

The US-Japan Peace, Security, and Conviviality Survey Project Summary and Progress Report

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The US-Japan Peace, Security, and Conviviality Survey (PSCS) is a joint project between Washington State University (Pullman, US) and International Christian University (Tokyo, Japan). The survey aims to measure individual attitudes towards *concepts* such as peace, security, risk, and community. The survey differs from existing public opinion research in that it will enable the research team to go beyond the measurement of transitory or contextual phenomena in the sphere of international relations, and to allow the research team to incorporate existing and accepted measures of political identity (*value sets, social capital, and partisanship*) into multivariate analyses. The project is theoretically driven and conceptually rigorous. The research team hopes to contribute a new understanding of the manner in which individuals integrate ideas of peace and absence of conflict into their views about politics and collective action.

II. THE PROJECT TEAM

The US-Japan Peace, Security, and Conviviality Survey is a collaboration that is being fostered at the institutional level between WSU and ICU. The survey will be fielded and overseen by a board composed of senior faculty researchers from both. The intent is to include as many faculty and researchers from as broad a disciplinary perspective as possible, in order that the survey serve the combined research community as a vehicle for public opinion research. The modular design of the survey (see below) will permit the fielding of specific question batteries designed to provide individual researchers with specific data. However, the core of the project is formed by a team of seven researchers, four from Washington State University and three from International Christian University:

Project Co-leaders: Andrew Appleton (WSU, Political Science)
Wilhelm Vosse (ICU, Political Science)

Core team members: Ashley Grosse (WSU, SESRC)
Yoshito Ishio (ICU, Sociology)
Mark Langager (ICU, Education)
Travis Ridout (WSU, Political Science)
Eugene Rosa (WSU, Sociology)

III. THE PROJECT HISTORY

The project was first conceptualized in a series of meetings in October 2003 in Tokyo, at which Drs. Appleton and Grosse made a presentation to a group of faculty from ICU in the context of an initial partnership meeting between the two institutions. Further discussions ensued, and the decision was taken to develop the concept at a meeting in Tokyo in January, 2004. Present at this stage were Drs. Appleton, Grosse, Ishio, Langager, Rosa, and Vosse. Agreement was reached, in conjunction with the directors of the WSU-ICU partnership (Drs. Chiba, Kawamura, Suzuki, and Weber), that a pilot study should be undertaken in 2004.

In March 2004, a team of three from ICU (Drs. Ishio, Langager, and Vosse) visited the Washington State University campus at Pullman to begin elaboration of the pilot survey and to map out the development of the project in the future. Several key decisions were taken at this meeting, each of which will be described in further detail below.

- The team agreed that the core concept of the survey is of paramount importance;
- The team laid out a schedule for the pilot survey to be fielded;
- The team agreed on a schedule for the transition from the pilot to the full survey;
- The team identified several promising external funding sources for the future survey development;
- An initial budget estimation was established for the pilot study.

Subsequent to this meeting, three-hour a video-conference was held in late April between the members of the project team in which questions of the budget, survey timing, and the core concept were discussed. The results of this meeting are included in this summary report.

Finally, intensive budget negotiations between the WSU-ICU partnership directors (Drs. Chiba, Kawamura, Suzuki, and Weber) have resulted in agreement to field the pilot study under the aegis of the Foley Institute, the ICU Center of Excellence project, and the Memorandum of Agreement between the two universities. The project team are grateful to all concerned with these negotiations, and wish to acknowledge the commitment and support that has been shown at the

highest levels. The efforts of Dr. Weber have been pivotal in securing guaranteed funding for the pilot survey.

IV. THE CORE CONCEPT

The project team agreed from the outset that the core concept of the study is vital to its success and further development. In thinking about the core concept, certain parameters were critical. First, all acknowledged the need for the concept to be theoretically and methodologically rigorous. The implication of this agreement was that extensive research would be necessary and should be undertaken before proceeding with any question design. This research has been largely accomplished by the efforts of Drs. Ishio and Vosse, who have mapped out the relationship between existing conceptual approaches (attached) and formulated a draft core schema (attached). The concept integrates individual level understandings of peace, security, and community, using a dimensional framework derived from the literature in international relations and comparative politics. The schema includes hypothesized distributions for masses and elites in the United States and Japan.

