

CURSO PARA OFICIALES AFGANOS

EAEDE CESEDEN

30 Mayo 2012



OPINIÓN PÚBLICA Y DEFENSA

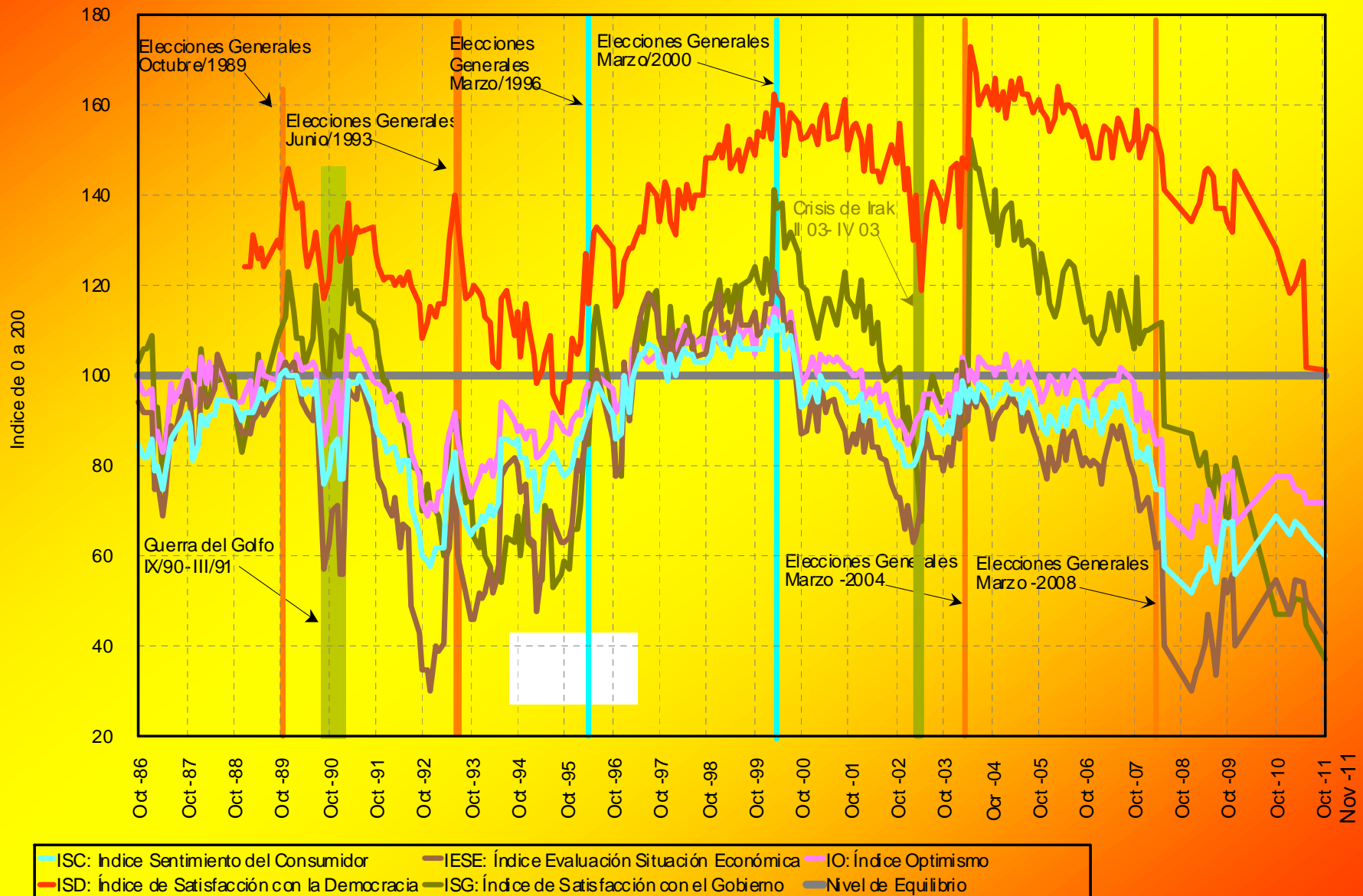
Juan Díez Nicolás

U. Complutense de Madrid y ASEP



EL CONTEXTO ESPAÑOL

EVOLUCION DE LOS INDICADORES MAS SIGNIFICATIVOS



MONARQUÍA vs. REPÚBLICA, POR AÑO, ESPAÑA 1991-2011

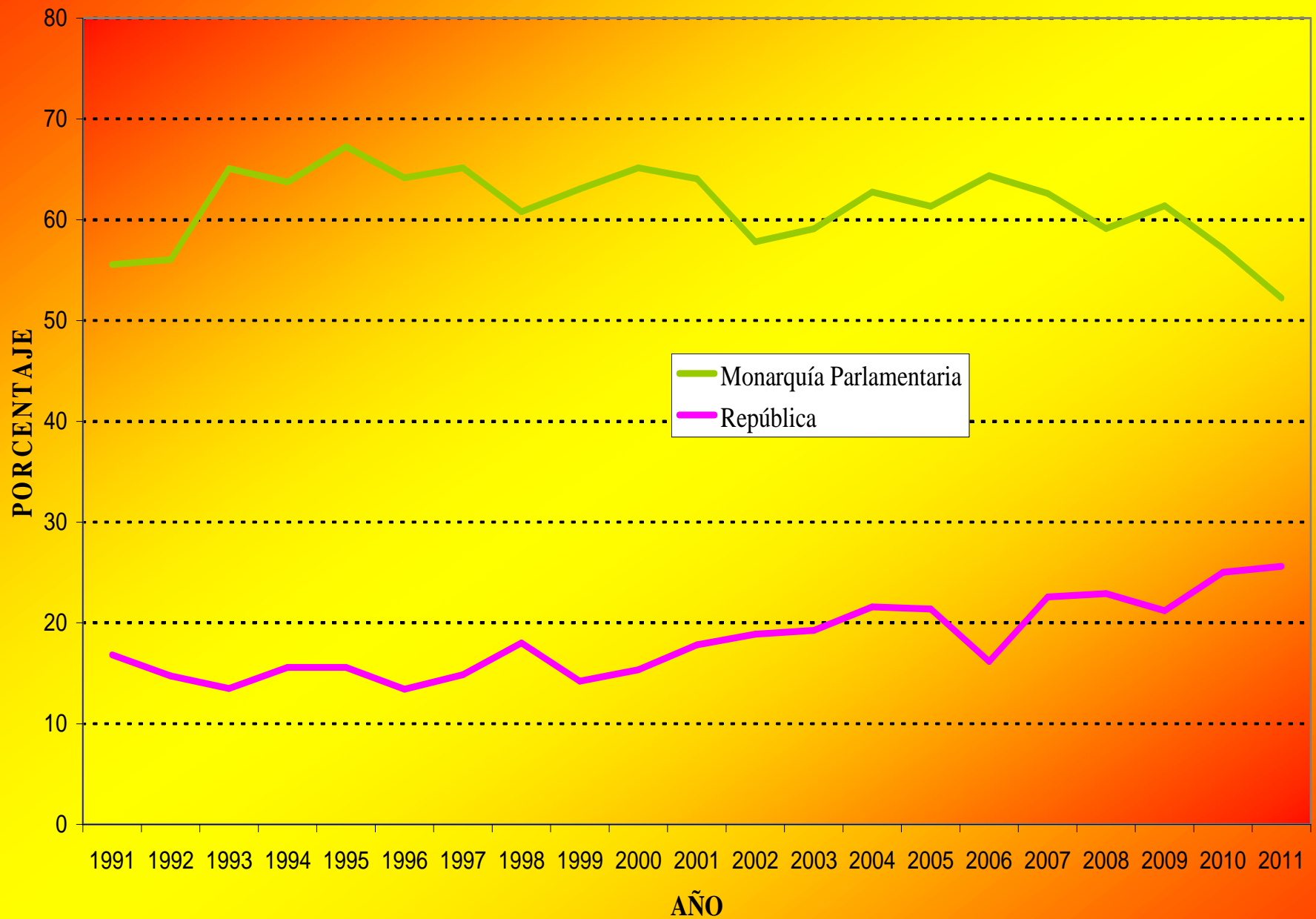
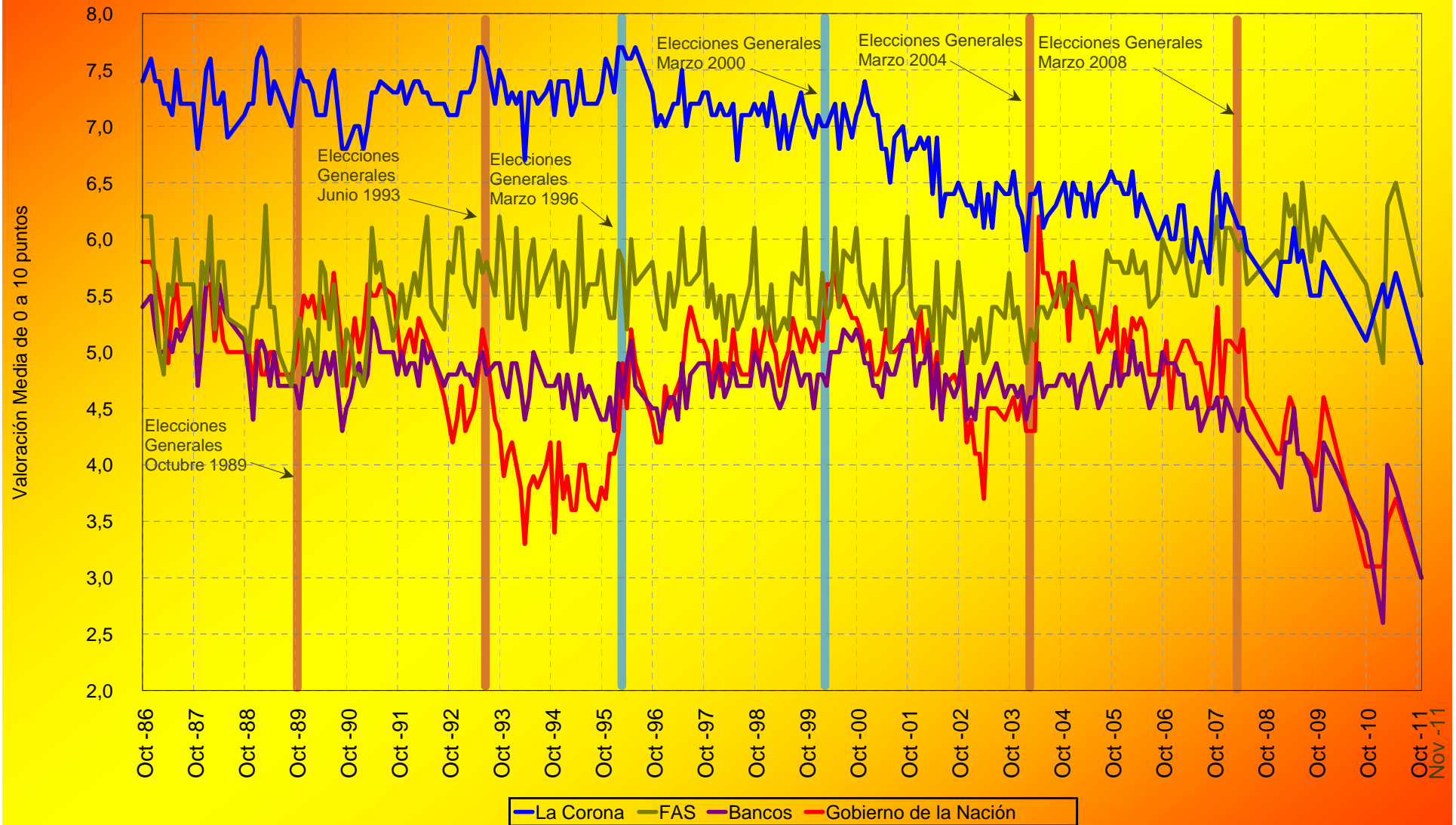




