

Working Paper 16/2015
3 November 2015



The perception of security in an international comparative perspective

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Security as a key value in present-day societies

Security has always been an important value in traditional societies, but it has become a key value in present-day societies, both developed and less developed, particularly since the end of the Cold War. During that period most of the literature on security referred to national or state security because of the military (nuclear) balance between the two blocks. But when that period ended, the concept of security has been enlarged to encompass individual, societal, global and human security, as will be briefly discussed below.

As the 1994 Human Development Report (United Nations, 1994) points out, the concept of security has been related more to nation-states than to people, while for most people Human Security means being free from the threat of hunger, disease, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression and environmental hazards. But it also means protection from disruptions of daily life in homes, jobs and communities. For the authors of this report, Human Security is a universal concern whose components are interdependent that is more easily ensured by early prevention (through early warning indicators) rather than late intervention, and which is people-centred. Thus, the concept of security must change from territorial security to people security, from security based

¹ This paper has been produced as part of the research grant: Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica y Técnica de Innovación 2013-2016: Percepción de Seguridad en una Perspectiva Internacional Comparada (PESPIC). 2014-2015 (proyecto del Plan Estatal CSO2013-48073-R) en realización para la Universidad Europea de Madrid.

A first version of this paper was presented at a conference sponsored by SESRI, WVS, Qatar University and Arab Barometer on The Rise in Public Engagement: The Region and the World (Doha, 18-21/III/2013) under the title 'Measuring the concept of security in a comparative perspective' (Díez Nicolás, 2013c).

on armaments to security based on sustainable human development. The extension of the concept of Human Security must therefore include economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security, to mention only some domains. At present, because of the globalisation process, security must also be global, and some of the threats to global security are unchecked population growth (world population will double in 50-60 years), disparities in economic opportunities (social and economic inequalities continue to increase, both within and between countries), migration pressures (as in the recent flows to Europe of people escaping hunger –in Sub-Saharan Africa– or war and political repression –in Syria, Iraq, Libya and Afghanistan–), environmental degradation (climate change, polar melting), drug trafficking (organised crime and money laundering) and international terrorism (mainly Islamic). The emphasis on human security in contrast to state security has become very popular among scholars (Alkire, 2003; Rowley & Weldes, 2010).

The concept of security has evolved because of globalisation, because of the very important change in the world social environment. First, the city provided security to individuals, later the state provided security to its citizens, but at present the nation-state is incapable of providing it. That is the reason why most scholars, researchers and politicians are developing an interest in other instances that can provide individual and societal security. Bilgin (2003) has developed the concept of 'common security' to imply that security must be sought and maintained not against one's adversaries but with them. This idea is similar to the concept of stable peace developed by Galtung (1969, 1996) and Boulding (1978). Galtung distinguishes between negative peace (the absence of war) and positive peace (based on the establishment of conditions for social justice), and he also distinguishes between direct violence (physical) and indirect violence (structural and cultural). And Boulding also advances that stable peace is not based on threat, and prefers the terms global or world security to international security, because the state (the main actor in international politics) is less and less able to provide security, which leads him to accept the concept of 'risk society' (Beck, 1999) to define present-day societies. Apart from that, Boulding makes a distinction between developed and less developed societies, in which that the latter face an 'insecurity dilemma' because they are more concerned by internal rather than external security.

Though it is widely accepted that there is a difference between national and international security, the fact is that both are very much interrelated because their relationship is 'tightly connected to a political, legal and military framework that should allow for their manifestation without any conflicting standpoints' (Ilie, 2012). And 'the notion of borders is fading away and giving rise to the old notion of lines or fronts and regions (NAFTA, Schengenland)' (Bigo, 2000), so that the concepts of internal and external security are merging into a new 'field of security', because both have the same enemy. For Bigo, liberty is not the limits of security but the condition of security, so that security is unlimited and needs to be global.

The idea that internal and external security are not separate, as they were during the Cold War, is present in most works of the post-Cold War period, or at least the stress is on the idea that they are highly interrelated. Brimmer (2008) states that the interactions between them are based on five Ds: (1) deterrence (threatening punishment to prevent a certain action from being taken); (2) dissuasion (stopping potential adversaries from

developing real capabilities); (3) denial (decreasing the benefits an adversary may gain from a high-consequence action); (4) defence (making the cost of an attack failure higher or its benefits lower); and (5) diplomacy (convincing individuals or groups through argument).

Tang (2009) has focused on the concept of 'security dilemma', according to which many conflicts derive from the lack of knowledge of the other's real intentions. The concept of security dilemma was first developed by Butterfield (1951), Herz (1951) and Jarvis (1976, 1978). Thus, if it is thought the other is planning to attack the chances are that action will be taken to face it, which in turn will reinforce the other's plans to attack, and so on until open conflict starts. This idea is similar to Galtung's distinction between negative and positive peace. Trust in each other is basic to guarantee security, so that security is not against the other but must be built with the other. Thus, the security dilemma has the following characteristics: its ultimate source is fear, it requires uncertainty over the other's intentions, it is unintentional in origin, it produces tragic results, it can be exacerbated by psychological factors and it is the fundamental cause of all human conflicts (Butterfield, 1951).

Nevertheless, though most scholars after the Cold War period emphasise the interdependence between internal and external security, the academic division of labour continues to differentiate them, if only for heuristic purposes. Thus, a very significant literature focuses on internal security, which has more to do with police and similar security forces (Arriagada & Godoy, 1999; Bosch *et al.*, 2004; Fuentes *et al.*, 2011; Medina, 2003; Nieto, 2003). The concept of security has not been exclusively the object of attention of experts on international relations and politics but has also attracted the interest of social scientists, who have focused precisely on the multiple aspects of security (not only state but also individual and societal).

Only during the short period between the end of World War Two and the fall of the Berlin Wall has security not been the main concern of individuals, in particular in more developed societies. This short period is also the period of change from industrial to post-industrial societies and of the change from industrial capitalism to financial capitalism. Two theoretical lines with a more sociological perspective give some new insights to explain why security has become such a key value in present-day societies.

The first theoretical frame of reference started in the late 70s as a reaction to the excessive optimism generated by the high levels and rates of economic development during the previous 15 years, and its beginning could be placed in the first oil crisis of 1973 and the publication of the first report to the Club of Rome, *Limits to Growth* (Meadows *et al.*, 1973). Many well-known reports at that time described a future following a chain of events that started with (1) an unprecedented rate of world population growth that (2) would impose an accelerated intensive use of world natural resources, especially energy, that (3) would produce a lower quality of life (in spite of accelerated technological growth), (4) which would generate increasing social and economic inequalities between countries and within countries (because those individuals, groups and countries in positions of power would tend to defend and improve their quality of life at the expense of those with less power), that would lead to (5) increasing social conflict, latent or manifest, between countries and within countries. The corollary of this forecast was that

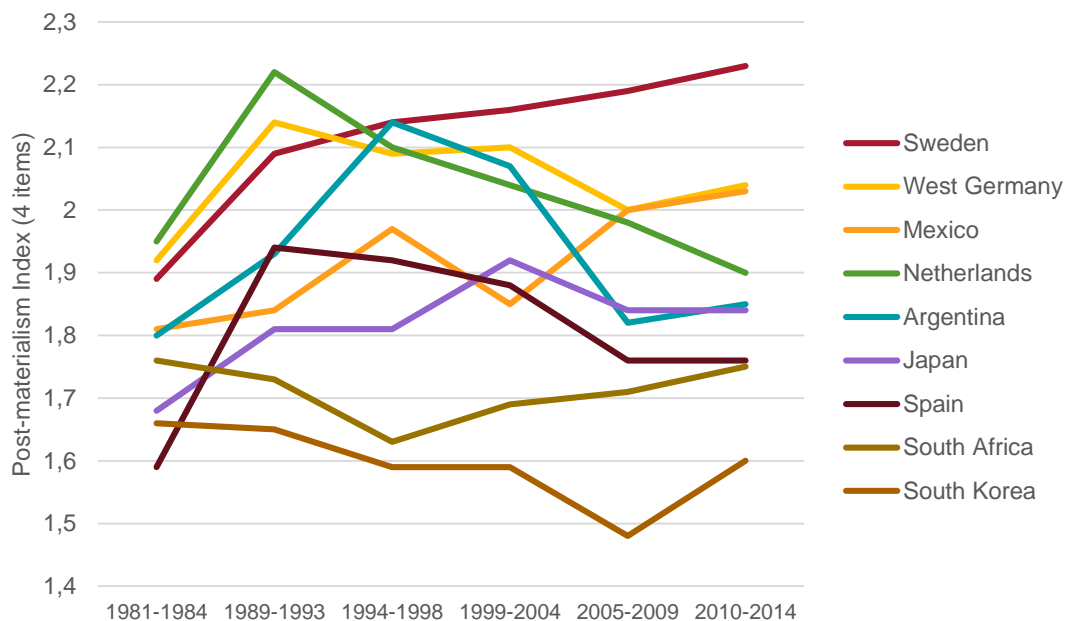
increasing social conflict would probably lead those in positions of power to resort to more authority, bringing about more authoritarian (left- or right-wing) political regimes, as the most rapid and efficient way to resolve conflicts. This hypothesis, which in great part seems to have been confirmed by facts, especially in recent times with the financial crisis that started in 2007, is producing high levels of social and economic inequality and therefore insecurity among populations, and thus a new concern for security (Díez-Nicolás, 1980, 2013b).

In many respects this hypothesis, formulated in the late 70s, is compatible with Inglehart's theory of value change in modern societies. In fact, Inglehart's theory establishes that values were traditional and materialistic (scarcity, survival values) in traditional pre-industrial societies because people were primarily concerned about their personal and economic security (Inglehart, 1977). After World War Two these two sources of insecurity were more or less under control through the world peace brought about by the bi-polar power system of the Cold War and through the welfare state. However, WVS² data from 2005 and 2010 provide evidence for many of the more developed countries suggesting that a change from the new post-materialistic, self-expression or emancipative values that had grown since the end of World War Two till the year 2000 was taking place, a change that implied a certain return to materialistic values and to greater wishes for more authority, because of the growth of personal insecurity (many local wars, the Gulf, the Balkans, international and national terrorism, organised crime and narco-trafficking) and the increase in economic insecurity (unemployment, early retirement, migrations, financial capitalism and globalisation). The growth of insecurity in all realms of life is present in news programmes every day (food, health, environment, traffic, unemployment, poverty, terrorism, national defence, crime, energy, stock exchanges and so forth) and is generating a very significant change in values, including a higher demand for authority (as observed in the WVS waves of 2005 and 2010), which is likely to lead to justifying more authoritarian governments even in traditional democracies (Díez-Nicolás, 2011a). The time series from the 1981 to the 2010 waves of the WVS shows a significant decline in post-materialist values³ since 2000, in contrast with previous waves, and a significant growth in the desire for more authority, especially in the more developed countries.

² The World Values Survey is an international comparative research project on social and cultural values. It has conducted six waves since 1981, including a total of more than 100 countries and about half a million personal interviews (www.worldvaluessurvey.org).

³ Post-materialist values have been measured through the three-item scale developed by Inglehart, in which 1 = materialist values, 2 = mixed values and 3 = post-materialist values.

Figure 1. Post-materialism by country and wave, 1981-2014



Source: the author based on EVS_WVS_Integrated_1981_2014_v2015_04_18.sav.

Data from the WVS 2010-14 wave confirms the decline in post-materialist values already observed in the 2005 wave. Thus, if we take the nine countries that have participated in the six WVS waves (Figure 1), it appears that post-materialist values have increased from 1981 to 2000, with the exceptions of South Africa and South Korea.

If we compare the last three waves, including only the 47 countries that used the post-materialist scale of four items in the last wave (2010-14), it appears that post-materialist values decreased in 28 countries, increased in 12 and remained more or less the same in nine. The distribution of countries according to their average post-materialism index (See Annex 2) by wave and geo-cultural region shows that the decrease has been predominant in most regions of the world, regardless of their degree of economic or political development, a change that implies more concern for security and for authority. Nevertheless, some less-developed countries still show an increase in their post-materialist values as they are still undergoing industrialisation and modernisation.

Table 1. Distribution of countries that increased or reduced their post-materialist (PM) orientation between the WVS waves 1999-2004 and 2010-14, by geo-cultural world regions

	Increased PM	Decreased PM	Equal PM	Total Countries
Anglo Saxon	-	3	-	3
EU	3	6	-	9
East Europe and Balkans	1	4	2	7
MENA	-	5	1	6
Asia	4	4	2	10
Latin America	3	4	1	8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	2	1	4
Total	12	28	7	47

Thus, the three Anglo-Saxon countries (Australia, New Zealand and the US) plus six of the nine EU countries (Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain) show a reduction in post-materialist values from 2000 or from 2005 to 2010, and only three countries (Poland, Romania and Sweden) still show an increase in their post-materialist values. It seems that, with the exception of Sweden, the less-developed countries in this group still show some growth in post-materialism, while the more-developed countries (especially the three Anglo-Saxon countries plus Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Slovenia) show a decline.

A predominant decrease in post-materialist values is also shown by four of the seven East European and Balkan countries (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan), but they increase in the Ukraine and remain more or less constant in Belarus and Russia). Five out of six countries in the MENA region show a decline in their post-materialist values between 2000 and 2010 (Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Turkey and Egypt), and only one maintains more or less the same values.

There is a greater contrast in Asia, where four countries show an increase in their post-materialist values (Taiwan, India, Pakistan and the Philippines) while four have reduced values (China, Japan, Malaysia and Singapore) and two experience little or no change (South Korea and Thailand). Once more, the reduction in post-materialist values seems to be more frequent among the more developed countries.

A certain predominance of reduction rather than increase in post-materialist values is also evident in Latin America and in Sub-Saharan Africa. Thus, reduction of post-materialism is present in four out of eight countries in Latin America (Argentina, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay), while an increase is shown in three countries (Chile, Colombia and Mexico), and one shows no change (Brazil). And while two countries show a decline in post-materialism in Sub-Saharan Africa (Ghana and Rwanda), one shows an increase (South Africa) and another no change (Nigeria).

In summary, it can be accepted that a reduction in post-materialist values seems to have occurred in all regions of the world, though more evidently in the most developed countries, an assertion that implies that the change has been predominant everywhere, while the growth of those values had been also almost universal between 1981 and 2000.

It has been argued that the change of values has implied not only a certain return from more post-materialistic values to more materialistic values, but also a change regarding the desire for 'greater respect for authority'. It must be remembered that, according to Inglehart, respect for authority and achievement motivation were among the most important values that made possible industrialisation and modernisation, that is, the passing from traditional to industrial society. But, on the contrary, the passing from industrial to post-industrial society has been characterised by a great reduction in the importance attached to authority. While during the industrialisation process authority was not only present in most social institutions (family, religion, education, work, politics, etc.) but authorities mutually reinforced each other, in the post-industrialisation process authority has been contested in all social institutions and the individual's satisfaction and well-being have been emphasised. Besides, there is no more reinforcement of authority in the different social domains.

