

# Who is dissatisfied with the Social Welfare System in East Asia<sup>1</sup>? Data Analysis of AsiaBarometer 2006

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## Introduction

If the main breadwinner of your household should die or become unable to work due to illness, how would your household maintain the household budget<sup>2</sup>?

How do you feel if it is abruptly asked? Most people might be not able to hide their suspicious faces<sup>3</sup>. It is because the problems which are related to aging, illness, and death have been excluded in daily life after modern era.

There is no mystery even if the image of Sweden=happiness has infiltrated among us in East Asia which reached aging society all together. Because the attentive nursing service is provided, the basic medical service is done free of charge, and they are supposed to be buried in a public cemetery in Sweden. However the reason why our anxiety about aging society is increasing is not only a welfare level is inferior in East Asia but also a trial calculation<sup>4</sup> which high welfare can make the economic growth does not become widely known. Even if the maintenance of the social welfare system is making progress, or positive information is spreading, our anxiety cannot be removed as long as the standard of family members' responsibility for caring<sup>5</sup> like the spell is

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<sup>1</sup> 本稿では日本・韓国・中国・香港・台湾の5地域を指す。

<sup>2</sup> AsiaBarometer2006のQ16。詳細は後述する。

<sup>3</sup> もっとも、面と向かって聞かれるのと質問票で回答するのとでは、衝撃の度合いも考えをまとめる時間も違う。ましてや、仮定の話であるので、実際の行動が伴うか否かはこうした苦境に陥ってみなければわからないし、発生の可能性をどの程度認知しているかを判別することもできない。しかし、後述するように、ある問題を考察するには十分に有意義な質問なのである。

<sup>4</sup> 人口約102万人の北九州市がモデル。古橋（2006）に詳しい。

<sup>5</sup> 大岡（2004）は次のように論じている。スウェーデンでも19世紀まで多くの三世代世帯が存在し、隠居契約（相続と引き換えに老人の生活必要物の提供を保証するもの）が結ばれ、老親扶養が子どもの責任であるという規範が農村では残っていた。ただし、隠居契約を血縁関係にない者が結んでも養子になるわけではないため、ハンソンの唱えた「国民の家」というレトリックで「家」を国家全体に拡大することを可能にした。しかも、少なくとも12世紀には既にキリスト教の浸透によって、祖先祭祀は行われなくなっている。

shared. In addition, the family norm is only a sense of value which is at the level where we can look into. But a sense of value of the outlook on life and death<sup>6</sup> which is difficult even to make it to consideration lurks in the depths.

A happy image to Sweden is considered they suffer from the anxiety that consists of the outlook on life and death as well as the family norm of the person who doesn't have it. If so, what kind of sense of values do they have if there are people who hold dissatisfied feeling for present social welfare system in East Asia?

### Literature Review<sup>7</sup>

Putting the relationship among policy, system, and law in mind, I would like to review previous studies.

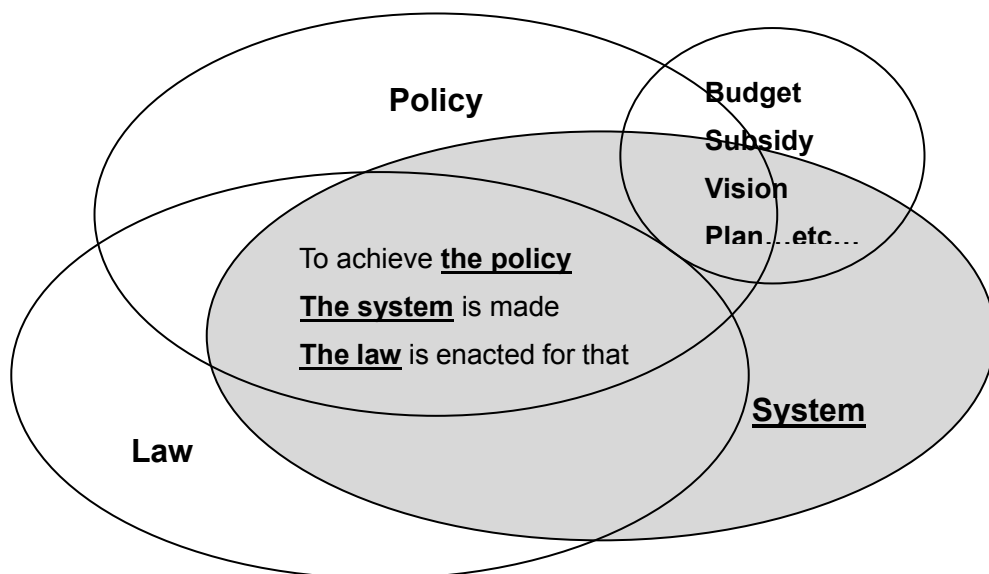


Figure 1 Relation among policy, system and law<sup>8</sup>

Comparative studies on "welfare" accompanies by many difficulties. The reason is that, the word of "welfare" is multi-used and it can be used more and more frequently, while in fact a certain consensus is not enumerated. Moreover, the details of the social welfare policy and system are different in each country, and spiritual features and

<sup>6</sup> 血縁の子孫に祀られなければ死後の幸福が得られないという思想。

<sup>7</sup> 本稿では、日本語の文献の一部しかレビューできていないことをお断りしておきたい。

<sup>8</sup> 大田（2007）を参考に筆者作図。

national character which make the policy and system succeeded are also different<sup>9</sup>. Aside from public opinion poll, that is the reason why the multinational survey on social welfare policy and system are limited as well as there are not so many comparative studies based on such survey data, compared with the studies about the theory of the welfare state.