IMAGEN DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS

VALORACION DE LAS PRINCIPALES INSTITUCIONES



Valoración de Instituciones, Julio-2009-Noviembre 2011



VALORACIÓN

NOTORIEDAD	Alta (+6,0)	Media (4,5-6,0)	Baja (-4,5)
Alto >=85	La Guardia Civil La Constitución Los programas informativos ONCE Las Universidades Las PYME Cruz Roja Caritas	Las Fuerzas Armadas La Corona El Tribunal Supremo Su Ayuntamiento La Policía Nacional La Unión Europea La ONU Los Militares El Sistema Electoral español Las organizaciones ecologistas Las organizaciones feministas Las ONGs El movimiento 15-M	Los Bancos El Gobierno de la Nación Los Partidos Políticos El Congreso de los Diputados Los Sindicatos La Iglesia Católica Los Tribunales de Justicia Los Políticos La Prensa Las centrales nucleares La Televisión Española Los Funcionarios Las Cajas de Ahorro Las grandes empresas El Banco de España
Medio 70-85		El Tribunal Constitucional El Defensor del Pueblo La OTAN El Con. Sup. del Poder Judicial	El Senado Las Organizaciones Empresariales El Fiscal del Estado
Bajo <70		El CNI	El nuevo Estatuto de Cataluña

Valoración de Líderes, Julio-2009-Noviembre 2011



NOTORIEDAD	VALORACIÓN		
	Alta ($\geq 5,5$)	Media (4,0-5,5)	Baja ($< 4,0$)
Alto (≥ 70)	El Rey Juan Carlos Reina Sofía Príncipe Felipe Infanta Cristina Adolfo Suárez Barak Obama	Felipe González Princesa Letizia Infanta Elena Alberto Ruiz Gallardón Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo Carme Chacón Miguel Angel Moratinos Nicolas Sarkozy Garzón	José M ^a Aznar José L. Rodríguez Zapatero Esperanza Aguirre Mariano Rajoy Ana Botella Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba Manuel Chaves José Bono Teresa Fernández de la Vega
Medio (≥ 50 < 70)		Rosa Díez Rodrigo Rato Patxi López Alberto Núñez Feijóo Angela Merkel Trinidad Jiménez	Artur Mas Soraya Sáenz de Santamaría José (“Pepiño”) Blanco Manuel Pizarro Francisco Camps Vladimir Putin M ^a Dolores de Cospedal Leire Pajín Mohamed VI
Bajo (< 50)		David Cameron	Ana Mato Bibiana Aído Antonio Basagoiti Cayo Lara Jaime Lizabestky José Antonio Alonso Tomás Gómez



PERCEPCION DE AMENAZAS A LA SEGURIDAD

- Ausencia de las Guerras Mundiales
- Recuerdo de la Guerra Civil
- Ausencia de Percepción de Amenazas

