Analysis of Social Network and Consciousness:

The Difference about Evaluation on Society and Political Participation between Korean and Japanese.

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1.Purpose

2.Data and Methods

3.Results

- Basic Analysis
- Regression about Social Unfairness and Participation

4.Conclusions

1. Question

1.1. Research Background

◆ Korea and Japan…

rapidly <u>industrialization, urbanization</u> after WW2.

- Confucianism values in East Asia.
- Democracies in East Asia.

◆ Difference … Traditionalism, Military government, History of freedom of speech, Basis of Parties.

◆ Study by Verba et al. 1978

in Japan lower status people in rural areas participated more.

◆Problems in Democratic Countries

- Many kind of inequality.
- Bias of participation.

◆Politics for <u>specific people</u>

… In Japan, LDP is based on rural area.

<u>Farmers and rural area people</u> have got many budgets from the government.

◆In USA, Many Presidents have been from Southern areas (not industrialized areas).

Large geographic difference (Red and Blue America).

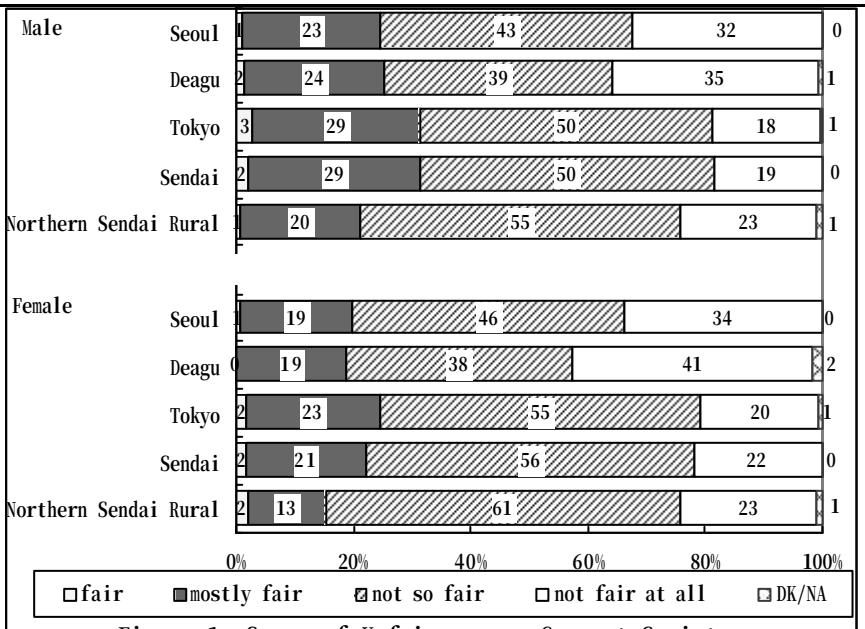

Figure 1. Sense of Unfairness on Current Society:
"Generally speaking, do you think that the society is fair nowadays?"

