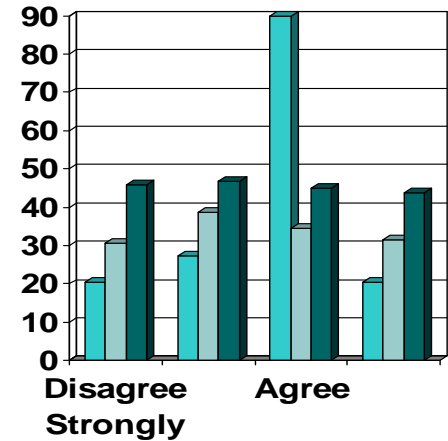
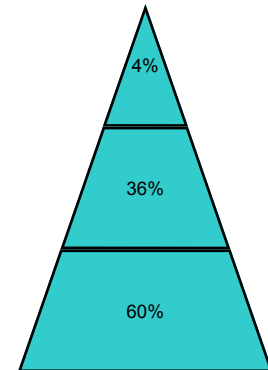


Attitudes and Values



Gill STEEL

Department of Social Psychology
University of Tokyo



My research

- Public opinion
世論学
- Voting behavior
投票行動

The kind of questions we ask

What do people believe?

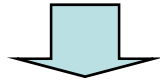
人々は何を信じるか

What do people want?

人々は何がほしいと思うか

What do people want the government to do?

人々は政府に何をしてほしいか



Does this influence policy?

これは政策を左右するか

Do people support democracy?

国民は民主主義を支持をするか

Do people participate in politics? (and does this matter?)