Anyway, in this paper I have to define social welfare system because the social welfare system is discussed. Therefore the social welfare system is defined as follows.

Separate business to provide human services professions, such as monetary cost of living, housing costs, including aid, childcare, nursing, nursing care, covering, property services, such as certain facilities, living equipment, equipment, and system services, such as life type facilities to consumers meets certain conditions (social welfare) and arrange them, management, and whole of the mechanisms involved in the fulfillment of the set of permissions required to do so and its distribution, information, human resources, financial resources and operational<sup>10</sup>.

Regarding sociological empirical studies about consciousness, attitude, and behavior of people to social welfare, there are not so many cross-national comparative studies. However there are quite many studies which target only one country, moreover it is expected for further progress. Therefore I arrange these previous studies with dividing roughly into three subfields. These studies can be referenced in the point of location of this research and theoretical frame<sup>11</sup>.

1. Studies about outlook on welfare, sense of participation, and participate action

Takahashi (1976) comprises the conceptual framework of the welfare culture as a system of welfare consciousness as well as analyses the structural pattern of welfare consciousness and its related factors trough applying the framework of the "political culture <sup>12</sup>". Hiraoka (1986) clarified attribute biases of activity participants through comparison of volunteer activity participants and general people as well as analyses participation consciousness to the volunteer and behavior patterns. Nishiyama and others (1982) analyses the relation between

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<sup>9</sup> 三重野卓・平岡公一 (2000) p.5

<sup>10</sup> 古川 (2009) p.121

<sup>11</sup> 平岡 (2010) p.203-235

<sup>12</sup> Lucian W. Pye (1968) (小林良彰ほか (1984) p.9) は政治過程に秩序と意味を与え、政治体系内の行動を支配する基礎的な諸前提やルールを供給する、態度、信条、感情のセットと定義している。

awareness about volunteer activity and awareness social upward mobility. Yoshizawa and others (1985) used survey data of junior high school students and their parents, analyses the formation of welfare consciousness from the viewpoint of value communication between parents and children. It is Suzuki (1987; 1989) that conducted the most systematic examination about a hierarchical factor. It can be seen the ratio of volunteer participation is higher in the upper class and lower class, moreover there is tendency of relatively lower in the intermediate class. "K" pattern which points to this trend and is named is also reconfirmed by Inatsuki (1992; 1994) and others.

2. Studies about principle of policy, target of choice, and issue of policy

Ishikawa and others (1969) conduct research on relation between sense of entitlement concerning social security and social hierarchy. Afterwards this kind of study is not conducted so actively. Although matters concerning the welfare are often treated as one of the themes in political consciousness studies but studies which focused on social welfare policy is limited. For example, Hiraoka (1990) seeks to clarify structure of consciousness of the welfare criticism and factors in the stand point of relation to anti-welfare and national policy developments, Mieno (1994) examines consciousness structure of legislators about social security and the fiscal with paying attention to the relation of political affiliations.

3. Studies about service use

In recent years, it relates to the fact that the promotion of utilization of various social welfare services came to be located in a policy problem, the studies about a social service use and the factor of it become actively. This theme often is taken up as a part of survey on welfare needs survey or survey on welfare consciousness, Matsumura (1995), Maeda, Ogawa, and others (1998; 1999) conduct the study.

I define the political consciousness and arrange the previous studies in political sociology with paying attention to the second field because the social welfare system is a political problem. The political consciousness is defined as "in general, the way of viewing and the way of thinking which people have toward general politics and the way of action which is originated from it.<sup>13</sup>" or defined as "faction of complicated psychological event that functions to political system as well as including various belief, attitudes, judgments, intentions, and feelings, etc.<sup>14</sup>" Therefore the political

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<sup>13</sup> 京極 (1968) p.3

<sup>14</sup> 池内 (1960) p.72

consciousness can be regarded as concepts which include political attitudes<sup>15</sup>, political opinions<sup>16</sup>, and political cultures. As a concrete example of the political consciousness, ①feelings to general politics such as consideration, political distrust, and political validity, ②attitude about the way of relations between oneself and politics such as political effectiveness sense and obligation to political participation, ③attitude to political issue such as concern for environment, welfare, and diplomatic issue, ④attitude of political party support are considered<sup>17</sup>.

There are chiefly three kinds of empirical study on the political consciousness<sup>18</sup>.

1. Presence or height of political consciousness is treated. Studies about political apathy, political alienation, political cynicism, and political effectiveness sense which generated as the result of these senses.
2. About consideration to political party, issues of the policy, politicians, and votes as the component of political consciousness, studies that analyses acknowledgment side of how much know situation and fact, emotional side of such as satisfaction/dissatisfaction<sup>19</sup>, effective feeling/ineffective feeling, besides behavioral side of how they vote actually.
3. It is treated the process of the formation of political consciousness such as the above-mentioned. Studies are analyzed from aspect of political socialization<sup>20</sup>.

The evaluation to the social welfare system is treated in this paper so that I start to review the previous study in hierarchy study with paying attention to the second field. It is because of the idea that the evaluation to the social welfare system is related to hierarchical consciousness. However, there are only two empirical studies (Umino and Saito (1990), and Miyano (2001)) which analyses a satisfaction and hierarchical consideration with my narrow view.

First of all, I would like to show the definition of the satisfaction and an impartial feeling as follows based on Umino and Saito (1990).

