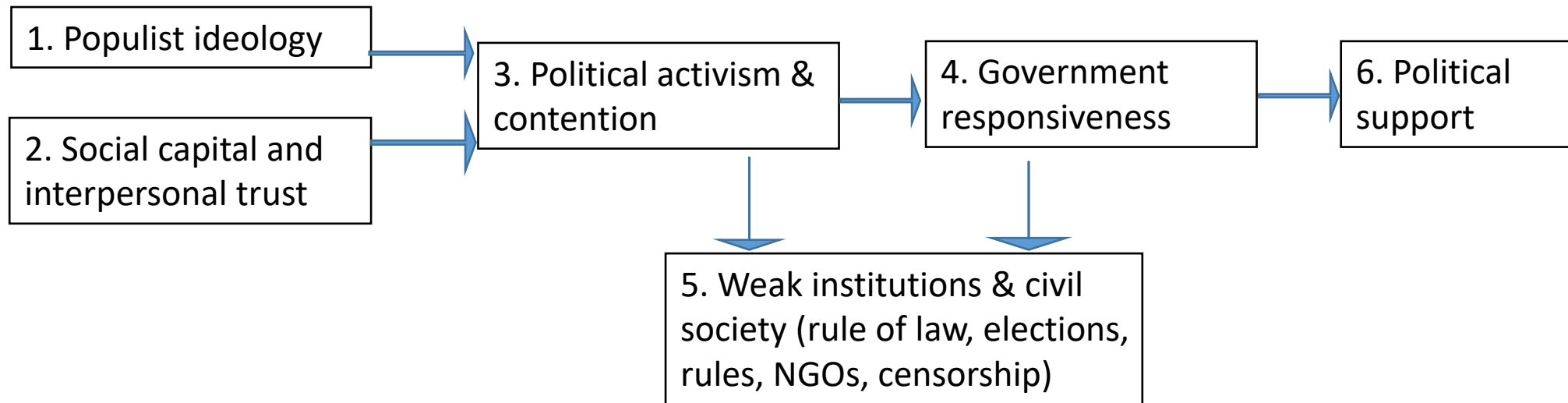
Explanations of Chinese authoritarian regime resiliency

- Economic performance, traditional culture, media control

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- Economic performance, traditional culture, media control
- But why do regime support and protests coexist?

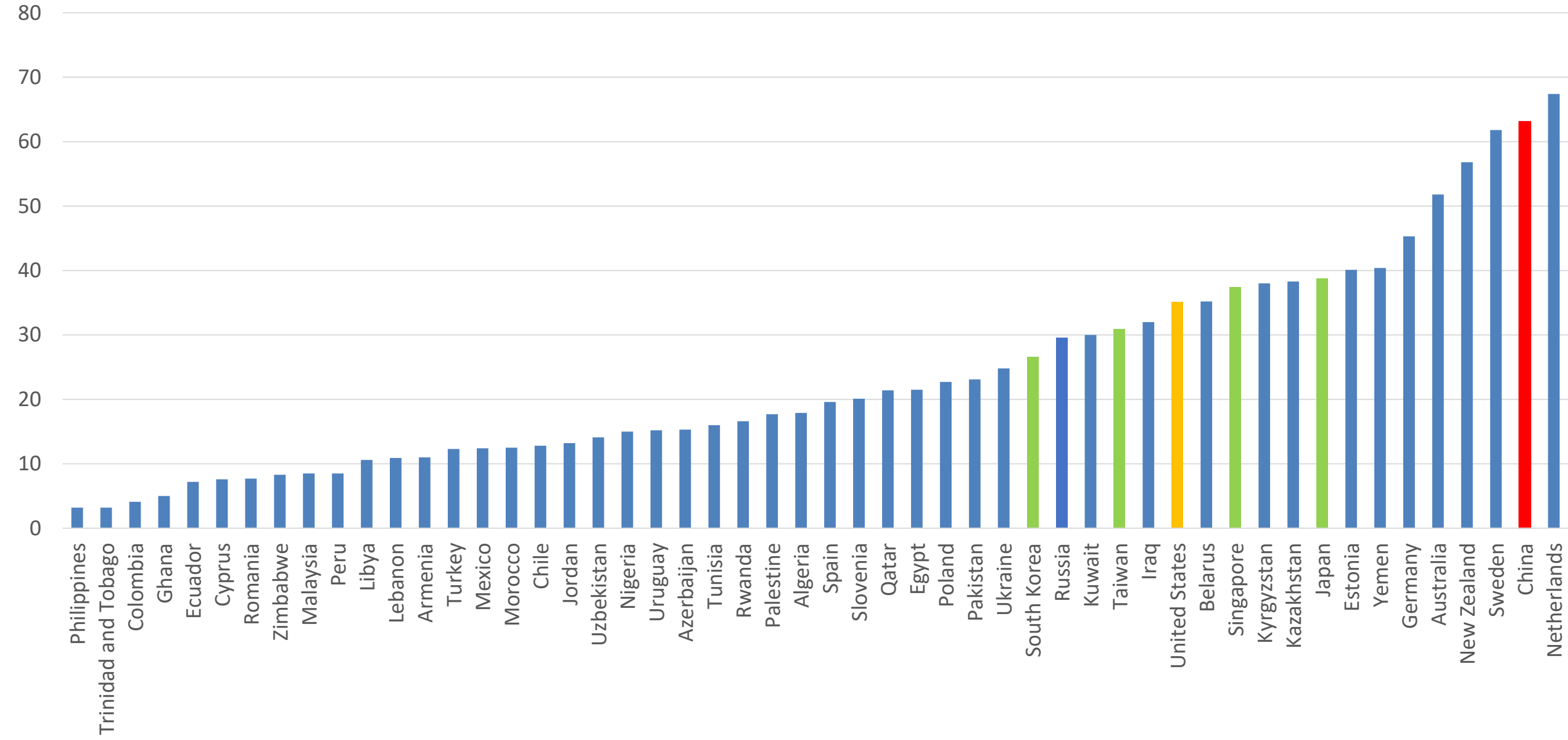
Populist Authoritarianism (Tang 2016)