Table 2. Distribution of countries on the scale of Greater Respect for Authority, between the WVS waves 1999-2004 and 2010-14. by geo-cultural world regions

	Good thing	Don't mind	Bad thing	Total countries
Anglo Saxon	1	–	2	3
EU	5	1	2	8
East Europe and Balkans	3	–	3	6
MENA	1	–	4	5
Asia	2	1	5	8
Latin America	3	1	3	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	–	–	3	3
Total	15	3	22	40

The question asking the respondent whether he/she considers that 'more respect for greater authority' in the future is a good thing or a bad thing has been part of the WVS questionnaire in all six waves. Since the expected change should have started after 2000, only the three last WVS waves have been analysed. Data in Table 2 show that there is still a majority of societies that prefer less authority, but the important thing to underline is that the countries that prefer more authority are mainly the more developed ones. Details for each of the 40 countries that had data for the last WVS wave 2010-2014 are shown in Annex 3.

Thus, the average index in favour of 'greater respect for authority' shows that only one of the three Anglo Saxon countries (New Zealand) considers more authority a good thing, while a majority in the other two countries (Australia and the US) considers it a bad thing.

However, five of the eight EU countries consider 'more authority' a good thing (Cyprus, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden) and only two (Estonia and Poland) consider it a bad thing, while one has no clear opinion (Romania).

There seems to be more of a balance between the two options in the East European and Balkan countries, so that while a majority in three countries considers 'more authority' a good thing (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia) the other three countries consider it a bad thing (Armenia, Belarus and the Ukraine).

And the same equilibrium seems to hold true for Latin American countries, since three consider 'greater authority' a good thing (Chile, Mexico and Uruguay), three consider it a bad thing (Argentina, Peru and Colombia) and one remains undecided (Brazil).

The opinion that 'more authority' is a bad thing prevails in all other regions. Thus, four of the five MENA region countries consider that 'more authority' is a bad thing (Algeria, Jordan, Morocco and Turkey) and only one sees it as a good thing (Egypt).

Similarly, five of the eight Asian countries think that 'more authority' is a bad thing (China, India, Pakistan, Singapore and Taiwan), only two (South Korea and the Philippines) think it is a good thing and one is undecided (Japan).

Finally, the three countries from Sub-Saharan Africa consider 'more authority' a bad thing (Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

In summary, though there is still a predominance of the opinion that 'greater authority' is a bad thing, it is very clear that it prevails in the less developed countries, while the opinion that it is a good thing seems to prevail in more developed countries, a finding that is coherent with the theory.

Most countries seem to be closer to the post-materialistic pole in the last wave of the WVS, 2010-2014 (Annex 2), but only five out of 47 show an index above 2 points (on a scale from 1 to 3) and only five an index below 1.5. However, 28 countries show a reduction in the index from the 2000 to the 2010 wave while only 12 show an increase in post-materialism. This implies that most countries experienced in the past a change towards more post-materialist values but that there is a trend towards a return to more materialistic values since 2000, a change that seems to be taking place earlier in the most developed countries, although it is being followed by the less developed ones.

Regarding the opinion on the desire for 'greater respect for authority' in the future, the data (Annex 3) show that most countries show an index above 2 points in the 2010 WVS wave, implying that the opinion that it is a good thing still predominates, and only in four countries is the index below 2 points (Japan, South Korea, Sweden and Taiwan), indicating a certain predominance of the opinion that 'greater authority' is a bad thing. But the comparison with the results in the 2000 WVS wave shows that there has been

an increase in that opinion in 15 out of 40 countries (most of them more developed countries), while in 22 the prevalent opinion is that it is a bad thing, and therefore they would not like 'more authority' in the future, an opinion which is characteristic of the post-industrialisation process.

If the data are taken as marking a trend for the near future it can be concluded that the trends in both sets of data suggest a reduction of post-materialism as well as an increase in the desire for a 'greater respect for authority'. More developed countries seem to be at the vanguard of both trends, thus confirming the centre-periphery theory (Galtung 1964, 1976; Halle 1966) in the sense that a change of values always starts at the social centre (in this case the more developed countries) and from there it is disseminated to the social periphery (the less developed countries).

It seems appropriate to say that the 20th century was characterised by the confrontation of two very important values: freedom versus equality. But the 21st century will be characterised by the confrontation between two other values: freedom vs security. So the problem will be to know how much freedom societies are ready to give up in order to guarantee a certain level of security. It is no coincidence that security has become the fastest growing business in the world today, and not only because of the arms race, but because of the security industry in all walks of life (food, health, energy, economy, justice, finance, crime and national defence).

As a provisional corollary, and drawing yet again on another theoretical scheme –the social ecosystem theory (Hawley 1950, 1962)–, all forms of social organisation (political, economic, family, educational, etc.) including value systems are instruments of adaptation of human societies to their environment, and together with technology, they constitute the peculiar and unique way that human societies strive to survive in their environment (non-material and material culture), contrary to plants and animals, whose adaptation is always mechanic, given by genetic heredity. Technology, especially innovations in communication and transport are seen as the main generators of change because of their effects in expanding the environment (from the nomads' sustenance economy to the present globalisation of the economy) in which human beings find resources, and consequently producing change in both material and non-material culture, especially in the form of social organisation.

Human history demonstrates that the interaction between population and environment, through the intervening effect of technology –mainly communication and transport technology– have affected the responses of societies through changes in social organisation (economic, political, educational, familial, etc) and value systems. This suggests that we are perhaps at the point of a great change that might affect the current models of economic organisation (capitalism, and especially financial capitalism) and political organisation (parliamentary democracy). Not having a crystal ball it is difficult to predict what the new models might be, although it is well known that throughout human history these two models have changed many times and that it would be very unusual for them to be perpetuated when the other three elements of the social ecosystem have changed so much in the past decades (population, environment and technology). Therefore, present-day insecurity might also be a result of the objective and subjective perception that the two main social organisations –the economy and the polity– are

changing dramatically, without our knowing where the world is heading. It is quite obvious that peoples that lived through industrialisation or enlightenment periods were not conscious that they were experiencing such huge societal changes (Díez-Nicolás, 2013a).

The main hypothesis here is that values change because of the levels of security in society, both personal and economic. Thus, following Inglehart, there was a change in attaining higher security levels after the end of World War Two. But as security levels have declined more recently, values are again changing and the data for 2005, and even more so 2010, seem to provide evidence of this new change, which is actually a reversal back to less post-materialist values and a greater desire for authority.

However, it seems necessary to argue why previous security levels have declined since, more or less, the beginning of the 21st century. Power exists and is a necessary function in all societies. And one can distinguish between economic power, regulating the production and distribution of resources, and political power, regulating social relations through normative systems. Throughout human history these two powers have cooperated or, at times, confronted each other. And in any case, both powers have adopted a multiplicity of forms to adapt to societal changes. Very recently, however, there has been a clearer differentiation between the financial and economic powers. During industrial capitalism, economic power (that is, firms, companies) had control over banks (the financial power), but as financial capitalism has grown, financial power has acquired control over economic power. Globalisation has favoured the growth of financial power, because it is not real but virtual and because it has no need to be attached to a territory, and therefore linked to any political power (which is generally linked to a territory). Financial power is therefore much freer from the power of any polity; it is in fact the only globalised power, while economic power is more closely linked to a territory and therefore more subject to a political organisation or a particular government. While financial power is globalised, political power is fragmented into more than 200 so-called 'sovereign states' (Díez-Nicolás, 2010). The current situation can be characterised as a more or less open confrontation between financial power and political power to decide who controls who, and the confrontation seems to have but one winner. Nevertheless, why should this process have an effect on the security of individuals and societies?

The logic of financial power, because it is globalised, is to maximise benefits. To that effect, the world is a closed system. Before globalisation there were a variety of interacting systems, but after globalisation the world is increasingly a single system. Globalisation means, among many other things, that the two separate parts that were different, as they merge into one single whole, will eliminate or reduce differences between them. Two processes have followed the logic of financial power: industrial relocation and immigration. Through the first process industries have been relocated to territories where labour is cheaper. The process has been advantageous to the receiver but negative for the sender, because it creates jobs in the former while it destroys them in the one that loses industries. Those who suffer, mainly in the developed countries, are the workers, but there are also some gains for the less developed territory. A similar pattern describes the effects of migration flows. Immigrants, in a large proportion without papers, cannot obtain legal contracts and, even if they do, receive lower wages than local workers. Unemployment among the populations of the more developed countries

usually characterises both processes and results in a reduction in economic security for the middle and working classes in those countries but in greater profits for investors and financial powers in general because of cheaper labour costs.

In addition, it is possible to argue that during the Cold War years, after World War Two, the ‘free-market-economy world’ had to distribute national resources in a more equitable way in order to avoid the ‘proletarian revolutions’ exported and supported (even with the threat of nuclear missiles) from the ‘state-planned-economy world’. This took place especially during the 60s and 70s, and some of its main consequences were the consumption revolution, the expansion of the welfare state and the enlargement of the middle classes and, consequently, the reduction of economic and social differences in the more developed world. However, once the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, the fear of an ‘exported proletarian revolution’ was very much reduced, for which reason financial capitalism was no longer forced to better distribute its resources. Domestic anti-system movements are much more local and do not have the support of one of the two world powers. And economic and social differences began to increase in the 90s up until the current situation following the financial crisis of 2007. As social and economic differences continue to rise, insecurity, both personal and economic, also increases, social welfare benefits have been reduced everywhere and the middle classes are those paying the highest price. But if security decreases, values will also change and social conflicts will increase (Díez-Nicolás, 2014).

It seems clear, on the basis of the data already examined, that values are changing, especially in the more developed societies, towards a more materialistic and authoritarian orientation, because of increasing insecurity. That is why it is necessary to have a well-grounded measure of perceived (subjective) security that allows observing the evolution of such an important and decisive sentiment in the future.

Measuring the concept of security

The above reflections, which I have developed in several publications for over a decade are the basis for the theoretical scheme I have developed to research the topic of security:⁴

Internal security	External security	
	Objective	Subjective
Objective		
Subjective		

Thus, a first survey in 2007 with a national representative sample of 1,200 face-to-face interviews in Spain led to the construction of a Synthetic Index of Subjective Security, covering internal and external security (Díez-Nicolás, 2011b). The index was validated

⁴ Only recently I discovered that I was not the only one, not even the first, to differentiate between internal and external security, and between subjective and objective security. Without a specific focus on objective security, the other three terms had already been used by Christian Haerpfer in several papers written after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the former Soviet Union (Haerpfer & Wallace, 1997a; Haerpfer, Wallace & Rose, 1997b; Haerpfer, Milosinski & Wallace, 1999).

by another survey based on a representative sample of 8,000 face-to-face interviews in Madrid in 2008.

The concept of subjective security was first defined through an item measuring R's General Self-evaluation of their Personal Security which was used as a reference, and then 17 different dimensions of security were explored to examine which seemed to best explain R's self-evaluation. The 17 dimensions were: (1) general satisfaction with life in general; (2) self-evaluation of health status; (3) perception of changes in general self-evaluation of personal security with respect to 10 years before; (4) affective security; (5) neighbourhood security; (6) perception of problems in the neighbourhood; (7) daily fears and threats; (8) worries about health and integrity; (9) worries about external and environmental conditions; (10) personal precautions; (11) automobile precautions; (12) household precautions; (13) access to weapons; (14) personal-family economic worries; (15) personal-social economic worries; (16) external-international threats; and (17) personal experience of victimisation. Each of these dimensions was measured through several items or indicators, which were combined to construct an index after statistical analysis of the indicators for each dimension: frequency distributions, correlation matrix of indicators, main component analysis and final construction of the index. The total number of items used in constructing the indexes was 70. A similar process was followed with the 17 constructed indexes plus R's General Self-evaluation of their Personal Security, finalising with a main component analysis, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Main component analysis of Indexes of different dimensions of security, Spain 2007

	Components					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. R's General Self-evaluation of Personal Security	.626	-.018	.194	.235	.313	.021
2. General satisfaction with life in general	.057	-.121	.437	-.060	.561	.238
3. Self-evaluation of health status	-.090	-.089	.700	.178	.091	.108
4. Perception of changes in personal security with respect to 10 years before	.248	.408	.110	.437	.251	.106
5. Affective security	.098	.103	.707	.005	-.152	-.313
6. Neighbourhood security	.722	-.280	-.055	.061	.254	-.073
7. Problems in the neighbourhood	.842	-.209	-.094	.051	.051	-.046
8. Daily fears and threats	.828	-.169	.065	.066	-.089	-.075
9. Worries about health and integrity	-.236	.786	-.140	-.031	.059	-.032
10. Worries about external and environmental conditions	-.261	.789	-.050	.064	-.037	-.008
11. Personal precautions	-.086	.060	-.175	-.813	.097	-.080

12. Automobile precautions	.023	.238	.377	-.430	-.116	.168
13. Household precautions	-.062	.020	-.037	.017	-.104	.898
14. Access to weapons	-.515	-.029	-.028	.409	-.016	-.188
15. Personal-family economic worries	-.266	.703	.332	-.097	.097	-.032
16. Personal-social economic worries	-.535	.302	.103	.084	.235	.034
17. External-international threats	-.075	.758	-.003	-.107	-.142	.046
18. Personal experience of victimisation	-.072	-.036	.193	-.008	-.728	.255

Method of extraction: main component analysis.

Rotation method: normalization Varimax with Kaiser.

a. Rotation converged in 14 iterations.

Source: Diez-Nicolás (2011b).

This analysis made it very clear that three indexes were closely related to R's General Self-evaluation of Personal Security: (1) the perception of security in the neighbourhood of residence; (2) the problems perceived in the neighbourhood; and (3) the daily personal fears and threats perceived by R. A correlation matrix confirmed that the highest correlation coefficients were those between R's general self-evaluation and the three cited indexes (all above .40 and statistically significant at .01 level). And the correlation coefficients between the three indexes were high but not tautological (between .50 and .70). The decision was taken to construct an Index of Subjective Security based on these three indexes. In fact, since each index was the product of a combination of different items or indicators, several indexes were constructed on the basis of different criteria that used different items or indicators from each dimension-index. Thus, to test the real validity of the analysis, a total of six indexes were constructed. Security-Index-1 was built using the two indicators with the lower correlation coefficient between them from each one of the three dimensions, in order to obtain the least overlap possible. It thus combined six such indicators. Security-Index-2 was constructed on the basis of the two indicators with the higher and lower saturation values on the main components analysis for each dimension-index; once more the index included six such indicators. Security-Index-3 was constructed adding the values of all indicators in each of the three dimensions, aggregating them in one index at the end. Security-Index-4 was constructed adding the values of all indicators in each of the three dimensions, aggregating besides the values of all indicators in two more dimensions: affective security and worries about health and integrity. Insecurity-Index-1 was constructed adding the standardised values of all indicators in the three dimensions that have been used in most indexes: neighbourhood security, neighbourhood problems and daily fears. And Insecurity-Index-2 was constructed adding the standardised values of all indicators in the three dimensions mentioned above plus the sum of the standardised values of all indicators in five other dimensions: (1) worries about health and integrity; (2) worries about external and environmental conditions; (3) personal-family economic worries; (4) personal-social economic worries; and (5) external-international threats.

Table 4. Correlation coefficients (1) (Pearson's r) between security indicators among them and with R's General Self-evaluation of Personal Security, Spain, 2007

	R's General Self-evaluation of Personal Security	SEC1	SEC2	SEC3	SEC4	INSEC1	INSEC2
R's General Self-evaluation of Personal Security	1	.45	.48	.49	.47	-.49	-.38
SECURITY 1	.45	1	.92	.94	.92	-.94	-.78
SECURITY 2	.48	.92	1	.93	.90	-.94	-.76
SECURITY 3	.49	.94	.93	1	.96	-1.00	-.81
SECURITY 4	.47	.92	.90	.96	1	-.96	-.88
IN SECURITY 1	-.49	-.94	-.94	-1.00	-.96	1	.81
IN SECURITY 2	-.38	-.78	-.76	-.81	-.88	.81	1

(1) All correlation coefficients are significant at .01 level.