1. The satisfaction is a judgment how it was achieved when based on the desire level to social resources<sup>21</sup> and the life opportunity<sup>22</sup>. Because social resources and the life

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<sup>15</sup> 岡沢 (1976) p.167-168

<sup>16</sup> 同上 p.168

<sup>17</sup> オフェル・フェルドマン (2006) p.21

<sup>18</sup> 同上 p.22

<sup>19</sup> 「満足感／不満感」は評価指標であるため、以下「評価」と表記する。

<sup>20</sup> 政治的価値観や態度を習得、同化していく過程。政治意識もこの過程で形成されていく。

<sup>21</sup> 富永編 (1979) では、人々の欲求の対象となり、希少であり、不均等に分配されているものとされている。現代社会における主な社会的資源は、富力、勢力、威信、知識などである。

<sup>22</sup> 富永編 (1979) では、広義には社会的資源を処分する機会のこととされている。従って、

opportunity to become a problem here are components of the hierarchy structure so that the satisfaction is related to the hierarchy structure in this point.

2. An impartial feeling is a judgment about whether a situation should be when comparing it with a certain standard. That is to say, impartial judgment is the evaluation how much (acknowledgment of) the distribution situation of the reality is deviated, based on the virtual distribution that will be caused based on the distribution principle considered that the evaluator is correct, when we assume social resources and the life opportunity in a society concerned to be a *donne*. To ask "Whether the society is impartial or not?" is to ask the validity of this distribution principle, and it is caused by the principle consequentially.

It is confirmed that the relation between the impartial feeling and the satisfaction by the correlation analysis in Umino and Saito (1990). However, when investigating the relation to an objective hierarchy etc., both the impartial feeling and the satisfaction are used as an explained variable. On the other hand, Miyano (2001) conducts the analyses that make the satisfaction an explained variable, make the impartial feeling and the hierarchy the explanatory variable. It is achieved the result that a political satisfaction and the impartial feeling (general/each) are not related to an objective hierarchy<sup>23</sup> although there is relation between a political satisfaction and the impartial feeling (general/each). In short, people who think that the society is impartial they are satisfied with politics though there are no differences among the hierarchy.

## Methodology

A statistical analysis is conducted by using the data of the East Asian 5 region (Japan, South Korea, China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan) from the data of AsiaBarometer2006 survey<sup>24</sup>. This survey targets all adults aged between twenties and sixties. Sampling Methods are multistage stratified random sampling and quota sampling. Survey Method is Face-to-face interview by investigator<sup>25</sup>.

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社会的資源の所有の違いによって、消費、余暇、健康、文化的教授などのありよう（すなわち生活機会）は異なってくる。

<sup>23</sup> 性別・年齢・学歴・世帯所得・職業（自営か否か）

<sup>24</sup> 調査実施国は中国、香港、日本、韓国、シンガポール、台湾、ベトナムの7カ国である。

<sup>25</sup> 国・地域の事情により電話による調査を行う場合もあるが、中国は全て面接聴取法である。

Gender	Male		Female		Total
Japan	502	50.00%	501	50.00%	1003
Korea	512	50.00%	511	50.00%	1023
China	1015	50.80%	985	49.20%	2000
Hong Kong	484	48.40%	516	51.60%	1000
Taiwan	514	51.10%	492	48.90%	1006

Age	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Total
Japan	188	219	184	225	187	1003
	18.70%	21.80%	18.30%	22.40%	18.60%	100.00%
Korea	208	264	256	171	124	1023
	20.30%	25.80%	25.00%	16.70%	12.10%	100.00%
China	416	584	457	350	193	2000
	20.80%	29.20%	22.80%	17.50%	9.60%	100.00%
Hong Kong	215	258	268	156	103	1000
	21.50%	25.80%	26.80%	15.60%	10.30%	100.00%
Taiwan	250	240	243	181	92	1006
	24.90%	23.90%	24.20%	18.00%	9.10%	100.00%

**Figure 2 The number / ratio of collection samples according to gender and age**

This survey covers such topics as: Quality of Life, Governance, Democratic Consolidation/Regression, Social Virtues, Happiness, International Alignments, New Middle Class, Religiosity, Mass Media, Identity and Globalization.

### Data Analysis

The purpose of this research is to investigate the relation between the evaluations to the social welfare system with the hierarchy. I would like to start analysis of the anxiety and the evaluation to the social welfare system.

1. According to the frequencies of Q25 "Which, if any, of the following issues cause you great worry? Please choose all issues that cause you serious worry.<sup>26</sup>" The rate and the order (all 29 items) which people anxious about the social welfare system are greatly different in each regions; 33.6% (10th place) in Japan, 21.3% (10th place) in South Korea, 21.4% (15th place) in China, 5% (24th place) in Hong Kong, and 9.5% in Taiwan (21st place). When comparing the order of each region, it is shown "Z" type which Japan and South Korea make a higher hem, Hong Kong and Taiwan make a lower hem, and China is located at the center. Whereas, in the case of the comparison of the ratio, it is distributed to the order of Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong in slants to the right. As for anxiety to the social welfare system, there is great difference among regions. Dividing into two types; Japan,

