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 研究課題名（和文）The Political Economy of Social Investment and Welfare Regimes in East Asia
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研究成果の概要（和文）：本研究は東アジアにある国の福祉政策に対する選択肢の政治的、社会経済的な原因を理解できる目的があった。東アジアの福祉についての先行研究は記述的な事例研究で一つの国を焦点にする。しかも、東アジアの福祉政策を説明するため、ヨーロッパ諸国の福祉政策の要因になる社会経済的と政治的な原因を使用する先行研究もない。本研究では東アジアの福祉を説明するより包括的な理論を作成する。

政治経済学では市民や有権者が政策と政治についてどう考えているか、その意見が政策過程にどの影響にあるかが重要な研究分野になっている。本研究は、先行研究で未だになかった東アジアの市民の福祉政策についての考え方を検討できる機会があった。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義
 福祉政策と様々な社会経済的と政治的な原因の関係は検討した。欧米諸国に要因になる党派性は東アジアの国で福祉政策への支出に明確な関係はなかった。ただし、民主主義は福祉政策と関係があった。より民主主義が進んでいる国で、福祉政策への支出がより高い。

市民の福祉に関しての態度では、日本の有権者が明確にもっと社会福祉政策への投資を希望している。しかし、その投資の背景は重要である。同時に他の社会保障への支出が削減する場合、投資の支持は大幅に減る。

研究成果の概要（英文）：This research project sought to understand the political, social and economic origins of welfare policy choices in East Asian countries. Previous research into welfare in East Asia was focused on descriptive case studies of single countries. Although, some authors had explored either a 'Confucian' origin or a 'developmental state' explanation for welfare in East Asia, this project seeks to develop a broader theory based on socio-economic and political factors, similar to those widely accepted in discussions of European welfare states.

A growing area of research in political economy - and policy studies especially - has been the exploration of citizen attitudes towards policies and politics and their impact on the policy process. There was an opportunity with this project to explore the attitudes of East Asian citizens towards welfare, which has been lacking in the previous literature.

研究分野：政治学

キーワード：福祉政策 社会政策 東アジア 福祉国家

1. 研究開始当初の背景

When this research project began, it sought to solve three interlinked issues regarding welfare state and social policy in East Asia.

(1) There was a need for better cross-national datasets regarding welfare in East Asia. Existing available data focused solely on overall levels of spending on social policy, but was agnostic on the types of policy that received public funding. There also was a lack of datasets linking social welfare policy indicators with political and socio-economic factors for East Asian nations – something that is far more common and readily available for Western polities.

(2) Existing research into East Asian welfare states was focused on descriptive work and emphasised single country or small-N case studies of social policy introduction in East Asian countries. However, there was little attention paid to broader theories that could explain how and why social policies are chosen in an East Asian context. Although, some authors had explored either a ‘Confucian’ origin or a ‘developmental state’ explanation for welfare in East Asia, theories based on socio-economic and political factors, akin to those widely accepted in discussions of European welfare states, remained negligible.

(3) A growing area of research in political economy - and policy studies especially – has been the exploration of citizen attitudes towards policies and politics and their impact on the policy process. There was an opportunity with this project to explore the attitudes of East Asian citizens towards welfare, which has been lacking in the previous literature. Although broader attitudes towards welfare-adjacent concepts, e.g. equality, have been explored in large social surveys, focused questionnaires exploring detailed views on different policies was a field ripe for exploration.

2. 研究の目的

Based on the existing state of research in the field, the initial goal of this project was to create a comprehensive dataset of East Asian welfare and social policy statistics across a range of countries and time periods. Using this dataset, the project would proceed to explore the relationships between East Asian welfare state structures and policy choices with political and socio-economic factors – with an overarching goal of contributing towards a broader theory of welfare policy choice in the region. Finally, there was a further intention of acquiring data on attitudes towards welfare policy – especially social investment policy – among the citizens of East Asian countries, in order to see whether their policy wishes are being adhered to by their respective governments.

3. 研究の方法

(1) Creation of an East Asian welfare dataset.

Welfare state and social policy statistics were collated from a variety of third-party sources, including the Asian Development Bank and the United States Social Security Administration’s *Social Security Programs Throughout the World* series, as well as from individual national government websites. Political and socio-economic data was obtained from – among others – the World Bank, the V-Dem Institute and the ParlGov project.

(2) Obtaining data on citizen attitudes in East Asia

Fielding online opinion surveys of citizens in Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, i.e. the most advanced welfare states in the East Asian region, in order to ascertain citizens’ attitudes across a variety of welfare topics. Respondents will be asked for their preferences regarding overall welfare spending levels and direction, but also how they value different policies compared to each other, e.g. preference for spending on childcare vs pensions, and vice versa.

(3) Quantitative Analysis

Exploration of the relationships between social, political and economic factors and welfare outcomes and policy choices is primarily performed using regression analysis across country-year panel data. The social surveys of citizens include some survey experiments that randomise potential questions in order to maximise the value the project could obtain from the surveys, e.g. a conjoint survey experiment.

4. 研究成果

Having created an East Asian welfare dataset – with data ranging from the year 2000 to 2018 – analysis of the relationship between a variety of social, political and economic factors was explored, resulting in a working paper. It was found that, although there was no clear link between the partisanship of government and social policy choices – as is common in Western countries – the level of democratization showed some significant positive relationship with welfare spending generosity. However, future research is needed to ascertain exactly how this mechanism functions. Furthermore, a society's demographics, specifically age, was also linked with the policy area governments choose to invest in. Countries with younger populations were likely to spend proportionally more on education than those with older populations, where health and social security spending ranked higher.

Regarding exploration of citizen attitudes towards welfare, only the survey of Japanese voters was able to be completed due to the Covid19 pandemic. However, there was much information to be gained from this survey alone. Overall, it was found that there was strong support for increasing social policy spending among all voters. However, the context of that spending increase was important – support becomes weaker when social policy investment is presented in combination with decreasing levels of social security spending. The characteristics of voters also play a significant role in impacting individual preferences over welfare, with women and social libertarians more likely to support investment than men and social authoritarians – especially investment into childcare and education. However, contrary to findings in Europe, there is no clear relationship between policy preferences and income. Further research is needed to see (a) if this phenomenon is unique to Japan or if other East Asian countries show the same relationship, and (b) why there is an absence of an income-preferences relationship.

5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計0件

〔学会発表〕 計0件

〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

	氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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