Source: Diez-Nicolás (2011b).

The most interesting finding is that all six indexes, despite the great variation in their construction, seem to have a very similar relationship with R's General Self-evaluation of Personal Security. Only Insecurity-2 shows a correlation coefficient slightly below .40. Furthermore, the correlation coefficients between each of the six indexes and the other five are generally above .90. The interpretation seems to be that no matter what items or indicators are selected from the three main dimensions (Security Indexes 1, 2 and 3), their relationship with R's General Self-evaluation of Personal Security is practically the same, or expressed differently, that the indicators used to measure each dimension are interchangeable. This finding is very important in the sense that what really matters is the dimensions, rather than the specific items-indicators used to measure each dimension. The total number of items or indicators that were used to measure the three basic dimensions mentioned above is only 25. This feature facilitates validation of the Subjective Security Index in different cultures, because it allows the selection of six of them among a total of 25, but always taking two items-indicators from each one of the three dimensions. An additional validation of these findings was made through a main component analysis of the 25 items-indicators, which produced three components, each one of them including precisely the items-indicators that were used to measure each dimension.

To complete this analysis, several regression models were constructed, using different groups of potential micro-explanatory/independent variables: socio-demographic, social status, attitudinal/ideological and territorial, as well as social-economic structure macro-explanatory/independent variables, to explain the Subjective Security Index as a dependent variable. The final regression model adopted used a total of 13 independent explanatory variables including: size of place of residence, post-materialism-4 index, victimisation index, four different measures of occupational structure and unemployment,

and six indexes of dimensions different from the three that were used to calculate Security 1, 2 and 3. This regression model, that used variables not included for the construction of the three cited Indexes of Security, explained 55% of the variance in each of the three Subjective Security Indexes (1, 2 and 3). Most explanatory contributions were significant at the .01 level, and all of them were significant at the .05 level.

Finally, the Subjective Security Indexes were used as predictors, as explanatory/independent variables in regression models to explain variations in several dependent variables, like general satisfaction with life, worries about health, environmental worries, personal worries, access to weapons, personal-family worries and personal-social worries, jointly with other independent variables: socio-demographic, social status, attitudinal/ideological, territorial and social-economic structure macro-explanatory/independent variables. In all cases the Subjective Security Index was the best predictor of the dependent variable.

National validation of the Subjective Security Index

In 2008 a second survey was conducted in Madrid, based on a sample of 8,600 individuals, to allow territorial comparisons in the 21 city districts. Both the questionnaire and the methodology were similar to those used for the survey in Spain. Thus, every single methodological step was replicated, in many cases separately for each one of the 21 city districts. And the results were practically the same, with small and not significant differences in some districts because of their population composition. Besides, due to the opportunity of having city districts, one more dimension was added: perceived dangers in the district, for which 13 items/indicators were used. A main component analysis showed the existence of two different components, one measuring serious dangers and the second measuring light dangers. This new dimension seemed to contribute to refine the construction of the Subjective Security Index.

The main conclusions derived from the two independent surveys in Spain and Madrid can be summarised as follows: (1) the validity and reliability of the Subjective Security Index was clearly demonstrated, even with different alternatives for its construction on the basis of different items/indicators, provided they belong to the three dimensions mentioned in the discussion above; (2) the relationship between any of the SSI's and R's General Self-evaluation of Personal Security is strong in both surveys, a finding that seems to demonstrate that an individual's feeling of personal security depends mainly on three sets of factors –perception of neighbourhood security, perception of neighbourhood problems and daily fears and perception of threats–; additionally, the survey in Madrid also added the perception of dangers, serious and/or light; (3) individual micro-variables, socio-demographic or attitudinal, explain very little of the variation in SSI's; (4) on the contrary, contextual macro-variables do have a much greater predictive power to explain variation in SSI's, both in Spain and in Madrid; and (5) to live in one region of Spain or another does not have any explanatory power for the SSI's, but to live in one city district or another does have a great explanatory power, a finding that suggests that it is the more immediate social environment, the neighbourhood and not the wider community (the region), that really has importance on an individual's perception of personal security or insecurity.

International validation of the Subjective Security Index

The 2010 WVS wave gave the opportunity to validate the Subjective Security Index just described by including a new battery of questions that, for the most part, replicated items from the Spanish battery, though it introduced a couple of new ones. However, as explained, the SSI can accept many different items provided they measure the same dimensions. The questions included in the 2010 WVS questionnaire were the following:

V165. Could you tell me how secure do you feel these days in your neighbourhood?

Very secure	1
Quite secure	2
Not very secure	3
Not at all secure	4
DK/NA	-1

V166. How frequently do the following occur in your neighbourhood?

	Very frequently	Quite frequently	Not frequently	Not at all frequently	DK/NA
V167. Robberies	1	2	3	4	-1
V168. Alcohol consumption in the streets	1	2	3	4	-1
V169. Police or military interfere with people's private lives	1	2	3	4	-1
V170. Racist behaviour	1	2	3	4	-1
V171. Drug sale in streets	1	2	3	4	-1

Which of the following have you done for reasons of security? (Multiple response)

	Yes	No
V172. Didn't carry much money	1	5
V173. Preferred not to go out at night	1	5
V174. Carried a knife, gun or other weapon	1	5

V175. Have you been the victim of a crime during the past year?**V176. And what about your immediate family: has someone in your family been the victim of a crime during the last year?**

	V175. Respondent	V176. Family
Yes	1	1
No	5	5
DK/NA	-1	-1

To what degree are you worried about the following situations?

	Very much	A good deal	Not much	Not at all	DK/NA
V177. Losing my job or not finding a job	1	2	3	4	-1
V178. Not being able to give my children a good education	1	2	3	4	-1
V179. A war involving my country	1	2	3	4	-1
V180. A terrorist attack	1	2	3	4	-1
V181. A civil war	1	2	3	4	-1
V182. Government wiretapping or reading my mail or e-mail	1	2	3	4	-1

Following the methodology of the Spanish surveys, a main component analysis has been produced with all the items that derived from the questions mentioned above.

Table 5. Main component analysis of different Indicators of Security (WVS-2010, 59 countries, free number of components)

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Secure in your neighbourhood	-.018	-.462	-.291	-.154
How frequently do the following things occur in your neighbourhood:				
Robberies	.078	.736	.080	.186
Alcohol consumed in the streets	.089	.724	.125	.093
Police or military interfere with people's private lives	.059	.725	-.044	.025
Racist behaviour	.043	.721	-.062	.051

Drug sale in streets	.061	.773	.063	.111
Things done for reasons of security:				
Didn't carry much money	.038	.068	.839	.092
Preferred not to go out at night	.113	.084	.832	.032
Carried a knife, gun or other weapon	.023	.096	.088	.360
Respondent was victim of a crime during the past year	.021	.107	-.006	.802
Respondent's family was victim of a crime during last year	.027	.125	.015	.787
Worries:				
Losing my job or not finding a job	.670	.111	.042	.072
Not being able to give one's children a good education	.727	.082	.063	.059
A war involving my country	.877	.006	.041	-.009
A terrorist attack	.876	.009	.050	-.013
A civil war	.881	.040	.037	-.013
Government wire-tapping or reading my mail or e-mail	.674	.089	.002	.027

Extraction method: principal component analysis.

Rotation method: varimax with Kaiser normalisation.

a. Rotation converged in five iterations.

The results of the main component analysis, allowing for a free number of components, were very similar to those found in Spain. The first factor showed three items with saturations over .8 (war involving my country, terrorist attack and civil war), all of them related to national security, plus one other item more or less related to national security (government wire-tapping...) with lower saturation (.67), and two items that really refer to personal security (losing my job and not being able to give one's children a good education). But two of these three items had saturations over .6 and only one over .7, high but not as high as the three related to national security. The second factor included the five items measuring things that happened usually in their neighbourhood, all with saturations over .7. The third factor included two items measuring personal security: not carrying much money when going out, and not going out at night, with saturations over .8. And the fourth factor included three items, one related to personal security (carrying weapons for reasons of security) and two measuring being the victim of a crime (respondent or family member), both of which showed saturations over .7.

These results seem to suggest that respondents clearly differentiate three levels of security: personal (that includes both the respondent and closest relatives), community (basically the neighbourhood or town of residence), and national (relative to national

defence and security, threats from outside the country, etc.). Thus, a new main component analysis was computed asking for only three factors.

Table 6. Main component analysis of Indexes of different Indicators of Security (WVS-2010, 59 countries) three components

	Component		
	1	2	3
Secure in neighbourhood	-.024	-.461	-.320
How frequently do the following occur in your neighbourhood:			
Robberies	.082	.749	.129
Alcohol consumed in the streets	.097	.711	.139
Police or military interfere with people's private lives	.067	.708	-.043
Racist behaviour	.050	.713	-.050
Drug sale in streets	.069	.768	.086
Things done for reasons of security:			
Didn't carry much money	.048	.021	.817
Preferred not to go out at night	.126	.022	.790
Carried a knife, gun or other weapon	.013	.178	.207
Respondent was victim of a crime during the past year	-.005	.309	.273
Respondent's family was victim of a crime during last year	.002	.321	.286
Worries:			
Losing my job or not finding a job	.669	.120	.061
Not being able to give one's children a good education	.726	.087	.077
A war involving my country	.878	-.002	.034
A terrorist attack	.876	-.001	.040
A civil war	.882	.030	.028
Government wire-tapping or reading my mail or e-mail	.674	.091	.009

Extraction method: principal component analysis.

Rotation method: varimax with Kaiser normalisation.

a. Rotation converged in five iterations.

The principal difference between the two main component analyses is that three items do not seem to belong to any of the three components: carrying a weapon and respondent or relative being the victim of a crime. As already noted in the analysis of the

surveys in Spain, and now confirmed with the WVS data, only a very small proportion of the sample (more than 85,000 respondents in 59 countries) answers that for reasons of security they carry a weapon (6%) or that the respondent (8%) or some family member (11%) have been the victim of a crime. Nevertheless, in spite of its very small frequency, but because carrying a weapon measures a great level of insecurity, we have kept this item for the construction of the Personal Security Index (PSI), as will be explained later.

The three levels of security were therefore clearly differentiated: personal, community and national. The five items related to the neighbourhood had similar saturation values and were components of the second factor. And the two items related to personal security had similar saturation values and were the components of the third factor. However, the first factor included not only the four items measuring national security but also two factors that measured personal security. The explanation seems to be that all six items had similar question wording, all of them starting with 'how worried are you about...'. This would be an example of the 'halo effect', in the sense that respondents probably gave a similar answer to all of them. Nevertheless, the three items more clearly related to national security show saturation values above .7, while the others are only slightly over .6.

In order to gain a better knowledge of the different indicators in relation to the general feeling of security, a new main components analysis was calculated setting only one component, so that items would scale themselves on the basis of their saturation levels. This new analysis demonstrated that the higher saturations were obtained with the six indicators of worries, those related to national security leading the scale, followed immediately by personal worries. Lower down the scale are the indicators related to neighbourhood problems, still with medium saturation levels, and even lower are the indicators of things done because of security, the two indicators of victimisation and with the item on carrying weapons closing the scale.

Table 7. Main component analysis of indexes of different Indicators of Security (WVS-2010, 59 countries) one component

	Component
	1
Secure in neighbourhood	-.336
How frequently do the following occur in your neighbourhood:	
Robberies	.488
Alcohol consumed in the streets	.483
Drug sale in streets	.476
Police or military interfere with people's private life	.413
Racist behaviour	.400
Things done for reasons of security:	

Preferred not to go out at night	.303
Didn't carry much money	.246
Respondent's family was victim of a crime during last year	.238
Respondent was victim of a crime during the past year	.222
Carried a knife, gun or other weapon	.152
Worries:	
A civil war	.745
A terrorist attack	.728
A war involving my country	.726
Not being able to give one's children a good education	.659
Losing my job or not finding a job	.626
Government wire-tapping or reading my mail or e-mail	.602

Extraction method: principal component analysis.

a. One component extracted.

After several statistical analyses it was decided to construct an index of perception of security for each of the three dimensions, plus a fourth that would summarise the previous three, with the fewer number of items that would combine the different dimensions of security, and would avoid as much as possible unnecessary redundancies. Four indexes were therefore constructed, based on the following individual items/indicators:

- Personal Security Index (PSI): preferred not to go out at night, didn't carry much money, carried a knife, gun or other weapon.
- Community Security Index (CSI): drug sale in the streets, robberies, alcohol consumption in the streets.
- National Security Index (NSI): worry about international war, worry about terrorist attack, worry about civil war.
- Total Security Index (TSI): sum of indexes of Personal (PSI), Community (CSI) and National (NSI) Security.

Each of the three indexes (PSI, CSI and NSI) can vary between 3 and 12 points in the scale, where 3 = low security and 12 = high security. Therefore, the TSI scale can vary between 9 and 36 points.

Table 8. Correlation matrix of the feeling of security in the neighbourhood and the four constructed Indexes of Security (WVS-2010, 59 countries)

	Secure in neighbourhood	PSI	CSI	NSI	TSI
Secure in neighbourhood	1	.209*	.412*	.067*	.319*
PSI	.209*	1	.210*	.106*	.657*
CSI	.412*	.210*	1	.111*	.612*
NSI	.067*	.106*	.111*	1	.690*
TSI	.319*	.657*	.612*	.690*	1

* All correlation coefficients are significant at .01 level.

It can be seen that the feeling of security in the neighbourhood is significantly and positively related to the Total Security Index and its three component indexes, but especially to the Community Security Index, for reasons already mentioned, while the lowest relationship seems to be with the National Security Index. This was due to the wording of the question, slightly different in the WVS questionnaire than in the Spanish questionnaires. Thus, in the Spanish questionnaire the question was about perception of security in general in the city or town of residence, and in the neighbourhood, so that an index was constructed by aggregation of the two, while in the WVS question there is a very explicit focus on perception of security in the neighbourhood. As expected, the Total Security Index shows the strongest relationships with the other three indexes, since it was constructed by aggregation of the other three.

The comparison of the perception of security in the neighbourhood from the aggregate data in the 2010 WVS wave with the Spanish data, based almost completely on the same items/questions, suggests that security in most countries is mainly based on the experiences of security in the neighbourhood, in the relatively small space in which people carry out their daily lives. The data from a great number of countries discriminates the three levels of security more clearly, but confirms that Community Security seems to have a greater weight in the feeling of security of individuals than the perception of personal security, and even more than national security.

One of the main differences in the composition of the four Security indexes using the WVS data, in comparison with the Spanish data, has been the inclusion of 'carrying a knife or a weapon' for constructing the Personal Security Index (PSI). We decided to include it as one of the three items precisely because it is a very extreme measure of personal insecurity. A person carrying a weapon certainly feels insecure. Besides, the two other items measuring personal security (losing a job and the children's education) probably suffered from the 'halo effect', as suggested, because they are in the same battery together with items measuring national security. Regional differences regarding the frequency of 'carrying a knife, gun or other weapon for reasons of security' are very large, so that the largest percentage is observed in Anglo Saxon countries (8.6%), followed by MENA region countries (8.1%) and Sub-saharan African countries (8.0%),

while the proportion is lower in Asia (7.4%) and Eastern Europe and the Balkans (4.0%), and much lower in EU countries (2.6%).