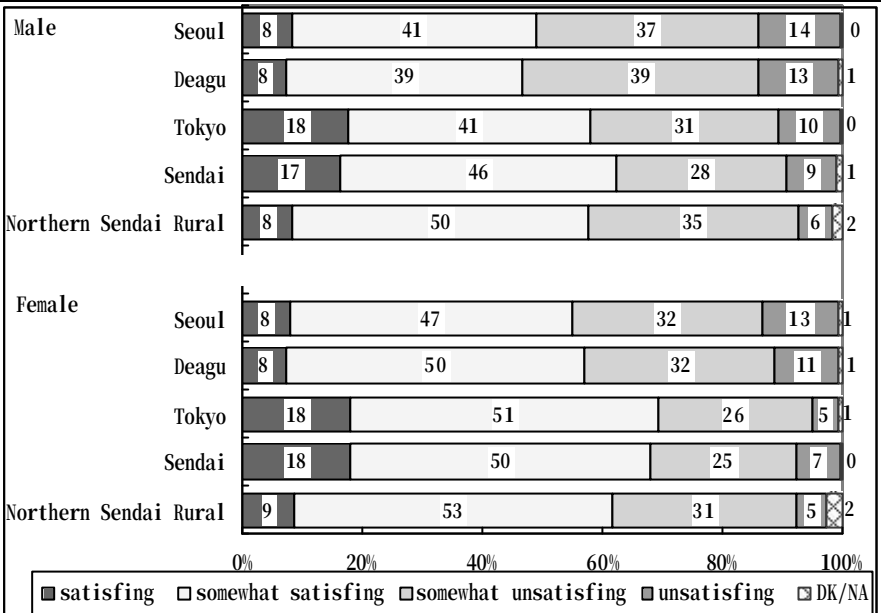

Figure 2. Sense of Life Satisfaction: "Are you satisfying your overall life, or are you unsatisfying?"

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1.2.Purpose of this study

◆What is <u>the cause of Unfairness and Participation</u>?

Does relational resource associate with consciousness and participation behavior?

◆3 mode of participations by Verba

- Petition, informal request to influential people
- Helping election campaign
- Voluntary activities

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1.3.Hypotheses

- Relational resource (Social network, Social Capital)
- Education (Informational resource, Cultural capital)
- Property (Economic resource, Wealth)

- Age
- Psychological Variables
  Consciousness about Equality
  Political Consciousness

2.Data and Methods

The Network and Social Consciousness Surveys (NECO Surveys)

◆ In Japan 3 surveys in 1999, 1997, 1998.
- Tokyo (Capital)
- Sendai (population 1 million, local central city)
- Senpoku (rural area that abuts northern Sendai).
  - Each samples are 1500 (response rates of 55, 70, 64%)

◆ In Korea 2 surveys in 2004 ,2005.
- Seoul (Capital)
- Deagu (3rd largest city, population 2.5 million)
  - Each samples are 1600 (response rates of 62, 63%)

Variables

- Dependent Variables
  - Sense of Unfairness on Current Society
  - Participation Behavior
- Independent Variables
  - Age, Education, Property
  - Relational resource;
    association with influential people
  - Other consciousness

3.Results

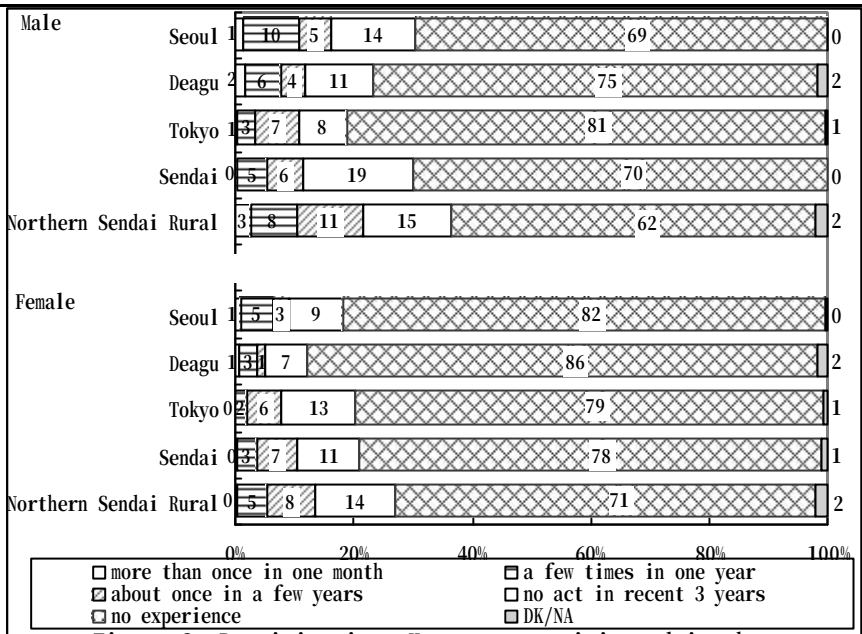

Figure 3. Participation: Have you participated in the activity under mentioned? ‘ Petition or infomal request to local influencial people or public office'