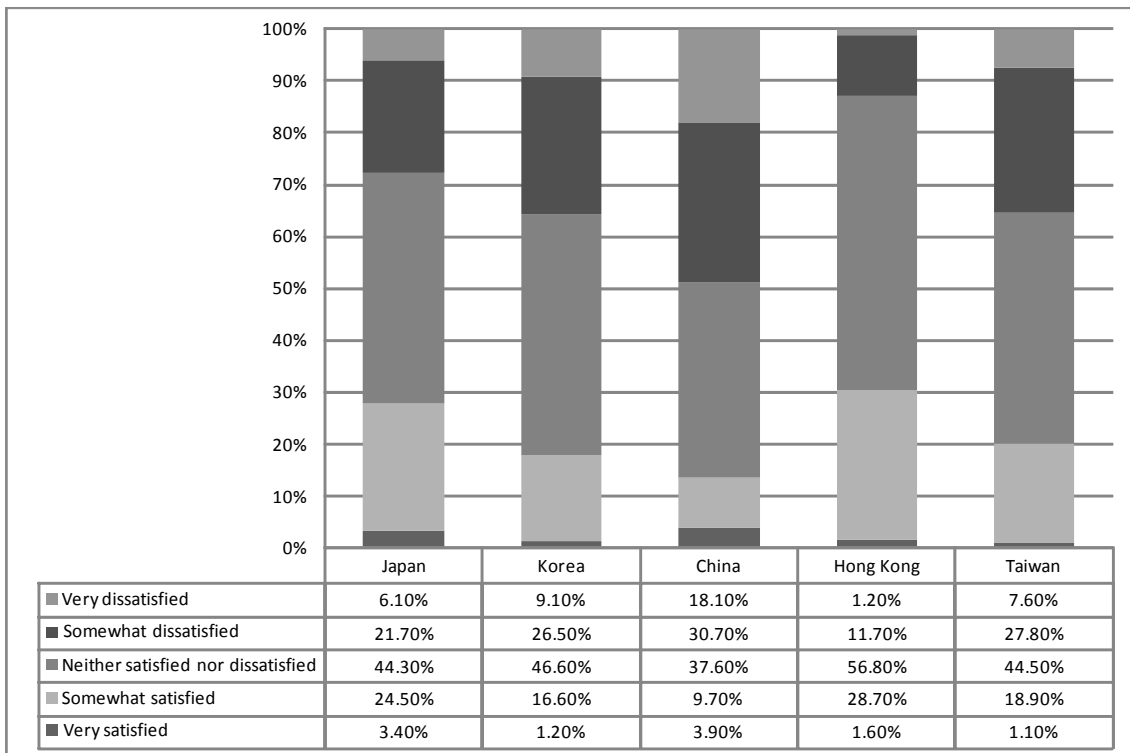
<sup>26</sup> Multi-Answer

South Korea, and China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, it may assume that it is considered as a comparatively serious problem in the former group and not so much serious problem in the latter group.

2. Similarly from the results of the frequencies I focus on the domestic economic issues which can be objectively judged; "Poverty", "Economic inequality in your society", "Economic problems in your country", and "Unemployment". There is not any pertinent in the top three items of the anxiety from these four items only in Japan. Two items in South Korea, one item in China, two items in Hong Kong, and three items in Taiwan are ranked to the top three items. It shows the tendency which they regard domestic economic issues which objectively can be judged as serious in four regions other than Japan.
3. The frequencies of 1 "The social welfare system" of Q7 "Please tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the following aspects of your life" is showed in the figure below. It is 27.80% in Japan, 35.60% in South Korea, 48.80% in China, 12.90% in Hong Kong, and 35.40% in Taiwan in the ratio of the dissatisfaction. Compared with the ratio of the anxiety, the ratio of the dissatisfaction is lower than the anxiety only in Japan but the ratio of the dissatisfaction is even the twice or more higher than the anxiety in the other four regions. The orders with a high dissatisfaction are China, South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, and Hong Kong. China is placed to the top, and the arrangement of Hong Kong is reversed with Taiwan, it shows distribution of "U" type. As for dissatisfaction to the social welfare system, there is also great difference among regions. Dividing into three types, it seems that dissatisfaction is very strong in China, comparatively strong in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, not so strong in Hong Kong.

Do these great differences between the ratio of the anxiety and the ratio of dissatisfaction to the social welfare system only originate in the difference between key words and the way of answer? Is it will be appearance both key words are related with a different sense of values? I try to analyze what the social welfare system is considered to be what kind of issue.





**Figure 3 The ratio of evaluation to the social welfare system**

1. The factor analysis is done with Q25, and up to the fourth factor has been extracted by the method of maximum likelihood<sup>27</sup>. The social welfare system is considered to be political issues in four regions except Taiwan according to the figure below. In the same "political issues" category as the social welfare system, they are classified as below; "Environmental destruction/pollution/problems relating to natural resources" of the 3rd ratio in Japan, "Unemployment" of the 1st ratio and "Health issues" of the 2nd ratio in Korea, "Health issues" of the 2nd ratio in China, "Environmental destruction/pollution/problems relating to natural resources" of the 3rd ratio in Hong Kong, "Unemployment" of the 1st ratio, "Economic problems in your country" of the 2nd ratio, and "Poverty" of the 3rd ratio in Taiwan.
2. Similarly focusing on "political issues" by the classification of the factor analysis, some domestic economic issues which can be objectively judged are classified. They are classified as below; "Unemployment" in Japan, "Unemployment" and "Economic inequality in your society" in Korea, "Economic inequality in your society", "Economic problems in your country", and "Unemployment" in China, "Economic problems in your country" in Hong Kong, and all four items in Taiwan. It is guessed

<sup>27</sup> 因子得点は紙幅の都合上省略した。なお、()内の番号は、Q25の単純集計の割合の順位を表している。

that correspondence and the solution to economic problems are hoped for as political issues though economic issues are divided as an independent category in the factor analysis

From the above analyses, it seems that various economical problems, the social welfare system, and the political problems' group closely cross each other under consideration. If thinking it logically, it can be understood a lot of people's expectations will come to be put in the social welfare system as the political channel to deal with various domestic economical problems in the political problems' group though people are having misgivings about them. However/because the result that a constant level of people who hold dissatisfaction with the social welfare system (Almost approaching to half the number in China) is supporting to the attempt of this research that tries to clarify the subject by the position on the hierarchy.

