Determining the factors that influence one's opinions on globalization within youth at GHC.

Word count: 5,148

I.   Introduction

In modern American society we see an increasing relevance of the topic of globalization the need to study and understand what factors affect an individual's opinions on the subject becomes increasingly important. Since the most recent presidential elections in the United States it feels like the topic of globalization comes up more and more every day, with new tariffs being imposed on international imports. In the past these studies have been conducted to understand generally how the populations of countries feel about international trade (Mayda and Rodrik 1998) and in order to determine the future of voting on issues like globalization. This is because there are major implications to the way that a society votes and understanding the reasons that individuals would vote a certain way becomes very significant when viewed with this lens. With the development of the research in the field studies become more and more focused on how economic class and sector of work come into play when determining one's opinions on globalization. The political values that one holds have also been studied in order to determine one's support for globalization. However, a key demographic has been excluded from the past studies; youth under the age of 18. This is for a variety of reasons among which is that this group of individuals are not yet adults in most developed countries and there are heightened liabilities when studying them. It is this difficulty that has led to the demographic being excluded. However, when considering the future voting habits of a nation one could argue that there is no more significant demographic to study than the youth of that nation. This study is the first of hopefully many to do this and its implications are grand. It is with this reasoning in mind that the researcher led himself to the research question: What factors determine support for globalization and international trade within students at GHC?

II.   Literature Review

To many, one's opinions on trade and globalization are a good indicator of their political ideology and even other values and beliefs of theirs. But what influences one's opinions on trade liberalization? Trade liberalization can be described as any steps taken toward creating greater accessibility to free trade this includes cutbacks of restrictions on international trade, such as tariff obstacles. Some say that an individual's degree of social trust or social psychology is a determining factor in their support of trade liberalization (Kaltenthaler and Miller 2013). Other research suggests that where one sits in the economy is determinant of their support of globalization (Balestrini 2014) (Mansfield and Mutz 2009). Balestrini looks at how formal education level as well as field of work can affect public opinion on globalization. This is a common theme among many works; field of work is a determining factor in public support on the issue (Mayda and Rodrik 1995). The justification for studying this variable is that some jobs are more tied to trade than others, for instance people who work in American steel industries are more likely to oppose international trade as it causes in increase in competition within their field (Mayda and Rodrik 1995). This is heavily studied in some works more so than others O'rourke, Sinnott, Richardson, and Rodrik, analyzing among various occupational categories and analyzing the correlation between this and individual opinions on the topic of trade. These occupational categories included "elementary occupations", "plant and machine operators and assemblers", "technicians and associate professionals", and "professionals" (O'rourke 2001). This way to frame the issue by occupation is very popular and widely used among various researchers in the field. Additionally educational attainment is a widely used variable for study in the field (Mayda and Rodrik 1995). In Ballestrini's work from 2014 data was collected from 25

different European countries, and the survey data was collected from the Eurobarometer survey. In this survey Balestrini determined a question that would measure a dependent variable, and all other responses were compared to that question (Ballestrini 2014). Pierre Balestrini breaks down the topic by education, occupation, and even percentage of the analyzed country with tertiary education attainment (Ballestrini 2014). Using these methods Balestrini came to some interesting conclusions, he found that respondents with higher educational attainment, and higher occupations are more likely to support globalization than respondents with lower education levels and job levels (Ballesrini 2014). It was also determined that a country's national unemployment rates, trade balance, and overall educational attainment levels of its citizens has an effect on its citizens' opinions on globalization (Ballestrini 2014). Even Ballestrini claims that "Educational attainment is generally a reliable indicator," in reference to judging public opinions on trade liberalization. He justifies this by claiming that educational attainment usually indicates that individuals have greater capital skills and thus have a higher level of income. Balestrini even cites Martin Edwards' work from 2006 as a piece of past research that uses education level as a variable (Edwards 2006). Edwards' work which uses data from a cross national survey, uses the variable of education as its primary dependent variable when analyzing against individual opinions on trade liberalization (Edwards 2006). In addition to the variable of education, Edwards also studies "prospective views of the economy, and views on consumerism and a free market economy (Edwards 2006)." From this surveying methods Edwards found that the individuals completing the surveys were more likely to have a positive attitude toward globalization (Edwards 2006). This was found through a simple observation that the percentage of positive responses outweighed that of the negative responses regarding

questions that asked about globalization (Edwards 2006). Additionally, it was determined that an individual's values and morals are an integral factor in determining how a respondent would view the topic of globalization. This would come to impact me greatly as early on in the research process, much of the work focused on educational attainment and job category, and my surveying group would answer pretty much unanimously in both these categories. This understanding that an individual's' values play a significant role in this topic opened the door to studying this within my group of high school students. A major issue with the fact that this research is heavily focused on education levels and employment is that most of my population that I will be studying (high school students) all have the same level of education and a similar occupation if any. The occupation will all be entry level except for a minority which may or may not have internships in a more specific field. A solution to this problem came from a 2005 work that I found later. Another way to frame the issue was to look at it comparatively to opinions on other political topics that exist within a society (Wolfe and Mendelsohn 2005). This was an intriguing way to look at the issue considering that I will be conducting my research on high school students some of which are working but none of which have careers or are working in a particular field of work yet. This posed an issue but a solution was found with this work; though it used a survey inclusive of questions about income and job area; the survey was heavily grounded in political ideologies and socioeconomic issues, which would be easier to utilize in my case. The researchers employed a survey of public opinion in Canada (Wolfe and Mendelsohn 2005). This contradicts the works of Balestrini and Edwards as those works used cross national surveys from a third party organization (Ballestrini 2014) (Edwards 2006). Wolfe and Mendelsohn's surveys were conducted in spring of 2001 to a sample of 1298 individuals. They chose to ask questions

about support for "new trade agreements" as opposed to globalization in general. This was justified by the researchers claiming that at that time the North American Free trade Agreement had just been signed in and was a hot topic of conversation in Canada. Considering a topic with some stigma around it was a point of interest for Wolfe and Mendelsohn, this would be aligned in my survey as questions would ask about trade with China and North Korea. Similar to other researchers before them (Mayda and Rodrik 2001) and those after them Balestrini and Edwards (as mentioned earlier) they started with a question to determine support or nonsupport for trade agreements and globalization. Some of the other metrics that this concept was studied across included attachment to the home nation, and trust level in various groups such as businesses, environmental groups, unions, and multinational corporations. This study also gages opinions on immigration, and governmental success in general, and had participant place themselves on a scale from liberal to conservative, they then compared these answers to those about trade and internationalism (of which there were two). The results found by the researchers showed that Canadians in general were in favor of trade liberalization (Wolfe and Mendelsohn 2005). Additionally, it was found that Canadians would be supportive of more significant integration of free trade and globalization within their national policy (Wolfe and Mendelsohn 2005). They also found some contradictory evidence to that of past scholars. They found that while respondents base their opinions on trade liberalization according to their own wellbeing in mind, an individual's stance on previous trade agreements is more significant (Wolfe and Mendelsohn 2005). These results and analysis can be easily aligned in my research and would thus provide a route for some comparative analysis between this work and my own. This work lacked some specifics that I wish to research, one being that it was exclusively a

survey of adults aged 18 and older, an assumption that I am making is that my research population will be predominantly minors under the age of 18. Additionally this Canadian study, while asking questions about trade with the United States, failed to specify any other countries, which would be an easy place of expansion in my research where I would ask a question with an aligned formatting to Wolfe and Mendelsohn's about one country and then ask the same question regarding a different country in order to evaluate whether the country at hand has any effect on an individual's support or lack thereof for trade liberalization and globalization.