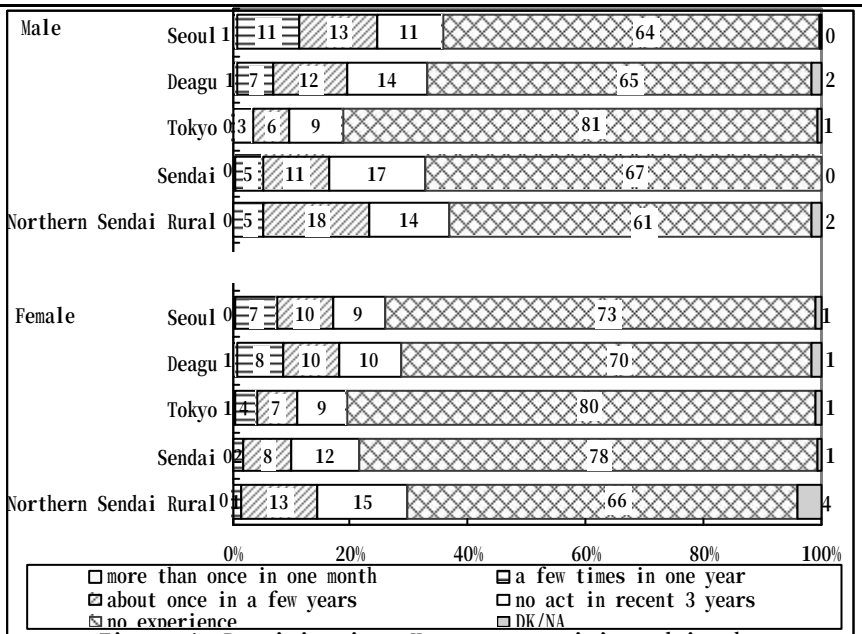

Figure 4. Participation: Have you participated in the activity under mentioned?
‘ Help Election Campaign or Ask someone for a vote ’

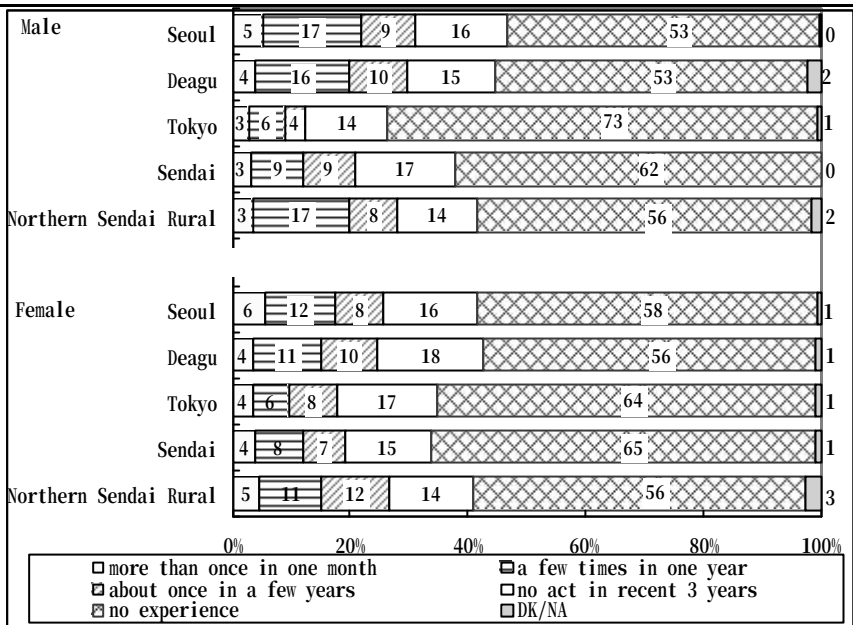

Figure 5. Participation: Have you participated in the activity under mentioned?
'Voluntaristic activity or consumer's movement'

