Data Analysis of the AsiaBarometer Survey
——Methodological discussions and exploratory data analysis——

Kazufumi MANABE

ABSTRACT

The first wave of the AsiaBarometer survey was carried out from June to September, 2003, under the leadership of Prof. Takashi Inoguchi at the University of Tokyo in ten countries; Japan, South Korea, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, India, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan. This paper addresses a particular methodological issue, and the AsiaBarometer survey is used to examine this issue.

The first section of this paper deals with the methodological advantages and problems of the AsiaBarometer survey as a large scale multi-national comparative survey.

The second section presents exploratory data analyses of the AsiaBarometer survey. Some examples of the analyses are as follows:

1. Preliminary data-analysis method: Item Analysis
2. POSA (Partial Order Scalogram Analysis) Approach to the Stratification of Households according to Public Utilities
3. Inspections of Correlation Matrices
   ① Relationships among Well-being Items (Q4, Q5a~o, Q6)
   ② Relationships between Interpersonal Trust Items (Q9, Q10, Q11) and Institutional Trust Items (Q21a~r)
   ③ Relationships between Political Behavior Items (Q24a, b), Political Attitudes Items (Q25a~g) and National Pride Item (Q15–2)

In conclusion, it is important in the first stage of data analysis of large scale questionnaire surveys to avoid the situation where one “cannot see the forest for the trees.” The overall structure and the relationship among data are to be grasped first, then analyzed intensively with a focus on specific aspects of the data. This is the common practice in data analysis. In this paper, “buds”, so to speak, for further research are mentioned in each section. The next assignment is to raise these “buds” into “trees.”

Key Words: AsiaBarometer, methodological discussions, exploratory data analysis
Representation of Aborigines at the Colonial Exposition in Japan

Katsuhiko YAMAJI

ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with the Colonial Exposition in the early 20th century in Tokyo and Osaka. The content is as follows:

1. The Colonial Exposition in 1912/13

The Takusyoku Hakurankai, held in Tokyo in 1912, was the first Colonial Exposition in Japan, the purpose of which was to display special products from colonies such as Hokkaido, Sakhalin, Taiwan, Korea and Manchuria. This exposition was aimed to provide an opportunity to demonstrate that the Japanese government had succeeded in ruling these colonies.

2. Anthropologists and the Display of Aborigines

It is quite interesting that many physical anthropologists at Tokyo University, like Tsuboi Shogoro, worked together with the government staff, displaying aborigines from the colonies as if they were just exhibits. These anthropologists were delighted that they had an opportunity to measure the parts of the bodies of aborigines. The Tokyo Anthropological Association issued commemorative postcards entitled “Aborigines in Japanese colonies”.

3. Aborigines in Expositions in the Syowa era

Aborigines of the Colonial Exposition were just like a display in a museum, showing their costumes or their features for the Japanese people. However, the situation changed slightly in the Syowa era. In those days, aborigines joined in events of various expositions, performing their traditional music and dances on the stage planned by entertainers in a funny style. Aboriginal dancers were no longer silent objects of exhibition.

Key Words: Colonial Exposition, anthropology, display of aborigines
Concerning Youth Subcultures in the Postwar Era Vol. 2: From Futen-zoku to Annon-zoku

Koji NAMBA

ABSTRACT

‘Futen-zoku (The Vagabond Tribe)’ emerged in the summer of 1967. They gathered the small park in front of the east gate of Shinjuku station. They called it ‘Green House’. In the 1960s, Shinjuku was the hottest venue for the youth and there were many spots where events of avant-garde, underground or alternative culture were occurred and performed. Futen-zoku stayed there without doing anything all day long and sometime they indulged themselves in using drugs or chemicals, e.g. thinner, glue and sleeping pill. They wore eccentric clothing. The mass media took them up in a ‘moral panic’, because of their license, idleness and neglect of orthodox gender roles. However, they didn’t have any firm belief or cause or their own media. So, they disappeared the following year and their subcultural values were taken over by other youth subcultures. Futen-zoku belonged to Dankai-no-Sedai (the Japanese Babyboomer generation), and their social class backgrounds were not so low.

‘Annon-Zoku’ (whose members intensively read the women’s magazines, “an · an” and “non · no”) was born in 1972. It was the first youth subculture of which members were mainly young women. Led by articles of those magazines, they took trips to historic cities (Kyoto, Kamakura etc.), scenic locales (Karuizawa, Hokkaido etc.) or exotic towns where Western people have lived since olden times (Nagasaki, Kobe etc.). They were usually college students or office workers (OL, in Japanese). So, their social class backgrounds were also not so low, and they belonged to the Dankai or post-Dankai generation. In the early 1970s, a girl from middle or upper class family wasn’t permitted to take a trip by herself yet. ‘Annon-Zoku’ did not represent deviance, but created certain ‘gender trouble’ under the circumstances of the 1970s. They were sneered at because of their uniformity or vulnerability to the influence of the media. However, they reflected the atmosphere of the ‘Women’s Lib’ period, too.