Gráfico 19



Opinión sobre si hay algún país suponga una amenaza para España

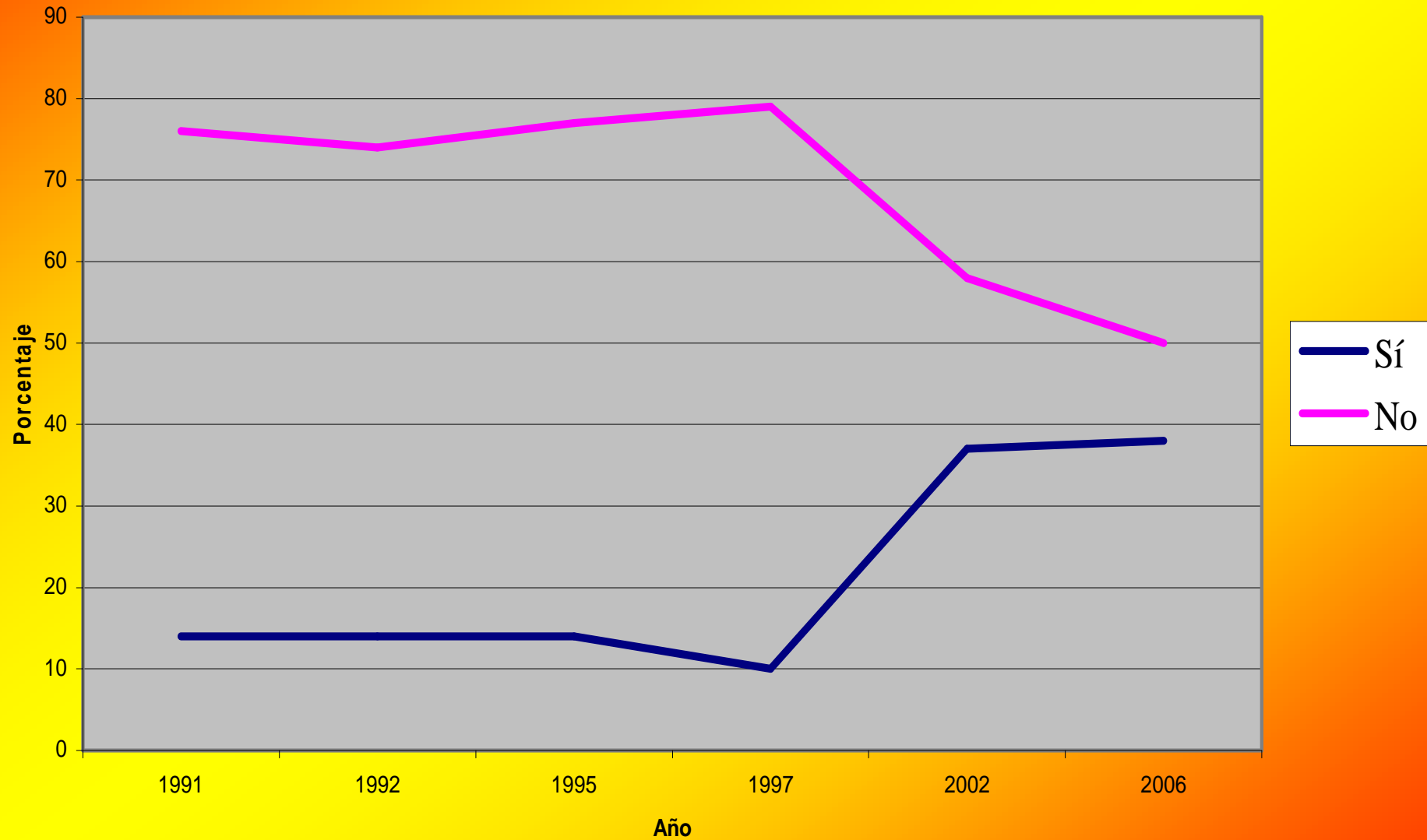


Gráfico 20
Probabilidad de una confrontación nuclear mundial

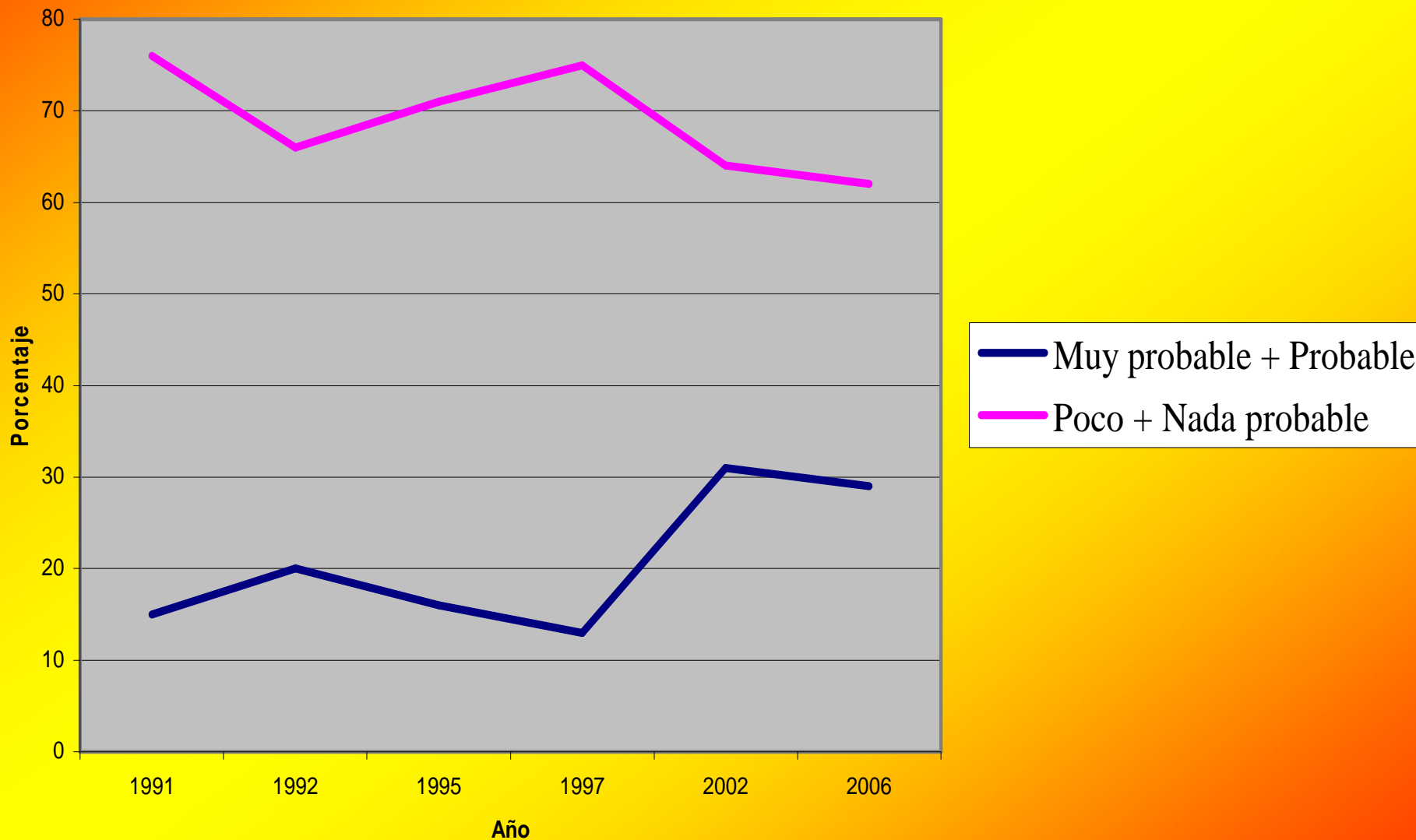


Gráfico 21

Opinión sobre si España debería tener armas nucleares propias

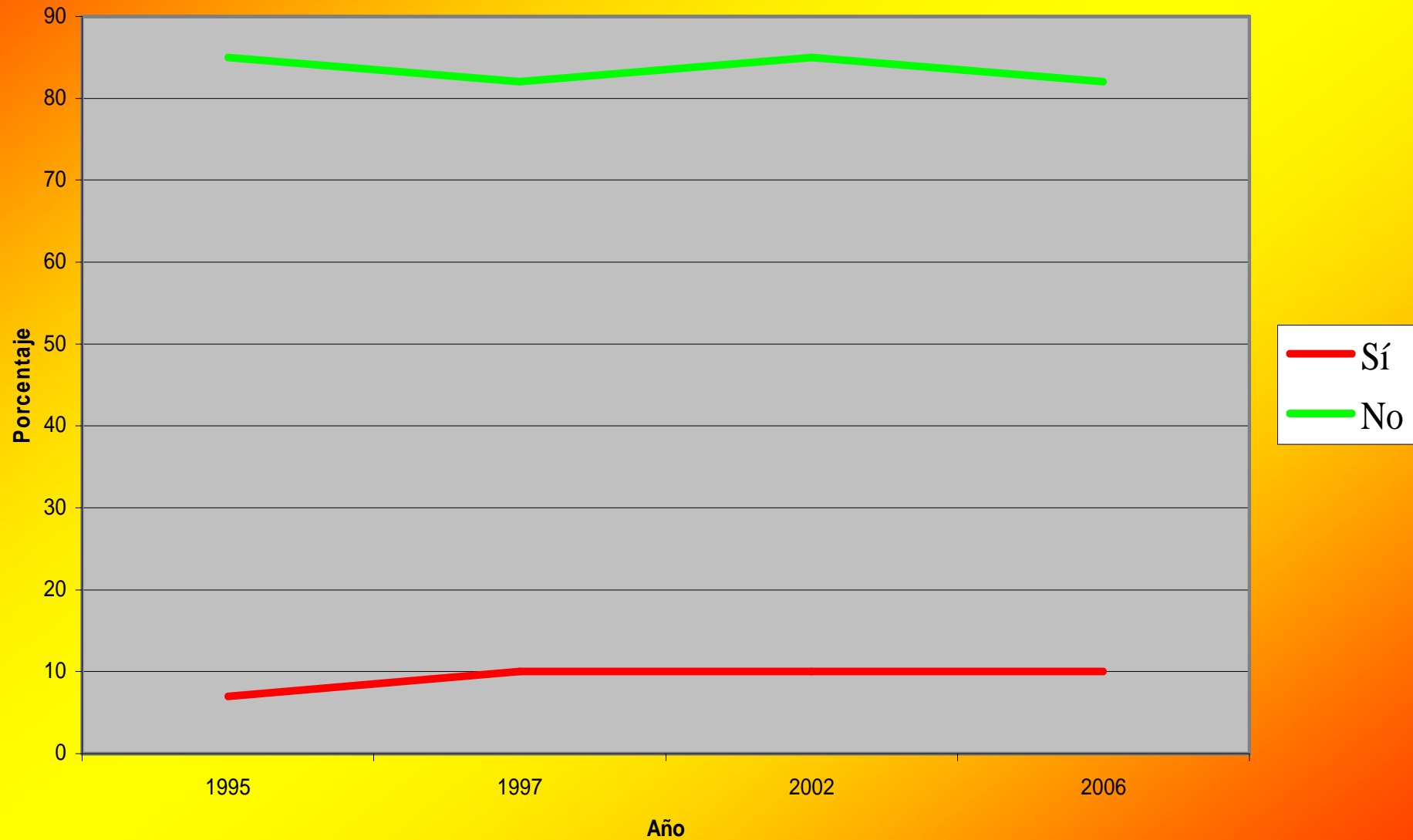


Gráfico 15
Opinión sobre permanencia de España en la OTAN

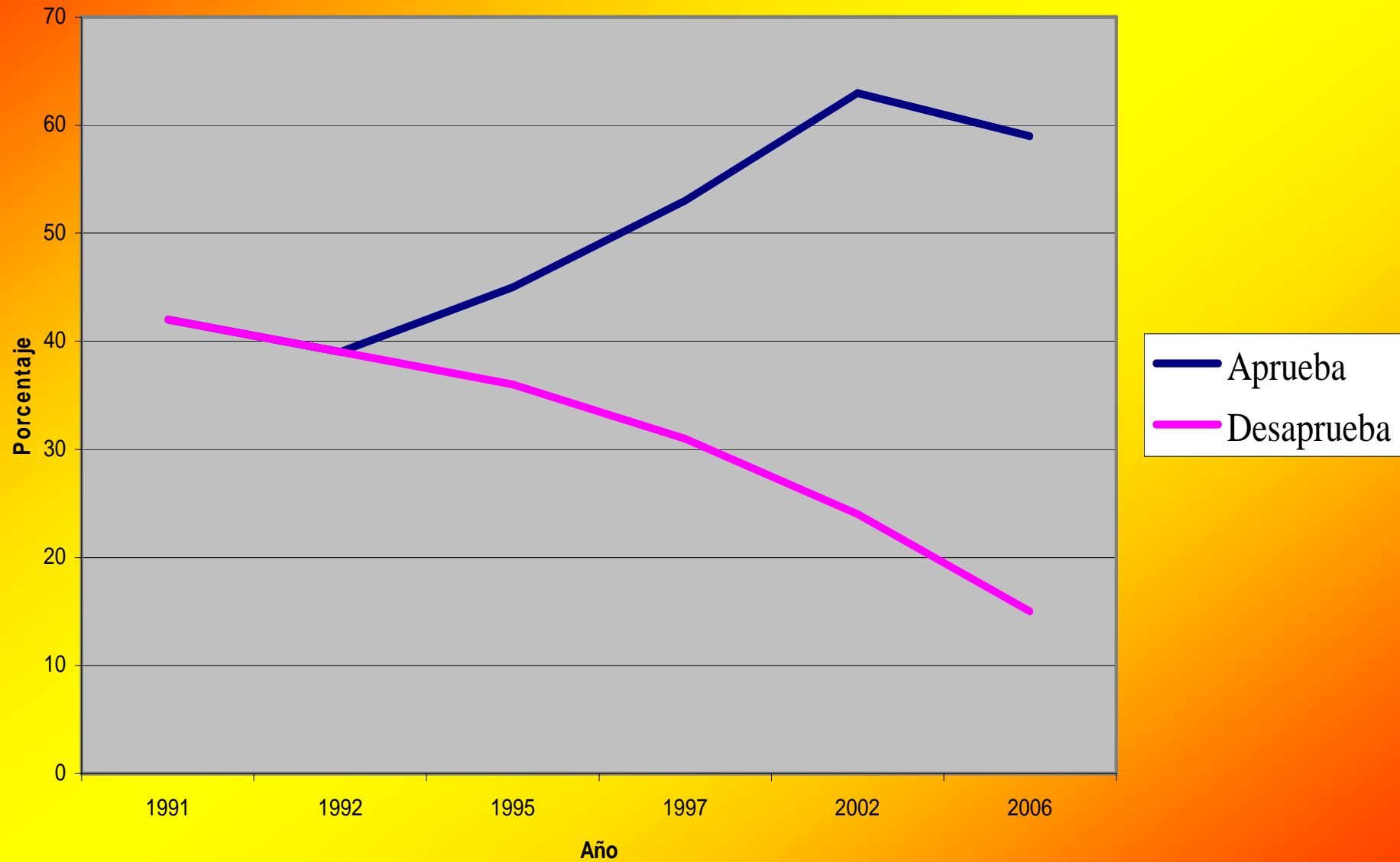
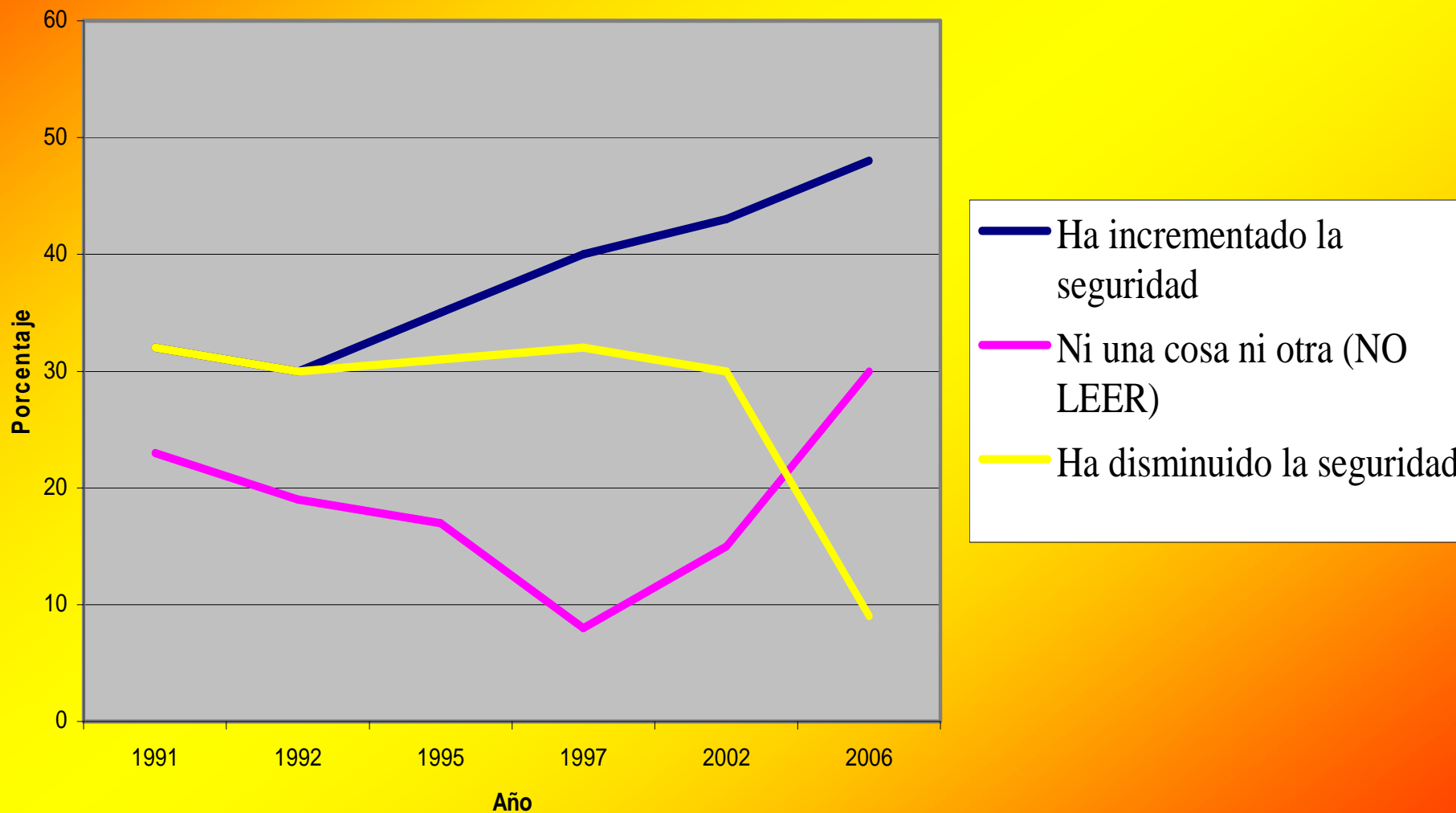


Gráfico 16

Opinión sobre el efecto de pertenencia a la OTAN sobre la seguridad de España





PARTICIPACION EN MISIONES INTERNACIONALES



DIFERENCIAS CULTURALES EN LAS ACTITUDES Y VALORES SOBRE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS Y LA DEFENSA



Table 1. Main component analysis of the concept of National Defence

	Component		
	1	2	3
Willingness to fight for one's country	.017	.630	-.017
National pride	-.137	.611	.316
National aim: to have strong armed forces	.146	.493	-.283
Good to have greater respect for authority	.052	.401	.278
Confidence in the Armed Forces	.120	.590	.016
Satisfaction with the way democracy develops	.177	.114	.620
Good to have a government based on strong leader	.789	.075	-.015
Good to have a government based on experts	.711	-.049	.282
Good to have a military government	.747	.166	.064