1. Mass Line ideology



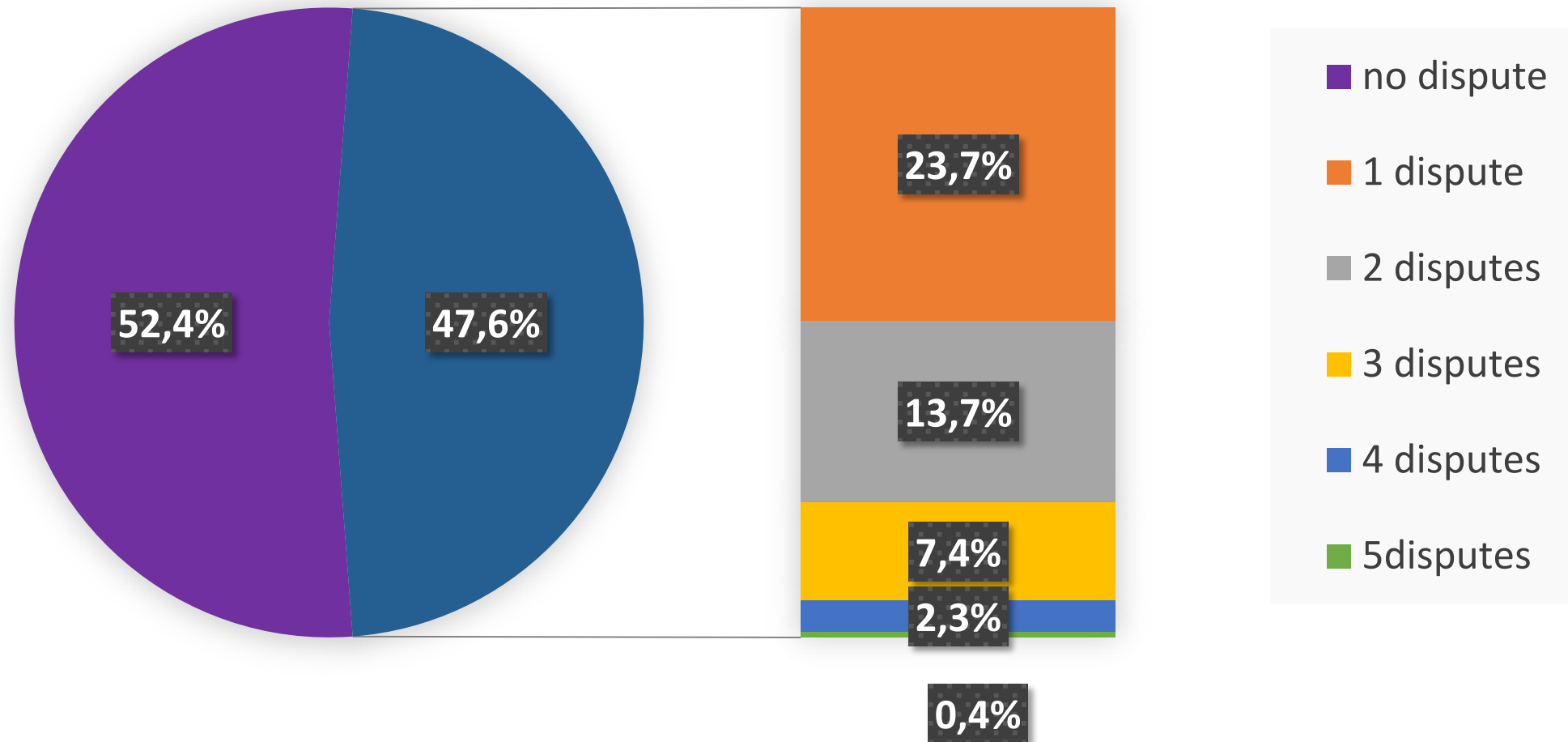
2. Interpersonal trust: “Can most people be trusted?” (%) (World Values Survey 2010-2014)