Table 9. Means and standard deviations in the four standardised indexes of security for the total sample and the geo-cultural regions (WVS-2010, 59 countries)

	Cultural regions 1							
	Personal Security	Community Security	National Security	Total Security	PSI	CSI	NSI	TSI
Total sample 59	8.7	9.5	6.5	24.7	2.7	2.4	3.2	5.5
Anglo Saxon	9.2	9.8	8.4	27.4	2.7	2.0	2.5	5.0
EU	9.1	10.4	8.4	28.0	2.4	1.8	3.0	4.5
Eastern Europe/ Balkans	8.1	9.8	6.0	24.1	2.5	2.2	2.8	4.8
MENA	9.5	9.6	5.5	24.4	2.8	2.5	2.9	5.5
Asia	8.1	10.1	6.4	24.7	2.7	2.0	2.9	5.2
Latin America	8.1	7.9	6.4	22.3	2.6	2.6	3.4	5.6
Sub-saharan Africa	8.8	8.6	5.8	23.2	2.9	2.5	3.2	5.2

It can be seen that the perception of security in the community is higher than the other two indexes in the total aggregate sample, and in the seven geo-cultural regions that have been defined for this analysis (with the exceptions of Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, where Personal security is higher than Community security). And the perception of National security is significantly lower than Personal security for the total sample and for the seven regions. The variance between regions is not great regarding Personal and Community security, but it is much higher regarding National security. Data suggest that the perception of Total security is higher in the EU and Anglo Saxon countries, and that it seems to decline respectively in Asia, MENA, Eastern Europe and the Balkans, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. But this rank-order is different for each of the measures of perceived security. Thus, Anglo Saxon countries show a higher Personal security than EU countries, though MENA countries rank a little higher than both; and Sub-Saharan countries show higher Personal security than the other three regions. But, with respect to perceived security in the Community, EU and Asian countries rank significantly higher than Anglo Saxon and Eastern European and Balkan countries, while countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America seem to perceive the lowest Community security. And regarding the perception of National security, EU and Anglo Saxon countries have higher perceptions than the rest, but Sub-Saharan African and MENA countries show the lowest perceptions of National security. The values of the different standard deviations are not high in any case, and very similar in all cases.

Security in an international comparative perspective

In Table 10 countries have been rank-ordered in each of the four indexes of security. Some countries have been omitted because they did not ask some of the items that were

necessary to construct some of the four indexes. In most countries Community security is higher than Personal or National security, but in only two countries perceived National security seems to be higher than the other two indexes: Argentina and Sweden. And in 17 countries Personal security is the highest perceived security: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Palestine, Ghana, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Egypt and Uruguay.

It is impossible to make an interpretation of each individual country in this paper as it would require, in addition to other factors, taking into consideration the socio-economic-political context at the time when data were collected in each particular country. Nevertheless, it seems that the analysis by geo-cultural regions provides some good insight that in general is supported by individual country data.

With respect to Personal security, it must be underlined that among the 10 countries that have the highest PSI, six are from the MENA region, two from Sub-Saharan Africa, one from Asia and the other from the EU. This suggests that either the less developed countries enjoy higher day-to-day security or that they are used to a high insecurity and are therefore not conscious of it. When we conduct an analysis of Objective Security based on statistical indicators (ie, crime rates, etc) it will be possible to find the explanation. It is not surprising, on the other hand, to see that Mexico and Brazil occupy ranks 53 and 52 out of 59 countries regarding Personal security, when one takes into account the news about violent deaths and all kinds of violence affecting the population at large in the two countries. The same seems to be the case also in China, Pakistan, Malaysia and Thailand, for different reasons (political unrest and demonstrations, etc). The data also suggest a large degree of variation between countries within each geo-cultural world region. Thus, the significant difference observed between Spain (rank 3) and the Netherlands (rank 42) in subjective Personal Security is noteworthy. One may well ask whether the differences are real or depend on the levels of insecurity that individuals in the two countries are willing to accept to consider themselves secure or insecure. This is always the problem with subjective indicators, and that is also the reason why the two levels of security, subjective and objective, must be investigated and compared.

Brazil and Mexico are again the two countries where perceived Security in the Community is lowest; they occupy the last two positions in the ranking, followed by South Africa, Ecuador and Egypt. It is certainly noteworthy that eight Latin American countries are among the 15 with the lowest perceived security in the Community.

And it is also not surprising that Anglo Saxon and EU countries are among those with higher perceived National and Defence security, while less developed countries constitute the majority of countries at the bottom of the ranking, showing low perceived National and Defence security. Once more, the comparison between objective and subjective security regarding National and Defence security will be most interesting and illustrative.

Finally, since the Total Index of Security has been computed by aggregation of the other three, it reflects the combined effect of the three indicators. The top countries in the ranking are mainly countries from the more developed regions (Anglo Saxon and

European Union), while the bottom of the ranking includes most of the less developed countries, though, as already said, there are great differences among countries within each world geo-cultural region (i.e., Singapore vs. Malaysia and Philippines in Asia).

Table 10. Ranking of countries according to the four standardized indexes of security (WVS-2010, 59 countries)⁵

Rank	Personal security		Community security		National security		Total security	
1	Qatar	11.3	Uzbekistan	11.2	Netherlands	10.3	Sweden	29.5
2	Jordan	10.9	China	11.1	Sweden	10.2	Germany	29.4
3	Spain	10.6	Azerbaijan	11.1	New Zealand	9.4	Singapore	29.1
4	Palestine	10.4	Singapore	11.0	Germany	9.1	Netherlands	28.8
5	Yemen	10.4	Slovenia	11.0	Argentina	8.9	Slovenia	28.4
6	Tunisia	10.4	Yemen	10.9	Australia	8.7	New Zealand	28.4
7	Rwanda	10.3	Japan	10.9	Slovenia	8.5	Australia	28.3
8	Kuwait	10.2	Cyprus	10.8	Hong Kong	8.4	Uzbekistan	28.0
9	Ghana	10.1	Germany	10.8	Uzbekistan	8.1	Spain	28.0
10	Singapore	9.9	Armenia	10.7	Chile	8.1	Jordan	28.0
11	Cyprus	9.9	Netherlands	10.6	Singapore	8.0	Cyprus	28.0
12	Australia	9.8	Taiwan	10.6	Trinidad	7.9	Palestine	27.6
13	Armenia	9.8	Turkey	10.5	United States	7.9	Romania	26.7
14	Romania	9.8	Kuwait	10.5	Uruguay	7.8	United States	26.6
15	Turkey	9.6	Poland	10.5	Poland	7.7	Turkey	26.3
16	Sweden	9.4	Palestine	10.4	Estonia	7.4	Poland	26.2
17	Germany	9.4	Iraq	10.3	China	7.4	Hong Kong	26.1
18	Iraq	9.4	South Korea	10.2	South Africa	7.4	China	25.9
19	Lebanon	9.1	Malaysia	10.2	Spain	7.3	South Korea	25.8
20	New Zealand	9.1	Romania	10.1	Jordan	7.2	Argentina	25.6
21	Uruguay	9.1	Thailand	10.1	Cyprus	7.1	Yemen	25.5
22	Algeria	9.0	Spain	10.0	Thailand	6.9	Iraq	25.5

⁵ Bahrain has been excluded because it did not have data to compute the indexes of security. Japan was excluded for the PSI; Qatar was excluded from the CSI; Colombia, Kuwait and Qatar were excluded from the NSI; and Colombia, Japan, Kuwait and Qatar were excluded from the TSI, in all cases because they lacked data for some of the items needed for the computation of the specific index of security.

23	Slovenia	8.8	United States	10.0	Morocco	6.9	Uruguay	25.2
24	Morocco	8.8	Jordan	9.9	South Korea	6.9	Taiwan	25.1
25	Argentina	8.8	Sweden	9.8	Palestine	6.9	Trinidad	24.9
26	US	8.7	Hong Kong	9.7	India	6.8	Armenia	24.8
27	South Korea	8.7	Libya	9.7	Romania	6.8	Estonia	24.8
28	Uzbekistan	8.5	Australia	9.7	Belarus	6.6	Chile	24.7
29	South Africa	8.5	Rwanda	9.7	Taiwan	6.5	Morocco	24.5
30	Ecuador	8.5	Estonia	9.6	Brazil	6.3	Azerbaijan	24.4
31	Trinidad	8.3	Tunisia	9.6	Ukraine	6.2	Belarus	24.3
32	Philippines	8.2	New Zealand	9.5	Russia	6.2	Thailand	24.2
33	India	8.2	Nigeria	9.5	Turkey	6.2	Ghana	23.9
34	Chile	8.2	Belarus	9.4	Zimbabwe	6.1	Rwanda	23.6
35	Hong Kong	8.2	Kyrgyzstan	9.3	Pakistan	6.0	Lebanon	23.5
36	Colombia	8.1	Pakistan	9.2	Lebanon	5.8	South Africa	23.5
37	Poland	8.1	Kazakhstan	9.1	Kazakhstan	5.8	Tunisia	23.4
38	Belarus	8.0	Ukraine	9.1	Iraq	5.7	India	23.4
39	Russia	8.0	Ghana	9.1	Azerbaijan	5.5	Ukraine	22.9
40	Peru	8.0	Morocco	8.9	Ecuador	5.5	Nigeria	22.6
41	Taiwan	8.0	Trinidad & Tobago	8.7	Nigeria	5.5	Kazakhstan	22.4
42	Netherlands	7.9	Zimbabwe	8.6	Peru	5.3	Pakistan	22.4
43	Estonia	7.9	Peru	8.5	Japan	5.2	Russia	22.4
44	Egypt	7.9	Lebanon	8.5	Algeria	5.2	Kyrgyzstan	22.3
45	Azerbaijan	7.8	India	8.5	Kyrgyzstan	5.2	Algeria	22.2
46	Kyrgyzstan	7.8	Colombia	8.4	Egypt	5.0	Zimbabwe	22.0
47	Zimbabwe	7.7	Chile	8.4	Philippines	5.0	Libya	22.0
48	Libya	7.7	Uruguay	8.3	Ghana	4.7	Peru	21.8
49	Nigeria	7.7	Philippines	8.1	Libya	4.6	Ecuador	21.7
50	Ukraine	7.7	Russia	8.1	Mexico	4.4	Philippines	21.4
51	Kazakhstan	7.6	Algeria	8.0	Armenia	4.3	Malaysia	21.2
52	Brazil	7.6	Argentina	7.9	Yemen	4.2	Brazil	21.0
53	Mexico	7.6	Egypt	7.8	Malaysia	4.1	Egypt	20.7

54	China	7.4	Ecuador	7.7	Rwanda	3.4	Mexico	19.2
55	Pakistan	7.2	South Africa	7.6	Tunisia	3.3	Colombia	
56	Malaysia	7.0	Mexico	7.2	Colombia		Japan	
57	Thailand	7.0	Brazil	7.1	Kuwait		Kuwait	
58	Japan		Qatar		Qatar		Qatar	

The explanation of subjective security

So far we have attempted to describe the subjective perception of security in four levels and in 59 countries grouped into seven geo-cultural world regions. We have also attempted to explain what leads to perceive more or less security in the different countries and world geo-cultural regions. To that effect, regression linear models have been computed with different sets of explanatory (independent) variables.

Three sets of explanatory variables have been used: socio-demographic, attitudinal and defence and national. A fourth set of variables was used comprising 16 variables in the three previous sets that seemed to show strongest explanatory power. In Table 11 the summary of standardised beta coefficients to explain Total Security for the total sample of 59 countries are presented and using the fourth regression model comprising the strongest 16 predictors in the models based on socio-demographic, attitudinal and national defence independent variables.

It can be seen that this set of variables explains 13% of the total variance of the National Security Index and 10% of the Total Security Index, but only 4% and 1% of the Community and the Personal Security Indexes. Most independent variables show a statistically significant contribution (at least .01level) to the explanation of the variance in each of the four indexes, but that is due mainly to the large number of cases (more than 85,000 in the analysis). But, as already mentioned, the largest proportion of the variance explained is only 13% for the National and Defence Index.

Table 11. Summary of standardised beta coefficients from regression model to explain security Indexes for the total sample⁶

	PSI	CSI	NSI	TSI
Adjusted R² =	.013	.045	.127	.103
Feeling of happiness	.000	.000	-.043*	-.029*
R Family savings	.040*	.030*	.025*	.040*
Social class (subjective)	-.002	.066*	.029*	.045*
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.014*	-.030*	-.046*	-.051*
Self positioning in political scale	-.012*	-.006	-.021*	-.020*
Confidence: the armed forces	-.015*	.030*	-.033*	-.011
Confidence: the police	.061*	.109*	.038*	.100*
How important is God in your life	-.067*	-.083*	-.213*	-.206*
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	-.008	.025*	.040*	.032*
Information index	-.028*	-.055*	.021*	-.022*
Post-materialist index (4-item)	.010	-.061*	.065*	.009
Social Position -6	.010	.059*	.045*	.060*
Willingness to fight for your country	-.018*	.009	-.074*	-.054*
Interest in politics	.027*	.007	-.014*	.013*
How democratically is the country being governed today	.011	.014*	.082*	.059*
How proud of nationality	-.020*	.007	.100*	.049*

* Significant at .01 level.

However, as shown in Annexes 5 and 6, there are only two cases where the percentage of the variance explained by this set of 16 variables is greater,⁷ the TSI in Anglo Saxon countries (14%) and the NSI in EU countries (14%). The analysis of all the regression models that have been computed can be summarised as follows:

1. The regression model that uses 16 selected variables (supposedly with the strongest explanatory power) seems to be better than the separate models that

⁶ See all regression models for the total sample of 59 countries in Annex 4, the summary of standardised beta coefficients to explain the four Indexes of Security, by geo-cultural world regions and Indexes of Security in Annex 5, and the summary of standardised beta coefficients to explain the four Indexes of Security, by Indexes of Security and geo-cultural world regions in Annex 6.

⁷ It must be said that the fourth set of variables always explains a greater percentage of the variance in any index and geo-cultural region than the variance explained separately by the models based on socio-demographic, attitudinal or national-defence variables.

uses socio-demographic, attitudinal or national-defence variables for the explanation of the variance in each of the four indexes of security. Thus, comparing the adjusted R^2 within the same geo-cultural region and Security Index, it can be seen that out of 112 adjusted R^2 only in 13 cases the proportion of the variance explained by the model using 16 combined variables is lower than that explained by some of the other three regression models.