Good having a democratic political system	.399	-.032	.630
Post-Materialist index 4-item	-.038	.020	.574

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

Table 2. Regression model to explain Willingness to Fight for country in case of war.



1981-2005	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
$R^2 = .03$ sig. at .001					
(Constant)	.869	.671		1.296	.195
National aim: to have strong armed forces	-.062	.083	-.024	-.752	.452
Good to have greater respect for authority	-.168	.128	-.042	1.315	.189
Confidence in the Armed Forces	.172	.063	.091	2.749	.006
Satisfaction with the way democracy develops	-.052	.067	-.025	-.779	.436
Good to have a government based on strong leader	.077	.062	.042	1.237	.216
Good to have a government based on experts	.025	.067	.013	.366	.714
Good to have a military government	.059	.066	.030	.886	.376
Good having a democratic political system	.021	.064	.011	.330	.741
National pride	.313	.101	.098	3.104	.002
Male*	.349	.118	.094	2.956	.003
Age	.000	.005	.001	.035	.972
Highest educational level attained	-.031	.028	-.037	1.081	.280
Socialclass	.010	.050	.006	.196	.844
Post-Materialist index 4-item	.068	.072	.030	.948	.344

a. Dependent Variable: willingness to fight for country

* Omitted variable: Female

Table 5. Regression Model to Explain Willingness to Fight for Country in Case of War