人々は政治に加わるか

Today: my research

1) Attitudes toward gender
egalitarianism

男女平等 に対する態度

2) Nationalist attitudes

国家主義についての態度

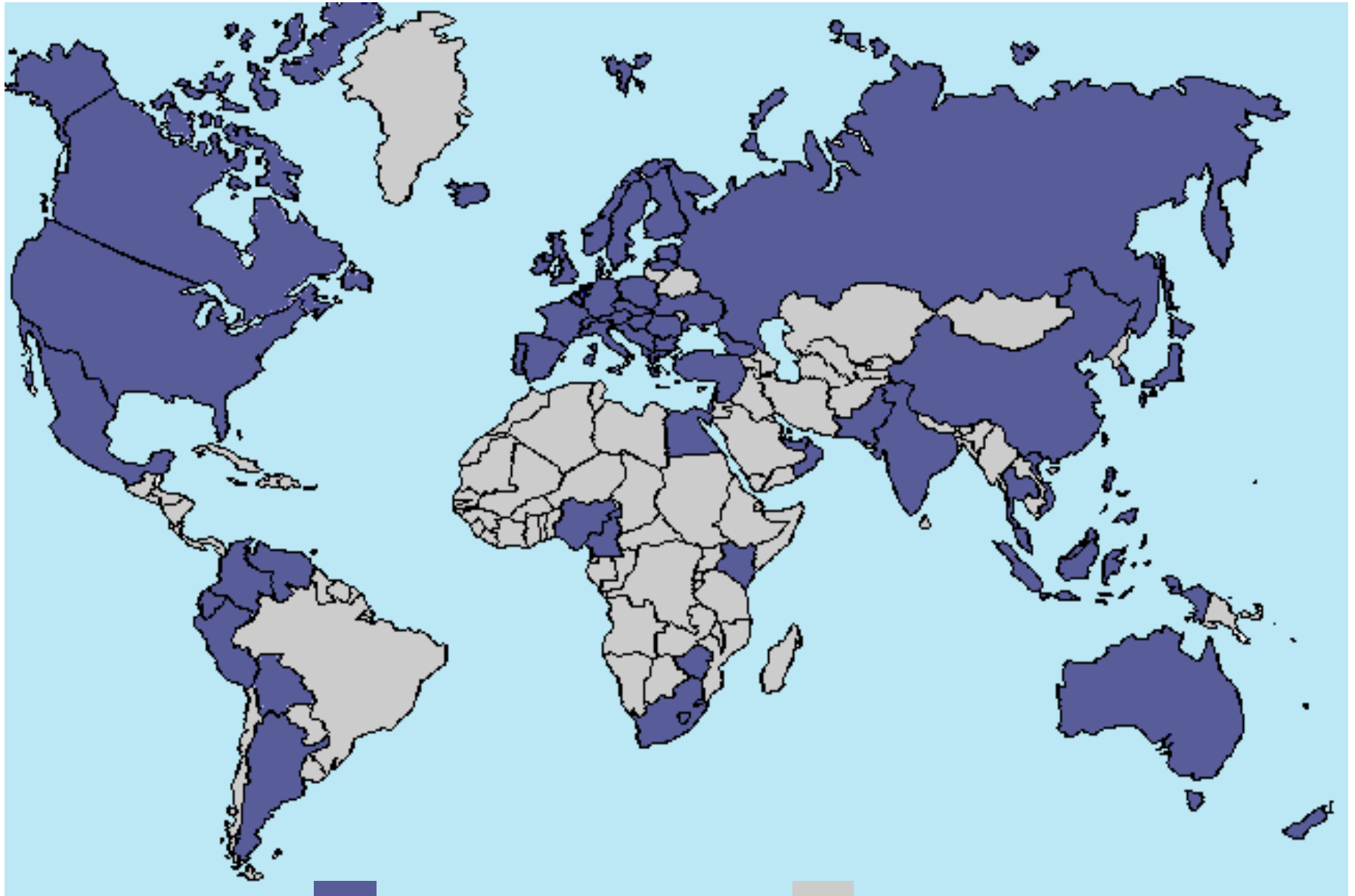
Attitudes toward Gender

- What do people believe?
- What policies do people want?

Gallup International

(2000)

(60 Countries)



Surveyed country



Agree or disagree...