III.   Methods

Population:

Granada Hills Charter High School (GHC) is a relatively large public high school in a suburban setting. It has 4,750 enrolled students with co-ed high ethnic diversity. Its fall 2017 demographics are outlined as follows: 40% Hispanic, 18% Asian, 9% Filipino, 25% White, 4% African American, <1% American Indian or Alaskan Native, <1% Pacific Islander, <2% declined to state. The school as a whole is classed as Middle income, Title 1 School with 53% of its attendees classed as economically disadvantaged. The gap between the research conducted and the source material is found in the population. Wolfe, Mendelsohn 2005 conducted surveys among Canadian adults from 18-90 years of age. Though some of the student body at GHC is 18 years old or older the majority of seniors, and all underclassmen enrolled are minors.

Instruments:

The survey questions posed were aligned heavily with those of the source materials. Questions from both Wolfe, Mendelsohn (2005) and Edwards (2006) were sampled and

modified slightly to accommodate the different population being studied. Another Gap that was created was breaking up questions into various countries. This was used in question #2 in the section entitled Questions about trade agreements. The original question from Wolfe & Mendelsohn asked about Canada only. In my study the question was multiplied and five questions were asked about five different countries. The countries were as follows: Canada, Mexico, China, North Korea, and South Korea. The reason for picking these countries was 1. Because there is currently social stigma around these countries and 2. To see if the varied stigma around these countries was significant enough to affect how respondents felt about trade with said countries. The main reason for picking Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005) to align myself with was because their approach to answering the general question of what factors affect opinions on globalization was very different to that of others. The other sources that I had found approached this topic by looking at different fields of employment, age, marital status, and education level. None of these demographics would be significant in the lens of a High school population as they would all generally be the same age, have the same marital status, same education level, and few of them would even be in a field of employment. Wolfe & Mendelsohn introduced a different lens of research which was the political ideologies of the respondents, this was something that could be applied in my instance. Wolfe Mendelsohn (2005) began by asking some baseline questions about the respondents opinions toward trade and globalization, then began asking about various general political ideologies that the respondents may have had, few of which had anything to do with trade and globalization. It is for this reason mainly that Wolfe, Mendelsohn (2005) and Edwards (2006) were chosen for alignment in my survey.

Questions	Measurement Scale	Source
Demographics		
Which gate did you come in on the day you were contacted to take the survey?	Flagpole (Zelzah), Zelzah Teacher Parking Lot, Service road East (Boys PE side), Hiawatha Lot (PE Field), Service Road West (Girls PE Side), J Gate, Kingsbury (Main Enterance)	Self Defined
Grade?	Upperclassmen, Underclassmen	Self Defined
Gender?	Female, Male	Self Defined
Political Ideology 1-9	Likert scale 1-9 (1: left (Liberal) 9: Right (Conservative)	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
Questions about trade agreements		
To what degree do you support America encouraging more rapid globalization, or do you have no opinion on this?	Strongly Support, Somewhat Support, No opinion, Somewhat Oppose, Strongly oppose	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with Canada?	Strongly Support, Somewhat Support, No opinion, Somewhat Oppose, Strongly oppose	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with Mexico?	Strongly Support, Somewhat Support, No opinion, Somewhat Oppose, Strongly oppose	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with China?	Strongly Support, Somewhat Support, No opinion, Somewhat Oppose, Strongly oppose	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with North Korea?	Strongly Support, Somewhat Support, No opinion, Somewhat Oppose, Strongly oppose	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)

To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with South Korea?	Strongly Support, Somewhat Support, No opinion, Somewhat Oppose, Strongly oppose	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
Questions inferring political opinions		
Would you say that in the last 12 months the U.S. economy has been:	Very Strong, Strong neither strong nor weak, Weak, Very weak	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
Can you tell me to what degree you think the United States has benefited or been harmed from international trade agreements?	Benefited a great deal, Benefited a little, has not been affected either way, Harmed a little, Harmed a great deal	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
Do you think the United States should accept more immigrants, fewer immigrants, or about the same number of immigrants as we accept now?	More immigrants, fewer immigrants, same number of immigrants, no opinion	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
I don't think that governments care very much what people like me think.	Strongly agree, Somewhat agree, Somewhat disagree, Strongly disagree, No opinion	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
What degree of confidence or lack thereof do you have in the following group: United States business?	Great deal of confidence, Some confidence, Not very much confidence, no confidence at all, no opinion	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
What degree of confidence or lack thereof do you have in the following group: Environmental groups?	Great deal of confidence, Some confidence, Not very much confidence, no confidence at all, no opinion	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
What degree of confidence or lack thereof do you have in the following group: United States Unions?	Great deal of confidence, Some confidence, Not very much confidence, no confidence at all, no opinion	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
What degree of confidence or lack thereof do you have in the following group: Multinational corporations?	Great deal of confidence, Some confidence, Not very much confidence, no confidence at all, no opinion	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
Could you tell me whether you feel very attached, somewhat, not very, or not at all attached to the United States?	Very attached, Somewhat attached, not very attached, not at all attached, no opinion	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)

Do you think that the United States should be more involved in world affairs than it is now, less involved or about as involved as it is now?	More involved, less involved as involved as it is now, no opinion	Wolfe & Mendelsohn (2005)
Globalization is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens. Tell me whether you	Totally agree, tend to agree, don't know, tend to disagree, totally disagree	Edwards (2006)
Do you think it is better if: 1. goods made in other countries can be imported and sold here if people want to buy them; OR that: 2. there should be stricter limits on selling foreign goods here, to protect the jobs of people in this country?	Option 1, Option 2	Edwards (2006)
Where would you place yourself on the following 1-9 scale?	Likert scale 1-9 (1: incomes should be made more equal, 9: we need larger income differences	Edwards (2006)
Where would you place yourself on the following 1-9 scale?	Likert scale 1-9 (1:competition is good, 9: competition is harmful)	Edwards (2006)
Questions about US ties with other countries		
How do you think U.S. ties with Canada should change compared to the ties it has now?	Much closer ties, somewhat closer ties, about the same as now, somewhat more distant ties, much more distant ties, no opinion	Edwards (2006)
How do you think U.S. ties with China should change compared to the ties it has now?	Much closer ties, somewhat closer ties, about the same as now, somewhat more distant ties, much more distant ties, no opinion	Edwards (2006)
How do you think U.S. ties with Mexico should change compared to the ties it has now?	Much closer ties, somewhat closer ties, about the same as now, somewhat more distant ties, much more distant ties, no opinion	Edwards (2006)
How do you think U.S. ties with North Korea should change compared to the ties it has now?	Much closer ties, somewhat closer ties, about the same as now, somewhat more distant ties, much more distant ties, no opinion	Edwards (2006)
How do you think U.S. ties with South Korea should change compared to the ties it has now?	Much closer ties, somewhat closer ties, about the same as now, somewhat more distant ties, much more distant ties, no opinion	Edwards (2006)

Table 1: Survey outline and sources from My December 2018 GHC Study

Sample Selection:

Began as a stratified random sample where all respondents were equally likely to be selected and were approached at all gates of the campus as they entered the school. The gathered data would then be stratified based on the percentage of total student that enter through the specific gates on any given day. Due to some shortcomings in responses clustered groups from three business statistics classes were used to supplement the data. Those responses were also broken down by gate entry and data analysis was conducted based on gate entry. Through this process 127 students were identified to participate in the study.