Japan	
<b>Ethical issues</b>	<b>Issues related to life and safety</b>
Fair world trade	<b>Poverty</b>
Globalization of human economic activities	Terrorism
Corruption	Wars and conflicts
Lack of democracy	(1) Natural disasters
Ethics of scientists	Nuclear disasters
The fast pace of change/technology is advancing too quickly	(2) Crime
The threat of corporate power dominates human activities	Human rights
Religious fundamentalism	Illegal drugs and drug addiction
Overpopulation	Refugee and asylum problems
<b>Political issues</b>	<b>Economy and social issues</b>
(3) Environmental destruction/pollution/problems relating to natural resources	<b>Economic inequality in your society</b>
Health issues	<b>Economic problems in your country</b>
<b>Unemployment</b>	Global recession
Education	
(10) The social-welfare system in your country	
The aging of society	
The decline in birthrate	
Moral decline/spiritual decadence	

Figure 4 The factor analysis of Japanese data

Korea	
<b>Issues related to life and safety</b>	<b>Ethical issues</b>
<b>Poverty</b>	Fair world trade
Terrorism	Globalization of human economic activities
Wars and conflicts	Lack of democracy
Natural disasters	Refugee and asylum problems
Nuclear disasters	Ethics of scientists
Global recession	The fast pace of change/technology is advancing too quickly
Crime	Religious fundamentalism
Illegal drugs and drug addiction	Overpopulation
<b>Political issues</b>	<b>Economy and social issues</b>
<b>Economic inequality in your society</b>	(3) Economic problems in your country
Environmental destruction/pollution/problems relating to natural resources	The aging of society
(2) Health issues	The decline in birthrate
Human rights	
Corruption	
(1) Unemployment	
Education	
(10) The social-welfare system in your country	
The threat of corporate power dominates human activities	
Moral decline/spiritual decadence	

**Figure 5 The factor analysis of Korean data**

China	
<i>Issues related to life and safety</i>	<i>Ethical issues</i>
Terrorism	Fair world trade
Environmental destruction/pollution/problems relating to natural resources	Globalization of human economic activities
Wars and conflicts	Global recession
Nuclear disasters	Lack of democracy
Crime	Refugee and asylum problems
Illegal drugs and drug addiction	Ethics of scientists
Religious fundamentalism	The aging of society
Overpopulation	The decline in birthrate
Moral decline/spiritual decadence	The fast pace of change/technology is advancing too quickly
	The threat of corporate power dominates human activities

<i>Political issues</i>	<i>Risks</i>
<b>Economic inequality in your society</b>	<b>(1) Poverty</b>
<b>(2) Health issues</b>	<b>(3) Natural disasters</b>
<b>Economic problems in your country</b>	
Human rights	
Corruption	
<b>Unemployment</b>	
Education	
<b>(15) The social-welfare system in your country</b>	

**Figure 6 The factor analysis of Chinese data**

Hong Kong	
<i>Issues related to life and safety</i>	<i>Political issues</i>
Terrorism	<b>(3) Environmental destruction/pollution/problems relating to natural resources</b>
Wars and conflicts	Health issues
Natural disasters	<b>Economic problems in your country</b>
Nuclear disasters	Global recession
Crime	Education
Corruption	<b>(24) The social-welfare system in your country</b>
Lack of democracy	The aging of society
Illegal drugs and drug addiction	The fast pace of change/technology is advancing too quickly
Refugee and asylum problems	The threat of corporate power dominates human activities
Ethics of scientists	Moral decline/spiritual decadence
The decline in birthrate	
Religious fundamentalism	
Overpopulation	

<i>Economy and social issues</i>	<i>Risks</i>
<b>Economic inequality in your society</b>	<b>(2) Poverty</b>
Fair world trade	Human rights
Globalization of human economic activities	<b>(1) Unemployment</b>

**Figure 7 The factor analysis of Hong Kongese data**

Taiwan	
<i>Ethical issues</i>	<i>Issues related to life and safety</i>
Fair world trade	Terrorism
Globalization of human economic activities	Environmental destruction/pollution/problems relating to natural resources
Human rights	Natural disasters
Lack of democracy	Nuclear disasters
Refugee and asylum problems	Corruption
<b>(21) The social-welfare system in your country</b>	Illegal drugs and drug addiction
Ethics of scientists	Moral decline/spiritual decadence
The fast pace of change/technology is advancing too quickly	
The threat of corporate power dominates human activities	
Religious fundamentalism	
Overpopulation	

<i>Economy and social issues</i>	<i>Political issues</i>
Global recession	<b>(3) Poverty</b>
The aging of society	<b>Economic inequality in your society</b>
The decline in birthrate	Health issues
	<b>(2) Economic problems in your country</b>
	Crime
	<b>(1) Unemployment</b>
	Education

**Figure 8 The factor analysis of Taiwanese data**

It was already confirmed that people recognized the social welfare system as a political issue as well as they have misgivings about various domestic economical issues of political issue's group. Therefore I would like to investigate the relation the evaluation to the social welfare system with an impartial feeling as the sense of values that lurks in the base of the economical problem. The stratum identification is also analyzed at the same time. Because the relation among the satisfaction, the impartial feeling, and the hierarchy (sense of belonging) has proved out in previous studies.

The correlative analyses between Q7-1 and four items; Q36-c "It is desirable that the people are equal, even if the economy is stagnant, rather than inequal but developing", Q36-d "It is natural that those work harder get more money", 5 "Income/Wealth" of Q27 "Any society has some kinds of inequality. In which of the following areas do you think equality should be most eagerly promoted in your society?<sup>28</sup>", and Q8 "How would you describe your standard of living?" are conducted. What we need to pay attention to is that Q36-c and Q27-5 are questions about impartial intention but only Q36-d is a question about unfair intention.