3. Political activism & contentious politics



3. Contentious politics (CLDS 2012, n=4394)



4. Government responsiveness



4. Government responsiveness

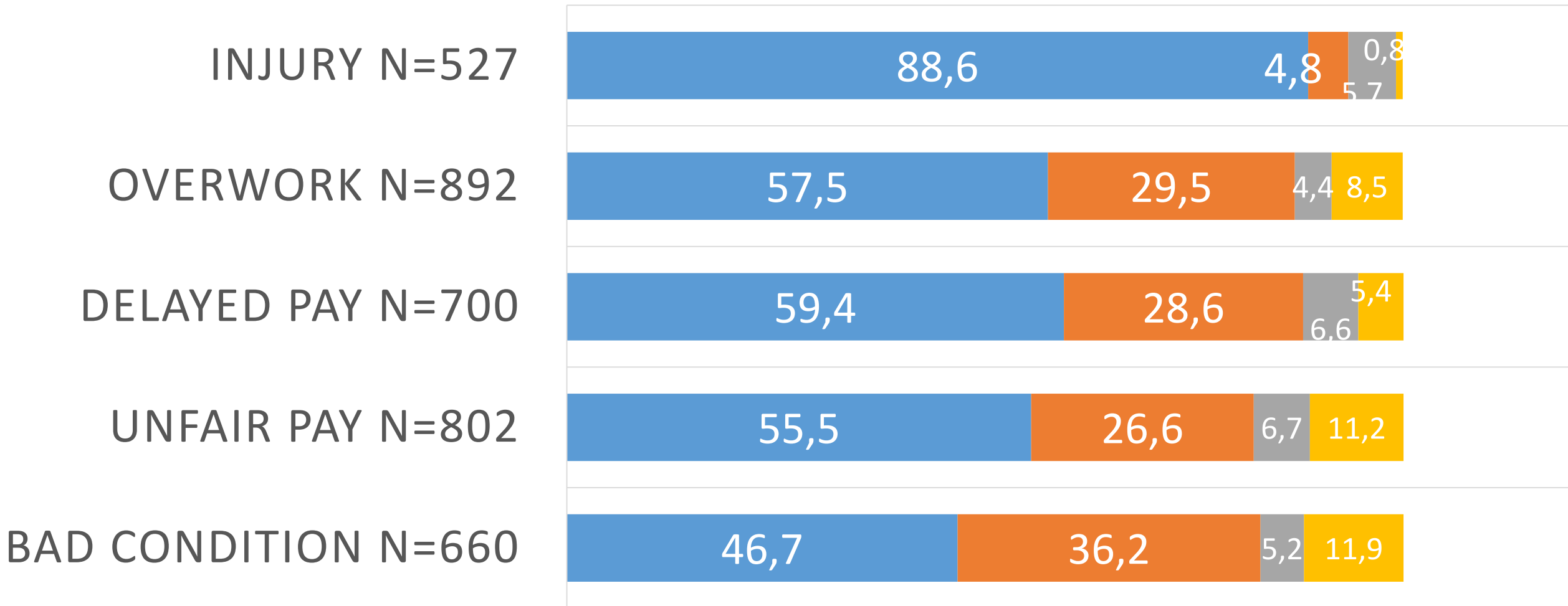


4. "Government responds to what people want (% very/largely responsive): China (2008) =77%, Taiwan (2006) =36%, Sources: ABSII