Implementation:

Mechanical collection was conducted using school issued chrome books. The respondents were approached in the mornings and if they chose to participate their email address was collected for follow up. The survey was then sent to their email addresses and once completed a response was automatically recorded in google forms. Because of the fact that chrome books and school email addresses are school issued, the distribution and collection of surveys was made very simple. In order to complete the data processing, various Microsoft excel toolpaks were used. These include: histogram construction, univariate and bivariate data calculations, and p-value determination.

IV.   Results

The question in the survey that all the others will be compared to is: To what degree do you support America engaging in more rapid globalization? Or do you have no opinion on this? (Wolfe and Mendelsohn 2005). This served as the dependent variable in

Wolfe and Mendelsohn's study, in my analysis I will be doing comparative analysis with the use of charts and histograms
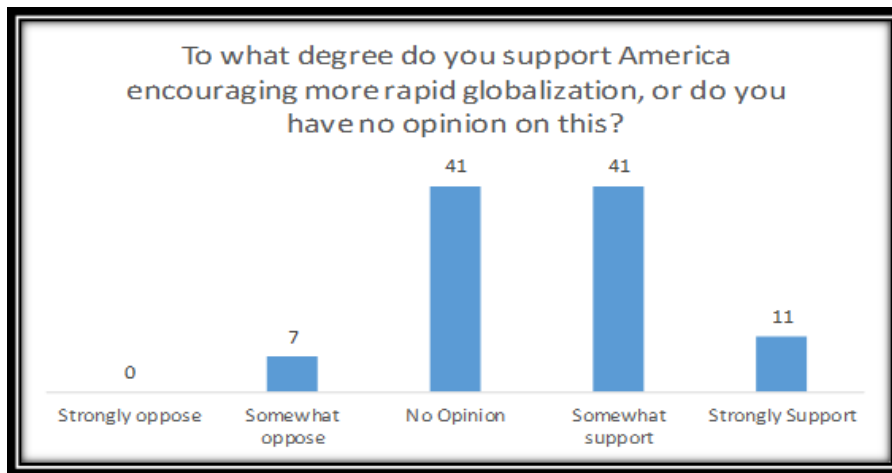

Chart 1: My December 2018 GHC Study

In chart 1 we see a representation of the responses in a histogram. 52% of respondents were supportive of the United States encouraging more rapid globalization and only 7% of respondents opposed it. These are the two categories that respondents were broken up into, supportive and unsupportive of globalization. This follows the design set up by Wolfe and Mendelsohn.

Political Ideology

When asked about political Ideology respondents overwhelmingly had no opinion. We see this in the histogram.
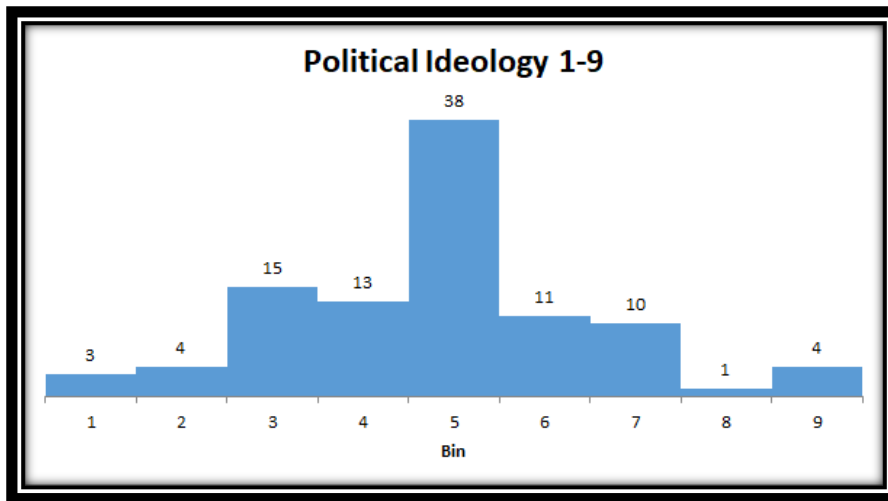
Chart 2: My December 2018 GHC Study

In chart 2 we see that 38% of respondents had not assigned themselves a political ideology and for the most part we see an even distribution of conservatively minded students (9) to liberally minded students (1). This does not show the same skew as the question asking about globalization. This question is representative of a trend that we see in some other questions in that high school students were not very opinionated.

Questions about different countries

This is where the first gap from the research was addressed. Wolfe and Mendelsohn did not break down opinions on trade with different countries. Five

questions for five different countries were asked in order to see if country of origin had any influence on respondents' opinions. The five countries were Canada, Mexico, China, South Korea and North Korea. The questions were formatted the exact same way however the countries were substituted. The questions read as follows: To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with [country]?

	Means
Globalization	3.56
Canada	3.85
Mexico	3.7
China	3.69
South Korea	3.62
North Korea	2.85

Table 1: Means from My December 2018 GHC Study

As you can see in table 1 the means for all the countries other than North Korea are similar. All of the means are also similar to the mean of the responses of the question that asked generally about trade without an association to a country. However, respondents felt differently about North Korea than all the other countries this can be observed in the drastic difference in mean response.

	Support for Globalization
US trade CAN	0.27
US trade MEX	0.25
US trade CHI	0.19
US trade NK	-0.18

Table 2: Correlations from My December 2018 GHC Study

In table 2 we see that respondents' opinions about trade with Canada correlates in a moderate positive fashion with their opinions about trade with all the other countries

except for North Korea. With this information it cannot be definitively stated that country of origin is a determining factor of opinions on globalization, but it definitely warrants further research because there is an implication of an effect. Although there is not a terribly strong correlation between Canada and the other three countries (excluding North Korea) there is a significant difference between the correlations 1-3 and correlation 4 to infer significance.

Questions that foundational source proved to be significant

Wolfe and Mendelsohn conducted a multivariate regression analysis to analyze the responses, using their results I can determine which questions are significant determining factors for opinions on globalization. This inference can be made because the questions in my survey were minimally modified from those in Wolfe and Mendelsohn's study. The first factor that Wolfe and Mendelsohn proved to be significant was respondent's opinion on immigration.