2. The regression model using the 16 combined explanatory variables seems to explain better the National Security Index than the other three (TSI, PSI and CSI). This is true in five of the seven geo-cultural regions. Only in Anglo Saxon countries the set of 16 variables explains a greater proportion of the variance in the Personal Security Index (14% vs 12%) and in Eastern European and Balkan countries it explains a greater proportion of the variance in the Community Security Index (13% vs 7%).
3. The results in Table 11 also suggest that confidence in the police and the importance of God in one's life seem to be the most important variables in explaining the variance in the four indexes, indicating that the greater the confidence in the police the greater the subjective security, and that the less important God is in one's life the greater the perception of security. Though this is true for the TSI, PSI and CSI, there are differences regarding the National Security Index. Thus, the importance of God in one's life is the variable with the strongest (and negative) explanatory power of the variance, but national pride is the second strongest variable, so that those who feel proud of their nationality feel more secure at the National level. Also, those who think that their country is democratically governed also feel more secure. But those who are willing to fight to defend their country feel less secure at the National level than those who are not willing to fight (that might precisely be the reason for being willing to fight to defend one's country, because they do not believe the nation to be secure).
4. However, there are significant differences when comparing geo-cultural regions, always regarding the explanation of the Total Security Index. Thus, each geo-cultural region seems to have its own unique pattern of explanation for its Total Security. In Anglo Saxon countries Total Security is negatively related to the importance of God in one's life and positively related to subjective social class. In EU countries a positive evaluation of how democratically the country is being governed today is positively related to Total Security, but the importance of God in one's life is negatively related to TSI. In Eastern European and Balkan countries, the less interested in politics and the less exposed to information show higher Total Security. In MENA region countries the less exposed to information and those that evaluate positively how their country is being governed show higher Total Security. In Asian countries the importance of God in one's life and the exposure to information are negatively related to Total Security. In Latin American countries, the importance of God in one's life is negatively related to Total Security, but confidence in the police is positively related. And in Sub-Saharan African countries, a positive evaluation of how democratically the country is being governed is positively related to Total Security, but exposure to information is negatively related.

5. Taking into account the two most important explanatory variables for Total Security in the seven geo-cultural regions, it seems that the importance of God in one's life and exposure to information are the ones that appear more frequently, both with a negative relation.
6. It does not seem to need verification that if so much variation is found when comparing the seven geo-cultural regions, much more variation is found when comparing the 59 countries individually, and much more variation is found when comparing the explanatory power of the 16 variables for each of the other three Security Indexes (Personal, Community and National). Of course, it would be impossible to analyse all these differences in this paper, although data is offered in Annexes 5 and 6.
7. Table 11 provides information on how each one of the 16 predictors in the regression model contributes to the explanation of each one of the four Security Indexes for the total sample of 59 countries. Thus, regarding the explanation of Personal Security, it seems that the importance of God in one's life (negatively related), confidence in the police, family savings, exposure to information (negatively) and interest in politics are the variables that contribute more to the explanation of its variance. But it must be remembered that the model explains only 1.3% of the variance in PSI. The model explains a greater proportion of the variance in Anglo Saxon countries (6%) and the least in Asian countries (1%). Besides, six variables do not contribute significantly to the explanation of the variance: feeling of happiness, subjective social class, satisfaction with the financial situation of the household, post-materialistic values,⁸ social position⁹ and the evaluation of how democratically the country is being governed today. However, there are significant differences between the seven regions. Taking into account the two variables with the strongest contribution to the explanation of the variance in each of the seven regions it can be seen that the importance of God in one's life is mentioned negatively in three (Anglo Saxon, Latin American and Sub-Saharan Africa), confidence in the police, exposure to information (negatively), social position, and evaluation of how democratically the country is governed today, are mentioned among the two strongest in two regions, and family savings (negatively), greater respect for authority in the future (negatively), and post-materialist values (negatively) in one region.
8. With respect to Community Security we have already mentioned (see Table 11) that confidence in the police, the importance of God in one's life (negatively), subjective social class, post-materialist values (negatively) and social position are the variables that contribute most to explain the variance in the total sample of 59 countries. But feelings of happiness, self-positioning in the political scale, willingness to fight for one's country, interest in politics and national pride do not contribute significantly to the explanation of the variance. And the model explains 4.0% of it. It explains a greater proportion of the variance in Eastern European and Balkan countries (13%) and the least in Latin American countries (3%).

⁸ The index is based on the four-items scale as defined by Inglehart (1990).

⁹ The index was created by Johan Galtung and redefined by Diez-Nicolás (2009).

Taking into account the two variables with the strongest contribution to the explanation of the variance in each of the seven regions it can be seen that the importance of God in one's life is mentioned in three regions (only positively in Eastern Europe and the Balkans), while exposure to information is also mentioned in three regions (negatively in all three). Social class, confidence in the police and satisfaction with the financial situation of one's household are mentioned in two regions each, and interest in politics (negatively), the evaluation of how democratically the country is governed and national pride (negatively) are mentioned in one region each.

9. Regarding National Security, it has been said (Table 11) that the importance of God in one's life (negatively), national pride, willingness to fight for one's country (negatively) and interest in politics (negatively) are the variables that contribute most to the explanation of its variance in the total sample of 59 countries. In this case the 16 variables contribute significantly to the explanation of the variance, and jointly they explain 13% of it, though the greater proportion explained is in the EU countries (14%) and the least in Sub-Saharan African countries (7%). Taking into account the two variables with the strongest contribution to the explanation of the variance in each of the seven regions it can be seen that the importance of God in one's life is one of the two strongest predictors in five of the seven regions (negatively), while the desire for greater respect for authority in the future (negatively), exposure to information (negatively), the evaluation of how democratically the country is governed today and national pride are among the two strongest in two regions each, and interest in politics (negatively) is also present in one region.
10. Finally, Table 11 shows that Total Security is explained in the total sample of 59 countries mainly by the importance of God in one's life (negatively) and confidence in the police. Besides, other variables contributing significantly to the explanation of its variance are social position, the evaluation of how democratically the country is governed today and the willingness to fight for one's country (negatively). But confidence in the armed forces and post-materialist values do not contribute significantly to the explanation of its variance. And the model explains 10% of the variance in the total sample of 59 countries. The model explains a greater proportion of the variance in the Anglo Saxon and Asian regions (14% and 11% respectively), and the least in Sub-Saharan Africa (3%). Taking into account the two variables with the strongest contribution to the explanation of the variance in each of the seven regions it can be seen that the importance of God in one's life and exposure to information (both negatively related) are in four regions among the two variables that contribute most to the explanation of the variance in Total Security. The evaluation of how democratically the country is governed today is among the two in three regions, and subjective social class, confidence in the police and interest in politics (negatively) are present in one region each.

Conclusions and discussion

Security has become a key value in present-day societies around the world because of the general change in values since the final years of the 20th century, characterised by a certain return towards more materialistic values because of the general reduction in personal and economic security which has accompanied globalisation. The increase in insecurity was foreseen from two different but complementary theoretical frameworks. The data from the WVS 2010-14 wave, which includes 59 countries and a total of more than 85,000 interviews, has allowed the replication of several surveys in Spain in 2007-08, including the batteries of items to measure different dimensions of security (personal, community and national). Countries have been grouped into seven geo-cultural world regions, so that these regions have been used as units of analysis. The change in values has implied not only a reduction in post-materialist values but also an increase in the desire for greater authority in the future, particularly in the more developed societies, as 'centre' countries from which the change will be transmitted to 'periphery' (less developed) countries.

Following previous research, four indexes of security have been computed (personal, community, national and total), each one based on three items, except the total security index, based on the aggregate values of the other three.

A summary of the 10 most secure and the 10 least secure countries based on the four indexes of perceived or subjective security is as follows:

Six of the 10 countries with the highest Personal security are from the MENA region,¹⁰ two from Sub-Saharan Africa,¹¹ one from Asia (Singapore) and one from the EU (Spain). But four of the 10 countries with the lowest PSI are from Asia,¹² two from Latin America¹³ and two from Eastern European and the Balkans,¹⁴ one from Sub-Saharan Africa (Nigeria) and one from the MENA region (Libya).

With respect to Community security, among the 10 most secure countries three are from each of the following regions: Eastern Europe and the Balkans, Asia and the EU,¹⁵ and one from the MENA region (Yemen). And among the 10 countries with the lowest perceived CSI, five are from Latin America,¹⁶ two from the MENA region (Egypt and Algeria) and one each from Asia (the Philippines), Eastern Europe and the Balkans (Russia), and Sub-Saharan Africa (South Africa).

¹⁰ Qatar, Jordan, Palestine, Yemen, Tunisia and Kuwait.

¹¹ Rwanda and Ghana.

¹² Thailand, Malaysia, Pakistan and China.

¹³ Mexico and Brazil.

¹⁴ Kazakhstan and the Ukraine.

¹⁵ Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia; China, Singapore and Japan; Slovenia, Cyprus and Germany.

¹⁶ Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador, Argentina and Uruguay.

As regards National security, among the 10 most secure countries four are from the EU,¹⁷ two each from Anglo Saxon countries and Latin America,¹⁸ and one each from Asia (Hong Kong) and Eastern Europe and the Balkans (Uzbekistan). And among the 10 countries with the lowest NSI four are from the MENA region,¹⁹ two each from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa,²⁰ and one each from Eastern Europe and the Balkans (Armenia) and from Latin America (Mexico).

Finally, with respect to Total security, among the 10 most secure countries five are from the EU,²¹ two from Anglo Saxon countries (New Zealand and Australia) and one each from Asia (Singapore), Eastern Europe and the Balkans (Uzbekistan), and the MENA region (Jordan). And among the 10 countries with the lowest Total security, four are from Latin America,²² three from the MENA region,²³ two from Asia (Malaysia and the Philippines) and one from Sub-Saharan Africa (Zimbabwe).

As might be expected, and as verified with the data from the sixth wave of the WVS, developed countries seem to feel subjectively more secure than less developed countries, but variations even between countries within the same world geo-cultural region are very wide.

This paper has focused not only on the description of differences in the values of security in the above mentioned three dimensions (plus one more measure of total security, built through the sum of the other three) but also attempts to identify the variables that better explain the differences in the indexes of security.

On the basis of three sets of variables used to explain the four indexes of security (socio-demographic, attitudinal, national defence and a combination of the previous three) it has been found that the combined set seems to be the most robust to explain the four indexes of security, although no regression model explains more than 14% of the variance in security.

The two variables that seem to explain a greater proportion of the variance in the four levels of security (personal, community, national and total) are the importance of God in one's life and confidence in the police, implying that people who do not attach importance to God in their lives and who trust the police perceive in general more personal security, more security in the community in which they live, more national security and more total security. However, in the case of the explanation of the variance in National Security, national pride and willingness to fight for one's country show a greater explanatory power than confidence in the police. Thus, those who are proud of their country and those unwilling to fight for their country in the event of war seem to feel more secure at the

¹⁷ The Netherlands, Sweden, Germany and Slovenia.

¹⁸ New Zealand and Australia; Argentina and Chile.

¹⁹ Tunisia, Yemen, Libya and Egypt.

²⁰ Malaysia and the Philippines; Rwanda and Ghana.

²¹ Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain.

²² Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru.

²³ Egypt, Libya and Algeria.

National level than those who feel insecure. In general it can be concluded that the same set of 16 independent variables explains more of the variance in National Security than in Community or Personal Security. And, in general too, national and defence variables explain a greater proportion of the variance than attitudinal or socio-demographic variables, something common to all world regions and to all countries.

It must also be underlined that exposure to information usually leads to a lesser, and not to a greater, perception of security. In fact, it is evident in most countries and with respect to the four indexes of security, that the individuals who are most exposed to the media perceive less security than those who are least exposed to the media. This is a very important finding that deserves more research, given the growing importance of media consumption in all societies.

But one very important finding is that there is a substantial variation in the four levels of security between the seven geo-cultural world regions and between the countries within a region. This implies that the country continues to be the most important unit of analysis in international comparisons.

A second major finding is that the variables used to explain subjective security in any of the four levels cannot really explain an important proportion of the variance (14% seems to be the highest). And this finding supports the idea that to explain security one needs not only subjective measures but also objective measures, such as crime rates, the proportion of GDP devoted to defence, personnel in the armed forces and other security institutions, social and political conflict, etc. These objective measures are more difficult to obtain, but previous research in Spain has suggested that macro-variables (properties of countries rather than of individuals) have a greater explanatory power than individual properties like those deriving from social surveys, as is the case here.

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Annexes

ANNEX 1. Distribution of Countries by Geo-Cultural Regions, WVS 2010-2014, (with indication of number of interviews collected)

	Geo-cultural regions						Total
	Anglo Saxon	EU	Eastern Europe & Balkans	MENA	Asia	Latin America	
Algeria				1,200			1,200
Argentina						1,030	1,030
Armenia			1,100				1,100
Australia	1,477						1,477
Azerbaijan			1,002				1,002
Bahrain				1,200			1,200
Belarus			1,535				1,535
Brazil						1,486	1,486
Chile						1,000	1,000
China					2,300		2,300
Colombia						1,512	1,512
Cyprus		1,000					1,000
Ecuador						1,202	1,202
Egypt				1,523			1,523
Estonia		1,533					1,533
Germany		2,046					2,046
Ghana						1,552	1,552
Hong Kong					1,000		1,000
India					1,581		1,581
Iraq				1,200			1,200
Japan					2,443		2,443
Jordan				1,200			1,200
Kazakhstan			1,502				1,502
Kuwait				1,303			1,303
Kyrgyzstan			1,500				1,500
Korea, South					1,200		1,200
Lebanon				1,200			1,200
Libya				2,131			2,131
Malaysia					1,300		1,300
Mexico						2,000	2,000
Morocco				1,200			1,200
Netherlands		1,902					1,902
New Zealand	841						841
Nigeria						1,759	1,759
Pakistan					1,200		1,200
Palestine				1,000			1,000
Peru						1,210	1,210
Philippines					1,200		1,200
Poland		966					966
Qatar				1,060			1,060
Romania		1,503					1,503

Russia			2,500				2,500
Rwanda						1,527	1,527
Singapore				1,972			1,972
Slovenia	1,069						1,069
South Africa						3,531	3,531
Spain	1,189						1,189
Sweden	1,206						1,206
Taiwan				1,238			1,238
Thailand				1,200			1,200
Trinidad and Tobago					999		999
Tunisia			1,205				1,205
Turkey			1,605				1,605
Ukraine		1,500					1,500
US	2,232						2,232
Uruguay					1,000		1,000
Uzbekistan		1,500					1,500
Yemen			1,000				1,000
Zimbabwe						1,499	1,499
Total	4,550	12,414	12,139	18,027	16,634	11,439	9,868 85,071

ANNEX 2. Average index of Post-materialism by country and last three WVS waves (scale 1 = materialist values, 2 = mixed values, 3= post-materialist values)

	1999-2004	2005-2009	2010-2014
Algeria	1.72		1.73
Azerbaijan	2.12		1.53
Argentina	2.07	1.82	1.85
Australia		2.07	1.63
Armenia	1.77		1.54
Brazil		1.79	1.80
Belarus	1.61		1.60
Chile	1.89	1.83	1.95
China	1.54	1.60	1.44
Taiwan		1.48	1.60
Colombia		1.99	2.02
Cyprus	1.79	1.73	1.63
Estonia	1.76		1.73
Georgia	1.68	1.65	1.62
Germany	2.06	1.96	2.03
Ghana		1.73	1.66
India	1.56	1.66	1.83
Iraq	1.89	1.82	1.61
Japan	1.92	1.84	1.84
Jordan	1.65	1.56	1.43

South Korea	1.59	1.48	1.60
Kyrgyzstan	1.72		1.60
Malaysia		1.74	1.67
Mexico	1.85	2.00	2.03
Morocco	1.69	1.55	1.59
Netherlands		1.98	1.90
New Zealand		2.11	1.95
Nigeria	1.73		1.71
Pakistan	1.42		1.86
Peru	1.94	1.94	1.82
Philippines	1.66		1.77
Poland		1.75	1.83
Romania		1.57	1.78
Russia		1.47	1.48
Rwanda		1.87	1.49
Singapore	1.80		1.68
Slovenia		1.95	1.82
South Africa	1.69	1.71	1.75
Spain	1.88	1.76	1.76
Sweden		2.19	2.23
Thailand		1.78	1.76
Trinidad and Tobago		1.72	1.69
Turkey	1.94	1.81	1.78
Ukraine		1.55	1.58
Egypt	1.62	1.60	1.39
US	2.16	1.96	1.93
Uruguay		2.08	2.02