5. Weak institutions: Dispute resolution channels (weighted %, CLDS 2012)

■ ind. negotiation ■ group negotiation ■ institutions ■ protest



6. Political support in China (2008) Source: ABSII

	China
<u>Trust in 7 institutions (additive index, max=100)</u>	61
Leaders can be trusted (% agree/strongly agree)	51
Proud to be citizen (% very proud)	42
Our system is the best (% agree/strongly agree)	73

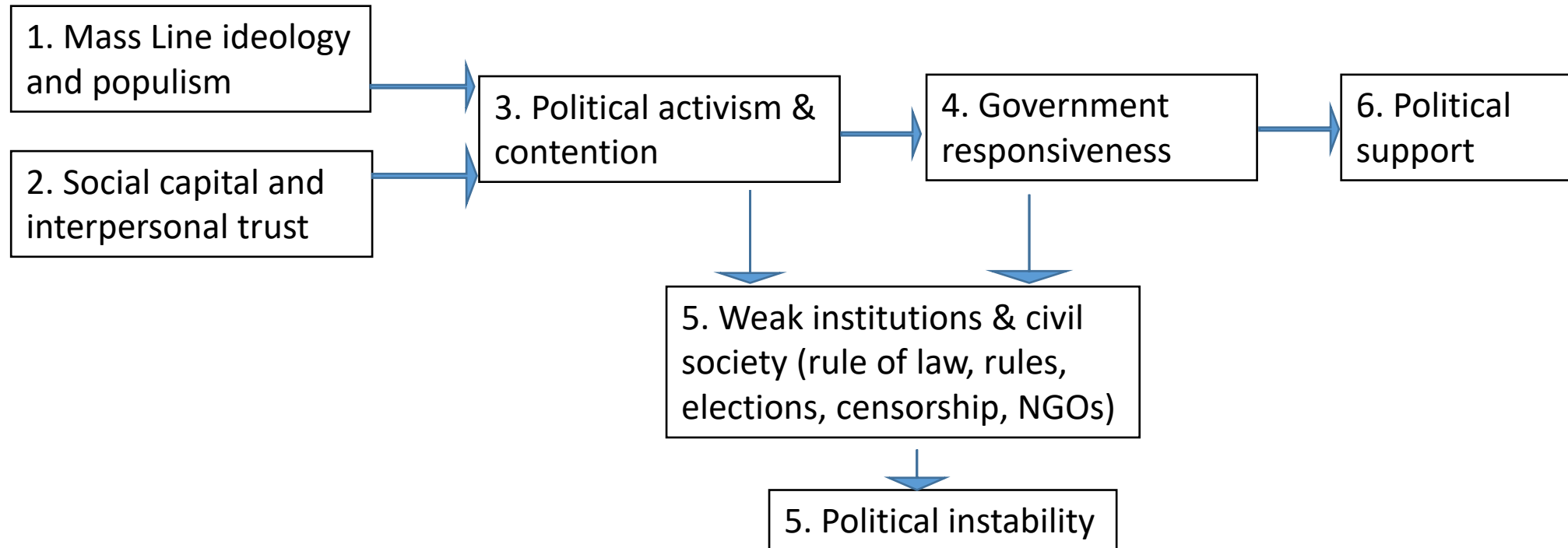
6. Political support in China (2008) and Taiwan (2006) Source: ABSII

	China	Taiwan
<u>Trust in 7 institutions (additive index, max=100)</u>	61	21
Leaders can be trusted (% agree/strongly agree)	51	22
Proud to be citizen (% very proud)	42	28
Our system is the best (% agree/strongly agree)	73	62

6. Political trust in China: Central vs. local



Populist Authoritarianism (Tang 2016)





Thank
you!