Immigration	$.06(.02)^{b}$

OLS coefficients reported, standard errors in parentheses.
$^{a}p < .001;\ ^{b}p < .01;\ ^{c}p < .05$

OLS coefficient and p value 1 (Wolfe and Mendelsohn)

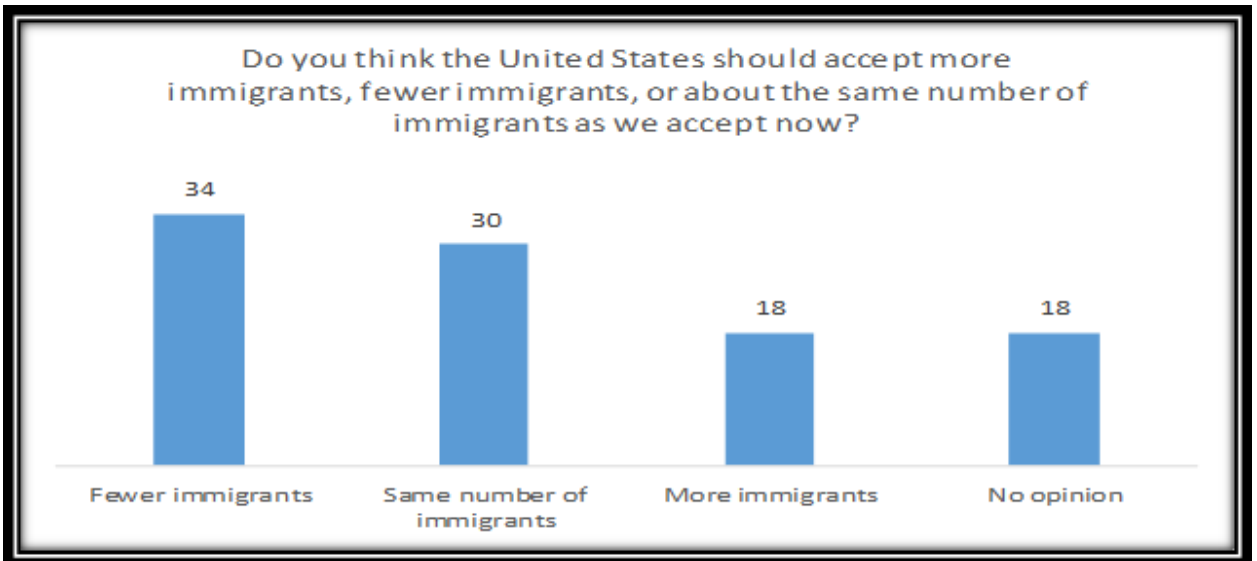They found a P value of <0.01 for this question.

Chart 3: My December 2018 GHC Study

In chart 3 we see that 34% of respondents wanted the United States to accept fewer

immigrants than we do now, 30% felt that the United States should accept the same
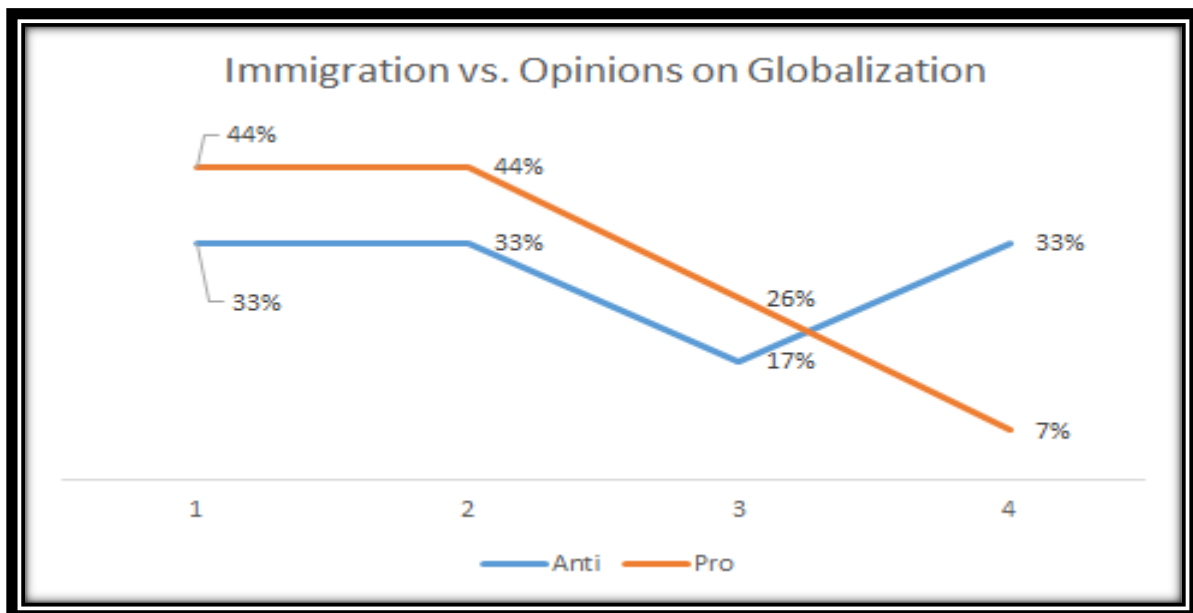

Chart 4: My December 2018 GHC Study

number of immigrants as we do now. 18% of respondents felt that the U.S. should accept

more immigrants than we do now and 18% had no opinion on the subject. When we

break down the question by respondents that were pro globalization vs. anti-globalization we see an interesting result.

We see that for category 1 (fewer immigrants) respondents that were pro globalization had 11% more responses in this category. We see the same difference for category 2 (same number of immigrants). Respondents that were pro globalization were also more likely to respond in category 3 (more immigrants). This result does not align with the research of Wolfe and Mendelsohn. Where Wolfe and Mendelsohn found that if one was supportive of immigration, they would also be more likely to be supportive of globalization. Respondents in my study were generally more likely to have an opinion on immigration if they were pro globalization. We see that those who were anti-globalization were 26% more likely to have no opinion on the topic of globalization. This could be a result of the sample selected, high school students being younger (most are not even adults) may not have formed opinions on higher level political subjects being that they are not active voters and may not have been put in positions to form opinions on the topic. We see that those who do have an opinion are more likely to have opinions across the board, and those that are not opinionated for one question are not opinionated for any topic.

The next factor that Wolfe and Mendelsohn proved to be important in determining one's support for globalization was whether they felt their government cared what they thought. The question was worded as follows: To what degree do you agree with the following statement: I don't think that governments care very much what people like me think?

OLS coefficients reported, standard errors in parentheses.
[a]$p < .001$; [b]$p < .01$; [c]$p < .05$

Government doesn't care $-.13(.03)^a$ $-.12(.03)^a$ $-.11(.04)^a$ $-.06(.03)^c$

OLS coefficients and p values 2 (Wolfe and Mendelsohn)