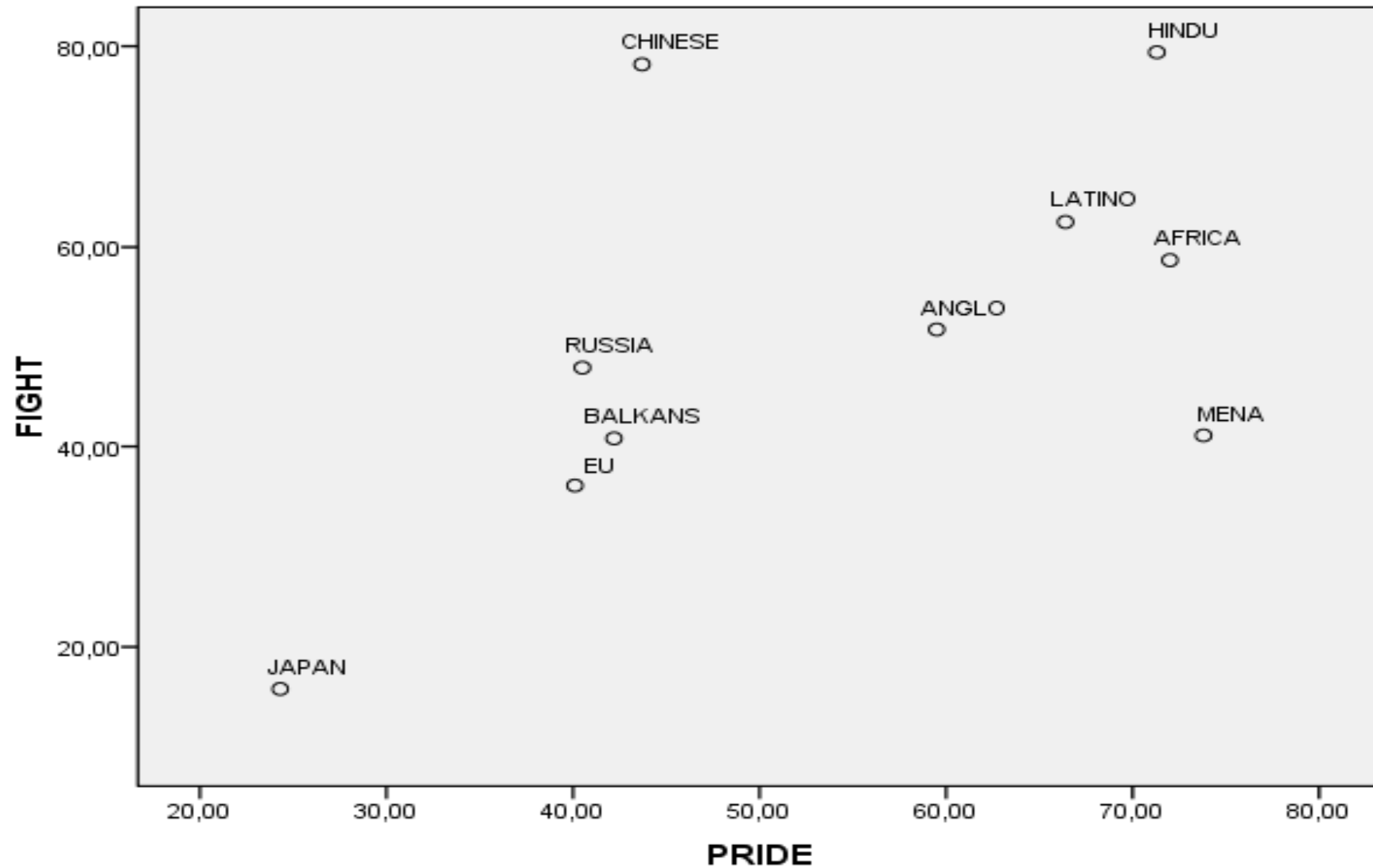


Adjusted R ² = .13	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Unstandardized Coefficients	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	B		
(Constant)	-.058	.102		-.566	.572
Worried about International war	-.080	.018	-.086	-4.319	.000
Worried about Terrorist attack	-.002	.020	-.003	-.125	.900
Worried about Civil war	.018	.016	.020	1.102	.271
Under conditions War is necessary	.227	.026	.113	8.635	.000
Strong Armed Forces	.085	.027	.040	3.194	.001
Greater respect for authority	-.019	.015	-.016	-1.265	.206
Confidence Armed Forces	.099	.016	.084	6.335	.000
Confidence Government	.091	.015	.072	5.921	.000
Army rule	.058	.017	.042	3.417	.001
REC National Pride	.234	.018	.171	13.181	.000
Male*	.306	.024	.154	12.956	.000
Age	.004	.001	.077	6.086	.000
Highest educational level attained	.003	.006	.007	.529	.597

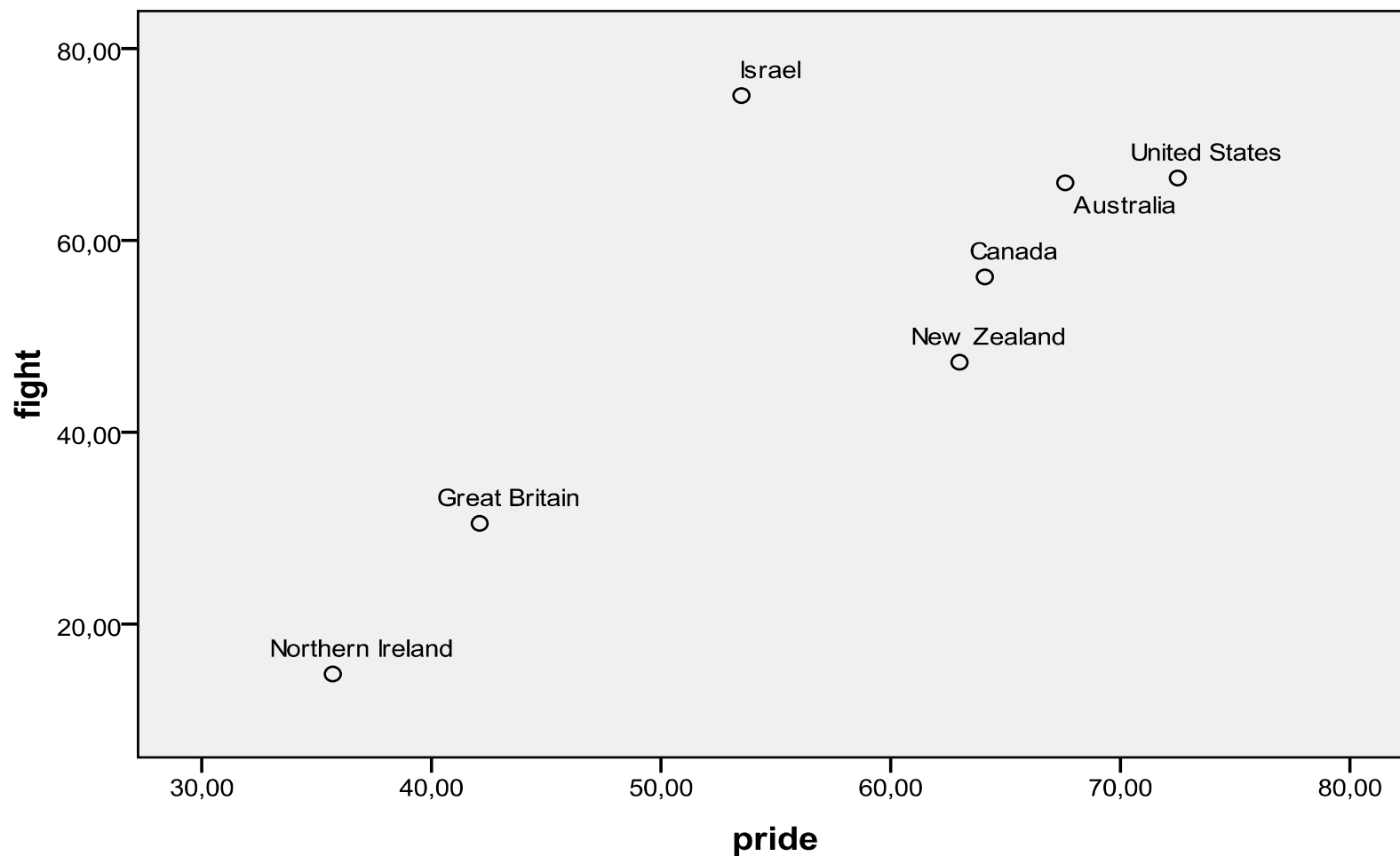
a. Dependent Variable: willingness to fight for country

* Omitted variable: Female

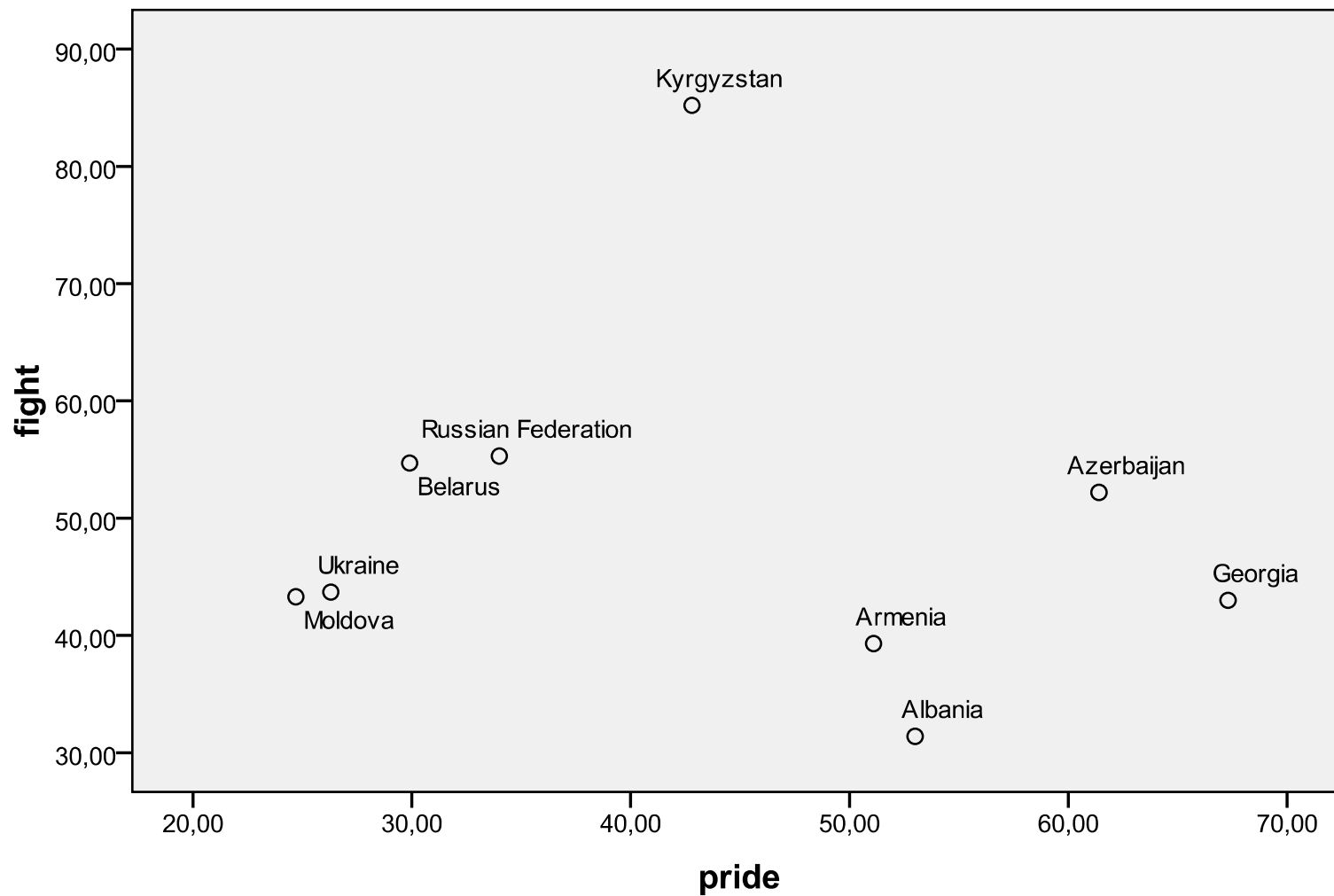
Percent who feel “very proud” of their nationality and percent who are “willing to fight for their country in case of war”, by region, 1981-2010, ($r = .20$)