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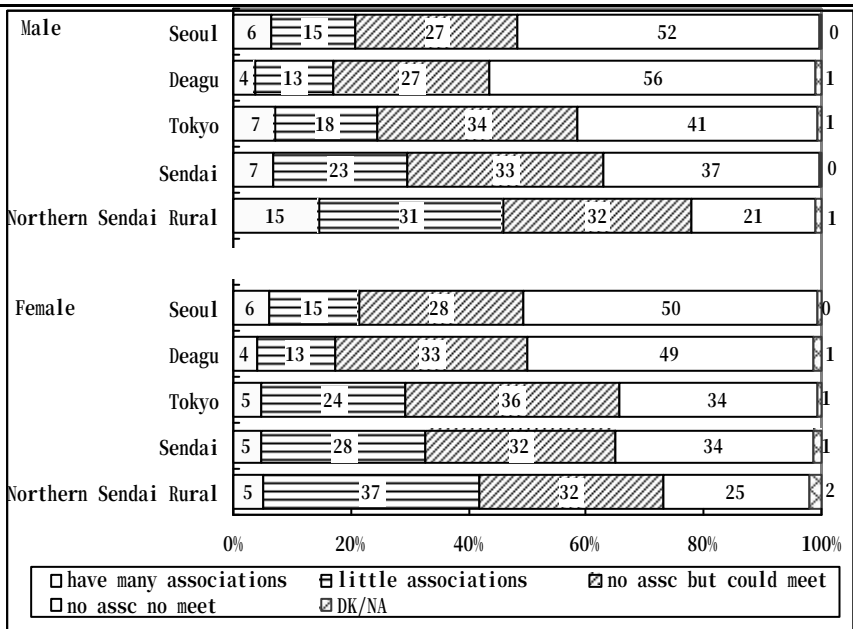

Figure 6. Relational Resource:
"How much association do you have with the people under mentioned? 'Officers of Block Associations' "

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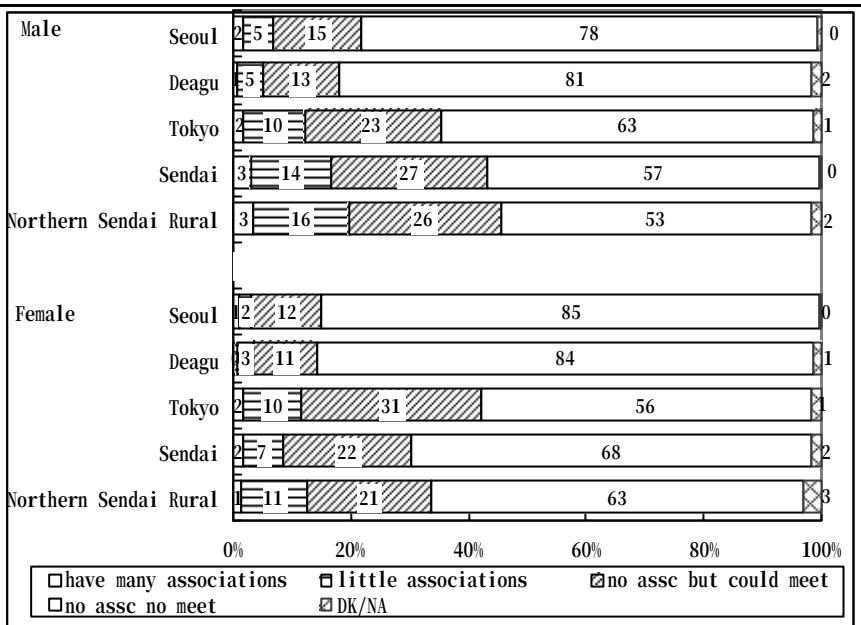

Figure 7. Relational Resource: "How much association do you have with the people under mentioned? ‘Local or national political representatives' "