ANNEX 3. Average index of Greater Respect for Authority by country and last three WVS waves (scale 1 = bad thing, 2 = don't mind, 3= good thing)

	1999-2004	2005-09	2010-14
Algeria	2.58		2.40
Argentina	2.65	2.74	2.51
Armenia	2.63		2.47
Australia		2.55	2.57
Azerbaijan	2.23		2.63
Belarus	2.63		2.42
Brazil		2.74	2.71
Chile	2.49	2.63	2.54
China	2.46	2.52	2.27
Colombia		2.91	2.80
Cyprus	2.33	2.69	2.55
Egypt	2.82	2.74	2.85
Estonia	2.32		2.18
Germany	2.14	2.33	2.42
India	2.29	2.26	2.34
Japan	1.27	1.21	1.27
Jordan	2.87	2.92	2.84
Kyrgyzstan	2.30		2.39
Korea, South	1.64	1.87	1.88
Mexico	2.69	2.8	2.78
Morocco	2.89	2.67	2.68
Netherlands		2.66	2.77
New Zealand		2.48	2.52
Nigeria	2.79		2.66
Pakistan	2.55		2.05
Peru	2.78	2.84	2.72
Philippines	2.64		2.76
Poland		2.35	2.37
Romania		2.74	2.66
Russia		2.39	2.58
Rwanda		2.90	2.63
Singapore	2.45		2.34
Slovenia		2.21	2.30
South Africa	2.69	2.76	2.45
Spain	2.53	2.77	2.66
Sweden		1.66	1.71
Taiwan		1.85	1.79
Turkey	2.61	2.48	2.41
Ukraine		2.75	2.43
US	2.64	2.53	2.49
Uruguay		2.58	2.66
Zimbabwe	2.88		2.66

ANNEX 4. Regression models to explain variance in the four Security Indexes (Total, Personal, Community, and National) through different sets of explanatory variables (total sample of 59 countries from the 2010 wave of the World Values Survey)

Socio Demographic Independent Variables

TOTAL SI Adjusted R ² = 6.6%	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	20.079	.141		142.765	.000
R Sex	.544	.044	.050	12.414	.000
R Age	-.092	.023	-.016	-3.987	.000
R Education	-.217	.019	-.047	-11.451	.000
R Income	.343	.025	.059	13.465	.000
Centrality	1.484	.026	.232	57.058	.000
R Employment	-.015	.015	-.004	-.987	.324
Feeling of happiness	.062	.029	.009	2.118	.034
Social class (subjective)	.148	.025	.027	6.037	.000
R Family savings	.257	.017	.062	15.393	.000

PSI Adjusted R ² = 1.6 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig. B
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	7.870	.064		123.943	.000
R Sex	.430	.020	.079	21.609	.000
R Age	.000	.011	.000	.045	.964
R Education	-.143	.009	-.061	-16.271	.000
R Income	.092	.011	.032	8.054	.000
Centrality	-.179	.012	-.054	-14.660	.000
R Employment	.010	.007	.006	1.510	.131
Feeling of happiness	.079	.013	.022	5.934	.000
Social class (subjective)	.097	.011	.036	8.853	.000
R Family savings	.026	.007	.015	3.998	.000

CSI Adjusted R ² = 2.9 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	7.918	.060		133.049	.000
R Sex	-.091	.019	-.019	-4.891	.000
R Age	-.019	.010	-.007	-1.895	.058
R Education	-.048	.008	-.024	-5.937	.000
R Income	.030	.010	.012	2.874	.004
Centrality	.344	.011	.121	31.131	.000
R Employment	.061	.006	.039	9.604	.000
Feeling of happiness	.132	.012	.041	10.572	.000
Social class (subjective)	.144	.010	.060	14.157	.000
R Family savings	.079	.007	.044	11.359	.000

NSI Adjusted R ² = 9.2 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.276	.072		59.339	.000
R Sex	.225	.023	.036	9.990	.000
R Age	-.070	.012	-.021	-5.768	.000
R Education	-.030	.010	-.011	-2.999	.003
R Income	.217	.013	.067	17.257	.000
Centrality	1.129	.014	.302	83.133	.000
R Employment	-.056	.008	-.027	-7.266	.000
Feeling of happiness	-.106	.015	-.025	-6.944	.000
Social class (subjective)	-.023	.013	-.007	-1.838	.066
R Family savings	.104	.008	.047	13.289	.000

Attitudinal Independent Variables

TOTAL SI Adjusted R ² = 7.6 %	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	26.622	.214		124.517	.000
Satisfaction with your life	.072	.013	.029	5.432	.000
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.082	.012	.037	6.828	.000
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.348	.038	-.044	-9.129	.000
Religious person	-.170	.051	-.019	-3.338	.001
Self positioning in political scale	-.030	.011	-.013	-2.733	.006
How important is God in your life	-.401	.010	-.221	-38.638	.000
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.083	.041	.010	2.008	.045
SP-6	.126	.009	.069	13.599	.000
Information index	-.031	.013	-.012	-2.407	.016

PERSONAL SI Adjusted R ² = .6 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	9.019	.099		90.978	.000
Satisfaction with your life	.001	.006	.000	.096	.923
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.010	.006	.009	1.853	.064
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.024	.018	-.006	-1.324	.186
Religious person	-.016	.024	-.003	-.663	.507
Self positioning in political scale	-.008	.005	-.007	-1.627	.104
How important is God in your life	-.061	.005	-.067	-12.613	.000

Post-materialist index (four-item)	.064	.019	.014	3.272	.001
SP-6	.006	.004	.007	1.396	.163
Information index	-.030	.006	-.023	-5.012	.000

COMMUNITY SI Adjusted R ² = 2.5 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	9.818	.091		107.557	.000
Satisfaction with your life	.031	.006	.029	5.458	.000
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.036	.005	.036	6.844	.000
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.069	.016	-.020	-4.263	.000
Religious person	-.150	.022	-.038	-6.818	.000
Self positioning in political scale	.010	.005	.010	2.058	.040
How important is God in your life	-.060	.004	-.075	-13.329	.000
Post-materialist index (four-item)	-.254	.018	-.066	-14.124	.000
SP-6	.060	.004	.074	14.942	.000
Information index	-.041	.006	-.035	-7.271	.000

NATIONAL SI Adjusted R ² = 9.0 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	7.424	.110		67.495	.000
(Constant)	.047	.007	.033	6.940	.000
Satisfaction with your life	.038	.006	.029	6.113	.000
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	-.191	.019	-.043	-9.843	.000
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.086	.027	-.017	-3.244	.001
Religious person	-.037	.006	-.027	-6.388	.000
Self positioning in political scale	-.242	.005	-.233	-44.704	.000
How important is God in your life	.339	.022	.067	15.607	.000
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.049	.005	.046	10.132	.000
SP-6	.029	.007	.019	4.321	.000

National and Defence Independent Variables

TOTAL SI Adjusted R ² = 7.2 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	23.859	.210		113.375	.000
Willingness to fight for your country	-.443	.054	-.038	-8.156	.000

Interest in politics	.043	.026	.008	1.663	.096
Confidence: armed forces	-.045	.031	-.008	-1.446	.148
Confidence: police	.799	.031	.136	25.413	.000
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	-.145	.031	-.025	-4.614	.000
Confidence: United Nations	-.283	.028	-.048	-9.950	.000
Political system: having the army rule	-1.043	.027	-.184	-39.276	.000
Political system: having a democratic political system	.162	.033	.023	4.845	.000
Importance of democracy	-.056	.013	-.021	-4.273	.000
How democratically is the country being governed today	.189	.011	.087	17.887	.000
Under some conditions. war is necessary to obtain justice	.226	.052	.020	4.367	.000
How proud of nationality	.616	.032	.090	19.276	.000

PERSONAL SI Adjusted R ² = 1.4 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	8.868	.099		89.339	.000
Willingness to fight for your country	-.028	.026	-.005	-1.099	.272
Interest in politics	.043	.012	.015	3.470	.001
Confidence: armed forces	.000	.015	.000	.028	.978
Confidence: police	.250	.015	.085	16.805	.000
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	-.089	.015	-.031	-5.980	.000
Confidence: United Nations	-.159	.013	-.055	-11.982	.000
Political system: having the army rule	-.177	.013	-.062	-14.140	.000
Political system: having a democratic political system	.101	.016	.029	6.449	.000
Importance of democracy	-.039	.006	-.030	-6.401	.000
How democratically is the country being governed today	.026	.005	.024	5.326	.000
Under some conditions. war is necessary to obtain justice	-.060	.025	-.011	-2.435	.015
How proud of nationality	-.062	.015	-.018	-4.094	.000

COMMUNITY SI Adjusted R ² = 4.9 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	7.903	.089		88.803	.000
Willingness to fight for your country	.143	.023	.028	6.218	.000
Interest in politics	-.004	.011	-.002	-.387	.699
Confidence: armed forces	.088	.013	.034	6.690	.000
Confidence: police	.301	.013	.118	22.498	.000
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	.060	.013	.024	4.498	.000

Confidence: United Nations				-	
	-.130	.012	-.051	10.763	.000
Political system: having the army rule				-	
	-.334	.011	-.135	29.463	.000
Political system: having a democratic political system	.160	.014	.053	11.269	.000
Importance of democracy	.035	.006	.031	6.416	.000
How democratically is the country being governed today	.011	.004	.011	2.358	.018
Under some conditions. war is necessary to obtain justice	.048	.022	.010	2.183	.029
How proud of nationality	.060	.014	.020	4.400	.000

NATIONAL SI Adjusted R ² = 8.2 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
(Constant)	6.762	.112		60.512	.000
Willingness to fight for your country				-	
	-.539	.029	-.081	18.846	.000
Interest in politics	-.005	.014	-.001	-3.350	.726
Confidence: armed forces	-.143	.017	-.041	-8.601	.000
Confidence: police	.262	.017	.077	15.638	.000
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	-.132	.017	-.039	-7.920	.000
Confidence: United Nations	.016	.015	.005	1.088	.277
Political system: having the army rule				-	
	-.509	.014	-.155	36.093	.000
Political system: having a democratic political system	-.114	.018	-.028	-6.425	.000
Importance of democracy	-.040	.007	-.027	-5.856	.000
How democratically is the country being governed today	.147	.006	.118	26.283	.000
Under some conditions. war is necessary to obtain justice	.365	.028	.056	13.197	.000
How proud of nationality	.595	.017	.153	35.451	.000

Final Model of regression combining socio-demographic, attitudinal and defence variables

TOTAL SI Adjusted R ² = 10.3 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
(Constant)	24.775	.264		93.984	.000
Feeling of happiness	-.217	.039	-.029**	-5.623	.000
R Family savings	.165	.020	.040**	8.134	.000
Social class (subjective)	.241	.028	.045**	8.511	.000
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.404	.040	-.051**	-10.198	.000

Self positioning in political scale	-.045	.011	-.020**	-3.948	.000
Confidence: armed forces	-.065	.032	-.011	-2.024	.043
Confidence: police	.583	.031	.100**	18.654	.000
How important is God in your life	-.372	.009	-.206**	-39.520	.000
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.072	.012	.032**	5.940	.000
Information index	-.057	.014	-.022**	-4.204	.000
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.082	.043	.009	1.908	.056
SP-6	.110	.010	.060**	11.152	.000
Willingness to fight for your country	-.622	.057	-.054**	-10.934	.000
Interest in politics	.073	.028	.013**	2.611	.009
How democratically is the country being governed today	.128	.011	.059**	11.754	.000
How proud of nationality	.331	.035	.049**	9.473	.000

PERSONAL SI Adjusted R ² = 1.3 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
(Constant)	8.743	.126		69.650	.000
Feeling of happiness	-.003	.018	.000	-.136	.892
R Family savings	.073	.009	.040**	8.454	.000
Social class (subjective)	-.007	.013	-.002	-.502	.616
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.055	.019	-.014**	-2.928	.003
Self positioning in political scale	-.014	.005	-.012**	-2.493	.013
Confidence: armed forces	-.043	.015	-.015**	-2.839	.005
Confidence: police	.179	.015	.061**	12.001	.000
How important is God in your life	-.061	.004	-.067**	-13.590	.000
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	-.009	.006	-.008	-1.673	.094
Information index	-.037	.006	-.028**	-5.722	.000
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.044	.020	.010	2.131	.033
SP-6	.009	.005	.010	1.968	.049
Willingness to fight for your country	-.102	.027	-.018**	-3.743	.000
Interest in politics	.078	.013	.027**	5.838	.000
How democratically is the country being governed today	.012	.005	.011	2.321	.020
How proud of nationality	-.068	.017	-.020**	-4.058	.000

COMMUNITY SI Adjusted R ² = 4.5 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
(Constant)	8.353	.115		72.587	.000
Feeling of happiness	-.002	.017	.000	-.143	.886
R Family savings	.055	.009	.030**	6.197	.000
Social class (subjective)	.157	.012	.066**	12.724	.000

Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.102	.017	-.030**	-5.954	.000
Self positioning in political scale	-.006	.005	-.006	-1.186	.235
Confidence: armed forces	.077	.014	.030**	5.563	.000
Confidence: police	.281	.014	.109**	20.575	.000
How important is God in your life	-.066	.004	-.083**	-16.032	.000
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.025	.005	.025**	4.677	.000
Information index	-.063	.006	-.055**	-10.601	.000
Post-materialist index (four-item)	-.235	.019	-.061**	-12.557	.000
SP-6	.048	.004	.059**	11.208	.000
Willingness to fight for your country	.047	.025	.009	1.887	.059
Interest in politics	.016	.012	.007	1.330	.184
How democratically is the country being governed today	.013	.005	.014**	2.714	.007
How proud of nationality	.022	.015	.007	1.424	.155

NATIONAL SI Adjusted R ² = 12.7 %	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
(Constant)	7.137	.138		51.842	.000
Feeling of happiness	-.188	.020	-.043**	-9.277	.000
R Family savings	.053	.010	.025**	5.550	.000
Social class (subjective)	.090	.015	.029**	6.047	.000
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.208	.020	-.046**	-10.207	.000
Self positioning in political scale	-.028	.006	-.021**	-4.689	.000
Confidence: armed forces	-.114	.017	-.033**	-6.788	.000
Confidence: police	.128	.016	.038**	7.735	.000
How important is God in your life	-.221	.005	-.213**	-45.173	.000
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.051	.006	.040**	8.198	.000
Information index	.032	.007	.021**	4.551	.000
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.332	.023	.065**	14.733	.000
SP-6	.048	.005	.045**	9.222	.000
Willingness to fight for your country	-.489	.030	-.074**	-16.452	.000
Interest in politics	-.046	.015	-.014**	-3.125	.002
How democratically is the country being governed today	.103	.006	.082**	18.038	.000
How proud of nationality	.389	.018	.100**	21.362	.000

ANNEX 5. Summary of standardised beta coefficients from regression model to explain the four Indexes of Security, by geo-cultural world regions and Indexes of Security, 2010 WVS wave in 59 countries