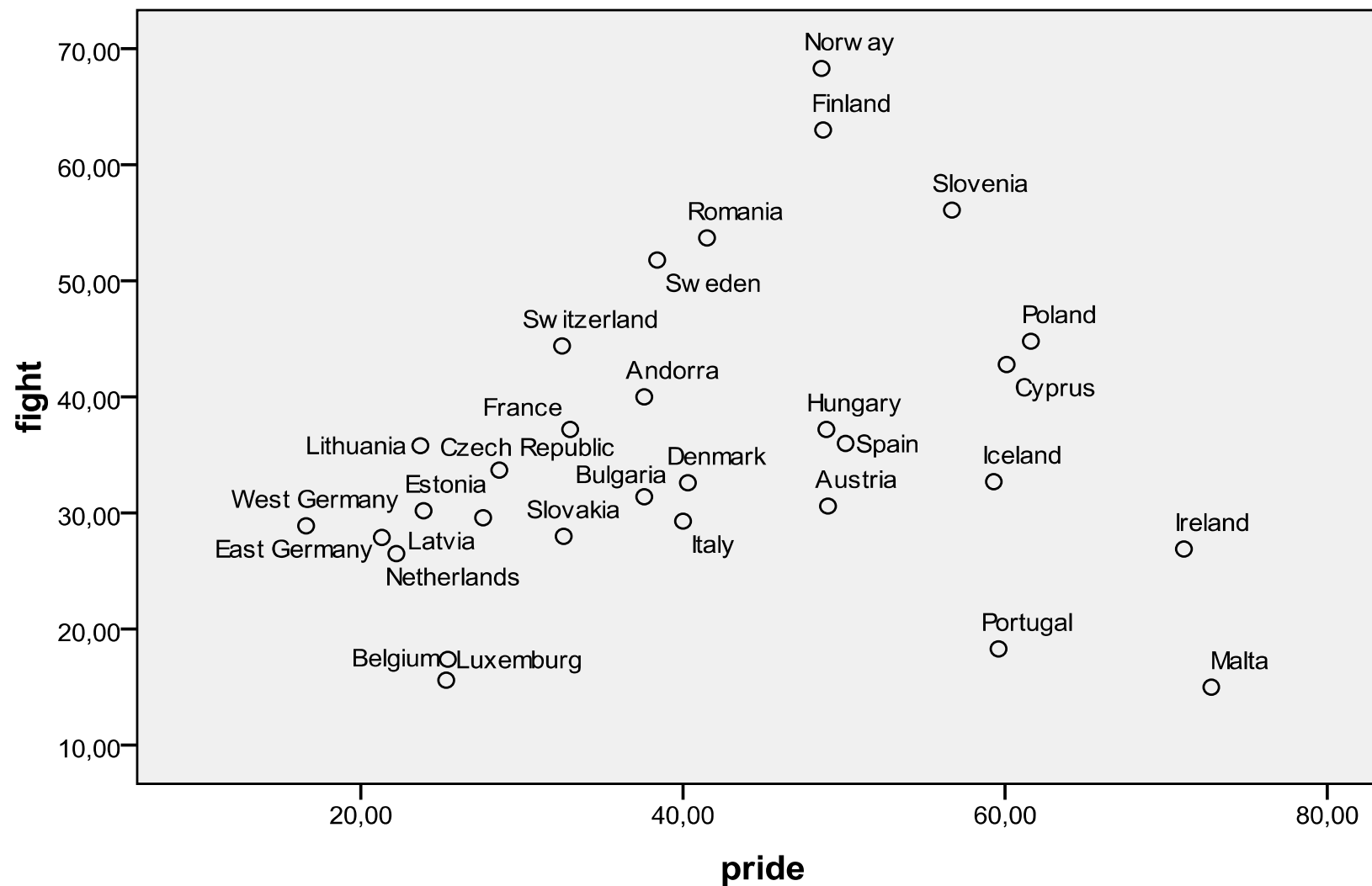
Anglo-Saxon influence (r = .22)



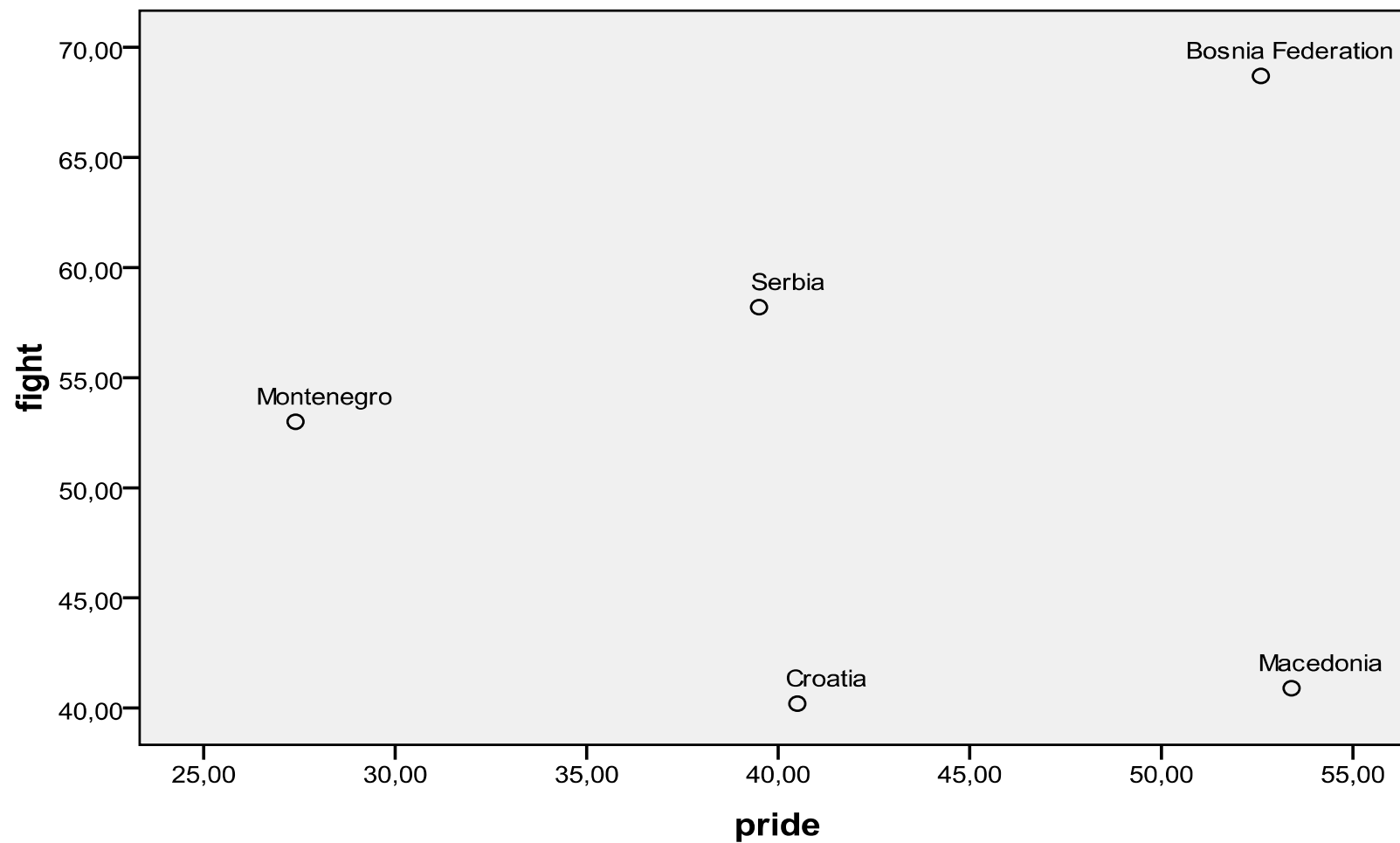
Russian influence (r = .15)