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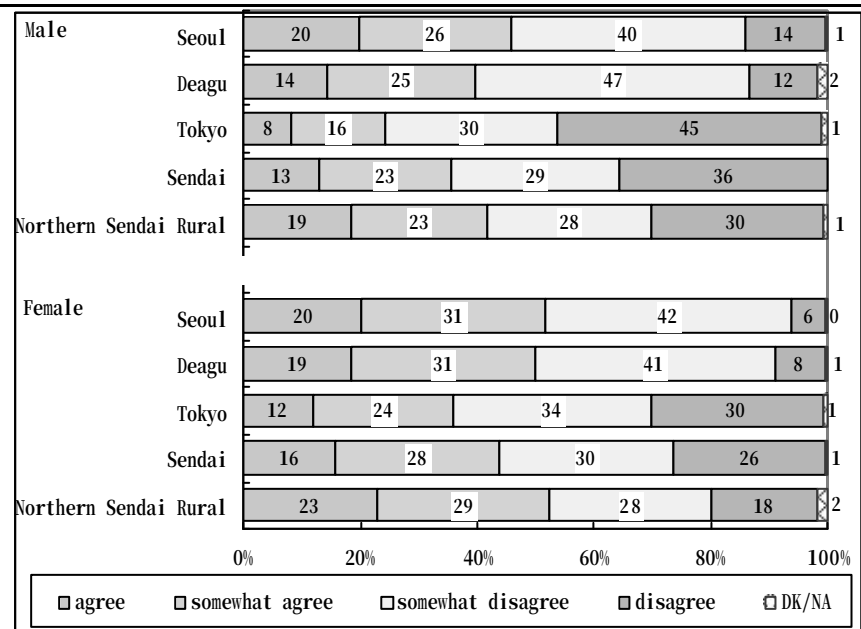

Figure 8. "The society is desiarable in which most people obtain similar income."

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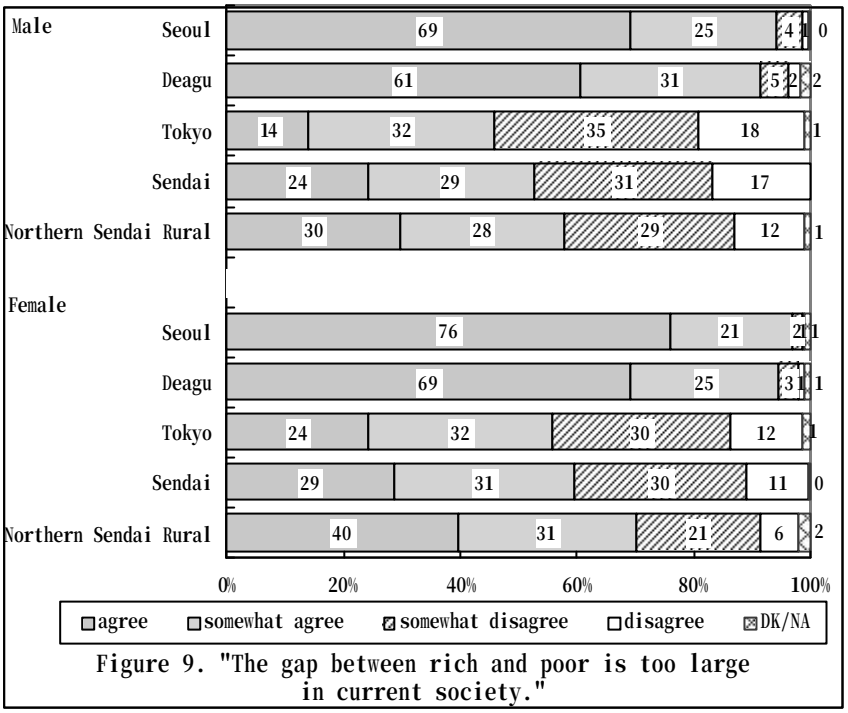

Figure 9. "The gap between rich and poor is too large in current society."

