

“A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INSTRUMENTS TO MEASURE SUBJECTIVE SECURITY

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THE DILEMMA OF POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

➤ **FREEDOM**

vs.

➤ **SECURITY**

PERCEPTION OF SECURITY

THEORETICAL MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF SECURITY



SECURITY IN SPAIN	OBJECTIVE	SUBJECTIVE
INTERNAL	HIGH	LOW
NATIONAL	LOW	HIGH

PREVIOUS RESEARCH --I

- 2007-National sample in Spain, 1,200 personal interviews face-to-face
 - ✓ Theoretical framework: Values change. The emergence of security values in Post-industrial societies.
 - ✓ 70 items to measure 17 dimensions of security.
 - ✓ Main component analysis showed three main dimensions of security: Personal, Community and External.
 - ✓ A Subjective Synthetic Security Index was constructed with only 6 interchangeable items

PREVIOUS RESEARCH –II

➤ 2008-Local sample in Madrid, 8,589 personal interviews face-to-face

- ✓ Full replication of the national survey.
- ✓ 70 items to measure 17 dimensions of security.
- ✓ Main component analysis showed three main dimensions of security: Personal, Community and External.
- ✓ A Subjective Synthetic Security Index was constructed with only 6 interchangeable items
- ✓ Results validated the Index of Subjective Security

- ✓ The results of the two surveys were published in:
 J. Díez Nicolás, La Seguridad Subjetiva en España: Construcción de un Índice Sintético de Seguridad Subjetiva, Ministerio de Defensa, Madrid, 2011.

**MEASURING PERCEIVED
SECURITY THROUGH
INTERNATIONAL
COMPARATIVE RESEARCH**

WORLD VALUES SURVEY

- New replication to validate the Index of Synthetic Subjective Security
 - ✓ Same items in official questionnaire
 - ✓ Most previous results were confirmed: three dimensions of security and same items to construct the Index of Synthetic Subjective Security.

ITEMS MEASURING THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF SECURITY

➤ **PERSONAL:** To what degree are you worried about the following situations?

V177. Losing my job or not finding a job

V178. Not being able to give my children a good education

➤ **COMMUNITY:** How frequently do the following things occur in your neighbourhood?

V171. Robberies

V172. Alcohol consumption in the streets

V175. Drug sale in streets

➤ **EXTERNAL:** To what degree are you worried about the following situations?

V183. A war involving my country

V184. A terrorist attack

V185. A civil war

CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUBJECTIVE SECURITY INDEX

1. Personal Security Index is constructed with v177 and v178. The scale for the two items measures Worries: 1 = Very much, 2= A great deal, 3 = Not much, 4 = Not at all.
2. Community Security Index is constructed with v171, v172 and v175. The scale for the three items measures Frequency of occurrence of problems in the neighborhood of residence: 1 = Very frequently, 2 = Quite frequently, 3 = Not frequently and 4 = Not at all frequently.
4. External Security Index is constructed with v183, v184 and v185. The scale for the three items measures Worries: 1 = Very much, 2= A great deal, 3 = Not much, 4 = Not at all.
5. Total Security Index is constructed by adding the new three variables, PSI, CSI and ESI
6. The scales of the four new variables are standardized to a scale that varies between 1 = Very insecure to 4 = Very secure.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

COMPARISONS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

WORLD REGIONS	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Anglo-Saxon	4550	5,3	5,3	5,3
European Union	12414	14,6	14,6	19,9
East Europe and Balkans	12139	14,3	14,3	34,2
MENA	18027	21,2	21,2	55,4
Asia	16634	19,6	19,6	75,0
Latino America	11439	13,4	13,4	88,4
Sub Saharan Africa	9868	11,6	11,6	100,0
TOTAL	85072	100,0	100,0	

WORLD REGIONS	SECURITY INDEXES (0 = low, 4 = high)							
	Personal		Community		External		Total	
	x	sd	x	sd	x	sd	x	sd
Anglo-Saxon	2,8	1,0	3,3	0,7	2,8	0,8	3,0	0,6
European Union	2,6	1,0	3,5	0,6	2,8	1,0	3,0	0,6
East Europe and Balkans	2,1	1,0	3,3	0,7	2,0	1,0	2,5	0,6
MENA	2,0	1,0	3,2	0,8	1,8	1,0	2,4	0,6
Asia	2,0	0,9	3,4	0,7	2,1	1,0	2,6	0,6
Latino America	1,8	1,0	2,6	0,9	2,1	1,1	2,2	0,7
Sub Saharan Africa	1,7	0,9	2,9	0,8	1,9	1,1	2,2	0,6