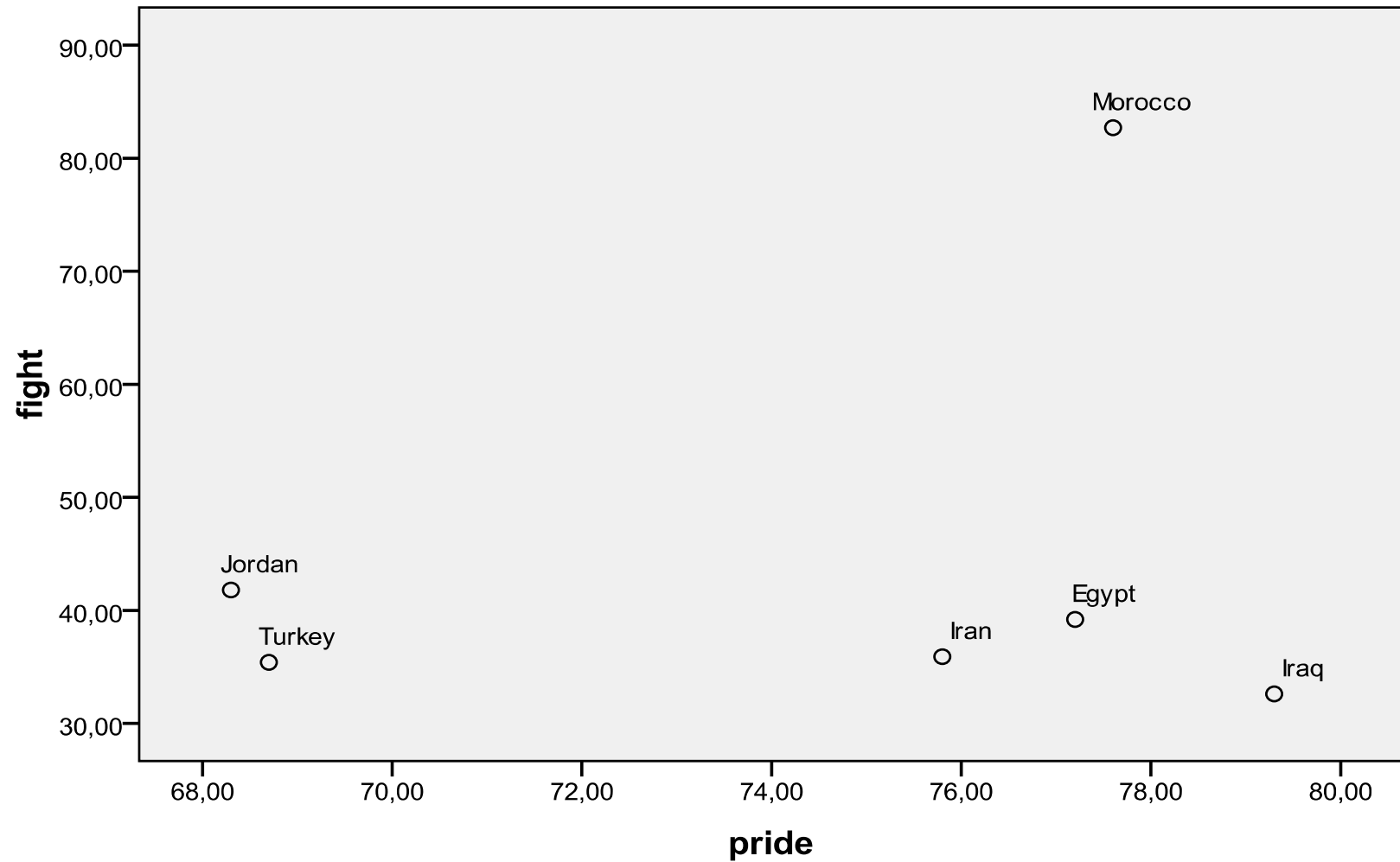
European Union influence (r = .21)



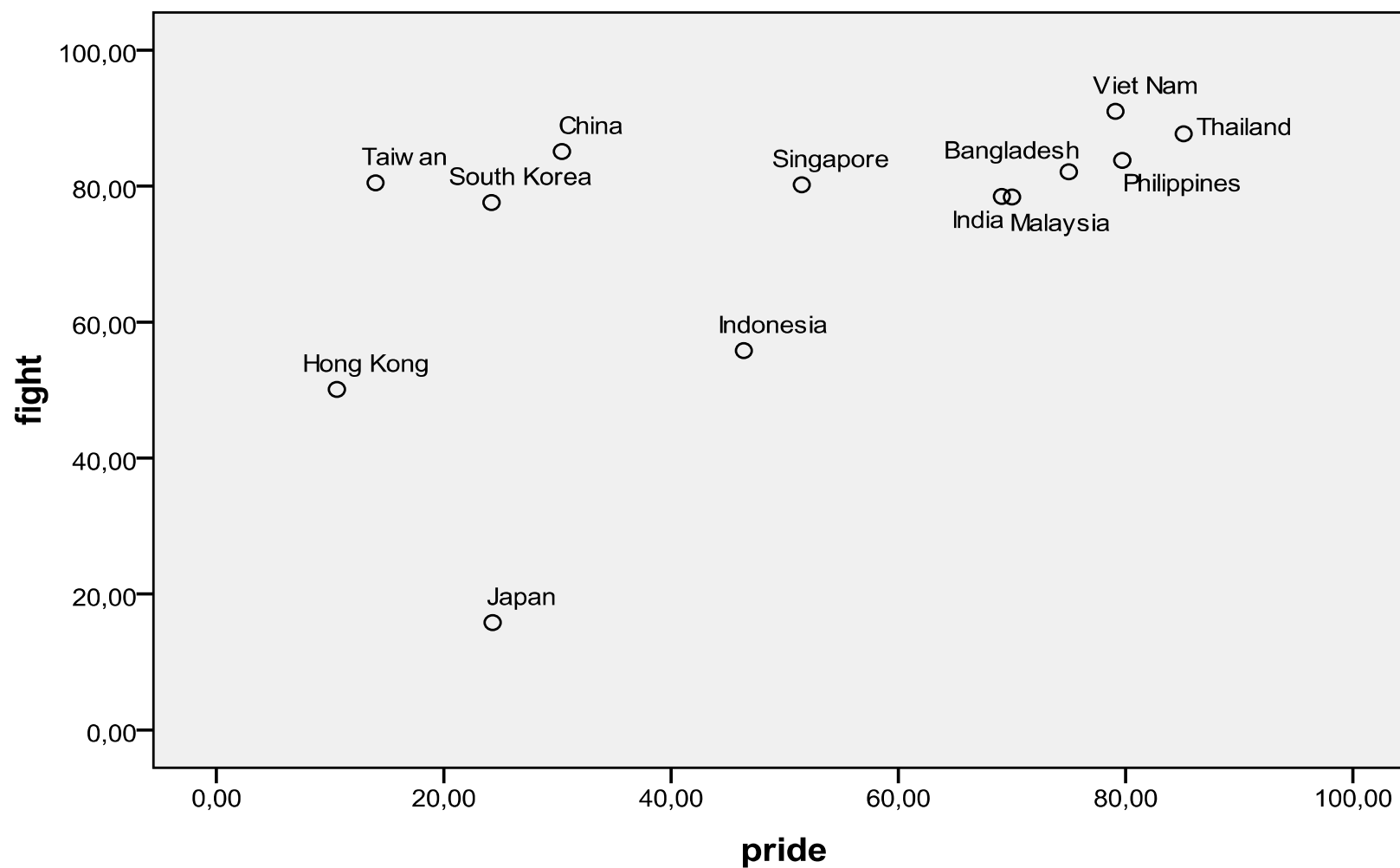
Balkan region (r = .30)



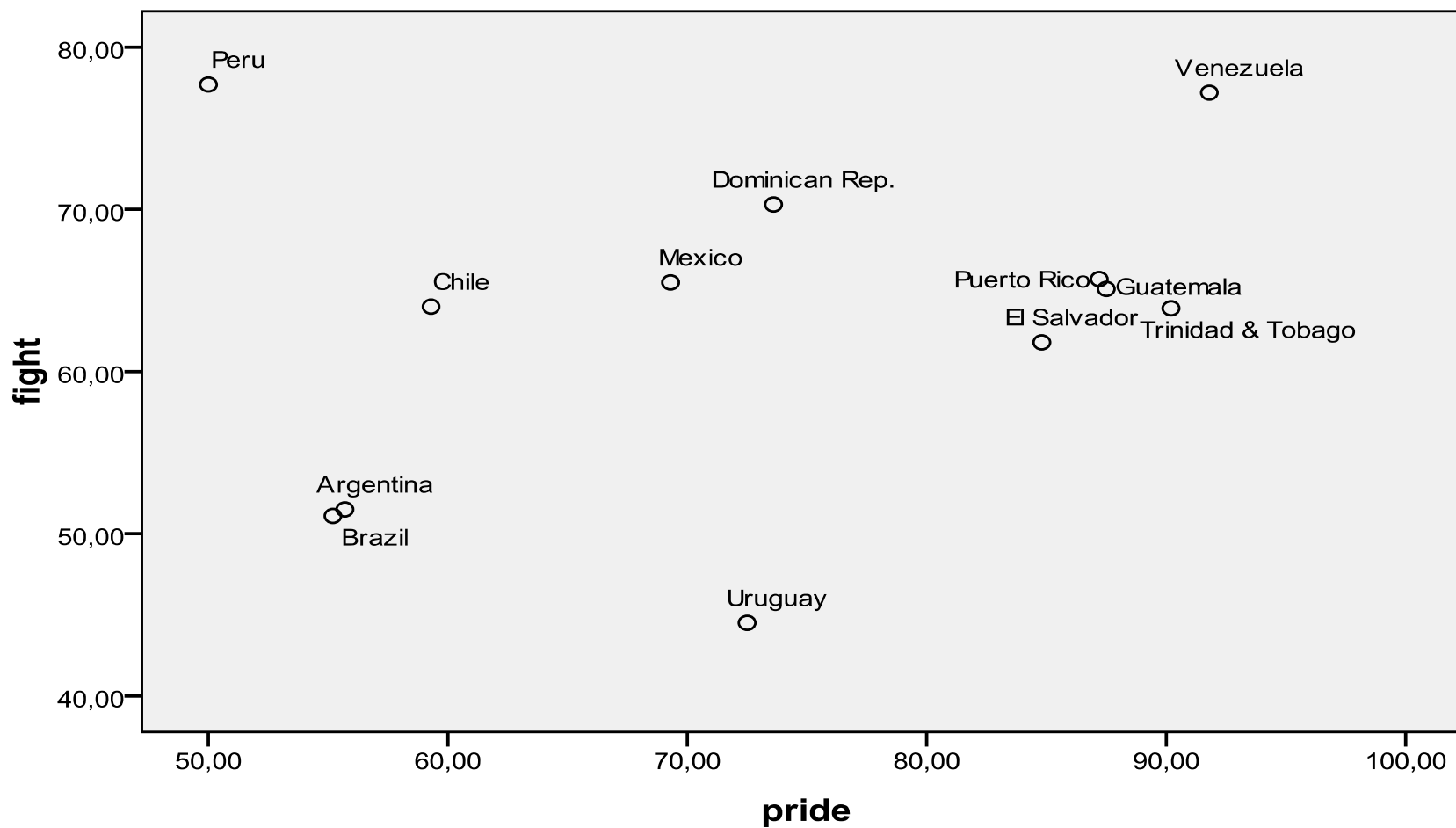
MENA region (r = .08)