At the time of writing, the core concept remains somewhat fragile, and the project team acknowledges the need for further intensive development. In particular, the dimension labeled *interventionist-isolationist* lacks both theoretical and empirical validity; the team decided, at the last meeting, to explore the different meanings of *intervention* and re-conceptualize this as a (potentially) *multi-dimensional* phenomenon. Regardless, the team has made great progress towards integrating a theoretically and methodologically defensible core concept into the heart of the survey, and feel that the work will be completed within the allotted time frame. It is worth reiterating that the future success of the survey, both in terms of (a) the provision of usable data to a wide research public, and (b) it's appeal to external funding agencies, rests upon the integrity of the core concept.

V. THE PILOT SCHEDULE

The schedule for the pilot study has been constructed with certain constraints in mind. First, the goal is to field the survey in 2004. Considerations include the timing of the presidential election in the United States, and the timing of the initial WSU-ICU conference (September 2004). Second, the team aim to provide the first data summaries at the beginning of 2005 in order to meet the deadlines for

the first funding round of the US-Japan Foundation (see below). Third, the data will be ready for analysis and inclusion in the projected joint publication to be sponsored by the Foley Institute (March 2005).

In this vein, the team agreed upon the following key milestones:

- April 2004: Discussion of core concept proposal by videoconference. The team agreed to (a) administer the questionnaire by mail, (b) to aim at a completed sample of 1200 responses*, and (c) limit the survey to 40 questions (including demographics). These considerations are largely derived from a recognition of budget constraints.
- May 11th, 2004: Follow-up discussion of core concept by videoconference (postponed)
- May 30th, 2004: Contract signed with Japanese survey research company
- June 16-20th, 2004: Final core concept discussion, face-to-face meeting in Tokyo (Drs. Appleton, Grosse, Ishio, Langager, Ridout, and Vosse).
- July 31st, 2004: Initial survey draft completed. Back translation.
- August, 31st 2004: Final survey draft completed. Back translation.
- September, 2004: Final survey printed
- October-November, 2004: Survey in the field
- November-December 2004: Data entry and cleaning
- January 15th, 2005: First summary data available
- March 31st, 2005: Initial data analysis completed
- April 30th, 2005: Initial data release (WSU and ICU research community)
- August, 2005: Presentation of survey results at the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association.
- September, 2005: Final survey report available for WSU-ICU project collaborators. Final data release (via web/deposit with ICPSR).

VI. THE PROJECT SCHEDULE

At the March meeting, the project team agreed that the pilot study will serve as a vehicle for the future survey project development. Integral to this approach is the notion that the pilot be used to test the *internal*

* This has since been reduced to 1,000 in order to recoup a savings of approximately \$2,700 from the projected US survey sample. See the budget section for further details.

and external validity of the core concept. Funding limitations will preclude using the pilot study to incorporate additional research modules focusing on specific issues proposed by WSU and ICU faculty and researchers. However, the team agreed that the pilot should be followed, ideally fairly quickly, with an expanded survey that would (a) include changes to core questions based upon the experience gained from the pilot, (b) see the addition of the first (test) module, tentatively projected to be the measurement of risk calculation, and (c) increase the number of completed usable responses to the target of 1,200. The team agreed to aim for late 2005 as the date for fielding the second survey, in order to avoid future competition with election studies in the United States.

The project schedule also entails the creation of an Advisory Board, drawn from senior faculty at both Washington State University and International Christian University. Dr. Eugene Rosa, Distinguished University Professor (Sociology) at Washington State University has already agreed to serve as the chair of the board and to engage other senior faculty as members. The board will be constituted in late 2004/early 2005, following the completion of the pilot project.