Wolfe and Mendelsohn found that their OLS coefficients with extremely low p values for this factor (<0.001). This means that in their study the respondents' who thought that the government cares what citizens think were more likely to be supportive of globalization. When the same question was analyzed in my study there was a similar result.
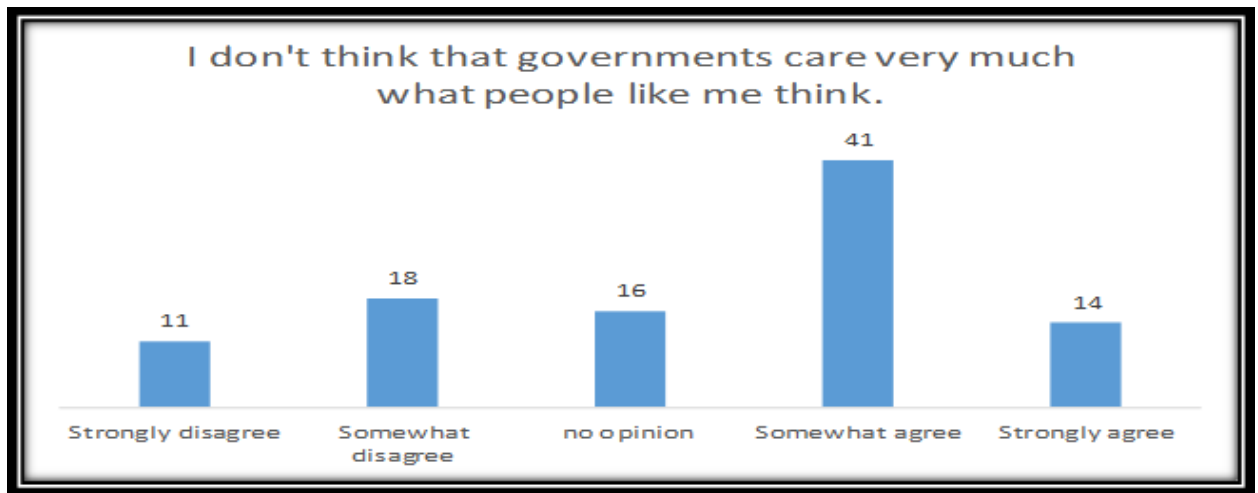

Chart 5: My December 2018 GHC Study

In chart 5 we see that 55% of respondents felt that their government did not care about what citizens like themselves thought. Only 29% of respondents felt that the government did care about what they thought. This means that though respondents overwhelmingly were supportive of globalization, majority of them were skeptical that their government cared about what they thought. This seems to contradict the foundational source however there is something revealing shown when we look at who answered the question in what fashion.
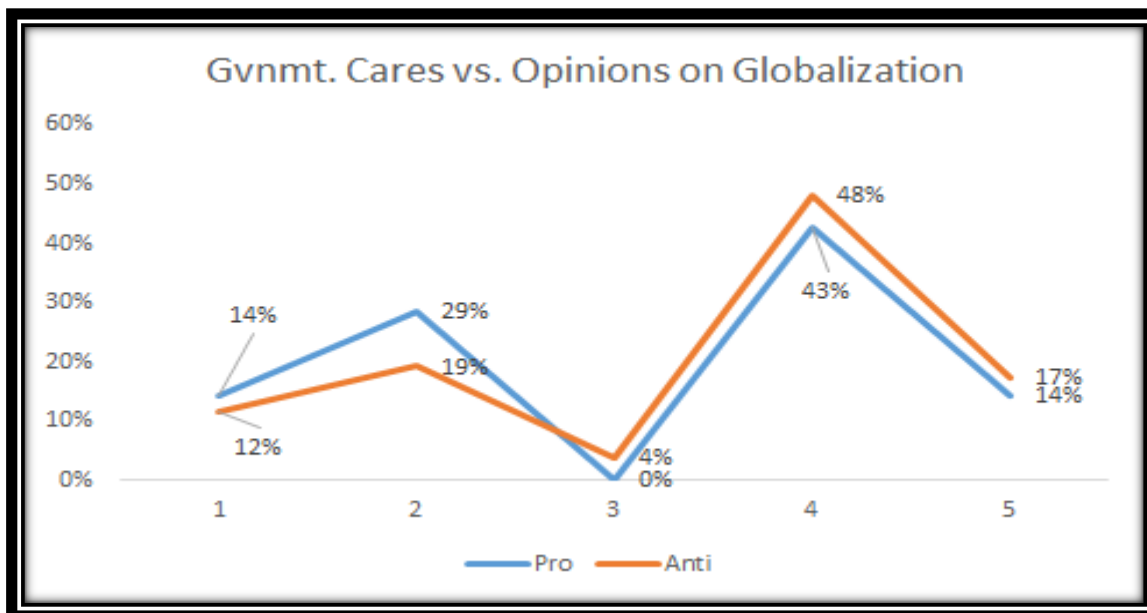
Chart 6: My December 2018 GHC Study

In Chart 6 we see that 43% of pro globalization respondents felt that their government did care what they thought (1 and 2) where only 31% of anti-globalization respondents felt the same way. This is a difference of 12% between pro globalization and anti-globalization. We also see that 57% of pro globalization respondents felt that their government did not care what they thought (4 and 5) where 65% of anti-globalization respondents felt the same. This is a smaller difference of 8% between pro and anti-globalization respondents. Although the data collected in this study supports and follows the claims made by Wolfe and Mendelsohn, it is not drastic enough to claim that this study proves the same claim. There is too narrow a margin between pro and anti-globalization respondents to make this claim even though there is an obvious implication of this result.

The final factor that Wolfe and Mendelsohn found to be the most significant was respondent's opinion's on multinational corporations.

| MNCs | | .22(.04)ᵃ | .22(.04)ᵃ | .20(.04)ᵃ | .16(.04)ᵃ |

OLS coefficients reported, standard errors in parentheses.
ᵃp < .001; ᵇp < .01; ᶜp < .05

OLS coefficients and p values 3 (Wolfe and Mendelsohn)

Here we see again incredibly low p values (<0.001) for al four OLS coefficients, Wolfe and Mendelsohn claimed this to be an incredibly significant factor in determining respondents support for globalization.
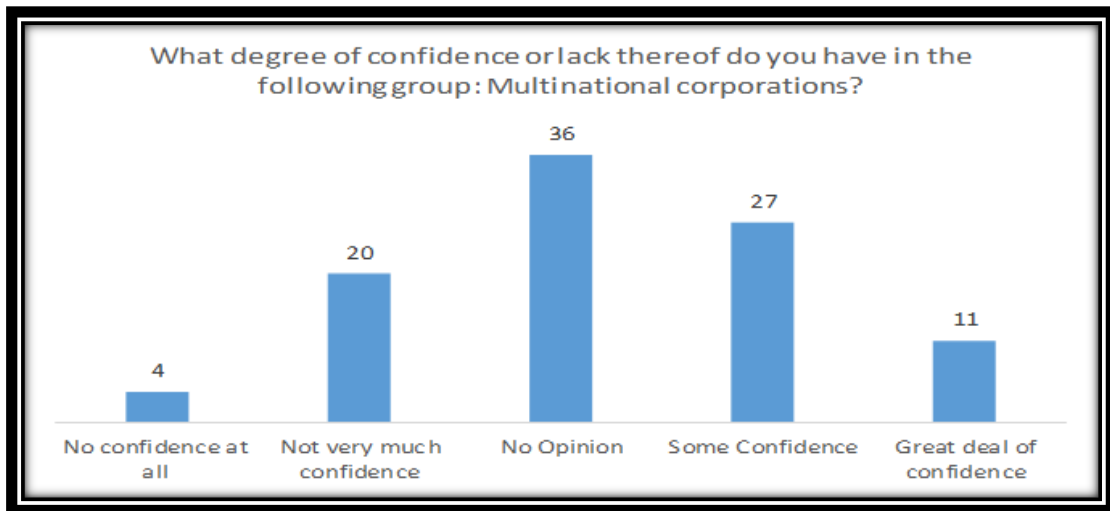