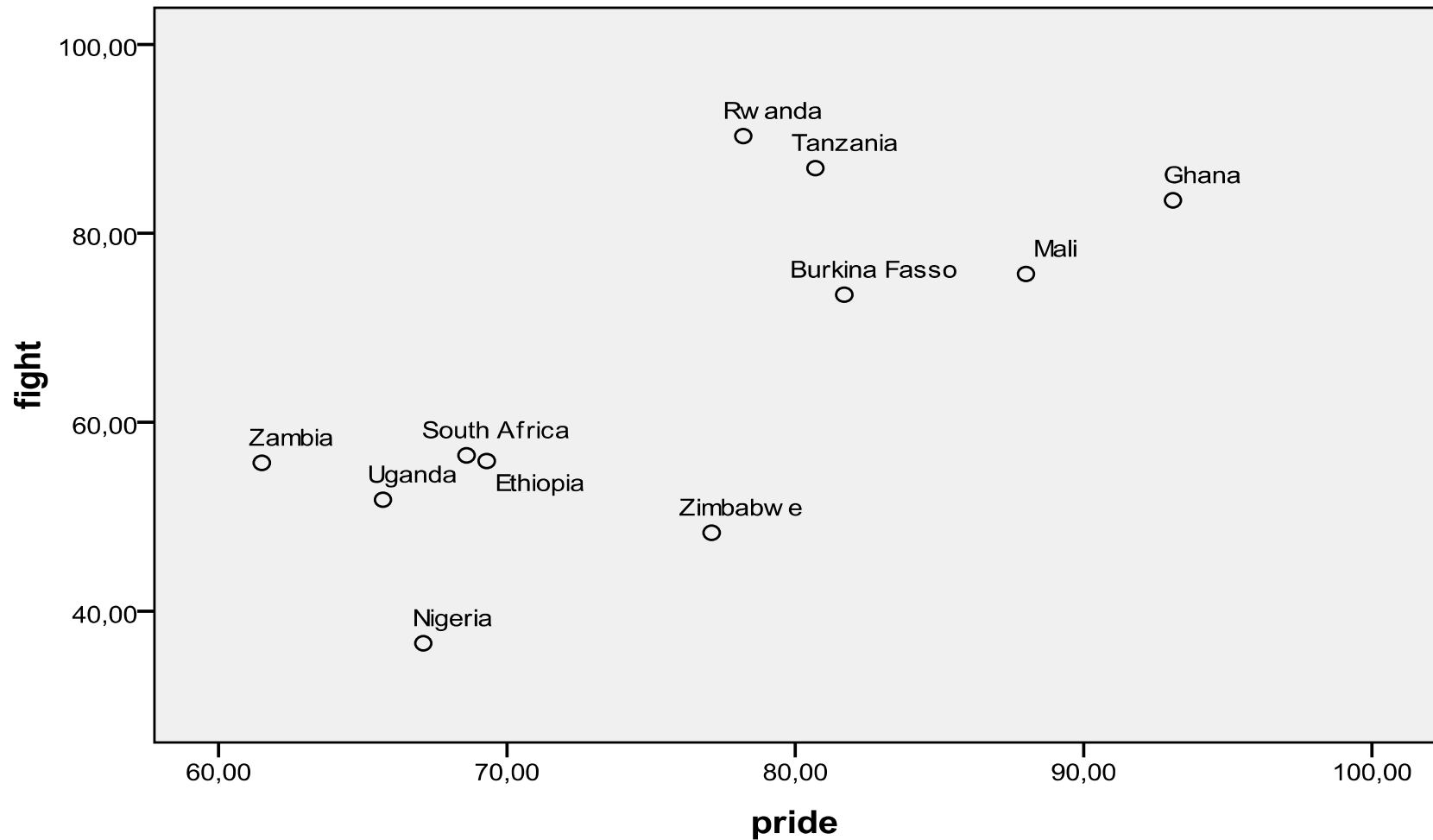
Chinese and Hindu influence & Japan ($r = .28$)

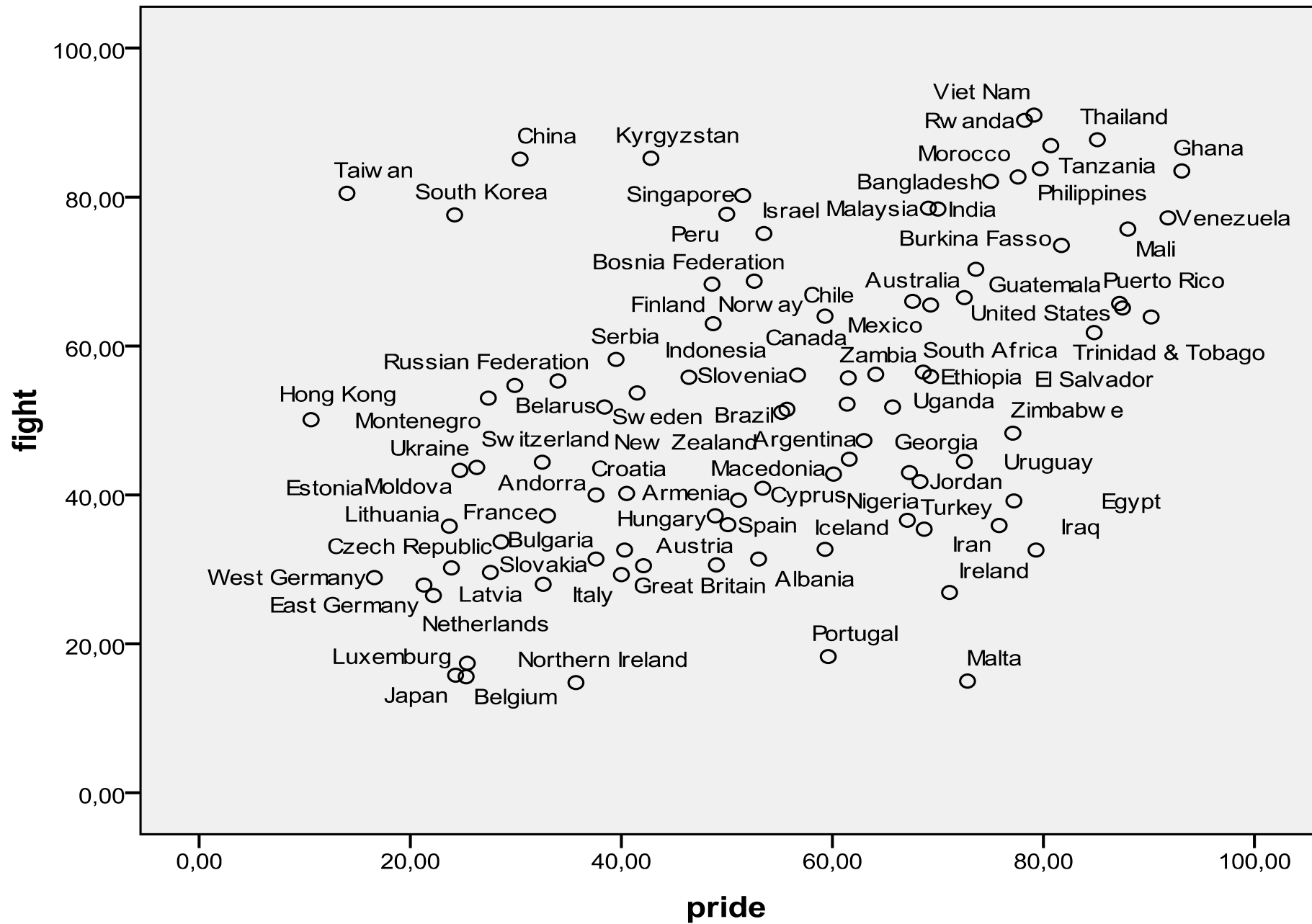


Latin America ($r = .17$)



Sub-Saharan region (r = .21)







MUCHAS GRACIAS POR
SU ATENCIÓN

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