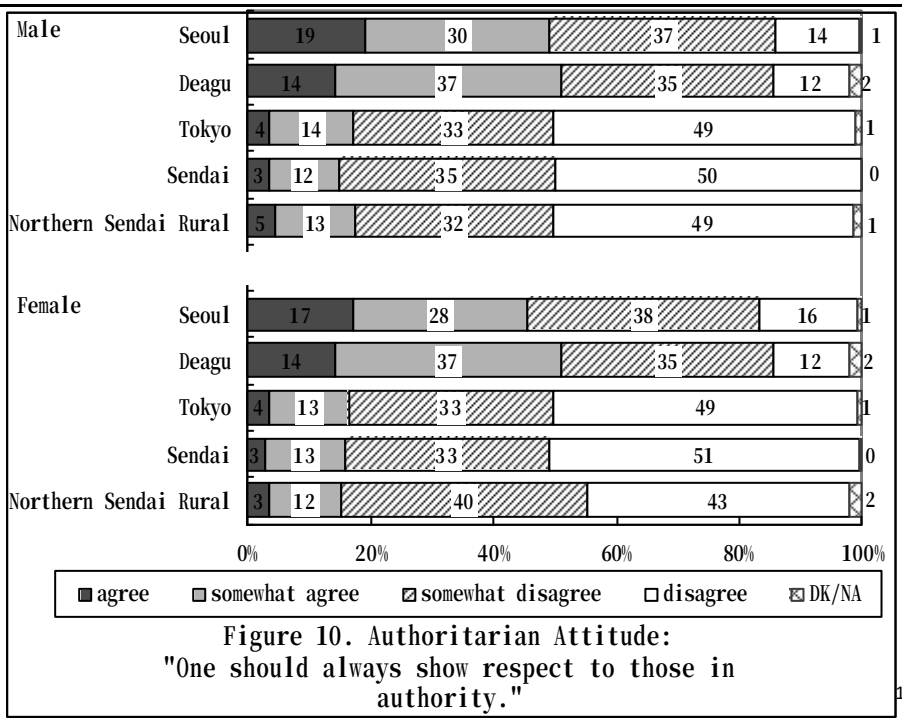

Figure 10. Authoritarian Attitude: "One should always show respect to those in authority."

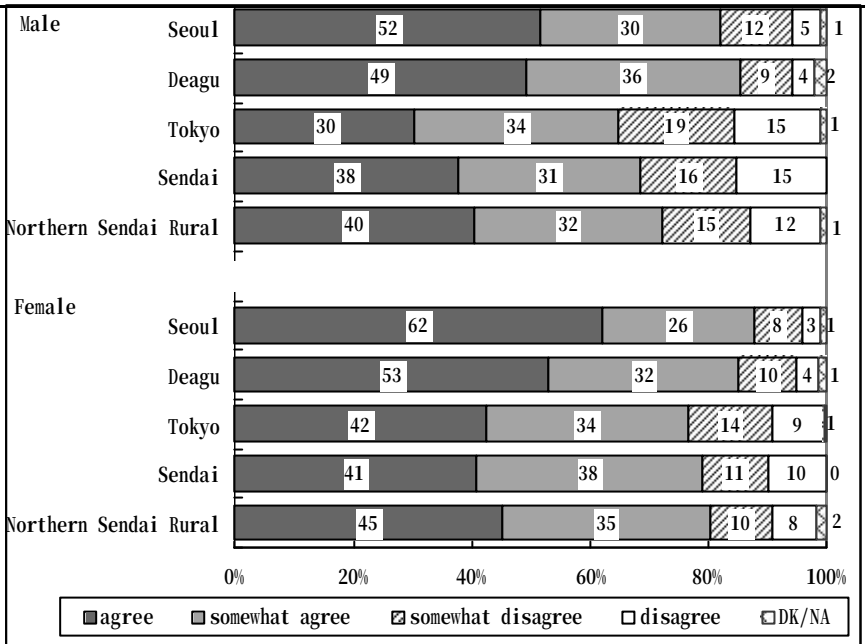

Figure 11. "Even if no matter how hard I try, I cannot change politics."