MAIN COMPONENT ANALYSIS

WORLD REGIONS	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
Anglo-Saxon	1,536	19,195	75,017
European Union	1,634	20,421	75,696
East Europe and Balkans	1,552	19,406	74,209
MENA	1,528	19,100	78,597
Asia	1,582	19,774	75,340
Latino America	1,612	20,145	77,941
Sub Saharan Africa	1,690	21,121	79,015

WORLD REGIONS	MAIN COMPONENTS		
	1	2	3
Anglo-Saxon	External	Community	Personal
European Union	External	Community	Personal
East Europe and Balkans	External	Community	Personal
MENA	External	Community	Personal
Asia	External	Community	Personal
Latino America	External	Community	Personal
Sub Saharan Africa	External	Community	Personal

CORRELATIONS

WORLD REGIONS	CORRELATIONS			
Anglo-Saxon	Std. Personal	Std. Community	Std. External	Std. Total
Std. Personal	1	,212**	,366**	,723**
Std. Community	,212**	1	,130**	,607**
Std. External	,366**	,130**	1	,764**
Std. Total	,723**	,607**	,764**	1
European Union				
Std. Personal	1	,188**	,471**	,771**
Std. Community	,188**	1	,087**	,494**
Std. External	,471**	,087**	1	,828**
Std. Total	,771**	,494**	,828**	1
East Europe and Balkans				
Std. Personal	1	,074**	,449**	,708**
Std. Community	,074**	1	,065**	,522**
Std. External	,449**	,065**	1	,813**
Std. Total	,708**	,522**	,813**	1

MENA	Std. Personal	Std. Community	Std. External	Std. Total
Std. Personal	1	,094**	,574**	,760**
Std. Community	,094**	1	,013	,518**
Std. External	,574**	,013	1	,788**
Std. Total	,760**	,518**	,788**	1
Asia				
Std. Personal	1	,151**	,531**	,751**
Std. Community	,151**	1	,135**	,537**
Std. External	,531**	,135**	1	,850**
Std. Total	,751**	,537**	,850**	1
Latino America				
Std. Personal	1	,141**	,534**	,732**
Std. Community	,141**	1	,127**	,581**
Std. External	,534**	,127**	1	,830**
Std. Total	,732**	,581**	,830**	1
Sub Saharan Africa				
Std. Personal	1	,033**	,609**	,759**
Std. Community	,033**	1	-,049**	,464**
Std. External	,609**	-,049**	1	,817**
Std. Total	,759**	,464**	,817**	1

REGRESSION MODELS

REGRESSION MODELS

- 4 Dependent Variables: Standardized Personal, Community, External and Total Security Indexes
- 3 Sets of Independent Variables:
 - Socio-demographic: Sex, Age, Subjective Social Class, Education, Employment, Income
 - Attitudinal: Ideology, Religiosity, Post-materialism, Social Position, Exposure to Information, Importance of God
 - Other: Size of town, Will to defend country, Confidence in Armed Forces, in Police and in Government, Having the army rule, Importance of democracy, Security in neighbourhood, War may be necessary, Desire for Strong Armed Forces.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- Socio-demographic and attitudinal variables explain a small proportion of the variance in all four security indexes, generally less than 10%.
- However, the proportion of the variance explained by models is higher for Total Security and Personal Security, and less for External and Community Security.
- But when other independent variables are added to the other two sets, the proportion of the variance explained by the models goes beyond 20% for most regions, and particularly for Anglo Saxon and European Union countries.
- It may then be concluded that the third set of variables seem to be better predictors of Subjective Security in each of the three dimensions (total, external, community and personal).

CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH I



- Results seem to validate the construction of Subjective Security Indexes.
- Analysis confirms the existence of three dimensions of subjective security: personal, community and external.
- Anglo-Saxon and European Union countries show the highest subjective security, while MENA region countries show lower subjective security, especially with regard to external security.
- Main component analysis shows that in most region and countries the first component is external security, followed by community and personal security. And the three together explain more than 70% of the total variance.
- Total Subjective security index is the one that shows higher correlation coefficients with the other three indexes, due to the fact that the total is made by aggregation of the other three.

CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH II



- Socio-demographic and Attitudinal variables contribute much less to the explanation of subjective security than other variables measuring orientation towards democratic and security institutions.
- Apart from analyzing these data further, we will incorporate the analysis of similar data from the Arab Trans project in seven MENA region countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq).



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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