According to the result of correlation analyses with the evaluation to the social welfare system and impartial feelings in each region, it can be found that the former impartial intention is positive in Japan, unfair intention is negative in Korea, the latter impartial intention is positive in China, and no correlation in Hong Kong and Taiwan. In short, people who are dissatisfied with the social welfare system have an impartial intention in Japan, Korea, and China, and do not have impartial/unfair intention in Hong Kong and Taiwan. However it is should be noted that their expectation to the state of the society is different, although they are similarly arranged as an impartial intention. What should be paid attention more is the result of correlation analysis with the evaluation to the social welfare system and the subjective standard of living. Because there is a common feature that the subjective standard of living is a positive correlation with the evaluation to the social welfare system in each region. In belief, people who have dissatisfaction to the social welfare system regard their subjective standard of living as lower. As making attempt to conduct the partial correlation analyses which control the subjective standard of living is analyzed all aforementioned correlation disappears. It should be understood that the evaluation to the social welfare system and impartial feeling are not in a pseudo correlation but the subjective standard of living is regarded as a parameter in this case.

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<sup>28</sup> ただし、Gender, Age, Education, Occupation, Income/Wealth, Religion, Descent, Ethnicity, Other の中から最大で3つまでしか選択できない。

Japan		It is desirable that the people are equal, even if the economy is stagnant	It is natural that those work harder get more money	Equality of income/wealth should be most eagerly promoted	Standard of living
The social welfare system	Pearson Correlation	.110**	0.024	0.015	.213**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.457	0.643	0
	N	937	959	972	969

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Figure 9 Correlation analyses of Japanese data**

Korea		It is desirable that the people are equal, even if the economy is stagnant	It is natural that those work harder get more money	Equality of income/wealth should be most eagerly promoted	Standard of living
The social welfare system	Pearson Correlation	0.061	-.069*	-0.009	.222**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.057	0.029	0.77	0
	N	977	1000	1004	1004

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**Figure 10 Correlation analyses of Korean data**

China		It is desirable that the people are equal, even if the economy is stagnant	It is natural that those work harder get more money	Equality of income/wealth should be most eagerly promoted	Standard of living
The social welfare system	Pearson Correlation	0.038	-0.025	.065**	.299**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.091	0.276	0.004	0
	N	1963	1963	1970	1968

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Figure 11 Correlation analyses of Chinese data**

Hong Kong		It is desirable that the people are equal, even if the economy is stagnant	It is natural that those work harder get more money	Equality of income/wealth should be most eagerly promoted	Standard of living
The social welfare system	Pearson Correlation	0.045	-0.06	0.052	.215**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.161	0.06	0.1	0
	N	961	994	994	994

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Figure 12 Correlation analyses of Hong Kongese data**

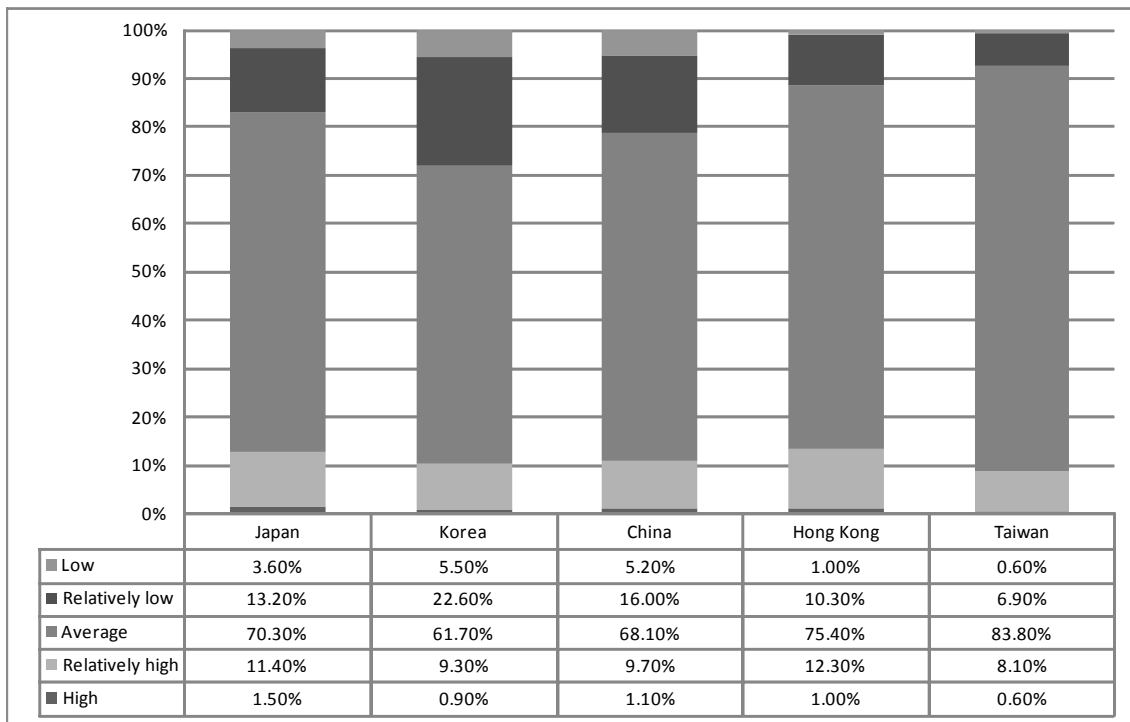
Taiwan		It is desirable that the people are equal, even if the economy is stagnant	It is natural that those work harder get more money	Equality of income/wealth should be most eagerly promoted	Standard of living
The social welfare system	Pearson Correlation	0.005	-0.029	0.021	.092**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.87	0.366	0.516	0.004
	N	968	999	999	996

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Figure 13 Correlation analyses of Taiwanese data**

Because it found out that the subjective standard of living is a parameter, I would like to grasp the ratios of each level of standard of living. According to the frequencies of

Q8, the most answer is gathered in "Average" which occupies 60%~80% in each region. Whereas, the ratio of "High" and "Low" do not reach 6% even if it is high. To interpret it concisely for the time being, the standard of living is divided into three stages<sup>29</sup> with "High", "Average", and "Low".