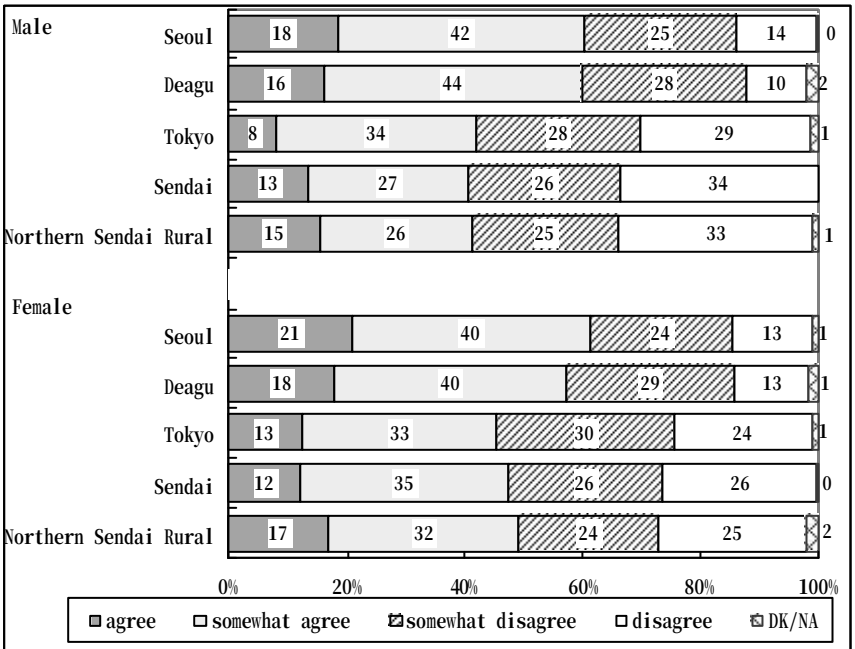

Figure 12. "In current society, parents' status is important for getting high status."

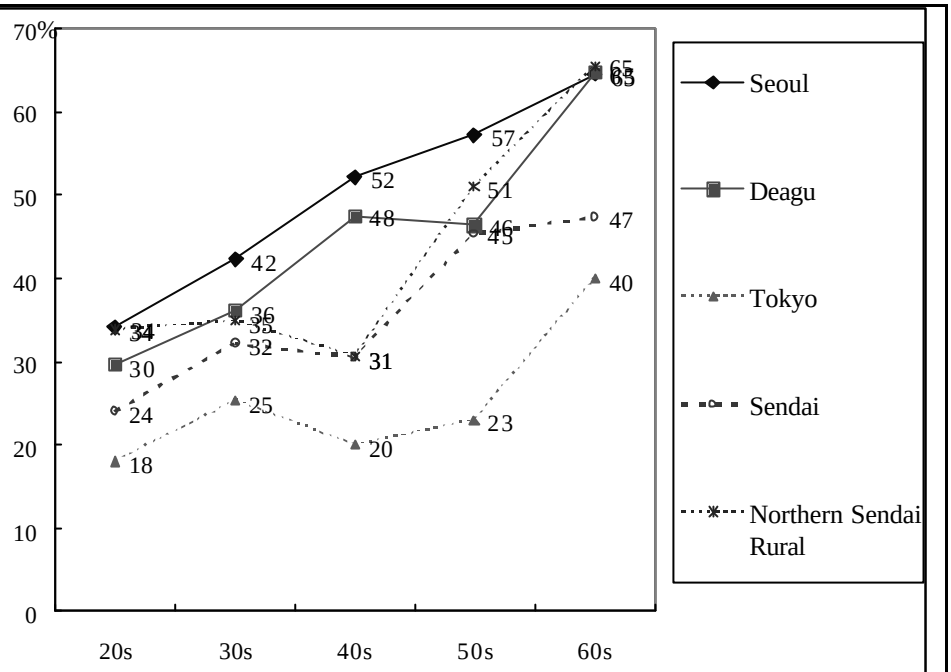

Fig 13. Age and "Similar Income Society is good," Male.

3.2.Causes of Unfairness: Regression Analysis

◆ Dependent variable ; Sense of Unfairness.
Evaluation on Current Society

◆ Independent variables

- Age, Education, Property (sum of 13 items), etc

- Relational Resource; Sum of variables about Politicians and Block Associations

3.2.Causes of Unfairness: Regression Analysis

Table 1 and 2

- Life Satisfactions had positive effects in all area.
- Age, Education… No significant effect.
- In Japanese Rural area Male…
  Relational Resource had negative effect

Table 1. Regression of "Sense of Unfairness on Current Society", Standardized Coefficient, Male.

	Seoul	Deagu	Tokyo	Sendai	Northern Sendai Rural
Age	0.05	-0.08	-0.03	0.07	-0.06
Year of Education (6-16)	0.02	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	-0.05
Property (0-13)	0.06	-0.09 *	0.05	-0.03	-0.02
Self Employed (1,0)	0.08	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.04
Life Satisfaction	-0.32 **	-0.37 **	-0.31 **	-0.33 **	-0.23 **
Parents Status is Important	0.07	0.02	0.15 **	0.06	0.07
Preference to equal society	0.06	0.14 **	0.03	0.04	0.11 *
Powerlessness	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05
Relational Resource	-0.02	-0.01	-0.08	-0.03	-0.14 **
R-square	0.13 **	0.19 **	0.17 **	0.14 **	0.13 **

** p<.01 * p<.05

Table 2. Regression of "Sense of Unfairness on Current Society", Standardized Coefficient, Feale.