Chart 7: My December 2018 GHC Study

In Chart 7 we see again a high rate of no opinions the potential reason for which was addressed above. We se that 38% of respondents were confident in multinational corporations and only 24% of respondents were not confident in multinational corporations. When this graph is broken down into pro and anti-globalization respondents, again a more revealing result is shown.
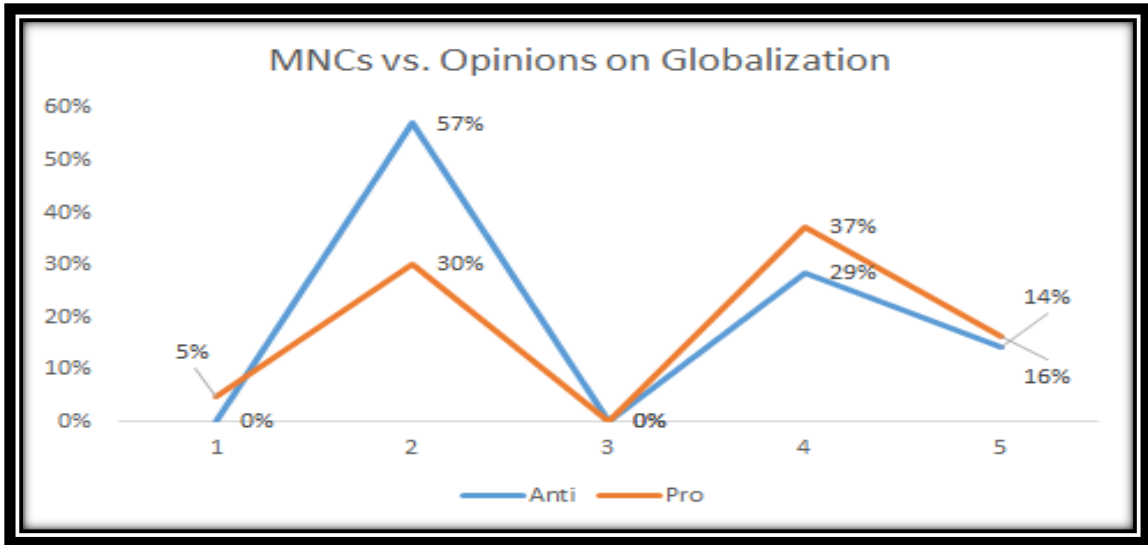
Chart 8: My December 2018 GHC Study

We see in chart 8 that 57% of anti-globalization respondents were not confident in multinational corporations. We see that only 35% of pro globalization respondents felt the same way. This makes sense, not only because this is what the foundational source proved to be true but because if respondents are not confident in multinational corporations, they are less likely to support their dealing in international trade agreements and thusly are less likely to support globalization. We see that on the other side of the line chart 51% of pro globalization respondents were confident in multinational corporations where only 45% of anti-globalization respondents felt the same way. This gap of 22% is both wide and supportive of the claims already made by Wolfe and Mendelsohn therefore the claim that respondents' confidence in multinational corporations is a determining factor of their support for globalization is supported by this study.

Gender

One point that was glaring in my study was the effect of gender on respondents'

likelihood to have an opinion on any subject. As stated earlier there was a relatively high

rate of respondents with no opinion, and this could be due to their age. However we do

see in this study that males overwhelmingly had more opinions than females. This can be

repetitively demonstrated with the following examples:
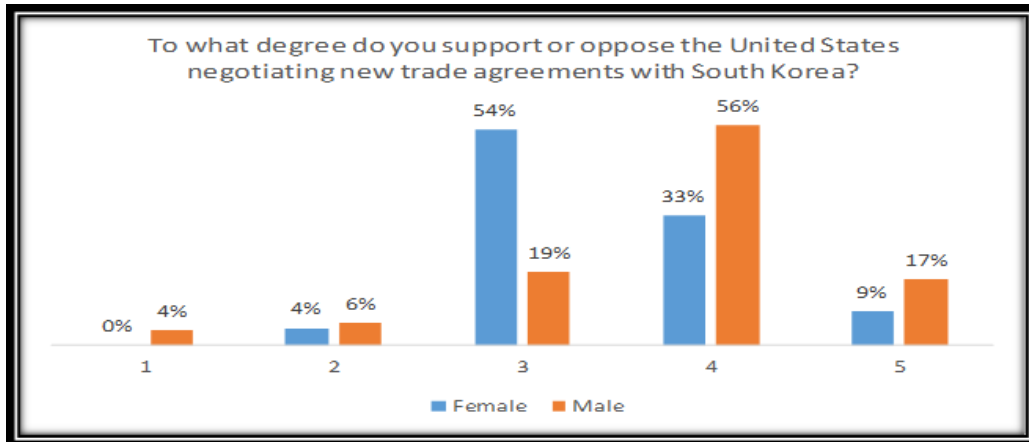

Chart 9: My December 2018 GHC Study

We see in chart 9 that only 19% of males were responsible for the no opinion category

whereas a majority of females (54%) had no opinion on the topic of new trade

agreements with South Korea. This same concept is demonstrated over and over again in
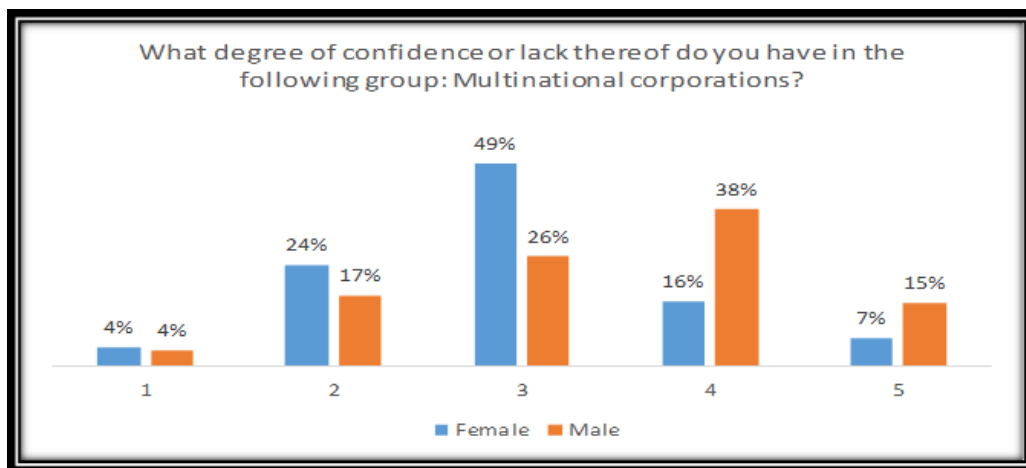
my study.

