


API-414 Citizen Politics
 3. ISSP Exercise



1. ACCESSING THE ISSP 2004

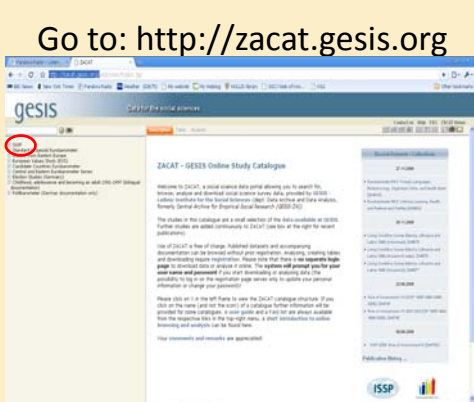
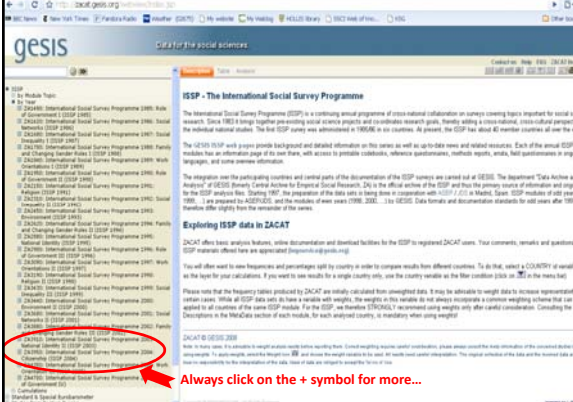
ISSP

- <http://www.issp.org/>
- Annual thematic survey since 1985
- Collaborative social survey of social and political attitudes
- Covers 43 nations, the founding four--Germany, the United States, Great Britain, and Australia-- plus Austria, Ireland, Hungary, the Netherlands, Italy, Israel, Norway, the Philippines, New Zealand, Russia, Japan, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Poland, Sweden, Spain, Cyprus, France, Portugal, Slovakia, Latvia, Chile, Denmark, Brazil, South Africa, Switzerland, Venezuela, Belgium, Finland, Mexico, Taiwan, South Korea, Uruguay, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Turkey and China.

ISSP Themes

- 1985 Role of Government I
- 1986 Social Networks
- 1987 Social Inequality
- 1988 Family and Changing Gender Roles I
- 1989 Work Orientations I
- 1990 Role of Government II
- 1991 Religion I
- 1992 Social Inequality II
- 1993 Environment I
- 1994 Family and Changing Gender Roles II
- 1995 National Identity I
- 1996 Role of Government III
- 1997 Work Orientations II
- 1998 Religion II
- 1999 Social Inequality III
- 2000 Environment II
- 2001 Social Relations and Support Systems
- 2002 Family and Changing Gender Roles III
- 2003 National Identity II
- 2004 Citizenship
- 2005 Work Orientations III
- 2006 Role of Government IV
- 2007 Leisure time and sports (see questionnaire)
- 2008 Religion III (see questionnaire)
- 2009 Social Inequality IV (see questionnaire)
- Planned:
- 2010 Environment III
- 2011 Health

Go to: <http://zacat.thesis.org>

Always click on the + symbol for more...

ISSP 2004

- Citizen and state.

Topics:
 Qualities of a good citizen; attitude toward the right of public meetings for religious extremists, people who want to overthrow the government by force, or people prejudiced against any racial or ethnic group; social and political participation; memberships; importance of different people's rights in democracy (scale); estimation of political influence possibilities (political efficacy); likelihood of counter-action against an unjust law and expected chance of serious attention to people's demand; interest in politics; personal trust in politicians and people; political discussions with friends; opinion leadership in politics; national sovereignty and attitude to international organisations; attitude to the action of political parties; real policy choice between parties; attitude toward a referendum; level of honesty and fairness in the last national election; commitment to serve people and likelihood to correct own mistakes in public service; corruption in public service; functioning of democracy at present, in the past and in the future; frequencies of media use; respect for people and tolerance in case of disagreement; self-description of the habitation (residence); voter participation; voting behaviour (recall).

Demography:
 Sex; age; marital-status; steady life-partner; education; current employment status; hours worked weekly; occupation (ISCO 1988); working for private or public sector or self-employed; if self-employed: number of employees; supervisor function; trade union membership; current employment status (ISCO 1988); earnings; family income; household size; household composition; party affiliation; participation in last election; religious denomination; attendance of religious services; self-placement on a top-bottom scale; region; size of community; type of community: urban-rural area; ethnicity, nationality and family-origin.

- Download ISSP questionnaire and codebook from the GESIS website
- <http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/issp/modules-study-overview/citizenship/>

GESIS website screenshot showing the ISSP 2004 - 'Citizenship' - No. 3950 page. The page includes a navigation menu, a list of variables, and a table of participating countries. A red circle highlights the 'Download' button for the questionnaire and codebook.

GESIS website screenshot showing the ISSP 2004 - 'Citizenship' - No. 3950 page. A red circle highlights the 'Download' button for the questionnaire and codebook. A red arrow points to the 'Download' button with the text 'Click here for frequencies, tables, charts, downloads etc'.