A full progress report on the project will be presented to the Washington State University and International Christian University research community at the September, 2004 conference on Peace, Security, and Conviviality in Pullman, WA. Initial results will be published in the conference proceedings volume to be published by Washington State University Press in conjunction with the Foley Institute. The team co-leaders, Drs. Appleton and Vosse, have agreed to present a multivariate treatment of the project findings at the 2005 annual meetings of the American Political Science Association meetings in Boston. Finally, the data from the pilot project will be made publicly available by September 2005 through (a) the project website, and (b) the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

The third stage of the project is to expand the survey in two ways. First, the collaborators agreed to move to *face-to-face interviews* as the mode. This will necessitate significant funding from external sources, given the additional costs involved. Second, the survey will be expanded to include other countries. Members of the project team have already been in contact with potential collaborators from Australia, Britain, France, and Germany. This will not entail additional costs to the survey as hitherto constructed, with future collaborators

being required to bring their own funding to the partnership (in exchange for access to the core modules).

The schedule for these developments can be summarized thus:

Date	Type	Survey Modules	Mode	Countries	Funding
October 2004	Pilot study	- Demographics - Experimental Core Module	Mail	US, Japan	- WSU/ICU COE project
November 2005	Limited study	- Demographics - Revised Core Module - Pilot "topics" Module	Mail	US, Japan	- WSU/ICU COE Project - US-Japan Foundation - Toyota
November 2007	Full study	- Demographics - Final Core Module - Topics Module	Face-to-face	US, Japan	- US-Japan Foundation - NSF - JSSF
November 2009	Full study	- Demographics - Final Core Module - Topics Module	Face-to-face	US, Japan Other countries	- US-Japan Foundation - NSF - JSSF

VII. POTENTIAL EXTERNAL FUNDING SOURCES

The project team recognize the need to generate funding for the survey project from external sources as early as possible. Nonetheless, this need has to be balanced with the commitment to developing a rigorous and defensible core module that will be treated with respect by the academic community. Therefore, the team took the decision at the March 2004 meeting in Pullman to proceed in the following stages;

- **Stage one:** seed funding (internal) from Washington State University and International Christian University, under the aegis of the Foley Institute and the Center of Excellence grant. The team gratefully acknowledges the support of these institutions and of Drs. Chiba, Kawamura, Suzuki, and Weber.
- **Stage two:** mixed (internal and external) funding from (a) Washington State University and International Christian University, through various internal grant and faculty support programs, (b) the US-Japan Foundation, under the aegis of their

Public Opinion Research support program, and (c) the Toyota Foundation.

- **Stage three:** mixed (external, private/public) funding from (a) the US-Japan Foundation, (b) the Toyota Foundation, (c) the National Science Foundation, and (d) the Japanese Social Science Foundation.

Currently, the deadlines that the team are working toward are as follows:

- US-Japan Foundation: initial funding proposal (15 pages) due January 15th, 2005. Invited full proposals notified by February 15th, 2005, due March 31st 2005. Notification of funding, May 1st 2005.
- Toyota Foundation: rolling application process.
- National Science Foundation: February 15th, 2006. Notification by May 1st, 2006.
- Japan Social Science Foundation: 15th, 2006. Notification by May 1st, 2006.

The projected total cost for each survey is as follows:

- Pilot Survey: \$72,500 (see below)
- Limited Survey: \$100,000
- Full study: \$475,000

VIII. THE WORKING BUDGET

The working budget for the pilot study has been established at \$72,800 (see attachment). This figure includes \$35,000 for the Japanese survey and \$28,721 for the United States counterpart. Additional costs included in the budget are (a) one face-to-face meeting which will take place in June 2004 in Tokyo, and (b) 200 hours of research assistance to be supported through the Foley Institute. Steps taken to ensure the budget is as lean as possible include (a) foregoing faculty salary support, (b) trimming research and data entry costs, and (c) reducing the number of completed responses in the pilot survey (from 1,200 originally projected to 1,000). In addition, an agreement has been reached with Dr. John Tarnai, Director of the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center at Washington State University to defer part payment of the costs of the United States survey until the next ICU budget year. The PSCS team thank Dr. Tarnai for this accommodation.

IX. SUMMARY

The PSCS team has made significant progress to date. More remains to be done in terms of developing the core module, but the team are agreed on the essential theoretical dimensions to be included. Sufficient funding has now been secured from internal sources for the pilot project to proceed, and the team feels confident that the schedule can be adhered to in a timely and realistic fashion. All are united in the belief that the pilot US-Japan PSCS will be a flagship project for the WSU-ICU partnership and will provide the basis for continued collaboration for many years to come.

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