**Figure 14** Frequencies of standard of living

Besides, multiple regression analyses are conducted to try whether people who have dissatisfaction for the social welfare system can be specified by objective indicators other than the subjectivity standard of living. Q7-1 is used as an explained variable, the subjective indicators; standard of living, base attribute of the objective indicators; gender, age, education, marital status, occupation, income, and religion<sup>30</sup>, in addition region<sup>31</sup> and ethnicity<sup>32</sup> are submitted as the explanatory variable. The reason why

<sup>29</sup> "Low"="Low"+"Relatively low", "High"="High"+"Relatively high"

<sup>30</sup> 全 13 種類(Catholic, Christian religion other than Catholic, Muslim (Sunnah), Muslim (Shiah), Hindu, Buddhist (Mahayana), Buddhist (Theravada), Confucian, Jewish, Sikh, Taoism, Shintoism, Other)

<sup>31</sup> Q27-7 は Descent だが、出自を問う質問項目がなかったため、出自に部分的に関係する地域の規模を代理変数とする。

<sup>32</sup> AB では本人の Ethnicity 自体をたずねた質問が設けられていないため、Q17 Throughout the world many people identify themselves by their nationality. For example, Korean, Indian, etc. Do you think of yourself as being your country's people, or do you not think of yourself in

region and ethnicity are included is that these two variables are not included in base attribute though these are asked whether equality should be promoted or not in Q27. In this question, they objectively judges the equality should be promoted regardless of their suffering or feeling. However it is supposed that there is possibility to confirm the relationship to the evaluation to the social welfare system because it is guessed that some people actually experienced the suffering or feeling is included.

"Female" is designed dummy variable in the gender variable, age variable is consisted of the age group from twenties to sixties, the marital status variable is divided into "married" and "single" (which are integrated "single", "divorced", and "widowhood") then "single" is designed dummy variable, the education variable is "the highest level of education", the occupation variable is used employment system<sup>33</sup> so that "self employed", "employee", and "not employed" are used then "employee" is designed one of dummy variable as well as "not employed" is designed one of dummy variable, the income variable is not individual's income but "annual total of household income", the religion variable is divided "religion" and "irreligion" then "irreligion" is designed dummy variable, the region variable is "population size<sup>34</sup>" from large scale to small scale.

It is necessary to explain ethnicity sequentially because there is a regional variation in choices. It is divided "other" (which are integrated "Korean", "Chinese", and "other"), "Japanese", and "I don't identify myself with my nationality" then "other" and

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this way? を便宜的に用いる。従って、必ずしも国籍と一致してはいないが、単純集計の結果を見る限り、ほとんどが自分の国籍を回答している。Japan(Japanese92.9%, Korean0.2%, Chinese0.2%, Other0.1%, I don't identify myself with my nationality6.6%), Korea(Korean98.7%, I don't identify myself with my nationality1.3%), China(Chinese84.4%, I don't identify myself with my nationality15.6%), Hong Kong(Chinese53%, Hong Konger44.8%, Other0.5%, I don't identify myself with my nationality1.7%), Taiwan(Taiwanese85.7%, Chinese12.5%, Other0.8%, I don't identify myself with my nationality1%)

<sup>33</sup> 職業変数として職種ではなく雇用形態（自営業主、被雇用者、無職）を用いた理由は、下記の通りである。富永（1990）は自営業者、近代化と福祉国家との関連で重要な変化の一つに、産業化に伴って生じる雇用構造のエンプロイー化を挙げている。そして、産業社会で大多数を占めるようになるエンプロイー層は、老齢、疾病、失業等による所得の中断のリスクを負い、しかもそのような事態に直面した場合、伝統社会における親族組織や村落共同体がもっていた生活保障機能の衰退の結果として、生活解体や生命の危機に直面するという。現代においては、エンプロイー層は企業保険等によって保護され、上述のリスクは自営業層で高まっていると考えられる。いずれにせよ、雇用形態間の差がありそうである。

<sup>34</sup> Japan (Government-Designated Cities, Population100000 or more, Population less than 100000, Towns and Rurals), Korea (Large City, Small and Medium City, Eup/Myon), China (Population 3million or more, Population 1-3million, Population 0.5-1million, Country), Taiwan (Population 900000 or more, Population less than 900000). なお、香港のみ都市と農村の区別になっているが、回答が全て都市だったため分析から除外する。

"I don't identify myself with my nationality" are designed one of dummy variable as well as "Japanese" and "I don't identify myself with my nationality" are designed one of dummy variable in Japan, "I don't identify myself with my nationality" is designed dummy variable in Korea and China, "Hong Konger", "other", and "I don't identify myself with my nationality" are designed one of dummy variable as well as "Chinese", "Hong Konger", and "I don't identify myself with my nationality" are designed one of dummy variable in Hong Kong, "Taiwanese", "other", and "I don't identify myself with my nationality" are designed one of dummy variable as well as "Chinese", "Taiwanese", and "I don't identify myself with my nationality" are designed one of dummy variable in Taiwan.