Education is more important for boys than for girls

教育は女の子よりも男の子にとって重要である

Both the husband and the wife should contribute to the household income

夫妻共に家計収入に貢献するべきである

On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do

全体的に、男性より女性のほうが政治指導者に適している

When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women

職が乏しい時、男性は女性より仕事に就く権利があるべきだ

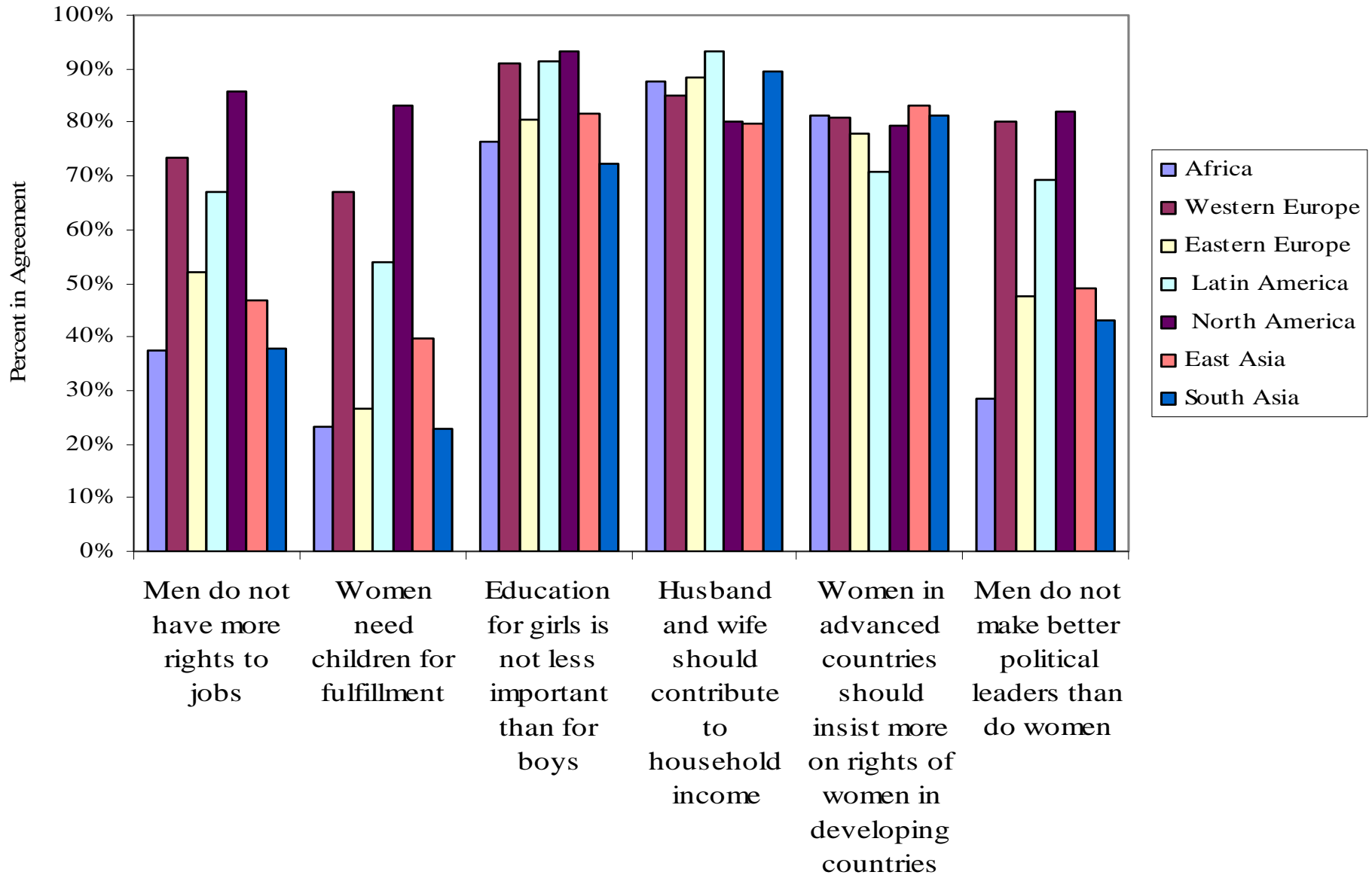
A woman needs to have children in order to be really fulfilled

女性が真に満たされるためには子供を持つ必要がある

Women in advanced countries must insist more for the rights of women in the developing world

