# Method and Initial Result

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## Introduction

My research question is: What determines individual's view of nation's international trade policy.

## Data and How to Obtain It

The data I'm using is the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), which is a cross-national collaboration programme. The goal of the program is to understand people's attitude towards varies political issues. And the program will survey people in different countries with different topic annually. The topics are chosen in a rotational fashion. The data can be obtained through ISSP official website. The specific dataset I'm using is the National Identity 2013 dataset. It contains 45297 observations with 386 variables.

## Data Collection Procedures

Since this is an international survey, the collection process has to take many potential issues into consideration, such as demography, non-response, weighting, mode effects, questionnaire design and translation. Specifically for the National Identity 2013 dataset, the selection method differs between countries, some are simple samplings, some are multi-stage stratified random samples. For the mode of data collection, in some countries the survey is done in face-to-face interviews, some are paper and pencil interview, some are computer assisted personal interview, some are fixed form self-administered questionnaire. In Denmark, telephone interviews are conducted for non-response.

## Theoretical Model

Based on prior research, several potential factors need to be considered to reveal the reason for people's opinion toward international trades. The classical theory believes people's opinions are determined by material income, and also called the factor income, which is mostly influenced by factor type (Blaug 1992, pp: 190). Later development of the field identified more potential influential components. According to Scheve and Slaughter (2001), not only factor type dominates industry of employment in explaining support for trade barriers, but home ownership in counties with a manufacturing mix concentrated in comparative-disadvantage industries is also correlated with support for trade barriers. Also, surprisingly, according to Hainmueller and Hiscox (2006), impact of education on attitudes toward trade is almost identical among respondents in the active labor force and those who are not. They further discover that while individuals with college-level educations are far more likely to favor trade openness than others, other types of education have no significant effects on attitudes, and actually reduce the support for trade. Another interesting finding is: Mansfield and Mutz (2009) find strong evidence that trade attitudes are decided less by material self-interest than by perception of how the U.S. economy as a whole is affected by trade from a communication perspective. The above two studies suggest that people's general feelings, or exposure to economics ideas may also affects people's feelings about international trade.

**Map Variables to Theoretical Constructs**

The response variable is variable V35, should limit the import of foreign products in order to protect its national economy?

A list of potential experimental variables is:

isco88 occupation bvq_13

educyrs years of schooling

be_degr What is the highest level of education that you have attained?

hompop how many persons in household

us_reg  States were recoded into regions

v40 Q6a Large international companies damage local business

v41 Q6b Free trade leads to better products in [Country]

TOPBOT Top-Bottom self-placement

US_RINC Country specific personal income: United States

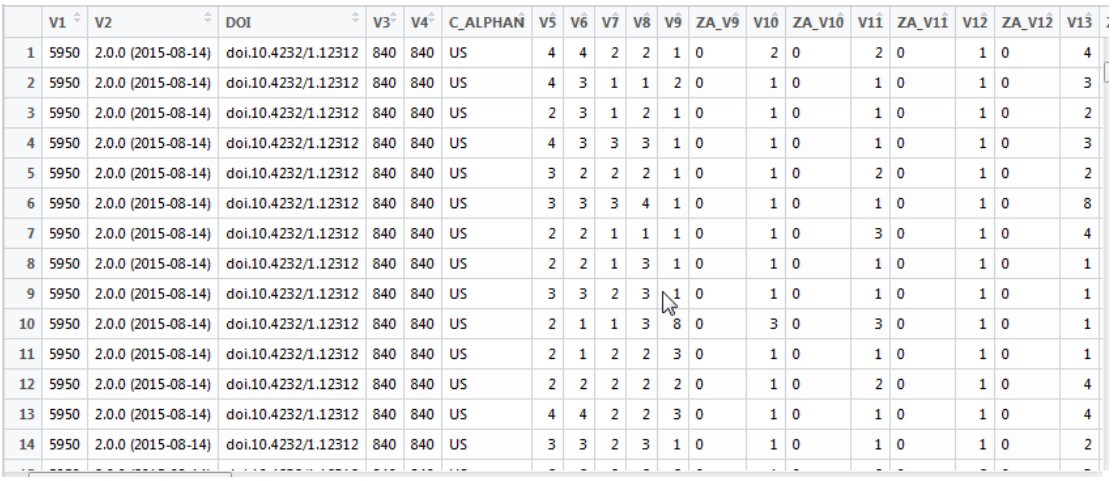
**Model Method**

Since the response variable is binary, the model is estimated to be logistic model:

Prob=1/(1+exp(b0+b1x1+….+bnxn))