These two youth subcultures were considered to be consumption-oriented or superfluities of affluent society. However, they were important as the heralds of youth culture in the 1980s and 1990s.

Key Words: youth subcultures, Futen-zoku, Annon-zoku
A Future Direction for Elderly Care in China:
From case studies in Suzhou City

Mie OHWA

ABSTRACT

Due to the “One-child policy” implemented in 1979, China’s population is expected to experience a very rapid aging process in the coming few decades. Traditionally, the life of the elderly in China has been supported by families, mainly through co-residence. However, since the late 1970’s market-oriented reform policies were adopted, and remarkable changes have been taking place in Chinese families. The size of families has become smaller and most married women are working outside the home. Therefore, the availability of old age care and support from families has been diminished.

The purpose of this study is to explore the real life of the elderly who choose to live either in a home for the aged or in their own home. And to find out how they live and how they want to live when they need care in their daily life. Also the measures to support a rapidly aging population are investigated. Findings show that the elderly who have an adequate pension tend to hire live-in home help to receive physical care. However, emotional support from families is still essential for the well-being of the elderly. In Suzhou, the local government tries to complement family support by providing community service through a neighborhood committee. The new community program that makes one’s home into “a home for the aged” is one of the practical measures to support the elderly. Although the primary source for old age care is still families, services from the community and state should be mixed to complement each other.

Key Words: aging, elderly care, China
Effects of Entering and Pre-evaluation on the Sense of Minority and Majority

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the sense of minority and majority that is defined, not by the number of members but by cognition of social power. In Experiment 1, to test the effects of entering, 54 participants were assigned to 18 sub-groups and then half of the sub-groups were assigned as pre-existing-groups and the rest as entering-groups. The 18 sub-groups made decisions within each sub-group. Entering-groups then joined the pre-existing-groups and the resulting 6 members-groups were engaged in the same task again. Experiment 1 showed that existing-groups had the sense of minority. In Experiment 2, to test the effects of pre-evaluation, another 54 participants were allocated to 18 sub-groups and then half were given high evaluations and others were given low evaluations during decision making as in experiment 1. Each high and low evaluated sub-group was then mingled into 9 groups to make new decisions. As a result, the high-evaluated sub-groups had the sense of majority and estimated their efficiency higher than the low-evaluated sub-groups. Entering and pre-evaluation factor had no effect on the behavioral index (number of remarks and opinion acceptance). These results suggest that there is a relationship between the sense of minority and majority and group identity.

Key Words: sense of minority, sense of majority, group decision making
The Development of Elderly Housing in Denmark:
Focusing on the change of elderly policy
from ‘as long as possible in your own home’ to ‘moving in time’

Yoko MATSUOKA

ABSTRACT

In 1987, Denmark, the country famous for belonging to the Nordic welfare model, stopped building new nursing homes known as ‘Plejehjem’ and started building normal elderly dwellings called ‘Ældrebolig’ to herald the worldwide movement of deinstitutionalization. Some researchers regard this deinstitutionalization as a separation between the dwelling-function and care-function. The purpose of this article is to clarify the change of elderly policy concerning deinstitutionalization in Denmark through research from the historical point of view and with related incidents. To accomplish this purpose, I will shed light on three aspects, 1) the characteristic features and the universal features of deinstitutionalization in Denmark 2) the constitutional factors which enabled the achievement to the drastic measures, to devide the dwelling-function and care-function, and 3) the latest trend in elderly housing and elderly attitudes toward woving to the new dwellings. I believe that this will give us useful concepts, and practical ideas that will guide Japanese elderly welfare in the new stage indicated by the report, ‘The Elderly Care in 2015’, released from Japanese Ministry of HWL.

Key Words: Denmark, elderly housing, community based care
Differences in Motivation Structure of Long-term Travelers and Vacation Travelers

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to delineate the structure of “tourist motivation”, and to examine the differences in travel motive between vacation travelers and long-term travelers. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with fourteen persons who had experienced vacation travel and ten persons who had experienced long-term travel. The main findings were as follows: (1) Tourist motivation consisted mainly of six motives. These were “release motive”, “pleasure motive”, “social motive”, “knowledge motive”, “sensory motive”, and “spiritual motive”. (2) For vacation travelers, pleasure motive and affiliation need with company in social motive were dominant. (3) For long-term travelers, sensory motive, spiritual motive and need for encounters with other travelers and local people in social motive were dominant. Based on these findings, it was discussed that although vacation travelers were motivated to refresh and find pleasure temporarily, long-term travelers had long-range perspectives and were motivated to satisfy a need for self-realization.

Key Words: tourist motivation, long-term traveler, vacation traveler
A Model of Mediation between Parents and School through School Social Work

Focusing on learned helplessness of parents who have experienced classroom collapse

Miwako OHTSUKA

ABSTRACT

Education should be acceptable by students and parents. However, this point of view is neglected in the practical side of education. Previously I examined the coping process of parents experiencing classroom collapse by the interview and questionnaire method. As a result, five factors, such as reliance on teachers, sense of crisis, learned helplessness (powerlessness), parent involvement (volunteer activities), and parent participation (decision-making) were found. The most important word was learned helplessness (powerlessness) of parents, for the parents who had experienced classroom collapse felt it in relation to the bureaucratic school system. Effective mediation is necessary between parents and school in case of trouble such as classroom collapse.