先進国の女性は新興国の女性の権利のためにもっと主張しなければならない

Support for Gender Equality



Postmaterialist Theory

Countries become wealthier =>

国が裕福になる

education levels rise=>

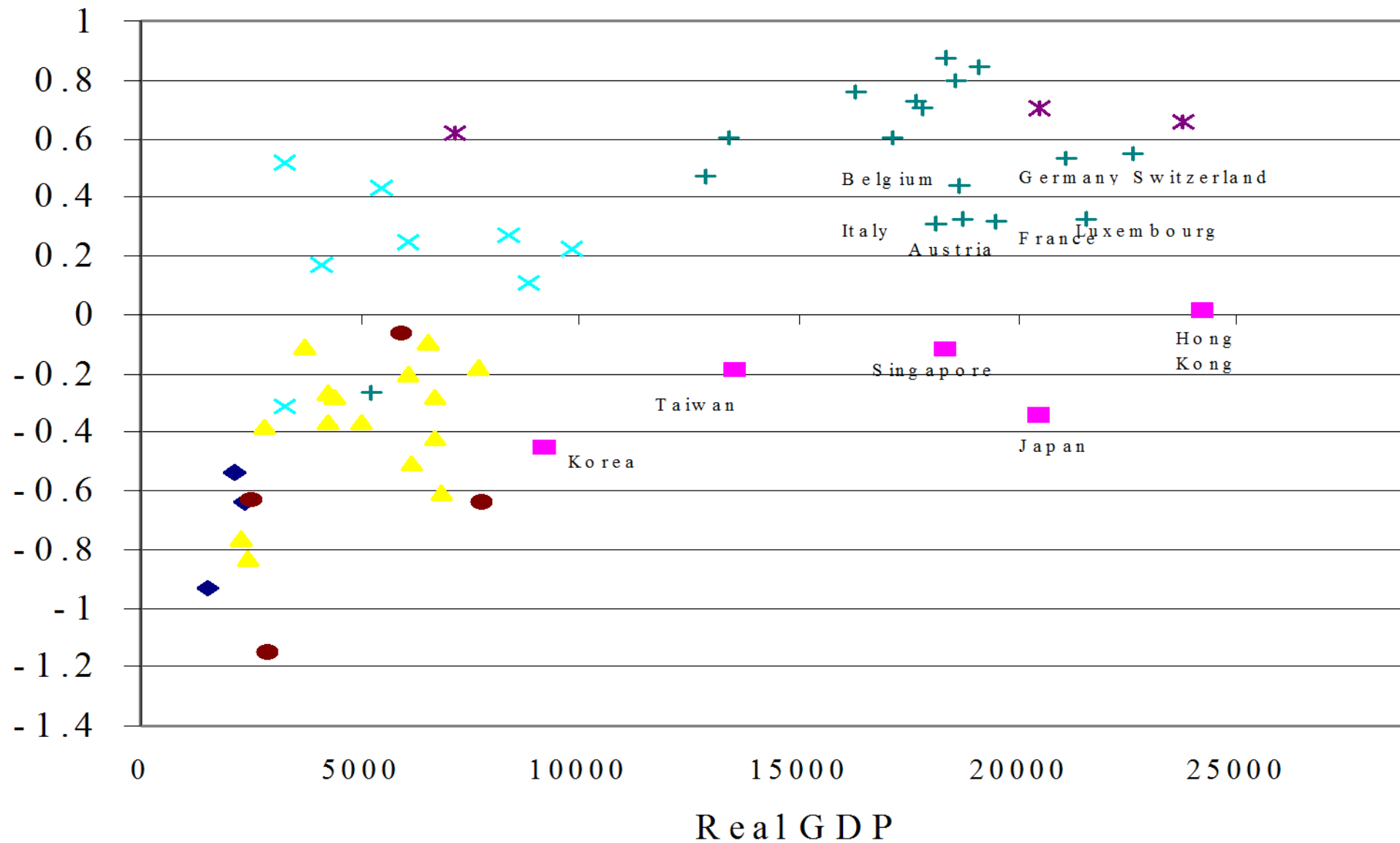
教育水準があがる

citizens' values change

国民の価値観が変わる

(eg Ronald Inglehart)

Figure 2: Real GDP and Attitudes toward Gender Equa



Theory

- late, rapid industrializers had strong, centralized states -managed their processes of industrialization/economic growth
- national ideologies stressed hard-work and the sacrifice of individualism
- gendered employment practices produced a cheap labor supply (during industrialization and high economic growth)
- gender inequality reflected in employment and national ideologies

Table 5: Causes of Gender Egalitarian Values (East Asia Only)

Hong Kong	0.363*	0.079	0.033	0.081
South Korea	-0.105	0.071	-0.394*	0.073
Singapore	0.231*	0.081	-0.202*	0.085
Taiwan	0.158*	0.079	-0.256*	0.079
Female			0.071	0.056
University Degree			0.158*	0.058
University Degree *female			0.070	0.084
Housewife			0.028	0.055
Single			-0.024	0.064
Single*female			0.260*	0.082
Age			-0.185*	0.018
Religiosity			-0.001	0.013
Buddhist			-0.081	0.085
Protestant			0.149	0.088
Muslim			-0.422*	0.162



Nationalism and Nation Pride

Group Discussion

五人ぐらいのグループを作ってこれについてディスカッションをしてください

1. What does nationalism mean?
国家主義は何を意味するか
2. What are some different kinds of nationalism?
--what are the positive and negative aspects of nationalism?
国家主義にはどのような種類があるか
国家主義肯の肯定的側面と否定的側面は何か
3. What are some national symbols of Japan-what messages do they contain?
日本の国民のシンボルは何か。何のメッセージを含んでいるか
4. “Nationalism has been a dominant social force in recent history”
--can you think of some examples?
“国家主義は近年の歴史において支配的な社会力であった”
-- 例を挙げられるか

Patriotic-Nationalism: what?