Japan				
How satisfied or dissatisfied with the social welfare system?	$\beta$		$\gamma$	
<b>Standard of living</b>	<b>0.201</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>0.197</b>	<b>**</b>
Gender (Female Dummy)	0.056		0.044	
Age	-0.015		-0.008	
Education	-0.016		-0.038	
Marital status (Single Dummy)	-0.031		-0.05	
Occupation (Employed and Not employed Dummy)	-0.029		0.002	
Occupation (Self-employed and Not employed Dummy)	-0.088		-0.035	
Income	0.04		-0.057	
Religion (Irreligion Dummy)	-0.052		-0.034	
Region	0.016		0.014	
Ethnicity (Other and Not identify with nationality Dummy)	-0.04		-0.052	
Ethnicity (Japanese and Not identify with nationality Dummy)	0.008		0.021	
$R^2$	0.049			
Adj. $R^2$	0.033			
$N$	714			
$\beta$ : Standard partial regression coefficient $\gamma$ : Correlation coefficient				
** $p < .01$ * $p < .05$				

**Figure 15 Multiple regression analysis of Japanese data**

Korea				
How satisfied or dissatisfied with the social welfare system?	$\beta$		$\gamma$	
<b>Standard of living</b>	<b>0.227</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>0.219</b>	<b>**</b>
Gender (Female Dummy)	-0.051		-0.05	
Age	-0.04		<b>-0.062</b>	<b>*</b>
Education	0.057		0.027	
Marital status (Single Dummy)	-0.016		-0.045	
Occupation (Employed and Not employed Dummy)	-0.057		<b>-0.086</b>	<b>**</b>
Occupation (Self-employed and Not employed Dummy)	-0.011		0.002	
Income	-0.049		<b>-0.08</b>	<b>**</b>
Religion (Irreligion Dummy)	-0.022		-0.018	
Region	-0.024		-0.039	
Ethnicity (Not identify with nationality Dummy)	-0.004		0.009	
$R^2$	0.067			
Adj. $R^2$	0.056			
$N$	965			
$\beta$ : Standard partial regression coefficient $\gamma$ : Correlation coefficient				
** $p < .01$ * $p < .05$				

**Figure 16 Multiple regression analysis of Korean data**



China				
How satisfied or dissatisfied with the social welfare system?	$\beta$		$\gamma$	
<b>Standard of living</b>	<b>0.268</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>0.297</b>	<b>**</b>
Gender (Female Dummy)	-0.013		-0.002	
<b>Age</b>	<b>-0.113</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>-0.105</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>-0.081</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>-0.081</b>	<b>**</b>
Marital status (Single Dummy)	-0.026		<b>-0.067</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Occupation (Employed and Not employed Dummy)</b>	<b>0.094</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>0.053</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Occupation (Self-employed and Not employed Dummy)</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>*</b>	0.017	
Income	-0.036		<b>-0.159</b>	<b>**</b>
Religion (Irreligion Dummy)	-0.021		-0.027	
Region	-0.021		0.036	
Ethnicity (Not identify with nationality Dummy)	-0.027		<b>-0.06</b>	<b>**</b>
$R^2$	0.113			
Adj. $R^2$	0.108			
$N$	1944			
$\beta$ : Standard partial regression coefficient $\gamma$ : Correlation coefficient				
** $p < .01$ * $p < .05$				

Figure 17 Multiple regression analysis of Chinese data

Hong Kong				
How satisfied or dissatisfied with the social welfare system?	$\beta$		$\gamma$	
<b>Standard of living</b>	<b>0.222</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>0.216</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Gender (Female Dummy)</b>	<b>-0.076</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-0.055</b>	<b>*</b>
Age	0.064		0.028	
Education	0.06		-0.01	
Marital status (Single Dummy)	-0.036		-0.013	
Occupation (Employed and Not employed Dummy)	-0.054		<b>-0.072</b>	<b>*</b>
Occupation (Self-employed and Not employed Dummy)	0.023		0	
Income	-0.006		<b>-0.059</b>	<b>*</b>
Religion (Irreligion Dummy)	0.012		0.016	
Ethnicity (Hong Konger, Other, and Not identify with nationality Dummy)	-0.034		-0.04	
Ethnicity (Chinese, Hong Konger, and Not identify with nationality Dummy)	-0.03		-0.044	
$R^2$	0.061			
Adj. $R^2$	0.05			
$N$	930			
$\beta$ : Standard partial regression coefficient $\gamma$ : Correlation coefficient				
** $p < .01$ * $p < .05$				

Figure 18 Multiple regression analysis of Hong Kongese data

Taiwan				
How satisfied or dissatisfied with the social welfare system?	$\beta$		$\gamma$	
<b>Standard of living</b>	<b>0.094</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>0.099</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Gender (Female Dummy)</b>	0.019		0.017	
Age	-0.025		-0.004	
Education	0.005		-0.015	
Marital status (Single Dummy)	0.018		0.009	
Occupation (Employed and Not employed Dummy)	0.041		<b>0.067</b>	<b>*</b>
Occupation (Self-employed and Not employed Dummy)	-0.029		<b>-0.063</b>	<b>*</b>
Income	-0.031		<b>-0.069</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Religion (Irreligion Dummy)</b>	<b>-0.077</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-0.064</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Region</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>0.174</b>	<b>**</b>
Ethnicity (Taiwanese, Other, and Not identify with nationality Dummy)	0.033		0.005	
Ethnicity (Chinese, Taiwanese, and Not identify with nationality Dummy)	0.049		<b>0.069</b>	<b>*</b>
$R^2$	0.053			
Adj. $R^2$	0.041			
$N$	963			
$\beta$ : Standard partial regression coefficient $\gamma$ : Correlation coefficient				
** $p < .01$ * $p < .05$				

Figure 19 Multiple regression analysis of Taiwanese data

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