Chart 10: My December 2018 GHC Study

We see in chart 10 that there is a 23% difference between males and females that had no opinion.
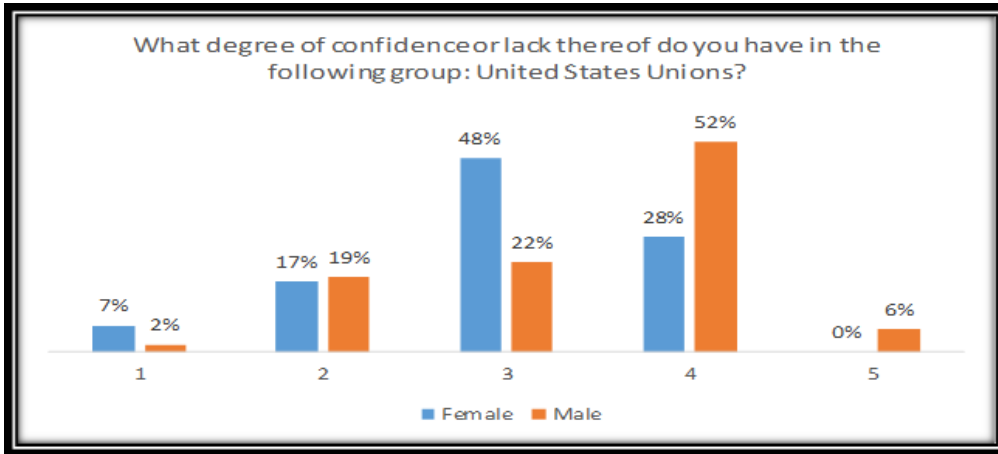

Chart 11: My December 2018 GHC Study

We see in chart 11 that there is a 26% difference between males and females that had no opinion.
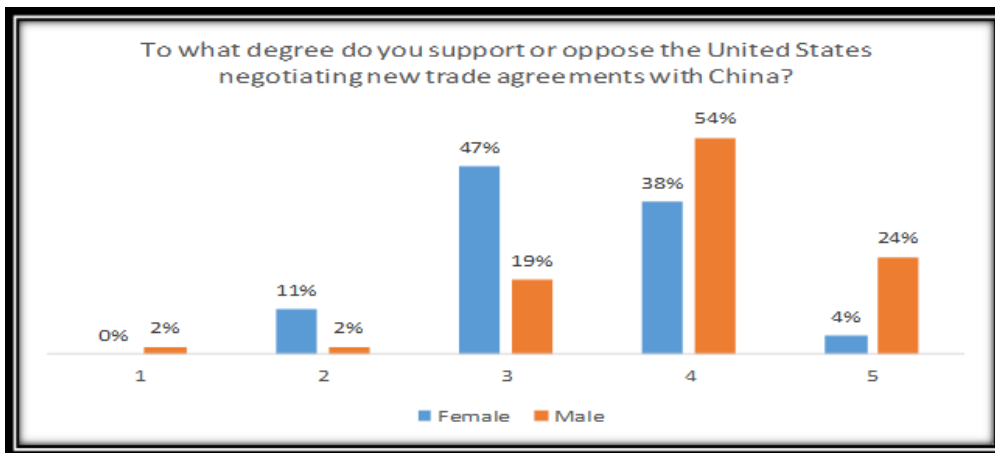

Chart 12: My December 2018 GHC Study

We see in chart 12 that there is a 28% difference between males and females that had no opinion. We see this trend repeatedly in this study that males had formed an opinion and females had not. This could be because in high school (at a young age) males are more opinionated then females however there is no other research on this age group to confirm or deny this claim. In fact the only reference to gender at all in Wolfe and Mendelsohn's

research is to a 1995 paper written by Elisabeth Gidengil claiming that males tend to be more economically minded and females tend to be more socially minded. However, this is not the conclusion reached by this study but instead we see that males are more likely to have formed an opinion at all. Females are much less opinionated in their responses, again this could be due to a whole slew of reasons one of which is that they have not even formed an opinion.

Connection to research question

This study did not solidify all of the research conducted by Wolfe and Mendelsohn however it did not outrightly contradict any of it. The research question: What factors determine support for globalization and international trade within students at GHC? Has a few different answers from this research, one possibility is that gender has an affect on support for globalization and political opinions in general. Another factor that could determine support for globalization would be support for multinational corporations which is also supported by foundational research. Another point that was touched on that definitely deserves more research is the concept that country with which the respondent's country is trading would have an affect on forming new trade agreements, this conclusion was implied but not proven by this study.

V. **Conclusion**

Limitations

One limitation is the sampling style, there were not enough responses from randomly collecting at the gates to stratify so the sample set had to be supplemented with

clustered groups from three different classes. Though the collection was random, and still stratified by gate entry, there were some difficulties with reaching the goal number of respondents which could have led to some error. An additional limitation was that a limited understanding of statistical analysis did not allow the researcher to effectively implement a multivariate regression analysis as conducted in the foundational sources so other analytical methods had to be taken. Another limitation of the study was the high rate of respondents with no opinion, further research should go into the role of age and gender in this phenomenon but nonetheless there was a high rate of respondents with no opinion on the questions.

Implications

There are some very real implications to the study conducted, the previous studies in the field conducted their research in order to determine voting habits and in the bigger picture the future of their countries. Yet none of them had conducted their research with the youth of their respective countries. If there is any demographic to consider when determining future voting habits of a country it is the youth. This study is the first of hopefully many to apply this research to a demographic of both youth and adults. If further research is conducted, a more comprehensive understanding of the future of voting in the United States can be determined. Other implications are that of gender and youth development, further research should focus on political efficacy between genders at various developmental age groups in order to understand when children begin forming opinions of their own about world issues. This could be used to understand minimum voting ages, as well as a general understanding of the future of voting on the larger scale. Though this study was conducted on a small scale in one high school of southern

California, its implications are grand and deserve further research for the understanding of where we are headed politically in the future.

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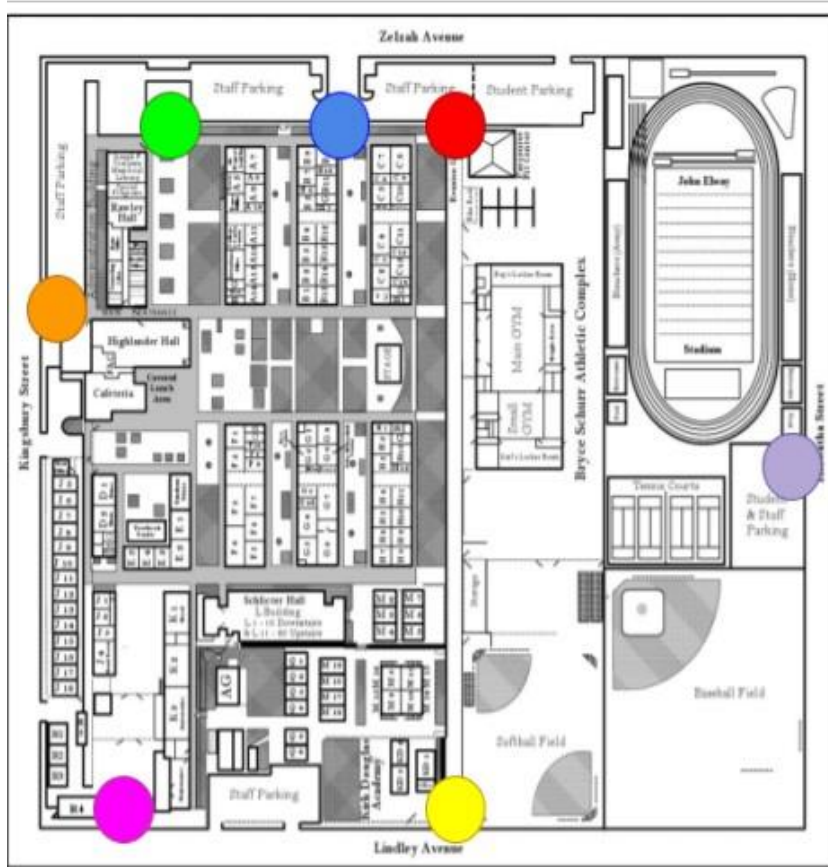
Addendums:
Copy of the conducted survey:

AP Research Survey

Your email address (**z30814@student.ghchs.com**) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not **z30814**?
Sign out

1. **Which gate did you come in on the day you were contacted to take the survey?**

Color	Entry Point
(green)	Flagpole (Zelzah)
(blue)	Zelzah Teacher Parking Lot
(red)	Service Road East (Boy's PE Side)
(purple)	Hiawatha Lot (PE Field)
(yellow)	Service Road West (Girl's PE Side)
(magenta)	J Gate
(orange)	Kingsbury (Main Entrance)

Mark only one oval.