Patriotism is a sense of identity with the nation

- (1) the attitude that the members of a nation have when they care about their national identity
- (2) the actions that the members of a nation take when seeking to achieve (or sustain) some form of political sovereignty

Nationalism: when?

- Some nationalists: nations are timeless phenomena
- Others: nations have existed for a very long time (different shapes at different points in history)
- Modernizationists: nations entirely modern and constructed

Positive Aspects (Patriotic Nationalism)

- Fulfills a need for community
- Collective Self-Determination
- Fosters the development of personal identity
- Self-defense and to Redress Past Injustices
- Equality

Negative Aspects (Xenophobic Nationalism)

- Nationalism does not tend to foster multiculturalism and pluralism
- Claims the rights for one group and denies those rights to others
- Alleged special duties towards one's ethno-national culture can interfere with individuals' right to autonomy; right to privacy
- Threat to diversity (within the ethno-national community)

Symbols of Britain



←

http://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%94%BB%E5%83%8F:Europe_location_ENG.png

より一部を切り出し



Fish and Chips (1860s-)

ここに挿入されていた図表は著作権処理の都合上、削除いたします。

Other symbols

ここに挿入されていた図表は著作権処理の都合上、削除いたします。

Data

World Values Study (1998)

International Social Survey Programme
(1995; 2003)

ここに挿入されていた図表は著作権処理の都合上、削除いたします。

<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>

How proud are you to be
[Japanese]?

100	
	U.S.
	Australia
90	Mexico/Turkey
	Spain
	Norway/Sweden
	China
80	Britain
	France
	Russia
70	
	Estonia
60	W. Germany

% Proud + Very Proud (1998)

100	
	U.S.
	Australia
90	Mexico/Turkey
	Spain
	Norway/Sweden
	China
80	Britain
	France
	Russia
70	
	Estonia
	Japan
60	W. Germany

% Proud + Very Proud (1998)

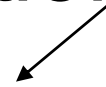
What does “Proud” mean?

- Proud of what?
- Sense of identity?
- Xenophobia?
- Positive/negative?
- Self vs others?

Patriotic-Nationalism \neq Xenophobic-Nationalism



- cohesive force that holds nation states together
- shapes their relationships with the other nations.
- positive affect towards their country
- the pride or sense that a person has for her/his nation
- Desire for nation



- national devotion
- places one's own country above all others
- fear or contempt of the foreign

International Social Survey Programme



- <http://www.issp.org/>

ISSP

International Social Survey Programme 2008



Xenophobic-Nationalist measures

Q4「他のどんな国の国民であるより、日本国民でいたい」については、いかがですか。

そう思う どちらかといえばそう思う どちらともいえない
どちらかといえばそう思わない そう思わない わからない

- a. 他のどんな国の国民であるより、日本国民でいたい
- b. 今の日本を恥ずかしいと思うことが、いくつかある
- c. 他の国の人たちが日本人のようになれば、世界はもっと良くなるだろう
- d. 一般的にあって、他の国々より日本は良い国だ
- e. たとえ自分の国が間違っている場合でも、国民は自分の国を支持すべきだ

Patriotic-nationalist measures

Q5. a~jのようなことを、あなたはどの程度誇りに思いますか。
それぞれについて1つだけお答えください。まず、a「日本における民主主義の現状」については、いかがですか。

とても誇りに思う まあ誇りに思う あまり誇りに思わない まったく誇りに思わない
わからない

- a. 日本における民主主義の現状
- b. 世界における日本の政治的影響力
- c. 日本の経済的成果
- d. 日本の社会保障制度
- e. 科学技術の分野で日本人が成し遂げたこと
- f. スポーツの分野で日本人が成し遂げたこと
- g. 文学芸術の分野で日本人が成し遂げたこと
- h. 日本の自衛隊
- i. 日本の歴史
- j. 日本社会における公正さと平等