This study attempts to construct a hypothetic model by literature review, that is, the model of mediation between parents and school through school social work. For this purpose, the relation between learned helplessness (powerlessness) of parents and the bureaucratic school system was considered. And then the relationship between parent efficacy and parent involvement was analyzed. Finally the model of mediation was presented.

Key words: model of mediation between parents and school, learned helplessness (powerlessness), school social work
Changing life courses of young generations across cultures
The desire for change and challenge in Western and Asian societies

Henk VINKEN

ABSTRACT

In advanced societies life courses have de-standardized. The timing and order of life course transitions are changing and life course transitions are increasing in age variance. There is a societal demand but also a desire among publics of advanced societies, this article argues for people, to take the life course in their own hands. Especially for young generations it is furthermore noted that their life courses are subject to a process of reflexive biographization. Imagining one's individual path through life, before anything else, becomes the central theme on which young generations focus, as actual participation in society and learning from the experience was the central focus for older generations. Change and challenge are the keywords in the focus of the young 'Idols' generation as is the choice for a dynamic life course model. Basic life goals are being interpreted beyond traditional linear dichotomies, such as the dichotomy of material versus immaterial growth. Not growth, but variation or change and challenge are the new yardsticks. This article concludes that it worth considering non-Western or, more precisely, Asian perspectives in the predominantly Western life course discussion. It attempts to shed some first light on this issue. In this sense this article aims to explore elements of a future agenda for investigating changing life courses in both Western and non-Western advanced societies.

Key Words: Life courses, cultural change, generations
Rethinking Discourses Concerning the Youth

Koji NAMBA

ABSTRACT

Before the 1960s, in Japanese society young people were usually called ‘Seinen’. But, from the 1970s they have been usually called ‘Wakamono’. In this paper, I intended to describe the changes of names for the young and think about why such changes happened. My findings include three points. 1) In the 1960s, Youth Culture (Wakamono-Bunka) spread all over the world and in Japan adolescent culture (Seinen-Bunka) was taken over by Wakamono-Bunka which was more anti-authoritarian and hedonistic. 2) In the 1970s, Youth Culture was diluted and diffused. It became more docile and consumption-oriented. As it were, Youth Culture as a unique noun was transformed into youth culture as a common noun. In Japan the youth who liked such youth culture were called ‘Yangu’ and their personalities were considered more realistic and privatismic. 3) In the 1980s, in Japan the youth had begun to be called ‘Shin-Jinrui’, which means ‘new type of human being’. They were familiar with various media and didn’t have the consciousness of belonging to the same age group or generation. They were fragmented into many cliques depending on their interest and taste. Through these processes, Seinen (-Bunka) became a dead word, and simultaneously Youth Culture (Wakamono-Bunka) lost its original ideas linked to a certain generation and period.

Key Words: Youth Culture, adolescent culture, generation
The Position of Japanese Language in the Pacific Rim

Kazufumi MANABE

ABSTRACT

The International Symposium entitled “The Position of Japanese Language in the Pacific Rim” was organized by, and was held at the National Institute for Japanese Language on the 1st of September, 2003, with around 100 participants.

The coordinators, speakers and commentators of this symposium were as follows:

〈Coordinators〉
Masato Yoneda (The National Institute for Japanese Language, Japan)
Yasushi Hanzawa (Fukushima University, Japan)

〈Speakers〉
Hideaki Sugai (The National Institute for Japanese Language, Japan)
Lindsay Amthor Yotsukura (University of Maryland, USA)
Shunichi Ikeda (The Australian National University, Australia)
Lea Santiar (University of Indonesia, Indonesia)
Peng Guang Lu (University of Beijing, China)
Park Yong Koo (Korean University of Foreign Languages, Korea)
Michiyoshi Kobayashi (Suzuka International University, Japan)

〈Commentators〉
Kazufumi Manabe (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)
Josef Kreiner (Bonn University, Germany)

This paper is based on the comments I presented at this occasion. The comments are composed of four parts.

1. The first part deals with the way to construct the problem in discussing the position of Japanese language in the Pacific Rim. There are many ways of discussing this problem. In discussing this problem we are often idealistic, and our opinions tend to be unempirical. We need to be more realistic and empirical to explore this problem.

2. The second part describes the points of constructing this problem. (1) A distinction should be made between “vision” and “science.” (2) Various dimensions and indicators to measure the position of Japanese language should be developed.

3. The third part discusses the fact of diffusion of Japanese language abroad, particularly in so-called “mass culture.” I characterize these phenomena as “unintended consequences” using the terminology of Robert K. Merton.

4. The last part suggests the future prospect of the position of Japanese language. Here I propose an idea of the enhancement of the “cultural value” of Japanese language.

Key Words: the diffusion of Japanese language abroad, unexpected consequences, cultural value