- ( ) Flagpole (Zelzah)
- ( ) Zelzah Teacher Parking Lot
- ( ) Service road East (Boys PE side)
- ( ) Hiawatha Lot (PE Field)
- ( ) Service Road West (Girls PE Side)
- ( ) J Gate
- ( ) Kingsbury (Main Entrance)

2. **Grade?**

Mark only one oval.

- ( ) Upperclassmen (Seniors and Juniors)
- ( ) Underclassmen (Freshman and Sophomores)

3 **Gender?**

Mark only one oval.

- ( ) Female
- ( ) Male

4. **Political Ideology 1-9** *Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Left (Liberal)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Right (Conservative)

This section of the survey is about international trade agreements. By international trade agreements I mean things like the Canada-US free trade agreement, the North American free trade agreement (NAFTA), and the other international trade agreements that cover The United States and the over 140 other members of the World Trade Organization (the WTO).

5. **To what degree do you support America encouraging more rapid globalization, or do you have no opinion on this?** *Mark only one oval.*

- ◯ Strongly Support
- ◯ Somewhat Support
- ◯ No Opinion
- ◯ Somewhat Oppose
- ◯ Strongly Oppose

6. **To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with Canada?**

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Strongly support
- ◯ Support
- ◯ No opinion
- ◯ Oppose
- ◯ Strongly oppose

7. **To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with Mexico?**

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Strongly support
- ◯ Support
- ◯ No opinion
- ◯ Oppose
- ◯ Strongly oppose

8 **To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with China?**

Mark only one oval.

○ Strongly support

○ Support

○ No opinion

○ Oppose

○ Strongly oppose

9. **To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with North Korea?** *Mark only one oval.*

○ Strongly support

○ Support

○ No opinion

○ Oppose

○ Strongly oppose

10. **To what degree do you support or oppose the United States negotiating new trade agreements with South Korea?** *Mark only one oval.*

○ Strongly support

○ Support

○ No opinion

○ Oppose

○ Strongly oppose

11. **Would you say that in the last 12 months the U.S. economy has been:** *Mark only one oval.*

○ Very Strong

○ Strong

○ Neither strong nor weak

○ Weak

○ Very weak

12 **Can you tell me to what degree you think the United States has benefited or been harmed from international trade agreements?** *Mark only one oval.*

○ Benefited a great deal

○ Benefited a little

○ Has not been affected either way

○ Harmed a little

○ Harmed a great deal

13. **Do you think the United States should accept more immigrants, fewer immigrants, or about the same number of immigrants as we accept now?** *Mark only one oval.* more immigrants fewer immigrants same number of immigrants No opinion

◯

◯   14. **Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: I don't think that governments care very much what people like me think.**

◯

Mark only one oval.

◯   strongly agree

◯   somewhat agree

◯   somewhat disagree

◯   strongly disagree no

◯   opinion

15. **What degree of confidence or lack thereof do you have in the following group: United States business?**

Mark only one oval.

◯   Great deal of confidence

◯   some confidence not very

◯   much confidence no

◯   confidence at all no opinion

◯   16 **What degree of confidence or lack thereof do you have in the following group: Environmental groups?**

Mark only one oval.

◯   Great deal of confidence

◯   some confidence not very

◯   much confidence no

◯   confidence at all no opinion

◯

◯   17. **What degree of confidence or lack thereof do you have in the following group: United States Unions?**

Mark only one oval.

◯   Great deal of confidence

◯   some confidence not very

◯   much confidence no

◯   confidence at all no opnion

◯

◯   18. **What degree of confidence or lack thereof do you have in the following group: Multinational corporations?**

Mark only one oval.

○ Great deal of confidence

○ some confidence not very

○ much confidence no

○ confidence at all no opnion

○

19. Could you tell me whether you feel very attached, somewhat, not very, or not at all attached to the United States? *Mark only one oval.*

○ Very attached

○ somewhat attached

○ not very attached not

○ at all attached no

○ opinion

20. **Do you think that the United States should be more involved in world affairs than it is now, less involved or about as involved as it is now?** *Mark only one oval.* more involved less involved as involved as it is now no opinion

○

○ 21 **How do you think U.S. ties with Canada should change compared to the ties it has now?** *Mark only one oval.*

○ much closer ties somewhat

○ closer ties about the same

○ ties as now somewhat more

○ distant ties much more

○ distant ties no opinion

○

22. **How do you think U.S. ties with China should change compared to the ties it has now?** *Mark only one oval.*

○ Much closer ties

○ Somewhat closer ties

○ About the same as now

○ Somewhat more distant ties

○ Much more distant ties No

○ opnion

23. **How do you think U.S. ties with Mexico should change compared to the ties it has now?** *Mark only one oval.*

- ( ) Much closer ties
- ( ) Somewhat closer ties
- ( ) About the same as now
- ( ) Somewhat more distant ties
- ( ) Much more distant ties
- ( ) No opnion

24. **How do you think U.S. ties with North Korea should change compared to the ties it has now?**
Mark only one oval.

- ( ) Much closer ties
- ( ) Somewhat Closer ties
- ( ) About the same as now
- ( ) Somewhat more distant ties
- ( ) Much more distant ties
- ( ) No opnion

25 **How do you think U.S. ties with South Korea should change compared to the ties it has now?** *Mark only one oval.*

- ( ) Much closer ties
- ( ) Somewhat closer ties
- ( ) About the same as now
- ( ) Somewhat more distant ties
- ( ) Much more distant ties
- ( ) No opnion

26. **Globalization is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens. Tell me whether you** *Mark only one oval.*

- ( ) totally agree tend
- ( ) to agree don't
- ( ) know tend to
- ( ) disagree totally
- ( ) disagree

Untitled Section

27. **Do you think it is better if: 1. goods made in other countries can be imported and sold here if people want to buy them; OR that: 2. there should be stricter limits on selling foreign goods here, to protect the jobs of people in this country?** *Mark only one oval.*

○ Option 1

○ Option 2 no

○ opinion

28. **Where would you place yourself on the following 1-9 scale?** *Mark only one oval.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Incomes made more equal	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	We need larger income should bedifferences as incentives for individual effort

29 **Where would you place yourself on the following 1-9 scale? Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas; competition is harmful. It brings out the worst in people.**
Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Competition is good	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Competition is harmful