Table 1: National Pride (Xenophobic-Nationalism),1995 and 2003

Rank	1995	2003	Change in score
Austria	1	3	-0.14
United States	2	1	0.50
Australia	3	2	0.47
Hungary	4	5	0.34
Canada	5	4	0.47
The Philippines	6	8	0.20
New Zealand	7	7	0.16
Japan	8	10	-0.49
Ireland	9	12	-0.97
Spain	10	8	0.52
Slovenia	11	9	0.12
Norway	12	16	-0.88
Poland	13	13	-0.49
Britain	14	14	-0.23
Russia	15	11	0.39
Sweden	16	20	-0.42
Czech Republic	17	15	0.75
Latvia	18	21	-0.47
Germany-West	19	17	0.88
Germany-East	20	19	0.59
Slovakia	21	18	0.93

Table 2: Ranking of Nationalism (Patriotism)

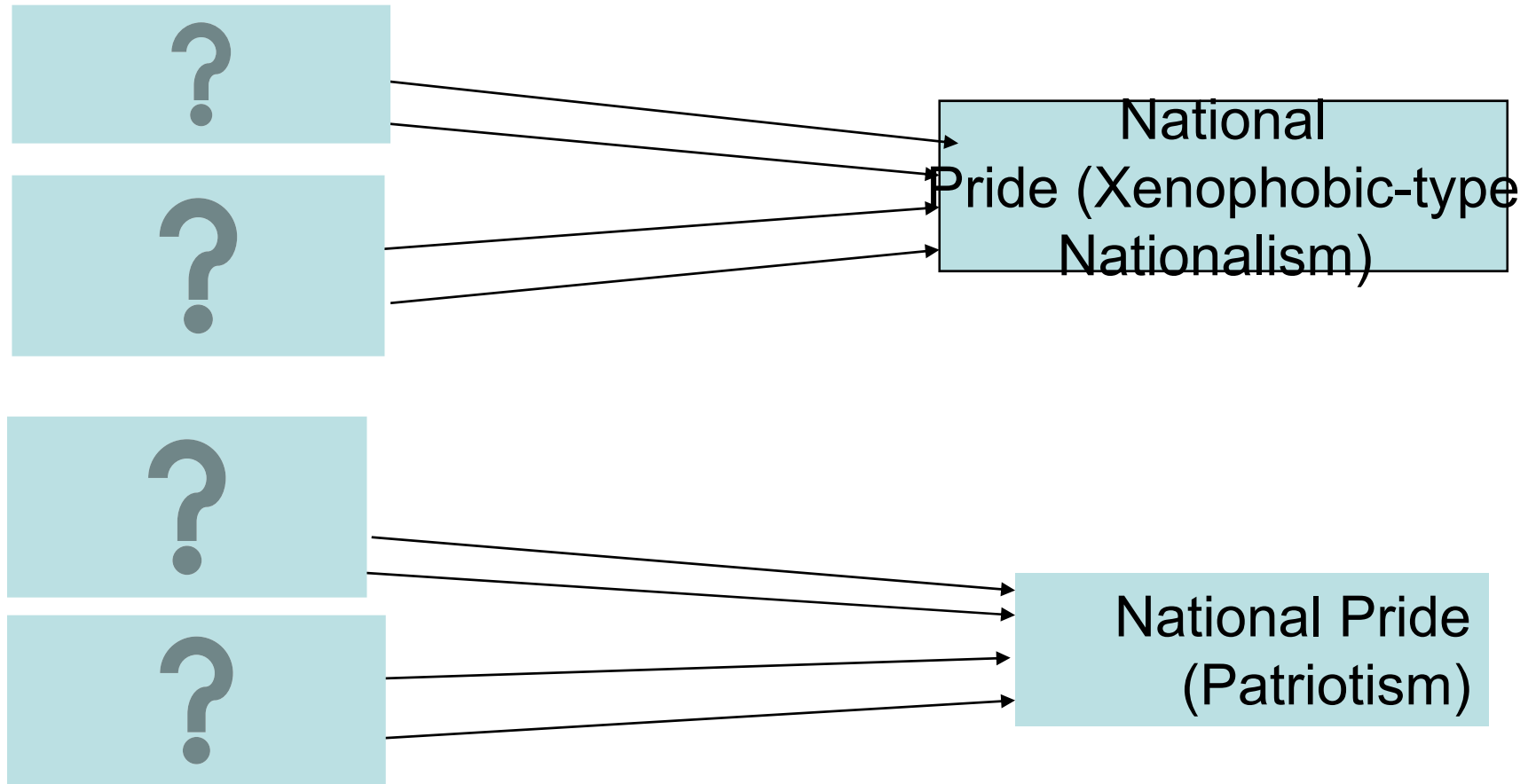
Rank	1995	2003	Change in score
Ireland	1	3	-0.46
United States	2	1	0.89
Austria	3	5	-0.30
New Zealand	4	4	-0.02
Canada	5	6	-0.16
Bulgaria	6	10	-0.55
Australia	7	2	0.80
Britain	8	8	0.11
Japan	9	9	-0.15
Norway	10	13	-0.52
Russia	11	14	-0.27
The Philippines	12	7	0.88
Germany-West	13	19	-0.39
Slovenia	14	17	-0.29
Germany-East	15	22	-0.66
Latvia	16	20	-0.30
Spain	17	12	0.25
Hungary	18	11	0.31
Sweden	19	16	-0.03
Czech Republic	20	15	0.02
Slovakia	21	18	0.01
Poland	22	21	0.07