	Seoul	Deagu	Tokyo	Sendai	Northern Sendai Rural
Age	0.07	0.05	-0.04	0.14 **	-0.11
Year of Education (6-16)	-0.01	-0.10	0.00	-0.03	-0.01
Property (0-13)	0.01	-0.02	-0.19 **	-0.06	0.03
Self Employed (1,0)	-0.04	0.08	0.12 *	-0.05	0.05
Life Satisfaction	-0.23 **	-0.32 **	-0.21 **	-0.26 **	-0.11 *
Parents Status is Important	0.09	-0.02	0.09	0.17 **	0.09
Preference to equal society	0.03	-0.01	0.15 **	-0.05	0.10 *
Powerlessness	0.04	0.13 **	0.08	0.06	0.03
Relational Resource	0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.02	-0.08
R-square	0.08 **	0.17 **	0.18 **	0.14 **	0.06 **

** p<.01 * p<.05

3.3.Causes of Participation: Regression Analysis

- Independent variable ; Petition (informal request).
- Relational Resources had positive effects in all area.
- Age, Education, Other Social Consciousness …
  Almost no significant effect.
- In Seoul Male…
  Education had positive effect
- In Seoul Female…
  Age had negative effect

Table 3. Regression of Petition, Standardized Coefficient, Male.

	Seoul	Deagu	Tokyo	Sendai	Northern Sendai Rural
Age	0.01	0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
Year of Education (6-16)	0.12 *	0.10	-0.01	-0.01	-0.08
Property (0-13)	0.09	-0.08	-0.13 *	0.03	-0.09
Self Employed (1,0)	0.06	-0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.06
Life Satisfaction	-0.01	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.02
Parents Status is Important	0.00	0.14 **	0.00	0.02	0.00
Preference to equal society	-0.03	-0.09	0.01	0.12 *	0.00
Powerlessness	-0.02	-0.07	-0.09	-0.03	-0.04
Relational Resource	0.27 **	0.44 **	0.30 **	0.21 **	0.37 **
R-square	0.12 **	0.21 **	0.11 **	0.07 **	0.18 **

** p<.01 * p<.05

Table 4. Regression of Petition, Standardized Coefficient, Female.

	Seoul	Deagu	Tokyo	Sendai	Northern Sendai Rural
Age	-0.13 *	-0.06	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
Year of Education (6-16)	-0.07	-0.07	0.06	0.02	-0.02
Property (0-13)	0.04	0.15 **	-0.08	0.04	-0.06
Self Employed (1,0)	-0.03	0.14 **	0.08	-0.06	0.02
Life Satisfaction	-0.06	0.01	-0.03	-0.04	0.02
Parents Status is Important	-0.04	0.03	-0.03	0.08	-0.04
Preference to equal society	0.05	0.03	0.02	-0.05	0.03
Powerlessness	-0.09 *	-0.06	-0.05	-0.07	0.00
Relational Resource	0.36 **	0.13 **	0.10	0.25 **	0.19 **
R-square	0.14 **	0.07 **	0.03	0.08 *	0.04 **

** p<.01 * p<.05

4. Conclusions

- Strong Unfairness --- Current Society
- Strong Satisfaction --- Own Life

- Korea … Many Participations, Small Relations.
- Japan … Reverse of Korea.

- Urban and Rural
  - Tokyo … Both Participations and Relations are small.
  - Korea … No large difference between 2 areas.

- Relational resource with influential people is main cause of participation.
  Hypothesis of Relational Resource was supported.
  Political activities are based on local informal human relations.

- Education is not always useful for political participation.
- Age is not important in Korea and Japan,
  though there are strong traditional values of seniority in both societies.
- Uniqueness of Seoul … High educated men and young women tend to participate.