	Anglo-Saxon			
	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
Socio-Demographic				
R2 =	.080	.053	.048	.042
R Sex	.077	.104	.001	.022
R Age	.013	.035	.002	-.013
R Education	-.046	-.104	.027	.006
R Income	.077	.073	.017	.053
Centrality				
R Employment	.081	-.060	-.005	.122
Feeling of happiness	.052	.094	.059	-.014
Social class (subjective)	.171	.147	.158	.127
R Family savings	.045	.081	.076	-.009
Attitudinal				
R2 =	.100	.045	.044	.086
Satisfaction with your life	.082	.058	.062	.035
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.143	.066	.151	.099
Future changes: Greater respect for authority	-.061	-.044	-.016	-.062
Religious person	-.012	-.028	.033	-.017
Self positioning in political scale	.001	-.003	.034	-.039
How important is God in your life	-.183	-.125	-.033	-.191
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.040	.051	.001	.038
Social Position-6	.104	.038	.067	.117
Information index 3	-.001	.031	-.017	-.023
Defence and National				
R2 =	.101	.034	.071	.087
Willingness to fight for your country	-.009	.016	-.023	-.019
Interest in politics	-.020	.005	-.006	-.044
Confidence: armed forces	-.017	-.003	.053	-.079
Confidence: police	.091	.060	.091	.047
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	.013	.019	.028	-.029
Confidence: United Nations	-.006	.033	-.081	.009
Having the army rule	-.220	-.117	-.108	-.223
Having a democratic political system	.069	.053	.002	.085
Importance of democracy	.030	.011	.112	-.044
How democratically is the country being governed today	.079	.021	.022	.120
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	.041	-.025	.068	.053
How proud of nationality	-.035	-.033	-.053	.010
Final Model				
R2 =	.138	.062	.077	.116

Feeling of happiness	.028	.049	.014	-.012
R Family savings	.030	.045	.035	-.019
Social class (subjective)	.123	.064	.114	.092
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.091	-.069	-.045	-.067
Self positioning in political scale	-.008	-.007	.011	-.026
Confidence: armed forces	-.004	.013	.045	-.063
Confidence: police	.108	.086	.087	.057
How important is God in your life	-.170	-.138	-.003	-.179
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.084	.011	.098	.073
Information index 3	-.044	.000	-.061	-.038
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.059	.059	.011	.056
Social Position-6	.096	.034	.064	.104
Willingness to fight for your country	-.012	-.005	-.004	-.019
Interest in politics	.004	.006	.016	-.015
How democratically is the country being governed today	.081	.034	.017	.111
How proud of nationality	-.071	-.048	-.089	-.014

	EU			
Socio-Demographic	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.103	.055	.026	.120
R Sex	.164	.191	.006	.092
R Age	-.010	.050	-.012	-.042
R Education	-.042	-.049	-.088	.037
R Income	.055	.074	.052	-.005
Centrality	.204	-.012	.052	.287
R Employment	.033	.053	-.029	.034
Feeling of happiness	.045	.021	.055	.025
Social class (subjective)	.071	.019	.044	.057
R Family savings	.046	-.040	.051	.072

Attitudinal	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.060	.033	.040	.087
Satisfaction with your life	.079	.059	.093	.029
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.107	-.020	.111	.110
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.041	-.045	.066	-.053
Religious person	.005	-.093	.087	.022
Self positioning in political scale	.006	-.009	-.011	.025
How important is God in your life	-.113	.066	-.021	-.219
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.048	.028	-.017	.058
Social Position-6	.069	.152	-.019	.013
Information index 3	-.006	-.063	-.008	.041

Defence and National	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.062	.012	.033	.098
Willingness to fight for your country	-.030	.014	.029	-.078
Interest in politics	.026	-.027	.007	.063

Confidence: armed forces	-0.030	-0.033	.049	-.060
Confidence: police	.021	-.028	.057	.020
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	-.008	-.014	-.017	.016
Confidence: United Nations	-.015	.018	-.043	-.013
Having the army rule	-.076	.017	-.061	-.100
Having a democratic political system	.097	.113	.035	.017
Importance of democracy	-.028	-.038	.048	-.022
How democratically is the country being governed today	.173	.026	.056	.203
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	.044	.011	-.047	.084
How proud of nationality	.011	-.015	-.071	.072

Final Model	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.094	.031	.044	.142
Feeling of happiness	.033	.009	.034	.031
R Family savings	.066	.002	.056	.069
Social class (subjective)	.022	-.007	.018	.033
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.054	-.053	.057	-.061
Self positioning in political scale	.006	-.018	-.020	.044
Confidence: armed forces	-.008	-.004	.031	-.036
Confidence: police	.005	-.015	.033	-.004
How important is God in your life	-.074	.014	.050	-.159
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.063	-.011	.089	.044
Information index 3	-.021	-.052	-.021	.016
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.031	.026	-.018	.031
Social Position-6	.071	.166	-.020	.004
Willingness to fight for your country	-.037	-.012	.019	-.061
Interest in politics	.031	-.028	.029	.059
How democratically is the country being governed today	.174	.043	.060	.184
How proud of nationality	-.002	-.048	-.042	.070

	Eastern Europe and the Balkans			
Socio-Demographic	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.055	.030	.052	.013
R Sex	.120	.160	.031	.030
R Age	.001	-.008	.040	-.039
R Education	-.084	-.036	.000	-.047
R Income	.094	.025	.072	.081
Centrality				
R Employment	-.082	.019	-.135	-.026
Feeling of happiness	.108	.025	.132	.030
Social class (subjective)	-.006	-.023	.021	-.028
R Family savings	.064	.046	.058	.001

Attitudinal	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.032	.012	.092	.036
Satisfaction with your life	.098	.038	.073	.078
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	-.045	-.045	-.017	-.034
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.023	-.029	.061	-.059
Religious person	-.075	-.007	-.094	-.050
Self positioning in political scale	.018	.003	.036	-.001
How important is God in your life	-.034	-.053	.211	-.138
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.006	.008	-.037	.031
Social Position-6	.043	.077	.039	-.022
Information index 3	-.140	-.047	-.159	-.055
Defence and National	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.043	.019	.107	.047
Willingness to fight for your country	-.061	.041	-.061	-.052
Interest in politics	-.142	-.024	-.149	-.097
Confidence: armed forces	.038	.026	.032	-.031
Confidence: police	.061	.047	.026	.074
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	.030	-.046	.166	-.027
Confidence: United Nations	-.089	-.056	-.072	-.002
Having the army rule	-.004	-.014	-.034	-.044
Having a democratic political system	.008	-.017	.082	-.023
Importance of democracy	-.032	-.022	-.001	-.058
How democratically is this country being governed today	-.004	-.075	.019	.082
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	.069	.058	.060	-.008
How proud of nationality	.006	-.015	-.159	.118
Final Model	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.053	.017	.126	.074
Feeling of happiness	.020	.012	.052	-.030
R Family savings	-.017	-.001	-.014	-.033
Social class (subjective)	.051	-.018	.063	.020
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.061	-.045	.045	-.076
Self positioning in political scale	.016	.006	.029	-.008
Confidence: armed forces	.039	.003	.029	-.019
Confidence: police	.048	.019	.068	.052
How important is God in your life	-.084	-.049	.132	-.162
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.010	-.024	-.015	.017
Information index 3	-.113	-.029	-.163	-.031
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.010	.010	-.031	.030
Social Position-6	.068	.081	.057	-.013
Willingness to fight for your country	-.077	.033	-.064	-.057
Interest in politics	-.136	-.021	-.132	-.109
How democratically is the country being governed today	.000	-.070	.027	.075

How proud of nationality .005 -0.005 -0.120 .078

	MENA			
Socio-Demographic	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.030	.027	.047	.004
R Sex	-,008	,006	-,046	,006
R Age	-,002	-,002	,010	-,002
R Education	-,052	-,048	-,036	,000
R Income	,026	,009	-,008	,039
Centrality				
R Employment	-,048	-,017	-,015	-,007
Feeling of happiness	,156	,149	,197	,016
Social class (subjective)	-,017	,017	,048	-,037
R Family savings	-,022	-,054	-,021	-,059

Attitudinal	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.033	.014	.037	.048
Satisfaction with your life	,087	,058	,122	-,002
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	-,038	-,061	-,026	,011
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-,049	-,003	,051	-,125
Religious person	,002	-,032	,007	,036
Self positioning in political scale	,021	-,001	,023	,020
How important is God in your life	-,003	,020	,080	-,088
Post-materialist index (four-item)	-,022	-,059	-,028	,048
Social Position-6	-,028	-,047	-,029	,010
Information index 3	-,151	-,053	-,091	-,146

Defence and National	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.061	.021	.047	.061
Willingness to fight for your country	,006	,018	,066	-,050
Interest in politics	-,032	-,012	-,001	-,044
Confidence: armed forces	,037	,061	-,022	,020
Confidence: police	,012	,003	,044	-,008
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	,125	,064	,081	,096
Confidence: United Nations	-,015	-,055	-,027	,046
Having the army rule	-,073	-,059	-,066	-,012
Having a democratic political system	-,013	-,010	,063	-,069
Importance of democracy	-,048	,001	,011	-,100
How democratically is the country being governed today	,086	,039	,000	,120
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	-,032	-,023	-,017	-,013
How proud of nationality	-,030	-,027	-,127	,062

Final Model	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.046	.021	.059	.065
Feeling of happiness	,056	,052	,092	-,028

R Family savings	-,021	,034	-,019	-,043
Social class (subjective)	-,003	-,029	,022	-,001
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-,055	-,016	,038	-,121
Self positioning in political scale	,001	-,013	-,001	,016
Confidence: armed forces	,031	,010	,010	,034
Confidence: police	,058	,042	,089	-,011
How important is God in your life	-,007	,008	,055	-,061
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	-,020	-,052	-,004	,015
Information index 3	-,148	-,056	-,103	-,127
Post-materialist index (four-item)	-,018	-,057	-,023	,049
Social Position-6	-,028	-,052	-,029	,022
Willingness to fight for your country	-,009	-,001	,040	-,037
Interest in politics	,007	,046	-,011	-,024
How democratically is the country being governed today	,088	,050	-,007	,114
How proud of nationality	-,010	-,009	-,097	,050

	Asia			
	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
Socio-Demographic				
R2 =	.013	.010	.052	.044
R Sex	.009	.062	-.061	.017
R Age	-.051	-.047	-.013	-.021
R Education	-.026	-.036	.020	.014
R Income	.018	-.018	.028	.022
Centrality	.080		.154	-.155
R Employment	-.023	.030	.094	.030
Feeling of happiness	.025	.026	.046	-.101
Social class (subjective)	.064	.050	-.110	.062
R Family savings	.075	.007	.088	.034
Attitudinal				
R2 =	.092	.011	.066	.083
Satisfaction with your life	.022	-.052	.081	-.003
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.028	.004	.047	.008
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.090	-.002	-.096	-.056
Religious person	-.103	-.034	-.146	-.059
Self positioning in political scale	-.078	-.021	-.008	-.101
How important is God in your life	-.130	-.026	-.030	-.131
Post-materialist index (four-item)	-.011	.012	-.085	.026
Social Position-6	.065	.019	.058	.043
Information index 3	-.135	-.063	-.007	-.163
Defence and National				
R2 =	.085	.028	.098	.069
Willingness to fight for your country	-.053	-.019	-.002	-.049
Interest in politics	-.078	-.016	-.072	-.068
Confidence: armed forces	-.012	.002	.023	-.046

Confidence: police	.009	.029	.046	-.027
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	.069	-.001	.081	.051
Confidence: United Nations	-.006	.057	-.003	-.049
Having the army rule	-.185	-.107	-.214	-.076
Having a democratic political system	-.004	-.017	.061	-.041
Importance of democracy	-.072	-.052	.059	-.108
How democratically is the country being governed today	.043	.022	.045	.014
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	-.060	-.084	-.016	.024
How proud of nationality	.121	.001	.085	.146

Final Model	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	0.107	.012	.072	.131
Feeling of happiness	.022	.030	.070	-.057
R Family savings	-.017	-.047	.030	-.008
Social class (subjective)	.011	.018	-.094	.087
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.072	-.010	-.084	-.044
Self positioning in political scale	-.064	-.030	-.005	-.073
Confidence: armed forces	-.021	.000	.020	-.044
Confidence: police	-.014	.028	.046	-.065
How important is God in your life	-.158	-.032	-.094	-.140
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.052	-.012	.077	.029
Information index 3	-.127	-.074	-.008	-.152
Post-materialist index (four-item)	-.004	.012	-.064	.023
Social Position-6	.067	.027	.081	.012
Willingness to fight for your country	-.046	-.020	-.014	-.021
Interest in politics	-.048	.011	-.062	-.040
How democratically is the country being governed today	.012	-.005	.052	-.018
How proud of nationality	.117	.022	.087	.116

	Latin America			
Socio-Demographic	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.045	.011	.005	.056
R Sex	.087	.067	.019	.070
R Age	-.027	-.025	-.023	-.021
R Education	-.001	-.020	-.034	.034
R Income	.105	.063	.039	.086
Centrality				
R Employment	-.146	-.051	-.017	-.178
Feeling of happiness	-.060	.005	.013	-.093
Social class (subjective)	.018	-.037	.040	-.002
R Family savings	-.037	.000	.005	-.063

Attitudinal	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.061	.019	.009	.077

Satisfaction with your life	-.048	-.017	.002	-.058
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.043	.034	.061	.013
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.053	-.033	.022	-.077
Religious person	-.016	-.015	.023	-.026
Self positioning in political scale	.001	-.013	.035	-.018
How important is God in your life	-.202	-.113	-.066	-.194
Post-materialist index (four-item)	-.049	-.009	-.025	-.033
Social Position-6	-.039	.010	.007	-.082
Information index 3	.037	-.037	-.038	.089

Defence and National	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.078	.009	.027	.102
Willingness to fight for your country	-.043	-.013	.025	-.110
Interest in politics	.031	.023	-.016	.036
Confidence: armed forces	-.066	-.046	-.029	-.049
Confidence: police	.114	.055	.110	.068
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	.011	-.008	.022	.000
Confidence: United Nations	-.044	-.028	.001	-.045
Having the army rule	-.158	-.043	-.066	-.161
Having a democratic political system	.089	.012	.054	.089
Importance of democracy	-.050	-.051	-.011	-.044
How democratically is the country being governed today	.082	.042	.052	.069
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	-.010	-.008	-.008	.002
How proud of nationality	.096	.004	-.017	.158

Final Model	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
R2 =	.086	.021	.026	.113
Feeling of happiness	-.058	.000	-.016	-.060
R Family savings	-.026	-.004	.020	-.058
Social class (subjective)	.034	-.034	.043	.026
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.055	-.042	.002	-.066
Self positioning in political scale	-.004	-.018	.029	-.020
Confidence: armed forces	-.061	-.029	-.042	-.043
Confidence: police	.122	.050	.123	.070
How important is God in your life	-.189	-.117	-.048	-.183
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.033	.033	.046	.013
Information index 3	.024	-.028	-.040	.070
Post-materialist index (four-item)	-.049	-.012	-.022	-.029
Social Position-6	-.037	.011	-.007	-.065
Willingness to fight for your country	-.043	-.007	.017	-.096
Interest in politics	.027	.017	-.002	.024
How democratically is the country being governed today	.077	.023	.046	.068
How proud of nationality	.048	-.020	-.029	.110