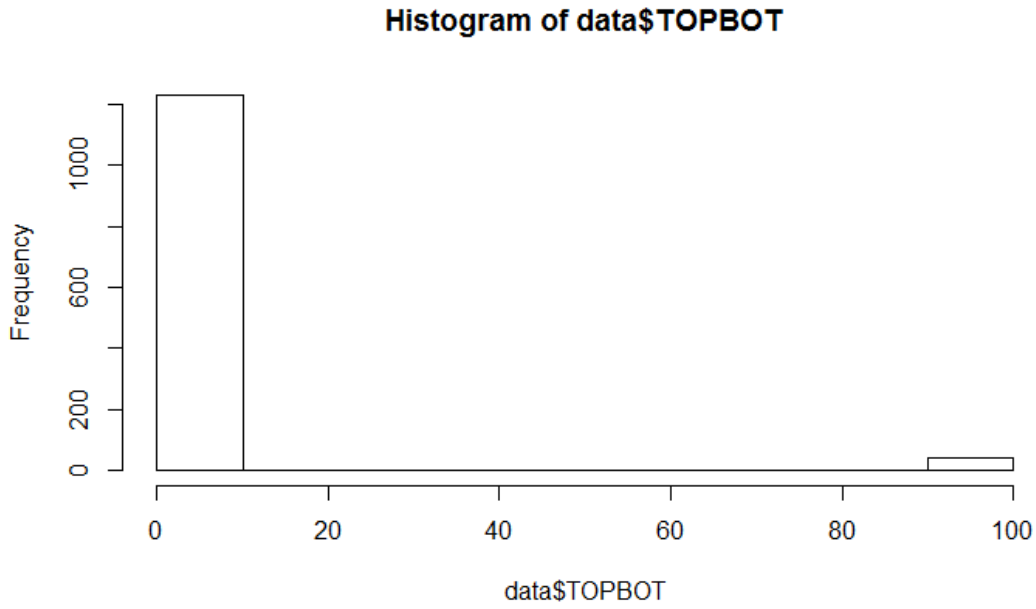
Assuming no interactions.

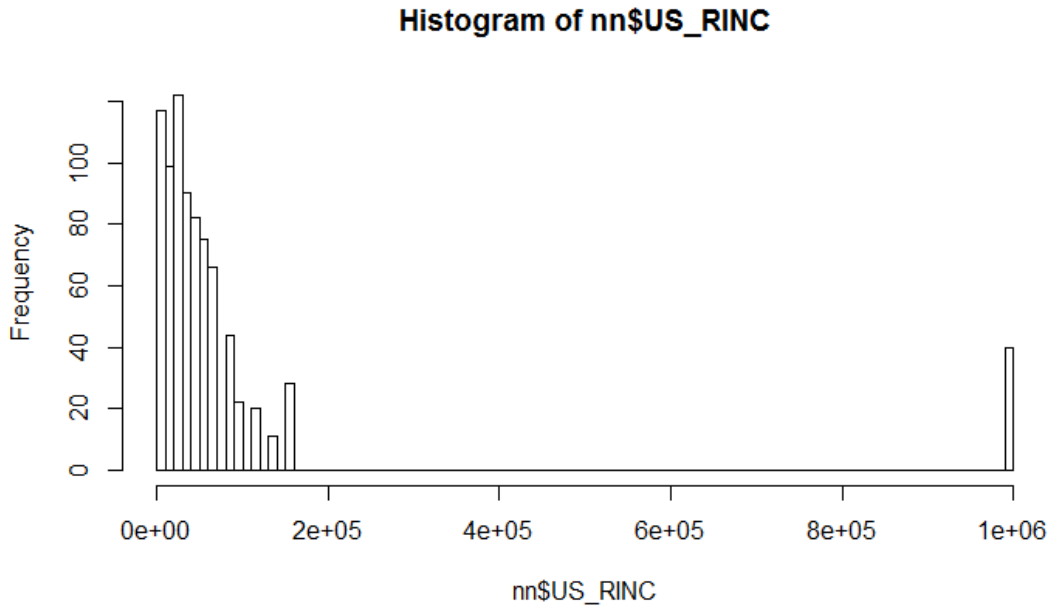
**Data Glance and Sample Statistics**



| | V1 | V2 | DOI | V3 | V4 | C_ALPHAN | V5 | V6 | V7 | V8 | V9 | ZA_V9 | V10 | ZA_V10 | V11 | ZA_V11 | V12 | ZA_V12 | V13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 5 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| 7 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 8 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 13 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 14 | 5950 | 2.0.0 (2015-08-14) | doi.10.4232/1.12312 | 840 | 840 | US | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

General feeling about how people think they rank in the society:




Histogram for personal income served.