GESIS website screenshot showing the ISSP 2004 - 'Citizenship' - No. 3950 page. A red circle highlights the 'Download' button for the questionnaire and codebook.

Example: Who demonstrates

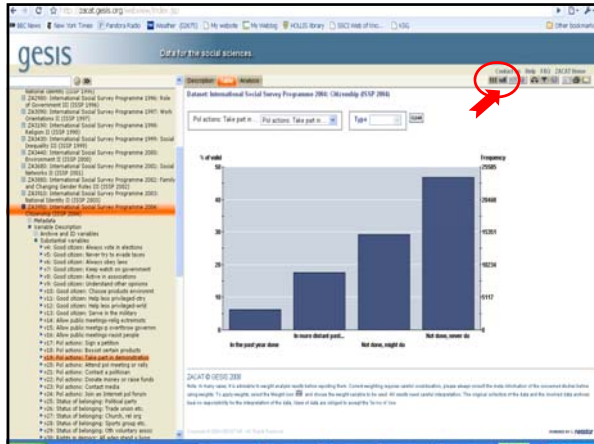
- Variable v19 : Pol actions: Take part in demonstration
- Literal Question
- Q.5

Here are some different forms of political and social action that people can take. Please indicate, for each one of, whether: you have done any of these things in the past year; you have done it in the more distant past; you have not done it but might do it; or have not done it and would never, under any circumstances, do it. (Please tick one box on each line)

Q.5c Took part in a demonstration

- 1 Have done it in the past year
- 2 Have done it in the more distant past
- 3 Have not done it but might do it
- 4 Have not done it and would never do it
- 5 Can't choose, don't know
- 9 No answer, refused

GESIS website screenshot showing the ISSP 2004 - 'Citizenship' - No. 3950 page. A red circle highlights the 'Download' button for the questionnaire and codebook.



The screenshot shows the GESIS website interface with a table of data for the variable 'In the past year alone'. The table lists countries and their corresponding percentages for three categories: 'to more', 'not alone, right up', and 'not alone, never do'. The table is titled 'Country' and 'Type'.

Country	In the past year alone	to more	not alone, right up	not alone, never do
Canada	9.1	44.8	46.3	10.0
Denmark	9.2	39.9	44.3	16.0
FR Germany	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
FR France	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
UK United Kingdom	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
US United States	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
CH Switzerland	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
IT Italy	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
ES Spain	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
PT Portugal	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
PL Poland	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
RU Russia	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
GR Greece	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
TR Turkey	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
BR Brazil	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
IN India	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
JP Japan	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
KR South Korea	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
TH Thailand	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
VN Vietnam	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
PH Philippines	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
SG Singapore	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
MY Malaysia	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
AE United Arab Emirates	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
SA Saudi Arabia	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
EG Egypt	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
ZA South Africa	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
RU Russian Federation	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
TR Turkey	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
BR Brazil	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
IN India	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
JP Japan	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
KR South Korea	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
TH Thailand	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
VN Vietnam	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
PH Philippines	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
SG Singapore	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
MY Malaysia	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
AE United Arab Emirates	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
SA Saudi Arabia	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
EG Egypt	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0
ZA South Africa	9.2	34.9	43.7	18.0

2. PAIRED EXERCISE

How is demonstrating explained?

- **Social characteristics?**
 - Select any *three* social variables you suspect will help to predict demonstrating.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 - Generate three tables to test the link between each of these social variables and demonstrating
 - Which social factors prove to be the strongest predictors?
 - What are the problems of analyzing these factors?
 - What are your conclusions?

How is demonstrating explained?

- **Attitudes and values?**
 - Select any three attitudinal variables you suspect will help to predict demonstrating
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 - Generate three tables to show the link between each of these variables and demonstrating
 - Which factors prove to be the strongest predictors?
 - What are the problems of analyzing these factors?
 - What are your conclusions?

How is demonstrating explained?

- **National-level characteristics**
 - What national-level factors do you suspect would help to predict demonstrating
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 - Use tables to show the national pattern of demonstrating
 - How could you examine this more systematically at national level?
 - What are the problems of analyzing these factors?
 - What would be your conclusions?

Next steps: Is a new style of citizen politics emerging?

- Look in the appendix of Dalton for items from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) 2004
1. How would you explore whether a new style of citizen politics is emerging in postindustrial societies?
 2. How would you seek to explain these patterns?
 3. What other survey items would you suggest could be useful to test the Dalton thesis?

Recap: Consequences for citizen politics?

- **Shifts in political participation**
 - especially a decline in electoral turnout
- **Growth of 'contentious politics':**
 - Protests, citizen action groups, boycotts, and new social movements
- **Value shifts and alternative political agenda?**
 - Social equality, environmental protection, gender equality, human rights
- **Change in partisan politics?**
 - More fragmentation and volatility, partisan dealignment
- **New parties?**
 - New left (greens) and new right (radical right)
- **Skepticism/lack of trust in traditional authorities**
 - New tensions for citizen politics in democratic states?



Next class:

**INTRODUCTION TO SPSS— MEET
TAUBMAN COMPUTER LAB CLASSROOM**