	Sub-Saharan Africa			
	TSI	PSI	CSI	NSI
Socio-Demographic				
R2 =	.007	.008	.096	.131
R Sex	.015	.021	.004	-.012
R Age	.013	-.002	.034	-.012
R Education	-.055	-.061	-.020	-.007
R Income	.024	.037	.030	.004
Centrality	.061	-.046	-.294	.365
R Employment	-.012	-.017	-.022	.006
Feeling of happiness	.032	.002	.061	-.009
Social class (subjective)	-.018	-.003	-.035	.010
R Family savings	.042	.037	.024	-.003
Attitudinal				
R2 =	.015	.028	.038	.040
Satisfaction with your life	.022	.009	.043	-.006
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.039	.018	.055	.003
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.062	-.019	.040	-.130
Religious person	-.019	.013	.022	-.074
Self positioning in political scale	-.012	.042	-.056	-.008
How important is God in your life	-.029	-.114	.084	.020
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.008	-.002	-.047	.070
Social Position-6	.006	-.026	-.061	.088
Information index 3	-.091	-.095	-.114	.021
Defence and National				
R2 =	.027	.035	.036	.067
Willingness to fight for your country	-.040	.007	.001	-.068
Interest in politics	-.027	-.005	-.033	-.020
Confidence: armed forces	-.036	.031	.019	-.077
Confidence: police	-.046	.014	-.080	-.021
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	-.010	.017	-.012	-.017
Confidence: United Nations	-.009	-.033	.004	.010
Having the army rule	-.062	-.007	-.054	-.046
Having a democratic political system	-.053	-.043	.091	-.134
Importance of democracy	-.056	-.089	.006	.027
How democratically is the country being governed today	.117	.122	.045	.023
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	-.043	-.076	-.091	.090
How proud of nationality	.003	-.066	-.054	.127
Final Model				
R2 =	.027	.054	.058	.066
Feeling of happiness	.032	.007	.086	-.015
R Family savings	.029	.033	.038	-.021
Social class (subjective)	.000	.043	.034	-.060

Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.049	-.028	.046	-.106
Self positioning in political scale	-.014	.026	-.053	.008
Confidence: armed forces	-.040	.037	.012	-.082
Confidence: police	-.047	.014	-.084	-.018
How important is God in your life	-.038	-.147	.073	.042
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.017	-.014	.045	.010
Information index 3	-.078	-.104	-.123	.050
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.001	.002	-.047	.060
Social Position-6	-.003	-.037	-.078	.092
Willingness to fight for your country	-.046	-.006	.006	-.061
Interest in politics	-.029	-.014	-.026	-.019
How democratically is the country being governed today	.097	.113	.049	.002
How proud of nationality	.005	-.063	-.032	.115

ANNEX 6. Summary of standardised beta coefficients from regression model to explain the four Indexes of Security, Index of Security and geo-cultural world regions, 2010 WVS wave in 59 countries

	Total Security Index (TSI)						
Socio-Demographic	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.080	.103	.055	.030	.013	.045	.007
R Sex	.077	.164	.120	-.008	.009	.087	.015
R Age	.013	-.010	.001	-.002	-.051	-.027	.013
R Education	-.046	-.042	-.084	-.052	-.026	-.001	-.055
R Income	.077	.055	.094	.026	.018	.105	.024
Centrality		.204			.080		.061
R Employment	.081	.033	-.082	-.048	-.023	-.146	-.012
Feeling of happiness	.052	.045	.108	.156	.025	-.060	.032
Social class (subjective)	.171	.071	-.006	-.017	.064	.018	-.018
R Family savings	.045	.046	.064	-.022	.075	-.037	.042
Attitudinal	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.100	.060	.032	.033	.092	.061	.015
Satisfaction with your life	.082	.079	.098	.087	.022	-.048	.022
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.143	.107	-.045	-.038	.028	.043	.039
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.061	-.041	-.023	-.049	-.090	-.053	-.062
Religious person	-.012	.005	-.075	.002	-.103	-.016	-.019
Self positioning in political scale	.001	.006	.018	.021	-.078	.001	-.012
How important is God in your life	-.183	-.113	-.034	-.003	-.130	-.202	-.029
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.040	.048	.006	-.022	-.011	-.049	.008
Social Position-6	.104	.069	.043	-.028	.065	-.039	.006
Information index 3	-.001	-.006	-.140	-.151	-.135	.037	-.091
Defence and National	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.101	.062	.043	.061	.085	.078	.027
Willingness to fight for your country	-.009	-.030	-.061	.006	-.053	-.043	-.040
Interest in politics	-.020	.026	-.142	-.032	-.078	.031	-.027
Confidence: armed forces	-.017	-.030	.038	.037	-.012	-.066	-.036
Confidence: police	.091	.021	.061	.012	.009	.114	-.046
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	.013	-.008	.030	.125	.069	.011	-.010
Confidence: United Nations	-.006	-.015	-.089	-.015	-.006	-.044	-.009
Having the army rule	-.220	-.076	-.004	-.073	-.185	-.158	-.062
Having a democratic political system	.069	.097	.008	-.013	-.004	.089	-.053
Importance of democracy	.030	-.028	-.032	-.048	-.072	-.050	-.056
How democratically is the country being governed today	.079	.173	-.004	.086	.043	.082	.117
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	.041	.044	.069	-.032	-.060	-.010	-.043

Social Position-6	.038	.152	.077	-.047	.019	.010	-.026
Information index 3	.031	-.063	-.047	-.053	-.063	-.037	-.095

Defence and National	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.034	.012	.019	.021	.028	.009	.035
Willingness to fight for your country	.016	.014	.041	.018	-.019	-.013	.007
Interest in politics	.005	-.027	-.024	-.012	-.016	.023	-.005
Confidence: armed forces	-.003	-.033	.026	.061	.002	-.046	.031
Confidence: police	.060	-.028	.047	.003	.029	.055	.014
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	.019	-.014	-.046	.064	-.001	-.008	.017
Confidence: United Nations	.033	.018	-.056	-.055	.057	-.028	-.033
Having the army rule	-.117	.017	-.014	-.059	-.107	-.043	-.007
Having a democratic political system	.053	.113	-.017	-.010	-.017	.012	-.043
Importance of democracy	.011	-.038	-.022	.001	-.052	-.051	-.089
How democratically is the country being governed today	.021	.026	-.075	.039	.022	.042	.122
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	-.025	.011	.058	-.023	-.084	-.008	-.076
How proud of nationality	-.033	-.015	-.015	-.027	.001	.004	-.066

Final Model	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.062	.031	.017	.021	.012	.021	.054
Feeling of happiness	.049	.009	.012	.052	.030	.000	.007
R Family savings	.045	.002	-.001	.034	-.047	-.004	.033
Social class (subjective)	.064	-.007	-.018	-.029	.018	-.034	.043
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.069	-.053	-.045	-.016	-.010	-.042	-.028
Self positioning in political scale	-.007	-.018	.006	-.013	-.030	-.018	.026
Confidence: armed forces	.013	-.004	.003	.010	.000	-.029	.037
Confidence: police	.086	-.015	.019	.042	.028	.050	.014
How important is God in your life	-.138	.014	-.049	.008	-.032	-.117	-.147
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.011	-.011	-.024	-.052	-.012	.033	-.014
Information index 3	.000	-.052	-.029	-.056	-.074	-.028	-.104
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.059	.026	.010	-.057	.012	-.012	.002
Social Position-6	.034	.166	.081	-.052	.027	.011	-.037
Willingness to fight for your country	-.005	-.012	.033	-.001	-.020	-.007	-.006
Interest in politics	.006	-.028	-.021	.046	.011	.017	-.014
How democratically is the country being governed today	.034	.043	-.070	.050	-.005	.023	.113
How proud of nationality	-.048	-.048	-.005	-.009	.022	-.020	-.063

	Community Security Index						
Socio-Demographic	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.048	.026	.052	.047	.052	.005	.096
R Sex	.001	.006	.031	-.046	-.061	.019	.004

R Age	.002	-.012	.040	.010	-.013	-.023	.034
R Education	.027	-.088	.000	-.036	.020	-.034	-.020
R Income	.017	.052	.072	-.008	.028	.039	.030
Centrality		.052			.154		-.294
R Employment	-.005	-.029	-.135	-.015	.094	-.017	-.022
Feeling of happiness	.059	.055	.132	.197	.046	.013	.061
Social class (subjective)	.158	.044	.021	.048	-.110	.040	-.035
R Family savings	.076	.051	.058	-.021	.088	.005	.024

Attitudinal	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.044	.040	.092	.037	.066	.009	.038
Satisfaction with your life	.062	.093	.073	.122	.081	.002	.043
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.151	.111	-.017	-.026	.047	.061	.055
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.016	.066	.061	.051	-.096	.022	.040
Religious person	.033	.087	-.094	.007	-.146	.023	.022
Self positioning in political scale	.034	-.011	.036	.023	-.008	.035	-.056
How important is God in your life	-.033	-.021	.211	.080	-.030	-.066	.084
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.001	-.017	-.037	-.028	-.085	-.025	-.047
Social Position-6	.067	-.019	.039	-.029	.058	.007	-.061
Information index 3	-.017	-.008	-.159	-.091	-.007	-.038	-.114

Defence and National	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.071	.033	.107	.047	.098	.027	.036
Willingness to fight for your country	-.023	.029	-.061	.066	-.002	.025	.001
Interest in politics	-.006	.007	-.149	-.001	-.072	-.016	-.033
Confidence: armed forces	.053	.049	.032	-.022	.023	-.029	.019
Confidence: police	.091	.057	.026	.044	.046	.110	-.080
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	.028	-.017	.166	.081	.081	.022	-.012
Confidence: United Nations	-.081	-.043	-.072	-.027	-.003	.001	.004
Having the army rule	-.108	-.061	-.034	-.066	-.214	-.066	-.054
Having a democratic political system	.002	.035	.082	.063	.061	.054	.091
Importance of democracy	.112	.048	-.001	.011	.059	-.011	.006
How democratically is the country being governed today	.022	.056	.019	.000	.045	.052	.045
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	.068	-.047	.060	-.017	-.016	-.008	-.091
How proud of nationality	-.053	-.071	-.159	-.127	.085	-.017	-.054

Final Model	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.077	.044	.126	.059	.072	.026	.058
Feeling of happiness	.014	.034	.052	.092	.070	-.016	.086
R Family savings	.035	.056	-.014	-.019	.030	.020	.038
Social class (subjective)	.114	.018	.063	.022	-.094	.043	.034

Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.045	.057	.045	.038	-.084	.002	.046
Self positioning in political scale	.011	-.020	.029	-.001	-.005	.029	-.053
Confidence: armed forces	.045	.031	.029	.010	.020	-.042	.012
Confidence: police	.087	.033	.068	.089	.046	.123	-.084
How important is God in your life	-.003	.050	.132	.055	-.094	-.048	.073
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.098	.089	-.015	-.004	.077	.046	.045
Information index 3	-.061	-.021	-.163	-.103	-.008	-.040	-.123
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.011	-.018	-.031	-.023	-.064	-.022	-.047
Social Position-6	.064	-.020	.057	-.029	.081	-.007	-.078
Willingness to fight for your country	-.004	.019	-.064	.040	-.014	.017	.006
Interest in politics	.016	.029	-.132	-.011	-.062	-.002	-.026
How democratically is the country being governed today	.017	.060	.027	-.007	.052	.046	.049
How proud of nationality	-.089	-.042	-.120	-.097	.087	-.029	-.032

	National Security Index						
Socio-Demographic	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.042	.120	.013	.004	.044	.056	.131
R Sex	.022	.092	.030	.006	.017	.070	-.012
R Age	-.013	-.042	-.039	-.002	-.021	-.021	-.012
R Education	.006	.037	-.047	.000	.014	.034	-.007
R Income	.053	-.005	.081	.039	.022	.086	.004
Centrality		.287			-.155		.365
R Employment	.122	.034	-.026	-.007	.030	-.178	.006
Feeling of happiness	-.014	.025	.030	.016	-.101	-.093	-.009
Social class (subjective)	.127	.057	-.028	-.037	.062	-.002	.010
R Family savings	-.009	.072	.001	-.059	.034	-.063	-.003
Attitudinal	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.086	.087	.036	.048	.083	.077	.040
Satisfaction with your life	.035	.029	.078	-.002	-.003	-.058	-.006
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.099	.110	-.034	.011	.008	.013	.003
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-.062	-.053	-.059	-.125	-.056	-.077	-.130
Religious person	-.017	.022	-.050	.036	-.059	-.026	-.074
Self positioning in political scale	-.039	.025	-.001	.020	-.101	-.018	-.008
How important is God in your life	-.191	-.219	-.138	-.088	-.131	-.194	.020
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.038	.058	.031	.048	.026	-.033	.070
Social Position-6	.117	.013	-.022	.010	.043	-.082	.088
Information index 3	-.023	.041	-.055	-.146	-.163	.089	.021
Defence and National	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.087	.098	.047	.061	.069	.102	.067
Willingness to fight for your country	-.019	-.078	-.052	-.050	-.049	-.110	-.068
Interest in politics	-.044	.063	-.097	-.044	-.068	.036	-.020

Confidence: armed forces	-0.079	-0.060	-0.031	.020	-0.046	-0.049	-0.077
Confidence: police	.047	.020	.074	-0.008	-0.027	.068	-0.021
Confidence: government (in your nation's capital)	-0.029	.016	-0.027	.096	.051	.000	-0.017
Confidence: United Nations	.009	-0.013	-0.002	.046	-0.049	-0.045	.010
Having the army rule	-0.223	-0.100	-0.044	-0.012	-0.076	-0.161	-0.046
Having a democratic political system	.085	.017	-0.023	-0.069	-0.041	.089	-0.134
Importance of democracy	-0.044	-0.022	-0.058	-0.100	-0.108	-0.044	.027
How democratically is the country being governed today	.120	.203	.082	.120	.014	.069	.023
Under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice	.053	.084	-0.008	-0.013	.024	.002	.090
How proud of nationality	.010	.072	.118	.062	.146	.158	.127

Final Model	AS	EU	EE+B	MENA	ASIA	LA	SSF
R2 =	.116	.142	.074	.065	.131	.113	.066
Feeling of happiness	-0.012	.031	-0.030	-0.028	-0.057	-0.060	-0.015
R Family savings	-0.019	.069	-0.033	-0.043	-0.008	-0.058	-0.021
Social class (subjective)	.092	.033	.020	-0.001	.087	.026	-0.060
Future changes: greater respect for authority	-0.067	-0.061	-0.076	-0.121	-0.044	-0.066	-0.106
Self positioning in political scale	-0.026	.044	-0.008	.016	-0.073	-0.020	.008
Confidence: armed forces	-0.063	-0.036	-0.019	.034	-0.044	-0.043	-0.082
Confidence: police	.057	-0.004	.052	-0.011	-0.065	.070	-0.018
How important is God in your life	-0.179	-0.159	-0.162	-0.061	-0.140	-0.183	.042
Satisfaction with financial situation of household	.073	.044	.017	.015	.029	.013	.010
Information index 3	-0.038	.016	-0.031	-0.127	-0.152	.070	.050
Post-materialist index (four-item)	.056	.031	.030	.049	.023	-0.029	.060
Social Position-6	.104	.004	-0.013	.022	.012	-0.065	.092
Willingness to fight for your country	-0.019	-0.061	-0.057	-0.037	-0.021	-0.096	-0.061
Interest in politics	-0.015	.059	-0.109	-0.024	-0.040	.024	-0.019
How democratically is the country being governed today	.111	.184	.075	.114	-0.018	.068	.002
How proud of nationality	-0.014	.070	.078	.050	.116	.110	.115