• **Table 3 (Xenophobic) Nationalism and National Pride Average Ranking**

2003

United States	17.7	4.0	T1
Venezuela	18.4	3.6	T1
Australia	17.5	2.9	3
Austria	17.4	2.4	4
South Africa	17.0	2.7	5
Canada	17.0	2.4	6
Chile	17.1	2.3	7
New Zealand	16.6	2.6	8
The Philippines	16.7	2.3	9
Israel	16.2	2.3	10
Denmark	16.6	1.7	T11
Hungary	17.0	1.6	T11
Ireland	15.3	2.9	T11
Uruguay	16.1	2.0	14
Portugal	16.2	1.6	15
Finland	16.1	1.8	16
Spain	16.5	1.6	17
Japan	15.9	1.8	18
Britain	15.1	2.2	19
Slovenia	16.1	1.1	20
Russia	16.7	1.3	21
Norway	14.9	1.3	T22
South Korea	16.0	1.0	T22
Czech Republic	15.1	1.3	T24
Switzerland	14.3	1.6	T24
France	14.4	1.5	26
Taiwan	15.6	0.9	27
Germany-West	14.5	1.0	T28
Poland	15.3	0.9	T28
Slovakia	14.5	1.1	T28
Sweden	14.0	1.2	31
Latvia	13.4	1.0	32
Germany-East	14.2	0.7	33
Bulgaria	NA	1.6	NA

What explains national pride in Japan?



独立変数

従属変数

Group Discussion

五人ぐらいのグループを作ってこれについて
ディスカッションをしてください

1) What do you think explains nationalism in Japan, and in other countries?

日本、また他の国のナショナリズム独立変数は何でしょうか

2) Please discuss, then list proposed hypotheses and independent variables

作業仮説また独立変数をディスカッションして、関連変数のリストアップしてください

3) What explains the differences among countries and groups of countries in 1994? In 2003?

4) What explains changes in one country over time? From 1994-2003

Explaining Japanese National Pride

Age	0.217	0.074	0.193	0.004
Education	-1.581	0.749	-0.137	0.036
LDP supporter	7.871	1.779	0.268	0.000
Female	1.203	1.763	0.039	0.496
Married	-0.440	2.147	-0.012	0.838
Religiosity	-0.270	0.650	-0.024	0.678
Size of community	0.175	0.599	0.018	0.771
Family income	0.000	0.000	-0.099	0.109
Trade Union Member	-0.422	1.830	-0.014	0.818
Manager	-0.279	2.041	-0.009	0.891
Negative attitude to globalization	-0.325	0.635	-0.029	0.610
Immigrants increase crime rates	-0.693	0.792	-0.054	0.383
Immigrants improve Japanese society by bringing in new ideas and cultures	-2.304	0.766	-0.178	0.003
(Constant)	62.139	9.427		0.000

ミニレポート

グループディスカッションの重要なポイントを
要約して下さい

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